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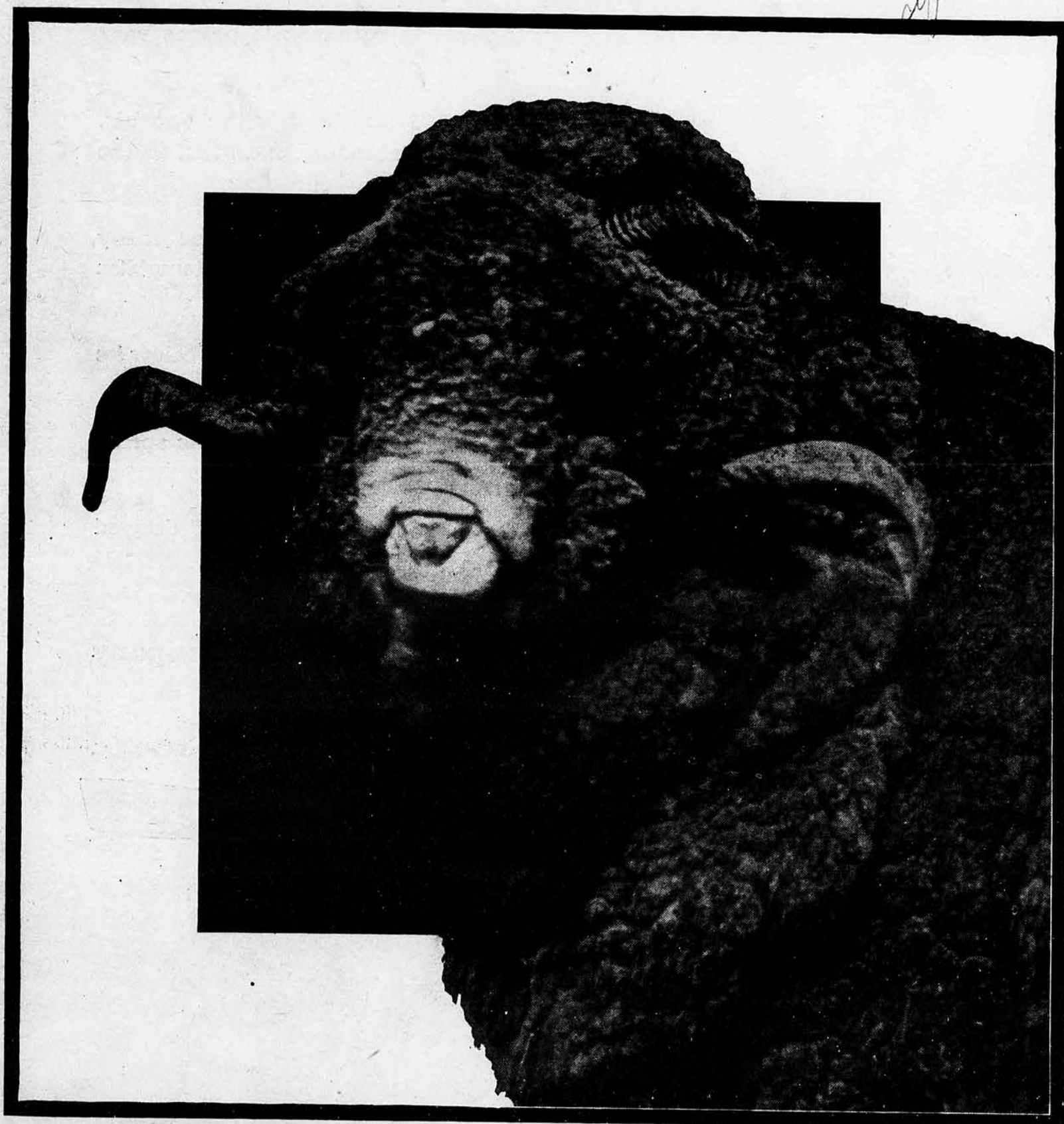
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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Vol. 46

May 13, 1916

No. 20



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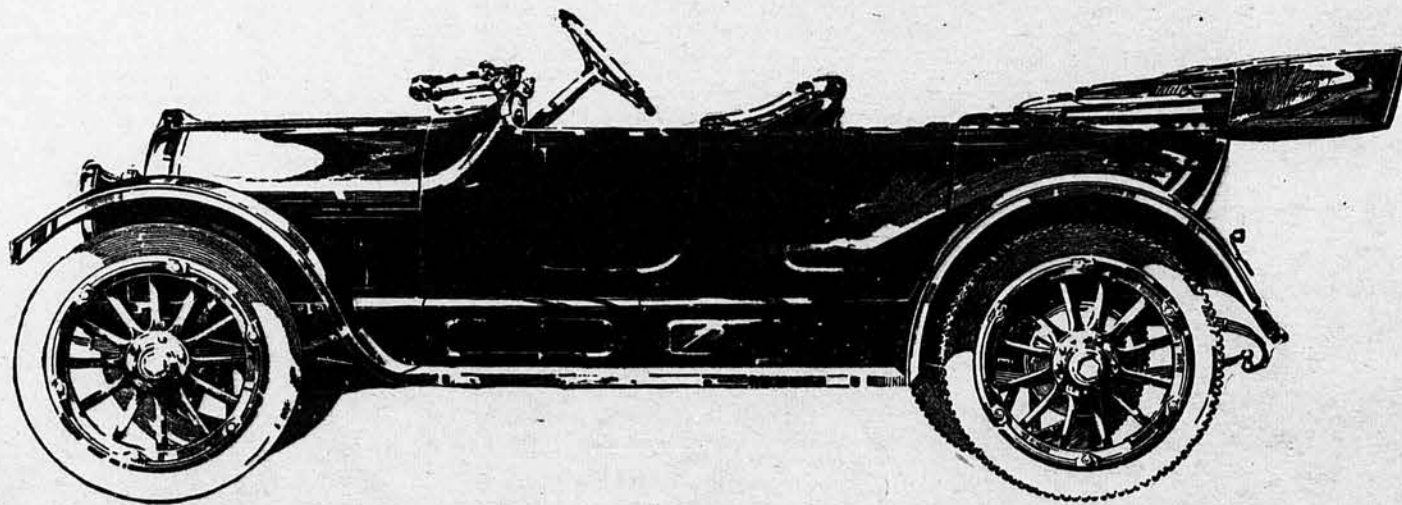
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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 46
Number 20

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MAY 13, 1916

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Put Joy Into Farm Life

Boys and Girls in Jewell County Make Play of Stock Judging, and the Learning of Better Farm Methods

By V. V. Detwiler

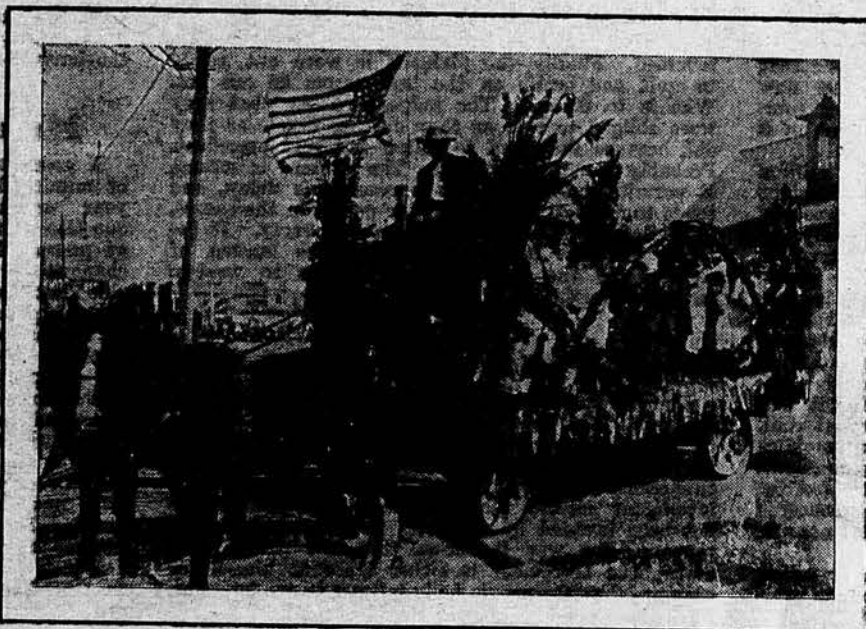
A COUNTY agricultural agent, if he is a "live one," is one of the busiest of men, but none of his activities brings greater returns than his work with the boys and girls. A great deal has been done along this line by A. D. Folker, the agricultural agent for Jewell county, Kansas. Folker feels as if he were accomplishing something worth while when he gets a large number of boys and girls interested in the problems of the farm. It will be a number of years before such work will make a showing in the improved farm methods of the county, but the results will be large when these boys and girls grow up and take charge of the farms.

Stock judging contests last year were entered by 732 boys and girls, and a total of 864 competed in the various agricultural and home economics contests. One hundred young folks were awarded, as prizes, trips to Manhattan, worth \$5. This trip was taken at the time of the state farm and home week, December 26 to January 1. The total amount spent in Jewell county last year for prizes and incidental expenses connected with the club work, was more than \$1,800. All of this was contributed by citizens of the county. The county superintendent of schools, Miss Lula Coyner, co-operates with Folker in handling this work, and they have the more or less active help of the school teachers. Scattered over the county are business men and farmers who are pulling enthusiastically for this work that interests the boys and girls in the possibilities of farm life. Jewell county plans to keep its young people after this, by proving to them that there are better opportunities at home than in the cities.

"Livestock judging demonstrations, and contests for men, boys and girls have been given considerable attention by the farm bureau in my county," says Folker. "This is a phase of school work too long neglected as a part of the early training of thousands of our farm boys and girls that now wish to leave the farm. Some of the things that they learn are how we can make improvements in our livestock, and the comparative difference between animals in general appearance, conformation, quality, condition and action."

"The eagerness with which 732 boys and girls of Jewell county studied the animals and listened to the judging demonstration while they were enrolled in the 35 contests held last year, is conclusive proof to me that the average country boy is alive to opportunities of farm life, and ready to help solve the problems if we give him a chance."

You must not get the idea that most of Folker's time is devoted to club work with boys and girls.



Price Winning Rural School Float in the Fall Festival Parade. Pupils of South Hill School and Home Ranges, Their Teacher.

This is only one of his various activities. Hessian fly has been appearing in the wheat fields of Jewell county in the last year or two, and Folker has been working hard to make the people realize the necessity of using preventive measures against the pest before it does a lot of damage. His services are requested when there is trouble with hog cholera. The majority of the farmers in the county are his friends, and are pleased to see him and the old weather-beaten Ford that he uses to get over the ground.

"The farm bureau really is one of the newer factors in the great educational campaign for livestock improvement," said Folker at the farmers' week meeting in Manhattan, last winter. "I am sure that a large per cent of the agricultural agents have found, after analyzing and studying their problems and opportunities, that one of the larger projects or definite lines of work which should be made a part of their better and more permanent agricultural program is along the line of livestock improvement."

"It is one thing to talk inspiringly about more and better stock on the farm, and it is another thing actually to get more and better stock on our farms. Before we make any very sweeping changes in turning visions into realities we stumble on the word 'co-operation,' which means a lot, and could mean much more and probably will in the near future."

"Co-operative livestock improvement will go hand in hand with other agricultural co-operative efforts. All of these co-operative efforts are progressing just as rapidly as farmers are driven to the necessity of adopting them, and no faster."

"After getting the opinions and the results of the work accomplished by the other county agents of the state, I have classed the activities of the farm bureau for livestock improvement into two classes. One is the work of a general aid nature, such as any of the community enterprises. The other is help given to individual enterprises."

"I am a firm believer in the livestock show in every community, as a means to improve the livestock. One of the simplest and most easily handled is the colt show. Those who have studied the influence of a good horse show in a county realize that there is no other agency that will so quickly put better bred horses into a community, rid the community of inferior grade and scrub stal-

lions, stimulate community breeding and community pride.

"Seven distinct livestock shows were held in Jewell county last year under the auspices of the farm bureau, co-operating with the farmers and business men. Four of these shows were for horses and mules, and the others combined exhibits of cattle, hogs and horses. Two hundred ninety-two entries competed for \$495 prize money. First prizes in most of these shows were \$5 or \$6. Awards were made to the fifth and sixth places, ribbons being given for the last two."

It is a number of years since Jewell county has held an agricultural fair. The reason why they were discontinued is well summed up by W. A. Matson, president of the Citizens State bank of Jewell City, when he says: "The day of 'fairs and fakers' has gone. Many a county fair has passed into history, dragged to death by gambling, fake horse racing and kindred vices."

There is a need in every county for the proper kind of fair. A three-day fall festival was organized in Jewell county last fall. "The community fair idea is growing," says Matson. "Our Kansas boys and girls like to work in contests. They cannot all win, but they all can learn by comparing their results with those obtained by other young persons. We are proud of the high standard maintained by our people. One of the reasons for the high price of our farm land is the high standard of our community life. We desire our young people not only to maintain, but to raise the standard. We wish good neighbors to be better neighbors. We wish to encourage a continual striving to produce the most and best of everything that grows on Jewell county soil. These things were in the minds of the promoters of the three-day fall festival."

This festival was a great success. Exhibits were made by boys' and girls' clubs, farmers, women of the county, rural, grade and high schools. There were 52 schools that entered exhibits. Lectures and demonstrations were given by men and women from the Kansas State Agricultural college, and a home talent show was staged two nights. A parade was made the last day. A man representing Uncle Sam led the parade. There was, of course, a band. Then came the festival queen, boy scouts, school, Sunday school, merchants' floats and societies with banners.

The sentiment generally is expressed in the county that the festival is greatly superior to the old county fair. The festival is clean, interesting and instructive. It was very well attended last year, and it is planned to have a much larger one this year.



School Children in Play Day at Jewell City, Kan.



Men Interested in the Colt Show at Mankato.

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

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

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ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher.

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T. A. McNEAL, Editor.

F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor.

E. W. RANKIN, Advertising Manager.

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Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

The New Gasoline

A few weeks ago the announcement was made that a man by the name of Enright had invented or discovered a preparation which if mingled with water would produce power equal to the power of gasoline, gallon for gallon, and that the entire expense would not exceed 1½ cents a gallon. When that announcement was made I think it was generally regarded as a fake or the fancy of a crank, perhaps, who imagined that he had discovered a way to turn water into power just as almost innumerable cranks have believed for generations that they had discovered perpetual motion. But now comes the news that a great manufacturing company has paid to Mr. Enright the equivalent of 2 million dollars for his patent right.

Manufacturing concerns do not pay out 2 million dollars or a million dollars for fakes. If Enright received any such consideration for his discovery then he got it after the purchaser had carefully examined the working of the powder or whatever it is, that generates the power in water. The examination evidently was not made hurriedly and it must have been made by experts who naturally would be skeptical. If Enright really has made the discovery described it will rank as one of the very greatest of a remarkable age of discoveries. It should revolutionize transportation in this country for it will furnish power much cheaper than the cheapest coal. It will reduce the expense of running automobiles and motor trucks, and tractor engines by one-half. A new kind of water power will be substituted for coal and gasoline power in manufacturing concerns and the smoke nuisance will be abolished from the land.

I believe that it is unfortunate that an invention with such tremendous possibilities for public welfare should fall into the hands of a private concern, which has the power to monopolize it and extort vast profits from the public for the right to use it. In my opinion an invention of that kind should be purchased by the government and then everybody should be permitted to use it. In that way the inventor or discoverer would be fairly compensated for his labor and genius and the general public would get the benefit of the discovery. What the Maxim company will do in all probability will be to sell the right to use this invention or discovery at just a fraction under the cost of gasoline. If that is the policy to be pursued it seems to me that there will be only a fraction of the benefit that ought to be derived from this.

In other words I fear that the old policy of charging all the traffic will bear, will continue in this case.

The Law's Delays

A farmer who owned a large tract of land in Kansas in one of the most fertile parts of the state decided to trade it for irrigated land in Colorado. When he got onto the Colorado land he discovered that he had been bunched, that only a part of the land was under irrigation, and what was more he couldn't get the right to the water necessary to irrigate it. He began an action to set aside the contract and recover his original land or damage equivalent therefor. That was six or seven years ago, I believe. The case has dragged its slothful way thru the various courts until it reached the supreme court. The Kansas farmer has won in each suit, but at present he has neither land nor money. It begins to look to him as if he might win in all the courts and still die of old age and in poverty.

Not many charges of corruption are made against our courts. I think it can be said that a majority of the judges are clean and clear from any suspicion of wrong doing, but the fact remains that our system of jurisprudence is cumbersome and the delays that can be brought about by any reasonably shrewd lawyer amount often to a denial of justice. A poor man may have a cause of action against a rich man or against a powerful corporation. Now the chances are that the judge of the court in which he brings his case will be fair and the jury will be inclined to give him the best of it. He will get a verdict for all he expected and maybe more, but the case does not end there. The attorney for the defendant, for instance, may ask a string of special questions for the jury to answer. The answers to these special questions must not only be consistent with one another, but they must be consistent with

the general verdict. Technically that seems fair enough, but we can all understand how a smart lawyer can frame up a lot of questions which will tend to bother the average jury, and the result is that they make mistakes in answering them. That means that the case will be reversed by the higher court and after a year or two it will come back to the original court for retrial. Maybe and probably, the plaintiff wins again but the attorney this time submits a lot more special questions which must be answered by this second jury and again the case goes back to the higher court perhaps to be again reversed. Finally the plaintiff is worn out, ready to quit and settle on the best terms he can get. Who is to blame? The judges can say that they were obliged to rule as they did; to decide as they did, because they had to follow law and precedent. Probably they are correct. The system is wrong. It permits and encourages unreasonable delay, and tends to destroy the faith of the people in the courts. It gives wealth an advantage over poverty. It defeats justice. It puts a tremendous burden of expense on the taxpayers, and tends to weaken patriotism and love of country.

As to Switzerland

I am weary of this talk about Switzerland and the war. Not that I do not have a great admiration for Switzerland. I do. Switzerland is, perhaps, the finest little republic in the world. But when supposedly intelligent men tell other presumably intelligent persons that the reason Switzerland has not been invaded by Germany was because she was prepared for war it shows that the person who makes the statement is either ignorant himself or assumes that the people he is talking to are ignorant. If Switzerland had been in the place of Belgium and Belgium had been in the place of Switzerland, Switzerland would have been invaded and Belgium would not—and that entirely without reference to which was the better prepared. Belgium was in the way of Germany's advance into France and Switzerland was not; and that is all there is to it.

Nationalism

I listened to a distinguished gentleman a few days ago who has visited France in a professional way since the war began. He came home from Europe fully imbued with the idea that we should have compulsory military training in this country. His reason for wanting this is that in his opinion we do not have the proper national spirit, which means that we are not ready to go out and fight any and all comers. This gentleman is taken with the idea that the United States ought to be ready and willing to fight any nation on the face of the globe. In other words he would have us develop the national ego in a military way.

In all the history of the world there is not an exception to the rule that where a big nation has developed the national ego in a military way to the extent that the nation was ready to go to war with any other nation, that nation gets into war and the getting in is the fault of that nation. Alexander was the greatest of the ancient advocates of militarism and nationalism. He wanted to make Greece the greatest military nation of his time, and did so. He developed the art of war to a greater extent than it had ever been developed and when the time came that he was ready and the Greeks had been educated up to the point where they were ready, Alexander started on his expedition to conquer the world and impress Greek ideas and Greek civilization on other people.

He succeeded but in the end he lost and Greece lost as well. Rome had the strongest spirit of nationalism and military nationalism at that of any government of ancient times and like every other military government it began a system of conquest which finally brought disaster. Peter the Great impressed the ideas of nationalism on Russia and all the wars waged by Russia since then have grown out of that idea.

Napoleon filled France with the ego of nationalism and as a result became the conqueror of Europe, but as a final result brought untold sorrow and disaster to France.

The present war in Europe is the result of German nationalism run mad. The national idea has been cultivated into the German people within the past

three-quarters of a century, in fact within the last 60 years. It has brought the usual harvest of war, bloodshed, misery unspeakable and destruction of property beyond the power of the human mind to comprehend.

The people of the United States naturally are inclined to be flamboyant and boastful. So long as we are unmilitary this flamboyancy is mostly harmless verbal froth, but with universal military training it would become dangerous, and in time the passions of the earth would turn against us as they have turned against Germany, and we should gather the harvest of blood and misery.

Municipal Street Cars

A young man student asks me if I am in favor of municipal ownership of the street car lines. A year or two ago I should have answered that question in the affirmative without hesitation. Just at present I would not favor it; not that I have changed my opinion in regard to municipal ownership, but because I think I can see that the method of transportation within the municipalities is soon to be changed. Within a comparatively few years I think the street car lines will be torn up and the unsightly poles and dangerous wires will be removed from every city in the country. In their place will come a system of comfortable motor busses which will carry passengers quickly and comfortably to every part of the city. The streets will be greatly improved by the change; traffic will not be so much impeded and streets now avoided by those seeking places for residence, will become as popular as any in the city.

I look for the managers of the street car lines, in anticipation of this change, within the next five years, suddenly to become advocates of municipal ownership of street car lines with the purpose of unloading their properties on the public at a fat price in which event the public would get stung.

Retail Cost Too Much

Why do you editors and publishers take such an interest in publishing hints or information calculated to cheapen farm products? It seems to me that you are one-sided. Why not publish government statistics touching on the cost of the necessities of life; food, clothing and shelter? For instance, matches, made of wood, sulphur and some other ingredients, 100 in a box. Time required to make a gross, 17 minutes; labor cost 3 cents, retail for \$7. Taken from U. S. Labor Commissioner's report of 1898. Looks as if you want us farmers to economize and supply all the raw material and products of life as cheaply as possible, but fail to look out for our interests as buyers of the finished product. If a gross of matches cost 3 cents what could the government produce them for and sell them at retail?

Fall River, Kan.

J. S. HOBBS.

Of course there are several other things to be figured into the cost of production aside from the labor cost which also Mr. Hobbs figures too low for present labor cost, no matter what it might have been in 1898. However, after making a liberal estimate of the total cost of production of matches it is evident that the ultimate consumer has to pay an enormous price for the finished product. Mr. Hobbs believes that the government should manufacture these matches. Why not have a large number of municipal match factories? That would be better, in my judgment, than concentrating all the business in one locality.

Our Busy Congressmen

There is, I fear, a growing impression that all the men who are sent to the halls of congress are not profound statesmen. These doubters should read the Congressional Record, that official semi-humorous publication which faithfully records the doings and sayings of the members of congress within the legislative halls at Washington. Of course when you read this record you will be more or less bothered to know what some of the members are driving at anyway. The speeches do not necessarily have any connection whatever with the subject which is supposed to be under discussion. They may be debating a bill to provide revenue for the bureau of animal industry and some member will rise in his place and deliver a lengthy speech on the subject of the tariff or the development of the

rivers and harbors, or the roads of the country. No matter what he may have in his alleged intellectual system he gets up and unloads it on congress.

You may suppose, also, that the rest of the members of congress are listening with wrapt attention to your member's oration but the chances are that not to exceed a half dozen of them are paying the slightest attention to him. Your member is making that speech for home consumption. He will have it printed at government expense and frank it out to his constituents just to show them, by heck, that their member is right on the job and impressing congress as a body with his views on subjects of great importance to the nation.

Sometimes a member breaks into poetry which adds more or less to the gayety of nations. For example Congressman Moore of Pennsylvania, enlivened the proceedings a few days ago by reciting this, which the solemn Congressional Record faithfully prints:

In these days of indigestion
It is oftentimes a question—
As to what to eat and what to leave alone,
For each microbe and bacillus
Has a different way to kill us.
And in time they always claim us for their own.
There are germs of every kind
In any food that you can find
In the market or upon the bill of fare.
Drinking water's just as risky
As the so-called deadly whiskey.
And it's often a mistake to breathe the air.

Now note the pathos mingled with a pessimistic fatalism of the refrain:

Some little bug is going to find you some day;
Some little bug will creep behind you some day;
Then he'll send for his bug friends
And all your earthly trouble ends
Some little bug is going to find you some day.

The inviting green cucumber
Gets most everybody's number
While the green corn has a system of its own.
Tho' a radish seems nutritious,
Its behavior is quite vicious.
And a doctor will be coming to your home.
Eating lobster cooked or plain
Is only flirting with ptomaine
While an oyster sometimes has a lot to say.
But the clams we eat in chowder
Make the angels chant the louder
For they know that we'll be with them right away.

Take a slice of nice, fried onion
And you're fit for Dr. Munyon;
Apple dumplings kill you quicker than a train;
Chew a cheesy, midnight "rabbit"
And a grave you'll soon inhabit—
Ah, to eat at all is such a foolish game.
Eating huckleberry pie
Is a pleasing way to die,
While sauerkraut brings softening of the brain.
When you eat banana fritters
Every undertaker titters,
And the casket makers nearly go insane.

When cold storage vaults I visit
I can only ask "what is it
Makes poor mortals fill their systems with such stuff?"

Now, for breakfast prunes are dandy,
If a stomach pump is handy
And your doctor can be found quite soon enough.
Eat a plate of fine pig's knuckles
And the headstone cutter chuckles,
While the grave digger makes a note upon his cuff.
Eat that lovely red bologna
And you'll wear a wood kimono
As your relatives start scrapping 'bout your stuff.

On April 27 Frederick C. Hicks of New York, rose in his place and made the following request:

Mr. Speaker, under the permission to extend in the Record my remarks on agriculture by printing a letter from a constituent I submit the following:

My dear Mr. Hicks
I am now in a fix.
My garden is lying untilled
For want of your seeds.
I am greatly in need.
Now send them to me if you will.

You wrote me a letter,
And said I had better
Send you word if seeds did not come.
And as I have waited,
And seeds are belated,
Kindly hurry them on to my home.

My neighbor, a farmer,
A vegetable charmer,
Has waited till hair's turning gray.
The seeds from your garner
He is waiting, this farmer,
And I think it is truth that I say.

We wait for its coming,
And coming a running,
East Setauket will find us at home.
V. Hallock just write it,
E. O. Darling beside it,
And now, Mr. Hicks, I have done.

I have no doubt that when Mr. Hallock, the poetical constituent of Congressman Hicks, read the speech franked to him by the Honorable Frederick, he was filled with satisfaction, and the conviction that at last that district had a representative in congress who knew a good thing in the way of literature when he saw it, and it is a safe bet that Frederick C. Hicks has at least one voter who will be solid for him at the next election whether he really gets any garden seeds or not.

Hints to Shippers

Joe Marshall, writing from Dallas, Tex., where he is engaged with the operating department of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, gives some interesting suggestions to stock shippers. Mr. Marshall suggests something which seems very reasonable when your attention has been called to it and is

yet a matter about which I imagine few persons have thought carefully, and that is the fact that livestock shipped on a train suffers from car sickness just as a human being suffers. He says: "When you take a farm horse off the soft ground on which he has stood for several years and stand him in a swaying box car for a thousand-mile ride, you are likely to make him sick; it makes him light-headed. Never in his life, perhaps, has that horse stood on a wooden floor, much less on one that is jumping, swaying and jerking behind an engine, and he begins to feel badly. He lies down and thereby hangs a tale, the end of which often is a claim."

Continuing Mr. Marshall says: "Cars should be looked over and all nails hammered down or taken out. Shoes should be taken off the hind feet of horses. The stock will ride better if loaded in the north end of the car when riding north in the winter. This prevents direct drafts on animals when the door is open. Tie all horses and mules with their heads pointed one way, crosswise in the car. Do not turn four or five animals loose in the end of the car."

It is a mistake, says Mr. Marshall, to feed full feed while enroute. The animals should not be fed more than half their regular feed while on the cars. Keep the car clean while enroute. Wet hay and manure soon ferment and give off a volume of ammonia. This is inhaled by the animals and often results in pneumonia. Keep the manure cleaned out and provide plenty of light and air.

The truth is that the way men generally treat the dumb brutes is little short of barbarism. In fact barbarians generally are kinder to their horses than civilized man. What acute sufferings the poor brutes must endure on their long, rough journeys, their nerves racked by the strange surroundings and motion of the train to which they are entirely unaccustomed; forced to stand hour after hour, feverish, thirsty and sick with car sickness! The wonder is that half of them survive to the end of the journey.

The treatment of stock in shipment is only one of the inhumane kinds of treatment of animals. I have seen, here in enlightened Kansas, a herd of cattle supposed to be in process of fattening for the market, standing ankle deep in mud, and they stood that way all day and slept in the mud during the night. Now, that seemed to me to be not only inhumane but it was also wasteful. Those cattle could not thrive as they should do under such conditions. For every 2 pounds that it was possible to put on under such conditions, the animal should put on at least 3 pounds under decent and humane sanitary conditions.

Giving Away Waterpower

The iniquitous Shields bill, giving away the waterpowers on our navigable streams, about which I wrote you February 15, has been driven thru the Senate, but it has not passed the House. There is still a good chance not only to stop this raid on public property, but to pass a fair and honest waterpower bill in its place.

Everything I said about the Shields bill in my letter to you was confirmed in the debate. According to its own supporters, this bill turns over to the power interests waterpower equivalent to twice the mechanical power of every kind now used in the United States, or enough to meet the needs of two hundred million people. This it does in perpetuity, although pretending to limit the grant to fifty years. Small wonder there is pressure to get it through.

On March 21 a substitute for the Shields bill was reported to the House of Representatives. Unlike the Shields bill, this House bill makes no perpetual grant of public waterpower, but wisely and in fact sets a limit of fifty years. Nevertheless, it is not yet a good bill. For example, it gives away the public waterpowers without compensation. There is no reason why the waterpower corporations should not pay for what they get. The rest of us do. The House bill should be amended accordingly.

If the House corrects its own bill and then passes it, the good bill from the House and the bad bill from the Senate will go to conference, and the differences will be adjusted by the conferees. The managers of the waterpower campaign believe that a majority of the conferees will be friendly to them and will report a bill in their interest. They will then try to rush the conference bill through, probably in the confused and crowded final hours of the session. Such a plan has often served the special interests in the past, and it is dangerous now.

Let me call your attention again to the Ferris bill, a good bill dealing with waterpower on public lands and National Forests, which has twice passed the House. An undesirable substitute, the Myers bill, now before the Senate, gives the public waterpowers away in perpetuity. Under it, the power interests could occupy and exploit the Grand Canyon itself, the greatest natural wonder on this continent.

The waterpower interests want everything or nothing. In the last eight years they have killed eight waterpower development bills that were fair both to the corporations and to the public. What the people need is waterpower development on equitable terms without further delay. They can have what they want by letting the House know it.

Milford, Pa. GIFFORD PINCHOT.

You may or may not admire Gifford Pinchot, but it seems to me that it must be admitted that he has shown himself a rather unselfish friend of conservation of the natural resources of this country. He has not, so far as I have ever heard, been accused of having any mercenary, selfish interest to forward. Conservation is and long has been a hobby, a passion with him. He is independently wealthy and therefore does not need to make money, and has apparently determined to devote his life and a good share of his fortune to the mission of doing what he can to keep the people from being robbed of their heritage.

It has been the policy of the government from

the beginning to give away its natural resources. We have bestowed enough lands and other gifts on railroad corporations to make an empire rich. About the last of our great natural resources are the vast, undeveloped waterpowers, and it seems to be the purpose of the majority of the members of congress to give these away also. Mr. Pinchot says that the undeveloped waterpower belonging to the general government will be when developed equivalent to twice the entire mechanical power of every kind now in use in the United States. This seems incredible, but probably no man in the country is better informed on this subject than Mr. Pinchot and he probably knows what he is talking about.

Why congressmen should be willing to give away this vast heritage of almost incomprehensible value is difficult to understand except on the theory that such always has been our policy. What Mr. Pinchot asks is this: First, that in any event the lease of the waterpowers should be limited in point of time so that the government at the expiration of a given period may take over and operate the power plants in the interest of the general public, and second, that a reasonable rental should be paid the government by the corporations to which the power rights are granted. Certainly both these demands are reasonable.

It may be better possibly to grant private corporations the right to develop the waterpowers of the country just at present than to undertake the development by the government itself, the reason being that the waterpowers would in all probability be more speedily developed by private capital than by the government. However, there is no reason for giving away this power. The government should get a revenue out of it, and a good revenue, and also it should always be in a situation where it can control the corporations to which the waterpowers are leased.

If you feel interested write to your congressman and protest against giving away the heritage of the people.

Government Aid to Roads

When this is being written, the Senate is discussing the bill which passed the house at the last session known as the good roads bill. If this bill becomes a law it will appropriate 25 million dollars to be distributed among the states in proportion to their population, the government to pay half the cost of building the roads and the state the other half. The aid will not be confined to any one kind of road, the amount of aid of course varying according to the kind of road that is built. The aid will be distributed over five years, the government giving 5 million dollars a year. It may be interesting to the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze to know how much each state will receive under the provisions of the bill as it now stands. I should judge from the general trend of the discussion in the senate that the bill is likely to pass that body with some amendments.

In the course of the discussion the interesting information was brought out that at present the rural free delivery mail routes cover nearly 1 million miles of road in the United States.

Here is the table of distribution referred to:

Apportionment of appropriation carried by Senate committee bill on basis of area, population, and rural-delivery and star routes.

Apportionment of—				
State	\$5,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$25,000,000
Alabama	\$ 107,200	\$ 214,400	\$ 428,800	\$ 536,000
Arizona	71,750	143,500	287,000	358,750
Arkans.	84,850	169,700	339,400	424,250
Calif.	155,750	311,500	623,000	778,750
Colo.	86,800	173,600	347,200	434,000
Conn.	31,900	63,800	127,600	159,500
Dela.	8,300	16,600	33,200	41,500
Fla.	56,050	112,100	224,200	280,250
Georgia	138,650	277,300	554,600	693,250
Idaho	62,750	125,500	251,000	313,750
Illinois	228,800	457,600	915,200	1,144,000
Indiana	140,600	281,200	562,400	703,000
Iowa	150,700	301,400	602,800	753,500
Kansas	148,750	297,500	595,000	743,750
Ken'y	100,600	201,200	402,400	503,000
Louis.	67,950	135,900	271,800	339,750
Maine	48,750	97,500	195,000	243,750
Mary'd	44,150	88,300	176,600	220,750
Mass.	76,000	152,000	304,000	380,000
Mich.	150,650	301,300	602,600	753,250
Minn.	146,050	292,100	584,200	730,250
Miss.	91,400	182,800	365,600	457,000
Missouri	175,550	351,100	702,200	877,750
Montana	100,850	201,700	403,400	504,250
Nebr.	110,700	221,400	442,800	553,500
Nevada	66,950	133,900	267,800	334,750
N. Hamp.	21,650	43,300	86,600	108,250
N. Jersey	60,800	121,600	243,200	304,000
N. Mex.	82,350	164,700	329,400	411,750
N. York	258,500	517,000	1,034,000	1,292,500
N. Caro.	116,400	232,800	465,600	582,000
N. Dak.	78,400	156,800	313,600	392,000
Ohio	193,700	387,400	774,800	968,500
Okl.	118,250	236,500	473,000	591,250
Oregon	81,450	162,900	325,800	407,250
Penn.	239,050	478,100	956,200	1,195,250
R. Island	12,050	24,100	48,200	60,250
S. Caro.	74,100	148,200	296,400	370,500
S. Dak.	33,750	67,500	135,000	168,750
Tenn.	118,250	236,500	473,000	591,250
Texas	301,050	602,100	1,204,200	1,505,250
Utah	57,950	115,900	231,800	289,750
Vermont	23,600	47,200	94,400	118,000
Virginia	102,000	204,000	408,000	510,000
Wash.	73,250	146,500	293,000	366,250
W. Va.	55,050	110,100	220,200	275,250
Wiscon.	132,200	264,400	528,800	661,000
Wyom.	62,750	125,500	251,000	313,750
Total	\$5,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$25,000,000

Away With the Water

Tile Drainage Will Help Greatly in Making the Wet Spots Productive

BY F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor

THERE is a very encouraging interest in drainage in Kansas. This is especially true in the eastern third, where the loss caused by an excess of soil water was especially heavy in 1915. There is a growing belief that better preparation is needed for wet seasons, by the construction of tile drains and open ditches. It has been well demonstrated that this work will pay.

Better drainage does not mean the constructing of an elaborate tile drainage system on the average farm. Indeed, on most places a great deal can be done to improve the drainage without the use of tiles at all. It is necessary that the creeks and open ditches should be improved to the point where they will come much nearer taking care of a maximum flood, or at least an average one. The condition of the channels of the smaller streams in Kansas is disgraceful as a rule. They are crooked, and full of brush and drifts. If the smaller streams are placed in condition to carry the water a very good start will have been made on the drainage work.

Larger open ditches are needed to carry the water from the fields and tile-ends to the creeks. The only way these ditches can be kept in good condition under average Kansas conditions is for one to keep everlastingly at them. It is well if they usually are made rather large, so a grader can be run down them every year or two. A grader is a most excellent tool to use in helping to keep the smaller ditches unobstructed.

When these larger ditches and creeks are kept open, so the water will be handled rapidly and promptly after it is delivered there from the fields, an excellent start has been made in the drainage work. Then the matter of more technical details of drainage from the fields comes up. It is necessary that tiles should be laid with some regard to the proper technique which has been established; much care also is needed even if open ditches thru the fields are to be used. Therefore it is well for one to get expert help on work of this kind unless he has had experience in drainage. This can be obtained from H. B. Walker of Manhattan, the state drainage engineer, who has planned a large number of drainage systems in this state. In addition, several publications on drainage are available from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Mr. Walker has a fundamental knowledge of the special problems of drainage in Kansas, which has been obtained in the many years he has spent in helping to improve the drainage of the fields in this state. Every drainage system must be considered as a unit, and a plan must be worked out for it. It is necessary that the local conditions should be studied carefully. In speaking of the need for a careful study of the local conditions, W. E. Watkins, county agent of Allen county, where drainage work is needed especially, recently said:

"Now is a good time to locate those wet spots in our fields and make plans

to get rid of all such 'boarder' acres. Profitable yields cannot be secured from a 'water logged' soil. Waste acres usually are a tax on the productive part of the farm. The expense of tiling may be large on some farms, but returns from the investment soon follow the establishment of efficient drainage systems. Iowa drainage methods do not always apply in Allen county. Some of our tile has been laid too deep for best results. Tile should be laid by survey and the work checked up before it is accepted. Several drainage surveys have been made in Allen county this year, and 10 of these systems will soon be completed. If in doubt about the value of tile, a man should interview some of the farmers who have put in such systems."

There are many good examples of drainage systems in Southeastern Kansas that have been very successful. These are of all sizes, from drains 100 feet long to very elaborate systems. Not far from Buffalo there is a stone "tile" system that is doing good work—the use of stone was very common in the eastern states before the development of clay tiles. There also are some drainage systems in Kansas that are very elaborate, of which a good example is on the Deming Ranch at Oswego. About 2,500 acres on this farm is enclosed by a dyke 11 miles long, and about 1,500 acres of this has been tile drained. The place is equipped with a pumping plant, which has a 65 horsepower engine and a 15-inch centrifugal pump, and when a flood comes down the Neosho the water gates are closed and the water that comes down the tiles is pumped over the dyke. The outfit has been used many times since it was installed, and it gives efficient protection.

The Deming ranch, with its system of dykes and tile drainage, is well protected from excessive rainfall. All the bottoms can be flooded above and below the farm, and still the water is kept off the Deming property, and the rain that falls on the land is pumped over the dyke into the river. While all this is going on the crops continue to grow and to produce profits while the crops on the other farms in the valley are carried down the stream or destroyed where they are.

This drainage work on the Deming ranch is a fine example of what can be done in reclaiming land. The farm used to be a difficult proposition. The soil is naturally low and flat, and very poorly drained. It was a sort of swamp so low that a very small rise in the river was enough to overflow the fields. It is a remarkable and inspiring thing to see what has been done to prevent this damage from the excessive water. The increased producing power of the land is paying a high rate of interest on the money that has been invested.

A very careful investigation of the



Open Channels are Needed.

costs of tile drainage has been made by R. D. Marsden, a drainage engineer with the United States Department of Agriculture. As he has shown, the cost of drainage will vary considerably with the location of the work, owing to differences in the cost of tile and of labor; it will vary more with the nature of the soil and the consequent depth and spacing of the drains. Tile of 4-inch inside diameter will cost \$16 to \$20 a thousand feet at the factory, and often \$25 a thousand delivered at the railway station. If 4-inch tile cost \$25 a thousand, 5-inch will cost about \$35, 6-inch about \$45, and 8-inch about \$80 a thousand feet. As an average cost for trenching, laying, and backfilling over the tile, about 50 cents a rod for a depth of 3 feet may be assumed; lower prices may be secured on large contracts that make it economical to use a trenching machine or a large force of experienced workmen. Deeper digging and larger tile require more excavation and involve higher prices.

There also will be expense for hauling the tile from the railroad, and for engineering work in planning and laying out the drains. Silt wells, surface inlets, and masonry protection for tile outlets must be provided where needed. The total cost of drainage will ordinarily range upward from \$15 an acre, the lower price mentioned being reached when the spacing of drains is perhaps 150 feet and the higher figures when the spacing is about 4 rods or a little less. A farmer can often do a considerable part of the hauling and other labor with his own teams and regularly employed help, especially where the amount of work is not large, thus saving no small cash outlay. Of course the foregoing prices do not anticipate the excavation of rock, large stones, or other very hard formations in any considerable quantities, for this will quickly multiply the labor cost. It is necessary that all the factors with which the drainage system will have to contend should be considered before the work is started. For example, other factors being equal, larger tiles would have to be used in Cherokee county than farther west, because the rainfall is greater, and the amount of water which the system would have to handle in a given time would be increased. There are many other factors that must be considered, and that is why it is important to get help from Mr. Walker or some other good engineer.

Play Fair

There is criticism of Governor Capper from the Democratic newspapers, at least from some of them as well as from some Democratic politicians, because of the parole of the fiend Bissell when he was serving a sentence in the penitentiary. Nothing could be more unfair than to endeavor to make political capi-

tal out of this affair. But if it is to be capitalized politically, Governor Capper will certainly not be the sufferer, for the parole was granted by the parole board of which every member was an appointment of Governor Hodges.

Major W. L. Brown was the chairman and he frankly admits that the parole board did it. Major Brown says that the parole was granted only after citizens of Shawnee county had petitioned for it and all the forms of the law had been complied with. It was one of those cases in which the law failed in its purpose, but because it failed is no reason for blaming the men who have the law to enforce.

The parole was granted in April, 1915, when the whole board, appointed by Governor Hodges was in control. Afterwards Governor Capper appointed Mrs. J. M. Miller as a member of the board, with the special idea in view of having a woman on the board who would look after just such cases as this one. But it was not within human power to perceive that the parole of Bissell would be followed by this crime. The present board is not granting paroles freely to those who ask. Today there are almost 100 more prisoners in the penitentiary than there were a year ago. The increase has been caused chiefly by the decrease in paroles.

But the effort to blame Governor Capper or to make political capital out of the awful occurrence will fail. For it was not Governor Capper's board that granted the parole and it was the Democratic board.—The Lawrence Gazette.

Lessons for Millers

The fourth annual short course in wheat and flour testing will be offered by the department of milling industry of the Kansas State Agricultural college May 15 to 27, inclusive. It will be of special interest to wheat buyers, millers, bakers, and flour salesmen.

The course will consist of a series of lectures with discussions and laboratory practice. Instruction will be given in methods for determining absorption, gluten, total protein, gliadin, moisture, ash, and acidity. Those in attendance will be given opportunity for as much laboratory practice as time will permit. Previous training in chemistry is desirable but will not be required.

Those planning to attend are requested to notify the department as soon as possible. It is also desired that each mill representative supply a 10-pound sample of his flour for laboratory tests; also a 1-quart sample of the blend of wheat from which the flour is made.

Presence of mind often accounts for absence of body.

GLASS OF WATER

Upset Her.

People who don't know about food should never be allowed to feed persons with weak stomachs.

Sometime ago a young woman who lives in Me. had an attack of scarlet fever, and when convalescing was permitted to eat anything she wanted. Indiscriminate feeding soon put her back in bed with severe stomach and kidney trouble.

"There I stayed," she says, "three months, with my stomach in such condition that I could take only a few teaspoonfuls of milk or beef juice at a time. Finally Grape-Nuts was brought to my attention and I asked my doctor if I might eat it. He said, 'yes,' and I commenced at once.

"The food did me good from the start and I was soon out of bed and recovered from the stomach trouble. I have gained ten pounds and am able to do all household duties, some days sitting down only long enough to eat my meals. I can eat anything that one ought to eat, but I still continue to eat Grape-Nuts at breakfast and supper and like it better every day.

"Considering that I could stand only a short time, and that a glass of water seemed 'so heavy,' I am fully satisfied that Grape-Nuts has been everything to me and that my return to health is due to it.

"I have told several friends having nervous or stomach trouble what Grape-Nuts did for me and in every case they speak highly of the food."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



Note Tile Drainage is Required in Kansas, as the Big Damage from the Excessive Moisture in 1915 Quite Well Demonstrated.

Roads, and Farm Life

Surfaced Highways are Needed in Most Communities in Kansas

BY W. S. GEARHART

THE DAILY use of our public highways has developed more rapidly than any other single activity within the state. Ten years ago there were practically no automobiles in Kansas and all the traffic was horse drawn. Today we have about 80,000 cars, or one for each two and a quarter farms, and one for every 20 persons in the state. Pawnee county has one car for every nine persons. More than 65 per cent of all the cars in the state are owned by farmers. There are enough cars in Kansas to take every man, woman, and child for a 20-minute joy ride every evening after supper, or to move the whole population 25 miles every day. These automobiles represent an expenditure of about 75 million dollars.

New methods of transportation require new and adequate systems of highway construction and maintenance. The systems of earth roads which the counties and townships of Kansas have built up and maintained during the past six years probably were the best and on the largest scale the world has ever seen, but the rains, snow and frost during the past year have given them the appearance now of European battle fields. Until recently many Kansans had begun to believe that properly graded and constantly dragged earth roads would answer every purpose. However, it is now clearly evident that if the main roads, those highways radiating out from the market centers and connecting the cities, constituting about 10 to 15 per cent of the total road mileage, are to be maintained in the Eastern third of the state as 365-day highways which will carry modern traffic at all seasons it will be necessary to surface them with a more nearly permanent material than puddled earth secured by dragging the roads while they are wet.

During the past five years the counties and townships of Kansas have spent about 25 million dollars for roads and bridges and at present there are only about 160 miles of gravel, 240 miles of macadam, 3 1/2 miles of concrete, and 4 miles of brick road, or a total of about 410 miles of hard surface road in the state. This is only 4 of 1 per cent of the total road mileage.

Fourteen states spend more money than Kansas for roads, but 41 have more miles of surfaced roads. In other words Kansas stands 15th among the states of the Union in expenditures for highway improvements, and 42nd in the amount of roads surfaced. Only six states have a smaller mileage of surfaced highways than Kansas and only two states have more miles of road to surface. We spend as much money for roads every year as Massachusetts, but while that state has built 9,000 miles of high class roads we have constructed only about 410 miles.

The assessed valuation of Kansas is \$2,884,337,535 distributed as follows: farm lands, 48.3 per cent; city real estate, 15.6 per cent; personal property, 21.1 per cent; public utilities, 15 per cent. Only 11 states have a greater assessed valuation than Kansas.

Kansas has never appropriated a dollar for the construction and maintenance of highways, but is there any really good reason why the state should not assume a generous part of the expense and responsibility in constructing and maintaining the principal highways? This is now being done by most of the other states. Our people were never more prosperous than now. Our per capita wealth is \$1,725, the largest of any state in the Union excepting one (Iowa); our bank deposits are about \$134 for each man, woman and child, and the state is entirely free from debt. The financial condition of Kansas could scarcely be better to start a system of improved highways, so why should the state not assist in building some good roads? Let us do it now, so this generation will get the benefits of them. If the state were to appropriate, say about 35 per cent of the cost, the county 30 per cent, the township 20 per cent and

the abutting property owners 15 per cent, I believe the benefits would be the same as in other states where state aid has been granted; that is, increased road construction, more continuous and better construction than former local work, and an increased efficiency of local work on other than state funds.

The constitution of Kansas prohibits the appropriation of state funds for highway improvements and limits state bond issues for any purpose to 1 million dollars, so that in order to provide state aid for road building two constitutional amendments probably will be necessary. The minimum time in which these changes could be made and laws enacted to put them into effect would be about five years.

In the matter of cheap good road building materials Kansas is situated unfortunately, for much of our limestone is too soft for road purposes and there is little gravel to be found west of a north and south line thru Solomon. The few places where gravel has been used indicate that it is the best cheap road



Kansas Needs More Surfaced Roads.

we can build. We do have, however, an abundance of good sand, a large number of cement plants, and our numerous brick plants turn out paving bricks of an excellent quality, but our present system of road financing will not permit the use of these first class road surfacing materials on the country highways. Only our cities can build high class surfaced roads.

Our statutes do not permit the townships, counties or the state to vote improvement bonds for road purposes. The townships and counties, however, are authorized to vote bonds for county buildings, bridges and even to buy a bridge company or to aid in constructing a railroad, but they cannot build roads and pull themselves out of the mud.

About 10 years ago the city of Ft. Scott and Ft. Scott township, by special act of the legislature, were designated a special good roads benefit district. A system of radiating roads from Ft. Scott was laid out, and now Bourbon county has more than 40 miles of the best macadam roads in the state, and with one exception more of such paved highways than any other county in the state. Further than this, the average expenditure in Bourbon county for roads and bridges during the past four years has been only \$44.51 a mile a year, as against an average expenditure of \$44.76 a mile a year for the whole state.

The 56 miles of macadam roads in Wyandotte county, 5 miles in Atchison, and 6 miles in Neosho county were all built by organizing benefit districts, authorized by special act of the legislature. The assessed value of the average county in the eastern half of Kansas is about 32 million dollars, and it has a

total of about 1,000 miles of highways. Ten per cent of this mileage or about 100 miles carries from about 75 to 80 per cent of all the traffic. The main roads, those highways connecting the market centers which have been designated by the county commissioners as county roads and which form our inter-county highway system, constitute almost exactly 10 per cent of the road mileage. The average Eastern Kansas county is now spending about \$72,000 for roads and bridges annually. This includes both the township and county funds, and almost all this money has been expended on these main roads constituting about 10 per cent of all the roads.

If an average county should surface 10 per cent of its roads, or about 100 miles, at an average cost of \$10,000 a mile, by forming benefit districts and including 1 1/2 miles of territory on either side of the road and assess 25 per cent of the cost against the district, 25 per cent against the township and 50 per cent against the county, and pay for them by issuing 20-year 4 1/2 per cent serial county improvement bonds, the total cost of these roads a year for the 20 years would be \$76,876.10. In other words an annual fund of \$76,876.10 would pay the principal and interest on 100 miles of improved roads costing \$10,000 a mile in an average county.

The argument against surfaced highways is generally that the cost will bankrupt the county, township and the land owners. In order to determine just what the total expense would be an acre within the benefit district in an average Eastern Kansas county suppose 100 miles of road costing an average of \$10,000 a mile were built.

A county levy of 1.2 mills a year on an assessed valuation of 32 million dollars would produce \$38,400, or enough to pay the county's share of the expense. If we assume that the cities represent 25 per cent of the assessed valuation of the county then the value of all the townships would be 24 million dollars, and if the value of the several townships is approximately equal a levy of .8 mill a year by each township would give a total of \$19,200, or the townships' share of the expense, and an assessment of 10.64 cents an acre a year against the 180,480 acres of land in the benefit district would amount to \$19,200. Then if we assume the average assessed value of the land to be \$60 an acre the 1.2 mills county levy and the .8 mill township levy against this property would amount to 12 cents an acre a year or the total average cost against the land within the district would be about 22.64 cents an acre annually for 20 years, or a grand total of about \$4.53. This includes the principal and interest but does not include the maintenance cost. The county roads, however, must be maintained out of the automobile fees. The natural increase in the automobile fees probably would pay for all maintenance and if it did not the fee should be raised so that it would entirely cover all necessary maintenance expense.

This assumption was made on the basis of a permanent county valuation of 32 million dollars, while property in Kansas subject to taxation has increased 17.8 per cent in the past 7 years, and at the same rate of increase it will double in 26 years, or by 1941. The population of the United States doubles every 30 years. Whether it doubles or not in Kansas it affects our land values for we occupy the heart of the agricultural world. Given a nominal increase in property subject to taxation and the inevitable increase in the automobile fees the average Eastern Kansas county could pay 10 per cent of its highways and meet the fixed charges for bond retirement, interest and maintenance without materially changing the total township and county road levies.

Thorne to Study Farm Needs

Charles H. Thorne of Chicago is the chairman of the newly created National

Chamber of Agriculture commission. The new National Chamber of Agriculture is to absorb the work of the United States commission provided for by federal law, and the members of which were appointed by President Wilson; as well as that of the American commission, consisting of representatives from 36 states and five Canadian provinces; and the National Marketing committee.

The chairmanship of this commission was given to Thorne because of his 25 years' experience in the problems of direct distribution. He was president of Montgomery Ward & Co., of Chicago, for several years, but resigned that position before accepting the chairmanship of this committee.

The main purpose of the National Chamber of Agriculture is to produce better economic conditions for the farmers. Among the important questions that will be taken up immediately are those of rural credits, improvement in the distribution and marketing of farm products, agricultural education and colonization of lands that are now almost waste, so far as agriculture is concerned.

It is the aim to bring the standard of agricultural organization and cooperation to an equal of that existing in many European countries, especially Germany and Italy. There will be an enactment of federal law, providing for a system of rural credits, and a special effort will be made to bring the producer of farm products and the consumer of farm products closer together.

A staff of experts will be assembled for investigation of these various subjects both in America and abroad, and particular study will be made of the agricultural co-operative societies that exist in Germany, France and Italy.

The plan of the association provides for a campaign covering a period of not less than five years. Seven of the country's most representative men will form the commission, each a recognized expert in his particular line of activity, such as distribution, transportation, farm credits, agricultural methods, colonization, vocational education, and marketing. All of these men are to give their services without compensation. The headquarters of the organization are in Washington.

"As Ye Would—"

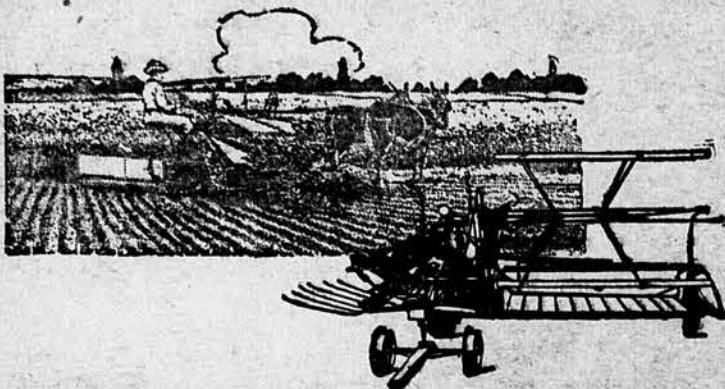
The LeRoy Reporter (Democratic), Glick Fockele, editor, says this week:

The people of Kansas, and more especially the citizens of Topeka and Shawnee county, are terribly excited by the inhuman crime of the brute Bissell against the little 9-year-old Dinsmore girl. Some exceedingly partisan Democratic papers and some Republican papers, not in sympathy with the administration of Governor Capper, are attempting to throw the blame of that heinous offense on the governor, because Bissell was paroled during the present administration. Other equally partisan Republican papers point out that the parole was recommended by the parole board while a majority of that board was Democratic. That such a fiendish crime should be made the basis of political discussion should bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every true Kansan. The men chosen for the office of governor and those on whom devolve the care of the unfortunates of the state, invariably are of the highest type of Kansas manhood. Not one would knowingly permit a thing to be done which might render possible such a crime as has seared the hearts of Topeka residents. No human intelligence could have foreseen the result of Bissell's parole. There were no remonstrances against it. To attempt to throw the responsibility on the shoulders of Governor Capper because the parole was granted during his incumbency in office or upon former Governor Hodges because his appointees recommended the parole, is the dirtiest kind of politics and the Kansas newspaper man who does so, has no the slightest conception of his duties as an editor.

To Boost the Percherons

An excellent book, The Percheron Review, has just been issued by the Percheron Society of America, Union Stock Yards, Chicago. This book tells of the progress of the Percheron breed in a most interesting way. It is especially valuable to the breeder who is getting started in Percherons, as a great many Kansas men are. A copy will be sent, so long as the supply lasts, on application to the society.

Own An IHC Binder



KNOWING the conditions in your harvest fields as well as you do, it will be an easy matter for you to pick out the right grain binder for your work. Note the details of construction—How is the main frame built? Is the main wheel large enough and wide enough to give plenty of traction? Is there a simple means provided for quickly and easily taking the strain off the canvas at night, or when the binder is out of use? Are ball and roller bearings provided to lighten the draft? Will the elevator take care of both light and heavy stands of grain? Is the knottor simple and sure in action? These are the things that count.

In the IHC binders—Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne and Plano—these things and all other details are taken care of. Own an IHC binder.

The same arguments hold good for the twine you use. Ask for and insist upon getting an IHC twine, made to work in the binder you buy, and sold at the lowest price consistent with IHC quality.

Your local dealer can furnish you with IHC binders, repairs and twine. See him or write to us for complete information.

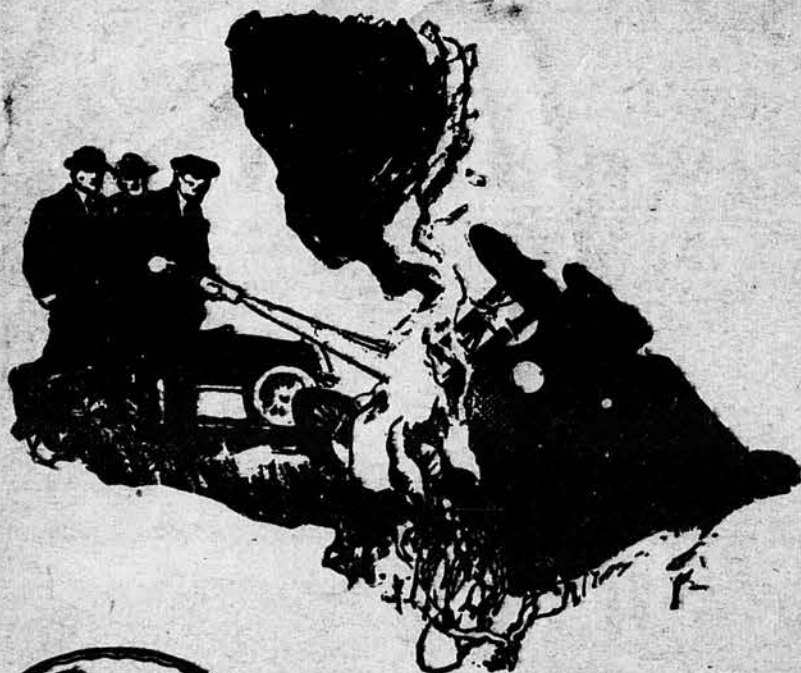
International Harvester Company of America



CHICAGO

Champion Deering McCormick Milwaukee Osborne Plano

USA



Pyrene Saved My Car and My Prize Bull Calf

Bill took the cross-roads turn on two wheels—we skidded—and the car reeled over into the ditch.

"She's burning!" yelled Bill as we jumped.

Trapped in his crate under the blazing car was a prize Jersey bull calf I'd just bought at the Fair.

We worked frantically to rescue the animal, but couldn't budge the car.

Just then Rush McKay shot along in his roadster, threw on his brakes, grabbed some kind of a pump from his car, and in three squirts put out the fire.

"Judas Priest!" gasped Bill, hardly able to believe his eyes, "what do you call that contraption?"

"Pyrene," smiled Rush. "It's the only kind of extinguisher for gasoline fires, and will put out any small fire in a jiffy."

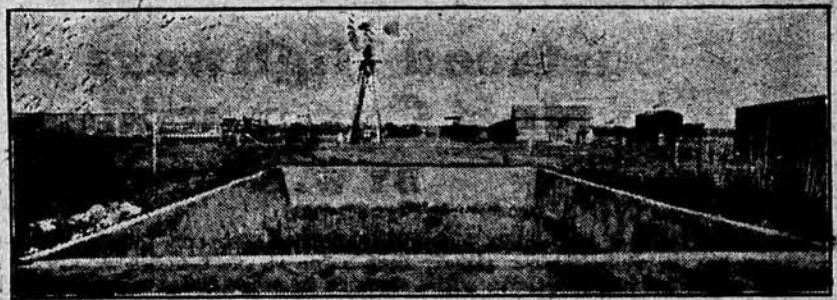
The same day I bought a Pyrene for my car, one for the house, and another for the barn. They're \$7.50 each with automobile bracket; and a Pyrene saves 15 percent annually on auto insurance.

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For Better Water Storage



A Windmill and Pond on the Farm of Hans Forrest Near Goodwell, Okla. The Cement Walls Are 22 Inches at the Bottom.



Cross View of the Pond Showing Dirt and Rock That Were Hauled to Make a Fill on the Lower Side of the Retaining Wall.



When Water is Available Excellent Results Can be Obtained from the Trunk Crops; This is Especially Important in Western Kansas.

ON EVERY farm there should be a good pond that will be large enough to supply all water necessary for the use of the farm stock. Plenty of rain usually falls in the winter and spring, but many farmers let it go to waste and then later in the season if a dry period comes they may have to haul water 4 or 5 miles for the use of their livestock.

Any farmer can make a good pond like the one on the farm of Hans Forrest, who lives near Goodwell, Okla. He hauled rocks from his own farm and built retaining walls 22 inches broad at the bottom, 12 inches at the top and 26 inches high. This pond is 30 feet long and 12½ feet wide. The inside surface of the wall was made as smooth as possible and a cement plaster was mixed and plastered about 1 inch thick on this inside surface of the wall. This plaster was applied in two applications.

After the wall was completed, dirt was hauled up on the outside as shown in the pictures. The entire cost of material was limited to the price of the cement which was \$7.70 for 11 sacks and a 16-cent rebate was given for every sack returned. This made the net cost \$6.66.

This pond will hold about 6,000 gallons. For a small additional cost a pond could be made twice as large and twice as deep as the one made by Mr. Forrest. By using a plow and a scraper it would not be difficult to make the pond 5 or 6 feet deep. If the excavation should be made where there was a slight draw, it would not be difficult to get the pond filled with water from the winter and spring rains. Of course it would be best to make the pond in the fall while the ground is in good working condition. This also would give the dirt embankments a chance to settle and become firm.

This Disease May be Cured

What is vesicular exanthema? What causes it? How long will it take to cure it? Is there any after effect?

HORSE OWNER.

Vesicular exanthema is an infectious disease caused by an unknown germ and spread from animal to animal by copulation. The disease occurs in two forms, a mild form which is most common and a malignant form.

The mild form is characterized by the appearance of small blisters and ulcers on either the male or female genitals.

The malignant form spreads to the lymph glands and causes abscesses in various parts of the body. The mild form of the disease may be treated successfully by washing the genitals once or twice daily with a ½ per cent solution of carbolic acid or similar dis-

infectant. Such animals should not be used for service as long as the disease lasts, but they are perfectly safe to use after all symptoms of the disease have disappeared. The malignant form of the disease is treated along the same line as the mild form, but in addition the abscesses must be lanced as soon as they develop and then treated antiseptically.

The animals usually become quite thin during an attack of the malignant form, but the mild form does not influence the general condition materially. After recovery from this disease the animal is just as serviceable as before, and will no longer spread the disease.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

The seed potatoes should not be allowed to sprout.

Machines Get All the Milk

The Greatest Objection to Mechanical Milkers is Their Cost

BY J. W. NUTTER

MECCHANICAL milkers have been offered for sale for many years in this country and abroad. As early as 1868 an advertisement of a mechanical milker appeared in American farm papers. The machine was declared to be a "sure cure for aching hands and kicking cows." Milking machines did not find a place on the dairy farms of this country, however, until quite recently.

Experiments have been made with a Sharples milking machine, at the Kentucky agricultural experiment station. The criticism sometimes is made that cows milked by machinery do not give so much milk as if milked by hand. Many trials were made to test this statement, and it was decided that it is not true.

Possibly the greatest objection to the machine lies in its cost. The milker installed at the Kentucky experiment station cost \$568. Four cows can be milked at one time with it.

Little difficulty has been experienced in the operation of the machine. Probably any person of average mechanical ingenuity could operate it, after he had received instruction by an expert from the factory.

During the first few days that the machine was operated, some trouble was experienced. The pressure levers on the pulsators were not operated as they should have been. As a result there was but slight upward pressure in the teat cups, and the teats of several cows became inflamed. At this time an expert from the factory explained the operation carefully, and since then there has been no difficulty.

The effect of machine milking on the milk yield of the cows has been an issue whenever the mechanical milker has been mentioned. Most dairymen believe that the machine will cause a decrease in milk production, and many dairymen who have high testing cows have failed to take kindly to the machine for this reason.

After carefully tabulating the milk yield of each cow for 30 days before the machine was used, and for 30 days after, we can say that there was no appreciable or permanent decrease in milk production during the short period when the cows were becoming accustomed to the mechanical milker. It should be mentioned, however, that the cows were handled carefully by quiet and careful milkmen with whom the cows were familiar.

After the machine had been used at the Kentucky station for seven months, it was discontinued for two weeks and the cows during that period were milked by hand. The purpose was to determine whether the cows would respond to hand milking and produce more milk. Some of the cows gained slightly in milk yield while the milk was drawn by hand, but most of them showed a slight decrease. The slight decrease in milk yield is to be expected because the weather was colder during the second period than during the first, and the cows were advancing in their lactation periods. It seemed evident, however, that the cows were producing about all the milk that they would have produced had they been hand milked during the preceding period. At least they did not respond with

a larger milk yield when hand milked.

It is customary for each dairyman to operate two units. A unit consists of the parts required to milk a cow, and includes a pulsator, a bucket, rubber tubing and a set of teat cups. Each man milks two cows simultaneously, and he observes each cow as she is being milked. It is a simple matter to tell when a cow has been milked. As the milk leaves the rubber tube that leads from the teat cups it pours over a glass in the side of the bucket. When the milk stops running over this glass the cow has been finished. The teat cups are then removed and the last milk is drawn by hand.

The machine will not draw the milk from a cow much faster than a quick hand-milker could. But each man may operate two or three units and thereby milk that number of cows simultaneously. The rate of milking with the machine is maintained during an entire milking, while a man would decrease in speed after having milked several cows.

Cows Average a \$70 Profit

An average milk yield of 7,753 pounds a year, and 250 pounds of butterfat, is the record of a herd of registered Holstein cows owned by Charles A. Smedley, Kensington, Kan. Smedley has been dairying for 15 years. He has 12 cows in his herd, but the profit from them is greater than many persons make from twice that number.

Some of the cows produce more than 400 pounds of butter a year. Nettie Spofford gave an even 9,000 pounds of milk last year. Smedley uses a milking machine and is well satisfied with the results. Cream is shipped to Omaha, selling for an average of 25 to 30 cents throughout the year. The herd returned a profit of \$70 a cow last year.

More than 75,000 pounds of skim milk were fed to calves and hogs last year. The hogs were bought at weights of 50 to 75 pounds, and were finished in two to three months to weigh 200 to 250 pounds. They received 15 to 18 pounds of warm skim milk a day, were kept in alfalfa pasture and finished with corn grown on the place. Some cottonseed meal, worth \$28.50 a ton, was fed to the cows and hogs.

The winter feeding ration for the dairy cows consists of 35 to 40 pounds of corn silage daily for every cow, 15 pounds of alfalfa hay, and 2 pounds of cottonseed meal. The cows have the range of native pasture that gives good picking for seven to eight months in the year. The calves sell for fancy prices, because of the high milk average of their dams.

As to the milking machine, Smedley says that he can milk his cows at the rate of 25 an hour. Two cows are milked at once into one bucket. Everything is sealed to prevent the entry of dust or other dirt. Two units are used at present. A one-horse power gasoline engine supplies the power. The machine does the labor of two men. Smedley says he never will give up his milking machine, because it is reliable, which he has not found to be the case with the average milk hands. Victor Schoffelmayer.



It is Customary for One Man to Milk Two Cows at a Time, With the Machine, and Do the Stripping by Hand.

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30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL GUARANTEED A LIFETIME

You can have 30 days FREE trial and see for yourself how easily one of these splendid machines will earn its own cost and more before you pay. Try it alongside of any separator you wish. Keep it if pleased. If not you can return it at our expense and we will refund your \$2 deposit and pay the freight charges both ways. You won't be out one penny. You take no risk. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder and direct from factory offer. Buy from the manufacturers and save money. Write TODAY.

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SHAW MANUFACTURING CO. Dept. F. Galveston, Kansas.

A Schoolhouse Shower

BY LEONA SMITH DOBSON.

"You are counting those spots in the wall paper right now, Cynthia," Ellen Jones accused as we waited for the annual school meeting to be called to order. "I finished for the second time 5 minutes ago. There are 43 spots diagonally or 39 straight across. I don't see how the teacher can be expected to keep the children's minds on their lessons when you and I cannot sit here without giving the wall paper our attention."

"I don't see, either," Cynthia responded. Then she added, "There's nothing outside to draw their attention, is there?" We all looked out the window as she spoke, tho we knew the yard was guiltless of tree or shrub, and somehow, it's barrenness struck us more forcibly than ever before.

"We've had tin showers and linen showers and all sorts of showers around here till I've sometimes thought we were running the thing into the ground," Ellen went on thoughtfully. "Why not have a shower for the schoolhouse? We can make a list of the shrubs it would be best to plant and come some shady afternoon and set them out, and we could have some shade trees, too."

"The very thing!" Mary Brown broke in. "I'll bring a good apple tree or two to plant in the back of the yard. They will furnish material for the domestic science class as well as raw apples for the youngsters." "The walls will have to be papered this year anyway," she continued, "and I propose that we elect Ellen Jones to fill the vacancy in the district board with instructions to the male members to let her choose the paper and paint and attend to the beautification of the grounds. A plain, soft green or a tan or a gray would be lovely for the paper, and the trees and shrubs will all be donated at our shower."

And Pictures, Too.

"I decline the nomination," laughed Ellen. "I'm not fishing for office, tho it is a good idea to have one woman on the board."

"That's so," chimed in Mrs. News from the back seat. "It's time we waked up and made a change in this ugly bareness. We need pictures, too," she added thoughtfully. "That will be my contribution to the shower. What do you think of 'The Angelus'? That will bring a serious thought and perhaps interest the children in the customs of other lands when the picture is explained to them. Yes, I think I shall choose 'The Angelus.'"

"I'll bring a picture, too," said Mrs. Day, "if someone will help me select it. We must be careful to choose things that look well together or the result will resemble a crazy quilt. You selected a good subject for yourself, Mrs. News, can't you suggest one for me?"

"Let's go to town together and pick out the pictures at the same time. Then we'll be sure to have them harmonize."

Suggestions of all kinds were coming now. "I'll bring grape vines for the side fence," Mrs. Bundy said. "The children will enjoy them at noon and recess in the fall, I'm sure."

"Why not plant evergreens to the North?" someone else asked.

"My contribution will have to wait till fall," said Mrs. Brous. "I'll plant daffodils and crocus and tulips so the children can enjoy the early blossoms in the spring. I don't know why I haven't done that before, for our children get so much pleasure from ours at home."

A few moments later, the hitching racks upon which they had been at work being duly repaired, our "men folks" came in. On his way to the chairman's desk, Director Jones paused a moment beside our group. "Are you ladies ready to begin the meeting?" he asked. "The meeting is practically over," declared Ellen, "and now we are ready to come to order."

He Caught a Code

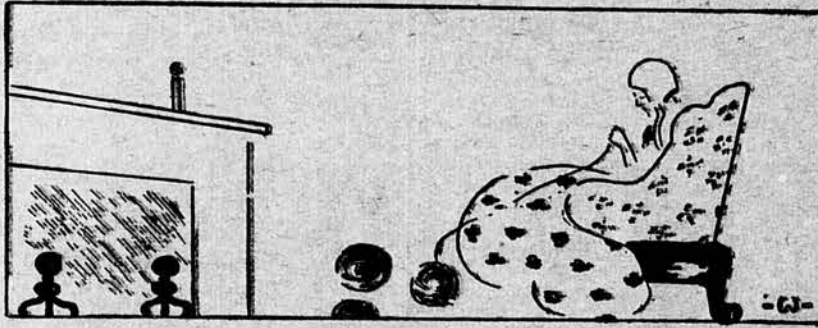
I caddod be dowed to write a liltig springtibe wheeze,
For every tibe a wride a word I have to stob ad sneeze.
Last Sudday seedeb so warb ad bld I god quite rash ad bold,
Toog off by wldder udderwear ad caud ad awful code.

Sacks made of several thicknesses of newspaper pasted together are moth proof for clothing, provided the garments are thoroly brushed and shaken so no moth eggs are lodged in them. These sacks should be pasted together, not tied.

War Prices We're All Paying

Kansas Farm Women Feel the Effects of Europe's Struggle

BY MRS. C. F. THOMPSON
Jefferson County



SOME pretty new sash curtains with a small conventional rose stenciled on them attracted our attention recently in the home of a friend we were visiting. "Yes," our hostess remarked when we admired them; "that's expensive material. It took four bran sacks to make them." The conversation turned at once to bran sacks, and all of us had a use to suggest.

Our sacks were formerly cheap coarse burlap, but since the war made importation a difficult matter, we have had plain muslin. It is remarkable the number of uses one may find for these sacks when well laundered. The curtains mentioned were fastened to the window sash and raised and lowered with the window. Such an arrangement does not look quite so well when the window is open but it keeps the curtains from blowing.

Another woman has used bran sacks for windows too, but in a more unusual way. She tacked them on both sides of a screen that had been made to fit the whole window frame. During the cold, windy weather of last winter, her bedrooms never lacked fresh air and the sleepers were not exposed to drafts. It was found convenient to have one window screened in this manner most of last summer. Some of these windows were visible from the road and travelers were often seen looking at them. "I didn't care if they did look," our friend remarked. "I thought after studying out the advantages, they might go and do likewise."

Four of the bran sacks fagotted together and neatly hemmed around the outside edge were said to make an excellent cover for the dining room table when partly set. "Run the seams up on a machine and make any kind of a hem," said another, "and you have a good dust protector for the piano while sweeping." Another friend has sewed the sacks together, end to end, and used them for hotbed covers. Another suggested that the sacks cut in half and sewed along the ends of quilts and comforters saved much washing of heavy bed clothes, especially when careless men were employed and housed. This suggestion seemed to give one of our less talkative friends the courage to remark that she used them to slip over her regular pillow cases when she had harvest hands or threshers to provide with beds.

One friend was lacking some dark blue rags for a rug so she threw several bran sacks into the boiler of dye. When the sacks were colored and dried, the material had such an improved appearance, that she used it to make her little girl some aprons, skirts and underwear. Many have used them for children's night dresses as the cloth is much easier to wash than closely woven muslin or long cloth.

Our principal use for these sacks aside from dish towels and dust cloths, has been as mattress pads or protectors. We use eight sacks for a pad, four for each side, and a 3-pound roll of cotton. Four big sacks sewed together make a sheet or cover that is both longer and wider than the average mattress. We like to have it so. Letting the cotton come to the edge of the mattress, we use the double muslin to tuck in around the sides and ends to afford protection and hold the pad in place.

White crochet cotton makes an excellent cord for tying these pads as one may use an ordinary needle and the work

of pulling the thread thru and tying it is no more difficult than ordinary sewing. No quilting frames are needed. We spread one side of the pad on the floor, unroll the cotton on it at equal distances from the sides and ends, put on the other side and pin in position. Careful rolling will make it possible to lay the work on a couch and tie whenever one cares to do so. The actual money cost of each pad is 50 cents.

We passed from bran sacks to the changes the war in Europe has made in our housekeeping. Those housekeepers who have neglected to keep up a supply of linen will find the replenishing of their stock an expensive business at present. The added cost is noticeable in all lines from crash toweling and table damask to dress linens. Much of our linen formerly came from Germany and the war has about cut off that source of the supply.

This shortage of rags has been called to our attention in a number of ways: one, the increased price of paper; another, the advertisements of paper mills for rags; and still another, the warning suggestion from Secretary Redfield, that in the interests of conserving our paper supply, we should save all rags for use of paper manufacturers. We usually try to prevent an accumulation of trash by burning old wornout overalls and the like. This housecleaning season, however, we have given such cast off articles an airing and sacked them up ready for some buyer. Undoubtedly, there is more bulk of cotton cloth used on farms than in the average town home. If every farm housekeeper would preserve such cast off clothing for use of the mills, it might mean the saving of our daily papers.

Just how much the increase in the price of Navy beans, rice and sugar may be due to the war, we can't say. The local merchant says he sells many more brown beans than white, at present. We know the "army bean" is a convenient article for soldiers' use. But beans are likely to mould, rust and spoil in such wet seasons as we had last year and this fact may account for some of the increased cost. Some drugs in common use like glycerine, quinine and carbolic acid, we know have soared as a result of the war.

It seemed strange that no one discussing the changes in our housekeeping expenses saw fit to speak of the increased cost of a sack of flour. This would be the first item mentioned in some states but Kansas homes have been benefited by the high price of wheat more than they have suffered from the rise in price of flour.

Some of us were selfish enough to wonder if one of the ultimate results of this great and awful war might not be an available supply of help for our housework. It must be that many a foreign woman will be left homeless and dependent upon her skill in housework as a means of earning a living. We should like a good helper of mature years, and all things considered, it would be well if she could speak only German or French. By actual count, we have 13 progressive and desirable bachelors in a semi-circle of a half mile radius. It goes without saying that there are no young women anywhere near that one can hire for housework. And who cares to get a young woman from a distance, train her for useful service and lose her almost immediately? Wouldn't some of those older and excellent housekeepers that couldn't speak English be a blessing?

The Red, White and Blue

Oh, flag of a resolute nation,
Oh, flag of the strong and the free,
The cherished of true-hearted millions,
We hallow thy colors three!

Thy red is the deep crimson lifestream
Which flowed on the battle plain,
Redeeming our land from oppression,
And leaving no servile stain.

Thy white is a proud people's honor,
Kept spotless and clear as light;
A pledge of unfaltering justice,
A symbol of truth and right.

Thy blue is the nation's endurance
And points to the blue above;
The limitless, measureless azure,
A type of the Father's love.

Thy stars are God's witness of blessing,
And smile at the foeman's crown;
They sparkle and gleam in their splendor,
Bright gems in the great world's crown.
—Anon.

Cape Collars are New

Cape collars are a pretty new feature of many of the spring and summer gowns. A very stylish one is shown in the illustration. It may be omitted, if preferred, and a collar of another shape substituted. The dress is cut princess style and has a deep flounce on the skirt. It is made of plain material as taffeta or voile, trimmed with striped material of a color to match. The



pattern, No. 7666, is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Age 16 requires 3 3/4 yards of 44-inch plain material and 2 yards of 36-inch striped goods. It may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.

Two Quick Breads

For old-fashioned Johnny cake, sift together 1 cup of flour, 1 cup of fine cornmeal, 1/4 cup of sugar, 1 1/2 teaspoons of salt and 2 teaspoons of baking powder. Stir in 1 cup of milk, 1 egg beaten slightly, and 1 tablespoon of melted butter. Beat together thoroughly and bake in small, well greased pans in a moderate oven until a good brown.

Virginia butter bread is delicious but must be eaten as soon as made. Put 2 cups of milk in a double boiler with 1/2 cup of cream. When it is scalded, salt it to taste and sift in little by little 1/2 cup of cornmeal, stirring all the time. Boil 5 minutes, still stirring, then add 2 well beaten eggs and 1 tablespoon of melted butter, pour it into a well greased round pan and bake in a quick oven till firm like baked custard. Serve with butter.

Mrs. Robert Fritz,
Dickinson Co., Kansas.

Boiled linseed oil will make old furniture look like new. Rub on a little with flannel and dry and polish with a clean piece.

It is not necessary to take up matting every year to clean it. A thorough sweeping, and then a washing with salt or ammonia water will do the trick as well.

Politeness Begins at Home

Courtesy to Children is the Best Way to Teach Manners

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS

"NOW BE little ladies and gentlemen, and don't act as if you'd never had anything to eat before." We were little country children newly moved to town and this was our very first party. No wonder mother's voice sounded worried. Not many details of that first appearance in society are clear in my memory now, but I feel safe in saying that when the ice cream and cookies—the real "party" for little folks—at last appeared, my brothers and sisters and I did not attack them so greedily as to disgrace our home training, for mother had baked a big, beautiful chocolate cake that morning, and just before she gave the final pat to our best hair bows and sashes and kissed goodby all around, she cut the cake and gave us as much as we could eat.

We have often laughed together over that cake episode, but since I've belonged to the "grown-ups" myself and have watched other children at parties, and in their own homes, for that matter, I've decided that mother's way was a pretty good one after all. Drill in manners and courtesy is just as important as instruction in arithmetic and reading, or the vocational training one hears so much about today. All one's ability to get on in the world whether it be forming friendships, getting and holding a position, or winning votes, depends very largely upon his politeness and his knowledge of the accepted standard of good manners. The enjoyment he derives from living and the pleasure he gives to his family and associates hinge upon the same thing, and the old saying that "Courtesy is the oil which lubricates the wheels of society" has been proved true times without number. The only good manners that really count are those which are habitual and not put on for special occasions, and the only way that such true courtesy can be acquired is by living with it day by day in the home.

Children cannot be expected to say "please" and "thank you" when they are out in company if all they hear at home is such rough orders as "Billy, go shut that door! How many times must I tell you not to be so careless?" Manners are largely a matter of imitation, and the mother who says gently, "Billy, please shut the door," and never forgets to thank her children for every small service need not fear her boys and girls will be rude when they are with strangers. It is not enough merely to be polite to the children themselves. They must see courtesy shown by the older members of the family to one another. Cross words and nagging are infallible marks of ill-breeding and children should not be allowed to hear them from the "grown-ups" they admire and copy.

Good Form in Introductions.

Constant scolding for awkwardness and little acts of rudeness never will overcome these faults. Instead, the criticism will discourage the child's efforts to do better and make him say to himself, "Aw, what's the use; I can't ever please mother." Make good manners a game in the home so the children will like to play it. Many girls write to ask me how to introduce persons. The old, old game of "Come to see" is an ideal way to teach this, and little 6-year-olds in their characters of "big ladies" soon learn to say, "Mrs. Smith, may I introduce Miss Brown?" or "Mamma, this is my friend, Miss Jones," with all the ease of society leaders. There will be no more of the awkward, crude "Shake hands with my friend Jones," or "Meet my friend, Mrs. Green," when boys and girls learn the right way in their play. It doesn't take long for the children to learn that men are always introduced to women, and young girls to matrons, either; or to acknowledge an introduction by a smile and a gracious, "I'm glad to meet you, Mrs. Smith."

Fashions change in manners, as in everything else, tho the spirit of courtesy never varies. Our fathers and mothers



were taught in their childhood to say "Yes, sir," and "No, ma'am." Modern children must say "Yes, mother," or "Yes, Mrs. Smith," but the deference to others is still displayed. Now we say at the table, "Please pass the bread," while once we said "Thank you for the bread." "I'll take some bread," never has been good form.

Once we said "Excuse me," whenever such words were needed. Now we prefer "Pardon me," when one brushes against another, or for similar occasions, reserving "Excuse me" for the times when one must leave the table before the rest of the company are ready, or when one is called out of a room. Teach the children to sit quietly with the feet resting easily on the floor, not crossed, and not to drum with the fingers, or play with their hair or clothing. They must learn, also, that it is rude to cough in another's face, or to trim or clean the finger nails in company.

Encourage Table Talk.

The ability to talk easily and well is almost an invaluable accomplishment and one that can be acquired only thru practice. When the family are gathered around the dining table is a good time to give the children this training.

Let them understand that if meals are to be enjoyable certain topics must not be mentioned. Any reference to digestion is always ill-bred. If a certain food disagrees with you, there is no occasion to annoy others with telling about it. Do not permit complaints of illness, discussions of unpleasant occurrences during the day, or unkind gossip. Mealtime should not be made the occasion for correcting faults in the children and discussing points of discipline. The best way to teach table manners is by example, not by interrupting the conversation continually with such remarks as, "Ethel, hold your spoon right," or "Frank, quit eating with your knife." Leave matters of correction till the end of the meal. If the children become interested in the table talk they will not be likely to eat so greedily as when all they can think of is getting their food, and manners will be better.

There are many ways to keep the table talk entertaining, but all require planning in advance. Encourage the children to look for little things of interest all thru the day, as the first robin or the new wren's nest. Studying bird life is an unending source of pleasure for country children, especially if the parents take time to talk about the birds and the help they are to the crops. Books or stories that have been read furnish interesting material for table talk, as do events in the daily paper as well. Try letting every member of the family represent a different country and report on the events of interest in his nation that day. Compare these present happenings with history, and discuss customs of the country where the occurrences took place. Useful inventions that have changed modes of working and living are profitable for discussion. Save all the jokes and humorous happenings to tell at the table and let the children occasionally invite their friends to dinner or supper. When a child has learned to be easy and natural as a host in his own home, or as a guest in another's, he has been given an asset that will prove of inestimable value all thru life.

No More Bugs

This treatment is a sure cure for the bedbug pest. Mix 1 quart of gasoline and 5 cents worth of camphor gum, and apply to the bed. This kills not only the bugs, but the eggs also, and is a very inexpensive remedy. There must be no fire in the room during the treatment. Mrs. F. D. E. Johnson Co., Kansas.

Here and there a touch of gilding, enamel, paint, or varnish, will do wonders in transforming old things.

You Can't Jerk the Tops Off these Socks

Up at four in the morning—out of bed in a hurry—pull on your socks with a jerk, and if they're Durable Durhams, the tops will stand the strain again and again.

That's because Durable Durham socks are made from the strongest, stretchiest cotton and knit to withstand a man's hardest tugging.

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FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

is made to give the wear you expect of much more expensive hosiery, yet costs you 10c, 15c and 25c a pair.

The heel, sole and toe of Durham Hosiery are heavily reinforced to stand shoe friction, where the wear is hardest. The famous Durham dyes assure colors that won't wash out.

Every pair of Durable Durham Hosiery is backed by our unlimited guarantee of satisfaction. Ask the storekeeper for Durable Durham Hosiery.

Durham Hosiery Mills
Durham, N. C.



Ask your dealer to show you the 25-cent mercerized Durable Durham Hosiery. It pleases the most particular buyers.

\$1.50

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Canadian Northern Ry.

R. T. Clark, G. A.

64 West Adams St. Chicago, Ill.

A Family of Bluejays

A pair of bluejays built their nest in a tall maple tree in our yard one year. I used to sit at the window and watch them while they gathered sticks, feathers, strings and bits of cloth over the yard to make their nest. Sometimes I would carry out little pieces of cotton and put them on the ground under the tree. Then I'd go back and watch out the window and pretty soon down would come Mr. Jay and take the cotton in his beak and fly up to the nest.

After the nest was finished, Mrs. Jay laid her little eggs and sat on them for two weeks, till some tiny jay babies appeared. Then how busy the father bird was kept bringing food for all the hungry mouths. Soon the babies were large enough so that both the father and mother bird could leave them to hunt for food. One evening as I was bringing in a load of my night's wood I passed under the old maple tree and there at my feet sat a featherless, helpless little jay that had fallen out of its nest.

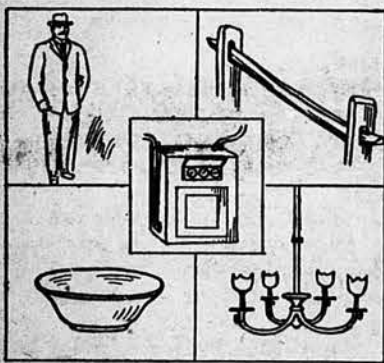
I picked the little birdie up and carried him into the house, for if old Tom, our cat, had found him it would have been goodbye little jay. I fed him crumbs every day and tried to find a few worms for him also to keep him growing. In the daytime I kept him on the porch and at night I used to put him in a little box and cover him over with a soft old woolen cloth. In a few days he could fly from one chair to another on the porch. His little brothers and sisters in the tree had all learned to fly pretty well by this time so one evening I took my little jay out and set him in the swing which was hanging from the big maple tree. Then I stepped back to the porch to see what would happen. It was just a moment till the two old birds came flying and talking to little jay. He first flew and lit on the ground a few feet away, then into a little bush, and from there to an old apple tree, followed all the time by his father and mother crying and cheering him on. I never saw little jay any more to know him for I had no way of telling him from the others, but I have always been glad I helped him instead of letting old Tom have him for supper.

Ray E. Lyon.

Cass Co., Missouri.

Missing Connections

Each outside picture is to be read in turn with the central one. This will give a somewhat sensible reading without any connecting link, but when a certain vowel is placed between the words represented by the pictures we have (1) an instrument showing the pressure of gases, (2) a familiar measure of air pressure, (3) an astronomer's



instrument for measuring very slight differences of radiated heat, and (4) a tank for gases. What are the words? For the five best answers, received before May 21, each will receive a package of post cards.

The answer to the puzzle in the issue of April 15 is:

- A watch has a face but no head.
- A match has a head but no face.
- The sea has arms but no hands.
- A clock has hands but no arms.
- A river has a mouth but no tongue.
- A wagon has a tongue but no mouth.

The prize winners are: Katherine Towle, Amy Cook, George Mollman, Esther Darnell, Rosalia Budke.

Address your letters to the Puzzle Editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

A little thin cold starch rubbed over windows and mirrors and then wiped off with a soft cloth is an easy way of producing most shining results.

Oxalic acid will remove stains from ivory piano keys.

The Wish That Was Greatest

Indian Boys and Girls Hear of a Quaint Old Legend About the Woodpecker's Bright Red Cap

MRS. BRICE sat by the window with her 5 year old son, Jack upon her lap, when a mischievous looking woodpecker alighted on the trunk of a tree, and peeked his head around the trunk to get a better view of the sleepy boy.

Little Jack was no longer ready for dreamland. He raised his head and asked, "What kind of a bird is that, mother?"

Just as Mrs. Brice looked up she saw the bright red head darting away, for he had become frightened when Jack moved, and had flown away.

"Why that was a woodpecker," said mother, "But you must get to sleep. It is now past time for your afternoon nap."

"What makes his head so red, mother, has he been hurt?" questioned the little fellow, excitedly.

"No, child, all woodpeckers have red heads; if you will be a good boy I will tell you where the woodpecker got his colors."

"Please, mother, tell me now, for I would like to know. I will go to sleep just as soon as you finish the story," begged Jack.

"I haven't time to tell you now, but I will tell you at bedtime tonight. When you have finished your afternoon nap, you must go into the yard and see if you can find Mr. Woodpecker so that you can see what beautiful colors he has; then you will like my story better."

Little Jack did not ask any more questions, but went to sleep like a good little boy, for he wanted to hear the story. In a short time he was up and in the yard looking for woodpeckers.

When bedtime came Mrs. Brice took Jack upon her lap and told him the legend.

"A selfish old woman lived alone at the top of a high hill. In her house was a large fireplace where she did her baking. One day she was sitting at her fireplace baking cakes, when an aged man with a strange face, knocked at the door. When the old woman heard the knock she went to the door, and asked what he wanted.

"I am very hungry and tired, for it takes most of my strength to reach the top of the hill," said the man. "Your cakes look so pretty and brown I am sure they are very good, may I have some?"

She Hunts a Small Cake.

"The old woman told him she wanted them all herself, but he repeated that he was hungry, and promised her that he would make her greatest wish come true if she would give him a cake. The old woman then promised him a small cake, so she searched and searched and finally found one not much larger than a pin head. She started to give it to him, but as she lifted it out of the pan it looked so pretty and brown that she decided that she would keep it, too. Then she turned and went into another room and found a crust of bread and gave it to the man. He looked sad as he took the crust, but thanked her very kindly and walked slowly down the hill.

"As she saw how feeble he was as he walked down the hill, her conscience hurt her, and she said to herself, 'I wish I had given him some of my cakes, he must be very old, but I cannot catch up with him now. If I were a bird I'd take a cake in my bill and fly away to the man.'

She Becomes a Bird.

"As she was saying that she began to grow smaller and smaller. The wind started to blow and sent her up the chimney. When she blew out at the top she was no longer a woman, but a bird, just as she wished to be. She still wore her plain black dress, her queer little red cap and a big white apron with strings tied at the back. They had turned to feathers, too. She flew away with her cake and gave it to the man, and then she rested on the trunk of a

tree. The first thing she knew she was pecking away at the tree, for she had turned to a woodpecker."

When the story was finished Jack was very sorry it wasn't daytime so that he could see the bird, for he had failed to find one in the afternoon, and bright and early the next morning, he went to the edge of the woods nearby, in search of a woodpecker.

Joe Bing

Joe Bing he cut ten cord o' wood
From rise to set o' sun;
He cut it, an' he piled it, too.
Yes, sir, that's w'at he done.
To cut ten cord o' wood, I vow,
Is one tremendous chore—
Joe Bing cut his behind the stove
In Luscomb's grocery store.

Joe Bing he cut eight load o' hay,
I swan, an' raked it, too,
An' in twelve hours by the clock
He was entirely thru.
He could, I guess, before he slept
Cut jes' as many more—
He cut it where he did the wood,
In Luscomb's grocery store.

Joe Bing he plowed four acres onct,
He plowed it good an' neat;
An' fore the sun had near gone down
The job was all complete.
The horses never turned a hair,
Wan't tired, ner leas' bit sore.
He plowed it all in one short day—
In Luscomb's grocery store.

Joe Bing he made five dollars once
By simply pickin' hops;
He done it all in jest a day
With time for sev'ral stops.
He could as well a-kept it up
A dozen days or more.
Where wus it done? The same ol' place—
In Luscomb's grocery store.
—John D. Larkin.

A Happy Trio

I am 11 years old and I live on a farm. I have many farm pets, a pair of twin lambs, five pet kittens and a large dog, Sport. I am sending you a picture showing one of the lambs. I am raising him by hand. I have taught



him to drink from a bottle. He will follow me all over the farm. My little sister is holding the pet kittens on her lap and my brother is sitting near the dog. We enjoy farm life very much with all our pets. Irvin Pronske.
Marshall Co., Kansas.

What Numbers?

Two numbers you are asked to take;
Two-thirds the less will the greater make.

These numbers you are asked to guess,
For the greater's three times one-half the less.

Now, can you make these statements agree,

And prove that two-thirds equals half of three?

The answers will appear next week.

Answers to last week's double curtailings: Limpid—limp; catchup—catch; trickle—trick; turnip—turn; proper—prop; combat—comb; colonel—colon; topaz—top; sparse—spar; copse—cop; their—the; fleece—flee.

My Canary

Nellie is my pet canary. She is small and yellow and has shiny black eyes. Last summer she laid two tiny blue eggs but they did not hatch. If any of us have something Nellie wants she will say "Sweet, sweet" and keep on saying it till we give her what she wants. She likes to have us turn her loose in the house, but if we leave the cupboard door open she will go in and peck holes in any pies or cakes she can find.

One day when we had turned Nellie loose in the house she got out an open window and flew to a grove of trees nearby. I took her cage and hung it on a tree by the well and sat down in the yard. When I was not watching

Nellie came down from a tree and went into her cage and called "Sweet!" Nellie likes to eat all kinds of fruit, and bread and some vegetables. She likes to have us put a dish of water on the floor and then she will come and splash the water as hard as she can. I hang her cage on the porch sometimes so she can see other birds and answer them. Then she goes to singing and tries to sing louder than they do. Clara Robbins.
Meade Co., Kansas.

A Game for Vacation

If you are good at hopping, here is a game that you will enjoy. It is called Chinese Chicken, for the Chinese children play it a great deal:

Place 10 or 12 small stones in a straight row, about a foot apart. The child hops on one foot over each stone until the last in the line is reached. The last one must be kicked with the other foot and picked up and then the child starts back the line as before, until he has again reached the last object at the line where he started. He picks this up and goes back down the line, continuing until he has gathered all of the stones.

He must never touch the ground with but the one foot, and he should make just one hop between them. The one who wins, is either the one who has picked up the most stones in a given length of time, or the one who picks up all the stones first.

Mildred's Pet Hen

My pet hen was the prettiest hen I have ever seen. She was white with a big double red comb. She always wanted to come into the house and at last one day we let her. She found a place in the washroom behind the door and laid an egg there. Every other day she would come up to the house and try to get in till we had to let her. Then she would lay another egg, and finally she had a whole setting. Then she wanted to sit on them so I put a box behind the door and let her sit there. In three weeks every egg hatched and I had lots of little chickens. I had lots of trouble with the hen and chickens for they wanted to come into the washroom to roost, and the washroom is no place for a chicken house. I had to chase and chase till at last I got the hen and chickens trained so they would stay at the chicken house. My hen lived to be 8 years old. Mildred Sanneman.
Clay Co., Kansas.

Such a Lazy Cat!

I am 11 years old and in the fourth grade. I have a big yellow and white cat. He weighs 10 pounds. He likes cookies, meat, gravy and potatoes. He lies down by the door and when I tell him to get up he looks up at me and mews. He is so fat and lazy, and he likes to be petted. His name is Tom. I make rag dolls and doll hats and clothes, and some of my own clothes. I have three pullets and they weigh 5 pounds apiece. Neva Schweitzer.
Osborne Co., Kansas.

Give Potatoes Deep Plowing

Deep cultivation should be given the ground planted to potatoes before the plants make their appearance, advises F. S. Merrill, assistant horticulturist at the Kansas State Agricultural college. This is the deepest cultivation that should be given, as later there is danger of injuring the roots.

Frequent cultivation should be practiced, to keep the weeds down. One of the most effective tools used for this purpose is the weeder. This should be used as often as possible until the tops of the plants get high enough to be injured by the teeth of the weeder.

Cultivation should be continued until the vines are large enough so that further cultivation would mean injury to them. At the last cultivation dirt should be thrown upon the hills to protect the potatoes from the sun. If the potatoes are not well protected from the sun a green color appears in them. This affects the quality of the product and produces a disagreeable taste. If the dirt is thrown up well on the hills not only will the growing tubers be protected, but the plant food will be liberated from the soil.

A pound of flesh lost can never be recovered.

The "Barefoot" Tire

and Why.



WHEN you take your Shoes off tonight do this:
—Bear your weight on your right Foot and, without lifting it off the floor, press it forward and backward firmly.

Then observe that only the bony and muscular *Structure* of your Foot moves forward and backward, while its *Sole* stays fixed on the floor.

That demonstrates the *rolling motion* of flesh and muscle, the elastic Cushion quality which *reduces friction* in walking, and prevents slipping (backward, forward, or sideways).

It supplies that CLING quality, which gives *Traction without Friction*.

It protects the Bones and Sinews of the Foot against the Wear and Tear of action, as a lubricant protects Metal moving parts, while providing the wonderful "Barefoot" hold on slippery surfaces.

That ROLLING MOTION, then, is the ideal aimed at in this Clingy, Springy, and Stretchy black "Barefoot" Rubber of 1916 Goodrich Tires.

CONSIDER now the means by which many Tires have been given maximum Traction,—i.e., by means of a "sand-papery" texture in the Rubber of their Anti-Skid Treads. Every time the Brakes are put on, to make such Tires grip the road, the relatively hard, unyielding, and comparatively brittle, texture of the Rubber in their Treads causes these Treads to *grind away* on the pavement, to WEAR OUT fast at the point of contact.

The sudden efficiency of their grinding-Traction also tugs so sharply on the Rubber Adhesive between the layers of Fabric in Tire as to separate these layers.

There is little "give" to them—just as there is little "slide" to them.

So, they gain Traction at the expense of Mileage.

Naturally such Tires require a great BULK of such Rubber in order to deliver reasonable Mileage before worn out.

And, therein they differ radically from GOODRICH "Barefoot" Tires.

Because,—the Safety-Tread on Goodrich Tires is made of "Barefoot-Rubber," a new, and exclusive compound which discards all unnecessary whitish "frictional" ingredients that are heaviest and inert, as proved by its lighter weight.

HERE is how it acts in Automobiling,—
—When the weight of the Car bears on this clinging "Barefoot-Rubber" Tread, and the power is applied to go ahead or reverse, the wonderful stretch in the "Barefoot" Rubber Sole (or Tread) of the Goodrich Tire acts as a sort of Lubricant between the Fabric Structure of the Tire and the Road.

Then, the Barefoot-Rubber "Toes," of the Goodrich Safety-Tread Tire, CLING to the pavement (instead of grinding against it), in such manner as your Bare Foot would cling to a slippery surface—without Grind, and so, with the minimum of Frictional Heat or Wear for maximum Traction.

Goodrich "Barefoot-Rubber" is now made into Goodrich FABRIC Tires,—Goodrich Silvertown Cord Tires,—Goodrich Inner Tubes,—Goodrich Truck Tires,—Goodrich Motor Cycle, and Bicycle, Tires, as well as into Goodrich Rubber Boots, Over-Shoes, Soles and Heels.

Get a Sliver of it from your nearest Goodrich Branch, or Dealer. Stretch it thousands of times, but break it you can't.

That's the Stuff that GOODRICH Black-Tread Tires are made of.

GOODRICH

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO.
Akron, Ohio.

"BAREFOOT"

Tires

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30 x 3 1/2	...			\$13.40
32 x 3 1/2	...			\$15.45
33 x 4	...	Safety Tread	\$22.00
34 x 4	...	"Fair-List"	\$22.40
36 x 4 1/2	...			\$31.60
37 x 5	...			\$37.35
38 x 5 1/2	...			\$50.60



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Should be carried by every man, woman and child. Not a mere toy, but a neat compact always ready electric pocket lamp. A mere push of the thumb floods the darkness with a brilliant, steady, white light. And it's economical, too, for the battery, which supplies the electric current lasts a long time and you can always get a new battery for a few cents at any store where flash lights are sold.



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No Danger of Fire

By using this light there is no DANGER of FIRE and no matches are needed. It is perfectly safe around gasoline, oil and hay. Do not take the risk of fire when you can get free a dandy nickel plated flash light so compact that you can carry it in your pocket as you would a pencil.

Special Free Offer We will send you one of these Baby Wonder Flash Lights free and post paid if you will send us only one yearly subscription to Mail and Breeze at \$1.50 or free with a THREE year subscription at \$2.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address MAIL AND BREEZE, Dept. F, Topeka, Kan.

Keeping Up With Lizzie

By Irving Bacheller

(Copyright, 1910, 1911, by Harper & Bros.)

HOW IT BEGAN.

Socrates Potter is telling of the astounding and extremely human-interest events that followed in a Connecticut village as the result of vain striving to imitate or surpass the social activities of Lizzie Henshaw, just home from college. In last week's installment Lizzie and her mother had just returned from Europe. Lizzie objects to the odor of ham and mustard which seems to cling to her father, a grocer. Socrates Potter visits the Henshaws to hear Lizzie describe her visit abroad. He discovers the tragedy that seems imminent through the family's straining to "keep up." Lizzie visits Potter's office a few days later and hears the lecture of her life on common sense. She is engaged to Alexander Rolanoff, a foreigner. Rolanoff gets \$10,000 from Lizzie's father as a marriage settlement. He starts away with Lizzie and her father in a motor car, and Dan Pettigrew, who has loved her since childhood, starts after the couple with Socrates Potter. It's a wild chase. The money is recovered. Lizzie realizes how foolish she has been. The work of regeneration begins.

"Well, Bill, I should guess that you have always been fond of your wife—and true to her."

"And you are right," said Bill. "I've loved with all my heart and with a conscience. It's my only pride, for, of course, I might have been gay. In society I enjoy a reputation for firmness. It is no idle boast."

"Well, Bill, you can't do anything more for her in the matter of food, raiment, beasts, or birds, an' as to jewelry she carries a pretty heavy stock. I often feel the need of smoked glasses when I look at her. You'll have to make up your mind as to whether she needs more or less. I'll study the situation myself. It may be that I can suggest something by-and-by—just as a matter of friendship."

"Your common sense may discern what is needed," said Bill. "I wish you'd come at least once a week to dinner. My wife would be delighted to have you, Soc. You are one of the few men who interest her."

"She was a pretty woman, distinguished for a look of weariness and a mortal fear of fat. She had done nothing so hard an' so long, that, to her, nothing was all there was in the world—save fat. She was so busy about it that she couldn't sit still an' rest. She wandered from one chair to another, smokin' a cigarette, an' now and then, glancin' at her image in a mirror an' slyly feelin' her ribs to see if she had gained flesh that day. She liked me because I was unlike any other man she had met. I poked fun at her folly an' all the grandeur of the place. I amused her as much as she amused me, perhaps. Anyhow, we got to be good friends, an' the next Sunday we all drove out in a motor-car to see Lizzie. Mrs. Bill wanted to meet her. Lizzie had become famous. She was walkin' up an' down the lawn with the infant in a perambulator, an' the small boy toddling along behind her. We left Mrs. Bill with Lizzie an' the kids, an' set out for a tramp over the big farm. When we returned we found the ladies talkin' earnestly in the house."

"Before we left I called Lizzie aside for a minute."

"How do you get along with these babies?" I asked.

"They're the life of our home. My father and mother think they couldn't live without them."

"An' they're good practice for you," I suggested. "It's time you were planin' for yourself, Lizzie."

"I've no prospects," said she.

"How is that?"

"Why, there's only one boy that I care for, an' he has had enough of me."

"You don't mean Dan?"

"Yes," she whispered with trembling lips, an' turned away.

"What's the matter?"

"She pulled herself together an' answered in half a moment: 'Oh, I don't know! He doesn't come often. He goes around with other girls.'"

"Well," I said, "it's the same ol' story. He's only tryin' to keep up with Lizzie. You've done some goin' around yourself."

"I know, but I couldn't help it."

"He knows, an' he couldn't help it," I says. "The boys have flocked around you, an' the girls have flocked around Dan. They were afraid he'd get lonesome. If I were you I'd put a mortgage on him an' foreclose it as soon as possible."

"It's too late," says she. "I hear he's mortgaged."

"You'd better search the records," I says, "an' if it ain't so, stop bein' careless. You've put yer father on his feet. Now look out for yourself."

"I think he's angry on account of the ham war," says she.

"Why do you think that?"

"She told me the facts, an' I laughed 'til the tears came to my eyes."

"Nonsense," I says, "Dan will like that. You wait 'til I tell him, an' he'll be up here with his throttle wide open."

"Do you suppose he'd spend Christmas with us?" she asked, with a very sober look. "You know, his mother and father have gone South, an' he'll be all alone."

"Ask him at once—call him on the 'phone," I advised, an' bade her goodbye.

"The happiness o' Lizzie an' the charm o' those kids had suggested an idea. I made up my mind that I'd try to put Mr. and Mrs. Bill on the job o' keepin' up with Lizzie."

"That's a wonderful woman," said Mrs. Bill, as we drove away. "I envy her—she's so strong, an' well, an' happy. She loves those babies, an' is in the saddle every afternoon, helpin' with the work o' the farm."

"Why don't you get into the saddle and be as well and strong as she is?" Bill asked.

"Because I've no object—it's only a way of doing nothing," said Mrs. Bill. "I'm weary of ridin' for exercise. There never was a human being who could keep it up long. It's like you and your dumb-bells. To my knowledge you haven't set a foot in your gymnasium for a month. As a matter of fact, you're as tired of play as I am, every bit. Why don't you go into Wall Street an' get poor?"

"Tired of play?" Bill exclaimed. "Why, Grace, night before last you were playing bridge until three o'clock in the morning."

"Well, it's a way of doing nothing skillfully and on the competitive plan," said she. "It gives me a chance to measure my capacity. When I get through I am so weary that often I can go to sleep without thinking. It seems to me that brains are a great nuisance to one who has no need of them. Of course, by-and-by, they'll atrophy and disappear like the tails of our ancestors. Meanwhile, I suppose they are bound to get sore. Mine is such a fierce, ill-bred, impudent sort of a brain, and it's as busy as a bat in a belfry. I often wish that I had one of those soft, flexible, paralytic, cocker-spaniel brains, like that of our friend, Mrs. Seavey. She is so happy with it—so untroubled. She is equally at home in bed or on horseback, reading the last best seller or pouring tea and compliments. Now just hear how this brain of mine is going on about that poor, inoffensive creature! But that's the way it treats me. It's a perfect heathen of a brain."

"Bill an' I looked at each other an' laughed. Her talk convinced me of one thing—that her trouble was not the lack of a brain."

"You're always making fun of me," she said. "Why don't you give me something to do?"

"Suppose you wash the dishes?" said Bill.

"Would it please you?"

"Anything that pleases you pleases me."

"I saw that she, too, was goin' to try to keep up with Lizzie, an' I decided that I'd help her. When we arrived at the villa we made our way to its front door through a pack of collie dogs out for an airing."

"By-the-way," I said, when we sat down to luncheon at Bill's house, "congratulate me. I'm a candidate for new honors."

"Those of a husband? I've been hoping for that—you stubborn old bachelor," said Mrs. Bill, expectantly. "No," I answered, "I'm to be a father."

"Bill put down his fork an' turned an' stared at me. Mrs. Bill leaned back in her chair with a red look of surprise."

"The gladdest, happiest papa in Connecticut," I added.

"Mrs. Bill covered her face with her napkin an' began to shake."

"S-Soc, have you fallen?" Bill stammered.

"No, I've riz," I said. "Don't blame me, ol' man, I had to do it. I've adopted some orphans. I'm goin' to have an orphanage on the hill; but it will take a year to finish it. I'm goin' to have five children. They're beauties, an' I know that I'm goin' to love them. I propose to take them out of the atmosphere of indigence an' wholesale charity. They'll have a normal, pleasant home, an' a hired mother an' me to look after them—the personal touch, you know. I expect to have a lot of fun with them."

(Continued on Page 20.)

Go to the Dewey Dealer

for construction and building advice. He sells

DEWEY CEMENT

"Concrete for Permanence."

Cheaper—Better

A Guaranteed Silo \$88 Freight Prepaid

I absolutely guarantee this silo to stand up under any weather conditions. If at any time 5 years from date of purchase, it is blown down or collapses, I will replace it at my own expense.

Carswell Wood Silos

have continuous doors and preserve ensilage perfectly. We prepay all freight.

Free: My big silo circular and price list. Write for it to day.

Firman L. Carswell Mfg. Co.

200 Carswell Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SAVES A TEAM

4 H. P. Cushman on a Binder. Saves One Team. Other Farm Work.

The one successful Binder Engine. Attachments for any binder. Two-horse easily pull 8-ft binder in heavy grain, as engine drives sickle and all machinery.

Cushman Light Weight Engines

For All Farm Work

Throttle Governed. Very light weight. 4 H. P. only 190 lbs. Forced water cooling system prevents overheating. Tank on front balances engine on rear. Friction Clutch Pulley. Best for Engine Back. 4 to 20 H. P.

Cushman Motor Works

614 North 21st Street LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

A H. P. Cushman on a Binder. Saves One Team. Other Farm Work.

The one successful Binder Engine. Attachments for any binder. Two-horse easily pull 8-ft binder in heavy grain, as engine drives sickle and all machinery.

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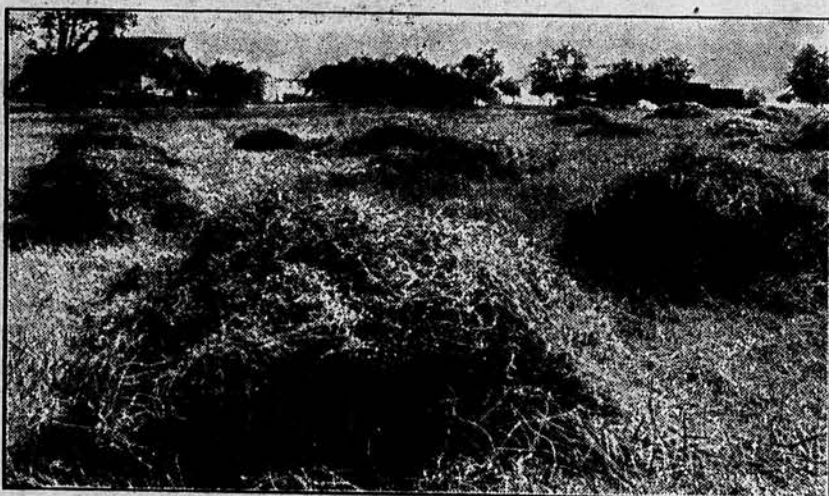
SWEET CLOVER IN ALLEN



Good Profits are Being Obtained from the Sweet Clover Grown for Seed in Allen County. Large Yields Usually are Produced.



This Legume Has Done a Great Deal to Improve the Crop Producing Power of the Land, Especially of the Poorer Soil Formed from Shale.



Excellent Yields of Hay are Produced from the Sweet Clover—This is the Rule on Many Fields That Would Not Grow Alfalfa.

ALLEN COUNTY is leading in growing Sweet clover in Kansas, with about 2,500 acres. The acreage has been increased greatly this spring. Much of the credit for this is due to W. E. Watkins of Iola, the county agent, who has done good work in encouraging the growing of the crop. There is a great deal of shale formed soil in that county that is well adapted to Sweet clover. A larger acreage is coming, and it will do much to increase the farm profits and to conserve the soil fertility.

Blasting to Prevent Washing

BY J. R. MATTERN.

A red shale hill on which corn had been planted lay above the road, or rather where the road had been, for there was 18 inches of thin red mud over the track. It was out of the question for our car to go thru. We backed up past another corn field, and went in to the farm house to inquire about another way round. In conversation with the owner of the land it came out that both corn fields belonged to him, and that he had been trying to prevent the serious erosion by every known method.

It had been raining for three days, he told us. The results were there to see, before our eyes. In the field where the mud had come from were gullies 2 feet deep. In fact, both the crop and the field were practically ruined for that year. But the other field showed no washing whatever. There wasn't a gully 3 inches deep anywhere in it.

This man tried terracing; cultivating with shovel plows to get deep furrows sideways of the hill; cultivating with light weeders to get a smooth, even surface; leaving strips of sod; blasting the subsoil, and subsoiling with a regular subsoil plow.

Of all the methods, only the two last named showed any measure of success that might be called satisfactory, and

only blasting showed complete success. On the part of the hill that was blasted, the rainwater seemed to soak down into the ground as fast as it fell, and then seeped and percolated slowly down the hill at a depth several feet beneath the surface, coming out in the form of springs and underground water in the low ground below.

The most serious loss in the gullied field was not the time and work it would take to fill the water ruts, but the fertility lost by leaching and washing away. That thin red mud on the road was very rich. It contained the best of what had been on the whole surface of the corn field. But it never could be used there on the road. It was lost forever to the owner of the land—while the state paid to have it hauled away and dumped into a swamp.

Cards for Readers—Free

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

There is one good mortgage—the paid one.



DISEASE-PROOF YOUR FARM

Get Busy Now—Start a General Clean-Up. Prevent Disease By Disinfecting—and You're Safe—Your Stock, Too.

GET AFTER THOSE HOGS. Kill all the lice, keep your hogs clean and sanitary—comfortable and healthy by using CAR-SUL—the old reliable dip and disinfectant that has been the standard for twenty-five years. Protect your swine from disease and pests and parasites. An occasional spray with CAR-SUL will keep your hog houses, pens and lot absolutely clean and sanitary. **GIVE YOUR HOGS A CHANCE** and your profits will increase a third or more. CAR-SUL cures and prevents Mange, Measles and other skin diseases. Invaluable in treatment of hog cholera.

KEEP YOUR POULTRY CLEAN and your profits will be BIGGER. Chickens that are bothered with lice and mites are a poor investment. Keep them clean with CAR-SUL—they will lay more eggs. Disinfect your poultry houses by spraying with CAR-SUL and your chickens will be free from all lice and safe from disease germs.

CAR-SUL

"THE UNIVERSAL DIP AND DISINFECTANT"

Don't run the risk of experiencing the troubles thousands of farmers were compelled to undergo last year—the ravages of disease that put many in the hole for years to come—the loss of all savings and many head of stock—all due to infection.

CAR-SUL comes in concentrated form—is diluted according to the work in hand. A gallon goes further than any other disinfectant—therefore is more economical.

FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD USE—CAR-SUL is a boon to the housewife who appreciates a sweet and clean home. Used in a hundred and one ways, CAR-SUL removes bad odors from sinks, closets, mouldy cellars. Full directions for use on each can.

Sold By Most Drug and Hardware Stores

If your dealers can't supply, send \$1.25 for a gallon or \$5.00 for 5-gallon can. We will ship prepaid.

MOORE CHEMICAL CO.
Kansas City, Mo.



THE SENATOR ENJOYS A PLEASANT DREAM.



WAKE up man to the joy and comfort of W-B CUT Chewing—the Real Tobacco, Chew new cut, long shred. Just take a small chew and notice the rich tobacco taste. It cuts down the grinding and spitting—and it costs you less in the end.

Made by WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY 50 Union Square, New York City

Bigger Profits Better Bales and More of 'em

There's money in baling hay—big money if you use the famous fast working Sandwich Hay Press (motor power). Bale your own hay—hold it for the top-notch market—make a nice, fat income baling hay for your neighbors—\$10—\$15—\$20 a day clear profit is common with our outfit.

SANDWICH HAY PRESS

Solid steel construction. Sandwich Gas and Oil Engine, with magneto, mounted on same truck furnishes power. Complete outfit built in our plant, superior to assembled machines. Heavy steel chain transmission (no belt to slip). Simple self-feeder and block dropper. Turns out a continuous stream of solid, salable bales. Starts or stops instantly. Best press for alfalfa. We also make horse and belt power presses.

"TONS TELL," Our Book, Sent Free Pictures and describes these great presses. Write SANDWICH MFG. CO., 514 Center St., Sandwich, Ill.



Announcing A Mid-Year Model

Combining the Best from
257 Show Models

Mitchell

\$1325



26 Extra Features

Unique to the Mitchell—Paid for by Factory Savings

This is to tell you how factory efficiency has cut 10,000 costs on the Mitchell car.

How we build it for half what it would have cost, even in 1910.

How we build it for 20 per cent less than other factories can build it now.

And how, by those savings, we give you 26 extras which you don't find in other cars.

John W. Bate The Efficiency Expert

In 1903—when Mitchell cars were first built—we brought John W. Bate to Racine. He was even then the greatest expert in factory efficiency in the metal-working line.

Our vehicle factory was then 70 years old. It was a model efficiency plant. And we started then to make our motor car plant the most efficient of its kind in America.

10,000 Costs Reduced

In the 13 years since, Mr. Bate has reduced more than 10,000 motor car costs.

He built this whole plant—covering 45 acres—so cars could come through without the loss of a second. He equipped it with 2092 labor-saving machines—the most efficient machines that are known in this industry.

He has eliminated from the Mitchell almost every casting. In place of them he uses 184 drop forgings, which are three times as strong.

Also 256 steel stampings, tough and stanch.

He has invested \$5,000,000 so fine cars could be built here for less than anywhere else. No other factory which builds cars of this class can compare with it.

Not One Cent Wasted

Some motor car makers buy all their parts. Most makers buy the larger share. But 98 per cent of this Mitchell car is built in this model plant. Thus we save under others from 20 to 40 per cent.

Part of this saving is shown in our price. No other high-grade Six of the Mitchell size sells at the Mitchell price.

The rest of the saving pays for 26 extras. We give you 26 features which others don't offer. No car in our class has more than two of them. No car at any price has more than four.

Go see these extra features. You will want every one of them. And you will not, we think, buy a car which omits them.

257 Cars in One

This New Mitchell model came out April 15—from four to eight months later than other current models.

This model was completed after the New York Show. There our experts and designers examined 257 new models. And they picked out the best of the new styles in all of them—from ours and from others—in body design and equipment.

Thus the New Mitchell combines all the best things brought out at the New York show. Its lines and its luxuries—its new ideas in equipment—are the finest shown.

All this in addition to the 26 unique features which other cars don't offer.

Where Mitchell is First

In ease of riding the Mitchell car stands first. Any Mitchell dealer can prove that in five minutes. No other car in the world contains the Bate cantilever springs.

The Mitchell rides the roughest road as a boat rides waves. This comfort will astound you.

The Mitchell stands first as regards durability. Six Mitchell cars have averaged 164,372 miles each. In ordinary driving that is more than 30 years' service.

The Mitchell is the easiest car to drive. That's because of its oversize steering parts, fitted with ball bearings.

The Mitchell is long and roomy—127-inch wheelbase. It is powerful. In every way it gives greater value than other Sixes, because of our factory economies. And it includes 26 features—all costly and important—which other cars don't offer.

Let the nearest Mitchell dealer show these extras to you. He has this new model now. If you don't know him, ask us for his name.

Mitchell-Lewis Motor Co.
Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

Six cylinders—high-power, high-speed motor—127-inch wheelbase. Anti-skid tires on rear. Complete modern equipment, including motor-driven tire pump.

\$1325 F. O. B. Racine for 5-Passenger Touring Car or 3-Passenger Roadster. 7-Passenger Body \$35 Extra. New Mitchell Eight, \$1450 f. o. b. Racine.

Look For the Dealer
Who Displays This Sign



1½ \$38.50
H. P. 38

On Skids With
**BUILT-IN
MAGNETO**

3 H. P. - \$66
6 H. P. - \$119
ALL F. O. B. FACTORY
Effective April 20, 1916

A Fairbanks-Morse quality engine at a popular price. The greatest engine value offered.

**"More Than Rated Power
and a Wonder at the Price"**

Simple—Light Weight—Substantial—Foot-proof Construction—Gun Barrel Cylinder Bore—Leak-proof Compression—Complete with Built-in Magneto. Quick starting even in cold weather. Low first cost—low fuel cost—low maintenance cost. Long, efficient, economical power service.

See the "Z" and You'll Buy It

Go to the dealer who displays the sign shown above. See the features that make it the one best engine "buy" for you. When you buy an engine from your dealer you deal with a local representative of the manufacturer. He stands behind the engine he sells. He's responsible to you. He's at your service to see that you are satisfied.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., CHICAGO

All Fairbanks-Morse dealers sell "Z" engines on a more carload low freight basis. If you don't know the local dealer—write us.

See the "Z" and You'll Buy It

**Fuller & Johnson
FARM PUMP
ENGINE**

MORE highly
thought of
than ever. Built to pump
water and it does it—and
then some.

The most successful pumping
engine made, proved so by years of
most exacting service, under
all possible conditions.

Endorsed by users all over
the world as the best of all
pumping outfits.

Everyone interested in any
sort of a pumping propo-
sition should have our
free, illustrated book-
let for the valuable in-
formation it contains.

A post card will
bring you a copy.
Don't hesitate to
ask for it.



FULLER & JOHNSON MFG. CO.
Established 1840
51 Manning St. Madison, Wis.

FREE RAZOR

Would you like to have a real razor—one that you can absolutely depend upon. Razor shown above is made of tempered razor steel, hollow ground, highly polished blade. Guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Free Offer We will send this razor free and postpaid to all who send us one yearly subscription to Mail and Breeze at \$1.30 or free for one three-year subscription at \$3.00. They can be new, renewal or extension subscriptions.

MAIL AND BREEZE, Dept. R, Topeka, Kan.

Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for May 21: "The Cripple of Lystra." Acts 14.

Golden Text: "He giveth power to the faint; and to him that hath no might he increaseth strength." Isa. 40:29.

After Paul and Barnabas were expelled from Antioch near Pisidia, they followed a Roman military road to the Southeast about 90 miles, until they reached Iconium. This was quite an important place and very ancient. Its position on the Western edge of the plains of Central Asia Minor made it an excellent commercial center. The modern name for Iconium is Konia, and its never-failing springs make it a place of greenery amid the seas of sand.

Here Paul preached in the synagogue making his plea, as usual, first to the Jews, but so effectively that both Jews and Greeks believed. Still there were some unbelieving Jews and these stirred up discontent among the Gentiles.

An interesting old legend, most likely based on truth gives us some light on the persecutions that Paul and Barnabas had. Thekla, the daughter of a noble family in Iconium, was sitting by a window in her mother's home and overheard Paul preaching in a neighboring house. Deeply touched, she became a Christian. Thamyris, her betrothed lover, accused Paul of being a magician and using his power to dissuade women from marriage. Paul was imprisoned and scourged. Thekla, by bribing the jailor, visited Paul, and was instructed by him in the Christian faith. Her mother and lover found her in the prison, and she was condemned to be burned to death in the theater, while Paul was expelled from the city. Thekla was placed on a pyre, and the fire lighted, but the flames refused to burn her. A great storm came and quenched the fire and killed many of the spectators. Later she was thrown to the wild beasts, but was protected by a lioness. Thekla suffered many trials but finally escaped from Iconium and joined Paul and Barnabas in their missionary travels. Later she lived as a nun near Seleucia.

We can never quite understand the way in which God works, but His purposes are never without plans. Persecution carried the Gospel into unexpected places, but in every incident there was always some one ready to receive the message and to go on with its teaching.

Lystra was the unexpected this time, a city 18 miles southwest of Iconium. It was one of the cities of Lycaonia or "Wold-land" and part of the Roman province of Galatia. Its highlands were dreary and swept by chilly winds, the steppes stretched out in naked barrenness, marshy in winter, and in summer baked and cracked by the sun.

There was no Jewish synagogue in Lystra. Here, for the first time, the Gospel came in direct contact with heathenism, yet in this unpromising country, Paul met the lad Timothy. It is thought possible that Paul and Barnabas lodged in the house of Timothy's mother, Eunice, and his grandmother, Lois, the only persons of Jewish origin in this idolatrous and barbarous town.

The Temple of Jupiter, the god worshipped by the people of Lystra, was outside the city walls.

In some respects, this miracle of Paul's in healing the cripple of Lystra, is like the lame man Peter and John healed in the temple at Jerusalem. There could be no doubt of its genuineness. The people all knew this poor man and that he was not a mere pretender. The excitement of the crowd was intense. These men were gods, come to earth in human form. This had been done once before in their legendary history. The legends of paganism are unconscious witnesses of the unsatisfied longing for Christ. "The Word was made flesh and dwelt among us."

No wonder our missionaries expressed their horror in true oriental manner by tearing their outer garments at the breast, perhaps to the waist. The priest of Jupiter thought he was giving the Apostles divine honors when the oxen were presented as a sacrifice. This meant that Paul and Barnabas should cut the throats of the oxen and catch the blood in a cup and then pour it on the altar to Jupiter.

Sometimes it is difficult not to ac-

cept honor when it is thrust upon us, even when we know we are not deserving. Paul and Barnabas might have pretended to be gods and gained tremendous influence for Christ, but it would have been deceit, and that they would not stoop to do. The infinite tact of Paul is shown by his argument with these rude people. Had it been an Athenian crowd appeals to history and art would have been made; if Jews, plenty of texts from the Old Testament would have been given, but by nature, in all her splendor and provisioning, Paul brought God before Lystra.

The fickleness of the people of Lystra was a characteristic of the Galatians. One minute they wanted to worship the Apostles, the next they were stoning Paul and leaving him as one dead. The certain Jews from Antioch and Iconium probably were traveling merchants, and encountered Paul and Barnabas by the merest chance, but remembering the success of the disciples in these former cities, were anxious to stir up anger against them here.

Paul's escape from death is as great a miracle as the healing of the cripple, thus giving us two very important events for this lesson, and this persecution knit the heart of Timothy to Paul forever, and made him willing to follow the hero who was willing to suffer death for his faith.

The next day Paul and Barnabas departed to Derbe, about 20 miles southeast of Lystra. It was the frontier city of the Roman province Galatia. Little appears about it in history, and on the whole it seems to be the least important of the cities visited by the Apostles. They spent the winter here teaching. Gains was their one noticeable convert, altho many accepted the Christ.

The missionaries faced great danger in returning through the cities where they had been driven out, but as they had not been permanently exiled, they wished to give additional instruction and comfort to the beginners of a Christian life; and thus they went back over the route, where they had toiled and suffered.

The report given to the first missionary meeting assembled at Antioch was very encouraging. Paul and Barnabas were gone probably two years; they had traveled about 1,400 miles, visiting Cyprus, Pamphylia, Pisidia, and Lycaonia. They had preached in the largest cities of these regions, and had founded churches on a permanent footing wherever they had gone. They had gone first to the synagogues and preached to the Jews, winning many converts and making many bitter enemies.

The greatest step forward since Christ's ascension was when by force of circumstances and promptings of the Holy Spirit, Paul and Barnabas were led to extend the good news to all Gentiles, by whom it was gladly accepted. They had endured persecution, thus setting an inspiring example for all ages. Their field of work had been restricted, yet the great enterprise of foreign missions was an established fact.

Granges Take Reading Courses

Many granges and other organizations of farmers are taking advantage of the reading courses in agriculture and home economics offered by the department of home study of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Enrollment in the reading courses has reached 2,300 and in addition to this 1,200 persons have enlisted for extension and credit courses, making an enrollment for the year of 3,500.

Fair Hope grange near Gridley has an enrollment of 35 men who are taking the courses on humus, and breeds of dairy cattle, and 24 women who are taking courses on the house fly, and butter making. Membership in the grange has increased because of the interest in this work.

Likes the Capper Way

I certainly admire Governor Capper's administration, and I sincerely hope he will be reelected, and with a legislature to sustain him. The people want an honest, economical board of control, the discharge of superfluous employees, and the passage of the Torrens law. We want a law enforced putting all commission men under bond.

Colony, Kan. John McCowan.

A Green Stack Is Poor Bank Collateral

When You Thresh with the

RED RIVER SPECIAL

"there ain't no such thing"



YOU SACK THE GRAIN AND GET THE MONEY

You beat yourself with wasteful threshing. Don't advertise incompetency.

A green stack does this every time, because it shows that your judgment or your methods are wrong.

With Red River Special threshing, the stack can't grow, but your bank account can and will.

The Nichols & Shepard Company issue every year a mighty interesting little paper that many of your own neighbors write for. It is the Home Edition of the Red River Special covering your region. Send for a copy and put in a request for the Big Catalog at the same time. Both are free.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO.

(In Continuous Business Since 1848)

BUILDERS EXCLUSIVELY OF

THRESHING MACHINERY

Red River Special Threshers, Feeders, Wind Stacks

Steam and Oil-Gas Tractor Engines

(5) BATTLE CREEK, - MICHIGAN

Stack Your Hay The Easiest Way



F. WYATT MFG. CO., 303 N. 5th ST., SALINA, KAN.

Get the Hay Press with the Hustle

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

Admiral

Also built in motor press. Short wheel base, only 7 feet 6 inches. Light in weight. Use any engine. 20 years' leadership. Write for new catalog—horse and motor presses.

Admiral Hay Press Co.
Box 10
Kansas City, Mo.

K. C. PRAIRIE DOG

THE TRACTOR THAT OUTWORKS THEM ALL

Will pull three 14 inch

bottoms under any

ordinary conditions.

25 H. P. Waukesha

Motor—can be used

for operating other

machinery; 2 speeds;

plows at 2 1/2 miles

per hour—on road

work 5 miles. Hyatt

Roller Bearings.

LOW COST

High in quality but low

in price. A powerful

sturdy, enduring, simple

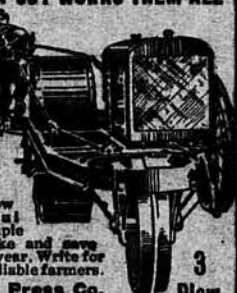
Tractor that will make and save

money every day in the year. Write for

special offer to a few reliable farmers.

Kansas City Hay Press Co.

Kansas City, Missouri.



\$13.00 Sweep Feed Grinder. **\$17.00** Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.

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

GURNEY WIND MILL CO.
Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

Some Vacation Observations

BY H. A. HUFF
Dickinson County

I have been taking a vacation this week in Topeka and Holton. On the train going down, I noticed that the crops looked to be in good condition. On the river bottoms along the Kaw, the land that was flooded out two or three times last year was all being prepared for corn or had been planted to wheat. The wheat was all a good color and looking fine. Much of the corn seemed to be planted, and men were working in all of the fields. The farther east I went, the less the trees seemed to be in bloom. When I got to Holton I found the vegetation about a week behind that in Dickinson county. I did not think that there would be that much difference in that distance. I went to Holton to see Frank Dixon, the strawberry man, and O. S. Mullin, the president of the Kansas State Bee Keepers' association. I got to Holton about 9 o'clock and went out to Mr. Dixon's

place and asked him questions until noon. He showed me all over his place and the information he gave me was worth the cost of the trip. After dinner I went out to Mr. Mullin's place. He showed me his bees. They are fine Italians, and very gentle, but I got stung once just for luck. I asked a lot of questions. I find that a man who has been in the business for several years can tell you more than a whole stack of books on the same subject.

There is one thing that should be emphasized more by the papers in regard to spraying fruit trees. The trees should not be sprayed until the petals have all fallen off. When the blossom first opens, the stamens and pistils of the blossoms are very delicate. The poison in the spray if forced into this blossom before it is fertilized will kill that blossom. To spray a tree when in full bloom would be very greatly to reduce the yield of fruit if not to spoil it entirely. After the petals have fallen and the blossoms have been fertilized, the spray will kill the worms that make

wormy apples just the same but will not hurt the crop of fruit. Another thing: If the tree is sprayed when in full bloom it will kill the bees that are in that neighborhood. The better the weather the more bees it will kill. If there is enough of a honey flow so the bees can store some surplus, it will be used later in brood rearing and the effects of the poison will be noticed all summer even if it does not totally destroy the bees. Fruit trees need bees to fertilize them and you should guard against killing the bees when it is unnecessary.

It started to rain last Saturday night and rained all day Sunday, nearly an inch of water falling. The wheat was beginning to need rain and while it delays the corn planting it was just the thing. The alfalfa is 12 to 15 inches high and will be ready to cut in another 10 days. The alfalfa on the sandy upland seems to be farther along than that on the bottom. The sandy ground warms up earlier, and things start to grow quicker than they do on the heavier

land. The wheat on the sandy ground is always the first to get ripe with us. If it has the proper amount of manure on it, sandy ground will raise as big crops as any other kind of land.

The Mare is Going Blind

What shall I do for a mare that is going blind? She is 7 years old, and is heavy with foal. She began to go blind last September, after being bred in August. She never has raised a colt. Would the carrying of a colt have anything to do with her going blind?

H. B.

I cannot tell you what to do for your mare that is going blind as you do not submit any symptoms of the disease. There are many different eye diseases that cause blindness, some of which may be treated, and others that cannot be benefited by treatment.

In view of the fact that your mare began to go blind eight months ago the chances are that the condition is a chronic one and that nothing can be done for it.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

Eat more mutton.

1000 ROCKERS FREE

GROCERS

Write For
ParticularsAdvertising Offer Extraordinary
TO FURTHER INTRODUCE OUR

"Sunflower" and "Gypsy Boy" Brands

of coffees and groceries we will POSITIVELY GIVE away to the first one thousand customers sending us an order for \$16.00 worth of groceries as shown in the printed list below:—

This Genuine Oak "Solid-Comfort" Rocker Free

The most wonderful offer ever made, when you consider that every item in this list is High Class—and the same quality you buy every day when you buy our goods of grocers handling Dolan Mercantile Goods. All full weight, good quality merchandise. We reserve the right to return all orders after the first thousand have been filled. Only 1000 of these comfortable Rockers on hand to be given FREE with DOLAN groceries on this special offer.

This offer is limited—It won't Last Long—for this is positively the biggest value in good merchandise ever offered. "Sunflower and Gypsy Boy" groceries are sold all over Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri by grocers every day. Compare this grocery bargain with anything you have ever seen. We roast our own coffee and manufacture and pack in our own factory many of the items in the list below. Count the cost of the Rocker and you will begin to realize just what we are doing to get you acquainted with our goods.

HOW CAN WE DO IT?—IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

81 Separate
Packages

HOW TO ORDER

Fill in the coupon below. Take it to your grocer, together with \$16.00 and the Big Bargain Grocery order and Rocker will be shipped to you at once. This must be delivered by a retail grocer.



Large Roomy Rocker solid oak and O'Bannon leather effect. A comfortable chair that costs you nothing. Given absolutely FREE on this special advertising offer. (This chair shipped knocked down.)

Mail
Coupon
NOWHERE IS THE LIST
OF GROCERIES YOU GET.
ROCKER FREE!

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 10—1-lb. cans Sunflower "Faultless Blend" Coffee | \$3.50 |
| 1—3-lb. can Sunflower Baking Powder | 1.00 |
| 2—1-lb. cans Sunflower Bicarbonate Soda | .20 |
| 2—1/2-lb. cans Bob Tea (Gumpier or Japan) | .50 |
| 1—1-lb. bag Sunflower Ground Pepper | .50 |
| 1—1-lb. bag Sunflower Pancake Flour | .25 |
| 3 large pkgs. Sunflower Rolled Oats | .75 |
| 2—3-lb. cans Sunflower Blue | .50 |
| 1—2-lb. can Sunflower Breakfast Wheat | .15 |
| 2—10-cans Sunflower Corn Flakes | .20 |
| 1—10-cans Sunflower Corn Starch | .20 |
| 2—10-cans Sunflower Shredded Coconut | .20 |
| 2—10-cans Sunflower Spaghetti | .20 |
| 2—10-cans Sunflower Macaroni | .20 |
| 2—10-cans Sunflower Jelly Powder | .20 |
| 1—10-cans Sunflower Gelatine | .15 |
| 3—10-cans Glass Starch (Cold Water) | .30 |
| 1—10-cans Sunflower Table Salt | .10 |
| 2—25-cans Sunflower Fancy Catsup | .50 |
| 1—30-cans Sunflower Lemon Extract | .30 |
| 1—30-cans Sunflower Vanilla Extract | .30 |
| 1—25-cans Dust Bane Sweeping Compound | .25 |
| 1—10-pkg. Metal Polish | .10 |
| 5-cans bar Floating Castle Bath Soap | .10 |
| 4—large No. 3 cans Gypsy Boy Tomatoes | .60 |
| 6—No. 2 cans Gypsy Boy Corn | .75 |
| 6—No. 2 cans Gypsy Boy Peas | .75 |
| 3—No. 2 1/2 cans Gypsy Boy Beans | .30 |
| 3—No. 2 1/2 cans Gypsy Boy Apples | .30 |
| 2—10-cans Sunflower Pen Tablets | .20 |
| 1 bar Gypsy Boy Soaping Soap | .10 |
| 2 cans Sunflower Pumpkin | .20 |
| 2 cans Green Sardines in Oil | .20 |
| 1 large jar Green Jam or Jelly, 29 oz. | .25 |
| | \$16.00 |

Your Money Back If Not Satisfactory

Remember you must be satisfied or we want you to return the goods at our expense. There is **NO RISK!**

NOTICE: Every item in our grocery list is desirable. The variety is excellent—no large amounts of cheap soap or cleansing powders as commonly advertised by mail order houses. You buy this list from your grocer—well-known and popular brands that you can depend upon. Read the list. The Dolan Mercantile Company is not a mail order house.

References—Dun, Bradstreet or any Bank.

Established Over 30 Years.

DON'T DELAY—FILL OUT THE COUPON
TAKE IT TO YOUR GROCER TODAY

THE DOLAN MERCANTILE CO.

Wholesale Grocers, Coffee Roasters,
Manufacturers.

Atchison, Kansas

Dolan Mercantile Co.,
Advertising Dept., Atchison, Kansas.

Ship your big advertising offer to

Name.....

Town.....

Cost to customer \$16.00 SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Terms, Cash, F. O. B., Atchison, Kansas

Signed.....

Retail Grocer

Town.....

If your neighbors or friends wish to take advantage of this offer, they may do so by copying the coupon.

Ann Arbor Baler

"THE BALER FOR BUSINESS"

The Folder Roller

You have heard the statement "There's no tail to an Ann Arbor Bale." It's due to the folder roller. A clever device that tucks the tail of hay down into the bale. This is just one of many features you can find on the Ann Arbor Baler, "The Baler for Business." Backed by 30 years' leadership.

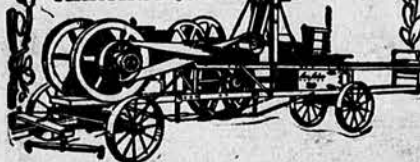
Especially Adapted for Baling Alfalfa, Prairie Grass, Vetch, Pea Vines, Soy Beans, Sorghum, Johnson Grass, Sudan Grass and Straw.

Many styles and sizes. Power presses in combination or separate outfits. Hitch your tractor to the Ann Arbor.

Ann Arbor Machine Co.

45 Broadway

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Hog House Windows

Latest improved and best windows for your hog house. Scientifically designed by window specialists. Made of aluminum alloy—can't rot or rust—will not leak—need no paint, no repairs—good for lifetime service. Fit any hog house. Easy to install.

Give Your Pigs a Chance

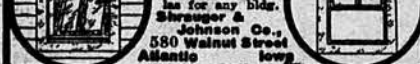
Let them have the warming germ-killing sunshine right in their pens. Sunshine means hog health, more vitality, quicker growth, more profits for you. Absolutely necessary for the best growth of young pigs. Install Chief Sunshine Windows now and insure your pigs sunshine every day. Successful hog-raisers everywhere recommend them.

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FREE. We furnish you, free of charge, four complete plans of latest type hog houses. Detailed information and full specifications prepared by experts in hog house designing. All the modern features you want for best results with hogs. Plans show Chief Sunshine Windows in use. Write for them. They are worth money to you.

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We specialize in modern windows for all barn buildings. Chief Sidewall Windows for barns, poultry houses, work shops, garages, etc. Chief Ventilating Windows for dairy and stock barns. Write for full information today. Also Chief Complete for any barn. Strongest & Johnson Co., 580 Walnut Street, Atlantic, Iowa.



Alfalfa Covers

Our warehouses are full of material bought before prices advanced and we will make no advance on prices of covers. Write for catalog, we ship same day order is received and prepay freight on all orders of \$10.00 or more.

Beatrice Tent & Awning Company
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PATENT YOUR IDEAS

\$9,000 offered for certain inventions. Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. Manufacturers constantly writing us for patents we have obtained. Patents advertised for sale at our expense. CHANDLER & CHANDLER, Patent Attys., Est. 20 Years, 948 F St., Washington, D.C.

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at half cost by using Meal, 100 lbs. \$3.25, 500 lbs. \$15.00. Free directions. BROOKS WHOLESALE CO., Ft. Scott, Kansas

Household Apron Pattern

No. 7356 FREE

is a popular, practical design that is easy to make and easy to launder. This apron, so designed as to cover the entire dress, gives the wearer an exceptionally neat appearance while performing the daily household duties. The raglan sleeves extend to the neck and form a small yoke. The closing is in the back and extends only part way down. The neck is finished with a flat band, as are also the sleeves, and there is a flat girdle at the waistline. Appropriate materials are gingham, percale or chambray, with the belt and trimming bands of contrasting material. Pattern 7356 is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 1 1/2 yds. of 36 in. material with 1/4 yd. of 27 in. contrasting goods. Our Free Offer. We will send this apron free to all who send their order for three months' subscription to the Household Magazine at 10c. HOUSEHOLD, Dept. AP-6, Topeka, Kansas



Keeping Up With Lizzie

(Continued from Page 14.)

"But what a responsibility!" said Mrs. Bill.

"I know, but I feel the need of it. Of course it's different with you—very different—you have all these dogs and horses to be responsible for and to give you amusement. I couldn't afford that. Then, too, I'm a little odd, I guess. I can get more fun out of one happy, human soul than out of all the dogs and horses in creation."

"But children! Why, they're so subject to sickness and accident and death," said Mrs. Bill.

"An' they're subject, also, to health an' life an' safety," I answered.

"Yes, but you know—they'll be getting into all kinds of trouble. They'll worry you."

"True; but as for worry, I don't mind that much," I said. "My best days were those that were full of worry. Now, that I've won a competence an' my worries are gone, so is half my happiness. You can't have sunshine without shadows. There was one of my neighbors who was troubled with 'boils.' He had to have 'em cured right away, an' a doctor gave him some medicine that healed 'em up, but he was worse off than ever. The boils began to do business inside of him, an' he rushed back to the doctor."

"What's the matter now?" said the medical man.

"Outside I'm sound as a dollar," said my neighbor, "but it seems as if all hell had moved into me."

"Now, cares are like boils: it don't do to get rid of 'em too quick. They're often a great relief to the inside of a man, an' it's better to have 'em on the surface than way down in your marrow."

"Bill an' his wife looked into each other's eyes for half a minute, but neither spoke."

"I'm goin' to ask a favor of you," I said. "I see that there's nobody livin' in the old farm-house out back of the garden. I wish you'd let me put my little family into it until I can build a home for 'em."

"Oh, my!" Mrs. Bill exclaimed. "Those children would be running all over the lawns and the garden. They'd destroy my roses."

"True; but, after all, they're more beautiful than the roses," I urged. "They're more graceful in form, more charming in color. Then, too, roses cannot laugh or weep or play. Roses cannot look up at you out of eyes full of the light of heaven an' brighter than your jewels. Roses may delight, but they cannot love you or know that you love them. Dear woman, my roses will wander over the lawns. Their colors will be flickering about you, and the music of their voices will surround the villa some days; but, God knows, they'll look better, far better than the dogs or the bronze lions, or the roses. I shall dress them well."

"I think he's right," said Bill.

"He's most disturbing and persuasive anyway—the revolutionist!" said Mrs. Bill. "If it's really a favor to you, Mr. Potter, I shall agree to it. But you must have a trustworthy woman. I really cannot assume any responsibility."

"I thanked her and promised to assume all responsibility, and Mrs. Warburton was to get the old house ready at once."

"Three days later I drove to the villa with my matron and the babies. Rather quick work, wasn't it? I hadn't let any grass grow under my plan. When we lit at the front door every youngster broke out in a loud hurrah of merriment. The three-year-old boy—beautiful beyond all words—got aboard one of the crouched lions and began to shout. A little girl made a grab at the morning-glories on a Doric column, while her sister had mounted a swinging seat an' tumbled to the floor. The other two were chattering like parrots. Honestly, I was scared. I was afraid that Mrs. Bill would come down and jump into hysterics. I snaked the boy off the lion's back and rapped on him for order. The matron got busy with the others. In a jiffy it seemed as if they had all begun to wall an' roar. I trembled when a maid opened the door an' I saw Mrs. Bill comin' down the staircase. I wouldn't have been surprised to have seen the bronze lion get up an' run."

"The saints defend us!" exclaimed Mrs. Bill, in the midst of the uproar.

"They're not at their best," I shouted, "but here they are."

"Yes, I knew they were there," said Mrs. Bill. "This is the music of which you were speaking the other day. Take them right around to the old house, if you please. I'm sorry, but I must ask you to excuse me this morning."

"I succeeded in quellin' the tumult, and introduced the matron, who received a nod an' a look that made a dent in her, an' away we went around the great house, a melancholy, shuffling troop, now silent as the grave. It looked dark for my little battalion with which I had been hoping to conquer this world within the villa gates. They were of the great army of the friendless."

"I asked Mrs. Hammond, the matron, to see that they did as little damage as possible, and left them surrounded by every comfort."

"They had a telephone and unlimited credit at the stores, an' Mrs. Hammond was a motherly soul of much experience with children, an' I knew that I could trust her."

"I was to dine with the Warburtons later in the week, an' before I entered the big house that evening I went around to the lodge. The children were all well an' asleep in their beds, an' the matron apparently happy an' contented. She said that Mrs. Bill met them in the grounds that day, an' she told how the little three-year-old boy had exerted his charms upon my lady Warburton, who had spent half an hour leading him through the gardens."

"How beautiful he was lying asleep in his bed that evening!—his face like the old dreams of Eros, with silken, yellow, curly locks on his brow, an' long dark lashes, soft as the silk of the growing corn, an' a red mouth, so wonderfully curved, so appealing in its silence. Beneath it were teeth like carved ivory. Those baby lips seemed to speak to me and to say: 'O man that was born of a woman, and like me was helpless, give me your love or look not upon me!'"

"But I could not help looking, an' as I looked he smiled in what dreams—of things past or to come—I wish it were in me to tell you. Something touched me—like a strong hand. I went out under the trees in the darkness an' stood still an' wondered what had happened to me. Great Scott!—me! Socrates!"



The boy exerted his charms upon my lady Warburton.

tes Potter, lawyer, statesman, horse-trader!

"With that little captain I could take a city," I whispered, an' I got up an' brushed myself off, as it were, an' walked around to the front door of the great house."

"Therein I was to witness an amusing comedy. The butler wore a new sort of grin as he took my wraps at the door. There were guests, mostly from New York an' Greenwich. We had taken our seats at the table when, to my surprise, Mrs. Bill, in a grand costume, with a tiara on her head, an' a collar of diamonds on her neck, began to serve the caviar."

"Ladies and gentlemen," said she, "this is to convince Mr. Socrates Potter that I can do useful work. I'm dieting, anyhow, and I can't eat."

"My friend, I observe that you are serving us, and we are proud, but you do not appear to be serving a purpose," I said.

"Now, don't spoil it all with your relentless logic," she began. "You see, I am going to take a hand in this keeping-up-with-Lizzie business. One of our ladies had to give up a dinner-party the other day, because her butlers had left suddenly."

"Why didn't you and a maid serve the dinner yourselves?" I said.

"Impossible!" was her proud answer.

"It would have been a fine lark. I would have done it," I said.

"I'd like to see you," she laughed.

"You shall," I answered, and here I am."

"Now, there were certain smiles which led me to suspect that it was a blow aimed at one of the ladies who sat at the table with us, but of that I am not sure."

"I'm also getting my hand in," our hostess went on. "Bill and I are going to try the simple life. Tomorrow we move into the log-cabin, where we shall do our own work, and send the servants off for a week's holiday. I'm going to do the cooking—I've been learning how—and I shall make the beds, and Bill is to chop the wood, and

help wash the dishes, and we shall sleep out-of-doors. It will, I hope, be a lesson to some of these proud people around us who are living beyond their means. That's good, isn't it?"

"Excellent!" I exclaimed, as the others laughed.

"Incidentally, it will help me to reduce," she added.

"An' it promises to reduce Bill," I said. "It will kill Bill, I fear, but it will pay. You might change your plan a little—just a little—an' save poor Bill. Think of eating biscuit an' flap-jacks from the hand of a social leader! Between the millstones of duty and indigestion he will be sadly ground, but with the axe he may, if he will, defend his constitution."

"Well, what's a constitution between husband and wife?" she asked.

"Nothin'," I says. "Bear in mind I wouldn't discourage you. With the aid of the axe his ancestors were able to withstand the assaults of pork an' beans an' pie. If he uses it freely, he is safe."

"You see, I shall have him in a position where he must work or die," said Mrs. Bill.

"He'll die," said a guest.

"I call it a worthy enterprise whatever the expense," I said. "It will set a fashion here an' a very good one. In this community there are so many dear ladies who are prisoners of gravitation. They rely almost exclusively on hired hands an' feet, an' are losin' the use o' their own. What confusion will spread among them when they learn that Mrs. William Henry Warburton, the richest woman in Fairfield county, and the daughter of a bishop, has been doin' her own work! What consternation! What dismay! What female profanity! What a revision of habits an' resolutions! Why, there's been nothin' like it since the descent of Lizzie."

"I think it's terrible," said a fat lady from Louisville, distinguished for her appetite, an' often surreptitiously referred to as 'The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky.' The idea of trying to make it fashionable to endure drudgery! I think we women have all we can do now."

"To be respectable," said Mrs. Bill; "but let's try to do something else."

"Why don't you form a Ladies' Protective Union," Bill suggested, "an' choose the tiara for a symbol, an' strike for no hours a day an' all your husbands can earn?"

"And the employment of skilled idlers only," Mrs. Bill put in. "They must all know how to do nothing in the modern way—by discussing the rights of women and the novel of lust, and the divorces past and prospective, by playing at bridge and benevolence. How absurd it all is! I'm not going to be an overgrown child any longer."

"I saw that Mrs. Bill was makin' progress, an' with her assistance I began to hope for better things in that neighborhood."

"You've got to reach the women somehow, you see, before you can improve the social conditions of a community. I love them, but many are overgrown children, as Mrs. Bill had put it, an' doin' nothing with singular skill an' determination an' often with appalling energy."

"Our pretty hostess had been helping a butler, as this talk went on, an' presently one of the other ladies joined her, an' never was any company so picturesquely an' amusingly served."

"I've quite fallen in love with that three-year-old boy," said Mrs. Bill, as we rose from the table. "I had a good romp with him today."

"I wish you'd go over to the old farm-house with me; I want to show you something," I said.

"In a moment we were in wraps an' making our way across the lawn."

"I was glad to get a rap at that Mrs. Barrow," she whispered, as we walked along. "She's just got back her jewels that were stolen, and has begun to go out again. She's the vainest, proudest fool of a woman, and her husband is always borrowing money. Did you know it?"

"Some—that is, fairly well," I said, with bitterness.

"So does Bill, and she goes about with the airs of a grand lady and the silliest notions. Really, it was for her benefit that I helped the butler."

"If it weren't for Bill I'd call you an angel," I said. "You have it in your power to redeem the skilled idlers of this community."

"We reached the little house so unlike the big, baronial thing we had left. It was a home. Mrs. Hammond sat by the reading-lamp in its cozy sitting-room before an open fire. She led us into the bedroom with the lamp in her hand. There lay the boy as I had left him, still smiling with a lovelier, softer red in his cheeks than that of roses. "See the color and the dimples," I said.

"She looked from one to another, an' suddenly the strong appeal of their faces fell upon her. She raised the boy from his bed, an' he put his arms

around her neck and began to talk in a tender baby treble.

"Did you ever hear the voice of a child just out of dreamland, when it expresses, not complaint, but love and contentment? Well, sir, it is the sweetest, the most compelling note in all nature, I believe. It is like a muted violin—voice of God or voice of man—which is it? I dare not say, but I do know that the song of the hermit-thrush is but sounding brass compared with that."

"I felt its power, and I said to myself: 'I will waste my life no longer. I will marry.'"

"She, too, had felt it. The little captain had almost overcome her. She laid him down, and we turned away."

"We walked through the garden paths, and neither spoke, but in the stillness I could hear trumpets of victory. We entered the great hall and sat with the others by its fireside, but took little part in the talk. When I made my adieu she shook my hand warmly and said I was very good to them."

"Save for its good example, the log-cabin experiment was not a success. They slept with all the doors and windows open, and one night a skunk came in and got under the bed. Mrs. Bill discovered that they had company, and Bill got up and lit the lantern, and fol-

modate the sitting hens for we still set a few. The laying part of the henhouse is too noisy for brooding hens. Their constant yelling at the top of their voices is not calculated to produce perfect hatches. This, in addition to the risk incurred in having eggs broken by other hens jumping into the nest caused us to decide on the annex. Its construction was not so expensive but that it will pay for itself in a year or two."

Since the pastures have become so good that the cattle are self-supporting, the hay that the cattle did not eat is liable to be a drug on the market. If in the stack the long grass will grow around it this summer and no thought will be given to it whatever. But next winter when the stock are beginning to make inroads on this year's feed, I shall know where to get some good hay—over in those old stacks."

Crows are not saying very much these days for it is their laying season. As saucy and boisterous as crows are at other times, in spring they are as silent as bats. The creeks and hedges are full of nests this year. It is a good time to get revenge for all the young chickens



Three days later I drove to the villa.

lowed the claw to its source. He threatened and argued and appealed to the skunk's better nature with a doughnut, but the little beast sat unmoved in his corner. The place seemed to suit him.

"Bill got mad and flung the axe at him. It was a fatal move—fatal to the skunk and the cabin and the experiment, and a blow to the sweetness and sociological condition of Connecticut."

"They returned to the big house, and by-and-by told me of their adventure. 'Don't be discouraged,' I said. 'You will find skunks in every walk of life, but when you do, always throw down your cards and quit the game. They can deal from the bottom of the pack. You haven't a ghost of a show with 'em.'"

"Being driven out of the cabin, Mrs. Bill gave most of her leisure to the farm-house, where I had spent an hour or more every day."

"Suddenly I saw that a wonderful thing had happened to me. I was in love with those kids, and they with me. The whole enterprise had been a bluff conceived in the interest of the Warburtons. I hadn't really intended to build a house, but suddenly I got busy with all the mechanics I could hire in Pointview, and the house began to grow like a mushroom."

"Another wonderful thing happened. Mrs. Warburton fell in love with the kids, and they with her. She romped with them on the lawn; she took them out to ride every day; she put them to bed every night; she insisted upon buying their clothes; she bought them a pony and a little omnibus; she built them a playhouse for their comfort. The whole villa began to revolve around the children. They called her mama and they called me pape, a sufficiently singular situation."

TO BE CONTINUED.

Notes from Johnson County

ROBERT McBRATH.

We rung our hogs before turning them out to grass. Whenever the notion strikes us to turn under the hog pasture we shall hitch to a plow instead of letting the hogs do the work with their snouts. Swine philosophy is "Destroy what you can't eat." If they can't keep the grass down by eating, they will do their best to root it up, that is if they are not rung.

A new annex has just been added to our henhouse. It was built to accom-

modate the hands of crows. Nests are easily pilfered. If one is too stiff to climb a tree, the shot gun is just as effective. And by laying low one can often get the mother crow along with her little ones. They are worth a nickel apiece at the county court house.

The corn that came up here first was bothered by nearly every two-and-four-footed vermin at large. Even the old hens found it out and strolled down to eat the first gifts of the field. In a few more days there will be acres of corn above ground and the damage will be more distributed.

Had an agreement with a neighbor to exchange work castrating calves last week but he called up afterwards and said he had decided to wait until another day. I asked why and he said something about the signs not being right. "O, hang the signs," I replied, "come on over to my place; I have 15 yearlings I want tended to." He came and we did the work successfully. The weather is the thing to watch and not the signs, when intending to castrate.

There is nothing so essential to the proper growth of corn as warm weather at the outset. Cold weather stunts the growth and the 100 degrees of midsummer can never entirely make up for the setback.

Boric Acid for a Horse's Eye

How much boric acid should be used in a pint of soft water, for bathing the weak eyes of a horse? MRS. R. A.

Boric acid is a harmless agent and may be used pure in a horse's eye, tho it is just as effective when diluted. It is most commonly used in from 2 to 4 per cent watery solution.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

I like the Farmers Mail and Breeze very much, and especially Mr. McNeal's editorials, and the stand he takes against war and preparedness. But I think Capper is off in approving the President's Mexico policy.

McDonald, Kan.

F. L. Kinsey.

An extra harness saves time and temper.

Cleared \$2100⁰⁰ in 50 DAYS with a HUBER FARM TRACTOR

THIS was the record of W. J. Priebe in South Dakota. Other big farmers are plowing thousands of acres at from 40 to 50 cents per acre and sowing seed at 20 cents per acre with the Huber. Two men with a Huber do the work of ten or twelve men with less efficient equipment.

If you are farming in a big way you will save money and increase your profits by using a

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What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO

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

The "Old Man's" Ailment.

My little note in the issue of April 29 about the curability of prostatic troubles found so many interested readers that I must say more about it. Correspondents M. McK., F. M. D., M. B. Sr., C. R. J., L. W. K., J. T. A., and S. R. B., will find their questions answered herein.

The prostate gland is a part of the male reproductive apparatus. It is about the size and shape of a horse chestnut and is so situated that when it enlarges it impinges upon the bladder, interferes with the function of urinating so that the bladder cannot be completely emptied, and thus causes the retention of a certain amount of "residual urine."

This trouble is so common in men past middle life that it is called "the old man's ailment." The first symptom noticed is a slight difficulty in starting the flow of urine and a deficiency in the force of the stream. As time passes there comes a partial retention of urine; the frequency of urination increases and there is a feeling that the evacuation is incomplete. About this time the patient notices the "getting up at night" that spoils his rest. Retention may go on until there is always a pint to a quart of decomposing urine remaining in the bladder which by its backward pressure upon the kidneys causes a secondary kidney trouble.

One can readily see that we have here a trouble that is both aggravating and destructive in severe types. I am glad to tell you that it is curable, but the cure is so radical that mild cases generally are safer left alone. The only real cure is removal of the gland by a surgical operation.

Let me give you a case to show when it is worth while. A farmer aged 57 rented his farm and came to town because of some obscure trouble which as he said "took all the pep out of him." Examination showed that an enlarged prostate caused him to retain constantly a pint of urine. After three months of preparation the gland was removed by surgical operation. He was in the hospital three weeks and then went home feeling much better. He gained 30 pounds the following summer, and then went back to his farm and worked for his tenant all the fall for the sheer joy of being able to work again. The operation was well worth while in his case because he was a comparatively young man with many good years ahead. Had he been 20 years older it would have been justifiable only if needed as a life-saving measure.

For a healthy man less than 70 suffering so much as to interfere with his work and take the joy out of living, I advise the removal of the gland by all means. There are some measures of palliation that are worth while, however. Hygienic measures are very important. The patient should wear woolen underclothing in winter also woolen stockings and good, stout shoes. He should never indulge in alcohol or malt liquors. Constipation should be guarded against. The bladder should be emptied at regular intervals, two to four hours apart if possible. It is never wise to defer the act of urination unduly, or paralysis of the bladder may result.

Where operation is not advisable but the amount of residual urine is enough to cause trouble the patient may relieve the bladder by using a catheter once daily, or oftener if needed. Always have a doctor show you how to begin this. He will not empty the bladder completely at once, this being a dangerous procedure, but he will leave a little less each day until at the end of a week, perhaps, he will allow the catheter to drain the bladder completely.

This measure gives a great deal of relief and may be conducted by the patient after he has been properly instructed, if he will only remember that absolute cleanliness of hands and instrument is necessary. The ordinary soft rubber catheter is very difficult to use in cases where there is much enlargement. In such cases employ a Mercier catheter which has a tip especially

shaped to pass the enlargement. A urinary antiseptic known as Urotropin may be taken in doses of 5 grains three times daily, if it is well borne. After taking it for a week it should be stopped for a few days and then resumed. Some patients are very sensitive to the drug and must take a much smaller dose. The drinking of plenty of water is helpful except in cases where there is complete retention of urine.

I am a man 28 years old. About three months ago I broke my arm near the joint. The doctor has set it twice but each time the arm is crooked. Is there anything I can have done to get a good arm?

JOHN W. C.

Have an X-Ray picture taken so that the exact position of the fragments may be shown. An expert can fasten metal splints direct to the bone, and thus hold the fragments together until good union is secured. In these days of advanced knowledge there is little excuse for failure to get good union of a fractured bone.

Isn't there anything to do for adenoids and tonsils excepting to cut them out? It seems to me about all a doctor does nowadays is to send you to a surgeon.

ANNIE M. L.

Adenoids and tonsils are normal structures and neither should be cut out excepting for cause. When the adenoid tissue is so large that it obstructs nose breathing, or the tonsils are so diseased that they are infecting the body with their pus they should be removed. So far as known at present the only effectual method is a surgical operation. I have a lot of sympathy with the expression of the writer in her last sentence. She may rest assured, however,

The city government of Chicago is a huge enterprise, the efficient and honest administration of which would benefit immediately and directly every member of the community, the incompetent or dishonest administration of which injures immediately, directly and substantially every member of the community. Good or bad government in Chicago is of daily importance to us all, and it operates under our eyes and within the reach of our hands. Yet . . . what do we do to break up the machinery and the system which diverts and wastes the money we pour into the public till, intrinsically incompetence and perpetuates evils year upon year?—Chicago Tribune. Here is your great American problem in every city, county and state in the Union. Intelligent, active, determined, high-grade citizenship is the demand of the hour.

that the doctor's reason for recommending so much surgery is that it brings results. A great deal of investigation is being made in the attempt to discover better methods of cure. No good doctor recommends a surgical procedure without being well assured that it is the best and safest measure.

I live on a farm so far from town that we go there only when we have to. I had an accident last week and knocked out two of my front teeth. Mother picked them up and washed them in salt water, and we managed to stick them back in. Is there any likelihood that they will grow fast?

MARY L.

Your mother did a good job for you. The teeth have a good chance of getting set in your jaw, but they will be somewhat discolored because of the separation of the nerve supply. When you can go to town show them to a dentist. He can make them more solid by connecting them with the sound teeth.

I have had a lump in my breast for two years, causing some pain and a good deal of worry. My doctor says it can't be anything serious at my age (38). I don't think it has grown any of late. Ought I to do anything about it?

JANE.

I do not think you are safe in ignoring a persistent lump in the breast. Your age is no safeguard whatever; neither is the location of the lump. It may not be a cancer—the fact that it has lasted two years without increase in size makes this hopeful. But an enlarged gland or a benign tumor in the breast always is a dangerous focus—a place from which a cancer may start.

The thing evidently is worrying you, and anyone who tries to remove your worry by telling you to ignore it is a poor adviser. The thing to do is to find out positively about it.

A good doctor can make a positive

diagnosis. If he cannot tell in any other way he can remove a portion of the growth under a local anesthetic and have it examined microscopically to determine whether it is a cancer.

A persistent lump such as you mention certainly should be removed, and if examination shows it to be cancer a thoro operation should be performed under a general anesthetic by a competent surgeon.

We have only one barber shop in our little town, and it is so dirty it is a disgrace to the place. Would the state board of health be able to do anything if I reported the matter?

J. H. D.

Since you are a resident of Kansas you may lodge a complaint with Clarence Matthews, president of the state board of barber examiners, Topeka.

Is it dangerous to sponge a child who has measles, in order to reduce temperature?

No. The sponging should be done with warm water, and care should be taken to expose only a small part of the body at a time. With these precautions it is a helpful measure at any stage of the disease.

Fruitmen Get Better Rates

An order opening up new markets to the apple growers of the state was issued yesterday by the Kansas public utilities commission. The growers are allowed joint rates over two lines of railway, where before they have been compelled to pay the sum of the local rates on each line. The order also allows two stopovers for marketing purposes, on payment of a \$5 stoppage in transit charge. No stoppage in transit privileges have been allowed before on apple shipments.

The Kansas Fruit Growers' association didn't get all it asked of the commission, however. Application for permission to get carload apple rates on mixed cars of fruit and vegetables was denied, as also was the request for a reduction in apple rates over single lines. The new joint rate provided for two line shipments is the single line rate plus 2 cents a hundred pounds, a considerable reduction in the present rates.

The effect of the order will be to open up markets along other lines of railroad than those on which the grower is located, it was explained from the commission offices. Under the old arrangement the Kansas grower was limited to towns on whatever line his orchard was located. The result was that shippers from outside the state got better rates than the Kansas grower on most shipments where the apples had to go on more than the original line.

Operation for Poll Evil

What is the best treatment for poll evil?

A. S.

The only successful treatment for poll evil is a surgical operation which consists in the removal of all of the diseased tissue by splitting the region of the poll. An incision is made over the affected region for a distance of about 12 inches and exactly in the middle line. This incision should be carried down for 2 or 3 inches, and all of the diseased tissue which will then be exposed to view should be cut out. The wound is then to be packed, the packing removed in 24 hours and the wound washed antiseptically daily thereafter. If the operation has been thoro, recovery will be complete within from six to eight weeks. This is known as a radical operation for the relief of poll evil and should be performed by a competent graduate veterinarian.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

The Capper Pumpkin

The state of Kansas has done many things, and might do many more, to show how highly it esteems its present Governor, Arthur Capper, but probably it has done nothing, and probably it can do nothing, along this line that will be more pleasing to its distinguished executive than its recent act in naming a new pumpkin for him. The term "some pumpkins," brought by the earlier settlers of the Sunflower state from the East, is still applied to things in Kansas that cannot be adequately described by the use of ordinary superlatives, and nobody knows better than does Governor Capper that to be associated for all time with a pumpkin of Kansas origin is to be "some pumpkins," indeed.—The Christian Science Monitor.

Be Careful Whom You Pay

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

TOWN marshals might protect their own people and help the Farmers Mail and Breeze a whole lot if they would just land hard on the fake solicitor. These marshals have been giving fine assistance in rounding up the highwaymen, but still a few escape.

The marshals are asked to be particularly cautious about the smooth-tongued fellow who says he has been sent out from headquarters. This is the man who tells the marshal "O, sure; Mr. Brown

is your county agent, but I have just come from Topeka to visit all these agents."

And so he puts it over, and a few days later yells are heard from those who have taken Mr. Visitor at his own value.

Remember this: The Capper Publications have no authorized representatives in any county except the man whose name is in this list. No special agents are sent from this office.

Allen, R. R. Norris;
Anderson, F. E. Brown;
Atchison, A. O. Northrup;
Barber, A. Wisler;
Barton, Frank Ferris;
Bourbon, W. M. Youngblood;
Butler, W. Wright;
Brown, A. D. Riffe;
Cherokee, W. Wright;
Chase, W. Wright;
Chautauque, W. Wright;
Cheyenne, F. W. Lorimer;
Clark, D. B. Zeigler;
Clay, F. O. Lakin;
Cloud, L. N. St. Cyr;
Coffey, W. Wright;
Comanche, D. B. Zeigler;
Cowley, W. Mathews;
Crawford, J. I. Wolf;
Decatur, C. S. Ward;
Dickinson, C. S. Ward;
Doniphan, A. D. Riffe;
Douglas, W. H. Vaughn;
Edwards, J. G. Ward;
Elk, R. E. Crawford;
Ellis, C. L. De Hart;
Ellsworth, C. A. Muck;
Finney, J. G. Ward;
Ford, J. G. Ward;
Franklin, F. E. Brown;
Geary, J. M. Thompson;
Gove, A. R. Long;
Graham, H. M. Shaw;
Grant, J. G. Ward;
Gray, J. G. Ward;
Greeley, C. E. Preedy;
Greenwood, N. D. Stevenson;
Hamilton, J. G. Ward;
Harper, A. Wisler;
Harvey, C. F. Walden;
Haskell, J. G. Ward;
Hodgeman, J. G. Ward;
Jackson, J. D. Wilson;
Jefferson, A. O. Northrup;
Jewell, L. N. St. Cyr;
Johnson, W. H. Vaughn;
Kearny, J. G. Ward;
Kingman, C. P. McKelizer;
Kiowa, D. B. Zeigler;
Labette, C. D. Lynd;
Lane, C. C. Harkness;
Logan, E. L. Manogue;
Leavenworth, A. O. Northrup;
Lincoln, C. A. Muck;
Linn, W. M. Youngblood;

No. 1/2 Lyon, W. A. Hastings;
So. 1/2 Lyon, G. W. Brim;
McPherson, Geo. McClintock;
Marion, W. Wright;
Morris, W. Wright;
Marshall, M. C. Peters;
Meade, C. E. Wanamaker;
Miami, J. M. Neal;
Mitchell, L. N. St. Cyr;
So. 1/2 Montgomery, G. L. Murphy;
No. 1/2 Montgomery, S. A. Hill;
Morton, A. P. Connor;
Nemaha, A. D. Riffe;
Neosho, E. B. Norris;
Ness, C. C. Harkness;
Norton, W. Wright;
N. 1/2 Osage, W. A. Hastings;
S. 1/2 Osage, M. D. Duffy;
Osborne, L. Perry;
Ottawa, L. Perry;
Pawnee, J. G. Ward;
Phillips, I. N. Ritter;
E. 1/2 Pottawatomie, J. D. Wilson;
W. 1/2 Pottawatomie, B. F. Sweet;
Pratt, D. B. Zeigler;
Rawlins, F. W. Lorimer;
Reno, J. M. Crist;
Republic, A. W. Worrall;
Rice, J. K. Herron;
Riley, B. F. Sweet;
Rooks, W. A. Barry;
Rush, Carl Brewer;
Russell, C. A. Muck;
Saline, Geo. McClintock;
Sheridan, A. R. Long;
Scott, C. E. Preedy;
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Sherman, Chas. Peacock;
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Stanton, J. G. Ward;
Stevens, A. P. Connor;
Sumner, M. E. Southwick;
Thomas, Chas. Peacock;
Trego, H. M. Shaw;
Wabaunsee, W. A. Hastings;
Wallace, E. L. Manogue;
Washington, A. W. Worrall;
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Our lever arrangement allows you to raise discs and shovels together or either disc or shovels separately. Float wheels spread well in front and prevent tipping. Bearings are dust proof and provided with hard oil cups. Sold completely equipped and at a saving of from \$15.00 to \$25.00. Write today for full particulars or order yours at once. They will not last long at these prices.

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Kill the Sorghum Smut

Kansas farmers who expect to plant sorghums this season should treat their seed before sowing with a view to smut prevention, says L. E. Melchers, instructor in plant pathology in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"It is not uncommon in Kansas for the annual loss thru kernel smut to be from \$400,000 to 1 million dollars," Mr. Melchers said. "Milo is the only sorghum not susceptible to smut and consequently requiring no treatment."

"The two methods used in the control of the kernel smut of sorghum are known as formaldehyde-formalin—and hot water treatments. Both are effective, altho the formalin probably is more generally used, as it is more easily carried out on a large scale."

"This treatment consists of mixing 1 pint of full strength formaldehyde with 30 gallons of water in a suitable vat, tank, or barrel. The seed to be treated is placed in gunny sacks and plunged into the solution for a moment, then raised, and allowed to drain slightly. The process is repeated until it is certain that all the grain is wet. The sacks of seed are allowed to remain in this solution for 1 hour. At the end of this time the sacks and their contents should be removed. The seed should be spread out in thin layers on a clean floor or canvas free from smut contamination, and allowed to dry. After it is thoroughly dry it may be stored in clean sacks, or it may be immediately planted."

In order to eliminate all possibilities of contamination after the seed has been treated, new sacks should be used for storing the seed, or the sacks should be soaked for 2 hours in the solution employed for treating the seed for smut. It is advisable to sprinkle the floor with a strong solution of formaldehyde before spreading the seed to dry. Bins and drills should be made free from smut spores by washing them with a strong solution of formaldehyde. The germination of treated seed should be tested,

and if germination is low, the rate of planting should be proportionately increased.

Sweet Clover for Pasture

I wish to plant some Sweet clover for pasture. Can you tell me of farmers in this part of the state who have used the crop for this purpose?

RICHARD ROENIGK.

Morganville, Kan.

Sweet clover has not been used extensively for pasture purposes except along the Arkansas River Valley and to some extent in Southeastern Kansas. J. N. Thompson of Moran has been pasturing Sweet clover longer than any other farmer I know about. Mr. Thompson has made a practice of pasturing Sweet clover for the last seven or eight years. His success with the crop has led other farmers in Allen county to plant Sweet clover for pasture. If you wish to visit some of these farms you should get in touch with W. E. Watkins, of Iola, county agent of Allen county. He would be able to give you the names of several farmers who are using the crop for pasture.

Harry Wilson of Parsons, a dairy farmer, has used Sweet clover for pasture for the last two years with good success.

L. E. Call.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

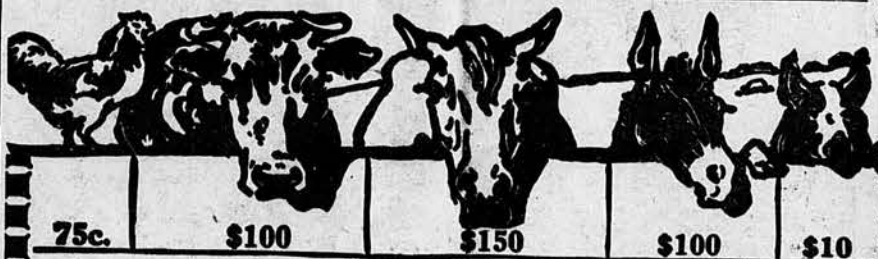
Proof Positive

Little Janet came running into the house one morning, sobbing. Throwing herself into her mother's arms, she cried: "God doesn't love me any more, mother!"

"Why, Janet, dear," said the mother. "Why do you say that? God loves every one."

"No, mother, He doesn't love me," wailed the little girl, "I know He doesn't. I tried Him with a daisy!"

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by advertising. Everyone knows that so well that it isn't necessary to insist upon it. We are not arguing that you will make a fortune by advertising in Farmers Mail and Breeze. But we do claim that there is no reason why you should not do what others are doing, add substantially to your income by advertising in the columns of this paper and we are not sure you may not find yourself on the way to a fair fortune. Look over our advertising columns, the display and the classified columns. You know what our readers buy that you have to sell, poultry and eggs for hatching, hogs, cattle, horses, land, seed corn and good seeds of about every kind. One man sold \$3,000 worth of seed by spending \$5 for advertising space in one of the Capper Papers. That is an extreme case, of course, but there is a big market for what you have to sell. Our readers will furnish the market. Rates are given in this paper. They are low for the circulation. If the rates are not clear to you ask us for them, addressing Advertising Department, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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A Farm and Home Disinfectant
Gilbert Hess, M. D., D. V. S.

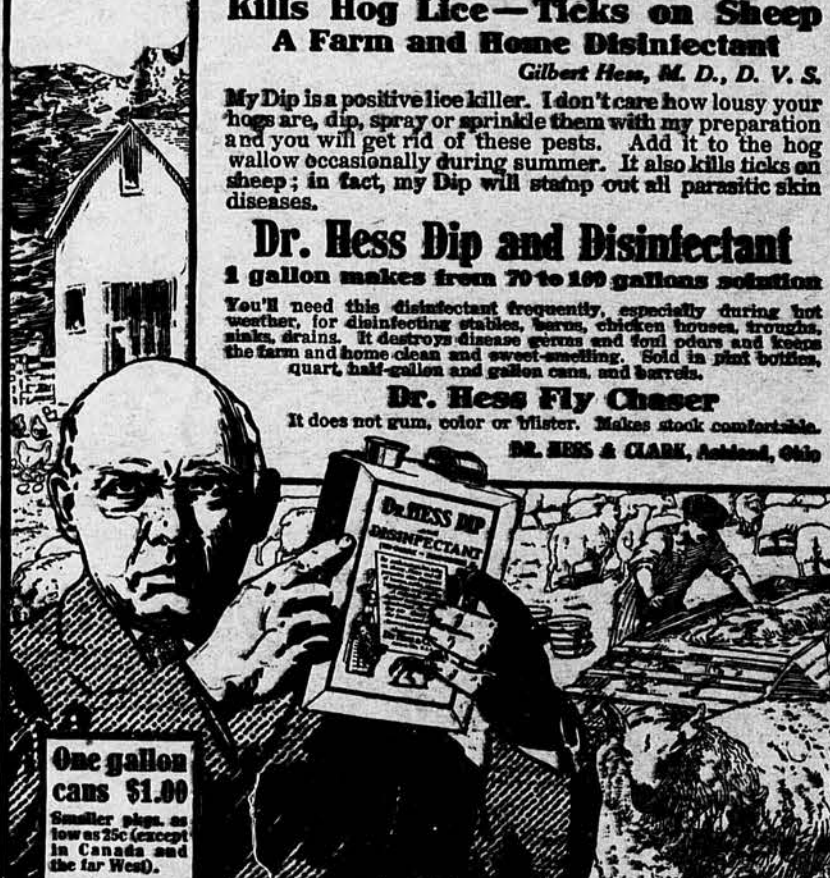
My Dip is a positive lice killer. I don't care how lousy your hogs are, dip, spray or sprinkle them with my preparation and you will get rid of these pests. Add it to the hog wallow occasionally during summer. It also kills ticks on sheep; in fact, my Dip will stamp out all parasitic skin diseases.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant
 1 gallon makes from 70 to 100 gallons solution

You'll need this disinfectant frequently, especially during hot weather, for disinfecting stables, barns, chicken houses, troughs, sinks, drains. It destroys disease germs and foul odors and keeps the farm and home clean and sweet-smelling. Sold in pint bottles, quart, half-gallon and gallon cans, and barrels.

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No less important than the splendid quality of Western Canada's wheat and other grains, is the excellence of the cattle fed and fattened on the grasses of that country. A recent shipment of cattle to Chicago topped the market in that city for quality and price.

Western Canada produced in 1915 one-third as much wheat as all of the United States, or over 200,000,000 bushels. Canada in proportion to population has a greater exportable surplus of wheat this year than any country in the world, and at present prices you can figure out the revenue for the producer. In Western Canada you will find good markets, splendid schools, exceptional social conditions, perfect climate, and other great attractions. There is no war tax on land and no conscription.

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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Capacity of Grain Elevators.

What was the cost and capacity of the terminal grain elevators in Kansas City or Argentine belonging to the A. T. & S. F. railroad?
 Irving, Kan.

I do not have the information desired, but if you will write to George B. Ross, state grain inspector, Kansas City, Kansas, I believe he will tell you what you wish to know.

Supreme Court Justices.

Will you please tell me the names and salaries of the United States Supreme Court Justices?
 Olivet, Kan.

Chief Justice Edward D. White; Associate Justices, Joseph McKenna, Oliver W. Holmes, William R. Day, Charles E. Hughes, W. VanDevanter, Joseph R. Lamar, Mahlon Pitney, James McReynolds. The salary of the Chief Justice is \$15,000 a year, and of the Associate Justices \$14,500 a year.

Chickens at Large.

I should like to know if there is any state law regarding chickens running at large. We live just outside the city limits. Our neighbor has more than 100 chickens and they are running over us.
 Wamego, Kan.

The chicken running at large is a trespasser. You have a right to shut up the trespassing fowls, drive them off, or even to kill them if necessary to prevent their trespassing on your premises. You also are entitled to collect whatever damages they may do you.

Question of Rent.

A rents a farm from B, agreeing to pay \$250 for which amount he executes and gives to B two notes each for \$125. He raised only enough to pay the first note. The hay land was damaged by B not burning it off as he agreed to do. A has paid the first note. Can B collect the other note if A has given a mortgage which covers the full value of his stock?

2. Can a veterinary physician collect a small amount he claims by bringing suit?
 SUBSCRIBER.

1. If B has not sold the note before it was due A of course is entitled to damages for failure on the part of B to keep his part of the contract, if he can prove damages. If the mortgage was a bona fide one it would be a prior lien on A's stock and in that event it would be difficult for B to extract blood from a turnip or to collect a debt from a debtor who has nothing with which to pay.

2. I certainly cannot say whether the veterinarian can collect a bill by bringing suit.

Complaints of the Telephone.

Has the Kansas Telephone Company any right to charge \$10 to \$15 for putting a telephone in a house? This is the only instance in which I ever heard of their charging to install a telephone. After this fee has been charged, who owns the telephone box, the company or the patron? The Bell company bought out the Home company. Prior to the consolidation the Bell company put the telephones in free of charge, but where a Bell telephone had been removed prior to the consolidation it will not replace the telephone. Can anything be done, or does the utilities commission allow this company to make this extra charge outside the city?
 Ottawa, Kan.

C. J. PERKINS.

The utilities commission has the power to prevent the telephone company from charging exorbitant rates. You should take this up with commission. The telephones are supposed to belong to the company.

Can this be Done?

In our township is a place of road which is almost impassable but which could easily be fixed. Also it is on the mail route. Our carrier can't go through this bad place with his car, and has to go 2 miles out of his way. It seems that the road overseer can't do any work unless the township trustee instructs him to do so. The trustee has been asked several times but still nothing is done. Can we do anything to compel him to fix this piece of road?
 Neodesha, Kan.

SUBSCRIBER.

Our road laws are in a somewhat jumbled and chaotic state owing to the fact that while trying to work out a new system the old provisions of the law have not been entirely repealed. For example, one section of the law makes it the imperative duty of the road overseer when any road in his district becomes obstructed or impassable, to remove the obstruction immediately and repair the road, while another section of the statute places the entire charge of the roads in the township in the hands of the board of highway commissioners, township trustee, township treasurer and township clerk, with the county engineer. The road overseer under that section becomes a mere employee of the

township under direction of the highway commissioners, and without any independent authority.

Apparently the care of the roads is left almost entirely to the discretion of the highway commissioners and the county engineer and it probably would be difficult for you to force them to act. You might bring a mandamus proceeding but my judgment is that it would not be granted by the court unless it could be shown very clearly that the highway commissioners were grossly negligent of their duty. If an action were brought against them, they probably would answer that it was to the interest of the general public that other roads be kept in repair rather than yours. About all you can do is to keep a hammering at them.

Was A Responsible?

A lends B a bear for service in his herd. A was to keep him about a month and pay 50 cents a sow for service. The third week the bear died. A sold all of his hogs on account of a sickness scare. A never had a sick hog and the bear was healthy when B got him. Is B liable for the price of that bear?
 Leonardville, Kan.

B was obliged to give the bear reasonable care and attention. If he knowingly turned the animal in among diseased animals, as a result of which exposure the bear died, B would be responsible. Your letter does not state whether A's animal contracted the disease from which it died from A's hogs. The mere fact that it died while in possession of B would not make him responsible if he gave the animal reasonable care and attention. In other words A must show that it was thru the fault of B that the hog died in order to recover.

Another Subscription Case.

A few years ago I subscribed for a school journal, paying my subscription up until the time I wanted the paper discontinued. The publishing house did not discontinue sending it at that time and has sent me notice that if not paid suit will be brought to collect the amount.

Will I be forced to pay for back subscription for which I did not sign?
 Lyons, Kan.

M. H.

This court has several times held that the publishers may collect for one year after the expiration of the subscription, provided the subscriber continued to take the paper out of the office, but that the publisher cannot recover for more than one year because the law forbids the paper to permit a subscription to remain delinquent more than one year, and I do not believe that the courts will permit the publisher to profit by its own illegal act. So far as I know, however, this question has not been raised in court of competent jurisdiction.

Cemetery.

The ground for a cemetery was transferred by warranty deed to the trustees of a church. Is such a cemetery a private or a public cemetery and what are the powers of such trustees as regards the rules and regulations respecting care and upkeep of lots in such cemetery? Lots in the cemetery are sold and warranty deeds given for same. Can trustees alter or remove anything, such as shrubs and surplus dirt or compel the owners to do so?
 Beloit, Kan.

C. F. C.

It would be regarded as a private burying ground unless the church offered to open it as a public burying ground. The trustees, acting for the church, have a right to do whatever is proper with the grounds. While the purchaser of a lot gets a warranty deed to the same he acquires after all only a limited ownership. For example the lot must be used or kept for burial purposes only. He would not have the right, for example, to farm it as he would other real estate. In other words he buys subject to the reasonable rules and regulations governing the care of the burying ground and those rules would be fixed by the trustees. Of course they would not have the right of authority to violate his burying place but they would have authority to fix reasonable rules for the beautification and care of the cemetery.

Outlawed Note.

In January, 1901, I gave a note to a man in payment for goods and in the fall of the year made a small payment on the same and later paid the note in full but failed to get the note. I got a receipt for the payment, which receipt has been lost. Now the man to whom the note was given has died and the note has been dug up by heirs who are trying to force me to pay the same. Can they collect same from me?
 A KANSAS SUBSCRIBER.

Here again I am short of definite information. The writer does not say in what state the note was made, for how long a period or when the final payment was made.

1. I naturally suppose that a note given in 1901 would be outlawed by the

time whether it was paid or not, but there are various ways in which it might have been kept alive. Of course the Kansas subscriber will be permitted to set up all his defenses and the presumptions will be in his favor. If the note was given in Kansas and matured more than five years ago and no payment has been made within five years or judgment taken on the note, then it is outlawed and he need worry no further about it. If the note was given in some other state the statute of limitations has not in all probability run against the maker, but in case the note is sued on he will be permitted every opportunity to prove that he paid it. If he can do that of course they cannot make him pay it again.

Partition Fence.

1. If there is no fence between two farms and one farmer wants to fence does the other party have to build his share and if so what kind of a fence? If one builds a hog tight fence, must the other also build a hog tight fence? How long must the notice be given before the fence must be built?

2. Where a railroad runs through or alongside a farmer's place must he build his fence before he can compel the railroad to build its fence? How long after the farmer builds his fence must the railroad build? Must a farmer build a hog tight fence in order to get the railroad to do the same? Oak Hill, Kan. E. J. S.

1. The landowner can compel the adjoining owner to build his share of the partition fence but cannot compel him to build a hog tight fence. He has the privilege, however, of attaching an extra wire to his neighbor's share of the fence and thus make it hog tight. The time in which the fence must be built is left somewhat to the discretion of the viewers. The law prescribes that it must be built within a reasonable time.

2. The law seems to contemplate that the railroads must fence their right of way. If the farmer decides to enclose his fields adjacent to the railroad right of way with a hog tight fence he can demand of and compel the railroad company to fence its right of way thru or adjacent to his place with a hog tight fence. This must be done within 60 days. If the road refuses or neglects to do so the farmer has a right to bring an action for damages and to compel the road to build the fence and as part of the damages will be awarded a reasonable attorney's fee.

Descents and Distributions.

My husband's father died about nine years ago intestate, leaving farm valued at about \$8,000. An older sister, his mother and himself are the only heirs. For convenience will designate sister as A, mother as B, and my husband as C. All these years B has professedly been her own manager, renting farm, but maintaining residence there until recently. C has never had any knowledge of income or expenditures. It has been the custom of A and family (consisting of A and husband, their son, wife and child) to spend a large part of their time on the farm especially in the summer, until last summer when all moved to town. B has tried to induce C to consent to sale of farm, but while he felt he was not being dealt fairly with, yet he thought his mother's share safer in the farm than out of it. C now feels that sentiment has led him into error, but still hesitates to act decisively. It seems a gross injustice that his share in estate should continue to be a source of revenue to others, when we need it so much.

1. Am I right in urging settlement?
2. Are our interests jeopardized and in what way if past course is continued?
3. If other methods fail, what are the legal steps to force settlement?
4. Could any one of the three heirs block sale of place?
5. In making settlement would an heir have right of choice between land or money?
6. Would an heir have a right to sell his interest to anyone?
7. Would C have a moral or legal right to a share of what the farm has produced since father's death, and if so could A and B offset those claims with more or less fictitious expense claims?
8. Could one or two of the heirs, without consent of the third, mortgage the place? And if so would third's interest still be safe?

WORRIED WIFE.

1. I think you are right in urging a settlement.
2. If the estate is being so managed that it or the improvements, are deteriorating, the interests of your husband are certainly being jeopardized by waiting.
3. As one of the heirs your husband can apply to the probate court and ask the appointment of commissioners to partition the property, or if it is not susceptible to partition, it may be appraised and sold as a whole, and the proceeds distributed among the heirs.
4. No. The heir of course might delay the sale, but could not prevent it.
5. If the land is partitioned each heir would have to take his share in land; if sold as a whole each heir would get his share of the purchase price, or any one of the heirs might elect to take the land at the appraised value and pay to the other heirs their share.
6. Yes. An heir might sell his undivided interest in the estate.

7. Under the law, both A and C being of age, were entitled at once to one-half of the estate and would be entitled to half of the net proceeds since their father's death. The proceeds might be used in making necessary improvements on the farm, and this should be deducted from the gross proceeds before making the division. What the net proceeds have been is of course a question of fact which I am not able to determine.

8. No heir can jeopardize the title of another heir to his part of the estate without his consent, nor could all the other heirs jeopardize the title of any one without his consent.

Widows' and Mothers' Pensions.

I have two children and cannot care for them on what I make. Please give me information regarding the widow's pension law. Spearville, Kan. L. C.

Chapter 261, session laws 1915, reads in part as follows:

"The board of county commissioners may in their discretion allow and pay to poor persons who may become chargeable as paupers, and who are of mature years and sound mind and who from their general character will be benefited thereby, and also the parents of idiots and of children otherwise helpless and requiring the attention of their parents and who are unable to provide for such children themselves, such annual allowance as will not exceed the charge of their maintenance in the ordinary mode. Where the mother of any child or children under the age of 16 years shall have the sole care and custody of such child or children by reason of such mother being a widow divorced, or by reason of the husband of such mother having at all times for three months last past, abandoned or deserted such mother without just cause or collusion, and where such mother has been an actual and bona fide resident of the county for one year preceding her application, and where such mother is a provident woman of good moral character and a fit person to have care and custody of such child or children and where such child or children have not sufficient property or income to support such child or children, it shall be the duty of the county commissioners to pay to such mother by way of allowance or pension, such a sum monthly as may be reasonably necessary to support such mother and child or children, not to exceed the charge of maintenance in the ordinary mode. The total sum allowed to any one mother coming under the provisions of this act shall not exceed the sum of \$25 a month; and provided further, that before any allowance or pension shall be granted as set forth in the foregoing proviso, it shall be the duty of such mother to file in the office of the county clerk of the county in which she is an actual and bona fide resident at the time as hereinbefore provided, an application for a mother's aid in caring for and supporting such child or children.

This application must set forth that she is a resident of the county and has been for a year, that she is the mother of the children, what property if any they have and the income if any derived from such property; that she is unable to support and educate them; that she is a widow or that her husband has abandoned her or if she has a husband, that he is physically or mentally incompetent to earn a living for his family, or that he is confined in one of the state institutions; and that she is a woman of good moral character. It is then the duty of the commissioners to designate three reputable women living in the township of the applicant for pension and in no way related to her, to investigate the case and report in writing.

Husband and Wife—Property.

Miss A marries Mr. B, who had some real estate, personal property and some money. Miss A has some personal property and some money. B used his money in various ways for their mutual benefit until it was all gone; while Mrs. B provided the money to improve the farm, and for other necessities. She now wants him to pay her back all the money she has advanced. Would he be compelled to do so? If either should die who would inherit this property if they have children, and who would inherit if they have no children?

1. If the wife's money was lent to the husband to be used by him in improving the real estate she has a right to collect it. If she gave it to him voluntarily and without any understanding that it was to be regarded as a loan to her husband, who used her money in improving the real estate, I am of the opinion that she could not recover it from her husband.

2. Again, assuming that the wife's money was not turned over to the husband to be considered as a loan, it would become mingled with the real estate and in case of the wife's death before her husband he would get the entire estate; the children would not inherit until his death. If he died first, half the estate would go to his wife and half to the children; if there are no children all the estate would go to his wife. If, however, the money belonging to the wife was simply lent to the husband with the agreement that it was to be repaid, it would be part of her individual estate and in that case half of it would go to her husband and half to the children.

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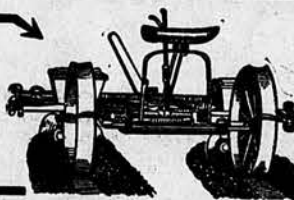
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The Early Corn is Coming Up

Wheat Crop May be Large Despite Hessian Fly and Other Pests

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

CORN IS beginning to peep thru the ground in northern Kansas. Farmers are cultivating their corn in some of the Oklahoma counties. Alfalfa soon will be ready to cut. The Hessian fly is damaging the wheat in a number of counties, but in only a few cases has a serious condition been reported. Apples, cherries and plums may make excellent crops, but with the exception of a very few counties in the state there will be no peach crop.

KANSAS.

Harvey County—Plenty of rain and wheat, oats and alfalfa are growing right along. Wheat \$1; kafir 75c; corn 57c and 60c; seed corn \$1; eggs 17c; butter 25c; lard 12c.—H. W. Prouty, May 5.

Franklin County—Good rain first of week. About 50 per cent of corn is planted. Some planting kafir. Potatoes and gardens doing fine. Stock all on pasture. Eggs 19c; butterfat 29c.—C. E. Kelsey, May 5.

Cheyenne County—Every one busy planting corn. Wheat is looking fine, but needs a little top moisture. A great many roads are being graded this spring. All stock is doing well.—E. D. Kyle, May 4.

Grant County—Weather is fine. Grass is good. Plenty of moisture. Corn is being planted. Most of the stock came through the winter in fair condition. Few sales and everything sells high. Mille 90c; corn 65c.—J. M. Kinsman, May 3.

Washington County—Very warm most of last week. Cherry trees in bloom. We need rain. Cooler today. Farmers all busy listing. Most of the corn is in as farmers feared a repetition of last year. Eggs 17c and 18c.—Mrs. H. A. Birdsey, May 7.

Bourbon County—Weather fair. Corn planting being rushed to completion. Oats recovering from cool, damp weather. Pastures a little late but are growing rapidly now. The demand is strong for good mares this spring.—Jay Judah, May 5.

Barber County—We are in need of rain for all kinds of crops. The roads are getting dusty. The subsoil is in fine condition. Corn and oats very backward. Pastures good. Corn all planted. Quite a lot of Sudan grass being planted.—G. H. Reynolds, May 6.

Decatur County—Corn planting well under way. The acreage will be larger than usual owing to so much wheat having been killed. Wheat is needing rain badly. Spring grain doing nicely. There will be considerable fruit, despite the late frosts.—G. A. Jern, May 6.

Rawlins County—The weather has been somewhat windy and dry the last two weeks. The farmers have been marketing wheat. The new crop is not showing up as it should be as it is getting very dry. Some wheat is wilting. Farmers are planting corn. Wheat 90c to 97c.—J. S. Skolout, May 4.

Stanton County—Grass is fine. Time of feeding range cattle is over. Good prospects for a crop. It is getting a little dry for sod plowing. A great deal of corn is planted and is coming up. A large quantity of broomcorn is to be planted this year. Lots of poultry being raised this spring.—Earl H. Dunbar, May 4.

Leavenworth County—Wheat looks fine and soon will be heading out. About one-third of the corn is planted. Many have plowing to do. Pasture is not as good as usual on account of the cold spring weather. All livestock is selling high. Eggs 19c; a few spring chickens brought 22c a pound.—George S. Marshall, May 5.

Coffey County—Weather getting warmer. Plenty of moisture. Farmers busy plowing and planting corn. The soil works better than was expected. Stock out on pasture but the grass is very short. Large crop of calves and colts, but pigs are scarce. Corn 74c; oats 46c; bran \$1.05; eggs 18c; butter 22c.—A. T. Stewart, May 6.

Neosho County—Corn about all planted. Early planted corn had to be replanted. Cattle are on pasture. Fine growing weather now. Oats and flax good. Early sown wheat better than late. There are many colts. Women all talk about chickens. Hogs are scarce. Eggs 17c; butter 25c; corn 75c; fat hogs \$9.—A. Anderson, May 6.

Pottawatomie County—A fine old fashioned rain of two days' duration fell a few days ago. It came down gently and did not cause any overflow. Spring has come now. Weather warm. Corn starting nicely. Apple and cherry trees full of blossoms but peaches are gone. Grass pasture fine and cattle doing well.—S. L. Knapp, May 5.

Doniphan County—Corn planting has been delayed by cold, wet weather. Many farm-

ers have not begun to plant yet. Wheat looks fair. Some fields show the effect of winter killing. Not many fat hogs left in the country. Apples promise to be a good crop, but there are no peaches. There will be a good crop of strawberries.—C. Culp, Jr., May 6.

Sumner County—This is great weather for listing corn. There is a large acreage being put in. Wheat and oats prospects bad. The green bugs are killing the oats and the Hessian fly is taking the wheat. A good rain would be fine on the growing crop. Wheat \$1.02; oats 58c; kafir 55c; butterfat 31c; eggs 17c; potatoes \$1.30.—E. L. Stocking, May 5.

Greenwood County—Has been cloudy, cool and showery since March 25, and farm work is two and three weeks late. Corn nearly all is planted. Some is coming up but much is replanted. Grazing is getting good. Everything seems two weeks late. A large acreage of potatoes will be replanted. Fine growing weather the last four days.—John H. Fox, May 6.

Stevens County—Wheat doing fine. Some fields high enough to hide a rabbit now. Has a good color. Oats also are fine. Never had a better prospect for crops than this year. Quite a number of tractors in this county, and lots of sod being broken. Stock of all kinds doing well. Prospects for plums and late peaches good. Pastures fine.—Monroe Traver, May 5.

Johnson County—The weather continues too wet and cold for farm work to advance much. A large amount of corn was planted last week, then a 2-inch rain last Sunday has kept the men from the fields two-thirds of this week. No corn up yet to speak of. Quite a number of fields of oats failed to grow, and now will be plowed up and put to corn. Stock all on pasture.—L. E. Douglas, May 6.

Ness County—The weather has warmed up the last few days and everything is growing. Wheat uneven in stand and condition. Early sowing on well prepared ground is fine. Barley and oats backward on account of cold weather. Everybody planting corn. Stock all on pasture and doing well. About an average crop of calves and colts. Plenty of moisture. Wheat 96c; corn 60c.—C. D. Foster, May 6.

Ellis County—Two rains the first part of the week. Corn planting delayed but will be about finished by May 10. A larger acreage of corn than usual. Oats are coming on rather slowly, but are of good color. Some early potatoes. A good pig crop so far, also the usual number of colts and young calves. Farmers are all busy in the fields and the women are planting garden and raising chickens. Eggs 18c; cream 33c.—P. O. Hawkinson, May 6.

Harper County—Weather windy and warm. We need rain badly. Plenty of green bugs. Oats in this section will be a slim crop. Wheat looks fine but needs some moisture. Pastures good. All stock looking well. Corn planting is finished and some fields up nicely. Not many hogs in country. Prices fairly good but have been better earlier in the year. Sales all over. Harvest will be a little late. We will need harvest help if the wheat does well.—H. E. Henderson, May 6.

Woodson County—Plowing, listing and planting had been in full blast for five days before April 30, and then rain came May 1 and 2, but farming began today on high land. Plenty of moisture, but too cold to grow good crops. Grass is short and oats look good but not growing much. About one-third of the corn is planted but very little kafir yet. Wheat looks well but there is small acreage. Potatoes coming up, some good and some poor stands. Warmer today but very windy.—R. F. Opperman, May 5.

OKLAHOMA.

Grant County—Wheat is looking fair in spite of green bugs. Oats about gone. Corn coming fair and kafir is being planted. Gardens backward. Frosts have killed most of the fruit except apples and a few plums. Still a few sales with stock selling high.—A. C. Craighead, May 5.

Canadian County—Replanting corn, cultivating corn and cutting alfalfa are all in progress. Some fields have good stand but others poor. Weather is getting warm the last few days. Wheat \$1; corn 67c; oats 40c; eggs 16c; butter 25c; fat hogs \$9.70 top.—H. J. Bari, May 6.

Tulsa County—Farmers are making good use of these few nice days. Finishing planting corn. Considerable replanting has been done. Cold, wet weather rotted the seed. There is but little cotton planted yet. Wheat, oats, and grass are doing fine. Gardens are backward. Fruit, especially the peaches damaged some. Stock is doing fine on grass.—F. M. Trees, May 6.

Beaver County—A couple of frosts in the last 10 days injured early garden stuff.

Later planting is doing well altho a good rain would do good. Grass is coming on rapidly and soon will keep stock. Hogs are a good price, and a number of farmers are selling. Elevators are full of grain causing prices to be dull. Hogs 8c and 9c; eggs 15c; butter 30c.—E. J. Walters, May 3.

Garfield County—Weather is very changeable and not enough rain. Wheat is holding out fairly well yet. The green bugs have destroyed 50 per cent of oats crop and damaged wheat a little. Corn is coming on nicely and kafir is being planted. Alfalfa made a good crop and is ready to be put up next week. Stock is in good condition. Horses sell for fabulous prices.—Jac. A. Voth, May 5.

Pottawatomie County—Plenty of rain. Corn is about all planted. A great deal had to be planted over. Bad stand of early potatoes. Oats look good, also wheat. First cutting of alfalfa begins next week if not too wet. Cotton planting has started. Hogs and cattle are scarce. Many Shorthorn cattle have been brought into this county this spring, and are all registered stock.—L. J. Devore, May 5.

Kiowa County—Fine weather now and cotton is being planted. Every one is busy planting cotton or feed crops. Moisture in the ground from recent rains. There will be an increase in the cotton acreage. Wheat is looking well and is growing rapidly. With a little more rain a good yield is assured. Stock is doing well and grass is getting good. Cream 21c; butter 25c; eggs 13c; hens 12c.—T. Holmes Mills, May 4.

Muskogee County—Heavy rains the first of this week. Field work has started again but there is much corn to be planted yet. Most ground is foul and crops are not being planted in best of condition. Oats growing nicely but some fields have a thin stand. Cattle are gaining in flesh rapidly, especially young stuff. A good many young colts are showing up. Corn 55c to 75c; oats 40c to 50c; eggs 20c; butter 30c.—K. D. Olin, May 4.

More About Social Centers

The article in your issue of April 15, concerning the use of Wisconsin schoolhouses as social centers, is even more



Girls Who Have Passed School Age and Young Mothers of the District are Enrolled in the Sewing and Cooking Classes.

important, I think, with reference to rural communities than to towns and cities. There are other means of healthy diversion in the cities and towns, but in many rural communities the schoolhouse, used as a social center, offers the only real means of centering community effort and bringing about improvement.

Marinette county, Wisconsin, is a new agricultural community in many ways, but very frequently it is in comparatively new localities that the readiest response is found to movements of progress. Some splendid work has been done in recent years in making the rural schoolhouses useful to all the people instead of only to the boys and girls of school age.

This work has taken many forms, depending to a certain extent upon the inclinations of the teachers. In several districts the girls past school age and mothers have been enrolled in the sewing and cooking classes along with the regular pupils. Perhaps there were no domestic science classes when the older girls attended school. Thru the new movement they keep in touch with the work of the school, learn that it is an institution of the entire community, and directly benefit by receiving practical education which fits them to be better wives and mothers.

In nearly every school in Marinette county in the country districts "Mothers' meetings" are held every second week. At these meetings affairs of the entire community are considered. The mothers also are asked to offer suggestions to make the "schooling" of their children more practicable and helpful. This knits the interests of the mothers very closely to the school, and keeps the schools close to the people.

In recent years all the good new movements in agriculture in Marinette county have sprung from community meetings at rural schools. The town of Wausaukee, which is centrally located for the new lands of the county which are being developed at present, completed a new \$35,000 school recently. This spring it has been the scene of a series of "Settlers' meetings" which have been immensely valuable in helping new settlers

in following successful means of farming in their new homes, and in bringing better social conditions.

From one of these meetings there sprang a movement by the settlers for a credit plan of obtaining Wisconsin pedigree grain and grass seed, and purebred potato seed. The Marinette County Experiment association and the bankers of the county met the need at once. In two weeks they put into operation a plan whereby all new settlers, by giving reasonable security, can obtain purebred seed during the winter or spring and pay for it after crops have been sold the following fall or winter. One week after the plan had been put into effect orders to the amount of \$2,000 had been received, and every order was a good bankable proposition, as well as an ideal illustration of practical rural credit.

The new settlement of Cedarville in Marinette county has become known far and near because of its progressiveness. It was born only two years ago, and yet the place has a station on the main line of the Milwaukee road, a potato warehouse, schoolhouse, postoffice and store. All of the progress at Cedarville can be ascribed to the fact that from the time the first settlers arrived they formed a practice of every man, woman and child meeting at the schoolhouse one evening a week to consider community affairs. Genuine co-operation resulted from those meetings, and Cedarville prospered in proportion.

Lately the farmers' club movement has been spreading rapidly in Marinette county, and every new club has been

Eighth and Last

Mr. O'Sullivan returned from the political meeting.

"There's eight nations ripped in this ward of ours," he said to his wife, as he began to count them off on his fingers.

"There's Irish, Frinch, Eyetalians, Poles, Germans, Roosians, Greeks an'—he continued, then stopping for a moment, he started again:

"There's Irish, Frinch, Eyetalians, Poles, Germans, Roosians, Greeks—an' ain't it queer I disremember the other wan? There's Irish, Frinch—"

"Maybe 'twas Americans, wasn't it?" suggested Mrs. O'Sullivan.

"Shure, an' that's th' very wan!" cried her husband, exultantly. "Oj couldn't think of it."

Didn't Fear for Mamma

A Lakewood woman was recently reading to her little boy the story of a young lad whose father was taken ill and died, after which the boy set himself diligently to work to support himself and mother. When she had finished the story, she said:

"Billy, dear, if your papa were to die, would you work to support your dear mamma?"

"Naw!" said Billy, unexpectedly.

"But why not?"

"Ain't we got a good house to live in?"

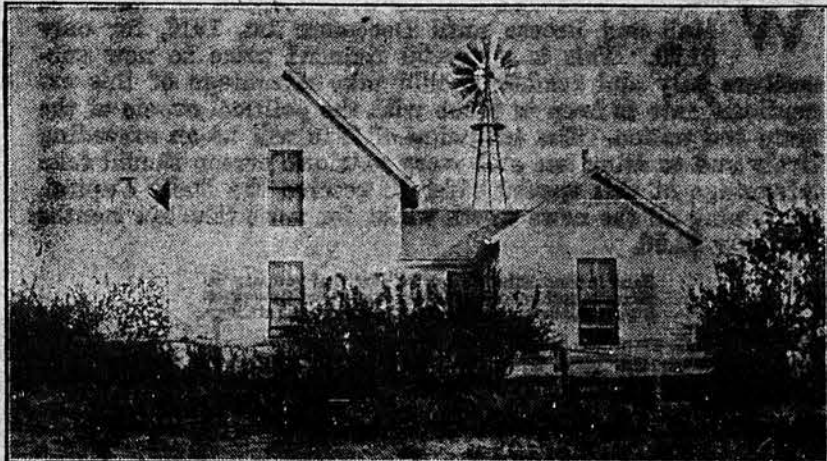
"Yes, dearie—but we can't eat the house, you know."

"Ain't there a lot o' stuff in the pantry?"

"Yes, but that won't last forever."

"It'll last till you git another husband, won't it? You're a pretty good looker, ma!"

Mamma gave up right there.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



The Residence of Mike Stauffer, Delphos, Kan. We Should Be Glad to Have You Send Us the Picture of Your Home.



Some High May Prices Paid

There were No Cheap Cattle, Hogs, or Sheep Last Week—The Santa Fe Moves Cattle to Kansas and Oklahoma Pastures

HIGH record May prices were paid for cattle, hogs and sheep last week. The top for heavy native steers was \$9.80, yearlings \$9.75, Colorado steers \$9.40, and stockers and feeders \$9. Hogs sold up to \$9.87½, and lambs \$11.70.

The high prices last week were a continuation of the high position the market held the previous week, tho after Monday trade became less active and cattle prices receded 10 to 25 cents, with the largest decline on rough heavy grades. Prime heavy steers were off 10 to 15 cents and yearlings down 10 to 20 cents. Receipts were larger in Kansas City than the previous week and a liberal per cent of the offerings were beef steers. More than 120 carloads of Colorado steers sold at \$8.60 to \$9.40, mostly \$9 to \$9.35. Receipts from Nebraska were liberal. Panhandle steers brought \$8.50 to \$9.30. On the quarantine side the top at \$7.50 to \$8.50.

Prices for butcher cattle declined 10 to 15 cents. The decline was in medium grades and the range in prices was not disturbed. Prime heavy cows sold up to \$8.25 and heifers \$9.50. Veal calves brought \$8.50 to \$10.50.

Demand for stock and feeding cattle continued active at strong prices. Commission men say they held orders for a good many choice stockers and feeders, but that prices are too high. Feeders and stockers sold up to \$5 and most of the sales reported were at \$7.50 to \$8.50.

According to the Santa Fe Railway report, 3,022 cars, or about 100,000 cattle, were moved from Texas into Oklahoma and Kansas pastures in the latter half of April, about 50 per cent larger than the movement a year ago. Some cattle will go from Texas thru Denver to Montana. A train load of New Mexico cattle was at the yards today on South Dakota billing.

Tuesday and Wednesday hog prices declined 10 to 15 cents, and in the last two days the loss was regained. Prices are the highest ever known in May. In 1910, when the March top was \$10.90, the May top was \$9.07½. This year the May price is 15 cents above the March top, and the market appears firm at the high prices. Present high prices are drawing supplies from all directions. Some light weight Utah and Idaho hogs sold at \$9.25 to \$9.65. Buyers for the big packing houses are paying nearly market prices for hogs at shipping points.

Sheep prices were up 25 to 35 cents early in the week, but later lost 10 to 15 cents of the advance. Lambs sold up to \$11.70, within 5 cents of the top price this year and a new record for May by 35 cents. Prices for goats declined 10 to 15 cents and fat grades brought \$5.25 to \$5.60. Some Texas sheep sold at \$7.85 to \$8. Virtually no fed ewes or wethers were offered. Texas grass fat sheep will be in larger supply from now on.

Receipts of livestock with comparisons are here shown:

	Last week.	Previous week.	Year ago.
Cattle—			
Kansas City	28,225	25,650	30,880
Chicago	40,200	42,400	42,100
Five markets	100,975	108,600	112,100
Hogs—			
Kansas City	35,950	49,350	45,350
Chicago	153,000	133,500	133,000
Five markets	348,400	319,850	288,950
Sheep—			
Kansas City	35,950	30,350	19,875
Chicago	52,000	64,000	41,500
Five markets	135,950	127,400	102,275

Conflicting influences kept the wheat market unsettled last week. Favorable weather for spring seeding together with a temporary interval of nervousness over international affairs caused a break of about 6 cents from the best quotations, but the market rallied quickly and closing prices were about the same as a week ago.

Widespread belief in a big reduction in this year's world's wheat area, with average crop prospects considerably below those of a year ago, seems to be

the dominating influence with most speculators, and serves to sustain prices in the face of large available supplies and an indifferent foreign demand for this country's wheat.

With favorable weather spring wheat seeding was pushed vigorously and all of the work probably will be finished in a few days, about three weeks later than in a normal year. Market statisticians figure that this delay has resulted in a reduction of 2 to 3 million acres in the area in the United States and the Canadian acreage will aggregate considerably less than a year ago for the same reason.

Private estimates of abandonment of winter wheat ranged from 3½ million acres to 5 million acres, mainly in the soft wheat territory east of the Mississippi River.

Present indications are that the aggregate area of winter and spring wheat to be harvested this year will be 9 million acres less than that of last year, a decrease of 15 per cent, and the present crop condition is materially lower than a year ago.

A reasonable estimate of the year's crop is about 750 million bushels, 261 millions less than the final estimate last year and 115 million less than the government estimate of the proportion of last year's crop fit for milling. Offsetting this deficiency is the large reserve that will be carried over next July, 50 to 100 million more than the reserves last July.

In Europe generally smaller areas are reported, and dry weather in Australia makes it improbable that a duplication of last year's acreage will be seeded, despite government efforts to stimulate large planting. Argentina is an exception. Favorable weather has prevailed in that country and an increased new crop area is predicted.

This outlook of a generally lighter world's wheat crop this year is the sole basis for a rather widespread belief in ultimately higher prices for wheat, but the large surplus from last year's crops which remains to be marketed is a weight on the market, and continued nervous trading is expected.

European reports last week added to pessimism regarding chances of any important foreign outlet for United States supplies. Sales of Canadian wheat, announced last week, amounted to about 3 million bushels, but an insignificant amount of domestic grain was sold.

According to Broomhall, reserves of native wheat in the United Kingdom are 20 million bushels, port stocks are 18 million bushels, and the quantity now moving from Canada and other countries is expected to provide adequate available supplies. It was announced that British government buying for reserves has been completed.

It was rumored that France has bought large shipments of wheat in Russia for shipment from the northern port of Archangel, but it is doubtful if much wheat can be obtained over this route. However, continental countries are taking the bulk of Australia and Argentina shipments.

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States and Canada last week, according to Bradstreet's, were 9,302,000 bushels, compared with 7,996,000 bushels in the preceding week and 6,817,000 bushels a year ago.

Heavy movement of Canadian wheat from the head of the lakes already has caused congestion in elevators at Buffalo and other Eastern lake ports. In the week ending April 29 over 10½ million bushels left Fort William and Port Arthur for the East and the Canadian visible supply decreased about 6 million bushels.

Argentina shipments of wheat last week were 2,536,000 bushels, compared with 5 million bushels a year ago. Australian holders are offering more freely and shipments from that coun-

try last week were 1,400,000 bushels. Removal of government ban on private exportation from India probably will stimulate shipments from that source.

First impressions of Germany's reply to the United States' demand for a change in submarine methods were pessimistic, but the later news from Washington that the administration would accept Germany's promises of modification for the present caused a more hopeful feeling, and there was a substantial rebound in the market. This question, however is likely to be a continued source of nervousness in the market.

Action in the corn market was similar to that in wheat. Prices receded about 2 cents from the levels for the week and closed fractionally lower than a week ago for the July delivery. Stocks of corn in Chicago last Monday were 8,340,000 bushels. Stocks were 8,085,000 bushels a year ago.

There was less active Eastern demand and larger country movement. Receipts of corn at three Western markets were 2,462 cars, 25 per cent more than in the previous week and 55 per cent more than a year ago. Carlot prices in Kansas City yesterday were about the same as a week ago.

Planting of corn is proceeding over most of the area as a result of favorable weather the past few days. A substantial increase in acreage is generally anticipated.

Hard Wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.08 @ 1.14; No. 3, nominally \$1.06 @ 1.13. Soft Wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.11 @ 1.14; No. 3, nominally \$1.08 @ 1.13. Corn—No. 2 white, nominally 46 @ 47c; No. 3, nominally 43 @ 44c; No. 2 mixed, nominally 40 @ 42c; No. 3, nominally 36 @ 41c.

Rye—No. 2, nominally 89 @ 90c. Bran—Nominally 95 @ 96c. Shorts—Nominally \$1.05 @ 1.10. Corn Chop (city mills)—New bags, nominally \$1.40. Seed—Per cwt., \$16.50 @ 18.50; clover, \$16.00 @ 19.00; cane seed, 85 @ 97c, 1 car 95c; millet, German, \$1.65 @ 2.00; common, \$1.30 @ 1.45; Siberian, \$1.25 @ 1.40.

Prairie, choice \$11.00; No. 1, \$9.50 @ 10.50; No. 2, \$8.00 @ 9.00; No. 3, \$6.00 @ 7.50. Lowland prairie, \$4.00 @ 5.00. Timothy, No. 1, \$14.50 @ 15.50; No. 2, \$11.50 @ 14.00; No. 3, \$7.00 @ 11.00. Light clover mixed, \$14.00 @ 15.00; No. 1, \$12.00 @ 13.50; No. 2, \$9.00 @ 11.50. Clover No. 1, \$8.00 @ 9.00; No. 2, \$5.00 @ 7.50; Alfalfa, choice, \$17.00 @ 18.00; No. 1, \$15.00 @ 16.50; standard, \$10.50 @ 14.50; No. 2, \$7.00 @ 10.00; No. 3, \$5.00 @ 6.50. Straw, \$6.00 @ 6.50. Packing hay, \$4.00 @ 5.00.

Alfalfa Hay for Horses

Alfalfa hay, cut at the right stage of growth and properly cured and fed, is one of the best feeds produced in Kansas for all classes of horses.

"Allow the alfalfa to come to full bloom before cutting and let it become well cured before stacking," advises C. P. Thompson of the Kansas State Agricultural college. "Do not feed too much. Eight or 10 pounds daily for 1,000 pounds live weight is sufficient for work horses. Feed most of the hay at night. Never feed too much roughage of any kind at noon to horses that are working, and never feed musty or mouldy hay."

"If alfalfa hay is used for part or all of the roughage, 80 per cent corn and 20 per cent bran is a good combination. Where alfalfa hay is used, the bran is added to supply bulk, especially if the corn is ground. From 8 to 10 pounds of grain a day for each 1,000 pounds of live weight is sufficient to keep a work horse in good condition."

A Clever Trick

A traveling man entered the dining room of a leading hotel in Buffalo on Monday and as the waiter was serving him he drew a \$2 bill from his pocket and showing it to him said: "Bill, I shall remain here until Thursday night and then this will be yours."

"Thank you, sir, I'll take the best of care of you, sure, sir," replied the waiter.

And he did cater to the traveler and serve him excellently. It so happened that on Thursday morning the traveler was hastily summoned to Chicago and it was weeks before he returned to the Buffalo hotel. Shortly, his former waiter, whom he had forgotten along with the incident, came up to him and said:

"Say, boss, please play that \$2 trick on your new waiter, for I've got a special grudge 'gainst him; he's de meanes' man what's in de whole house."

Will say I approve the stand the Capper Publications take in the matter of preparedness and other matters concerning the public. I think a great deal of Tom McNeal's comments on questions of the day. If there were more men in the public service like Mr. Capper and Mr. McNeal, this would be a better state and nation to live in.—J. C. Edwards, Walnut, Kan.



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out of them by "half-soling" them with Durable Steel Studded Treads. European Motorists have been doing this for the past three years and getting from 10,000 to 15,000 miles from one set of tires. In eight months over 30,000 American Motorists have followed their example and are saving \$80 to \$200 a year in tire expense.

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FOR SALE—SWEET POTATO PLANTS, Yellow Jersey, Red Jersey, Black Spanish, Red Bermuda and Southern Queen at \$1.25 per 1000, ready May 1st. Jno. B. Blevins, R. 6, Box 16, Lawrence, Kan.

CANE SEED, WHERE ARE YOU GOING to get it? Of Fairchild Bros., Endicott, Neb., of course. They are the largest growers of cane seed in the West. Good seed; price reasonable. Let us supply you.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, YELLOW JER- sey \$1 thousand. All other kinds \$1.25 thousand. Tomato plants \$2.50 thousand, 50c hundred prepaid. Give railroad. D. Childs, R. F. D. 27, Topeka, Kan. Phone 3751K2.

A LOST GOLD MINE, EVERY YEAR KAN. loses from 5 to twenty millions, by seed destroying pests, which can be saved by spraying your seed grain with Shambaugh's Great seed-grain protector, which is fully guaranteed. This poison compound costs about ten cents per acre, for corn. If interested write T. M. Shambaugh, Superior, Neb.

NANCY HALL SWEET POTATO PLANTS and Newstone, Redrock, Junepink, Earliana tomato plants \$2.00 thousand. Wakefield, Flatdutch, Allhead, Drumhead cabbage plants \$1.25 thousand. All 5000 lots prepaid. Any kind postpaid 40c hundred; \$1.00 three hundred; \$1.40 five hundred. Capacity million weekly. Quantity orders solicited. Quick shipment. Catalog free. Acme Plant Company, "Largest Southwest," Bentonville, Arkansas.

CANE SEED 70 CENTS, IN 20 BU. LOTS or more. Smaller lots 75c. Red Top (sumach) cane seed has more leaves, does not sour so badly, stands up good, sows farther, and best for feed. Orange and Red Amber same price. Large German millet \$1.20. Red Kafir 80c. White Kafir black chaff 80c. Whippoorwill cow peas \$2.40. All per bushel, re-cleaned, our track. Jute bags 15c, seamless grain bags 25c each. Enclose money order or bank draft with your order. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Company, Cedar Vale, Kan.

PLANTS—CABBAGE—EARLY JERSEY Wakefield, Large Wakefield, Winningstad, Early Summer, Succession, 25 per 100, \$2.00 per 1000. Tomato—Early Tree, Dwarf Champion, Dwarf Stone, Kansas Standard, Earliana, Stone, Beauty, Matchless, 30 per 100, \$2.50 per 1000. Egg plant, mango and Hot Pepper, Cauliflower 75c per 100. Sweet potato—Yellow Jersey and Nansmond, 17 1/2 per 100, \$1.25 per 1000. Red Jersey, Red Bermuda, Southern Queen, 20 per 100, \$1.50 per 1000. Pride of Kansas, Nancy Hall, 20 per 100, .05 per 100 extra by parcel post. F. P. Rude, N. Topeka, Kansas.

PLANTS, TOMATOES—EARLY KANSAS Standard, Early Tree, Early Dwarf Stone, Early Dwarf Champion, Beauty, New Stone, Matchless, Sparka Earliana, 25c-100, \$2.00-1000. Cabbage—Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Winningstad, Charlston Wakefield, Early Summer, St. Louis Market, Succession, Early Flat Dutch, Late Flat Dutch, 25c-100, \$1.50-1000. Pepper—Ruby King, Chinese Giant, Cayenne Long Hot, 40c-100, \$3.00-1000. Sweet potatoes—Dooley Yams, Southern Queen, Pride of Kansas, Nancy Hall, Red Bermuda, Yellow Jersey, Yellow Nansmond, Triumph, 25c-100, \$1.50-1000. Black Spanish and Vineless \$2.00-1000. Not prepaid. John Patzel, 501 Paramore St., N. Topeka, Kan.

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

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.

NEVER FAIL WART PASTE—ONE AP- plication completely removes all Blood Warts, Proud Flesh Growths following wire cuts, Jack Sores and all such growths. Money refunded if it fails. Easily applied. Full directions. Price \$1.00. Queen City Chemical Co., Winfield, Kan.

HELP WANTED

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

\$75.00 MONTH. GET GOVERNMENT JOBS. Men and women wanted. List of positions obtainable free. Franklin Institute, Dept. K 48, Rochester, N. Y.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED EVERY- where. Government jobs. \$70 month. Short hours. Vacation. Big chance for farmers. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. K 51, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE

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

FOR SALE—TWENTY HORSE CASE steamer. J. W. Edwards, Meade, Kan.

FOR SALE—CARPET LOOM, RUG LOOM, raveler, cutting table, etc., cheap. W. J. Davis, Route 3, Burlingame, Kan.

FOR SALE—UP-TO-DATE STOCK OF hardware, furniture, harness and implements. Well located Co. seat town. Address M. care Mail and Breeze.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE AT BARGAIN. Large system in North Central Kansas, will pay 10% on \$20000, in first class condition. Must sell at once, best reasons, clear land considered. Address: Box 123, Morland, Kan.

FOR SALE—1 OLIVER TYPEWRITER, good as new, late model, not rebuilt. 1 Champion wood turning lathe and combination emery wheel and bracket saw. 1 Stahl Knapsack spraying pump like new. P. O. B. 327, Baldwin, Kan.

ALL MACHINERY FOR A 50 BBL. FLOUR mill, elevators, grinder, 38 H. P. gas engine dynamo for electric lights, everything in good running order, price \$1000.00, 15 miles from R. R. reason for selling. G. Schmidt, Goessel, Kan.

FINE TOPEKA HOME FOR SALE—I WILL sell my place in Topeka, located on the most beautiful street in the city, near limits of city, two blocks from street car, two blocks from fine school, fine old shade, park like surroundings, lot 6 1/4 by 205 feet, eight room house, modern in every detail, hardwood finish, four fine mantels and grates, of oak, brick and tile, big sleeping and dining porch, both screened, barn, poultry houses, etc., etc. Fine place for farmer who wants to move to the capital city. Price \$5,500, worth more. Cash or terms. Interest only 6 per cent instead of the usual 7 per cent. No trade. Address R. W. E. care Mail and Breeze.

LANDS

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

CHEAP LAND FOR SALE. F. M. Hindman, Richfield, Kan.

FOR SALE BY OWNER, 120 A. FINE smooth tillable land in Southwest Mo. R. L. Steele, Optima, Okla.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES, BEST SCHOOL town. Improved tracts, irrigated and cheap lands. King & Thompson, Greeley, Colo.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES, ALL UNDER cult. except ten acres. 3 in alfalfa, 6 ml. W. more. \$5,000. Clarence Eaton, Wilmore, Kan.

FOR TRADE—50 ACRES ALFALFA LAND, under ditch adjoining city of Syracuse, Kansas. Have equity of \$1,000.00 in this land to trade. Lock Box 560, Hutchinson, Kansas.

WANTED—FARMS AND RANCHES! OWNERS send description. We have cash buyers on hand. Don't pay commission. Write Up-to-Date Realty Exchange, La Salle, Illinois.

FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS—SOME OF best farm land in Colorado still open to settlement. Ask us how to get it. Pamphlets free. Immigration Department 1510 Tremont Place, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—MY 80 ACRE BOTTOM FARM 5 ml. from Jamestown, 1/4 ml. from station, also 52 a. Solomon valley land 1/4 ml. S. E. of Delphos, 1 1/4 ml. north of Summerville. Owner, S. Collins, Jamestown, Kan., R. F. D. 4.

A GOOD HOME OF 240 ACRES FOR SALE, good improvements, good land, part creek bottom alfalfa land. Entire farm hog tight and fenced into fields, timber, two wells and two wind-mills, all can be cultivated, located in the alfalfa belt of Central Kansas. Near Osborne. A section noted for its prosperous farmers. Am offering this for a short time at \$82.50 an acre and will give liberal terms on a large part of it. Here is where you can buy a farm and pay out. For further particulars address S. W. Cox, 1715 W. Boone Ave., Spokane, Wash.

FARMS WANTED

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

WANTED—FARMS; HAVE 3,357 BUYERS; describe your unsold property. 647 Farmers' Exchange, Denver, Colo.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE property write us, Black's Business Agency, Desk 9, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF good farm for sale. Send description and cash price. R. G. List, Minneapolis, Minn.

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

FARM MACHINERY

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

UNIVERSAL TRACTOR AND CULTIVATOR. Outfit is new; \$400.00 cash, or trade for automobile. C. Winston, R. 27, Topeka, Kan.

A BARGAIN—ONE 13 HORSE POWER Garr-Scott traction engine and water wagon. One Ann-Arbor hay press. W. M. Dice, Tecumseh, Kan.

FOR SALE—JOHN DEERE TEN BOTTOM engine plow. Steel water tower 80 ft. high. 4 Davenport roller bearing wagons with 150 bushel bed, ten thousand pounds capacity. Forsha Ranch, Hutchinson, Kan.

FOR SALE—ELI BELT POWER HAY press, good as new. Price \$100.00. George Heydemelch, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE, 1 DOUBLE 18 horse power Nichols & Shepherd steam engine, and 1 32 in Rgd River special separator. Will consider trade on live stock. The Stephen & Isarn Mer. Co., Alden, Kan.

CANNERS

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

HOME CANNERS—ALL SIZES. USED BY U. S. Government schools, girls' clubs, collaborators and farmers everywhere. Headquarters for cans and labels. For catalog and special offer, write Royal Home Canner Co., Dept. 200, Albion, Ill.

BEES AND HONEY

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.

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE. A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kan.

CREAM WANTED

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

CREAM WANTED—THE INDEPENDENT Creamery Company of Council Grove, Kansas, buys direct from the farmer. Write for particulars.

PATENTS

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

PATENTS THAT PAY. \$600,812 CLIENTS made. Searches. Advice and two books free. E. E. Vrooman & Co., 885 F, Washington, D. C.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, "ALL About Patents and Their Cost," Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 500 C Victor Building, Washington, D. C.

MEN OF IDEAS AND INVENTIVE ABILITY should write for new "List of Needed Inventions," Patent Buyers, and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money," Advice free. Randolph & Co. Patent Attorneys, Dept. 25, Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED—MANUFACTURERS ARE writing for patents procured through me. Three books with list hundreds of inventions wanted, sent free. I help you market your invention. Advice free. R. B. Owen, 34 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WRITE FOR LIST OF PATENT BUYERS who wish to purchase patents and what to invent with list of inventions wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Write for our Four Guide Books sent free upon request. Patents advertised free. We assist inventors to sell their inventions. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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.

PATENT WHAT YOU INVENT. IT MAY be valuable. Write me. No attorney's fee until patent is allowed. Estab. 1882. "Inventor's Guide" free. Franklin E. Hough, 519 Loan & Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.

TANNING

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.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE; COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalogue on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS

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

AGENTS WANTED: IN SMALL TOWNS and country to help us handle our subscription business. Experience not necessary. Our men clear \$5 to \$20 daily. Nothing like it ever offered before. I can use all or part of your time. Particulars mailed absolutely free. Mr. Wall, 716 Lucas Av., St. Louis, Mo.

MALE HELP WANTED

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

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED. \$60 to \$125 monthly. Free living quarters. Write Oxnent, 38F, St. Louis.

GOVERNMENT JOBS OPEN. \$90.00 month. List free. Franklin Institute, Dept. K 51, Rochester, N. Y.

MOLER BARBER COLLEGE. OLDEST and cheapest. Men wanted. Write for free catalogue. 514 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR FRUIT AND ornamental trees. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Pay weekly. Carman Nursery Co., Lawrence, Kan., Dept. A.

WANTED. RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS. clerk-carriers, and rural carriers. I conducted examinations. Trial lesson free. Write, Oxnent, 38 R. St. Louis, Mo.

MEN WANTED TO BECOME AUTO chauffeurs. \$18 to \$50 week. Earn while learning. Sample lessons free. Franklin Institute, Dept. K 522, Rochester, N. Y.

Corn is Doing Well

W. H. COLE
Cowley County

Corn is growing slowly. This is not to be wondered at when the mercury gets down below 50 degrees above zero about every night, and the days as a rule are scarcely warmer. The greatest wonder is that the corn came at all. Indeed we hear some complaint from some of the farmers who listed early about getting a very poor stand. The corn that was put in with a planter on this farm April 3 came up nicely and is as good a stand as one could wish for. In fact we wonder if it is not too thick. The plants stand about 18 or 20 inches apart. While this distance may be all right for bottom land or even this valley land, when the season is very favorable, yet it is not a good idea to get it too thick for fear the season will not be suitable for maturing a thick stand. We would rather have an apparently poor stand and be able to husk a big ear from every stalk than to have a thick stand and gather several nubbins in the place of the big ear. Good sound seed corn may be planted, with a planter, on well prepared ground very early in the spring, and produce a satisfactory stand even if the weather is unfavorable but if the weather is cold it simply is a waste of time and seed to list as to put the corn down into the cold clammy soil at the bottom of the lister furrow is but to waste it as a rule. If you are going to list wait for warmer weather if you expect a good stand.

Listing is a good way to put in corn provided the right method is used and most every farmer thinks he has the right system. On this farm we prefer to take the gang plow early in the spring and shallow-plow the ground that is to be listed. We try just to scalp the surface and this means getting not more than 2 1/2 inches deep. Such a method covers all the weed seed and gets them started by the time the soil is in condition to list. By running the lister a trifle deeper than the ground was plowed an excellent job is the result. By listing one is enabled to handle very foul ground with apparent ease. We think that plowing before listing is better than double disking as so many more weed seed are covered with the plow. This means that if they germinate, which they will do if the plowing is done early enough, the lister will upset them; and every one that is destroyed means one less to fight later in the season.

Listed corn is easy to tend. There is no farm tool that we enjoy operating quite so well as we enjoy our two row monitor. This is a modern disk machine. The work it does when it is properly set is a joy to behold and a source of pride. In going over the corn the first time the disks are set down near the corn to throw the dirt out away from the plants. In this manner the edge of the ridge, where the first weeds grow, is torn up and thrown out upon the top of the ridge where the weeds naturally perish. The small shovels are set just behind the disks and throw some moist mellow dirt to the corn and the top enclosed fenders prevent any dirt or stalks from injuring the frail plants. In the second cultivation the disks are reversed to throw the dirt to the corn and the shovels again following the disks tear up the center of the ridge and exterminate what few weeds the disks failed to reach. One may, at this operation, completely level the ground but we do not ordinarily do so as we think it best to leave a depression in the row where the plants are which enables us to throw considerable dirt to the plants with the shovel.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

SWITCHES OR CHAINS MADE FROM combings. Mrs. W. Breedlove, Florence, Ark.

HEAVES CURED OR MONEY BACK. Bairds Heave Remedy is guaranteed. Write Baird Mfg. Co., Box 601, Purcell, Okla., for particulars.

SUITS \$3.75. PANTS \$1.00. MADE TO MEASURE. For even a better offer than this write and ask for free samples and styles. Knickerbocker Tailoring Co., Dept. 451, Chicago, Ill.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SHORT TIME ONLY. Send only 10 cents and receive the greatest farm and home magazine in the Middle West for six months. Special departments for dairy, poultry and home. Address Valley Farmer, Arthur Capper, publisher, Dept. W. A. 10, Topeka, Kansas.

cultivator and thereby cover up any small weeds that may have put in their appearance in the interval between the two workings. With four good horses we have "monitored" 16 acres a day upon several occasions and we are not a hard driver either. No doubt there are persons who get over 20 acres a day, and with the class of work that may be done one could hardly want for more.

The oats and rape that were sown April 6 are looking about as well as any crop of this kind could look. This patch, consisting of about an acre, represents the only job of broadcasting done on the farm this year. The oats were scattered one afternoon and then harrowed in, and that night a rain came. Then as soon as the ground had dried off sufficiently the rape was scattered and it, too, was harrowed, and that night came another rain. So it may easily be seen that they started off with plenty of moisture, and it is a sure thing that they have had plenty of it since. There may be drawbacks to a wet spring but wet weather is a necessity to broadcasted grains if one expects a good stand.

Even Gypsies Have Motors

While in the East and Middle West the old-time Gipsy rovers are seldom seen, they are still a feature in Pacific coast states, where the spirit of romance that seems to hang about them has not yet been wholly obliterated by the commercialism of the age. Who, of those whose hairs today are silvered with gray, does not remember the envy that was aroused by the care-free life of the Romany wanderers, with their gaily-painted vans and lithesome, light-footed females and excellent equine property. But commercialism and rapid transit, are making steady inroads on the old romantic features, especially as regards the vans and horses. As a Western exchange puts it:

"The day of the van has passed, for now the Gipsy scorns such a poor method of conveyance. He rides in his own motor car, and a very up-to-date motor car at that. He must have electric lights and starter. He must have power to climb the steep slopes of mountain roads. Indeed, the romance of his method of conveyance is dead.

"Such a Gipsy caravan visited Los Angeles recently. It arrived in Los Angeles from San Francisco, and the cars immediately were driven to shops, there to be washed of the road grime which had gathered on the trip. Ah, yes, the dirt, too, has gone. The cars in which they are traveling are 1913, 1914 and 1915 Cadillacs, all with electric lights and starter, and some of the 8-cylinder type.

"Mingled with savory odor of stew and garlic is the scent of gasoline. The dirt and grime on the Gipsy's hands no longer is plain road dust. Motor grease and oil help blacken the swarthy hands and face."

Can You Qualify?

I enjoy country life and I should like to work and live where there were conveniences. I have worked on farms in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, and I have never found the place that had what I should like to see on a farm. I have read of such farms but I never have seen one. Here are some of the things I desire to see on one farm, and I should consider it a pleasure to work on such a place for I like farm work.

A good, roomy barn with individual stalls for all the horses and some way to feed them without carrying the feed in the stalls; a real milk cow shed or cow barn especially for milk cows; box stalls enough to keep the mares with colts in; an implement shed to shelter farming implements or machinery when it is not in use; a convenient way of keeping plenty of cool water for the stock without pumping it by hand; some way of keeping the woodpile ahead other than just chopping an armful as you burn it; if feeding cattle, a shed for them to go into in bad weather. I should like to be fortunate enough to work for a farmer where all these conditions exist, if the man is a Christian. I am disgusted working for one-horse farmers without any improvements.

Pottawatomie, Co., Kan. L. E. Davis.

Next to the elephant, the white rhinoceros of Africa is the largest animal known.

Principal Features of this Picturegame are Trade-Marked and Copyrighted by Publishers Picture-Quiz Assoc., Inc., New York.

We Want Every One of Our Readers to Start Today in Capper's \$5,000 Cash Home Picturegame

The \$5000 in Cash Will Be Divided as Follows

AND CERTAINLY YOU MUST NEED BADLY ONE OF THESE BIG CASH PRIZES:

1st prize is.....	\$1,500 in cash
2nd prize is.....	\$750 in cash
3rd prize is.....	\$500 in cash
4th prize is.....	\$250 in cash
5th prize is.....	\$125 in cash
6th prize is.....	\$100 in cash
7th prize is.....	\$75 in cash
8th prize is.....	\$50 in cash

and there are 495 other big cash prizes, totaling in all \$5,000.00.
In event of ties, each tying contestant will receive full prize tied for.

See the Two Actual Pictures in the Picturegame Here

You wouldn't have much trouble in finding the best titles to them if you had our Catalog of Book Titles before you. Everyone will get a lot of fun out of the game, and should get a slice of the \$5,000 in cash.

PICTURE No. 3



PICTURE No. 7



What the Home Picturegame Is

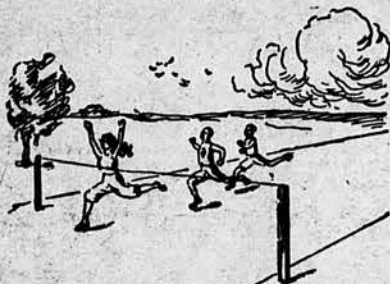
There Are 32 Pictures, Each One Drawn to Fit the Title of a Book

You are to select the best titles to the pictures, and to further aid you we have issued an alphabetical list of book titles, which we call the Catalog, and which contains all the titles to books you need or can use. You look each picture over carefully, then you go through this catalog and pick out the titles you think BEST fit the pictures. That's all you have to do. And furthermore you can make as many as five answers to each picture, if you wish, in the convenient Reply Book, and when you have selected your best titles to the pictures you write them down in the Reply Book and then send us the Reply Book as your set of answers. The game is easy and lots of fun. Everyone can play it. Every member of the family will find enjoyment in it, and there's \$5,000 in cash for those who play the game best.

Here Are Two Object Lesson Pictures

No. 1 shows a woman winning a race. Our Catalog of titles shows the title, "Woman Wins, The." Isn't that a splendid title for it? No. 2 shows three boys all telling about their great expectations. Run through the list of titles printed underneath the pictures and see if you can pick out the best title. If you can do this, you certainly will have no trouble in picking out the BEST titles to the 32 pictures, especially when you have the aid of the very list of titles containing all the best titles to the pictures. Now, You, whoever you are, get into this game at once.

NO. 1.



BROTHERS
GREAT EXPECTATIONS
WOMAN WINS, THE

NO. 2.



What You Need to Enter and Play the Home Picturegame

- 1st—You Need the 32 Pictures.
- 2nd—You Need the Catalog of Book Titles.
- 3rd—You Need the Reply Book in Which to Submit Your Answers.

These three comprise the Complete Picturegame Outfit, and is all you need to enter and play the game. How to get the complete picturegame outfit: Send us \$1.00 today and we will send you the complete picturegame outfit free, for subscribing to this magazine for one year. Now send in your dollar today, get the complete outfit and start to find the best titles to the pictures. You should have no trouble in winning a big cash prize. Do it today.

\$1.00 Brings You Mail and Breeze for One Year, and the Complete Picturegame Outfit. Accept This Offer Now, Today, Get Into the Game Quick. You Should Win the \$1,500.00 Cash, First Prize.

We Will Send You Free, the Rules

Showing how everyone can compete in the game without expense (see paragraphs 2, 3 and 11) also object lesson pictures, date to send in answers, and full information about the game, if you will ask us for it. But you know how to play the game and how simple and enjoyable it is, so you should accept our great offer and get into the game at once.

Picturegame Editor
Capper Publications Topeka, Kansas

Use This Order Form to Secure the Complete Capper's Home Picturegame Outfit—Send it in Today, Right Now.

PICTUREGAME EDITOR, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kansas.
I want to enter the \$5,000.00 Cash Home Picturegame, and enclose \$1.00 for which you are to send me Mail and Breeze for one year, and as a gift you are to send me absolutely FREE, the Complete Picturegame Outfit, consisting of Picture Pamphlet containing the 32 pictures, Catalog of Book Titles and Reply Book in which to submit my answers. This Outfit is all I need to enter and play the game.
M.B.

Name.....
Street and No.
R. F. D. No. P. O.
City..... State.....

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and the many bargains are worthy of your consideration

Special Notice All advertising copy must be received at the Real Estate Department of this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, and copy intended for publication must be received in this department of the paper at that time and it is impossible to make any changes in the pages after they are electrotyped.

OIL AND GAS LEASES. Farms and ranches. C. W. Harvey, El Dorado, Kan.

160 A. fine wheat land; well located. \$10 acre. Box 874, Garden City, Kan.

SNAPS. 80 and 160, 3 mi. out; fine imp. Possession. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

PROSPEROUS Meade County. Land, \$12 and up. No trades. Write J. A. Denslow, Meade, Kan.

CHASE CO. RANCHES and grass land for sale only. No trades. Webb & Park, Clements, Kan.

FOR SALE. 640 a. unimp. Kan. wheat land. N. E. corner Logan Co., near railroad. \$20 per a. J. E. Tannehill, Garden City, Mo.

CORN AND WHEAT farm, 480 acres, well improved; 4 miles out; 200 a. cult. bal. pasture; 3 wells and mills. Price \$10,000. Will carry \$4,000.00 at 5%; other farms, all sizes. Above farm rented for 1/2. Com. or write. Buxton & Rutherford, Utes, Ness County, Kansas.

FOR SALE: 80 acres, joins the city of Wichita; all level and every foot alfalfa land. Nothing as good around it at \$200 per acre. Price for a short time only \$125 per acre. There is a mortgage company loan on this; \$5000 long time 5%. Wright & Edmister, 415 Fourth National Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

IMPROVED FARMS for sale in German Catholic and Lutheran settlement. Write Jake Brown, Ope, Kansas.

120 A VALLEY FARM; 80 cult., rest grass. All tillable. Fair imp. Price \$3,500. \$1,400 down. Balance long time. Landrith & Bradley, Buffalo, Kan.

220 A. fine stock and grain farm, well located. Well impr. Price \$55 per acre; terms. Canterbury & Canterbury, Butler, Mo.

TELL YOUR NEIGHBOR, and have him tell his neighbor, now is the time to buy Western wheat land. See or write The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

160 A. WELL IMP. 100 cult.; 15 alfalfa, bal. pasture. Creek bottom. No overflow. \$180 income, gas rental, \$45 a. J. W. Showalter, Altona, Kan.

80 ACRES 3 1/2 mi. to market; well improved; near school; all tillable; plenty water; orchard; well fenced. \$50 per a. Home Inv. Co., Chanute, Kansas.

200 ACRES, 75 a. creek bottom, no overflow land; bal. meadow and pasture. Clean new all, new set of imp. cost over \$4500. Good terms. No trade. A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kan.

160 A. Bourbon County, 2 miles to town. dark limestone soil, no stone; 80 acres cultivated, 40 meadow, 40 bluegrass; well improved, good water. \$80 an acre. Chenault Bros., Fort Scott, Kan.

MAKE A RUSH for this Rush County, Kan. bargain. 160 a. close to market; 150 a. in wheat, bal. fenced; no improvements. Sale only. A snap at \$4800. Terms. Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

260 ACRES STOCK AND GRAIN RANCH. Improved, fenced and cross fenced. Two good wells and handles 200 head of stock without the range. Perfectly smooth, no rock or gravel, all good wheat land. Only 3 1/2 miles to Ry. point and 5 1/2 miles to Leoti, Co. Seat of Wichita County, Kansas. Price \$10.00 per acre 1/2 cash. D. F. Carter, Leoti, Kan.

FOR SALE: 640 acres, a square section, all tillable, smooth land in Lane county, Kan. All the best quality of black loam soil, free from defects. 440 acres in cultivation, 200 acres of it sod, just broken, 100 acres now in wheat; no improvements, best bargain in Kansas, at \$15 per a. Terms on part. A. J. Bellport, Jr., Wichita, Kan.

SELL LAND AND LOTS AT AUCTION. It is the surest, quickest, most successful method, proven by hundreds of auction sales this season. For terms, etc., write LAFE BURGER, LAND AUCTIONEER, Wellington, Kan.

WHEAT LANDS FOR SALE. A few choice wheat farms in Rush Co., Kan., can be bought with a small cash payment; bal. on wheat plan. Write for particulars. Schutte & Newman, La Crosse, Kansas.

A REAL BARGAIN. 273 a. good smooth land, 100 a. bottom, 2 sets improvements; good 8 room house, big barn, 10 a. bearing orchard; 4 1/2 miles to good R. R. town. Part cash, bal. time; easy terms. Worth \$80, price \$45. Salter Realty Co., Wichita, Kan.

FLOUR AND CHOP MILL. Steam power, large stone building and elevator. Located in fine Eastern Kansas town on V. R. Railroad with spur track. Cost over \$50,000 but will sell for \$15,000, or trade for land. E. Jameson & Son, Leavenworth, Kan.

CHASE COUNTY FARM. 280 acres 6 miles Elmdale, main Santa Fe. 120 acres cultivated, 1/2 bottom, 1/2 second. 160 acres fine grazing, good improvements, daily mail, telephone, fine location, some timber. 40 acres alfalfa. \$13,000. Terms on half. J. E. Bockook & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

MODERN BOTTOM FARM, CLOSE IN. 30 acres, 1/4 mi. from Washburn college. Buildings new: 5 r. house, large barn, 2 silos, Fairbanks scales, gasoline engine. Everything in first-class condition. Easy terms. Possession any time. Price \$8,000. Stephenson & Webb, Topeka, Kan.

640 Acres—\$6.25 per Acre Well grassed pasture land, 15 miles from Liberal. No improvements. Bargain at price. Terms, too. Do you want our list of Choice farms? Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

DIRT CHEAP 160 a. in German settlement, smooth, level, raw land. Price \$17.50 per a., \$1,300 cash, bal. 3 yrs. 5%. Best bargain in country; good soil—fine crops. Don't write, but come at once. Coons & Jacobs, Plains, Kan.

TREGO COUNTY GUARANTEED LAND. Wheat, corn, hogs and cattle leading products. Some real snags. \$16 to \$40. Write for particulars. E. D. Wheeler, Wakeeney, Kansas.

80 ACRES ONLY \$500 Wilson Co., Kan., 60 a. cult., 20 a. past., good bldgs.; 100 hens, cow, 2 sows, share crop, geese; only \$5200; terms; \$500 holds it; no interest. R. M. Mills, Schwitter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

SCOTT COUNTY 160 a. level, near Meadco; close to school. 70 acres wheat; \$15.00, terms. Improved farms, ranches, alfalfa land. R. H. CRABTREE, Scott City, Kansas.

Stevens Co., Kansas Special 160 acres 4 miles S. of Moscow; nice smooth land. Sandy loam. The farm across the road made 40 bushels of wheat per acre in 1915. A snap; \$2200.00. Moscow Land Co., Moscow, Kansas.

These Good Rains mean big crops, and advanced land prices. Buy while you can secure good wheat farms, every foot smooth and tillable at from \$9 to \$17.50 per acre. Write for list and literature. Sataste Land Co., Sataste, Kan.

RANSOM Is located on the famous Dutch Flatts in the center of a fine agricultural district in Ness County, Kansas. The country is developing rapidly, but I can still sell land at from \$10 to \$35 per acre. V. E. West, Real Estate Dealer, Ransom, Kan.

FARM BARGAIN 280 acres, 3 miles good town, 80 miles Kansas City, all tillable, 130 a. in cultivation, 40 a. native meadow, 60 a. pasture, 7-room house, frame barn 30x40, and out bldgs., near school and church, 2 good wells, living spring, the best bargain in East, Kan. Price \$47.50 per a. Earl E. Sewell, Garnett, Kan.

Franklin Co. Farm Bargains 120 acres 3 1/2 miles Ottawa, Kansas, 5 room house, large barn, good family orchard, very fine yard, 40 acres blue grass pasture, remainder of land in cultivation, abundance of good living water. If you are interested and want to buy a nice home, write for free card picture of improvements and other information. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

E. KANSAS farms in Catholic settlements. Exc. Frank Krutberg, Jr., Greeley, Kan.

206 ACRES Anderson Co., Kan. Improved; to exchange for clear land or income property. J. F. Roscoe, Colony, Kansas.

TO TRADE—Good 160 a. in Hamilton Co., Kan. Submit proposition, giving price, etc. Haines & Conner, Hutchinson.

240 A., 100 A. CULT. good buildings, fine water. 10 mi. county seat. Clear, \$6,000. Want mds. Box 84, Springdale, Ark.

ARK-OKLA. INV. CO. Steam Engs., Ark., sell and exch. real estate, mds., and other property. Describe what you have and want.

160 ACRES near Artesia, Pecos Valley, New Mexico. Clear of encumbrance; unimproved; artesian well district; all alfalfa and orchard land. Want Kansas or Missouri land, or Merchandise. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

FINE 120 ACRE FARM near Belton, Mo.; 25 miles from Kansas City, \$135 per a. Would take some trade. Good house and barn. All in cultivation; near rock road, 1 mile from good town and high school; a bargain. W. J. Bradford, Belton, Mo.

Ness County Lands

Good wheat and alfalfa lands at \$15 to \$25 per acre. Fine crops of all kinds in 1914 and better crops in 1915. No better soil in Kansas. Land in adjoining counties on the east \$40 to \$75 per acre. Buy here while land is cheap. Write for price list, county map and literature. No trades. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kansas.

Santa Fe R.R. Lands

We have good propositions for the man with \$200, as well as the man with \$100,000. Large and small tracts, improved and unimproved. Terms, cash or easy payments. Low interest rates.

Santa Fe Land Co.

Hugoton, Kansas.

320 Acres

1 1/2 miles of Merriethal, Wichita Co., Kansas. Good house and barn; well and windmill in sheet water district with enough water to irrigate whole tract. Will sell for \$25 an acre and will carry \$3200.00 back on place. Write and tell me your wants.

C. A. FREELAND, Leoti, Kan.

LANE CO.

If you want to buy a farm or ranch, in the coming wheat, corn and stock county of the West, write me as we have bargains from \$8.00 to \$25 per acre. Both improved and unimproved. Let me know what size farm you want and how much you want to pay on the same. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.

Free Map

Send today for colored lithographed map of Ness County and list of land bargains.

MINER BROS.

(Established 1885) Ness City, Kan.

COLORADO

320 HOMESTEADS

Government land is all taken. I have now four 320-acre homesteads ~~unimproved~~ Good. \$550 to \$1800 each. Cash improved. Write now. H. T. Cline, Brandon, Colo.

640 ACRES, gently rolling, all plow land, splendid soil, one and one-half miles Cheyenne Wells, County Seat, exceptional bargain \$10 per acre; half cash, balance to suit. Cheyenne County Land Company, Cheyenne Wells, Colorado.

MR. FARMER AND RENTER: Why delay buying a good ranch when we can sell you improved land in the rain belt in Elbert County, Colorado, which will produce as much as Central Kan. \$450 down, balance 5 years six per cent. Write for literature; better still COME AT ONCE. H. P. Vorles, Pueblo, Colo.

Farms and Ranches

I have a few of the best and cheapest farms and ranches in the BEST of Colorado—four counties—160 to 1200 acres. We have the climate, soil, crops, rainfall, schools, people and we will not sell and cannot be under-sold. Get the facts and references NOW. R. T. Cline, Brandon, Colo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE. Exchange book free. Borsie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

320 NEAR HUGOTON, WILL TAKE AUTO. Fine, smooth half section, 11 miles south County seat. Buffalo and Red Top grass. No cultivation. No improvements. Price \$15 per acre. Will take good car in part pay, carry \$800 on land long time, and balance cash. Land-Thayer Land Co., Liberal, Kansas.

TO EXCHANGE QUICK for mds. General stock preferred. 569 a. of all smooth, unimproved land located in Lane Co., Kan. No better soil in the state. Approximate value \$21 per a. I have all kinds of wheat and alfalfa land for sale. Address C. F. Edwards, Ness City, Kansas.

200 ACRES

On the Bay of Galveston, well improved, all under irrigation, rice and fruit land. \$65 per a. Will exchange for Kan. land, 80 a. well improved, 20 a. apple orchard, 4 a. peaches, some small fruit. 2 miles from Gentry, Benton Co., Ark. \$8,000, will exchange for west Kan. land. Some fine clear homes in Wichita to exchange for land. 287 acres in Cass Co., Texas, improved, 175 acres cult., bal. timber, \$25 per a. will exchange for Kan. land. Live Wire Realty Co., Wichita, Kansas.

OKLAHOMA

OKLA. LANDS. 40 to 500 a. tracts. Write for list. Roberts Realty Co., Nowata, Okla.

SEVERAL bargains in Texas Co. farms if taken soon. Elmer Heir, R. 9, Guymon, Ok.

FARMING, pasture, oil and gas land, \$3 to \$11 a. J. E. Cavanaugh, McAlester, Okla.

WHEAT, alfalfa, corn land for sale. Write for list. Maudsley Agency, Fairview, Okla.

FINE CORN, wheat, alfalfa and wild grass land in fine prairie country. Fine climate. \$15 to \$75 per a. illustrated folder free. E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Okla.

FARM HOMES in the corn, fruit and alfalfa belt of Oklahoma, \$10 to \$30 per acre. Pure water, good terms. Free list and map. Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Okla.

WHY PAY \$150 an acre for Missouri, Iowa and Kansas land when you can buy just as good farm lands for 1/4 or less? \$15 all and gas field. J. W. Davis, Ada, Okla.

160 ACRE DAIRY FARM, 3 room house, inexhaustible supply soft cool water. Windmill. 2 silos, good land, good market butter and milk. Stock, machinery, etc. if desired. 1/4 cash, balance 6%. Charles Whitaker, Eufaula, Okla.

400 ACRES, 5 1/2 miles Oakwood. Second bottom and pasture land. 75 cultivated. Small house, well and windmill. All under fence. A good stock and grain farm. Price \$5,000. L. Pennington, Oakwood, Okla.

GOVERNMENT SALE of Indian lands. 10 days, May 22 to June 2. Time payments with reduced interest rate. Tracts from 10 to 600 acres. Prices from \$2 to \$20 per acre. Suitable for agriculture, grazing, fruit-growing, dairying, poultry raising. Prospective value for oil and gas. Correspondence solicited and any available information gladly furnished upon application to the undersigned. GABE E. PARKER, Superintendent, Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.

Oklahoma Land For Sale

Good land in Northeastern Oklahoma; price from \$20.00 to \$35.00 per acre. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Okla.

A RARE CHANCE

You can buy 2 extra good farms, 3 miles east of Vinita, Okla. (453 acres, or this can be sold as one farm.) Extra strong, level corn land, no overflow. Two good new houses, two other houses, good barns, etc. Very small cash payment; balance easy run as purchaser desires. A quick sale is very desirable. Address W. M. MEECE, Owner, AURORA, ILL.

Dewey, Washington Co., Okla.

Located in a splendid oil, gas and agricultural country. Has two steam railroads, one electric trolley, water works, sewer system, electric lights, natural gas, paved streets, free mail delivery, manufacturing plants, two National banks, splendid schools, the best country fair in the state and three thousand live energetic citizens. Want more facts like these already have. For information, write Joe A. Barlies, Dewey, Okla.

NEBRASKA

260 A. fairly well improved, 9 miles Broken Bow. Splendid ranch. \$20.00 per acre. Terms. E. Taylor, Broken Bow, Nebraska.

480 A. best Nebraska wheat land \$25 acre. Yields 35 bushels to acre. Buy direct from owner. Write J. M. Swenson, Sidney, Neb.

808,812 BUSHELS OF WHEAT 1915. Free booklet of Cheyenne County, Neb. Greatest wheat section. Land \$10 acre, up. D. R. Jones, Sidney, Neb.

FOR SALE. Improved 1400 acre ranch located 1 mile from good town on main line. E. E. R. R. in Cheyenne Co., Neb. Price \$12.50 per a. Write for our illustrated booklet. H. C. Cushman, Sidney, Neb.

ONE LITTLE RANCH—480 a. 200 fine cult. bal. fine pasture, well fenced; ample bldgs., good corrals, 5 mi. McCook, Neb. (Pop. 4,000), 11 mi. good roads. School 1 1/2 mi.; phone and R.F.D. Best small ranch in county. \$25 per a. 1/4 cash, bal. any time desired. 5%. No trades. Write R. A. Simpson, Owner, Blue Hill, Neb.

ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS LANDS. All kinds for horse and cow. H. Hall, Walden, Arkansas.

FOR SALE. 30 a., 1 1/2 miles out, well imp. 7 a. orchard. Bargain, \$2500. 10 a. tract for auto. Foster & Austin, Gravette, Ark.

100 A. black sandy loam, 3/4 in cultivation. Grow corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa, cotton. \$40 acre, Pike and railroad. Polk Real Estate Co., Little Rock, Ark.

ARIZONA

COME TO CASA GRANDE, Ariz., and take a new lease on life. Climate unsurpassed, best and cheapest place to raise alfalfa, fruit, citrus, hogs and cattle. Bountiful water supply. Good land cheap. Geo. W. Burgess, Casa Grande, Ariz.

MISSOURI

SMALL farms in S. E. Mo. and Central Ark. near R. R. and good market. Price and terms to suit. G. A. Long, Williamsville, Mo.

80 ACRES, highly improved. 2 miles Railroad town. \$80 an acre. Easy terms. K. & S. Land Co., Butler, Missouri.

WEST MO. fine well imp. farms \$15 to \$40 per a. Large list. Osborn Realty Co., Osceola, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres good land, near R. R. town; some timber; price \$200. \$10 monthly buys 80 a. Write for list Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

TEXAS

A SNAP. 480 a., imp. 200 in wheat. Land and location choice. \$15 a. \$1300 cash, bal. easy. J. N. Johnson Land Co., Dalhart, Tex.

BARGAINS IN FARMS AND RANCHES, improved and unimproved, Midland, Upton and Glasscock counties; 70,000 acres for sale right. Henry M. Half, Owner, Midland, Tex.

NEW YORK

114 ACRES, two houses, 23 head of cows and heifers, Holsteins; 3 good horses. Milking machine; 1/2 interest in silage cutter, wood saw and engine, wagons, harnesses, tools of all descriptions. Write for particulars. Fine basement, barn 60x78, silo, all buildings good and cattle extra fine; horses, good ones. All goes for \$7800. Terms. Hall's Farm Agency, Owego, Toga Co., N. Y.

MONTANA

OUR BOOKLET FREE. 80 to 320 a. tracts. Fine stock ranches. Western States Land & Development Co., Helena, Mont.

WISCONSIN

20,000 ACRES cut-over lands; good soil; plenty rain; prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us. Brown Brothers Lumber Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

FARM LOANS

FARM AND CITY MORTGAGES a specialty. Write us if you wish to borrow. Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kan.

Cowboy Watch Fob FREE UNIQUE. Fifty leather bolsters and metal gun, fob genuine leather, worn by men, women, boys and girls. Sent free with a month's subscription to Household Magazine, Dept. Feb 14, Topeka, Kansas

GLEASON'S VETERINARY HAND-BOOK SYSTEM OF HORSE TRAINING. Here is a book that should be in the hands of every horse owner! Admittedly the greatest book on the subject ever written and practically worth its weight in gold to horse owners and livestock breeders. 220 large pages profusely illustrated. Part I deals in plain language with the theory and practice of Veterinary Science—Diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, Swine and Dogs—with tested and proved remedies. Part 2 contains Prof. Gleason's famous System of Horse Breaking, Taming and Training. Gleason's marvelous skill in training and breaking horses is known throughout the entire world and he is considered the world's greatest authority in this field.

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 \$2.00 to pay for a three-year-old or renewal subscription to our big farm weekly. Send your name and \$2.00 at once. Mail and Breeze, Dept. H-10, Topeka, Kansas

Boys' and Girls' School Companion

You May Have One Free This dandy school companion consists of 11 pieces, five pencils, one reversible pencil, one fancy pen holder, one metal box containing one dozen assorted steel pens, one large red rubber eraser and one pencil sharpener put up in a fancy glazed box with lithographed cover in assorted designs. For big folks too. We picked out this assortment as being the best on the market, and one that any boy or girl would be proud to have. Everything contained in this box is high grade and useful. The quality is such that big folks find use for this assortment as well as the school boy or girl.

Our Special Offer: If you will send us a subscription at 25 cents each we will send you this school companion free and postpaid. New or renewal subscriptions accepted on this offer. CAPPER'S WEEKLY, Dept. S.F.B.-2, Topeka, Kan.



Searle's Holstein Sale

F. J. Searle of Oskaloosa, Kan., owner of the Sunflower Herd of Holstein cattle, held his Second Annual sale April 25. A number of other farmers consigned to this sale. In all about 90 head of animals were cataloged and all of these were sold. A very large crowd attended the sale and there was much interest shown in the offering and in the Holstein business. Here are the buyers in this sale and the representative prices:

No.	Price
1—Frank Vrtiska, Pawnee City, Neb.	\$285
2—E. M. Sutton, Blue Rapids, Kan.	260
3—S. V. Kincaid, Oakley, Kan.	330
4—Leland W. McAfee, Topeka, Kan.	260
5—A. B. Wilcox, Abilene, Kan.	275
6—W. O. Young, Wagstaff, Kan.	300
7—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.	315
8—Smith & Hughes, Topeka, Kan.	235
9—Boss Crosshart, Tulsa, Okla.	340
10—O. Giacomini, Leavenworth, Kan.	390
11—W. F. Brass, Leavenworth, Kan.	150
12—David Coleman, Denison, Kan.	200
13—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.	230
14—John Mowers, Muscotah, Kan.	115
15—W. Russell, Meriden, Kan.	195
16—A. J. King, Kansas City, Mo.	475
17—Frank Buzard, St. Joseph, Mo.	180
18—Ira Romig, Topeka, Kan.	150
19—O. H. Sollenberger, Fairbury, Neb.	155
20—H. K. Reed & Son, Larned, Kan.	180
21—Roy Day, Lawrence, Kan.	100
22—Roy Saden, Columbus, Kan.	100
23—W. S. Neff, Glen Elder, Kan.	130
24—R. C. Crum, Detroit, Kan.	80
25—W. C. Parker, Oskaloosa, Kan.	135
26—H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kan.	300
27—Frank Chestnut, Denison, Kan.	300
28—E. B. Wood, Topeka, Kan.	95
29—Dwight Williams, Omaha, Neb.	195
30—W. H. Mott, Herlington, Kan.	255
31—Cedar Grove Stock Farm, Omaha, Neb.	185
32—Levi B. Smith, Paola, Kan.	165
33—O. B. Farison, Bartlesville, Okla.	240
34—Henry C. Glessman, Omaha, Neb.	190
35—W. G. Milam, Chelsea, Okla.	800
36—J. M. Chestnut, St. Joseph, Kan.	200
37—John S. Artman, Denison, Kan.	300
38—Paul Johnson, Leavenworth, Kan.	340
39—Charles Stephens, Columbus, Kan.	220

It May Not Be a Rupture

I have a mare 3 years old, that has a swelling over the navel as large as a man's hand, and 1 inch thick. The swelling is covered with small drops of yellow gum.

Whenever a swelling occurs immediately over the navel we always are suspicious of a rupture. If your mare is ruptured you will be able to find an opening through the wall of the abdomen by pressing upward with one or two fingers in the region of the swelling. If the animal is ruptured the only way relief can be obtained is by a surgical operation.

From the symptoms that you submit, I am rather inclined to believe that the animal has bruised the region of the navel. A few months ago we observed an animal similarly affected, and in this latter case the swelling and the yellowish exudate were due to the fact that the animal soiled the lower surface of the abdomen with urine which produced an eczema. We treated this case successfully by placing a pad of cotton directly over the affected area and retaining it in position with a bandage passed around the body. The cotton was kept moist with the following mixture: Spirits of camphor, 8 oz.; sugar of lead, 2 oz.; alum 4 oz. and water sufficient to make 1 quart. If your animal is not ruptured I suggest that you try this line of treatment.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.
Kansas State Agricultural College.

The Percheron Review

Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Percheron Society of America, has just issued a little booklet which he calls the "Percheron Review." There are many articles in the Review which will be of special interest. The article on "The Outlook for Draft Horse Breeders" and "County Percheron Breeder Associations" will offer practical suggestions to those who are considering means of advertising and selling their surplus stock. Many other articles of interest are contained in the Review. Copies of this booklet have been mailed to all members of the Percheron society. There are a few hundred extra copies for readers who will write Mr. Dinsmore for one. In making your request give location of your farm and the number of horses you use. Address Mr. Dinsmore at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

A County Agent for Shawnee

Thirty prominent Shawnee county farmers, who are behind an effort to hire a county farm adviser, met May 4, to hear reports of members of the granges on the proposed farm bureau. A committee appointed at the Shawnee county Pomona grange meeting reported that the majority of farmers interviewed favored the plan, but several

of the granges have not yet been heard from. Because of this, no steps toward organization were taken other than to elect H. H. Wallace, of Topeka, chairman of the committee.

A farm bureau of 250 members must be formed before an agent can be had for the county, and the committee on organization will continue to solicit the support of the farmers to that end.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Rule Bros., H. T. & R. D., Ottawa, Kan. Livestock sales a specialty. Write for dates. I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. Reference: I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo. Selling all kinds of pure bred livestock. Address as above.

Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

WILL MYERS, BELOIT, KAN. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Reference, breeders of North Central Kan. Address as above.

FLOYD YOCUM LIVESTOCK and REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER ST. JOHN, KAS.

Col. E. Walters Skedee Oklahoma
W.B. Carpenter 818 Walnut St. Kansas City, Mo.

Sell your farms and city property at auction, as well as your pedigreed livestock. Write either for dates. Also instructors in

Missouri Auction School

FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT TOPEKA, KANSAS CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS



54 extra heavy, 3, 4 and 5-yr.-old registered Percheron stallions ready for heavy stand; 38 growthy 2-year-olds ready for some service and develop on. 19 Belgian stallions. It is a good idea to come right to the farm where they are grown and buy at first cost. Just above Kansas City, 47 trains daily. Fred Chandler Percheron Ranch, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Purebred Hampshire Pigs \$10 The best blood lines. R. T. Wright, Graceland, Kan.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and sows, all ages. Cholera immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE: A few choice fall born sex, not related. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kansas

Shaw's Hampshires

150 registered Hampshires, nicely belted, all immunized, double treatment. Special prices on spring pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. **WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Wichita, Kan.**



BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Berkshire Pigs \$12.50 and \$15 each. Pairs and with each pig. R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kan.

HAZLEWOOD'S BERKSHIRES Bred gilts all sold. Booking orders for spring pigs. Prices reasonable. W. O. HAZLEWOOD, WICHITA, KANSAS

Meadow Brook Berkshires

500 to 1000 Head

always on hand. Our sows are the best we can get of all the leading families. We keep 6 to 8 of the best herd boars we can produce or buy. All immune and nothing except good breeding animals shipped. Write your wants today.

E. D. King, Burlington, Kansas

HORSES.

Best 1550 lb. Percheron

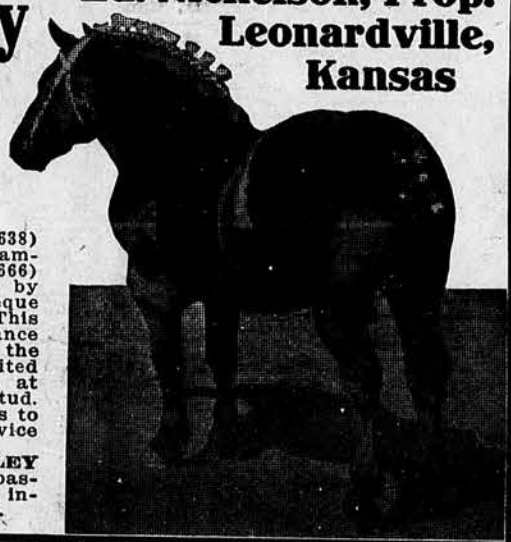
Who owns best 1400 to 1700 registered Percheron stallion in your section? Also several best 1100 to 1400 mares. (No ancestry requirements for mares.) It is quality we want. We want you to start a new breed of horses. Write for information.

WAGON HORSE ASSOCIATION W. B. Carpenter, Pres., 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

Pure-Bred License No. 4664

Riley County Breeding Farm

Ed. Nickelson, Prop. Leonardville, Kansas



I have bought Jeun (84638) 8359, the undefeated grand champion sired by Carnot (66666) 66666 and out Tulipe 58429 by Lachere (48474) he by Besique (19692) by Brilliant 3rd. This great stallion was bred in France and has been referred to as the second best stallion in the United States and will be retained at the head of my Percheron stud. I can breed a few good mares to him for other breeders. Service fee, \$100 for a live colt. Shipments received at RILEY and LEONARDVILLE. Mares pastured free. Write for further information. Address as above.

3500—Horses—3500

At Auction, Miles City, Mont.

May 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1916

THE MILES CITY HORSE SALE COMPANY will sell at their Regular Monthly Auction Sale, May 22, 23, 24 and 25, 3500 Head of Horses, Mares, and Mules of the following grades: 1000 Head of War Horses, 1000 Head of Farm Horses and Mares Weighing from 1100 to 1500 pounds, 1500 Head of Range Mares and Geldings of all ages and sizes, from the best-bred-draft-type to the common Broncho.

Now is the time to get into the Horse Business. Come to the Market where we always have the horses and never postpone a sale. Keep in touch with us if you wish to buy or sell. Don't Forget the Dates.

Sale Dates for the Balance of 1916 Season

June 19-20-21-22. July 17-18-19-20. August 14-15-16-17.
Sept. 11-12-13-14. October 9-10-11-12. October 30-31.

Miles City Horse Sale Co.

Col. C. N. Moore, Auctioneer

Guy Crandall, Manager

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

DUROC-JERSEY BOARS AND GILTS Gilts bred to order of the champion Critic B. 200 pound fall boars, priced right. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, Steele City, Neb.

IMMUNE DUROCS: Choice fall boars. Best of blood lines, one and two years old. Every animal guaranteed. E. L. Hirschler, Halstead, Kan.

12 SEPTEMBER BOARS Several of them have been bred to order of the champion Critic B. 200 pound fall boars, priced right. F. J. MOSE, GOFFS, Nemaha Co., KANSAS

Durocs of Size and Quality Fall herd boars and gilts of large smooth, easy feeding type. From the champion Defender, Superba, Golden Model, and Gano Breeding. Prices reasonable. **JOHN A. REED, LYONS, KAN.**

Wooddell's Durocs One summer boar and a few bred gilts sired by Cowley Wonder; also some fall gilts and boars. Priced to move. G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Ks.

Big Type Herd Boars 20 big, heavy yearling and fall boars, by G. M. Crimmon Wonder and Good Enuff Chief Col. A choice yearling by Illinois Wonder and a Golden Model dam at \$20. Herd headed by a choice. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

DUROCS-RED POLLS-PERCHERONS 20 immune boars, \$30 each. 2 bulls \$125 each. Young ton stallions—bed rock prices. 1 good registered jack. **GEO. W. SCHWAB, Clay Center, Nebraska**

TRUMBO'S DUROCS Herd Boars: Golden Model 36th 146175, Crimmon McWonder 160983, Constructor 187451. Write your wants. **WESLEY W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.**

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM Duroc-Jerseys Fall boars and gilts by A. Crimmon Wonder and a Golden Model dam at \$20. Herd headed by a choice. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

30 Duroc Boars 100 to 180 lbs. \$15 to \$25 each. 50 gilts to farrow in August. A few tried sows bred for June farrow, \$25 to \$30. Write me. I price them worth the money. **J. E. WELLS, FAUCETT, MISSOURI**

Jones Sells on Approval 60 March pigs at weaning time. Don't fail to write me for breeding and prices. Sows to farrow in August for sale. **W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kansas**

DUROC-JERSEYS Buy the kid a registered pig. Sows and gilts not related. **Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.**

BANCROFT'S DUROCS Everything properly immunized. No public sales. For private sale, September boars and gilts open or bred to order for September farrow. Spring pigs either sex. Pairs or trios not related. Wanted May list. **D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS** Shipping Point, Downs, Kansas

Duroc Boars and Gilts With Breeding, Quality and Size A few, choice, fall boars and gilts, sired by GOLDEN MODEL AGAIN and CRIMMON SURPRISE, out of our best sows. Guaranteed to please. Good prospects for useful breeders and show purposes. Correspondence fully answered. **Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.**

POLAND CHINA HOGS. Poland China fall boars, good big stretchy fellows. Priced to sell. Ed Beavers, Junction City, Kan.

Enos Immuned Polands Three choice late spring boars now ready for service. Also 20 choice late summer boars and gilts. They are all sired by Orphan Chief and Mastodon King. A. B. Enos, Ramona, Kan.

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS FOR SALE: Yearling herd boar, a proven breeder. Young boars, heavy-boned fellows, ready for immediate use. Also choice fall pigs. Bargain prices. Write us your wants. **P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kansas.**

Poland China Gilts bred to your order. Also two good fall boars for sale. Write today. **Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kan.**

Spotted POLAND CHINAS Four extra good September boars at \$20 each to move them quick. Worth double this amount if you need a good one. Pigs for sale at 10 weeks old. Papers with. **Carl F. Smith, Cleburne, Kan.**

Original Big Spotted Polands !! Private Sale—51 pigs for sale at 10 weeks old. Papers with every pig. Farmers prices. Shipped in light crates. Out of mature sows and half ton sires. **Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kansas**

I Ship On Approval 20 choice Poland China pigs ready to ship—can furnish boars and gilts not related. A few serviceable boars and some fall gilts bred or open. The best of big type breeding. All at farmers prices. **Ed Sheehy, Hume, Missouri**

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.
A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla.
128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb.
and Ia. 224 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa. 1937
South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri. 4284
Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.
Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

Shorthorn Cattle.
June 16—S. S. Spangler, Milan, Mo.

Jersey Cattle.
May 20—Robert L. Young, St. Joseph, Mo.

Poland China Hogs.
Oct. 20—Peter Luft, Almena, Kan.
Oct. 21—J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan.
Oct. 31—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
Nov. 1—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 24—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.
Oct. 17—F. J. Moser, Goffs, Kan.
Nov. 2—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.
Feb. 8—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs.
Feb. 27—Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.
BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Choice Holstein Cows.
Lee Brothers & Cook of Harveyville, Kan., are changing their ad in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze. The offering at this time includes 50 choice Holstein cows in milk and 50 others to freshen in 30 days. They have the best lot of young stuff at hand that they have ever offered for sale. Over 200 head in the pasture at this time. They have several 2-year-old bulls with A. R. O. breeding. They are making special prices on a nice lot of well marked heifer and bull calves. They will crate these calves and deliver them to any express office in Kansas for \$22.50 each as long as the calves last. This price will certainly move these calves and if you want to get in on them you better write at once. When writing Lee Brothers & Cook please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Anderson's Milking Shorthorns.
R. M. Anderson, Beloit, Kan., breeds milking Shorthorns on his farm near Beloit and is a regular advertiser in the Shorthorn section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. At present he is sold out of bulls of serviceable age but has a fine crop of calves coming on for fall and winter trade. He has no females for sale at the present time. Registered Poland China hogs are also bred on the farm. Mr. Anderson's stock farm is in charge of a very competent man that has had years of experience with stock and both the Shorthorns and Poland Chinas are carefully handled with the future usefulness always in mind. R. M. Anderson or "King" Anderson as he is known to his friends, has always taken an active interest in good stock and is one of the boosters for Mitchell county's big breeders' association and state wide fair. Mr. Anderson is a well known attorney and is a candidate for Congress in the sixth district. If you are going to need a Shorthorn bull and are interested in milking Shorthorns keep this herd in mind. Correspondence will be cheerfully answered.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa
BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Young's Jersey Cattle Sale.
The big illustrated catalog of the Robert I. Young Jersey cattle sale is out. This sale will be held at Young farm 4 miles south of St. Joseph, Mo., on Saturday, May 20. Parties desiring to attend should take the Kansas City and St. Joseph interurban and get off at Young station right at the farm. This will be one of the biggest Jersey cattle events of the year and should be attended by all friends of the breed. Pigs Irene 2d, that made 619 pounds of butter, official record, when 19 years old, came from the Young farm. She is dam of Chacoma Irene, one time champion dairy cow of the United States. The cow Yellow Bird that made 62 pounds of butter last January with ordinary feed and for which \$1,000 was offered, also came from the Young herd. She only brought \$100 when sold. This goes to show that the kind Mr. Young breeds and sells at his sales makes good. No herd in America has more of the blood of the great breeding bull Guernsey's Golden Lad. It is a great offering. Of the 45 head to be sold fully 40 will be giving milk. Lots of choice heifers will be sold in separate lots and young bulls that will improve your herd. Readers of this paper that want the very best should plan to attend this sale or send bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Young's care at St. Joseph, Mo.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri
BY C. H. HAY.

Big Holstein Sale.
The Holstein Sales Co. of Elgin, Ill., announces a big Decoration Day Holstein sale at Algonquin, Ill., May 29 and 30. This offering will include 200 purchased Holsteins. The breeding is backed by large official and year milk and butter records. Many of

Big Type Polands!

Herd headed by the 1020 pound Big Hadley Jr., grand champion at Hutchinson, 1915. Fall boars by Big Hadley Jr. and Young Orphan, by Orphan Big Gun that was 1st in Oklahoma Futurity, 1915. We are booking orders for spring pigs out of our best herd and show sows. **A. J. ERIANT & SONS, Ness City, Kan.**

Big Spotted Polands

100 pigs at private sale at 10 weeks old. Both sexes. Pairs and trios not related. I sell these pigs at farmers prices and guarantee satisfaction. Pedigrees with every pig. Write to day. **R. J. BAZANT, Narka, Kan., Republic Co.**

NORTON COUNTY BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

HEREFORDS-POLANDS Grover Mitchell, a grandson of Mean Mitchell heads herd. 55 spring pigs. A small cattle and hog sale in February. C. F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS 12 top Sept. boars by Prussian Giant. 5 out of a big Orange dam. 20 spring pigs. Annual bear and gilt sale Oct. 21 at Norton. **J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque, Kansas.**

Poland Chinas 10 Sept. gilts by Lant's open or head them to year order. Bear and gilt sale Oct. 21 **PETER LUFT, ALMENA, KANSAS.**

SHORTHORNS 4 yearling bulls, by Ellet, by the 2700 pound Victorian King. Pioneer, a grandson of Avondale and Whitehall Sultans heads our herd. **N. S. LEUSLER & SON, Almena, Kansas.**

Percherons--Shorthorns--Polands October gilts, bred or open, for sale. Norton Bruce, by Lord Bruce heads my Shorthorn herd. **G. E. FORTON, Almena, Kan.**

Percherons--Shorthorns--Polands 18 Sept. and Oct. gilts, by Jumbo Prospect, by Lant's Orange for sale open or head to year order. **G. E. FORTON, Almena, Kansas.**

Shorthorns--Poland Chinas For sale, a 30 hard bull, Matchless Prince, got by His Highness. I am keeping his got. Write **A. W. LINSLEY & SONS, Almena, Kan.**

COL. W. M. PATTON, Livestock Auctioneer Devoting my time to the business. Address as above.

COL. C. E. PATTON Devoted stock sales and farm sales exclusively. Address as above.

Marshall Co. Pure Bred Stock Breeders

Nothing but first class animals offered for sale for breeding purposes. It is economy to visit herds located in one locality. For the best in purchased livestock write these breeders or visit their herds.

HEREFORD CATTLE.
Pleasant Valley Herefords. Two open, did J. L. J. bull calves and some good heifer calves coming 1 yr. old. **GEO. E. MILLER, Blue Rapids, Kansas**

Hereford Cattle All sold out of service-shorthorn present. Will have some for spring shipment. **E. E. & A. W. SIMSON, Blue Rapids, Kan.**

Willow Brook Herefords Five yearling registered bulls for sale. **B. M. WINTER, IRVING, KANSAS**

WALLACE HEREFORDS Nothing for sale at present. A nice lot of young bulls coming on for next fall and winter trade. **Thos. Wallace, Barnes, Kan.**

Wm. Acker's Herefords! FOR SALE: 10 bulls, from 2 to 9 months old. Address **WM. ACKER, Vermillion, Kansas**

Clear Creek Herd of Herefords— Nothing for sale at present. A fine lot of bulls coming on for fall trade. **J. A. SHAUGHNESSY, Atchaf, Kansas.**

HEREFORDS 12 months old pure bred registered bulls for sale. **W. R. Hunt & Son, Blue Rapids, Kan.**

Herefords 12 months old pure bred registered bulls for sale. **J. F. REDLACK, BLUE RAPIDS, KANSAS**

SHORTHORN CATTLE.
PURE SCOTCH BULL that is pure white for sale. A few heifers trading to Choice Good. **DR. F. C. McALL, Irving, Kan.**

SHORTHORNS-POLANDS Bargain in Herd bull, 10 picked fall boars. **A. B. GARRISON, SUMMERFIELD, KAN.**

AUCTIONEERS.
S. B. CLARK, SUMMERFIELD, KANS. AUCTIONEER. Write or phone for dates, address as above.

Jesse Howell, Harkimer, Kan. of Howell Bros., breeders of Durocs and Herefords can make you money on your next sale. Write for dates

DAIRY CATTLE.
MILLS' JERSEYS One six months and six months old bulls, from August's Last Time 1915. Prices reasonable. **C. E. MILL, WATERVILLE, KAN.**

WILLOW SPRINGS JERSEY FARM Golden Bess's Last Time 2550 at head of herd. Offer a few young bull calves. **Joseph Krasay, Waterville, Kan.**

Jerseys and Duroc Jerseys Nothing for sale at this time. **G. H. Welch, Waterville, Kansas**

HOLSTEINS Cows and heifers for sale. Registered and grade. Address **LACKLAND BROS., ATTELL, KANSAS**

Lookabaugh's Shorthorns

Herd Headed by Fair Acres Sultan

SPECIAL NOW Herd bulls including sons of Fair Acres Sultan, \$200 to \$500; some high grade cows with calf at foot and rebred to Scotch bulls, \$400. 20 heifers, Scotch topped milking strain bred to Scotch bull, 2 for \$350. Two Scotch heifers from best producing families, 2 for \$200. Farmer's bulls, Scotch top milking strain, from \$125 to \$200. Write for prices on car lots.

THE FARMER'S COW.

The Farmer Cow is the Shorthorn cow; for generations she has furnished milk for her calf with plenty to spare to make butter for the family, with milk for the table and some for the pigs. Her calf is a rustler and eats the rough feeds of the farm and the sum total, in milk, butter and beef, the Shorthorn makes more money for the farmer than any other cow.

The Scotch Cow not only produces this milk and butter, but the best producing families are used. Our success rests on the success of our customers. Special attention is given the beginner. You are always welcome at Pleasant Valley Stock Farm. Write or come.

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

LARGE O. I. C's. Special offering in young pigs, pairs, trios or young herd. **H. W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KANSAS**

IMMUNED O. I. C's. Booking orders for March and April pigs, pairs and trios not skin. **A. G. COOK, LURAY, KANSAS**

O. I. C. FALL BOARS for sale. Also orders for spring pigs, both sexes. Everything immune. Registered trees. **F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS**

Silver Leaf Herd O. I. C's. A fine two-year-old sow, sired by International Boy, bred for last of August farrow. Price \$40. January, February and March pigs, both sex, not related. Bred right and prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed. **C. A. CAREY, VALLEY, KANSAS**

Fehner's Herd of O. I. C. Swine

Anything shipped anywhere on approval. Write today for prices. Herd immune. Member of either O. I. C. or C. W. Ass'n. **HENRY F. FEHNER, HIGGINSVILLE, MO.**

Smooth Heavy Boned O. I. C's

100 choice spring pigs, priced right. Descendants from blue ribbon winners, champions and grand champions. All ages for sale at all times. Write for circular, photographs and prices. **F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MO.**

CHESTER WHITE PIGS

Pairs and trios not related. Shipped in light crates and satisfaction guaranteed. Pedigrees with each pig. Priced for quick sales. **Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan.**

MULE FOOT HOGS.

Buy Big Type Mulefoot Hogs from America's Champion Herd. Low cash prices. Big catalog is free. **Joe Dunlap, Williamsport, O.**

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale! Six heifers, two-year-olds. Reds and roans. **L. M. NOFFSINGER, OSBORNE, KANSAS**

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS

Double Marys (Flatcreek Strain) and Rose of Sharon families. A nice lot of young bulls for fall and winter trade. **R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KANSAS**

JERSEY CATTLE.

JERSEY BULL Registered, 18 months old. Quick sale \$75. **Ed Reddy, Harper, Kan.**

LINSOTT JERSEYS

Kansas First Register of Merit Herd. Established in 1878. A surplus of young bulls (nothing better) at bargain prices. **R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS**

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Registered horned and double standard polled **Hereford Bulls For Sale** Also a few horned heifers. **JOHN M. LEWIS, LARNED, KAN.**

Two Registered Hereford Bulls

for sale. One 4 years old (wt. 1550) and one 2 years old. Also some good Friesian stud cows. **Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kansas**

The Polled Hereford Farm

Has a car of coming Three-year old Bulls, Polled and Horned Herefords, splendid condition. Good ones. Write **HANDLEY & HOPPER, Ness City, Kansas**

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle. **C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.**

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Red Polled cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers. Prices reasonable. **MALLOREN & GAMBRILL, Ottawa, Kansas**

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle Herd headed by Louis of Viewpoint 4th. 150624, half brother to the Champion cow of America. **Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.**

Edgewood Farm Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

I have twenty registered Angus bulls—yearlings and two year olds, and one five year old for sale. **D. J. WHITE, CLEMENTS, KANSAS** Main line of Santa Fe. 145 mi. west of K. C.

ANGUS BULLS

25, from yearlings to 3-year-olds. Bred from best strains. Call or address **J. W. McREYNOLDS & SON, Montezuma, Kans., or Dodge City, Kans.**

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE

Several choice males for sale.

Overland Guernsey Farm C. F. Holmes, Owner Overland Park, Kansas 8 miles south of K. C. on the "Strang Line"

When writing to advertisers please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

these are good enough to win at leading state fairs. The offering will include high record cows, choice heifers and calves and bulls of outstanding breeding, closely related to world record champion cows. Everything will be tuberculin tested and certificate will be furnished with each animal. R. E. Haeger, the well known Holstein breeder of Algonquin, is the largest contributor to this sale. Many of our readers will remember the high class offering which Mr. Haeger sold in connection with F. J. Searle at Oskaloosa April 25. Interested readers are requested to write today for catalog, mentioning this paper. Address R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill., or The Holstein Sales Co., Elgin, Ill.—Advertisement.

Dunlap's Champion Mulefoot Hogs.

John Dunlap of Williamsport, Ohio, is the leading breeder of Mulefoot hogs in America. It is stated that he has won more premiums on his hogs than all other breeders of Mulefoots combined. His sales are not confined to the United States but he has orders from South America and the Philippine Islands and has shipped to many foreign countries. He is one of the founders of the American Mulefoot Record association. If in the market for the best in Mulefoots write Mr. Dunlap and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Publisher's News Notes

Save the Hay Crop.

If hay could be cut on a sunny morning and stacked or stored in the mow before night, it wouldn't take a very weatherwise farmer to "make hay when the sun shines." The use of hay caps is the only protection against spoilage by rain that is practicable on the ordinary farm. They involve a small initial investment, and if properly cared for will last for many years. They will not only save the crop during long continued rain, but will make a better product in bright weather on the cardinal principle of having the hay air-cured and not sun-bleached. The most satisfactory and economical material for this purpose is Flexoid, the impregnated canvas which absolutely insures protection for your hay, grain, farm machinery, etc., against all kinds of weather. Flexoid is made with brass eyelets or rope loops, so that they can be securely pegged to the ground when in use. Flexoid comes in various sizes and can be purchased at all dealers.—Advertisement.

To Give Away 1,000 Rockers.

The Dolan Mercantile Company, wholesale grocers, coffee roasters and manufacturers, Atchison, Kan., are getting ready to give away 1,000 beautiful oak rockers further to advertise their famous "Sunflower" and "Gypsy" brands. These favorite brands are well known thruout Kansas and surrounding territory and many grocers handle Dolan grocery products almost exclusively. Further to introduce their high grade products, each of the first 1,000 customers who go to their grocer and order through a specified list amounting to \$16—will receive one of the rockers without paying a penny for it. The list of groceries is too long to be enumerated but 75 out of 80 of the items are for everyday table use. It will pay you to learn which grocer is handling "Gypsy" and "Sunflower" brands so that you may take advantage of the offer the moment it comes out. The offer will contain a coupon that you can take to your grocer, so that he will know who is being supplied. Then if there is any dissatisfaction he can receive the goods and return the amount paid. The offer is wonderful considering the high quality of the goods offered. We predict that the stock of rockers to be given away will not last very long.—Advertisement.

He Had Some

Rastus was on trial, charged with stealing \$7.85. He pleaded not guilty. And as he was unable to hire an attorney, the judge appointed Lawyer Clearem as counsel. Clearem got up a strong plea in defense and Rastus was acquitted. Counsel and client met a few minutes later outside the court room.

"Now, Rastus," said Clearem, "you know the court allows the counsel very little for defending this kind of a case. I worked hard for you and got you clear. I'm entitled to much more pay than I'm getting for my valuable services and you should dig up a good-sized fee. Have you got any money?"

"Yes, boss," replied Rastus, "I still done got dat seben dollars and eighty-five cents."

Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—We wish to express our appreciation of your paper as an advertising medium. We have been advertising our cattle in your paper for a year, with good results, having sold about all the cattle that we could spare. Sincerely yours, **Halloren & Gambrell, Breeders of Red Polled Cattle, Ottawa, Kan., May 4, 1916.**

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—I suppose you are looking for my copy of my ad to be sent in. I will try and do this before long, but I am still sending back money for orders that I cannot fill. I have sent back hundreds of dollars. One party got a little sore because I could not fill his order and said he would write to you fellows, but I do not know what more I could have done, when I did not have the hogs to go around. If any of these parties write to me that there has been a remarkable demand for hogs the last six weeks. Thanking you for what you have done for me, I am yours truly. —R. W. Baldwin, Breeder of Duroc Jerseys, Conway, Kan., April 20, 1916.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

Double Standard Polled Durhams Young bulls and females for sale. **C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Kansas**

75 POLLED DURHAMS

(Hornless Shorthorns) Double registered. Roan Orange, 2000, in herd. 15 bulls, reds and roans, low and blocky; halter broke. Will meet trains. Write **J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kansas**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas Prize winning registered Holsteins. Bulls from three months to yearlings for sale. Address as above.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

A.R.O. bull calves. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kan.

Selected HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY

heifer and bull calves, \$18.00 each, two for \$35.00. All express paid to your station. Meadow Glen, Whitewater, Wis.

Holstein Heifers to Freshen Soon

One yearling bull, one eight months and one three. All registered. **BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kan.**

Reg. Holstein Bulls

Two that are eight months old and one four months. Correspondence and inspection of herd invited. **David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Jackson Co., Kansas**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CALVES

High grade Holstein calves either sex 3 to 4 weeks old from good milking strain of grade Holstein cows \$20 each. We pay the express. **Burr Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.**

BONNIE BRAE HOLSTEINS!

20 head extra big, fine, heavy producing young cows, fresh and heavy springers; also springing heifers, 3 extra fine Guernsey cows and a few Guernsey heifers. **IRA ROMIG, Sta. B., TOPEKA, KANSAS**

Montgomery County Holstein Friesian Association

Young stock for sale. **T. M. EWING, Sec., Independence, Kan.**

A SON OF KING WALKER heads our Herd. He has 30 lb. sisters on his dam's side as well as some that run as high as 32.30 on his sire's side. We are offering for sale, some high bred registered cows and heifers, bred to this bull; also several good bull calves, at attractive prices. **HIGGINBOTHAM BROTHERS, Rossville, Kan.**

CANARY BUTTER BOY KING

Conceded the best Holstein Bull in Kansas. Two extra choice young bulls, sired by him and out of A. R. O. cows. Write for prices. **MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS**



HOLSTEIN Cows and Heifers


I have for sale a nice collection of HOLSTEIN cows and heifers, a few registered bulls to go with them. All good big ones, nicely marked, and out of the best milking strains. If you want cows or heifers I can supply you, and that at the right kind of prices. **J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS**



200—Holstein Cows—200


You are invited to look over our herd of Holsteins before you buy. We have 150 high grade cows and heifers and a lot of registered bulls to go with them. **Three Cows and a Registered Bull \$325**

as cows in milk and 50 to freshen in 30 days. Come and see our cattle. Bring your dairy expert along. The quality of the cows and our prices will make it easy for us to trade. Come soon and get choice. Well marked heifer and bull calves, \$22.50 each, delivered to any express office in Kansas. Send bank draft, or post office money order. **LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS**



TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write. **O. E. TORREY, Towanda, Kan.**



Holstein Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan.

Pure bred and high grade HOLSTEINS, all ages. Largest pure bred herd in the Southwest headed by Oak De Kol Bessie Ormsby 156739, a show bull with royal breeding. Pure bred bulls, serviceable age, from A. R. O. dams and sires. A grand lot of pure bred heifers, some with official records. Choice, extra high grade cows and heifers, well marked, heavy springers, in calf to pure bred bulls, constantly on hand. **High grade heifer calves 6 to 10 weeks old, \$25. Bargains.** Send before purchasing. Wire, write or phone us. **GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas**

The Holstein Sale of the Center West

May 29 and 30, at the Algonquin Sale Pavilion, Algonquin, Ill.

in connection with Haeger's Decoration Day Dispersal Sale.

200—PUREBRED HOLSTEINS—200

of Superb Individuality and splendid Breeding. Capable of winning prizes at the fall fairs. Backed by large official and year milk and butter records.

High Record Cows. Choice Heifers and Calves. Young Bulls of High Class Breeding closely related to World's Record Champion Cows. Tuberculin Tested and Inspected by Federal Bureau of Animal Industry Veterinarians. All certificates furnished Free. For catalog write

R. E. HAEGER, of HOLSTEIN SALES CO.,
ALGONQUIN, ILL. ELGIN, ILLINOIS

A Real Family Car at \$1125

F. O. B. Freeport, Ill.

**Backed by the Great Moline Plow Company
—A \$19,000,000 Concern**

THIS advertisement tells the story of a remarkable \$1125 car. A car designed by a staff of expert motor-car engineers and built by the Stephens Motor Branch of the great Moline Plow Company.

A car for men in the city and men on the farm who want a powerful, double-strength, light-weight, stylish six for use on country roads.

A new-type, low-priced car that is built to last.

An economical car that will stay good for years.

A permanent car, backed by a concern with \$19,000,000 paid-up capital.

You will want such a car when you figure up the value it delivers.

To Win an Army of Users

This new motor car—the Stephens Six—is built to win a great army of users, through giving a greater value. That means a small margin of profit. We are taking merely a sufficient profit on each car to justify its manufacture.

The rest goes into the service-quality that must make this car stand out without any doubt above everything else in its class.

For the Stephens Six must win back a large volume of small-margin profits that a department of this company once made on horse-drawn pleasure vehicles—a line of business which has fallen off 83 per cent in this country because so many men now prefer to drive an automobile.

But no car can win a great busi-

ness in this fiercely contested field if it doesn't give the greatest value, so the Stephens Six, of necessity, provides a greater, sounder value than any car we know.

The Double-Strength Low-Priced Six

This is not a five-passenger chassis, stretched to accommodate seven seats. The day of the low-priced, over-sized, under-powered seven-passenger car will soon be at an end, for such cars can't endure.

Buyers now want a low-priced car that lasts—a car that stays good, not for one, but ten seasons.

That means, in a six that sells for under \$1200, a five-passenger chassis of not over 115-inch wheelbase.

It means double-strength where road strains and hard usage now play havoc in low-priced cars.

And It Means a Stronger Body

The Stephens body, which we build complete in our shops, is the result of 47 years of body-building experience. No high-priced car has a more durable body or one that's finished with greater care.

It is stylish and comfortable. The seats are wide and deep. They are upholstered in genuine leather.

In fact, this double-strength car is

also the most luxurious that has ever been made for the money.

A Rare Combination

To design and supervise the construction of this new six, this company secured the services of some of the best engineers of motordom—men who have built hundreds of thousands of cars, from the lowest to the highest priced. Then it placed behind them all the facilities and the buying power that a concern of this size commands. The result is an inspirational car, scientifically developed by experts to give the maximum service at the minimum price and upkeep cost.

And a great manufacturing firm, with a nineteen million dollars investment to protect, stakes its reputation on it.

In what other car is it possible to get another like combination?

Send for Full Details Mark the Coupon Below

We equip this car more completely, so far as we know, than any other maker equips any car selling for \$1200 or under. We even include an engine-driven tire pump usually furnished only on high-price cars. A 54-inch semi-elliptic rear spring—extra long—makes this car ride like larger, costlier cars of extra-long wheelbase. And adjustable foot pedals permit this easily handled six to be driven comfortably by women of short stature.

Mark the coupon below and get the full details of this new and unusual value. Then compare the new Stephens Six at \$1125 with any other car at anywhere near this price.

STEPHENS MOTOR BRANCH OF MOLINE PLOW COMPANY

Paid-up Capital, \$19,000,000

Factory, Freeport, Ill.

Address Sales Office, Dept. 114, Moline, Ill.

40 horsepower Stephens-Continental motor—six cylinders cast en bloc.
Electric starting and lighting.
Left hand drive, center control.
Five-passenger body.
115-inch wheelbase.
Goodyear 32x4-inch Quick-Detachable tires.
10-inch road clearance.
Drive through spiral beveled gear adding to strength, durability, smoothness and quiet.
Full equipment for touring, which includes every desired accessory.
Weight, fully equipped, 2800 pounds.
Price \$1125, f. o. b. Freeport, Illinois.

STEPHENS SIX



Stephens
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Please send full details of Stephens Six and tell me name of nearest dealer.

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Address