Forty-Eight Pages

The

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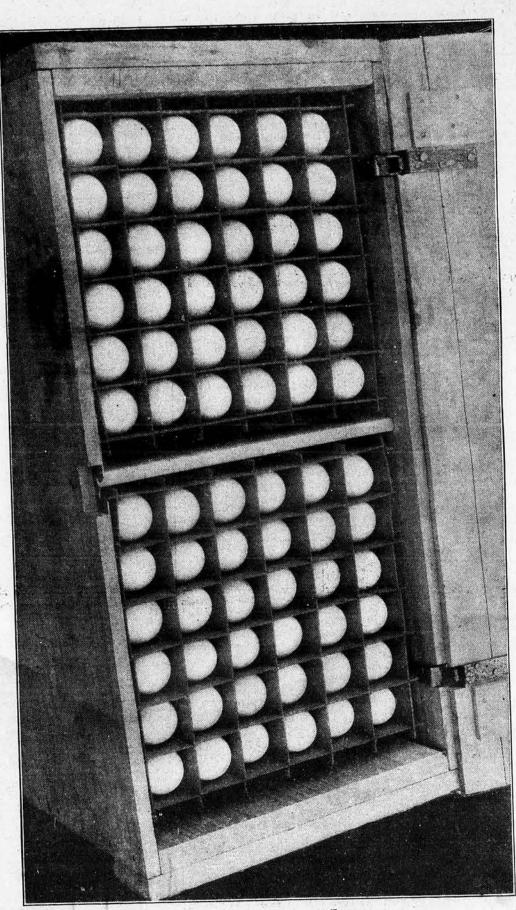
FARMERS MAIL

AND BREEZE

No. 14.

Vol. 44.

April 4, 1914



The State's Best Case

Supplemental Poultry Specials:

More Money From Eggs By J. F. Case

Rearing the Young Brood
By the Readers

Broiler Growing For Profit By L. H. Wible

Where Purebreds Excel
By Poultry Breeders

Other Good Things:

Farm Work Easiest Way A Symposium

Careful of the Wool Clip
By Turner Wright

When the Doctor Isn't There By A. P. Reed, M. D.

On Easter Egg Afternoon

By Lucile Berry

Married Men Work Better

Build a Comfortable House For the Hand on the Farm, and the Labor Will Be Done Efficiently

point of view of both the farm laborers and the employer. It is an undebatable fact that the farmer must have reliable assistance at certain seasons of the year. It is also a fact that the average strong healthy man does not have to depend on the farmer for employment.

A farmer knew a young man living in the nearby village who possessed all the requirements of a good steady worker on the farm. He interviewed the young fellow and said: "I will give you thirty dollars a month and your board, room and washing if you will come and work on my farm during the coming year." That was equivalent to fifty dollars a month in the town where the young man was only earning nine dollars a week as a clerk in the village grocery store.

Went Back to Town.

The young man thought over the proposition and decided that he really liked to work on a farm and accepted the offer. He worked on the farm for three months and did work that was eminently satisfactory. At the end of that time he went to town, according to the Farmers' Guide, and succeeded in getting back his job in the store. He explained that he was soon to be married and that the farming business was no place for a married man that did not own a farm That seems contrary to the general impression of the public as the average man will say that the farm is the ideal tunity to learn the rudiments of live-place for a married man and the state- stock and soil management. ment will be correct. We asked this man why he left the farm just at the beginning of the summer season and he re-"I can rent a house in the

was about discouraged at the prospect of this country do not realize how many of losing the best all around hand that broken hearts are daily punching the he put off his marriage a few months and in that time they completed a small four-room house and he was ready to go into his "own home." That young fellow has worked on the same farm for three years and is becoming a more valuable man for every year of his service. The farmer who spent a few hundred dollars to build the neat tenant house could not have made a better investment for the best interests of his farming business.

Home Makes the Difference.

The farmers in that community had always depended on transient labor for their farm work and the farm laborers had boarded in the homes of the employers. It was a new system of hiring the harm done by disturbing soil that men in that region and the farmer with is too wet. If the furrow turned over men in that region and the farmer with the tenant house demonstrated that the home problem is one of the big reasons is being done, why it is difficult to hire young men the reason

to work on the farm. A young man in a country town was asked what he thought of farming and he replied, "I like the work better than any job I have ever had and the only thing I have ever objected to in the agricultural business is the fact that the boss and I worked like equals all day long and then became strangers in the evening when the chores were done. He had his wife and children who never were very friendly to me and he had the freedom of his house, while I went up the back stairs and wrote home by a little smoky oil lamp that made me homesick for the family and the big Agricultural college. fireplace 20 miles the other side of the county line. He was a fine fellow to county line. He was a fine fellow to A liberal supply of soil moisture is work for and he owned broad fields that indispensable to a good corn yield.

It has become customary for every farmer to worry about the farm labor problem without giving much thought to a solution of the difficulty. The proposition must be considered from the point of view of lath the farm laborary wanted to get away, I always wanted to get away. wanted to get some place where I could enjoy the privileges of home life." The man expressed one of the reasons why it is difficult to get young men to stay on the farm. They like the job but they do not like to live in the home of another man. The cost of a tenant house is small compared with the advantages gained by both parties in the contract. The farmer who has a tenant house on the place can nearly always find a competent man to live in that house. The man who hires out on a farm where he can bring his wife and children will usually be satisfied with the job. At least he is given all the opportunity to be independent that he would ever receive if he lived in the city and worked long hours in the confinement of an unhealthful factory.

Back to the Land.

The farm labor problem should be easily solved in the near future as there are many men in the large cities who cannot stand the pace of city life and who cannot earn enough in the city to raise their children in any degree of comfort. There are strong, healthy men who have a good understanding of general mechanical operations and would be glad mechanical operations and would be gaid to try their hand at farming if there were any very of dropping the old life and getting back to the land. Many of them have come from the farm in their youth and have had a fine opportunity to learn the and ments of live.

It is these men who could even now be saved to the farming business if there were more farmers who would invest the money to provide suitable tenant benees for their taim labor. There are village for eight dollars a month and bouses for their tarm labor. There are it is a home, but if I stick to the farm, many men in the city who would wel-I am compelled to room in the attic, come the chance to leave the factory I cannot have any home."

The farmer who had hired the man a job on some good farm. The farmers had ever worked on the place. He went clock in the factories of our big cities, to the fellow the next day and put up They do not realize how many men there a proposition to his employe that was entirely new in that part of the country. He said: "I desire to keep you on the farm and if you will stay I men to till the soil when many cities will put up a tenant house down the are overflowing with energy that should prove the combined and you can be directed to the land. It is the farmer will put up a tenant house down the are overflowing with energy that should road opposite the orchard and you can be directed to the land. It is the farmer have your own garden, a cow, and as many chickens as are necessary for the needs of your household." The man agreed to the proposed arrangements, back to the farm. The city factory he put off his marriage a few months will not be as strong a competitor for he put off his marriage a few months. young men when they can hire out on a farm with all the opportunities of home life that are possible for the city wage

Don't Pasture Wet Soil

When land is plowed too wet it is "puddled," that is, it packs together and its physical condition is injured. Puddled soil bakes when it dries and be-comes hard and lumpy. For several years afterward it is hard to work.

Land should be moist if it is to be properly plowed. Most farmers are good judges of the degree of moisture it should contain, but some do not realize by the plow is slick and shiny, an injury

The reason for puddling is very simple. The particles of soil are held to-gether in larger units by a sort of ce-ment. When the land is very wet this coment is weakened, and if this wet land is stirred these larger units, or floccules, as they are called, are broken up and the land runs together and puddles. When the soil contains only a moderate amount of moisture the cohesive power of the water aids the cement in holding the floccules together.

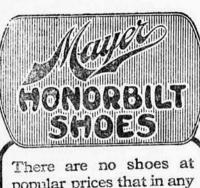
"Land in which the physical condi-tion has been injured should be plowed in the fall." said L. E. Call, head of the department of agronomy at the Kansas











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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 44 Number 14

TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 4, 1914.

More Money From Eggs



How to Avoid a Three-Million-**Dollar Loss Every Summer**

By John F. Case

EVERY year seventeen per cent of the egg crop in this country is a total loss. For this statement we have no less an authority than the United States Department of Agriculture. Kansas, being one of the great egg-producing states, must annually lose some 3 millions of dollars through improper methods of marketing and caring for this product of the helpful hen.

the helpful hen.

A newly laid egg is a fresh, sweet and nutritious morsel but in summer time the average egg reaches the consumer in such a condition that he has need for a "bracer" or a "chaser" before finding courage enough to eat it. The consumption of eggs is much smaller because of the neglect that permits such deterioration. If eggs could be marketed in a fresh and wholesome condition there would be increased demand and better prices. Under present conditions both producer and consumer are losers and the hen takes her vacation in the winter time when no one is suspicious of the quality of her product.

In most rural communities eggs are sold at the

In most rural communities eggs are sold at the country store. During the busy season but one weekly trip is made to town, and that trip usually on Saturday afternoon. The eggs have been accumulating for seven days and in too many cases no effort is made to keep them in a cool place. It will be fort is made to keep them in a cool place. It will be about Tuesday before the merchant gets his shipment off to the larger town commission man. This dealer holds the eggs a day or two while he is completing a car lot and then they go forward to the city commission man. The city commission man hurries them to the retailer and they are ready for the "innocent bystander" as soon as a "strictly fresh" siga can be added. The farmer who visits the city restaurant in summer orders eggs but once. There's a reason. in summer orders eggs but once. There's a reason.

When one appreciates the length of time it takes to place eggs before the consumer, under present conditions, he will realize the necessity of giving them the best possible care immediately after they are laid. Eggs do not melt or sour but they decay rapidly. Recognition of this fact would assume that they are laid. Eggs do not melt or sour but they decay rapidly. Recognition of this fact would cause greater care in their handling. Don't think you can sell bad eggs to your dealer and escape punishment. You may evade the pure food law and miss paying a fine but the price of eggs is determined by their quality when sent to the consumer. The high per cent of loss is largely responsible for the low price paid during the summer months. If the consumer gets your product in a fairly good condition there will be a better average price and you will be indirectly rewarded for the extra care and labor.

True, under present methods there is not much en-

True, under present methods there is not much en-True, under present methods there is not much encouragement for the production of better eggs. The country merchant will pay Mrs. Jones just as much a dozen for the ten cases she proudly delivers on Saturday night as Mrs. Smith is given for the ten dozen she carefully gathered and sent in every day of the same week. Chicks may be peeping in the Jones lot, for Johnnie had to raid a nest to make the count complete, but Jones is a good customer and it would not do to offend the family by refusing to pay for not do to offend the family by refusing to pay for the bad eggs. I have seen a case of eggs that resembled an incubator when opened, and smelled like politics in Kansas City, but never a kick did the merchant make. He played even by short-weighting the customer. Both were guilty, but the system, as much as the individual, was to blame.

much as the individual, was to blame.

As long as the present system of buying is used there can be little hope of eliminating the present enormous losses. The woman who sells fresh, infertile eggs should be paid double the amount given the one who keeps her product until it is well on the road to rottenness. Some scheme should be devised that will enable the producer of good eggs to realize a profit commensurate with the additional labor. The "egg-circle" seems to offer a solution of this problem. These associations are numerous in Canada,

where they are fostered by the government. Producers are now organizing along similar lines in the United States.

The egg circle is simply an association of farmers and poultrymen, who, through co-operation hope to get paid for superior quality of their product. The Canadians employ a collector, who is also manager, to make daily trips and he is paid a commission of one cent a dozen in spring and summer and two cents a dozen in fall and winter, for gathering and shipping the eggs. Every egg must be stamped with the number of the producer and he is held responsible for its quality. The Canadian circles have been get-



Dated eggs, guaranteed to be fresh. They are put up and sold in cartons of a dozen eggs each, by a farmers' co-operative association in Minnesota.

ting top prices for their eggs and are buying feed and poultry supplies in large quantities for distribution through their associations.

In the few circles organized in this country a different plan is followed. A manager is employed to receive, sort and ship the eggs, but they must be delivered by the producer, who, when it is not convenient to go to town takes advantage of the low, local zone parcel post rate and sends them in by the mail carrier. The eggs are paid for at market prices when received at the station, but a careful record is kept of the amount received in excess when marketed. Every 30 days a meeting of the board of directors is held, the expense of operation deducted from this surplusage and the balance divided among the members of the circle, pro rated

bers of the circle, pro rated

according to the number of eggs furnished.

As the eggs are always strictly fresh, uniform in size and color and bear the stamp of the producer and the circle. of the producer and the circle; which guarantees quality, they invariably bring several cents more than the common run. The value of such an organization is unquestioned and will lead to more exten-sive operations than by the present plan of every indi-vidual selling his own eggs.

Selling direct to the consumer by parcel post may become a general practice in time but my experience with this method of marketing is

not encouraging. "Dealing in scrambled eggs, I see," remarked the rural carrier as he fished out a box marked "Eggs for Hatching" from his miscellaneous assortment of hardware, groceries and other mail, one day last spring. A yellowish ooze dripped from the cardboard edges and an investigation showed the contents were indeed "scrambled." Until we get stronger containers, and postal clerks and carriers quit nursing a grievance because of the additional labor caused by parcel post, I shall prefer the much maligned express or the slower freight for such fragile things as eggs.

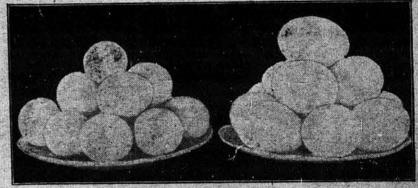
If we are to continue to sell eggs to the country merchant or the commission man let us, at least, abolish the flat rate system and refuse to sell to the man who will pay-no more for clean, fresh and uniform eggs than he does for dirty, undersized and near-spoiled lots. If the farm poultry raisers will do this, and improve the quality and uniformity of the eggs by keeping purebred fowls, gathering frequently and marketing at least three times a week in hot weather, they will soon see an advance in price.

The greatest egg loss is caused by marketing fer-tile eggs. Infertile eggs, as a rule, will not decay and will remain wholesome for a much longer time and will remain wholesome for a much longer time than when fertile. Hens will lay just as many eggs without a male bird in the flock and all roosters, old and young should be disposed of or penned at the close of the breeding season. When one raises the meat breeds a double profit can be had by caponizing the cockerels. The breeding season should be over by the middle of June at the latest. "Swat the rooster" before that time.

Store eggs in cool places that are well ventilated and dry. The cave or cellar is the best place on a farm, if it has proper ventilation and drainage.

farm, if it has proper ventilation and drainage.

Collect eggs twice a day in summer and see that the hens have clean nests, and clean quarters. Dirty eggs must be washed and a washed egg soon becomes stale. Eggs absorb odors. If kept in the cellar see that nothing is present that will affect them. I have had eggs served tasting strongly of kerosene. The food the hens receive also influences flavor. Let China furnish the scavenger eggs; ours should be wholesome. If proper attention is given to the care and marketing of eggs poultry profits can be very largely increased. This must be done if we are to successfully compete with the importation of eggs from foreign countries. If "eggs is eggs" is to be the motto of the consumer there would be some grounds for the pessimistic view of a few poultrymen who are quitting the chicken business, but happily with most of us it is "quality first." Improved quality means increased price. It's up to the farm poultryman to produce and deliver good goods.



eggs on each plate, but notice the difference in size. Eggs be sold by the pound.

Dest interior and a subtraction	
Livestock EditorTur	
Field Editor F.	
Farm Doings Ha	arley Hatch
Markets	W Motokov

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SPECIAL NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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

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PASSING COMMENT—By T. A. McNeal

The Free Tolls Repeal

The hardest battle President Wilson has had for supremacy in his party has been his fight to repeal the free tolls law. It will be remembered that congress at a previous session passed a law relieving coastwise vessels belonging to citizens of the United States from paying tolls for passage through the Panama canal. The bill was passed by a large majority in both houses.

At the time of its passage the opponents of the bill took the ground that it conflicted with the treaty made by the former Secretary of State John Hay, and the British representative, Lord Pauncefote, which provided that there should be no discrimination in the matter of tolls between nations. The advocates of the bill argued that this did not preclude the United States from making any regulation it saw fit concerning our own ships and that all it did mean was that no one foreign nation should have any advantage over any other foreign nation. Free tolls was expressly endorsed in the National Democratic platform and in the Progressive platform. There was no specific declaration on the subject in the National Republican platform.

Great Britain strenuously objected to this law and President Wilson took the position that it was con-trary to the provision of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. He expressed this view in a very short, but vigorous message which he read in person to congress. He therefore asked for the repeal of the law.

For the first time since his administration commenced there was a serious opposition in his own party. In the senate Chamberlain of Oregon and O'Gorman of New York led the opposition to repeal. In the house Champ Clark, speaker of the house, Oscar Underwood, majority leader in the house and Fitzgerald, a leading Democratic member, all united in opposition. The Republican minority and the Pro-gressives under the leadership of Murdock of Kansas, lined up almost solidly against repeal.

This is written at a time when the final vote has not been taken in the lower house but it is evident that the supporters of the president will win there. It is reasonably certain also that the repeal bill will win in the senate, for while there is strong opposi-tion among the Democratic senators there are a num-ber of Republican senators like Root of New York and Lodge of Massachusetts who will favor repeal. There will probably be enough of these to offset the Democratic defection. While a very strong argument can be made in favor of repeal it can hardly be said to be popular among the people for the reason that the impression has gone out that we are doing it at the demand of Great Britain.

As one somewhat flamboyant member declared, it was a shame that the American eagle which had in former years lined its nest with hairs from the mane of the British lion should now show indications of being afraid. When you begin to talk about the American eagle sinking her talons into the quivering flesh of the British lion or lining her nest with the hair of that proud beast, the average citizen of this bully republic begins to swell up and strut round like a proud bantam rooster. He doesn't act with a great deal of sense but he gets a great deal of satisfaction out of the swelling and strutting.

So far as the argument is concerned it occurs to me that the president has rather the best of it, although I have always thought that such a provision ought not to have been put in the treaty. The canal was dug with the money and under the direction of the United States and I have always felt that we should have the right to fix the tolls to suit ourselves. But there is the provision and after reading the masterful argument made in the senate more than a year ago in opposition to the free tolls bill I have believed that the law is in violation of the

So far as the interior of the United States is concerned we are only interested in this controversy in a theoretical way. Free tolls will not help the farmers of Kansas. For that matter I do not believe that the people of Kansas will get any benefit from the canal anyway. The interior of the country has always been discriminated against in the matter of railway freight rates to the advantage of sea-coast

The argument put up by the railroads in favor of this discrimination has always been that it was necessary to lower the rates from coast to coast in order to meet water transportation rates and to make up for these low rates a little more burden was laid on the interior. If this is true what will be the effect of the opening of the canal? Why, evidently to 4 (600)

make water transportation from the Atlantic to the Pacific still cheaper than now.

In order then, to meet that cheaper rate the railroads will be compelled to lower their rates from ocean to ocean. In order to make up for that reduction is it not reasonable to suppose that the interior rates will be raised?

So I am not rending any of my undergarments on account of this effort to repeal the free tolls bill.

The Trouble With Ulster

A subsection asks for some into anation concerning the Irish trouble; how it originated and what it is

Like a good many other troublesome questions the Irish trouble is primarily based on differences of re-ligious beliefs. Ireland has been for many centuries rather strongly Catholic, but there is a section of the island generally known as Ulster, which is strongly Protestant.

When Cromwell overturned the throne of Charles I it spelled trouble for the Irish Catholics. Cromwell was an iron-hearted Puritan who had little use for the established church of England and still less for the Catholic church. It therefore goes without say-ing that his rule was pretty rough on the Irish followers of the Pope.

It occurred to Cromwell that it would be a good idea to get a few hundred thousand Scotch Presby-terians to move over into Ireland and settle there, which they did. About four counties in the north and east part of the island in this way became strongly Presbyterian or Covenanter. Naturally there was not the best of feeling be-

tween these immigrants and the Catholics already located in the island. There was the religious antagonism always bitter in those days and added to this was the feeling on the part of the Catholics that these Scotchmen were invaders and without rights in

Cromwell died. His son, a weakling, was unable to hold the power his father had acquired. Charles II lived his reign and was followed by James II who succeeded in a few years in so thoroughly alienating the majority of his subjects in England that he was forced to flee from London and his son-in-law, William of Orange, reigned jointly with his wife, Mary, the daughter of James.

The deposed king went over to Ireland where he set up an independent kingdom. James was a devoted Catholic and was warmly received by the Irish Catholics. William of Orange sent an army to Ire-

land to put his father-in-law out of business.

The armies of James and William met and fought a fierce battle on the banks of a little stream called The army of James was defeated and he fled to France where he took refuge in the court of Louis XIV. Naturally the battle of the Boyne intensified the feeling between the Protestant and Catholic residents and to make the matter worse the order of Orangemen was organized made up entirely of Protestant Irishmen. The principal business of this order seems to have been to keep alive the an-cient animosities and annually to celebrate the battle of the Boyne.

So it happened that centuries after that battle was fought men wearing orange colored ribbons or badges would get out on parade and probably meet with an equal number of members of the "Ancient and Honorable Order of Hibernians," whereupon there would result a large assortment of cracked heads and mashed noses and otherwise disarranged

In late years, however, it has been supposed that the ancient grudge had about died out and been forgotten It of a mistake. For more than a hundred years Ireland, that is a large part of the Irish population, has been clamoring for home rule. A hundred years ago this desire used to manifest itself in frequent rebellions which were suppressed with considerable rigor. The leaders of the uprising would be promptly hanged and then there would succeed a period of

of late years, however, the demand for an entirely independent government has given way to a demand for the sort of home rule enjoyed by the British colonies such as Canada, Australia and New Zealand. While the greater part of the Irish advocates of home rule have been Catholics there have been some prominent Protestants who urged it as strongly as any of the Catholics.

Parnell, the leader of the Home Rule party twenty years ago was a Protestant from Belfast. Gladstone,

who was the strong friend of home rule during his term as Premier was a strict adherent of the English church. It is true, however, that a majority of the Ulster Protestants have always been opposed to home rule for religious reasons. They believe that in case Ireland is granted home rule, which means local independence, the Catholics will completely dominate the Irish parliament and that Protestants will be discriminated against. They are probably mistaken about this, but that they believe it there is no doubt.

Under the old system the House of Lords could always be depended on to defeat a home rule bill, but a few years ago the Liberal party, aided by the Irish members, succeeded in dehorning the House of Lords to the extent that if a bill passes the House of Commons at three successive sessions it then becomes a law whether the House of Lords agrees or not. The home rule bill has twice passed the House of Commons and twice been defeated in the House of Lords. It is now about to pass the House of Commons for the third time and will therefore become a law re-

gardless of the upper house.

Knowing this, the opponents of home rule in Ulster got busy under the leadership of Sir Edward Carson and organized themselves into a military body for the purpose of resisting the authority of the home rule government if it should be forced upon them. It is claimed that this armed and drilled organization amounts to in the neighborhood of one hundred

The government, it is claimed, largely at the suggestion of King George, offered a compromise that would allow the Ulsterites six years of independence before coming under the authority of the home government. The Ulsterites rejected this offer on the ground that it was only putting off the evil day. To add to the seriousness of the situation a tremendous defection developed in the British army, especially among the officers, one hundred of whom resigned rather than be called on to fight with the men of Ulster.

And so the matter rests. That some sort of a compromise will be arrived at without actual bloodshed is probable, but that the situation is most serious there is no doubt.

The basic principles of the Christian religion are supposed to be charity and brotherly love, but not-withstanding that the fiercest wars have been fought between professing Christians and the most undying hatreds are cherished toward each other by men who profess to be followers of the Nazarene.

State Publication

I regret to see indications on the part of some edueators of hostility toward the law providing for the state publication of school books.

Every educator has the right to think what he pleases about the advisability of state publication of

school books but if he is loyal to his state and its educational system he ought not now to try to de-stroy the efficiency of this law. The state has determined to undertake the experi-

ment of state publication. Instead of knocking on the proposition every educator in Kansas ought to do what he can to make it a success.

There is no good reason why state publication of school books shall not be a success. The state of Kansas can print its school books at a saving to the taxpayers. It can put out a better grade of books than we have had in the schools and deliver them to the school children for less money than they have had to pay. The object to be desired is not, however, so much cheaper books but better books.

If state publication fails it will be the fault of the has the matter checked up to them. Now I do not believe that there is a dishonest member of that board, but there is a growing feeling that some of the members of the board are not giving this immensely important matter the attention and care it should receive. There is also a growing feeling that some members of the commission are not friendly to state publication and down in their hearts would care little if it should fail.

I have not indulged in any criticism of the com-mission. I do not want to criticize it now but judging from published reports of the meetings of the commission all the members are not getting right down to business with an earnest determination to make state publication a success. The agreement, which I understand has not been fully ratified, to pay \$3,500 for the right to use the Kansas history adopted for only five years in the state of Kansas is to say the least a poor bargain. Under this agreement the

state does not get title to the copyright. All it gets is a limited right to print and use the history in the state of Kansas. At the end of five years it may be called on for another royalty of \$3,500.

The adoption of this history by the state of Kansas was worth enough as an advertisement for the authoress and her work so that she could well afford to let the state have the right to use the manuscript at a nominal price. In any event not more than \$500 should be paid for a perpetual right to use this manuscript in Kansas. If the contract has not been fully made the commission should back up.

The people of the state of Kansas are for state publication. The school book publishing houses are of course against it for selfish reasons. They want to see it fail. As I have before said, there is no good reason why it should fail. The people of the state of Kansas will hold those in charge of the work of putting state publication into operation responsible if it does fail.

Why Should Government Borrow?

I am surprised at the action of the National Grange in advocating the borrowing of money by the government to lend again to the farmers.

Why in the name of common sense should the government borrow money to re-lend? If there ever was any possible excuse for such a course there is none since the passage of the banking and currency law. That law provides for issuance of government currency to be lent to the banks upon the deposit of approved security.

Did anyone propose that the government should borrow money to lend to the banks? Certainly not. Then why should anyone advocate that it is necessary to borrow money to lend to the farmers?

That it is a proper function of the government to emit currency has long been established. It was established by a decision of the Supreme court that has stood for forty years. It is even more firmly established, if possible, by the action of congress in the passage of the recent banking and currency bill.

The government, acting for the whole people, issues the new currency and then requires the banks to secure the whole people against loss by depositing ample security for the repayment of the currency. Now let the government apply the same principle to farmers' loans. Yes, let it go further and treat not only the farmers, but all its citizens in the same way it proposes to treat the bankers.

Do you believe in the doctrine, "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none?" If so, stand for it in the distribution of money or credit, one of the necessary and perhaps the most vital things in the life of our republic.

Start with this simple proposition; treat every-body alike. Let the farmers and others deposit their securities with the government as ample as the banker is required to deposit, no more, no less and then issue currency or credit at cost. There should be an amortization feature in each loan. The borrower should begin at once to pay back in small installments the principal of his loan. I do not think that the government should make a profit on this currency, but the individuals who get the benefits should pay the cost of issue, distribution and collec-

Now suppose that this cost is covered by a tax of 1 per cent, which I believe would be ample. What would a loan running thirty years cost? By way of illustration, suppose a loan of \$1,000 is made running for thirty years with provision that the borrower should repay it in equal annual or semi-annual installments.

One per cent on the principal would be \$10 per annum or \$300 for the entire thirty-year period. The amount necessary to be paid by the borrower would be \$1,300. Divided into thirty annual payments this would be \$43.33 per annum or if the borrower preferred to make the payments semi-annually the payments would be \$21.67 every six months. In other words, by paying at the rate of 4 1-3 per cent of the principal in thirty years the loan would be extinguished. extinguished.

The loans should be made in the case of farmers on the assessed value of the lands. I would be opposed to the creation of a lot of new salaried offieers whose business it would be to act as appraisers. That would simply mean a lot of soft snaps for cheap politicians and there would be the constant temptation to over-value the lands for loan purposes. If the loan was made, however, on the assessed value for taxation purposes it would automatically regulate itself, for while the borrower might be willing to boost the value for loan purposes he would not be willing to get stuck for extra taxes.

Cut Off Revenue and Protection

Writing from LaHarpe, Kan., J. W. Case gives his views on the proper way to deal with the liquor traffic as follows:

A few years ago out in Dallas, Ore., I enjoyed hearing a temperance lecture; the speaker was a thoroughbred, and hailed from Pasadena, Calif., the prettiest, cleanest town in the state because there was not a saloon there. He knew the coast from Los Angeles to the mouth of the Columbia river, every boulder and bend. He knew that prohibition did prohibit. He knew that prohibition did prohibit. He knew that prohibition was of God because the Ten Commandments were of God and he knew a lot of other things, too.

I had to agree with him that prohibition did pro-

hibit to some extent for there were padlocks on the front doors of the saloons in Dallas. They were closed.

Don't go West, reader, thinking it a good place to wet your neck. You will be disappointed. It is about alike all over nowadays.

Now I knew that the Ten Commandments did not prohibit the things he was trying to prohibit, but under his mighty influence I was ready to admit that maybe the eleventh might, had there been another added.

This spokesman did not reflect any light on why the liquor traffic formed alliance with corrupt political powers—he dealt mostly with assertions. He said confidentially if we ever get prohibition we will have it for all time, for it will take two-thirds majority to break it—a thing impossible.

With him as with most people, the running fluid, liquor and the liquor traffic are one and the same thing. They make no discrimination. The liquor business is walled in, protected by law. The running fluid on its merits should stand or fall.

Woodrow. Wilson is quoted as saying while

Woodrow. Wilson is quoted as saying while governor of New Jersey that prohibition in his opinion was a moral and social question and had no part in politics. I judge from that he would not hesitate to throw the liquer business out of politics, then it would cease to be a political issue, Anyway I know Woodrow isn't asleep.

This wall around the liquor traffic has engraved on one side in big letters, Revenue, government booty; on the other side, License, city profits. Of course some will say, "Keep still, don't say anything, profits are above everything."

If someone will batter down this contemptible protective wall that stands parallel with corrupt politics, it will be all off with the saloon. The saloon will go. The inebriate will cease and the Keeley institutes will disband.

Prohibitionists would destroy the running fluid with the traffic. God is the creator of the monster alcohol and it is calculated for good despite the evil. He has woven it in the very constituent parts of all fruits and grains and it can never be annihilated. You can curb it in by law, but God has not enjoined total abstinence on his creatures, church or state.

church or state.

You can batter the drinker in the back, while the saloonist batters him in the face. You may think you are serving humanity and believe you will soon have all the Adam and appetite out of fallen creatures, but finally the saloon will fall and prohibition will fall also. Restore unto men personal rights, to plow, to grow, to manufacture, to use—to buy and sell as we please.

If prohibition is righteousness in municipal, state and national affairs, I am too wicked to see it; I don't believe it, I deny it. I cannot harmonize myself with their motives without destroying the best there is within me, the fundamentals of a freeborn moral agent.

The majority of the people of the state of Kansas will disagree with Mr. Case, who I think is an honest, conscientious man, in his views on prohibition, but in one thing very many will agree with him, and that is that the government of the United States should not for revenue purposes enter into partner-ship with a traffic that is outlawed in more than half the territory of the various states.

The sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage is either a legitimate or an illegitimate business. If legitimate it should be subject to no greater restrictions than are imposed on any other legitimate business. If it is not legitimate it should be prohibited by law.

The fault in Mr. Case's logic as it seems to me is this: Alcohol, he says was created by God. Nature puts it into the fruits. Mr. Case might have gone even further and said that it is found in every vegetable that grows. Therefore he says it can never be annihilated. Very true, and no man with a thimbleful of brains thinks that it can or desires that it should be. However alcohol, as found in the nat-ural state, is as different from the poison produced-by distillation as the pure water of the mountain stream is different from the fluid found in the well infected with typhoid germs. Both look like water, both are water, but in the one case the water brings life and health and gladness; in the other it brings disease and death.

No one would advocate the stopping of the flow of the pure mountain stream, but Mr. Case would be among the first to demand that people be prevented from drinking from the typhoid infected well. Mr. Case would not say: "Water is good. Water is necessary to human life and health, therefore put no restraint upon it. Let people drink from fever infected, poisonous wells if they will."

Opposing Views

Just by way of showing how honest men will differ I herewith publish three letters just received. E. C., writing from Ellis, Kan., asks:

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze-What has Wilson done for the farmer? He has put us where we will not be able to hire any help on the farm. He put farm products on the free list and left the big industries with a good protection, except the sugar industry and that comes on the farm list: it takes land and farm labor to produce the raw material.

material.

The protected industries can pay higher wages for labor than the farmer can pay, therefore the laborer will go where he can get the highest wages. That is what makes it hard for the farmer to get any help. Result, no money in farming and everybody quitting and going to town.

body quitting and going to town.

A great many of our farm papers are controlled by the big industries. In order to keep down agitation against the railroads and other big interests they continually keep telling the farmer to hanl out manure; how to plant his seed; how to plow his land. Isn't it nice to subscribe for papers just to read that kind of stuff? What we want is some laws favorable to the farmer. The farmer, as things stand today, is an outlaw. He has no rights, while the railroads can go into court with a lot of lying books that are mostly frauds and get what they want.

want.
Mr. Editor, don't you think that the farmers are not fighting mad. If you could hear the talk that goes on you would think that there is time to

begin to do something. In this community I am considered one of the most prosperous and I can hardly make both ends meet. If we could do like the railroads when we want money, hike the price, it might be different, but instead of that everybody jumps on the price of what we have to sell.

Railroad rates have gone up and a fight is being made to put them still higher. At the same time the price of harness and farm implements has gone up and the goods furnished are not of as good quality as they used to be. Is it any wonder we are all trying to quit the farm?

Here is a letter of different tone from G. A. Phillips, of Parsons, Kan., who defends the Democratic tariff law, which he thinks all the Capper publications have unfairly criticized:

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—They would have the farmer and laboring man believe that it is going to bring about the ruination of all their business and lower the price of farm products and labor beyond existence.

business and lower the price of farm products and labor beyond existence.

Take for instance, hogs. The price here at present under a Democratic tariff is \$8 a hundredweight. What was the price under a high protective tariff? Answer: \$3.90 a hundredweight. Corn is now 73 cents a bushel and at that time was 50 cents a bushel. Please state which gave most profit to the farmers. I have no record of what the price of cattle was at that time, but your own publications which knock so hard on the present tariff state that cattle have sold in Kansas City this March for the highest price ever known for that month.

Also there has been much complaint recently about butter and eggs falling off in price and of course it is all blamed on the tariff. They don't stop to think that the price of butter dropped from 40 cents a pound to 27 1-2 cents a pound in February, 1912. That was under a high tariff.

There are now and have been all winter a great many idle men the country over, but look back to the year 1908 just following the panic of 1907. The country was just as full of idle men then as now, but it was mostly in summer time and they could bask in the sun and sleep in hay stacks and didn't have to depend on charity, therefore it didn't get the publicity it does now.

I might go on with an endless number of just such instances. Now Tom, I am not a Democrat, but I like to see honor given where honor is due, and I think that supply and demand have more to do with regulating prices than any tariff.

J. H. Birtell of Wakarusa writes as follows on the general subject of the cost of living:

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I notice in your issue of March 14 that Mr. Kirkham takes exception to my views regarding the high cost of living and the free importation of meat and grain. Also he says that I am not a farmer. Yes, Brother Kirkham, I am a real farmer. I advocate free food stuffs from a sense of fairness to our city poor. It is well known that the masses in our cities are poor and unable to pay high prices for food. Should food be very high priced many must suffer hunger. I am a producer of meat and grain. It would be to my advantage to have high prices for these products. I am willing to take less profit if all may be fed. think the Golden Rule will apply here. We Americans are so greedy for gain that we forget the Golden Rule.

Mr. Kirkham says that if the government would

Mr. Kirkham says that if the government would lend cheap money the people would flock to the farms from the cities. The fact is that the people who would go to the country are people who could not secure a loan from the government because they could give no security. He also thinks farmers must become better educated and vote for Arthur Capper. I will sanction the voting for Capper but as to the education, should we become educated we would all want to run for governor and then we could not elect Capper.

Better Schools Coming

A great advance is coming for the country schools of Kansas. Not the least of it will be their early removal from the spoilsmen kind of politics. We are lucky in having a state superintendent who was reared on a farm and who understands the country school situation thoroughly.

I ask for a rural school of practical service, a school that will widen the opportunities of every boy and girl on the farm and teach the child more of the things that will mean bread and butter to him. Reading, writing and arithmetic should be the basic subjects. Absolute thoroughness in the common branches—in English, penmanship, spelling, arithmetic and a few essentials, and complete mastery of the simple elements are the conditions most necessary. simple elements are the conditions most necessary.

I am inclined to think we are trying to teach the

children in the primary schools too much with the result that we do not teach them well. Certainly our schools, with few exceptions, no longer teach a pupil thoroughly how to write, nor to spell, nor how

In the elementary schools a few subjects are fundamental and these studies, if reasonably well mas-tered, form an infinitely better background for a child's future development and progress than any amount of half learned miscellaneous stuff picked up at random from the various departments of science, art, civics, history or literature.

In my judgment one of the best laws we have re-

cently enacted is that which provides for state publication of school books. I would go still farther. I am in favor of free text books because the lack of them keeps us from having free schools. This system of free text books is now in use in almost half the states of the Union and not only reduces the cost of books but has materially increased the atially increased the attendance and efficien-

cy of their schools.

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AUTHORITY has A estimated the annual loss caused by weeds to the crops of the North-west alone at 500 million dollars. The average dock-age for every bushel of wheat raised in Minnesota, in a test lasting two years, was 19 ounces. This dockage was very largely due to weeds, and amounted to an annual loss of 21/2 million dollars in one state alone. Nor does this include more than a fraction of the total loss, occa-sioned by the other dam-age already cited, and plant diseases such as rust, smuts and blights, caused

A former state geologist of Indiana has asserted that the annual loss from

State legislatures have begun to pass stringent laws for the eradication of weeds. Public sentiment, however, must rise to demand their enforcement before much good is done. Certain states that committed laughable blunders in dealing with the problem of weeds. A few years ago Wisconsin and Minnesson passed laws against weeds that did "all reasonable care to prevent the confore much good is done. Certain states have committed laughable blunders in dealing with the problem of weeds. A few years ago Wisconsin and Minnesota passed laws against weeds that did not grow in the state, due to a failure properly to identify the weeds, while Minnesota by a misuse of technical names, passed a law for the destruction of cultivated wheat and oats. Iowa passed a law against the common bull said machine from all foul seed by operpassed a law against the common bull thistle, meaning the Canada thistle.

At least 25 states have passed laws for the eradication of the Canada thistle, whereas it is a serious pest in a very few. The legislation is probably due to the bad reputation of the Canada thistle where it does thrive.

laws required the landowner to cut certain especially obnoxious weeds on his premises. Briers must be cut in New York and Ohio; burdock in Kansas, York and Ohio; burdock in Kansas, the destruction of certain extra-noxious Minnesota and Ohio; wild mustard in weeds like Canada thistle, snap dragon Minnesota and North Dakota; cocklebur in Arizona, Illinois, Kansas, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin; dock in Indiana; milkweed in Michigan; ox-eye daisy in Minnesota, weeds like Canada thistle, snap dragon and wild barley.

A bill introduced in the South Dakota legislature a few years ago would have enabled the township boards of supervisors to appoint inspectors of weeds with almost absolute power to compel cutting and destruction. North Dakota; thistle in Kansas, Iowa, Min-Dakota considered a bill to nermit the Russian thistle in Kansas, Iowa, Min-nesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South director of the agricultural experiment akota and Minnesota and Wisconsin; sunflower in weeds. The bill failed.
Kansas and along canal banks in AriGovernor Tener of

more stringent laws which will require landowners to cut all weeds on their premises of whatever kind. Many states require railroad corporations to cut weeds on their right-of-way. Michigan requires them to be cut between June



Good Weed Eradicators.

ship trustees may cut weeds that the landowner neglects to cut and have the expense assessed against the land as taxes. Once each year the township trustees and road supervisors meet together to discuss weed destruction and road building.

Failure to cut Canada thistle in Missouri, subjects the landowner to a penalty of \$10. Canada thistle must be cut by the road overseer on unoccupied lands. All straw or grass used in packing nursery stock must be destroyed. Persons knowingly vending seed containing Canada seed containing Canada thistle seed are guilty of a misdemeanor. There is a penalty for neglect of duty by road supervisors. Mich-

weeds in that state is \$15,509,330. igan has the same requirements regard-"That great loss," he says, "falls aling landowners and highway officials as most wholly on the farmer, who, while he spends most of his years in fighting of cutting weeds if they fail to heed the weeds, knows too little about them." The great east and west railroads are responsible for the wide distribution of many weeds, the Russian thistle, prickly lettuce, Canada thistle and Texas nettle, for instance.

There are certain common methods of fighting weeds, better known than they are practiced—sowing clean seed; rotating groups; keeping weeds from ripening the road supervisor's duty to cut weeds are practiced—sowing clean seed; rotating crops; keeping weeds from ripening seeds; burning over stubble or fallow which the owner fails to cut and charge fields; plowing ground in the autumn; it to him on the tax duplicate. Indianallimination of many fences; keeping farm machinery clean; use of sheep; increasing fertilization by drainage and protecting seed-eating birds.

Only very long ago a bill was intro-

said machine from all foul seed by operating it until all grain and seed is out of it, and in addition thereto, the surface thereof shall be thoroughly swept." All conveyances used for hauling grain, either threshed or unthreshed, shall be cleaned by sweeping. The bill provides a penalty of from \$10 to \$50. Wisconsin has in force an elaborate

landowner to cut the weeds growing along the public highway, from the fence to the center of the road. Other laws required the landowner to cut. a commissioner of noxious weeds. The ward superintendents are ex-officio commissioners of weeds in Milwaukee. Wisconsin has the usual laws requiring the destruction of certain extra-noxious

n station to appoint a state inspector of

Minnesota and Wisconsin; sunflower in Kansas and along canal banks in Arizona; wild carrot in Connecticut and Ohio; wild oats in Michigan and North Dakota; wild parsnip in Ohio and Wisconsin and yellow daisy in New York and Ohio.

This legislation is rapidly tending to on the theory that the title was defeative. fective.

Kansas undertook to make the owner of lands where Johnson grass is allowed to spread and seed, liable in a civil action for damages but the bill failed.

15 and July 1 and between August 15 and September 1 of each year.

An Iowa law requires landowners to Mix one pound of full-strength formalin cut, burn or destroy certain noxious with thirty gallons of water. Have the weeds. Highway officers are required seed in burlap sacks, tie the sacks well, to cut weeds on the highway. The town-but have them only half or two-thirds

Weeds, the Farmers' Burden

full. Hang these bags in the formalin says that it may be almost completely solution one hour and stir or move them about somewhat, then spread the seed to six years. He has prepared a bulle-out and dry it thoroughly. After it is completely dry, test it for germination, as the treatment may kill the seed if not carefully done.

Solution one hour and stir or move them eradicated from an orehard in from four to six years. He has prepared a bulle-out and dry it thoroughly. After it is completely dry, test it for germination, as the treatment may kill the seed if not carefully done.

Reduce Apple Blotch Injury

The annual loss to the apple industry, due to the apple blotch, is greater than that caused by any other disease that attacks this fruit. Originating in the southeastern section of the United States, it has spread north and west,

tural college. He has treated many or- had not allowed the bugs to settle there, chards in different parts of the state, as both the other patches were on much during a series of tests begun in 1910. lower ground. However, I am going to He has succeeded in controlling the disease on the fruit the first season sorayed. Probably there is no one in sprayed. Probably there is no one in Kansas who knows more about apple The pett blotch than does Mr. Lewis, and he gentle cow.

Did Rape Stop the Bugs?

I have noticed with interest the report of several of the correspondents in regard to rape keeping the chinch bugs off small grains. I had a similar experience last spring. I sowed three patches of about 11/2 acres each with oats, each patch being about 400 or 500 gether to dis-estruction and until at present it is found throughout feet apart. Between these patches I the entire eastern half of the apple belt. sowed rape for hog pasture and there it is only during the last ten years that was scarcely a chinch bug to be seen this disease has invaded Kansas or- in this patch, while both the other chards. During the last three or four patches were entirely taken by the bugs. years many orchards have yielded less Noting this at the time I tried to find than half a crop, because of this blotch. a reason for it. I was led to believe In some cases a total loss has been reported.

A careful study of this disease has 10 days after the other two patches. A careful study of this disease has 10 days after the other two patches. been made by D. E. Lewis, assistant The rape patch was also on top of a horticulturist at the Kansas Agricul- knoll and I thought possibly the wind

The petted heifer calf becomes the

If Coffee Don't Agree

Much of today's nervousness, indigestion, languor, kidney and liver trouble, come from indiscretions in eating and drinking, so commonplace that they are seldom considered till Nature pulls one up with a sharp jerk.

More often than is suspected, coffee is the cause of these troubles.

A simple, easy way to discover the real cause and relieve one's self of a lot of discomfort is to quit coffee for ten days and try

POSTUM

This beverage contains none of the coffee drugs (caffeine, tannin, etc.) which are responsible for many human ailments, big and little. Postum is a food-drink made from prime wheat and a bit of molasses. It is pure and contains only the wholesome goodness of the grain.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluable form. A teaspoonful stirred in a cup of hot water dissolves quickly and makes a most delightful beverage, with cream and sugar added to taste. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

Thousands who have changed from coffee to Postum know

"There's a Reason"

Grocers everywhere sell Postum.

Some Capon Hows and Whys

The Operation Is Easy but the Profits Are Large

A READERS' DISCUSSION.

HAD some experience with caponizing the same as she buys steer meat in last summer. I got a good set of preference to bull meat. When we have tools and worked on 158 birds, killing educated the people to see the quality five out of that number and making about 50 slips. I have about 90 left and they are nice, smooth capons, some of the largest weighing about 9 pounds. I am feeding them all the shelled corn and kafir they will eat. I will keep a few of them to raise little chicks, and market the others. ket the others.

Frank Z. McFarland. R. 4, Stillwater, Okla.

Meat Like That of Fries.

We read a good deal about capons and how to raise them for profit, so last spring we ordered a set of caponizing tools, together with an instruction book telling how to use them. We hesitated a little when we put the first bird on the operating table, as our book stated that the beginner must figure on a 5 per cent loss. But we started in and operated on 52 birds, losing only three. However, these three birds were really no loss at all. If a bird does not survive the operation, it is because one of the blood vessels is punctured, which causes it to bleed to death, and it is as good for eating as any fry you can buy. The birds should be operated on as

soon as you can tell a rooster from a pullet. Before operating, the birds must be penned up without feed for 24 hours. Feed lightly after the operation for about 24 hours, then they are ready to

of capon meat, we will have the demand and with the demand comes supply and prices.

Don't try to make capons from smaller breeds. You may as well try to make beef steers from Jersey calves. Raise the middle or heavy weight chickens, such as Rocks, Orpingtons, Brahmas and

It will pay every farmer to caponize every cockerel that is not ready for market by the first of July, because after July your good prices for fries and broilers are lost. So instead of selling at a low price or keeping them until spring or fall, caponize them and you will have the heat of meet for your you will have the best of meat for your own use as well as a fowl that will bring from 75 cents to \$1.50 when a year old instead of 25 to 50 cents. Instructions are sent for caponizing with each set of O. C. Hassler.

Moline, Kan.

A Beginner Says It's Easy.

We generally raise from 200 to 300 chickens every year and as everyone knows who raises many chickens, there is always a good per cent of the cockerels that have to be sold at a loss. I had often read in the papers about caponizing the surplus cockerels and that they could be made to bring a good profit, so we decided to give it The head of the capon looks just like After studying the catalogs of the dif-the head of a pullet. The comb does not ferent firms that had caponizing tools,



The larger breeds are best for eapons, Eastern poultrymen find the Light very satisfactory for this purpose. Brahma

grow and they look as though they were we sent for a set of the automatic inclipped off. A genuine capon never struments.

The capon will not mix with the We had five cockerels that were the pullets and for that reason will put on right size to caponize at the time, so make very good mothers for chicks that are hatched.

tender as that of a 2-pound fry and for that reason they command a big price. They are quoted at twice as much a pound as other chickens.

John J. Wedel. McPherson, Kan.

Local Market Is Needed.

for hundreds of years, but has never and had worked on 10 before I had the been practiced in this country until late misfortune to kill. I only killed three years, because poultry was so cheap and all seaso for eating caponize the cockerels. But today the high price of hens and the scarcity of not lost. eggs compels us to begin to look for a way to save the hens. Thus we began to use our extra cockerels by making much like a hen in actions. They are easily fattened and grow quickly, often weighing from 5 to 7 pounds at 6 months old, if well taken care of.

One of the disadvantages in capon raising is the lack of a local market. I believe the only way by which we can be successful in this work is to create a local demand. The only way to do this is to advertise in our local papers that capons can be bought of the local merchants at the same price as hens or perhaps a cent or two higher by the pound. When the cook finds by experience the great difference in quality of ence the great difference in quality of capon and hen or rooster meat, she will and the males are more easily picked buy capons in preference to the other,

We had five cockerels that were the more fat and grow faster on the same we penned them up without feed for 24 amount of feed than a rooster. The hours, as the directions said to do. As capons will not hatch chicks but will I am a cripple, I had plenty of time to study the instructions and they seemed so plain that I decided to begin on a The meat of a 10-pound capon is as live bird instead of a dead one, as the directions said to do. I found after I had worked on a couple that all one had to do was just get a good set of tools and go at it according to direc-

The birds recover from the operation very quickly, in fact they begin to look for something to eat as soon as turned The art of caponizing has been known loose. I caponized 50 during the summer misfortune to kill. I only killed three all season, and as these were as good for eating purposes as if they were killed in the ordinary way, they were

The caponized cockerels looked very the to use our extra cockerels by making 6 months old, only their combs and wat-capons of them. A capon becomes very tles did not grow. After this they looked and acted more like a hen than a rooster and were easily distinguished by their small heads and heavy bodies. Capons grow larger than the cockerels and will put on much more fat on the same amount of feed. I thought for several weeks that I had not made any "slips," but I finally noticed that the combs were growing on a few. They soon be-gan to crow and it was easy to see the difference between them and the capons.

We raise purebred Barred Rocks and

(Continued on Page 33.)

This Saved 2,000,000 Incubator Can Easily
Protect Your Incubator Chicks Chicks From White Diarrhoea Last **And All Bowel Troubles** Thousands of dollars—yes, hundreds of thousands are ost overy year by poultry raisers because of White Diarrhoea and other Bowel Troubles killing off little dicks. The ravages of these poultry diseases among ubdor chicks is particularly costly—and wholly unessary. For there is a remedy. An easy—cheap—altivariable sure remedy! Year most invariably sure remedy!

It is not an experiment! It is not a new, untried oreparation. It is purchased and praised by thousands of poultry raisers—little and big—all over the United States. Walko not only prevents and cures White Diarrhoea and all forms of Bowel Troubles—but it is also a remarkable tonic, giving the chicks splendid strength and great vitality, so that they develop with nost unusual rapidity, feathering much sooner, growing to violer" size more quickly, and reaching the laying stage long one poultry deprived of this tonic-medicine does. Walko Remedy Saves 500 Chicks for 50 Cents This is not theory! This is not our mere claim! Here's what only a few of a thousands who use Walko Remedy say about it:—"Makes me think I have found a gold mine."—Mrs. Chris Wolf, Exira, Iowa. "Raised more chicks to maturity than ever before."—Mr. Frank Haasis, Ontario, Calif. "It is certainly wonderful for incubator chicks."—Mrs. Robert Patrick, Ionia, Mich. "Nothing like Walko for young chicks. Simply magical."—Wyandotte Ranch, Kiesling, Wash. "Do wish I had known of it sooner. I never saw chicks grow as fast as these have since I began using it."—Miss Lucy E. Jones, Winchester, Ky.

Mr. J. C. Clipp, Saltillo, Ind., says: "I have been

Mr. J. C. Clipp, Saltillo, Ind., says: "I have been breeding fancy poultry 22 years. Inever have White Diarrhoea among chicks any more. I consider that Walko Remedy made me several hundred dollars last year. I used it censtantly from the time chicks were hatched and have never grown a finer flock of fowls. It will positively prevent Diarrhoea it used as directed and keeps birds in the pink of condition."

directed and keeps birds in the pink of condition."

Mrs. A. D. Wells, Bollvar, Mo., writes: "I run several incubators and have good success with my hatches, but have lost thousands of the little downy fellows from bowel trouble or White Diarrhoea. So I sent for a 50 cent box of Waiko Remedy. I tried it on 350 chicks and they grewvery strong, being nearly full feathered in four weeks. I never lost one from bowel trouble. It is certainly fine for incubator chicks; gives them strength and rigor as well as preventing bowel trouble."

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa, writes: "I us

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa, writes: "I used to lose a great many of my chicks from Bowel Trouble. Tried a good many remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Two years ago they begat to die and I thought I would try Wallo Remedy. I raised 300 White Wyan dottes and never lost one or had one sick after getting the medicine."

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What every one who has incubator chicks—or who is thinking of raising chickens should do at once is to send 50 cents for Big Trial Package—Enough to Save 500 Chicks, and get our Free Book giving full details—complete directions—that will tell you how to tell the approach and presence of dreaded poultry diseases. Use the Compon! Don't delay. Get the big trial package immediately! One chick saved will pay for a box. One box will save hundreds of chicks.

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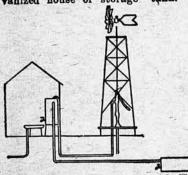
With the beginners in poultry keep- a small scale and then increase as sucing, it is always best to commence on cess and experience warrant.

Farm Work the Easiest Way



Farm Home of Al. Lundblade, Jamestown, Kansas.

tem consists of an 8-foot windmill on a 30-foot tower, three-way pump with brass-lined cylinder that came with it 13 years ago and works perfectly yet), and 50 feet of 1-inch galvanized pipe to house, discharging water into a 22-gallon galvanized house or storage tank. The



All Stock Water Goes Through House, bottom of this tank rests on a framework of 2 by 4 about 30 inches above kitchen floor. - Directly under this is

the sink.

A "goose neck" at the end of pipe in the house discharges water into the tank the house discharges water into the tank from the top, as the pipe is really only a lengthened pump spout. A pipe 3 inches from the top of tank prevents it from overflowing and carries water through 150 feet of pipe to a 14-barrel etock tank. This tank is so located that it furnishes water to pasture on one side and on the other to two feed one side and on the other to two feed lots and hog lots. By placing a "Daisy" hog waterer directly under the fence dividing the feed lots the hogs have plenty of fresh water without any attention. This alone saves many steps that the stock tank reveals at the stock tank reveals. in a year. As the stock tank usually requires about one filling a day in winter and two in summer, and as all of the water is pumped through the house, a supply of fresh water is always on hand.

Five years ago a growth of trees in-Five years ago a growth of trees in-terfered with wind exposure so I sold the windmill (on which there had been not I cent for repairs), and put in a pumping engine. It not only pumps but runs the corn sheller and grindstone. We hope soon to connect it up with an electric light plant and furnish light for house and harn. I have installed sevhouse and barn. I have installed several different water systems but think this one of the best, as it is the only one that furnishes fresh water to house and stock; it does not get out of order, and anyone who can handle a pipe wrench can do the work.

Allen, Kan.

Charles Day.

Allen, Kan.

Well Equipped Farm Home. [Prize Letter.]

On this farm, which we have named Sunny Heights, is a house of nine rooms including bath, equipped with modern means of sanitation. The house is heated by a furnace, lighted by electrical ity, and has a complete water system. The furnace is of the hot water type, and the radiators are of steel. There is a radiator in each room large enough to heat it comfortably in the coldest

The electricity for the lights is supplied by a 32-volt dynamo with the aid of a 16-cell storage battery. The power to run the dynamo is furnished by a two-horse power gasoline-kerosene engine. This engine also runs the suction pump to the water system. The pump is used for pumping both water and air. It is changed to an air pump simply by opening a small pet cock on the end of the cylinder.

The water is pumped from the cistern into a pneumatic tank which is located

Time and Strength are as Important to Country Folks as to City Dwellers

boiler, also connected to the water sup-ply from the pneumatic tank, which fur-nishes the hot water to the kitchen,

the house not only makes the work easthe nouse not only made to the whole family. The United States Department of Agriculture has just issued a bulletin which gives a detailed description of a simple, sanitary system. suitable for the average farm home. The bulletin includes a discussion of wells, bulletin includes a discussion of wells, with plans for keeping the water pure; the pumping, storage and distribution of water, including a discussion of several different systems, pumps, hydraulic rams, etc.; plumbing systems for country homes; and a safe disposal of farm sewage. The bulletin is well prepared and well illustrated, and will be sent free to any farmer on application. Adfree to any farmer on application. Address the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agricul-ture, Washington, D. C.

Makes Washing Day Easy. [Prize Letter.]

I have water in the house, and drainage. I wash with power. In my wash house is the big boiler, which holds 20 gallons of water, and the stove. I wash while the engine pumps water. My machine is a power machine, with the wringer attached to it. My husband put a cement floor in the wash house on the side where the wash machine stands. When I am done washing all I have to do is pull out the stopper and let the water run. All the water carrying I have to do is from the boiler to the machine. I have no machine nor wringer to turn. My husband likes all the latest improvements, and wants me to have it as easy as I can. It doesn't take longto do the washing, although there are seven in the family. Mrs. H. M. seven in the family.

tern into a pressure tank which forces it the sewer line (5) is finder concrete throughout the house we have a 20 floor; the overflow pipe (11) and the barrel concrete supply tank filled by main pipe (13) are under ground. the windmill and connected with the house and concrete stock tank. The R. 6, Hiawatha, Kan.

in the cellar. The air pressure on the tank is built in the ground, thereby water in this tank forces it to the keeping the water cool in summer and kitchen, laundry and bath. In the preventing freezing in winter. It is lokitchen attached to the range is a range cated on higher ground than the house. cated on higher ground than the house.

This gives plenty of pressure.

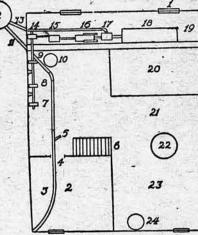
Other improvements in my home are

heat and light. Heat is furnished by a

water from the bottom instead of the water from the bottom instead of the top, thereby cleaning out the dirt and settlings which always accumulate in a cistern. The overflow is connected with the sewer, which is thereby cleaned thoroughly at every overflow. This sewer line was laid through the cellar before the concrete floor was put in and converted with the overflow of the sign connected with the overflow of the cisconnected with the overriow of the cis-tern. As our cistern fills in a very short time, owing to the large spread of our reof, the sewer never has a chance to become clogged.

The diagram shows the cellar ar-rangement. At each end (1) are win-dows; 2 is the fruit cellar; 3, the sewer

line; 4, doors; 5, pipe for waste water; 6, stairway; 7, emery pulley; 8, vacu-



Handy Arrangement of Basement.

um pulley; 9, washing machine; R. 1, Lorraine, Kan.

A Well Equipped House.

[Prize Letter.]

Besides the rain water which is pumped from a 120-barrel concrete cistern into a pressure tank which forces it throughout the house we have a 20-



Farm Home of J. T. Mowrer, Lost Springs, Kan., equipped with Furnace Heat, Electric Lights, and a Water System,

The Louden Tubular Steel Stanchien is unequalled for strength and flexibility. The chain will carry 5,000 pounds. The high carbon steel tubing has exceptional rigidity. Latch and hinge are of refined malleable iron. The slack lower chain allows the stanchion to swing freely several inches each way, affording the cow the utmost comfort and freedom.

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LOUDEN MACHINERY CO. 02 Broadway, Fairfield, lower

"Everybody Wastes **But Me and Thee**



and sometimes I think then wastes a little — but you'd stop it if you'd get me.

Just think of my large mearly continuous doors—what convenience—and they are nectually air-tight—just think of my diamond staves—tongued and grooved—actually—sealed on your foundation in only two or three days—and responsibly guaranteed—absclutely require no attention—neither shrink, swell, nor deay—neither leak, twist, nor fall over—have no upkeep expense, but am always ready for use. Of course, I'm the Diamond Concreto Stave Silo—your name, please? I'd like to give you my price list and new booklet."

Diamond Concrete Stave Silo Co. 828 Nat'l Reserve Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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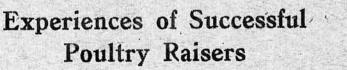
your Cement Silo. Write J. M. Baier, Elmo, Kan. (Shipping Point, Abilene, Kan.)

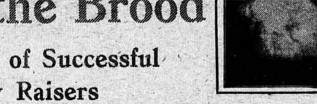




Rearing the Brood

Poultry Raisers





HAVE found that the feeding of cracked kafir has a tendency to prevent bowel trouble in chicks. At least it has lessened this trouble for me, in my chicken raising experiences. For chicks that appear to have the disease, have found slightly scorched kafir to be as good a remedy as any. They will not like it at first but will soon learn L. S. Poisal. to eat it. Kirwin, Kan.

Much Depends on Hatching.

Our experience with white diarrhea in chicks began several years ago. Having tired of old Mother Nature's slow method of hatching, we bought a standard make of incubator. The first year we were very successful and raised prac-tically every chick hatched. The second year about 10 days after the chicks hatched, our trouble began.

No treatment given the chicks cured them, or prevented the disease. We bought another machine, but our efforts met with no better success.

After using incubators three seasons we discarded them and went back to hens for incubating. Within two years we entirely eliminated white diarrhea. I am not condemning incubators. Where judiciously used they are very necessary to the average poultry raiser's equip-ment. But I believe chicks hatched in incubators, from eggs laid by hen-hatched breeding stock can be raised successfully while those hatched by in-cubators from incubator-hatched stock, are, in many instances, subject to white

diarrhea.

I think poultry raisers should keep a yard of hen-hatched birds every year for breeding purposes.

Karl Spellman. New Albany, Mo.

Feeding Creep For Chicks.

This drawing will show you a very satisfactory and easily constructed feeding creep for either young or old chickens. The hoops are the tires from



an old buggy which had seen many years of hard service. The cross bars may be

down several inches so that they may be set in the ground in order to allow chicks of any size to go under. The frame-work is covered with mesh wire. This creep has been a great benefit to me in my poultry raising.

C. G. Hale, Jr.

Manhattan, Kan.

Machine-Hatched, Hen Raised.

I will tell you how I managed 60 hens with an incubator of 150-egg capacity and eliminated the danger of white diar-

Herbert Conard, six

again. When these hens hatched I put the little chicks with half of the hens, tested the eggs in the incubator and put them under the remain. under the remaining hens, and some others that wanted to set at that time. When those eggs hatched I gave 30 A Readers' Discussion

chicks to each of six hens and set my incubator again with duck and hen eggs mixed.

In a little more than a week I had 190 nad 500 chickens hatched in eight weeks.

The old hens raised them and by allowning the eggs to finish hatching under the hens and letting the hens raise them they had no white diarrhea. Out of the 500 chicks the hens raised 320 fine objects. chickens. Hawks, varmints and autos got the rest. After this I hatched 200 ducklings and 200 chicks.

Alice H. Secoy. Emporia, Kan.

Begin With the Unhatched Egg.

I have long ago concluded that the greater per cent of bowel trouble is caused by bad air in the incubator or in the nest. If allowed in the incubator for any length of time it will always weaken the chick in the shell and bowel trouble follows. I was troubled with



Nature's way-slow but sure.

this scourge especially with the incuba-

cross bars may be of either wood or perimented a great deal along this line, iron. They are fastened to the hoops by rivets. The ends of the ends of the cross bars project and to keep bad eggs out. I could follow and to keep bad eggs out. I could follow amount each day until they are a week old I discontinue the light bread and milk but still give some corn bread now and then. After the first day I scatter a little chick food in the litter, increasing the amount each day until they are about date to prevent foul air in the incubator. I knew these eggs must be culled out in

rhea. I set the incubator and two hens the machine to be sure there is none on March 15. These hatched on April with faulty shells, blood spots or eggs 8 and 9 and I got 130 chicks. I put 25 in which incubation has already started, 8 and 9 and I got 130 chicks. I put 25 in which incubation has already started, with each of the two hens and took care of 70 by hand. My early chicks never have white diarrhea so I had no trouble with that.

I set the incubator again on April 10 and by the time it had been set eight to cover the eggs in the incubator, so I tested the eggs and put them under these hens. I then set the incubator again. When these

years old, feeding his flock Herbert Conard, living near Rush Center, Kan

deceived until I learned to test out the deceived until I learned to test out the infertile or cold eggs at a very early date. I do this any time from 36 to 48 hours in white or light eggs. The infertile eggs are not injured by having been in the incubator so short a time provided the incubator is clean and

Fresh Water For the Chicks.

To make a handy and sanitary water

fountain for chicks take an ordinary pint can that has been closed at both ends. Cut an incision' about 3 inches long at A, 11/2 inches from the bottom of the an. Press the tin back above the insision as shown at B, until the openmg is large enough to let the chicks

dring freely but not large enough to permit them to get their feet in. Fill with fresh water and set before the chicks. The water will not run out if the can is airtight at the top. Scald the can every day.

John P. Ruppenthal. every day. Russell, Kan.

And They Grow Like Squabs.

I feed my incubator chicks when they are about 24 or 36 hours old or, as soon as they seem hal hungry. I first scatter a little dried pulverized egg shell around where the chicks can pick at it, then I moisten day breed with process will. then I moisten dry bread with sweet milk and scatter a very little of that around two or three times the first day. After that, about every two hours for a week. I also give a little hard-boiled egg, shell and all, crumbled fine and sometimes mixed with the bread, for a couple of feeds a day. A few for a couple of feeds a day. A few days later I feed some well-baked corn tor chicks, not being willing to believe days later I feed some well-baked corn the cause to be in artificial hatching I bread, and as soon as the chicks will eat gave it a good deal of thought and experimented a great deal along this line, a day until they are two or three weeks old.

two weeks old, at which time I begin I knew these eggs must be culled out in some way or I never could make a satisall if I have them, until at three weeks factory test. I tried all kinds of test-they are getting no chick food. From ers in a dark room by lamp light, but the first I also put a small box of dry, finally found what I was hunting in a coarse bran and a dish of fine grit or daylight egg tester containing a strong sand or both before the chicks. They magnifying lens and I have been both-have plenty of clean, fresh water ered but very little with sick chicks and sweet milk at all times. It is since. I test the eggs before putting them in it. It helps to regulate the bowels the machine to be sure there is none with faulty shells, blood spots or eggs in which incubation has already started which is none.

ens, giving them a few at first very gradually increasing the amount as the chickens get older. I also give them any little bits of lean meat I happen to have, and they grow fast. My chicks do

> (Continued on Page 33.)





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The Ann Arbor man does good work and earns good pay. Generally hay is baled at a stated price per ton. Baling profits are the result of having a press that can ba'e the most hay in the least time and at least expense. That s the advantage of Ann Arbor construction. And that's why the Ann Arbor man makes

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The Big Profit Maker for Western Balers Especially Designed for Baling Alfalfa

Every Ann Arbor Owner Is Protected by an Individual Guarantee where extra strength is needed. Feeder arm has spring cushion—Chas. E. Hannah writes: "In the two years I ran an Ann Arbor, we never paid a cent for repairs."

It's the press that was designed to bale alfalfa without crushing the stems and leaves. Government reports say stems and leaves are the most valuable part of this plant, and that they lose their value when crushed. The Ann Arbor is the ideal baler where such conditions prevail. Just what you need for baling vetch, cowpeas, etc., as well as alfalfa. It has an extra large feed opening, feeding and pressing system that has been carefully designed to give best possible service baling southwestern hay. Fair tests have proved the Ann Arbor feeding device to be the fastest in the world. J. M. Odle of Chapman, Kansas, writes: "Our Ann Arbor hay press has baled 21 tons alfalfa hay in six hours."

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On Sandwich owner writes he baled "32 tons in 8 hours with a 8-man crew."

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THE MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kan.



Now For a Dog Inspector

Double Taxes Increase—Sensible Road Work—School Consolidation

BY HARLEY C. HATCH

"personal" tax of \$1 besides putting not wasted. him on the list at a valuation of \$5. We now have double taxation of mort-We now have double taxation of mort-gaged farm land, motor cars and dogs, well school house to discuss the consoli-

land, but for this time, at least, the advance has been halted. Whether the valuation will again be advanced with

When we first came to Kansas the official opening of the corn-planting season was April 1. There were many of the kind who either got in a hurry or wished to see their names in the papers, who "always planted corn in March." Of late years the farmers have got bravely over their hurry and if they can start the planter by the middle of April they think they are in plenty of time. And they are. One of our former neighbors would never start his planter until April 25 no matter what the season was. He said there were always cold spells in April which stunted early corn. He was more nearly right than those who plant-ed corn the last of March.

Here the opinion is almost unanimous that white corn will out-yield yellow and that it is far better adapted to the upland than any yellow variety. Most of the yellow corn matures late and is of a deep-grained variety which takes the whole season to make. Such corn is adapted only to bottom ground and will is any falling off in yield in favor of white corn cattle feeders think this is fully made up in the better feeding qualities of the yellow variety. There fully made up in the better feeding qualities of the yellow variety. There we not have better teachers years ago is no better corn for feeding to cattle than this small cob, long and slender to enter life as they are today? Can you answer, "no"? eared yellow corn.

do any grading on the reads this year and he said "very little." He said most of the road money would be used for making concrete culverts and in keeping the roads dragged. We think this a wise policy. Dragging will at least them the policy. Dragging will at least keep the reaches your eye. reaches your eye. better to pay for dragging than it is to let the roads go and then every four years or so give them another grading. Dragging after each muddy spell will keep the grade up and we will have the advantage of traveling over smooth roads. There are very few miles of road in this part of the country which are not dragged after each rain.

As for the policy of building concrete culverts, we think any township board that would now build box culverts out of money by town and county road taxa- not the way the oats were put in.

THE assessor has found us in posses- tion to have a system of good roads in sion of one dog on which he levied a a very few years provided the money is

wonder how soon some legislature dated school problem and they are to will find it necessary to levy double have another in two weeks. Arguments taxes on our hogs, horses and cats! We were presented on both sides but the have the last legislature to thank for sentiment of the meeting was clearly fixing firmly the precedent of double against the consolidation plan. All acknowledged there was something to be The only good thing about the dog the main thing against the plan but the main thing against consolidation was tax is that it comes back directly into the school fund of the district where it the county has, in the last two years, the school fund of the district where it the county has, in the last two years, was raised. We hardly see how the legislature failed to provide for a dog inspector so that the tax could go to some political loafer about town. Perchaps the dog-inspector office will be created later and a county bureau provided for the registration and inspection of all the farm dogs and cats.

The assessor of this township did not One instance was given in a consoli-The assessor of this township did not increase the valuation of land this year. Usually every two-year period for the last sixteen years has brought an advance in the taxable valuation of farm land, but for this time, at least, the adhour roundabout the district picking up the other pupils.

the coming of normal crops the future will show. In the meantime, the assessor did the right thing in making no raise. If a change had been made either way, the valuation should have "graduated" from the grades to the town been lowered for land is selling for less schools, we shall have to build high schools in the country. The sentiment of the meeting was strongly against the plan of compelling boys and girls to leave home, go to a boarding place in town and there spend a large part of the best four years of their lives. There is a growing sentiment against sending country children to town, it weeks them country children to town; it weans them from home and from farm life. Few farm boys and girls who graduate from the town schools ever come back to the farm to live. High schools could be placed in the country within driving distance of every home, farm folks say, and the town school avoided.

Now just for an argument, why not suppose that we go back to the old fashioned district school which all the pupils in the district attended until they were 21? Most school authorities tell us that our schools are not as good as they used to be, that the weak point in country life lies in the country schools. Why? They told us a few years ago that the main thing needed was new up-to-date school buildings and that we pay the teachers higher wages. not make a satisfactory crop on upland one year out of five. But the smaller varieties of yellow corn, like Golden Beauty, do well on upland and if there we must discard the present system enwe must discard the present system en-tirely. Can we be sure they are any nearer right than they were before? Did

We asked one of the township officials last week if they were intending to

The ground to be sown to oats was nearly all in corn last year but there are 10 acres which was sown to cane rather late and on which only a light stand was obtained. The man who put in the cane plowed the ground late and we find that it works up better than the land which was in corn. This is the opposite of what is usually found in working corn and cane ground in the spring.

We are double-disking the ground, lapping half, each round. This keeps Arkansas oak ought to be impeached, the ground level and the harrow follow-This township will soon have most of ing puts the land in fine condition. The the old wooden culverts replaced with oats are then sown with a drill at the concrete and then the culvert expense rate of 2 bushels of the Texas Red va-This road money may then riety to the acre. We have done our part be expended in grading and dragging the by these oats and if we do not get a roads. We are now raising enough crop it will be the fault of the season,

Alfalfa Brings Good Times

Leading Farming Communities Give Much Attention to This Plant and to Specialized Livestock Production

Plant and to Specialized Livestock Production

H AVE you ever noticed that the leading communities of Kansas are readily available for crushing. Men have the larger acreages of alfalfa? Jewell county has about 60,000 acres planted to this crop, and that county is noted for the prosperity of its farmers. When you get into profitable, specialized livestock farming you will find an increase in the interest in alfalfa. If you do not believe that, take a trip to Mulvane, the most famous dairy community in the state, and note the interest which the farmers have in alfalfa. There has been a marked increase in the acreage of alfalfa there in the last few years, and there will be a big increase in the acreage of alfalfa there in the last few years, and there will be a big increase in the future, if the opinion of the dairymen can be taken.

Alfalfa is not winning its way in Kansas so much because it will improve the soil; it is attracting attention because it is earning money for the growers. It is the most profitable leguminous crop in Kansas on soils where it will do well; and there are several of the legumes that there will be a give a larger return in an average year under ordinary field conditions than the common grain crops like wheat and corn. This is not counting the humus and nitrogen added to the land either.

Feed and Fertility.

One of the fortunate things in farming in this state is that alfalfa is so profitable as a feed, for this fact will aid materially in the effort to improve Kansas soils. The greatest limitation in farming on much of the land in Kansas as is the lack of humus and nitrogen, which are added by alfalfa. Of course it is true that the soils are deficient will worked down; for loose seedbeds are the main cause for failure in grow-

sas is the lack of humus and nitrogen, which are added by alfalfa. Of course it is true that the soils are deficient in some other essentials—the hardpan lands are lacking in phosphorus for example—but the decreasing supply of nitrogen and decaying vegetable matter is an important problem that must be

Alfalfa can be grown over a great deal of Kansas where the crop has failed in the past. It is possible to grow this crop under markedly unfavorable conditions if one understands just the requirements of the crop and the deficiencies of the land. Take the case of O. A. Rhodes at Columbus, for example, who is growing alfalfa on hardpan. He is the only man in the United States who is growing it on this type, according to L. E. Call, professor of agronomy in the Kansas Agricultural college.

Lime and tiles are the two great aids

acidity, and it will make the conditions in the soil favorable for the growth of the alfalfa bacteria, which are essential if the plant is to use the nitrogen of the air,

Twice the gas had put out a lantern Twice the gas had put out a lantern diately climbed out, and before trying again had thrown a few buckets of

Plenty of Limestone.

all through the eastern part of the state mixed with the sandstone and thiis trouble must be due to the fact that formations, which will be crushed up in time for soil improvement. A great deal of the lime used on the Kansas alfalfa fields now comes from Cartage, Mo. This is a great state of affairs, indeed, when Kansas farmers have to send to another state to get the lime they need,—when there are Norton, Kan.

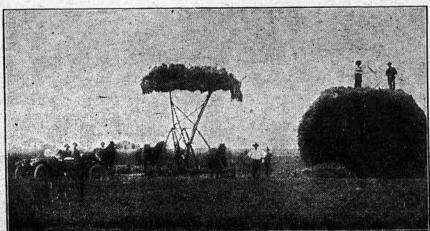
Loose Seedbeds and Failure.

It is absolutely essential under Kansas conditions that the soil should be well worked down; for loose seedbeds are the main cause for failure in growing this crop in Kansas. Alfalfa will not grow unless the soil is firm. Plenty of moisture and plant food must be readily available for the plant's needs, or it will die. The seeds of this crop are very small; if they were large, like the pieces of potatoes that usually are planted, it would not be necessary to be so careful with the preparation of the seedbed. As it is, they have a very small quantity of plant food, and it is necessary to make the conditions so the little roots will have plenty of moisture and food ready for them just as soon as they start. as soon as they start.

He Found Silo Gas

I attended a fine silo meeting in Ober-Lime and tiles are the two great aids in alfalfa growing, for the crop will not grow where the soil is acid or where it is wet and waterlogged. More and more Kansas farmers are coming to appreciate the value of ground limestone in growing alfalfa. It will correct the soil and the interest was great. One man who has a pit silo entirely inside his barn reported having on several occasions encountered the danger-ous gas in his silo. No one had been growing alfalfa. It will correct the soil hurt, but he had felt real uncomfortations able one time when he get out. able one time when he got out.

water into the silo. This seemed to start Kansas has great ledges of limestone a current of air so the silo could be all through the eastern part of the entered in safety. It seems to me that



Wherever you find alfalfa properly handled there you find prosperity.



MORE farmers are wearing "Star Brand" shoes than any other brand. The reason is they give better service than other shoes sold at the same price.

"Star Brand" Shoes are made of honest leather through and through. We do not use substitutes for leather.

We make more shoes than any other manufacturer. The more we make the less they COST to make. This saving goes into extra quality.

Made in all sizes, styles and grades - for work or dress wear-for every member of the family.

There are lots of good shoes, but -

"Star Brand Shoes Are Better"

Be sure to get the Genuine "Star Brand" Shoe, with our name on the sole and our star trade-mark on the heel. Insist on having them.

Sold by good dealers everywhere. If your dealer doesn't sell them it will pay you to trade at the store

ROBERTS, JOHNSON & RAND BRANCH OF International Shoe Co. ST. LOUIS





500 CHICKS 50c

hartenby's Wonder Baby Chick Saver



This Beautiful FRE

Hudebaker

Bought his Studebaker when he came

home from the civil war-using it yet

WHEN David Hire, of Syracuse, Ind., got home from the Civil War he bought a Studebaker Farm Wagon. That was 48 years ago, and the same wagon is still hauling fifty bushels

Here is what Mr. Hire has to say about his Studebaker wagon.

"It may interest you to know that I have in my possession a Studebaker Farm Wagon bought just after I returned from the war, about 1866, I think. It carried a guarantee to haul 50 bushels of wheat and though it has been in constant use since it was bought,

it is still good to haul that amount to market. I hope to use it for many years yet, as it is in good condition."

A REAL VETERAN

a century.

of wheat at a load to market.

That is the way with Studebaker wagons. Built of air dried timber, with inspections at every step of manufacture, they outlast the ordinary wagon from twenty to thirty years.

You may be offered a wagon at less cost than

Where the Purebreds Excel Their Advantages Over Mongrel Flocks Are Many

A READERS' DISCUSSION

HAVE 16 Wyandotte pullets that laid 154 eggs the first half of January and 199 eggs the sec-ond half, making a total of 353 eggs laid in January, 1914. This would be an avrange of a little more than 22 eggs to the hen. These eggs were sold on the Hutchinson market at an average of 39 cents a dozen, thus netting \$11.55. This shows what may be done if a good laying breed is kept. J. N. Burton. is kept. Hutchinson, Kan.

one of the Requa Reds.

Breeding a Race of 200-Egg Hens.

down. Seven years ago I sold some Buying baby chicks is cheaper than very choice Rhode Island Reds to a man buying eggs, even though you pay douand since that time he has been breed-ble the price for the chicks. You do not

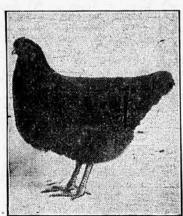
particular kind you have chosen. Buy just as good stock as your pocketbook will allow, considering quality rather than quantity and from this start raise your breeders for the com-

ing season. You may not think it economical to pay \$100 or more for a choice pen of four or five birds when the comparative price of eggs is much less, but you will find in the end that it is the cheapest way.

Requa Reds. If you have eggs shipped to you and succeed in hatching half of them, you will do well. If you raise to maturity one half of the During 1913 ten of my pullets have laid an average of 227 eggs. This record is not what I expected, although it is large. Owhave few really good ones left. If you raise to maturity one half of the number hatched, you will be more fortunate still, and when the next breeding season approaches you will find you pected, although it is large. Owhave few really good ones left. If you ing to the hot weather during the summer and the heavy rains in the lave no misgivings as to what your down. Seven years ago I sold some Ruying below chicks is charge them.

and since that time he has been breeding show birds and has practiced what have the bother of waiting and looking he calls line breeding. He has not bought a bird of any kind since for Most breeders understand hatching breeding purposes. I bought ten of his choice pullets to test their egg-laying qualities and handled and fed them exactly as I did my ten on which I was keeping a record. These ten laid an av-

At the left, one of the Blair Buttercups. Right, ane of Mr. Requa's laying Reds.



You can't make a mistake if you buy a Stude-baker Farm Wagon, Buggy or Harness. a Studebaker, but consider that the cheaper wagon may last five or ten years, while a STUDEBAKER South Bend, Ind. CHICAGO DALLAS KANSAS CITY DENVER SALT LAKE CITY SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND, ORE. MINNEAPOLIS Studebakers last a lifetime

Studebaker will last a lifetime. That makes the Studebaker the better investment, doesn't it? "Build not the cheapest, but the best" has been the policy of Studebaker for over half

VAGONS BUGGIES HARNESS

All Good Grocers Sell, Recommend and Guarantee Best, cheapest, most economical Hog Conditioner and Preventive of Diseases in Hogs Obtainable. Supreme for all General Purposes for which with Lye is used on the Farm and in the Home. the Quaker -Conditioning Hogs -Cleaning -Spraying Trees —Disinfecting -Destroying Vermin —Making Soap 1342 -Softening Water etc., etc. Booklet describing its many uses mailed FREE on request. Simply address, PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. CO. PHILADELPHIA

IS BEAUTIFUL RING FREE

22-Cal. HUNTING RIFLE H. A. SLOAN, Dept. M.B. 115 W. Main St., Madison, Wis.

once a day; either onions, potatoes or cabbage once a day, and milk every day. They have bran, charcoal, clam shell and clean pure water before them all the

The pullet shown in the cut is a Rhode Island Red 11 months old and weighs 634 pounds. She shows the type of laying strain developed after eight years of breeding for egg production. This bird's mother laid 238 eggs in 365 consecutive days. Her sire's mother laid 241 eggs in 365 days. The cockerel in the cut is 10 months old. His ancestors for four years back were bred in the 200-egg class. I would like to say to the readers that I have nothing to sell.

A. G. Requa.

Caney, Kan.

A Victim of the Chicken Fever.

ness by paying a dollar for a setting of eggs and thought that was "going it made me shiver. However the fever did not leave me and I "plunged" fearfully again, paying \$2.50 and \$5 and I glong dry spells and then producted work to raise what I had hatched rain late in the season. Sorghums readily adapt themselves to the conditions some." Then I paid \$2 for a setting and and had reasonably good luck. I suc- ily adapt themselves to the conditions ceeded in raising some very nice birds peculiar to Kansas and are among the but when the mating season was near most reliable and profitable summer at hand I had not yet recovered from crops to grow. They are quite as well the fever so bought a pen of six S. C. adapted to almost every part of the White Orpingtons that cost me \$112 destate as corn, and, if grown, will be White Orpingtons that cost hie \$112 derived at my yards. Since then I have found to be very close competitors of also started in with the Buttercups.

erage of only 141 eggs. This fact convinces me that the breeding has a great deal to do with egg production.

I feed my chickens rice screenings, wheat, and corn chops in a litter; green, you get about what you pay for. Pureground bone once a day, sprouted oats once a day; either onions, potatoes or be sold at cheap prices. be sold at cheap prices.

Whichever way you choose to start in the poultry business you will need a plentiful supply of grit and sticktoitiveness in order to succeed.

Russell, Kan. John R. Blair.

How to Save Incubator Chicks.

"Dear Reader: For years I lost over half my little chicks from bowel trouble. Tried everything I could hear or read of, but nothing did any good till I tried Walker's Walko Remedy. I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., L7, Lamoni, Iowa, for a 50c box of Walko. I had used it but a short time till the chicks quit diving and began to grow as if by magdying and began to grow as if by magic. That was two years ago and I have nevr had any trouble since. As a preventative and cure for White Diarrhoea it can't be beat."—Mrs. E. W. Hughes, I started in the purebred poultry busi- Bismarck, Mo .- Advertisement.

The sorghums are adapted to withalso started in with the Buttercups.

If you are ambitious to be known as a breeder, the best, safest and cheapest produce larger yields than corn. In way to begin is to get a breeding pen feeding value, their grain, hay, and sior two from a reliable breeder of the lage compare favorably with other crops.

The

Easy to Raise, Profitable, and Proof Against Poultry Ills

BY W. W. STOVER R. F. D. 3, Fredonia, Kan.

EVERY season brings an increased in- in my yards. July and August is their terest in and a greater demand for natural moulting time and egg productives little upright "Leghorns of the tion falls off. But with proper feed and duck family."

advertised west of the Mississippi. Now there are scores and hundreds of breed-

you, they must be fed fected our flocks.
egg-producing food. The Then they do feed a balanced milk-producing ration if he ducks loose upon a ra-

tion of fresh air, blue sky and a gallon spring.
of corn a day and you will complain that The three varieties—the English Pen

Runners are not heavy egg producers.

These ducks should be given free range, if possible, and they will pick up, without being destructive, a large part of their living. Twice daily they should be fed a mash—about 1 quart to 6 ducks of equal parts bran, shorts, corn chop and ½ part commercial beef scrap. With oyster shell before them, how they will

In the four years I have kept them I have many, many times and for days in succession got an egg for every duck can.

care I am sure they will lay more eggs Less than 10 years ago they were first than any breed of chickens.

Another great factor in their favor is their freedom from disease and vermin. ers all through the West, and everywhere they are making good.

If fed and cared for as they should frosted combs, nor broody hens to break be, they are splendid all- up. And, best of all, no lice nor mites, year layers. But, mind Rare cases of rheumatism only have af-

dairyman knows he must bousing nor high fencing that chickens feed a balanced milk- do. A shed open to the south and producing ration if he bedded with straw makes good night

ing vitality of the eggs runs low in the

cilled, the light-fawn and white and the pure white—we find very similar, yet popular demand favors the two last named.

The pure white, however, has strong points in its favor that the others have not. One is that they always lay a pure white egg. I do not believe that the strain of Fawn-White exists that does not lay a small per cent of tinted eggs. The white, too, being of one solid color, breeds truer than the two-color birds

Learning a Dog's Age

ing he is not likely to be able to derive the teeth, including the fangs or camuch knowledge as to a dog's age from an inspection of the teeth. The eruption and appearance of the canine inBones and hard biscuits accelerate wear, cisors are quite different from those of equines and ruminants, in which denti- are often upset by the tricks dogs have tion is spread over a number of years, and in which permanent succeed temporary, or "milk", teeth with something least, a little tartar begins to form on approaching regularity. The dog has a the upper and outer surface of the top

When the teeth are submitted to wear the middle lobe is the first to disappear Unless a person makes a constant so that the resemblance to the trefoil is study of the canine mouth under diflost. If this wear were regular it would ferent circumstances and variety of feed-help us to determine the age; but all and the calculations of the examiner

complete mouth at about six months, tushes, and later upon the other teeth. and this means that he is furnished By this indication a good observer can with about 42 teeth. The number, how- make a pretty fair guess as to a dog's



"Why shouldn't our teeth have a little attention?"

and below, in each jaw. but soon signs of discoloration and acfoil or upper part of the fleur-de-lis. tion, habits, and diseases of the animal.

ever, varies in different breeds, but con- age until he is three or four, after which sists generally of 12 incisors, six upper there is an increasing space between the and six lower; four tushes, two upper incisors, the tables become worn, the and two lower; and six molars, above points of the tushes round instead of sharp, and the chin and muzzle become The teeth do not, however, complete grey. Accumulations of tartar upon the their full development until the dog is teeth of pet dogs that are fed on mince nearly a year old. They are then remeat, gravy, and vegetables from off markable for their brilliant whiteness, china plates, and that suffer from indigestion in consequence of high living cumulations of tartar begin to make their appearance, varying, however, with habits, feeding, and the state of the digestive organs. The virgin incisors present three tubereles—a middle, which is to set up as a judge of a dog's age by the teeth needs to be a careful observer. sent three tubereles—a middle, which is to set up as a judge of a dog's age by the strongest, and two lateral. These his teeth needs to be a careful observer together form a figure not unlike a tre- and fully acquainted with the dispositions of the animal

Prolific Runner Ducks Unseen Forces Behind Your Telephone

THE telephone instrument is a common sight, but it affords no idea of the magnitude of the mechanical equipment by which it is made effective.

To give you some conception of the great number of persons and the enormous quantity of materials required to maintain an always-efficient service, various comparisons are here presented.

> The cost of these materials unassembled is only 45% of the cost of constructing the telephone plant.



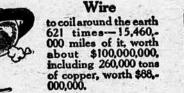
Poles

enough to build a stockade around California— 12,480,000 of them, worth in the lumber yard about \$40,000,000.



Telephones

enough to string around Lake Erie—8,000,000 of them, 5,000,000 Bell-owned, which, with equip-ment, cost at the factory \$45,000,000.





Lead and Tin

to load 6,600 coal care -being 659,960,000 pounds, worth more than \$37,000,000.



Conduits

to go five times through the earth from pole to pole—225,778,000 feet, worth in the warehouse



Switchboards in a line would extend

thirty-six miles—55,000 of them, which cost, un-assembled, \$90,000,000.



Buildings

sufficient to house a city of 150,000—more than a thousand buildings, which, unfurnished, and without land, cost \$44,000,000.



People

equal in numbers to the entire population of Wyoming—150,000 Bell System employes, not including those of connecting companies.

The poles are set all over this country, and strung with wires and cables; the conduits are buried under the great cities; the telephones are installed in separate homes and offices; the switchboards housed, connected and supplemented with other machinery, and the whole Bell System kept in running order so that each subscriber may talk at any time, anywhere.



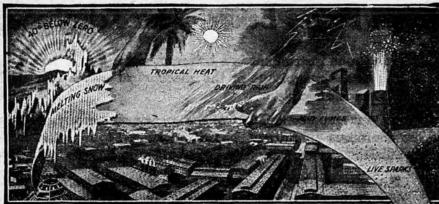
AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

Universal Service





Perfect Protection for All Buildings in All Climates—Under All Conditions

The hottest weather can not cause J-M Asbestos Roofing to dry out or melt. The coldest weather can not crack it. Gases, chemical fumes or salt air can not injure it. And it gives perfect protection against fire.

In a word, being mineral through and through, it is practically indestructible. There isn't a particle of perishable material in

J-M ASBESTOS ROOFING

It is composed of Asbestos and Trinidad Lake Asphalt. Asbestos is a rock, and therefore everlasting. And Trinidad Lake Asphalt has withstood the terrific duties of street paving for over forty years.

J-M Asbestos Roofing is lower in first cost than shingles, tin or slate—and cheaper than all other roofings when cost-per-year is considered. Tin, iron and most prepared roofings have to be coated or graveled every few years. As J-M Asbestos Roofing contains nothing to rot, rust or otherwise deteriorate, it never needs a single cent's worth of coating or other protection. Its first cost is the only cost. tion. Its first cost is the only cost.

Comes in rolls and flat sheets, easy to lay. Also furnished in built-up form.

J-M Roofing Cleats, packed in each roll, make absolutely water-tight laps, and give the entire roof an unbroken, handsome white surface. Sold direct if your dealer can't supply you. Write today for sample of the curious Asbestos Rock and Book No. 3076

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Write today for a free opy of our new book The Watch-Tower

Story and our 1914 catalog.

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Send for our RED BOOK, It gives WHOLES ALE PRICES.
Most complete line of supplies in the United States, Botting, Hose, Packing, Oil Cups, Injectors, Lubricators, Boiler Tubes, Oils, Etc. Write today. Address
H. S. BACHELOR MFG. CO., 1511 Genesee St., Kansas City, Me.

CheProof of any Silo is in its Silage

your silage is perfectly cured, suc-culent and palatable, free from mold, uniform from center to circumference, untainted by foreign matter; if it is not damaged by freezing in winter and never loses its flavor or juices through leakage or absorption, then you have a good silo. If you do not have these things you are not getting the results you are entitled to. The

as it is built today is the result of years of progress and manufacturing experience. It is made with the primary purpose of made with the primary purpose of preserving the contents perfectly; it is constructed throughout of selected material.

Wood is a non-conductor and retains the natural heat which is necessary to secure perfect silage.

Our staves are cut from the choicest timber, carefully selected by our own experts at the mills.

Address nearest office

There is no metal in the Indiana Silo to corrode, no plaster to crumble, no masonry to crack when the foundation settles.

For these reasons the contents of an Indiana Silo are always the best. More Indiana Silos are in use on American farms today than any other make. The first ones built are still standing and giving complete satisfaction to their owners.

Read the book "Silo Profits" which is written by hundreds of owners of Indiana Silos. It tells what the Indiana Silo has done for them and what it can do for you.

THE INDIANA SILO COMPANY

Anderson, Ind. Kansas City, Mo. Des Moines, Ia. Fort Worth, Tex. 579 Union Bldg. 579 Exchange Bldg. 579 Indiana Bldg. 579 Live Stock Exch. Bldg.

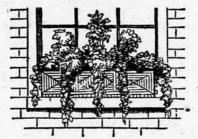
Adding to the Farm's Value

Some Rural Homes Have These Beautiful Features But There Are Many Where No Flowers Grow

EAT, conveniently arranged buildthought out plan.

The house should stand out as the central and most conspicuous feature of the picture. To place the barn and other buildings in front of the house, or nearer the road than the house, is a great mis-

Next after the house the trees are important. But do not overplant the lawn, especially right in the middle. Keep the trees back far enough to permit a free circulation of air. In general, plant along the sides to border or frame



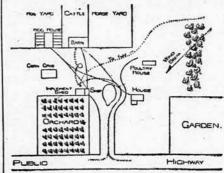
Flowers Like a Window Box.

in the picture, although if the lawn is large nothing is more desirable than a few trees placed a little to one side of the center. Immediately in front of the house nothing is so attractive as a wellkept lawn, unbroken even by flowers.

In planting trees avoid any stiff, mechanical, checkerboard arrangement. If an evergreen is located so many feet from the walk on one side, do not place another at a corresponding distance on the other. Trees should be planted more in clumps; get the effect of a curve rather than a straight line. This is na-ture's way of planting.

Shrubs Make a Good Screen.

One of the common mistakes in planting shrubbery is to scatter it over the lawn in a salt and pepper fashion. The best effect is obtained by grouping. Shrubs may be planted in a mass along the border, or to screen off the back-yard from the front, and the shorter sorts may be put in the corners by the porch or along the foundation of the house. Plant them about 30 inches apart, if you wish a hedge, placing the taller kinds in the back. Shrubs should



Conveniently Planned Farmstead.

be cultivated or mulched for the first year or two after planting; after that they will take care of themselves.

grown for cut flowers the easiest way to grow flowers is to line them out in a straight row in the garden where they can be cultivated conveniently. Other flowers may be put in a border 2½ or 3 feet wide along the front of the shrubbery. The shrubbery serves as a background against which the colors stand out much better than they would in the open. This also avoids cutting up the lawn with beds which make unsightly holes during the winter.

They are sure to grow, and waste no portation, chiefly from Canada, of time doing it, but they die almost as 2,622,000 bushels.

soon as they grow, and it is a good plan to plant elm trees with the others. After Good cultivation at the proper time Or for variety plant hard maple, red oak from the subsoil, causes the soil to be-or Carolina poplar. A good windbreak come warmer, and stimulates a better on the north adds comfort and beauty.

The three shrubs that everyone thinks ings and a well kept lawn attractively bordered with trees and wreath and the lilac. The Persian lilac shrubs add greatly to the appearance is the good old favorite. A lilac hedge and value of the farm and to the happi- 40 or 50 feet long attracts the bees and ness of the people who live on it. But the boys and girls from miles around to accomplish this there must be a well For a low growing ornamental hedge For a low growing ornamental hedge there is the barberry. And among the rest, never forget the syringa.

Of course, one must always have roses. One of the most beautiful is the Crimson Rambler, but it must grow on a trellis, out in the lawn or on the porch. Other good vines are the clematis paniculata and the trumpet honeysuckle. Boston ivy will climb over a stone house without any support and leave it a mass of beauty.

Flowers That Start Themselves.

Besides all this greenery every woman wants some flowers, of course; but a busy woman will find it more satisfactory to grow only a few annuals. Annuals take much time. A bed of tulips, or a row of them planted along the shrubbery in the fall, will come up in the early spring and make a beautiful display, almost without any attention. Peonies grow easily and live for years. So does phlox. As the ground for these flowers is to remain undisturbed for several years it should be thoroughly prepared when they are planted. It should be spaded at least a foot deep—a foot and a half or 2 feet is better—given a liberal supply of old, well rotted given a liberal supply of old, well rotted manure, and the surface carefully pulverized.

If the chickens insist on eating everything in sight 15 or 20 feet of woven fencing will pay for itself. A 5-cent package of cypress seed will cover the fencing with a mass of green vines the chickens can't destroy, and inside it the flower lover can grow the things she enjoys. Nasturtiums bloom all summer, if they are kept picked off. Asters and cosmos will furnish blossoms through the late summer and until after frost.

Some women who have a longing for something pretty to look at while they are doing their kitchen work have made a window box to fit outside the window. Such a box is simply made of boards, 8 to 10 inches deep and as long as the window is wide, painted if convenient, and with a few holes bored in the bottom. The box is filled with rich earth, with a little coarse gravel or coal clinkers at the bottom. In these boxes they plant nasturtiums, or geraniums with a vine to drop over the sides of the box. All flowers need rich earth, with plenty of sand for good drainage.

Oats From Canada

· BY FRANK ANDREWS.

The increased importation of corn from Argentina has been accompanied by an unusual importation of oats from Canada into the United States. Relatively small consignments were received in July, August, and September, 1913, and with October a larger movement began. In that month the total imports of oats into the United States amounted to about 2,525,000 bushels, in November to 5,132,000, in December to 5,578,000, and in January, 1914, 2,959,000. All but a very small proportion of these imports was received from Canada, the amounts from other countries being but a few hundred bushels at the most in a month.

The total imports during the four months ending January, 1914, amounted to over 16 million bushels, or more than the total imports during the seven years beginning July 1, 1906, and ending June 30, 1913. The increased importation followed a short harvest. The oat crop of the United States in 1913 was 297 million bushels under the crop of 1912, which, however, was the largest on rec-ord, and from which nearly 34 million The Kind of Trees That Stay.

bushels were exported from the United

States. In 1911 the short crop of 922
try is often a cottonwood or boxelder. million bushels was followed by an im-

few years cut the first trees down. admits air, lessens the ascent of water

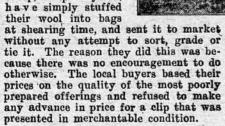
tion here-with. It is built on our

own tongue-

World Competition Makes Better Preparation Necessary

BY TURNER WRIGHT

ANSAS wool R growers cannot a f f o r d to have their wool discriminated against in competition with foreign products because of shiftless methods used in preparing it for market. The owners of small flocks of sheep, in past years, have simply stuffed their wool into bags



The Market Is Open.

The American wool market now is open to the world and the American grower will have to market his product in as good condition as that which comes from Australia, New Zealand and other countries or be content with a lower price. The poor condition in which American wools have been sent to market in the past has been largely the cause of the preference for foreign wool for the manufacture of high grade cloth. It may not be possible for the man who handles only a few sheep to grade his wool as the Australian does, this year, but he soon must learn to do this in order to meet foreign competition. is true that the buyers in some locali-ties will not pay more for wool that is in a marketable condition than for wool that must be graded as unmerchantable, but where this is the case a number of growers can co-operate and their offering will attract other buyers.

The first thing to consider in the preparation of wool for market is the care of the sheep while it is growing the fleece. A sheep that receives poor care cannot grow good wool. The food supply should be regular and sufficient to keep the animal in good condition. If the sheep gets sick at any time or if there is a sudden change in the plan of nutrition there will be a weak spot in the fiber at the place that is next the skin at that time. This lowers the value.

Burs or an excessive amount of dirt or chaff in the wool also detract from its selling price. If the shepherd has been so careless as to let the flock be-come loaded with burs or chaff from hay or fodder he should pick out the burs and as much of the chaff as possible before the sheep are sheared. This will increase the selling price of the wool. All burry fleeces should be packed separate from clean ones. It probably is too late to prevent burs and chaff getting in the wool that will be sold this spring, but it is a good time to begin to prepare next year's clip. Here is one place where an ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure, for burs in the fleece means the loss of many pounds in value.

"Tag Out" the Flock.

lamb, or the flock is turned on grass in the spring. This is done by clipping all the wool from between the hind legs and pose. It not only keeps the sheep clean



and saves some wool that otherwise would become loaded with manure when the flock is turned on grass, but it also prevents the loss many young lambs. It sometimes happens that a new born lamb will get hold of a lock of wool when the ewes are not

tagged, and starve before it finds a teat. without any attempt to sort, grade or not be done until the weather is warm tie it. The reason they did this was been ough for the sheep not to take cold when the wool is removed. Sheep that have recently been sheared should be housed during cold, chilly rains. The wool always should be dry when the shearing is done.

Most shearing nowadays is done with When the fleece is repower machines. moved it should be opened along the underline and otherwise kept intact. The shearer should be careful not to make second cuts, as these materially reduce the selling price. All manure tags should be removed and discarded. If the wool from around the face and lower part of the legs contains black fibers it should never be packed with the other parts of the fleece. The Australian removes all the shorter heavier parts of the fleece; that is, the wool from the belly, legs and face, and packs it separate from the wool from over the body, which is called the heart of the fleece. This practice is what is termed skirting. If the fleeces are skirted, the skirts, loose locks and wool that is removed early in the season can be packed together and so labeled when sent to market.

It is important that every fleece should be tied with the flesh side out. If it is kept intact the work of the sorter can be done with greater dispatch and ease. The buyer determines the quality and value from the flesh side and when the fleece is tied with this side out it adds to the convenience of irspecting and to the attractiveness of the offering. The fleece may be rolled, or tied in the form of a cube by means of a wool tying board. The cube form is preferred by most buyers. A good wool board can be made at home with little labor or cost.

The Twine to Use.

A good, suitable twine should be used for tying. Strings of hemp, jute or sisal leave particles of fibers in the wool when they are withdrawn. These fibers often are so small that they escape detection until the goods is ready for the dye. Animal fibers and vegetable fibers require different dyes, consequently these fibers must be picked out by hand, which is an expensive process. Even then some are not detected until the goods are dyed. Glazed twines have been used with fairly good success, but the best results come from the use of paper twine. All particles of paper twine that are left in the wool when the strings are withdrawn dissolve in the water when the wool is scoured and thus no harm can result Tags or dung locks also detract from from its use. A paper twine to give satthe value of a fleece. It is a good plan is faction must be strong, durable and to "tag out" the flock before the ewes withstand the action of the moisture contained in the fleece until the wool can be used.

It is not necessary to use an excessive from around the udder. The wool that amount of twine in tying a fleece. Some is thus removed can be saved and packed men have practiced using more twine with other clean tags or loose locks and than was needed because they were sellsold. This tagging serves a double puring it at a profit, but such practice is

(Continued on Page 21.)



Be Careful of the Wool Clip Here's The Wonderful NEW

The One Best Silo Ever Built! This sile has long since proved its worth its money-saving, money-making value, as a very important part of a modern farm equipment. No argument is needed in its behalf. You are not wondering whether you should buy a silo this spring—that question has been decided, and you are now pondering the problem of which silo is best. There are silos of many kinds from which to select—all heralded, no doubt, as "the world's best." We have scientifically studied all silos—their advantages and disadvantage—and we say without hesistation that the "TUNG-LOK" is the one best silo ever built—that it is Simplest in Construction-Lowest in Cost Wind, Sun and Frost Proof— Absolutely Dependable— Absolutely PERFECT! Ask For the Proof NOW! We can prove all this to your entire satisfaction if you will but give us the opportunity. The "TUNG-LOK" embodies positively the newest and most scientific principle in silo construction as you will see by studying the illustra-

principle that does away with all hoops, bands and guy wires—the complete structure is locked and interlocked in such a way that it is practically as "solid as a rock," and absolutely unaffected by sun or wind, keeping every particle of the contents another big exclusive feature of the "TUNG-LOK"—you can, at very small cost, add to the height and increase the capacity of your silo at any time desired, building it on up to 50 feet, 60 feet or more if required, to give the needed capacity.

Put It Up Yourself in 3 Days---or During Spare Hours from Day to Day---

Save \$50 on Construction Al

One man and a boy can put up a "TUNG-LOK" silo of any size — saving you the \$50 to \$100 usually paid to a factory expert for the services re-quired in puting up any other silo. Every piece of every "TUNG-LOK" silo is cut and shaped by special machinery — every piece tongued, grooved, and perfectly fitted, tied into bundles and numbered before it leaves our factory.

With our blue prints and building instructions it is impossible to put up

a "TUNG-LOK" in any way but the right way. It's really an interesting pastime instead of tiresome work to put up a "TUNG-LOK" with these plans to follow. Build it complete in three days—or work an hour or so each day as you find the time to spare.

The cost is a trifle compared with the money-making, money-saving service you will get from the "TUNG-LOK" silo—and every dollar so invested will add at least \$2.00 to the value of

Get Our Interesting Illustrated BOOK and Money-Saving "Neighborhood 1st Sale Offer"

Whether or not you are in the market for a "TUNG-LOK" silo at this time, we want to send you a copy of our interesting, illustrated book, and tell you about the very special "Neighborhood First Sale" proposition we are offering for a short time.

If you have a silo now, you will want another one very soon because you know what it will be worth to you. If you are still without a silo, you are losing a lot of money you ought to be saving.

FREE BOOK COUPON

things to be said about the "TUNG-LOK"
that we haven't space to even mention them
here. The complete story is told in the
the book which will be sent to you free
and postpaid as soon as we receive your
request on the coupon or a postal card.
Write today for free book and our
"Special First Sale" offer today.

Tung-Lok Silo

My livestock con
Horses.

I have.

NAME.

NAME.

1201 Long Building., Kansas City, Mo. GENTLEMÉN:-Without obligation on my part, you may send me, free and postpaid, copy of big illustrated booklet, describing "TUNG-LOK" Silo and special "Neighborhood First Sale" proposi-

Tung-Lok Silo Co.

My livestock consists of the following: Cattle..... Horses...., Hogs...., Sheep....

Kansas City, Missouri.

Chanute, Kan.

THE breed from which we have been able to derive the great-est amount of profit in the fancy broiler trade are the White and Barred Plymouth Rocks. We have never been able to supply the de-mand, at a price ranging from 28 cents to 46 cents a pound.

During the first two weeks great care should be taken, both in the feeding and brooding system. A single night's chill means quite a loss

to the brood and a backset in their growth. After the little fellows have been hatched about posed of 1 part ground wheat or mill flannel cloths, being careful not to many in a box. I do not feed them around for something to eat. Give rolled oats. Mix these together and around for something to eat. Give rolled oats. Mix these together and moisten with buttermilk or water, milk that you cook for breakfast. This may preferred, until it makes a stiff batter. Never feed more than they will readily seem like expensive chicken feed, but it seem like expensive chicken feed, but it is not when you consider that you can is not when you consider that you can this feed, we feed all they will eat four them out with the turkey hens in a wire pen, with high boards around the bottom, so the little ones will not run away to the hens. Here seem like expensive chicken feed, but it never feed more than they will readily is not when you consider that you can send to any mail order house and buy a this feed, we feed all they will eat four 90-pound sack for less than \$3, laid down at your door. Be careful not to overfeed, but feed little, and often. Every hour is not too often, during the first work. After they are one week in the same and they will readily eat. After they are one week in the same and they will readily eat. After they are one week in the same at they are the same and they will readily eat. After they are one week in the same at the same at the same and the same and the same at the week. After they are one week old, feed every two hours, up until they are four weeks old, when the feed

should be changed. It is a good plan to give them a little bran, increasing the amount each day as they grow older, and see that they are never out of it, after they are a few weeks old. After they are about ten days old, also give them a little chick feed, made of cracked grains equal parts good wheat, corn and steel eut oatmeal. The foregoing formula makes the best chick feed I have ever been able to buy. While it costs just a little more than the commercial chick feed, there is nothing in it to go to waste. The way to feed it is to place it in long, narrow hoppers against the wall, so that the chicks cannot get into it and scratch. The idea of compelling wall, so that the chicks cannot get into it and scratch. The idea of compelling in Kansas City, Denver, Chicago or St. a little chick to scratch, is all bosh, as the little fellow can hardly get enough during this season. The price is hardly feed into his system to give him the ever below 30 cents before May 15.



backset in their for the broiler business, White Rocks are growth. After the

growth proper Continue feeds until they are about one month old. From the time they are 16 to 18 days old, the chick feed and bran should be before them constantly, with a sufficient amount of pure, fresh wasuch as lettuce, radish tops or sprouted oats, cut up fine. After they are four weeks old, gradually com-

is no set rule as to what is the most successful method, yet I think that with proper brooding and housing and feed-ing, such as I have attempted to explain, almost anyone should be able to produce a broiler weighing from 1½ to 2 pounds in eight to nine weeks. This can be done with any of the American, English or Asiatic varieties.

These prices I have mentioned are paid ket is generally the best about April 15 let them have free range. I have been to May 10. Any reliable poultry dealer very successful with these methods.

Broiler Growing For Profit pasture. In the fall when the pasture was dead we let them run on the alfalfa. Geese do well on alfalfa. At picking time we pen them up, pick them and then turn them out again until time to pick them again. We give them no attention except to water them every day. Next to green I think turkeys are the most to geese I think turkeys are the most profitable birds in the poultry line, M. L. Fletcher.

R. 3, Longton, Kan.

Getting On With Turkeys

BY MRS. B. A. ROBINSON, Adrian, Mo.

Turkeys should be hatched and raised when their food is most plentiful. From May on there are insects and plenty of sprouting weed seeds. I have a small lot fenced with high wire netting and four or five barrels in it for nests. I pen the the little fellows hens early in the morning and let them growing like out after 3 o'clock. In this way I get all weeds. It is also of the eggs, After they begin to sit them green stuff set them under chicken hens, so they will all hatch at the same time.

A few days before the eggs begin to pip, I take those out from under the tur-key hens carefully, and put them under good motherly chicken hens, just leaving

until they get used to the hens. Here they are fed cornbread and oatmeal. After two days they are turned out in the meadow to roam, because it is their nature to run and hunt their own food. When three or four weeks old I feed them once a day when they come home at night. This is a light feed of corn-bread and oatmeal and plenty of grit and water. The old ones get grain for their feed.

They should be greased with melted for nothing but first class broilers, and lard every two weeks, old as well as not mixed shipments. They must be the young ones. When they are from uniform, or of one kind or variety in six to eight weeks old I make perches each coop, as they are sold by the coop, about six feet above the ground to roost each containing 50 broilers. In order to on. The secrets of turkey raising are bring the top price, they must be a these: Keep them dry; free from lice; clean, yellow-legged variety. The mar-

The Rooster's Appreciation

"I am glad," the rooster said,
As he fiew down from the shed,
"That our owner knows the value of his
flock.
Had you noticed with what care
He protects us from bad air?
How our feeds are timed according to the
clock?

"When the weather's cold and raw,
In a shelter we have straw
Where the 'ladles' work forgetful of the
storm.
We have green foods, grits and meat—
Everything we need to eat—
When the days are cold the water's always
warm.

"Every year he keeps the best
To lay 'money' in the nest,
While the culls are sold to feed the city's
throng.
He keeps only purebred stock—
Wyandotte or Plymouth Rock,
Orpington or other standard fowl that's
strong.

-John P. Ruppenthal. Russell, Kan.

HATCH ALL" INCUBATORS **BROODERS** RUN THEMSELVES Keep the lamps filled, HATCH ALL INCUBATOR CO. Main 83 Hebron, Nebr. ASY TO CLEAN A HOT WATER BROODER

"Jimmy, Always Give 100 Cents' Worth for Every Dollar You Gét"

That's what my father said to me when a war a boy—and that's what I'm doing when a send you my Belle City hatching outfit.

Bend you my Belle Signal **World's Champion** 240-Belle City

\$7.55 Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21, Racine, Wis.

You Can Earn a Good Living Raising Poultry

Thousands make money this way with

SUCCESSFUL INCUBATORS

UCCESSFUL BROODERS

Life Producers—Life Preservers

Eth-grade poulty—all leading varieties.

SELLING EGGS BY CO-OPERATION



Eggs from select purebred stock: B. Rocks; W. Rocks; B. Orpingtons; W. Orpingtons; S. C. W. Leghorns; S. C. Brown Leghorns; S. C. Brown Leghorns; W. Wyandottes; Light Brahmas; and R. C. R. I. L. Reds; Black Langshans, Fags fresh, fertile from farms where only one breed is kept. Sent prepaid by parcel post to any address in U. S., 15 eggs for \$1, NORFOLK, BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE ASSN., NORFOLK, NEBRASKA.

Cook's Barred Rocks

I have the finest lot of stock to offer you eggs from this year I ever owned, the blood of Topeka Champion greatly predominates, you know what this means, they lay eggs too—a trial order will convince you, let me send you some by Parcel Post delivered at your door, \$1.50 per 15, \$4 per 50, \$7 per 100. Chas. J. Cook, Box B, Marysville, Ks.

Bourbon Red Turkeys Barred Rocks

Turkey eggs, \$2.75 per 11. B. P. R. eggs \$1.25 per 15; \$2.75 per 50; \$5.00 per 100. J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Ks.

Tells why chicks die

J. C. Reefer, the poultry expert of 1589 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled "White Diarrhoea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on white Diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 98 per cent of every hatch. All poultry raisers should write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable free books.



THE FAMOUS POULTRY LEADER INCUBATOR and Brooder together, for a short \$10

Write for large free Politiry Book and astonishing low prices at once.

EMIL OCHSER, Box 3, SUTTON, NEB.

Can"White Diarrhoea"

CHICKLIFE REMEDY CO., CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

RAISE GUINEA PIGS poultry. Market assured. Particulars Free. CAVIES DISTRIBUTING CO., Dept. 16, KANSAS CITY, MO.



White PLYMOUTH ROCKS only for seventeen years blue ribbon winners \$1.00 per 15 or \$4.00 per 100. Lambert Bros., Smith Center, Kan.

BEE SUPPLIES Send your name for new Free 1914 Catalog just out. Dept. M. Clemons Bee Supply Co., Kansas City, Mo.

First Aid to Ducklings BY L. B. ANDERSON, Nevada, Mo.

I have spent years in breeding and showing Pekin ducks. In raising ducks for any purpose everything must be kept clean about their quarters. Young ducklings should never be fed when first hatched for at least 12 hours. After that period I feed for a day or two from a small pan and thereafter the ducklings eat from little troughs made especially for that purpose. Water is kept be-fore them at all times. This, I find,

for that purpose. Water is kept before them at all times. This, I find, is very essential to successful duck growing.

Another very important point to observe is not to allow food to accumulate and sour. Keep the feed and feed troughs absolutely sweet. After three days, as a rule, I allow the ducklings to run out on open range for I find they grow and develop much faster. With plenty of water to drink and shade

and rinse the nostrils. If this is not warm,

done the nostrils become clogged, the eyes affected, and the ducks sicken.

Eight weeks old is the time for the ducks so to bathe or swim. They should not swim until they are full-feathered, otherwise they take cramps and die.

Keep ducks out of the hot sun and feed them five times a day when small. If fed often they will not go five feet that he keeps us from disease that might ruln all the profits we accrue; But with disinfectants free the keeps all in purity—

Nevada, Mo.

L. B. Anderson. With plenty of water to drink and shade to lounge in they are contented to stay close. Open range is best but thousands are raised every year in small enclo-

Equal parts corn meal and wheat bran, as long as they can get green feed.

with five parts fine sand or grit (don't We sowed about 2½ acres in oats and leave the sand or grit out) and 5 the geese lived in that until the oats community there is a strong demand per cent beef scraps. This ration is ex- were ripe. Then we let them run in the every spring for first-class seed corn.

ceptionally good for laying ducks but when preparing them for market feed good supply of water near the feeding troughs. Ducks will take a drink with almost every mouthful of food.

Ducks are easily raised and if you follow these rules you will mature 90 out of every 100:

"When the weather's cold and it with the weather with the weathe

Young ducks need plenty of water to drink. The water should be deep enough so the duck can get his whole bill under and rinse the nostrils. If this is not done the nostrils become clogged, the eyes affected, and the ducks sicken.

Nevada, Mo. L. B. Anderson. There Is Money in Geese

I am under the impression that the principal reason why many amateur duck raisers do not succeed as they should is because they allow the quarters to become dirty and damp. Duck principal reason why many amateur duck raisers do not succeed as they should is because they allow the quarters to become dirty and damp. Ducklings cannot thrive in damp, dirty quarters.

They which they get on the pastures ducks away to raise as most of their feed is green stuff which they get on the pastures.

"We appreciate the way we are cared for day by day, and the nests are filled with eggs ere set of sun. O. It makes our hearts rejoice easy to raise as most of their feed is green stuff which they get on the pastures.

They which they get on the pastures ducks away will do for a well done."

John P. Ruppenthal. This ration matures ducks quickly: tures. They don't need any kind of grain

Apples-Spray As You Enter

Pruning and Cultivating, Mike Bauer Says, Are Indispensable

BY F. B. NICHOLS Field Editor

So said Mike Bauer, who handled 25 acres of orchard land in 1913 near Wathena. Mr. Bauer's apple trees did so well—in a season, too, when the un-sprayed orchards produced almost noth-ing—that he has leased about 40 acres more of orchard from his neighbors. This leased land was taken on a five year contract.

As to Leasing.

"It is possible to earn money in most communities of the apple growing sections near here by leasing orchards and using proper methods to bring them into profitable bearing," said Mr. Bauer. "Almost every neighborhood has some discouraged persons who are not willing to adopt better methods in orchard care, and in almost every case they have or and in almost every case they have or-chards that are not paying expenses. Such farmers usually will give contracts that are favorable to a man who wishes to lease the place. The man who takes over an ordiard of this kind should insist on a lease at least five years long, and it would be better if it could be made longer."

Many of the orchards Mr. Bauer has taken over in that and other years have had an amazing growth of brush, which prevents the tree from doing a good job of apple hearing. The aim has been to prune for the open center always; for plenty of light is essential if the apples are to be properly colored. The pruning proposition is quite a serious one around Wathena, anyway, as the soil is very rich, and the trees tend to make a good wood growth. It is only by keeping at it every year, and by removing at least some wood from the trees every winter that they can be kept in the proper con-

Shaping Takes Time.

Mr. Bauer has not found that it is always possible to get good tops in a neglected orchard by one or two years' work. Some tops never can be shaped up well; indeed some are so bad when the work is started that it takes two years or more before all the unnecessary limbs can be removed. In one orthat it was wise to take out in one winter.

The limbs are always carefully sawed close to the trees, and the wounds are painted with the Sherwin-Williams tree protecting preparation which Mr. Bauer believes is a better protector than ordi-nary white lead. He does not paint the wounds at once, but waits a week or so, as better results have been obtained on the trees where the painting was de-layed. There is a great deal of painting to do on an orchard that is being cleared up, but the trees that have been handled properly require little painting. The undesirable limbs are removed when they are small.

much more quickly at this time than a mulch. later, for it is very soft. Much of this Mr. Ba pruning is done by the workers running their hands, encased in gloves, over the limbs, and thus rubbing off the water

ing will be given. One dormant spray already has been applied, so the spraying season for 1914 got an early start at Wathena. The main reason for the great attention given the dormant spray is the San Jose scale

A PPLE growers in northeastern abundant in the Wathena orchards. In-Kansas who prune, spray and cidentally, this orchard pest has done cultivate their trees properly can a great deal to encourage better spray-make good money from the business. ing methods among Wathena farmers; Well managed orchards will pay well, for after this insect has obtained a start but the time has gone when shiftless in the orchard the trees will be ruined methods will give a profit. If a man is not willling to handle his orchard properly, he should get out of the business, for it is certain he will not make much sion will spray the trees whether the money."

So said Mike Bauer, who handled 25 the cost to the owner just the same as the cost to the owner just the same as

> The dormant spray Mr. Bauer put on his trees in December was mixed at the rate of 11 gallons of commercial strength Sherwin-Williams lime-sulphur to 250 gallons of water. This is stronger than the usual application, which generally consists of 9 or 10 gallons of commercial lime-sulphur to 250 gallons of water. The second dormant stream will be given The second dormant spray will be given in the spring just before the foliage starts. A spray solution of the strength used would burn the foliage if it were on the trees.

> The second spray will be applied this spring before the buds open, and it will consist of 7 gallons of lime-sulphur and 7 pounds of arsenate of lead to 250 gallons of water. The third spray is the calyx spray, and it is the one that is especially aimed at the codling moth. It is mixed at the rate of 7 pounds of arsenate of lead to 250 gallons of water, and it is applied at a good pressure, never less than 225 pounds. Every effort is made to do especially good work with this spray, and to get a little poison in every calyx cup. This is essential, as about 80 per cent of the codling moth damage in the unsprayed orchards is through the calyx end. If there is a deposit of poison there, the first meal of the worm is his last, and the apple is eaved

> The fourth spray is applied three weeks after the calyx spray, and the mixture is the same. The same appli-cation also is used on the last spray, which was started July 10 last year.
> Mr. Bauer owns a Cushman sprayer
> with a 4½ horsepower engine. Two
> leads of hose are used, with two nozzles to the lead. The machine has a tower and one man is placed in it. The object with the spraying is to go slow, and to do a good job on every tree before moving on.

"Cultivation is one of the very important and much neglected features of apple growing in this section of the state," said Mr. Bauer. "No orchard chard which Mr. Bauer leased he almost that contains a growth of high weeds covered the ground with brush, but he ever will make much of a record as a did not remove a very high proportion fruit producer. I am a believer in cover of the growth he intends to eliminate. crops, and among these I think very He did, however, saw out all the growth highly of clover, especially for the hills. There also is a place for alfalfa-on some of the orchards in the Missouri bottoms, below the Wathena hills, and I intend to use this crop on one of the orchards down there."

Clover, a Cover Crop.

There is a marked interest just now in clover as a cover crop for orchards all along the Missouri river, on the loss formed hills. This interest is especially keen around Omaha, where the soil is much the same as it is around Wathena. The main objection to clover is that there always is the temptation to cut the crop for hay. This should never be done; if the best results are desired the The trees are always summer pruned, crop must never be removed from the and this has been found to be profitable, land. It should be cut and allowed to as the undesired growth can be removed stay on the orchard, where it will form

Mr. Bauer produced, on the 25 acres of orchard he controlled in 1913, 1,400 barrels of No. 1 apples and 600 barrels of No. 2 apples. Part of these apples were sprouts. It is much less work to rub placed in storage, and a part was sold off these sprouts at this time than to at picking time. While Mr. Bauer stores cut them out, one by one, later. cut them out, one by one, later.

Some apples almost every fall, he is not especially enthusiastic over the propowere sprayed five times in 1913, and sition, for he has found that it does not they will be sprayed six times the com- always pay. Some years he has made ing season, for an extra dormant spray- remarkably good profits from keeping his apples for a few months. Mr. Bauer ships his fruit and he has worked up a good trade in southeastern Kansas and other points farther south. This is somewhat unusual, for a very high proportion the San Jose scale, which is quite of the Wathena apples are shipped north.

This Tractor is Different

Caterpillar motors have a high reputation for good work. Even our competitors praise it. Four cylinders—giving steady, even power. Splash lubrication-simple and dependable. Dust proof construction. Ample cooling system-keeps the motor cool in the hottest harvest field. All parts easy to reach-from a standing position on the ground. Even the pistons are taken from the side of the crank-case—without disturbing the cylinders.

The Caterpillar transmission is just as remarkable. There is no The Caterpillar transmission is just as remarkable. There is no differential gearing. Each Caterpillar track is separately controlled by a friction clutch. You can pull with all the power on one track at a time and turn short, or—and here's the point—on both together while you are going ahead. There is no differential to let one side slip when you don't want it to. The gears are cut steel—enclosed in a dust-proof case and running in oil. Our forty-three years of manufacturing experience have taught us to be thorough.

But'the Caterpillar tracks are the important difference. allow the Caterpillar tracks are the important difference. They allow the Caterpillar to work anywhere—on any soil, whether wet, loose or slippery. They support the tractor as a board placed over a mud-hole supports the weight of a man. They never mire or pack the soil. The pressure to the square inch on the ground is less than seven pounds—less than the weight of a man.

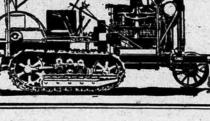
The Caterpillar does all its work well—instead of a few things poorly. It works twice as many days a year as the ordinary tractor. It plows, harrows, harvests, hauls, builds roads, fills silos, saws wood, and a hundred other things.

Send for catalog AG 18. Read about the many kinds of work the Caterpillar is doing all over the world. Investigate the claims of Caterpillar owners. There are about two thousand Caterpillars in operation.

Service branches everywhere.

HOLT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Stockton, Cal. Spokane, Wash. New York, N. Y.



Wagons Built Like a Bridge Weather Has Little Effect On Them

Davenport Roller Bearing Steel Wagons, like modern steel railway bridges, do not decay or wear out. Made of steel "I"-beams, channels, and angles—weather conditions do not affect them. Wet or dry, hot or cold, Davenport Wagons are always ready for use. No cracked

hubs, split felloes, or loose tires to replace or re-pair. No time or money spent on repairs.

Davenport Roller Bearing Steel Wagon

Gears are of high grade structural steel, like that used in railway bridges and modern "sky-scrapers." Axles are I-beams, with ends rolled down to receive spindles. All original strength is retained. No material is cut away. Gear parts are steel angles and channels, carefully built and braced so that the load is evenly distributed. No one piece carries more than it should.

Put together with steel rivets, inserted hot, not a single part or piece will come loose and rattle on Davenport Gears, even after years of use.

Steel Without Removing Wheels

Steel Wheels Don't Shrink

Steel wheels, made with a tension, are the only ones used on Davenport Wagons. The weight of the load is always carried by all the spokes—each one doing its share whether it is at top, bottom or sides of the wheel. Strongest wheels ever put on a wagon.

Roller bearings, straight spindles, etc., together with struction of the entire gear, reduce the draft to the minimum. These bearing makeit possible to haul a load on a Davenport with two horses that would ordinarily take three.

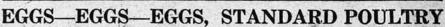


Oil Without Removing Wheels

You don't take the wheels off a Davenport to oil it. Just push back the cover of the dust-proof oil cup and squirt in a few drops of oil—the cover closes automatically. Hardly a minute to a wheel—and the job is done.

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When the Doctor's Not There

Children's Diseases Merit Careful Attention to Avoid Future Trouble

BY A. P. REED, M. D.



with us, but thanks to preven- it all. tive medicine they are neither so Wat of fever and calls for cooling things, quire less medicine if they received most often water, which as a rule should more water. Especially is this true with be given freely. In all cases of fever a children too young to ask for water. cool head and warm feet is the most These far too often, I suspect, needless-salutary condition, while a moist skin ly suffer for want of it, since mothers going higher.

One should not sweat a partial and cry. verely except for a short interval and cry. Children with diarrhea need more than the control of the a dry, parched skin is to be avoided. In all these fever diseases much of the patient's danger lies in getting well too fast. In the case of children they brighten so quickly and so much when convalescent that we are too prone to ke a tendency to engage in play as a signal for indulging it at once, and a a few teaspoonsful of pure water at tendency to activity as a signal for a intervals. When children are sick they summarily letting a child be up and need the trained and educated hand to about, whereas this may be his undo-manage their troubles even more than ing.

nerve affections may follow measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria from the patient's getting around too soon; while in the ease of scarlet fever, Bright's dis-ease may develop several weeks after the patient is apparently well. Hence, though it may seem foolish and a hard thing to do, it is wise to keep these patients in at least a couple of weeks

that they must avoid undue exposure to refinishing done. In either case she cold and damp. In weakly children tuberculosis may also follow whooping all the bedsprings. The typical woman cough, and the general health and strength need to be well economized and strength need to be well economized and strength of the severe parayyems of the severe parayyems of the severe parayyems. fortified. The severe paroxysms of coughing in this disease may be modified somewhat by pressing the lower and over. Those in power abuse it, and jaw forward and downward. This is a reform movement finally throws them jaw forward and downward. This is a reform movement finally throws them easier done with older children. With the younger ones a method that is often quite effective in moderating the severity of these paroxysms is that of raising both hands high above the head and holding them in that position while the

of doors we must be careful not to ex- over and over. pose others to the disease, and hence always a more serious affection than case of the older ones, who may die as pened.

a result of it. ly try to do.

Wrong Feeding.

Outside of contagious disease a large per cent of children's diseases are due to these causes we have a large infant mortality. It has been estimated that one baby dies out of the world every so difficult a matter as many seem to think to get these roses to grow and clude a number of things that are within the control of all of us, such as poor sanitation, impure milk, fly and mosquito contamination, and dirt generally. Winter, Get the year-old plants; order to greater depths.

The month of May is the time to start.

The growing of clover and deep-rooted plants is profitably practiced with most soils, and subsoiling is profitably practiced with some soils to increase they will live for years without further their water-absorbing capacity and to greater depths. wrong feeding or over feeding. From

STILL have children's diseases To be absolutely clean is the secret of

Water is fully as important a factor plentiful nor so virulent as a few years in childhood as in mature life, and it is ago. In such diseases as measles, scarprobably true in the way of disease prelet fever and diphtheria we get a run vention that children would often reis also a preventive of the temperature from habit think more often of food

water than usual to make up for the greater drain on the fluids of the body. A child crying when it urinates is frequently helped by the giving of more list. It will be so nice when the rooms water to dilute and make more bland an are clean to have everything fresh and whole to put heal into them. irritating urine. Even the vomiting of children will sometimes yield quickly to adults, since they are often harder to understand. So while you should keep Both tuberculosis and some obstinate your courage with the old saying, "Nevaler terms affections may follow measles, er despair of a sick child," yet it's a clothesline in the sun at least once a pretty good precaution to send out early month—every week would be better. It

Women As Political Housecleaners them be aired well every day and

Women are born hustlers. As soon as the weather warms up in the spring even after they are apparently all over the housekeeper wants to start on a cruthe disease.

sade through the family dwelling. She
In the case of whooping cough there fairly longs to be at it. If she has old
seldom is a fever condition without a fashioned carpets she pulls them up and complication. These patients need an drags them out to the clothes line. If outdoor life, with the only precaution she has polished floors she wants some

vomen show the same devotion to polit-Of course, in letting the patient out ical duties? They, too, have to be done

Once upon a time I heard a woman say the patient must be well away from all a funny thing. She told me she was other children. Don't look lightly upon worried because her husband was getthis precaution, since whooping cough is ting mixed up in politics, because it always a more serious affection than would be the ruination of him. Her people commonly suppose. It has quite idea seemed to be that he would neglect a mortality when contracted under six his business, form bad associations, and years of age and often leaves either ex- come home drunk at night. And possihaustion or tubercular trouble in the bly he would, for such things have hap-

But we are living in a new era now, The tendency to vomiting in this dis- or at least we ought to be. Politics is thing the right height. If you wash ease makes it necessary in some cases a matter for our thoughtful attention; the curtains on a bright, where deep the curtains of the curtai to feed little and often rather than to yes, more than that, for our reverent have very much on the stomach at any attention. Men see in politics the superone time, if we are to keep the patient vision of business. Women see in it the well nourished, which we must certain- outside regulation of all that affects the home.

Time to Think About Roses

[Prize Letter.]

what will be best suited to your locality.

Prepare the bed by digging down a foot or more, throwing out the dirt and filling the space with well rotted cow manure or compost. Roses like plenty of sunshine, so do not put them under trees or in the shade of buildings. If when your roses come they seem wilted and the leaves yellow put them in warm water and let them remain several hours. Put them all under, root and branch. After taking from the water pick off all dried or yellow leaves and

put them in the ground immediately.

Put the roots well down, fill in with dirt, and press firmly with the foot. Keep the soil around the plant well stirred so it will not become hard and cracked, thus letting the air in to the roots and killing the plant. When they have started to growing well mulch the bed with grasss cuttings, and water oc-casionally. You will be well repaid for your work, both in fragrance and beauty. Mrs. J. C. Tague. Douglass, Kan.

Almost Ready For Housecleaning

We can do many little things now which will save time and patience in the oing higher.

One should not sweat a patient secrely except for a short interval and dry, parched align.

One should not sweat a patient secrely except for a short interval and dry, parched align.

One should not sweat a patient secrely except for a short interval and cry.

Children repairing get that done now. Make a list of everything that needs fixing, and as fast as it is repaired check off the

whole to put back into them. . White table oilcloth makes nice covers for dressers and washstands, especially in bedrooms which are in constant use, as it can be easily kept clean.

Bedrooms should be simply furnished so they can be kept sweet and fresh with little work.

pretty good precaution to send out early for the doctor when you don't thoroughly understand the trouble.

Solution in the sun at least once a month—every week would be better. It is generally known that feather beds are not healthful, but as the class once a month—every week would be better. It s clean and wholesome as possible. Let out in the open air as often as possible.

If they need washing remove the feathers from the tick, wash them well in warm, soapy water, and rinse in several waters. Place newspapers on the floor of an empty room, where the sun shines, spread the feathers to dry, and put screens in the windows to let in the air. Stir the feathers often, whipping them well once or twice a day, and in a few days or a week they should be dry and light and as good as new. This work should not be done until warm weather.

Feathers may be washed in the tick, if great care is used in drying them. They should be stirred and shaken often, to keep them from souring. March is a good time to wash ticks, for they can then be hung on the line in windy but not freezing weather. It is hard work, how-ever, as they are so heavy to lift and shake, and I prefer taking them out of the tick. Pillows may be washed in the

same way. Lace curtains should be washed carefully if old, and any torn places mended before washing. Starch and stretch them out, pinning at each scallop to quilting frames. Or have frames made especially for this purpose of board strips three inches wide and a foot or so longer than the curtains with shorter longer than the curtains, with shorter strips across the ends, a little longer than the curtain is made. Wind these with strips of white cloth and fasten the frames at the corners with thumbscrews. The frames may rest on chairs or any-Politics is thing the right height. If you wash can put the frames out of doors so the curtains can dry in the sunshine, but if thoroughly washed they will look well dried in the house in a room where there is no dust or smoke. You can pin two or more on the frames at the same time, as they will dry quickly. When dry they will be as smooth and nice as new, without ironing.

-Latest Spring News-

"What an interesting display of Spring newness, and what money-saving opportunities!" That's what you'll say when you see the new "Standard" Spring Bulletin. It's really a "Book of Bargains," with wonderful money-saving opportunities and the newest and most becoming clothes for women, men and children. Write today for the

'Standard" Bargain Bulletins and beginning with this new Spring Bulletin, they will be mailed to you for one whole year, absolutely FREE. Besure to write at once—Remember we guarantee to pleaseyou or promptly refund your money.

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> —Special 2—

Stunning

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34.50 Value

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washable Whipeerd. A
serviceable, practical
wrap for warm-weather
wear, of comfortable
medium-weight and
stunning appearance.
Collar prettily banded
with button - trimmed
populin, and coat is cut
on graceful, straightfitting lines. In front
the curved fold offers a
strikingly smart finish.
Unlined, closes with large
comes in tan, gray, copenhagen or navy blue. (Sizes
25 to 44 best and 42-inch
lengths) Our special price,
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Entirely New ! This Honeycomb Skirt. \$449 only

NS149—One of the latest skirt designs. Of stylish Honeycomb@loth, a pretty, serviceable ma apretty, serviceablema-terial in black-and-white or solid color black, nav; blue, gray or tan. In front two broad flaps suggest the very fashionable Bal-kan girdle and slight draping is prettily caught beneath a but-

tandard Matt Bept. 222, New York City



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

The work apron 6605, is made without long sleeves for summer wear. The pattern is cut in three sizes, 34, 38 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires

4½ yards of 27-inch material.

The ladies' waist, 6555, is easy to cut and to make, the pattern being in one piece. The pattern comes in six sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1% yards of 44 inch material and % yard of ruffling.

The ladies' skirt 6603 is made in four

gores. The pockets at either side of the front are features which lend novelty. The pattern comes in six sizes



from 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Size 22 requires 25% yards of 36-inch material.

The little kimono apron, 6600 may be ly get your hat and go with him, and worn without a dress in warm weather. come home looking a little younger.

The pattern may be secured in sizes from 2 to 14 years. The eight year size requires 2% yards of 27-inch material and ½ yard of 27-inch contrasting goods.

Soft wooled meterial may be used for elegat the way. Move sprightly, as if success is encouraging to rural workers.

for a girdle.

USE THIS COUPON FOR PATTERN ORDERS. The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Pattern

Topeka, Kan. Dear Sir—Enclosed find cents, for which send me the following pat-
tarns!
Pattern No Size
Pattern No Size
Pattern No Size
Name
Postoffice
State
n n n m v.

stop the aching.

BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND

Telling Pure Food By the Label solves it at a glance. She has gained time and pleasure too.

As a general axiom, let me state that the purer the food, the less there will be on the label! It is only the adulterated, weakened, cheapened, altered, weakened, cheapened, altered, weakened, the product the solves it at a glance. She has gained time and pleasure too.

It is a good plan to have routine in the ranks part of the time, not for a commanding officer always.

Some people want the large pleasures are fully planted. Others cultivate the be on the label! It is only the adulter-ated, weakened, cheapened, altered, mixed product, which needs to explain and fill its label with details. If a cat-sup contains no chemical preservatives, and no dyes, there is nothing for it to say. It is just "catsup," whose defini-tion we always have held to be toma-toes, spice, vinegar, etc. True, a manu-facturer sometimes likes to state speci-fically that it is "made of fresh, ripe fically that it is "made of fresh, ripe tomatoes, and contains no preservatives or artificial color," but that is because there are so many adulterated brands that he wants you to be impressed by the fact of his product's not containing anything injurious. Generally speaking, the soups and fruits and meats and When running a curtain rod through the soups and jams and mincement sheer curtains use a thimble over the vegetables, and jams and mincement sheer curtains use a thimble over the vegetables, and jams and place of end of the rod to prevent tearing the that have only their name and place of end of the rod to prevent tearing the manufacture, are the ones above suspicion, says Winnifred Harper Cooley, national president of the Associated Clubs brighten up hard used furniture. Do of Domestic Science, in The Mother's not use it on the fine finished pieces, as Magazine for April. No laws worry their makers; they comply with all laws, and in some cases, were better than the law, until the law caught up with them!

It is the fine print that you must read the wind, remove the shade carefully. Wily and unscrupplous men from the rellevant here have the shade carefully.

nature well enough to believe most of us hem and tack the raw edge to the roller, busy and indifferent. They make the Run the stick in the new hem, and you print fine, therefore, and count upon the have practically a new curtain. vast buying public's paying no attention
to what it says. The words often are cleaning complain of a dark circle
printed in nearly the same color of ink
as the paper, so that one is apt not to
notice them at all.

The words often are cleaning complain of a dark circle
formed around the spot. A pinch of salt
dissolved in the gasoline will obviate
that trouble.

Until the time when labels are unnecessary, beyond merely stating the name of the food, we can only educate our-selves up to an intelligent understand-ing of them. It would be stupid to give up all canned and bottled goods. Many are sanitary and excellent, and save time and labor, and fortify us against the invasion of sudden, unexpected company, and serve us in dozens of creditable ation of a farmers' co-operative laundry ways. Just let the label tell; and then heed what it tells you!

The Charm of the Unexpected

[Prize Letter.]

and ask you to take a drive. Do so cent of this was paid out for wages. A by all means. It will rest you, please 10 per cent dividend to patrons was dehim, and cultivate his gallantry all at clared and 6 per cent additional to one time. He may ask you to take a stockholders.

Chatfield is only a small village and something of interest to him. Don't say, "O, John, this is ironing day," but quick-

Soft woolen material may be used for the ladies' dress, 6552. The pattern is you were eager for every minute of cut in six sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust fun. Forget routine, live in the presmeasure. Size 36 requires 4% yards of 18-tinch material with % yards of 18-tinch material with % yards of 18-tinch satin funny story. If you do not fish for for a girdle funny story. If you do not fish for fish, then fish for fun with those boys. There's gain for both sides.

The trouble with many of us is this: Our pleasures are too well regulated, just like the housework; all planned ahead. The very work of planning them is part of the routine. It gives the mother no chance to jump out of the may God in His power and mercy aid herease and take a run for the unexharness and take a run for the unexpected.

Yes, yes, I know that carefully or-dered living must have routine about it to make good, happy homes. We must have it to run the household machinery; but can't you see the need of the unexpected for oil? Its lessens the friction. Here is a tired mother who is worried over a garment she is making. She just cannot get it together right. A friend drives up and asks her to take a ride and see the new bridge. She yields. Salt placed in a hollow tooth will Later she takes up her sewing problem roots require warmth, a certain amount

cheerfulness to pected calls me.

The Widow Wrongtitle.

So Things Won't Go Wrong

It is the fine print that you must read the wind, remove the shade carefully carefully. Wily and unscrupulous men from the roller and hem what has been comply with the law, but know human the upper end. Then cut off the old nature well enough to believe most of us hem and tack the raw edge to the roller.

that trouble.

Obstinate dresser drawers will run easily if removed from the dresser and the lower edges rubbed with soap

Mrs. C. B. Law. R. 3, Hill City, Kan.

A Successful Farm Laundry

at Chatfield, Minn., is a matter of interest to farmers generally. No one thing, perhaps, would do more to lighten the burden of the overworked farm woman than the elimination of "blue Monday." The laundry at Chatfield is operated in I've just dropped in to ask an unexpected question. It—is especially addressed to the very systematic house-keepers. Do you often allow yourself the pleasure of jumping clear over the daily routine and doing something you had not planned? Do try it. There's a charm in taking pleasures unexpected, laundry worker employed as superinged. connection with a co-operative creamdressed to the keepers. Do you often another the pleasure of jumping clear over the daily routine and doing something you had not planned? Do try it. There's a charm in taking pleasures unexpected, and freeing one's self from routine for a day, a half day, an hour, or even a day, a half day, an hour, or even twenty minutes.

The shand may drive up the receipts were \$5,403. Seventy per cent of this was paid out for wages. A dent of this was paid out for wages. A dent of this was paid out for wages. A dent of this was paid out for wages. A dent of this was paid out for wages. A dent of this was paid out for wages. A dent of this was paid out for wages. A dent of this was paid out for wages. A

Chatfield is only a small village and the laundry is almost purely an open country proposition. Coarse clothing of all sorts—overalls, rugs, bed-clothing, as well as the finer fabrics—are handled at a charge of five cents a pound for

laundry in the United States and its success is encouraging to rural workers everywhere.

Mothers' Thanks For Mr. Capper

Personally, I want to thank Mr. Capper for the part he is taking in the sup-pression of the white slave traffic. He may never know the amount of good he is doing, and can never know of the thousands of mothers who are praying and bless him. Joe Switzer.

Strawberry Ridge, Pa.

Soap Made From Cracklings

This is a good recipe for soap made from cracklings: Fifteen pounds of cracklings, 4 boxes lye, 1 pound borax, pounds rosin, 8 gallons rain water. oil one hour. Mrs. R. I. Nicholson. Boil one hour. R. 7, Paola, Kan.

To produce a maximum yield, corn again. It is a problem no longer; she of air, and considerable moisture.



of your methods of drainage and tillage and of your growing crops-with and without fertilizers. Such a record will enable you to study and improve the conditions governing their growth and will help you to better profits next year.

Let the Kodak at \$6.00 and up, or the Brownie from \$1.00 to \$12.00 keep the record.

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OFFER OPEN TO 1 MAN IN A TOWN will start you tomorrow in a permanent, big money aking business in your home town orany town with-tinterfering with your present work. You begin making money of first day. A hustler can double his income the first 0 days. I ach you the business, show you how to get trade, give you a

Free Course in Salesmanship sh you towards success. You don't need capital nor a sto-dis to get a start. Some men I started earn as high a year after a few years. One man writes us

"I made \$27 in two days I started thousands the past 22 years. I want to start y jewelry business, the first step being to teach you, free how to repair watches, clocks and jeweiry, so simple soon learns, a few tools is all you need. This is a resofter. You have everything to gain, so investigate it. Write for Free Offer today before I close up you C.F. ELMORE, Prin., Watchmaking College 15 S. Wabash, Chi

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Gold Wedding Ring Free

On Easter Egg Afternoon You can make little Foxy Grandpas they were young. The girls are to write from eggs by marking the brownie face about the things their mother tells them on them farther down than you did on of, and the boys are to write about the

Cotton, Pencils, Dyes and Ink Are Needed

BY LUCILE BERRY

Easter egg that is different from any Easter egg you have ever seen this year. You may want an especially pretty egg for your teacher, or wish to surprise some friend with a comical looking egg. It's great fun to fix them up. Can you remember how important you felt when you were old enough to help do it the very

Easter egg that is Go over it next with ink.

His suit can be made of almost any material. An old haven't you? You as black or brown stocking is just right. The pattern for his clothes is cut in the gram. Cut paper patterns first and fit cotton on in different first time?

first time?

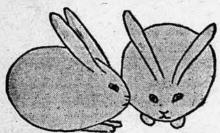
On Easter egg afternoon, slip on a big apron, one that will cover you all over, in front and in the back, at the top and bot-tom of your dress. Just as sure as you leave the tiniest hole uncovered, something will spill or splash and hit that

very spot. Roll up your sleeves, too, and forget that your hands
were intended to be white, until the eggs are colored. You'll have a merry time scrubbing up when it's over, and probably your hands will be a little necktie if you wish. When his probably your hands will be a little necktie if you wish. When his pink or green or blue for a few days, in spite of all the soap on the farm.

Your mother can tell you how to boil

Tronts after the same pattern. The trousers pattern is below. Cut two of these pieces, too. The arms and legs are stuffed with cotters and fathers tell of some very interesting things that happened to them when they were boys and girls. Doesn't it make you wish you had lived in "an early day" when you hear their the same pattern.

Ask Father and Mother to Help
You probably have heard your mothers and fathers tell of some very interesting things that happened to them when they were boys and girls. Doesn't it make you wish you had lived in "an early day" when you hear their Your mother can tell you how to boil on his cap.
the eggs for coloring and how to dye Who has ever heard of radishes for the eggs for coloring and how to dye them, but she may not know of some



"Have You a Nibble of Cabbage for

of the little tricks you can use to make unusual looking eggs.

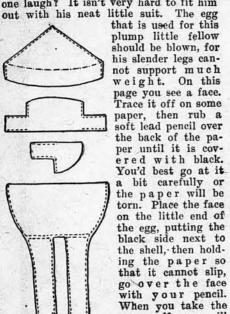
Leave some of the eggs plain white and unboiled for making little rabbits. They are very easy to fix, and the little bunnies will make lots of fun on Easter morning. Shake the eggs, then prick a hole in each end and blow the contents out of the shell. Of course, you could make rabbits out of hard boiled eggs if you do not wish to keep them. Goose eggs are good to use if you have them. Take two little tufts of cotton and pinch and roll them into two long rabbit ears. For the feet which you see peeping out, use two more tufts of cotton and shape them to resemble rabbits'

The small end of the egg is to be the head of the rabbit. Stick the ears and feet on with glue or gum arabic. Draw the eyes and nose and queer little mouth with a pencil first and then go over them with pen and ink. If you make more than one bunny, it might be a good idea to fashion a little nest for them.

They look very happy and contented on a green leaf of lettuce or cabbage.

What do you think of the brownie?

Wouldn't his jolly old face make any one laugh? It isn't very hard to fit him out with his neat little suit. The egg



Very probably you find the brownie will want to make face grinning up at some sort of an you from the egg. Easter egg that is Go over it next with

At the top is the pattern for his cap. The dotted lines show where the seams are to go. The back of the jacket is the piece next lower and the front of the jacket is below that right size. Of course, the pating their hair dif-tern shown is not large enough. ferently. Paste a of the jacket is below that. You will need to cut two fronts after the same pattern.

breakfast on Easter? You can make them from eggs quite easily. You will need a hard boiled egg that has been dyed red for this. Cut little oval shaped dyed red for this. Cut little oval shaped pieces out of green tissue paper. Make them about 2 inches long. Fold each piece lengthwise through the center, then slip a hatpin tight up in the fold, and holding the leaf in place with the hand, crush the points of the oval toward each other. Slip the hatpin out, and you have a crimped leaf. Glue several of these leaves on the large end of

the brownie eggs.
To make a bald-headed old man, paste or glue cotton on each side over his ears, and put a little fringe of it around the back of his head.

alone, then cut a little white collar of paper, and put it around to cover the pad. Finish the bottom with a bright necktie if you like.



The Pattern for the Brownie's Face.

stories about Indians and buffalo? If you are not more than 15 years old, we want you to write us a letter—we don't eral of these leaves on the large end of the egg. Take a little piece of cotton, color it in the red dye, then twist it into a point and glue it on the other end of the radish.

Want you to write us a letter—we don't care how many letters come from the children of the same family—telling about something that happened to either your mother or your father when

most interesting experience father had. Maybe nothing very exciting occurred in your mother's life. Then write us a letter telling about the kind of clothes she used to wear, how they used to cook, the place where she went to school or something of that sort. A good, jolly letter about one of mother's queer old hats would be just as interesting to us as a story of something thrilling. It's the same way with fathers. If your father didn't come to Kansas from the East with his parents when Kansas was new, tell us something interesting that he did do, the games the boys used to play, the kind of knives they carried, a whipping he got in school or anything else that interests you. Remember that anything that interests you will interest someone else. If you need to, draw pictures to illustrate your letters.

For the best letter from a girl, a signet ring will be given; for the next best, a bone brooch, and the third best, a coral necklace. The boy who writes the best letter will receive a fountain pen, the one sending the next best, a set of ten tools in one handle, and the third prize for boys will be a handy atlas. All letters should reach this office not later than April 20. Address The Junior Contest Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

My Kitty.

My Kitty.

Yesterday my kitty died.
Yet this morning by the side
Of our house a song bird came,
And it warbled just the same
As it did before my loss;
And the bushes just across
From the barn sang when the breeze
Struck their twigs; and all the trees
Acted just as glad and gay
As they used to every day
Fore my kitty died! The sun
Shined with brightness. Never one
Seemed to know how much I cried
'Cause my kitty died.
How can all the world smile on
When my precious one has gone?
How can joy and happiness
Still exist while my distress
Seems to flood this great big earth?
Can't they understand the worth
Of the dreadful, awful blow
That has fallen on my heart?
Why I thought myself a part
Of the world; thought when I sighed
I would find that all had cried;
Yet the sun shines just the same
As before my sorrow came!

—A. W. Utting in N. Y. Times.

Rabbits and Dogs Are Unfriendly.

Rabbits and Dogs Are Unfriendly. I am a girl 5 years old. I live in the country three miles from town. For pets I have one large brown dog with a ring around his neck and one small dog that is all white. They are both nice to play with. I have one big kitty, I had two nice white rabbits, but the dogs killed them.

Eulalia Beatrice Jenkins.

Louisburg, Kan.

Don't Harm a Bob White

The quail is one of the most valuable of all small birds to the farmer. He is a bird of dark brown color, except for the throat which is white and the breast which is mixed with brown and white. Bob White is a plump little fellow, a little smaller than our tame pigeon.

He is the neatest little architect you ever saw. In the early spring, Bob White and his happy little wife start White and his happy little wife start out to seek a good location for their home. They put it among the tall grasses in some out of the way place, where they are not likely to be in the farmer's way. When the little nest is woven, it is oval in shape with just one little round door for Mrs. Bob White to enter. Inside of the little house as many enter. Inside of the little house as many as 18 or 20 snow white eggs are deposited. From these eggs hatch some of the prettiest and shyest little brown balls of down that anyone ever laid

these little ones are disturbed they scatter and run in every direction very swiftly. In the early morning the mother takes her brood out to find their breakfast, and this is the time when they are so helpful to farmers. They destroy many insects of all kinds, especially in the hay and wheat fields, in-sects that would destroy millions of dollars' worth of grain annually. Then in the fall, when weeds are going to seed, they eat millions of weed seeds. They remain in a flock together all winter until spring, when they pair off and new nests are built.

If any young sportsmen get chased off of some farm for shooting quails, they can know why. We are friends of

the quail because they are our friends. Effingham, Kan. George W. Bell. Effingham, Kan.

A Puzzle For Mail and Breeze Boys and Girls

This girl has come to the place where she is to decide on her career. On the billboard before her she sees a jumile of words, but on looking more closely, she realizes that each line of letters when rightly arranged spells the name of an occupation which she might take up. She discovers it first by reading the top line as it should be, Milliner. What are the others? For each of the ten best answers to this puzzzle, the Mail and Breeze will give a set of post cards. The graywars are judged not only on necurety but on peatness as well. All an-The answers are judged not only on accuracy, but on neatness as well. All answers must reach this office not later than April 15. Address them to The Contest Editor, The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan,



The names of four articles of hardware illustrated in the March 14 issue the shell, then holding the paper so that it cannot slip, go over the face with your pencil.

When you take the paper off, you will

The names of four articles of hardware illustrated in the March 14 issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are bolt, pincers, wrench and nail. The parts of a tree, bark, branches, leaves and trunk. The prize winners are James E. Sickles, Gentry, Ark.; Max Hilliard, Madison, Kan.; Frank Myers, Glen Elder, Kan.; Elsie Ott, Route 2, Gypsum, Kan.; Nellie C. Gustason, Route 1, Dorrance, Kan.; Katherine Dolan, Route 2, Admire, Kan.; Alvin Woodruff, Route 2, Aurora, Kan.; C. R. Blaylock, Route 2, Bushton, Kan.; Thomas Hershberger, Box 86, Enterprise, Kan., and Ruth Joerg, Randall, Kan.

Lightning Rods Protect

Harrison Parkman, state fire marshal, has come to the defense of the lightning rod. He has viewed the lightning rod, through the medium of fire loss statistics, and finds it good.

"The lightning rod is a good thing," he said recently. "Lightning was the cause of 44 fires in Kansas in the last nine months, causing a total loss of \$230,576. The loss on property equipped with lightning rods was only \$14,861 from nineteen fires. In 111 fires from lightning there were no lightning rods; 24,760,000 bushels, or 15.5 per cent of the lightning there were no lightning rods; 1911 crop on farms March 1, 1912. About the loss was \$206,119. Fourteen lightning fires were reported where it was not specified whether the property was rodded or not. The loss from these was rodded or not. The loss from these was cent of the 1912 crop, and 57.2 per cent of the 1911 crop so shipped.

good thing." Parkman is preparing a bulletin, in which will be included minute directions for putting up lightning rods, and all the information in the world—almost—on information

fire prevention.

There were 1,076 preventable fires inthe last nine months of 1913, according to Mr. Parkman, causing a loss of \$1,012,228. He lists only 371 as unpreventable, with a loss of \$621,000. Fires listed as incendiary, adjoining, or of unknown origin were not considered in classifying. as preventable or unpreventable. There

causing a total loss of \$1,559,835.
"The preventable fires outnumber the unpreventable ones, three to one," said Marshal Parkman, "showing that care-lessness, after all, is the predominant fire cause. Carelessness yields to preventive methods, and the great lesson of the fire loss last year is the necessity of fire pre-

The bulletin, when issued, will contain the following "dos" and don'ts" of

Clean the chimneys.

Have fire proof roofs. If shingles are planti used, paint them.

Don't hunt gas leaks with a match—food?

you may find the leak.

Ventilating the hayloft thoroughly and refraining from putting up hay while it is moist will prevent spontaneous combustion.

be lessened by competent inspection.

Have trash cans. Trash and rubbish fires can be classed as wholly preventable and due to carelessness.

Defective flues are the greatest fire menace of this state. During the later months of 1913 there were 28 fires every thirty days from this cause alone.

The greatest fire danger in the winter months is the defective chimney and the months is t

overheated stove. Moral: Inspect chimneys and don't leave the room with the stove draft turned on.

The use of gasoline indoors for cleansing-purposes always is dangerous. Gas-oline should never be employed to help start fires.

Don't leave matches where children can

play with them.
Too many smokers are careless in their disposition of used matches.

Grain on Farms March 1

The crop reporting board of the Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts) estimates from reports of cor-respondents and agents, that the amount of wheat on farms March 1, 1914, was about 151,809,000 bushels, or 19.9 per cent of the 1913 crop, against 156,483,-000 bushels, or 21.4 per cent of the 1912 crop on farms March 1, 1913, and 122,-025,000 bushels, or 19.6 per cent of the crop, and 56.1 per cent of the 1911 crop so shipped.

The amount of corn on farms March 1, 1914, was about 866,392,000 bushels, 1, 1914, was about 866,392,000 bushels, or 35.4 per cent of the 1913 crop, against 1,289,655,000 bushels or 41.3 per cent of the 1912 crop on farms March 1 1913, and 884,069,000 bushels, or 34.9 per cent of the 1911 crop on farms March 1, 1912. About 17.2 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 21.8 per cent of the 1912 crop, and 20.5 per cent of the 1911 crop so shipped. The proportion of the 1913 known whether putting poisonous sorcrop which is merchantable is about 80.1 tion for market will do much to prevent discrimination against home grown wool.

If pastured, sorghum plants that are checked, stunted, or killed during growth may be poisonous to livestock. Heat, drouth, or frost all seem to produce a similar effect. The hay is not known to be injurious; cutting and curing seem known whether putting poisonous sorcrop which is merchantable is about 80.1 crop which is merchantable is about 80,1 per cent, against 85 per cent of the 1912 lage or not.

604,216,000 bushels, or 42.6 jer cent of the 1912 crop on farms March 1, 1913, and 289,988,000 bushels, or 31.4 per cent of the 1911 crop on farms March 1, 1912. About 26.5 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 30.9 per cent of the 1912 crop, and 28.8 per cent of the 1911 crop so shipped.

The recent of barloy on farms March

The amount of barley on farms March 1, 1914, was about 44,126,000 bushels, or 24.8 per cent of the 1913 crop, against 62,283,000 bushels, or 27.8 per cent of the 1912 crop on farms March 1 1913, and 24,760,000 bushels, or 15.5 per cent of the 1911 crop on farms March 1, 1912. About

Corn and Sorghum Seed Beds

At this time the preparation of the seedbed for corn and sorghums should have been in progress for months past, both in the eastern and western parts of the state. In fact, the time to begin such preparation is in the fall, whether it be by listing, disking, or plowing. Some of the preparation is still to be done, however, and it is well to review at this time what has been done, why it as preventable or unpreventable. There has been done, what still remains to be were 898 fires from these three causes, done, and why certain practices are de-

The following program for the April monthly meetings of all institutes in the state is, therefore proposed by the Kansas Agricultural college. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance to discuss these fundamental questions. What has been done in this communi

ty in seedbed preparation for corn and sorghums since last fall and why?

What should have been done that has not been done, and why?
What should be done from now until

planting time to conserve moisture, eradicate the weeds and liberate plant

Be Careful of the Wool Clip

(Continued from Page 15.)

is combustion.

Fires from defective wiring can only soon detected and the clips packed by elessened by competent inspection.

such men ever after are received with suspicion. Two strands of a good strong twine each way are sufficient. The ends of every strand should be tied in a hard knot and the fleece should not be tied too compactly. Buyers like an elastic woolly feel.

The wool should be protected from dust and chaff or dirt from the time it is removed from the sheep until packed. Black fleeces or wool containing black fibers, should never be packed with pure white fleeces. It is impossible to separate the black fibers from the white ones and wool that is packed in this way cannot be used for the manufacture of white goods. Ewe fleeces, lamb fleeces, wether fleeces and ram fleeces should be labeled and packed in separate bags and the bag so marked, or if packed in the same bag the contents should be marked on the outside.

Some sheep growers sometimes find it necessary to mark their sheep for purposes of identification, with some kind of branding fluid. Ordinary house or bridge paint is not suitable for this purpose and should not be used. It does not dissolve or scour out and thus ruins all the fibers with which it comes in contact. All of these fibers cannot be removed, thus it often happens that a bolt of cloth is ruined by use of paint. Someone must pay this loss and the grower who uses paint pays it many times, for the huver always discriminations. 1911 crop on farms March 1, 1912. About times, for the buyer always discrimi-53.9 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where must be branded the shepherd should grown, against 61.6 per cent of the 1912 use a fluid that will scour out perfectly, even though the branding must be done twice during the season. The use of a good marking fluid and proper prepara-tion for market will do much to prevent

ghums in the silo will give a safe si-

crop, and 80.1 per cent of the 1911 crop.

The amount of oats on farms March 1,
1914, was about 419,476,000 bushels or depth, corn roots penerate in abundance
37.4 per cent of the 1913 crop, against to a depth of 3 or 4 feet.

Old Reliable -OIL TRACTORS-Now Sold on Approval

GREATEST

We want you, the farmer who is reading this ad, to stop and consider what this "sold on approval" plan means to you. It means just this: We will ship you a Hart-Parr Oil Tractor, put it to work on your farm, without our getting a dollar down on it and let you decide for yourself whether you can afford to do without it.

There are no strings to this wild offer.

There are no strings to this trial offer, either. If the tractor doesn't do what we say it will, and do it right, and at less expense than any other kind of power we'll take it back, pocket our loss and consider the matter closed.

the matter closed.

Your business judgment will tell you we could not afford to make this extremely liberal free trial offer unless we were absolutely certain that Hart-Parr Oil Tractors make good in the hands of their owners. We are the oldest builders of oil tractors. Our broader field experience and the way our tractors stand up in actual service, have given us absolute faith in them. For these reasons, we can afford to make you a free trial offer more liberal than tractor builders of limited experience even dare attempt.

And when we tell you that a Hart-

And when we tell you that a HartParr Oil Tractor—(1) depending on
size, will take the place of 10 to 30
sturdy horses—(2) will do your plowing, discing, seeding, harrowing,
harvesting, threshing, hauling,
etc., better, quicker and cheaper
than horses—(3) will do it all on
the per kersens, costing much
less than gasoline or horse
feed—(4) is the best, most
reliable tractor on the
market—(5) is built by
a reputable concern,
which sells

erractors, plus service—we can back up every one of these claims with a rayears' record of fair, square, successful achievement and gilt edged proof. We have letters from hundreds of satisfied farmers who tell us they have put their Hart-Parr Tractors up against the stiffest kind of field and belt work and have found them thoroly reliable, economical and big money makers, year after year.

If your experience, or that of your neigh-

money makers, year after year.

If your experience, or that of your neighbors, has made you skeptical ast of the benefits of tractor farming, you have never given a Hart-Parr Oil Tractor a chance to make good for you on your farm under your particular working conditions. And don't confuse our free trial offer with the "catch" schemes advertised by some tractor concerns. Our free offer is absolutely bona fide in every respect. You don't pay a dolfor for the tractor unless you decide to keep it. And you, alone, are the judge and jury in arriving at a decision.

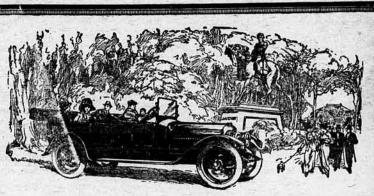
We are meeting the responsible, "wil-

We are meeting the responsible, "willing-to-be-shown" farmer more than half way. Surely, you will not hesitate to invest a penny or two in postage to

Ask Us About Our Free Trial Offer Plan

Asking for full information places you under no obligation to accept our ofter. We simply want the chance to explain all about it and then leave the rest to your own good judgment. So write us today.

Charles City, Iowa



As Sturdy as Old Hickory

THIS is the story of an automobile slogan that's nine years old and still true.

Away back in 1905—which really is "away back" in automobile development—the Jackson was as sturdy as the Jackson, or any other highgrade car, is today. It had a two-cylinder motor that was a wonder for power. Wherever the car was put in service it conquered the hills and laughed at the roads. It went everywhere it was asked to go.

So the Jackson Company said: "No hill too steep, no sand too deep." That was the truth then and it's the truth now. The Jackson has power to spare.

The beautiful lines of the Jackson Car, its vibrationless motor, its big roomy bodies and deep cushions-plus its known sturdiness proved by years of service-make it the choice of many critical purchasers.

tackson 'No hill too steep No sand too deep"

Three Splendid Models Offer Wide Choice

"OLYMPIC FORTY"—115 inch wheelbase, 40 h. p. electric cranking and lighting, complete equipment—\$1385. "MAJESTIC"—124 inch wheelbase, 45 h. p., electric cranking and lighting, complete equipment—\$1885.

"SULTANIC SIX"—132 inch wheelbase, 55 h. p., electric cranking and lighting, complete equipment—\$2150. Seven passenger model, 138 inch wheelbase—\$2300.

Write today for Catalogue

1501 E. Main St., Jackson, Mich. JACKSON AUTOMOBILE CO.,

JACKSON MOTOR CO., 1714 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

CREAM SEPARATOR



Patterned after the great-world spinning on its axis, the revolving bowl of the TUBULAR has no fixed shaft and no fixed bearing. It is suspended by a flexible steel spindle,

its weight being borne by a resilient ball bearing, permitting the bowl to run practically without rocking, with ease, smoothness and r ecision. Increases the centrifugal co without increasing the speed.

Ine TUBULAR skims close, is easily and quickly cleaned, is built sturdily in all of its few parts. All gears are enclosed. It is constructed to afford a lifetime of durability and consumes little oil. Its suspension is natural and is not occentric to its center of gravity.

SHARPLES

The MILKER is in daily use under all widely varying conditions in dairies of different classes, in all dairying sections of the United States and Canada. The teat cup with the upward squeeze is almost human in its ability to adapt itself to the proper way of milking cows of different temper-

aments. The fresh and heavy milker, the hard milker, the holdup milker-all are milked as they should be milked.

The SEPARATOR CATALOG and the MILKER BOOK give full details regarding the construction and utility of these dependable SHARPLES products.

The Sharples Separator Co. West Chester, Pa.

Kansas City San Francisco Omaha Portland, Ore. Toronto Winnipes

Agencies Everywhere





FARM FENCE

Before buying, get our factory prices on best quality heavily galvanized, open hearth Bessemer steel wire fence; 26-inch hog fence, 14c a rod; 49-inch farm fence, 23 1-4c; 48-inch poultry fence, 27 3-4c. Write for catalog.

Tiger Fence Co., Box 35, Waukesha, Wis.



Kills Prairie Dors and Gophers of all Rinds. Endorsed by State Experimental Stations, 1400 tab-lets prepaid for \$1.25. Warranted. Raticide Tablets, 25 cents. Ask druggist or send direct. F. D. Chemical Co., Ft. Dodge, Is.

Better Cows, Better Pofits

A Story of Development In Two Nebraska Herds, Introducing a Useful Farm Demonstrator

Andreas herd.

W E HAVE been engaged in the dairy busiiness near Beat-rice about 35 years. Until a few years ago our herd con-sisted of 16 to 40 grade Shorthorn cows, which were bred to grade Short-horn bulls. The calves were handfed farm until they were

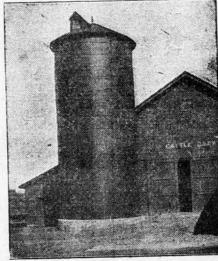
18 to 20 months old. After this the steers and surplus heifers Our cows receive all of this roughness and finished with cows that had proved to be unprofitable as milkers.

It was always our aim to get animals that were good, both as milk and beef producers. Although we obtained cows that were fair in both respects, we had to dispose of many that would put the feed given them on their back, in place of putting it in the milk bucket. Some of them would dry up too long before freshening or were unprofitable for some other reason, nor were the heifers used to replace these cows to be depended on to make good, so it was hard to keep up a herd of all good cows. For this reason we bought several high grade Holstein heifers a few years ago, which were to be had at a reasonable price. All of these did so well that we concluded to purchase a good, purebred bull to use on our grade Holstein and Shorthorn cows, and in this way breed up to a good milk strain mainly.

Last fall when our farm demonstrator O. H. Liebers made his first trip to Wisconsin after some high grade Holstein stock for this county, we also placed an order for a good, purebred Holstein cow, to use as a foundation for a purebred herd. The cow, "Lady Paul Johanna," which we received through Mr. Liebers, is certainly a fine one. She is of very dropped a fine heifer calf for us last win-

dairying, we think, are the milk scales and expect to work into the Holstein and the Babcock test. By these means we have found it possible to know just the results obtained by changing bulls. What each cow in the herd is doing and what each cow in the herd is doing and to weed out many cows that were close here 21 extra fine Holstein bulls and to the border line.

records of each individual cow, we have been weighing the night's and morning's milk of each cow just once each week, using this as an average of the week. We then have the milk of each cow tested once every month. In this way we can obtain a fair estimate of the amount of milk and butter produced by each cow each year without very much extra work. The average production of our herd last year was a little more than 8,000 pounds of milk and 339



Next to good cows, as dairy profit makers, comes the silo,

pounds of butter for each cow. The best cow produced 438 pounds of butter while the lowest produced only 235 pounds. impor-

Another tant factor in dairying is the feeding of the cows. We have found that there is no other feed better and kept on the Purebred Holstein bull calf belonging to the and cheaper than silage and alfalfa hay for milk production.

were sold as feeders or put in the feedlot they can clean up and added to this they get a small grain ration according to the amount of milk each cow gives.

Our experience in dairying shows that

by proper feeding, breeding and weeding we can easily raise the dairy standard of our herd which we are now trying to do. J. P. Andreas. Beatrice, Neb.

From Scrubs to Purebreds

I started in the dairy business three rears ago, with a herd of 18 grade cows. immediately began weeding out the poorer ones and have since bought and sold at least 50 head. I had always used a common, grade Shorthorn bull and sold the calves right after birth. I made no attempt to save the heifer calves because I was under the impression that it was cheaper to buy cows than to raise them. Since then I have found out that this is a very expensive and unsatisfactory way of doing business. It is usually the star boarders that are for sale, the good cows being too high-priced to buy.

Fortunately Gage county took up the farm demonstration movement and hired O. H. Liebers as demonstrator. I soon got acquainted with Mr. Liebers and, believing that we can all learn from the experience of others, I had him come out to my farm and advise me. He advised me to get rid of the scrub bull, get a good high breeding and shows excellent dairy dairy sire and save the heifer calves from type and quality. Her A. R. O. 7-day the best cows. I now have 17 cows test at 3 years old is 432.3 pounds of milk headed by "Prince," the 2,300-pound Holand 17.6 pounds of butter. She also stein bull that headed the Nebraska Extropped a fine heifer calf for us last winperiment station herd several years ago. Some of the main factors in profitable I am also keeping a record of my cows

To simplify the 72 cows have been shipped into Gage

county. About half of them are pure-breds. We have made a good start towards making Gage county the center of the best Holstein cattle in Nebraska. I think dairying is a good, paying occupation, but it must be treated as a business. During the last year I sold over \$5,000 worth of milk. My cows have paid the rent on the place, all the feed and expenses and cleared up a neat little sum besides.

Frank Putman. Beatrice, Neb.

The Way to Good Summer Butter

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor-Poor butter is invariably the result of improperly caring for milk and cream. Milk should be separated just as soon after milking as possible, and the cream cooled just as soon as separated. This cannot be done by setting in a cool place or even in an ice box as air is a slow conductor of heat and cold. The cream vessel should be set in cold water and the cream stirred for a few minutes or until it becomes the same temperature as the

house and in the bottom a cement vat about 3 by 4 feet square extending 24 inches below the cellar floor and 4 inches above. This vat is kept partially filled with water which is always and we have no trouble keeping cream in it sweet and pure even in very warm weather. If the cellar is used for storing vegetables, as it should not be, the cream should be tightly covered as soon as cooled. R. E. Bartlett. soon as cooled. Oak Grove Stock Farm, Olathe, Kan.

We have a cellar under our milk

"The prop of the hairy"-a well-filled



My Ten-Year-Old Boy Turns with Ease the

BEATRICE Cream Separator

Says Farmer Onswon

I've been up one side and down the other of this cream separator question for 20 years, and I'm for the Beatrice Cream Separator every time.

The Beatrice is the one high-grade sep-arator that is sold at a reasonable price.

We all have some respect for our pocketbooks. None of us farmers want to pay out \$100 to \$125 when we can get the same thing for \$65 to \$85.

Well, that's the cream separator situa-The Beatrice sells at \$85 for the largest size machine, 1000 lbs. capacity. Other high grade separators sell for \$110 and upwards for less capacity.

The Beatrice gives you-

Clean skimming, easy cleaning, easy running, convenience, long life, big capacity. He skims cold milk as well as warm milk.

Compare other machines with the Beatrice; you'll agree with me that you pay more for them than the Beatrice price, but you do not get as good a machine for your money.

Take my advice and investigate the Beatrice. Write to nearest office below for free catalog and name of local dealer near you.

BEATRICE CREAMERY CO. CHICAGO

Des Moines, Ia., Dubuque, Ia., Lincoln, Neb., Topeka, Kan., Denver, Col., Oklahoma City, Okla., St. Lonis, Mo.



Absolutely on Approval. Gears thoroughly protected.
Different from this picture,
which fillustrates our large capacity machines. Western orders filled from Western a points. Whether your dairy is large or small write for our handsome free catalog. Address:

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.



Art in Making Good Butter

To convert good cream into good butter under right conditions is easy. But to make good butter at all seasons and under all conditions is quite a different thing. The best of butter makers fail occasionally. To work without proper equipment is poor policy. A separator, a barrel churn and a cold place to keep

cream in summer are necessities.

As soon as cream leaves the separator ly as possible and kept in a stone or granite pail until the next skimming. Then it should be stirred in with the new sweet cream which has been thoroughly cooled. Cream should not be left standing in the same pail longer than 24 hours before churning if the best flavor is desired. Twenty-four hours before churning the cream should be warmed to a temperature the same as milk when separated, and kept warm until it begins to thicken. It should then be set aside to cool for the churning. A little warm, sweet buttermilk may be added 24 hours before churning. It is a mistake to keep cream at too low a temperature preceding or at the time of churning. A thermometer should be used.

The cream should be colored if necessary and the churning should be stopped when the butter is about the size of wheat kernels, the buttermilk drained off and a little cold water poured in and drained off. Then a pail of water should be added and the churn revolved about 8 times. The butter should then be left to drain about 20 minutes. A cup of salt to 8 pounds of butter is the usual rule. The butter should be worked by revolving the churn slowly. When it has formed balls a pound or so in size, it is ready for finishing. It is neatest packed in brick molds, wrapped in

customers. In handling cream and but-ter it should be remembered that clean-pounds; H. H. Williams, 1,023.4 pounds.

lifiess is an absolute necessity.

Mrs. R. A. Hammond.
R. 2, Humansville, Mo.

Calf Feeding By Wholesale

[Prize Letter.]

We have a building on the farm in which a space of about 16 by 40 feet is arranged for feeding calves. We feed 56 calves in this space at one time. Our feeder is arranged with an alleyway, 4 feet wide and about 40 feet long. Along either side, and in the alley, is a bench about 18 inches high. The top of the bench is a 1-inch board 12 inches wide with holes of a size sufficient to receive an ordinary milk crock. A crock is placed in every hole and enough milk for a calf is poured in every crock. Out-side the 4-foot alley and on either side of it is a space about 6 feet wide. The calves are put in these spaces. Opposite every crock is an opening in which a calf's head can be fastened by means of the same kind of stanchion as is used generally in cow barns, except that the stanchion is a small one. The entire space required for one calf is only 16 or 18 inches. The calf finds his head fast and his nose over a crock of warm milk, so there is nothing to do but drink. As the calves finish drinking the attendant walks down the alley, releases them, washes the crocks and carries the wash water and remaining milk to the pigs. N. L. Bowman. Garnett, Kan.

These Cows Pay the Bills

[Prize Letter.]

nave had or late to make the average farmer appreciate side lines such as dairying. On our farm dairying has come to be the main occupation and the rest of it is the side line. We began in time to get a start in good dairy cows before the prices went so high so that now we can sell instead of buy and keep only the best cowe. We keep Jersey only the best cows. We keep Jerseys because we want cream and we always find a ready market for it in the nearby town. We deliver most of it to customers by the pint or quart all through the cool weather and it always brings a

good price. It is also an excuse for going to town and mixing with folks in a business way which gives us a broader out-look on life.

We find the purebred cows pay much better than grades, not that grades are not good milkers for many of them are about as good at furnishing cream as the registered animals, but it is when you come to selling the calves that your registered cow counts. Her calf As soon as cream leaves the separator bring \$50 to \$75 at an age when the it should be stirred and cooled as quickly as possible and kept in a stone or \$20 at best and the calf money helps considerably.

By milking seven cows and raising alfalfa and other feedstuffs we have been able to pull along without asking the merchant for credit in spite of the wheat and corn crop failures, and on the whole we think it pays better even in the good years than grain farming because it is an all the year round income instead of getting a lump sum about August, with interest to pay on what you have already eaten.

Mrs. W. A. H.

A Farmers' Creamery Reports

Farm folks with cream to sell out Farm folks with cream to sell out around Syracuse, Kan., are not worrying much about the creamery trust. The Farmers' Co-operative Creamery association is seeing to it that the short grass dairymen of that community get their just dues, which includes a fair price for cream. Although the organization is doing business in very unpretentious quarters it is said that it brings more real money into Hamilton county homes than any other one enterprise homes than any other one enterprise with the possible exception of the Santa Fe railroad, which has division headquarters at Syracuse.

Records kept from November 19, 1912 packed in brick molds, wrapped in to December 20, 1913, show that the asparchment paper and placed in cartons. sociation bought 40,453.2 pounds of butff for any reason the butter is not in terfat from 162 patrons. John Web"ship shape," it should be set aside for the second working. the second working.

If the home market is not right, a good delivered more than 1,000 pounds during delivered more than 1,000 pounds during this period were: O. E. Blake, 1,354.7 way to market butter in pound packages this period were: O. E. Blake, 1,354.7 pounds; is to secure a refrigerator box and ship pounds; Z. A. Gould, 1,198.1 pounds; is to secure a refrigerator box and ship P. S. Martin, 1,258.4 pounds; Wm. Tiefel, 1,258.2 active friend who will find good

Air Cure for Milk Fever

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—The quickest and surest way to cure milk fever is to take a bicycle pump and pump the udder full of air, then tie the teat with soft ribbon so the air can't get out. Never use thread or string. Don't push the pump valve inside the teat, hold it so it will just fit the hole in the teat. Two persons will be needed one to hold the sons will be needed, one to hold pump and one to work it. Don't pump too full, for one of the milk tubes inside the udder might burst. If the cow doesn't get well, pump again. As soon as the udder is full of air the cow will go to sleep. To loosen the stomach give 1 ounce of valerian powder cooked in a little water. Give this dose about Onel N. Haugan. Monticello, Minn.

Care and Feed for Summer Calves

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor-It takes good care and regular feeding to get summer calves in the right kind of condition for winter. I feed my calves until a week old on whole milk, giving them 4 quarts night and morning. After that I begin mixing in some separated milk and at 3 weeks old they are getting half skimmilk. I gradually diminish the quantity of whole milk until they are on skimmilk entirely. As soon as they will eat it, I feed them a mixture of corn chop and bran until 4 months old. They are also turned out on grass as soon as they will graze. Oberlin, Kan. Frank Hoffman.

[Prize Letter.]

It takes just such dry years as we have had of late to make the average is the way nature intended it.—Ed.]

[Mr. Hoffman would find his calves would do better, by giving them three feeds of milk a day for the first week or two. That is the way nature intended it.—Ed.]

Mr. Capper Doing a Great Work

From reading the Farmers Mail and Breeze I have become thoroughly con-vinced that Mr. Capper is undoubtedly a good, true type of man. He is doing a great work, greater perhaps than he realizes he is doing. I want him to keep going. His readers appreciate his work and will help him, I'm sure.

Hubert C. Williamson.

150 000

Poplar Bluff, Mo

What a DE LAVAL

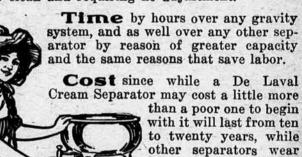
CREAM SEPARATOR SAVES

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Quantity of cream that no other separator will recover completely, particularly under the harder conditions of every day use.

Quality of cream as evidenced by De Laval butter always scoring highest in every important contest.

Labor in every way over any gravity system, and also over any other separator, by turning easier, being simpler, easier to clean and requiring no adjustment.



out and require to be replaced in from one to five years. Profit in more and better cream, with less labor and effort, every time milk is put through the machine,

twice a day, or 730 times a year for every year the separator lasts. Satisfaction which is no small con-

sideration, and can only come from knowing you have the best separator, with which you are sure you are at all times accomplishing the best possible results.

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50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over.

Stannard's Processed Crude Oil Kills Lice and Cures Mange.

One application of my Processed Crude Oil will do more to rid your stock of lice and cure them of mange than three applications of any other preparation on the market, for the reason that it kills the nits as well as the lice, and remains on your stock for so long that it thoroughly cures them of mange. Put up only in 22 gallon barrels, and sold for \$5.00 per barrel. Why pay \$1.00 per gallon for a dip when you can get the best for less than 10e per gallon? My PURE CRUDE OIL is an excellent lubricant for all kinds of farm machinery and for painting farm tools to keep rust off. \$4.00 per barrel of fifty-two gallons. See my advertisement of refined oils at wholesale prices in next week's issue. Send C. A. Stannard, Box M, Emporia, Kan cash with order. Address

What One Basket Supper Did terial as every other portion. If sedi-We Will Send Grains of

How a Nebraska School Improved Its Playground

BY A. G. KITTELL, Associate Editor

ball ground, a croquet court, a trapeze,

Just one basket supper with the help of an efficient teacher and live school board was responsible for this transformation. When this entertainment was decided upon the children thoroughly advertised the event by making posters after school hours and putting them up all over the district. The paper in the

the improvements on the exterior, the Johnson make up the board.

Lounty, Nebraska, is an example of what a little hustling and school pride can do. The picture tells a portion of the story without further comment. Not long ago this was a typical country school set down in a large, bare yard, just like hundreds of other Nebraska schools.

A machine that works perfectly is not all that is required for success. When it is remembered that only the fruit or other portion of the tree touched by the spray is protected, it will be evident that absolute thoroughness is necessary. Telling how to apply spray, Mr. Lewis said:

"To leave a maximum amount of spray material on the part sprayed, the nozzle used must give a fine mist and lowed to take part in preparing for the program. To prove that the children could do these things without detriment. An examination of the leaves and for the leaves and the leaves are leaves are leaves and the leaves are leaves are leaves are leaves and the leaves are leaves are leaves are leaves and the leaves are leaves are leaves are leaves and the leaves are leaves ar Now this school boasts a well made all regular school work before being al-

> them successful. It takes determination to succeed with them and a good stock of pluck to get over the difficulties and discouragements one must always meet in enterprises of this kind."

Lane school is fortunate in having a live board and an able teacher. Mrs. live board and an able teacher. Mrs. forced well into the callyx cup. Pressure the school house was packed. The proceeds bought the equipment already mentioned.

After putting in and paying for all the improvements on the exterior, the Johnson make up the board.

Lane school is fortunate in having a live board and an able teacher. Mrs. forced well into the callyx cup. Pressure of 200 pounds is sufficient."

Frost Can Be Prevented

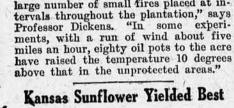
Injury to the orchard from late frost

ball ground, a croquet court, a trapeze, double swings, punching bag, football, and the best flag and pole of any rural school in that part of the state. The school in that part of the state. The school in that part of the state. The school work, the teacher gave and fruit after the water has had time to evaporate to their school work, the teacher gave and fruit after the water has had time to evaporate the school work. The school work is tertainment and the average grade in the best way of telling if the work is wool." A neatly built and painted coal work wool work after the children its best spraying distance from the first that the children its best spray should not go into ventures of this continuous coating, and should not show kind." says Mrs. Lillian Hersh the teacher, "for they mean hours and hours of labor outside of school, to make hours of labor outside of school, to make application is intended to fill the calyx the collection of spray material on the lower edge of the leaf. The petal-fall application is intended to fill the calyx cups full of poison, and must be directed down from above and in from the sides to accomplish this purpose. A strong pressure and coarser mist of spray is desirable, as by its use the work can

A machine that works perfectly is not

usually may be avoided. Only one year in the last ten have conditions been such that protection was doubtful, according to Albert Dickens, professor of horti-culture at the Kansas Agricultural college. That year a temperature of 24 degrees was accompanied by sleet and rain just at the time the apples were in full bloom.

"Recent work in attempts at fros prevention tends to show that the best measure of protection is furnished by a large number of small fires placed at intervals throughout the plantation," says Professor Dickens. "In some experiments, with a run of wind about five



Kansas Sunflower Yielded Best

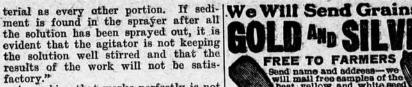
Kansas Sunflower, a variety of yellow corn, carried off first honors in a seven-year corn test at the Kansas Agricultural college. It gave an average yield of 58 bushels an aere every year. In the seven years' work, 226 varieties and strains of corn were tried out. The results of this work, published this week in a college bulletin, "Corn," written by A. M. TenEyck, formerly of the Agricultural college, show Kansas farmers what varieties may be depended upon to give the best yields in this state.

Though the variety, Kansas Sunflower, is placed first in the list of the best ten varieties, it is only slightly superior to other good-producing types, inasmuch as the best varieties vary in productiveness. No one variety of corn is best under all conditions, the test shows.

Be Particular About Sires

I read the article by Dr. McCampbell in the issue of March 7 on "Better Horses for Kansas." There is nothing more important in Kansas today than for the farmers to take a stand against

sults. There is nothing new about this tion of water sprayed on the plant con- proportion of air and moisture in the



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SEED CORN

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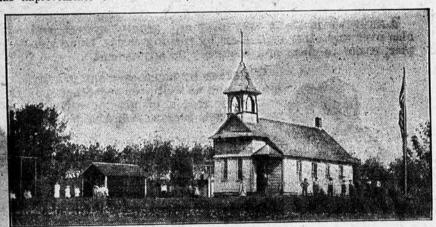
Beid and Hiswaths Yellow Dent. Shelled and graded. Test 98%. \$1.65 per bushel. J. F. Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

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"Lane" Scool in Lancaster county, Nebraska showing the flag pole and part of playground equipment bought from the proceeds of a basket supper-

Mix Spray Material Carefully

Spray material that is carelessly mixed may do great injury to the orsolutions, has almost as much to do with its effectiveness as has the formula used. D. E. Lewis, assistant in horticulture at the Kansas Agricultural college, has done a great deal of experimenting with orchard sprays, and in the following article he describes the method he has found to be best in mixing bor-

"Bordeaux is a chemical combination of bluestone or copper sulphate and milk of lime. It is the most effective fungicide known, but must not be used during moist weather, since at such a time it causes serious russeting of the fruit. Much difference exists in the manner of making this material and the formula used; but contrary to the common idea the manner of mixing has al-

Spray the Irees Well

More and danger of mixing has almost as much to do with the effectiveness, and danger of burning, as the formula.

"Bordeaux containing three pounds of
copper sulphate and four pounds of
stone lime to fifty gallons of water, is
as strong as should be used in this state
on apples. It should be made as follows: Dissolve the copper sulphate and
add it to twenty-five gallons of water.
Slake the lime slowly, stirring constantly and adding water only as is necessary
to prevent burning. Place the milk of
lime thus obtained in enough water to
make twenty-five gallons. Allow these
two dilute solutions to mix in equal
quantities. This part of the operation is
of great importance. If overhead tanks
of protection.

"To prevent this undesirable condidar used, the openings through which the
dilute solutions run into the spray tank
must be of the same size, for best results. There is nothing new about this
more important in Kansas today than
for the farmers to take a stand against
serub sirel struct to take a stand against
for the farmers to take a stand against
for the farmers to take a stand against
serub sirel sirely sirely bridged. France and
belgium they have built up a worldwide market for their adrer breeds
Wansas, perhaps, cannot build up a
world-wide market but they can so imfor the farmers to take a stand against
serub sirely sirely brighted have no
place in the work of spraying fruit
trees. Spray solutions that are carelessity mixed or applied may do great injury
of purchered horses. The farmers of
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for their farmers to take a stand against
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trees. Spray solutions that are careless"No matter what material is being
of purchered horses. The farmers of
the trees, or they may do great injury
of purchered horses. The farmers dor the kansas, perhaps, cannot be used in this stant in horticulture at the Kansas
Agricultural college. "If a great amount
in some cases may cause a loss instead
of protection

it is here that so many fail, it is always

worth repeating.
"Under no conditions should the lime and copper sulphate, either in solid form chard. The manner of making bordeaux or dissolved in water, be placed in the mixture, one of the most common spray tank before diluting, and the required solutions, has almost as much to do with deaux, while not always showing free copper sulphate by the ordinary tests, will cause serious burning should the spray application be followed by unfavorable weather.

"After this material is made, the poison used should be mixed thoroughly with a small quantity of water and added to the tank of bordeaux. "Poison must always be added to bor-

deaux in order to prevent insect injury. Lead arsenate used at the rate of two pounds to each fifty gallons of bordeaux is effective, safe, and will not wash off the fruit and foliage easily."

Spray the Trees Well

method of mixing bordeaux, but since tains the same amount of protective ma- soil.

There are a number of reasons why cherries deserve to be planted more extensively. They are sure croppers, stand drouths well, are comparatively free from the attacks of insects and fungous diseases, ripen at a time of year when fresh fruit is scarce, and are profitable and attractive trees to have around the

common fruits. Possibly this may be accounted for in part on account of the scarcity of the fruit. But a glance at the economic treatises on insects and fungous diseases will show that there are not as many parasites which attack the cherry as most of the other tree fruits.

The cherry ripens its fruit at a sea-son of the year when fresh fruit is scarce, thus making it appreciated more. Moisture being present, as a rule, at that season, the fruit is more likely to reach its normal size than fruit ripen-

ing later.

Many cherry trees, 8 to 12 years old, have been observed which bore from 10 to 20 gallons of fruit a tree that had received practically no care since they were set out. This fruit met with a ready market locally at 40 cents a gallon. This means a single tree producing a revenue of \$4 to \$8 in one season.

Two years ago the Horticultural department sent out more than a thou-

partment sent out more than a thousand letters of inquiry to fruit growers in this state, in order to learn what varieties were most successful. The following list represents the five most popular varieties, named in order of their popularity, together with a few descriptive remarks:

home; season early. English Morello: Another of the sour

ductive; fruit large; skin dark red; quality good; used for home and local market; season a week or 10 days later than Early Richmond.

ately early.

Sweet Potatoes Are Profitable

Sweet potatoes are a profitable crop, and are not hard to grow, says the Kan-sas Industrialist. The hotbed is made much as the ordinary hotbed used for growing the garden plants, except that the soil used is either very fine sand Small-sized seed potatoes are arranged reliable nursery, and then covered with 4 to 6 inches of

Cherries, Why Not More of Them?

BY D. C. MOORING,
Oklahoma Agricultural College.

There are a number of reasons why

There are a number of reasons why a season and cultivated several times with a five-toothed cultivator. This tears down all the ridge except a small space about 1 foot wide, on which the plants are growing. The ridge is again thrown up around the plants with the

Sweet potatoes should be dug just be-fore frost. A sled with a knife on one During the last three or four years the cherry trees, which the writer has had occasion to observe, have borne regular crops. This cannot be said of the other fruit trees growing under the same conditions. There is a greater inducement to care for the trees when they are yielding something each year. A rotten or wormy cherry is much less common than a bad peach, apple, pear, or in fact, almost any of the more common fruits. Possibly this may be

It is very important that sweet potatoes be given careful handling. They should be dug with implements that will not cut or bruise the roots. They should be dug at a time when the ground is dry enough so that it will not adhere to the roots. It is good for the potatoes to lie exposed to the sun and wind for an hour or two before being gathered up.

In grading, it is necessary to remove all cut, broken or badly bruised potatoes, as well as those that are of irregular shape, extremely large, or very small. There is a good market for sweet pota-toes any time from September to April, but the best prices are paid from about Christmas time until March 1. To keep the potatoes well in storage, so as to command the high price, they must be well ripened, free from disease, carefully handled and stored in a dry, well-ven-tilated place where a uniform temperature will be maintained.

Catalpas As Farm Trees

BY Z. PEFFLEY, R. 4, Eldorado, Kan.

Where timber is scarce or all used up Early Richmond: One of our sour it will certainly pay to plant catalpa cherries. Tree vigorous; productive; trees. They are valuable not only for fruit medium size; good for market and posts but for many other purposes. We planted a few small sprouts 18 years English Morello: Another of the sour cherries. Tree not very large, but vigorous and productive; fruit large; skin dayk red; quality medium; good for market and home; season late.

Large Montmorency: A sour cherry.

Large Montmorency: A sour cherry.

Tree not very vigorous but healthy; protest and sour cherry.

Large montmorency: A sour cherry. ago. At 12 years old we cut part of them and got from three to five posts telephone poles or from eight to 10 posts to the tree for common fence.

than Early Richmond.

Dye House: A mixture of Morello and Duke. Tree moderately vigorous; productive; fruit large; skin red; quality good; good for home use; season very early.

May Duke: Semi-sweet. Tree characters variable in different sections. Productive when healthy; fruit large; skin red, becoming very dark when fully ripe; quality-very good; season moderately early.

The second cutting grows much faster than the first. Cut the trees close to the ground and after the first year leave only three or four sprouts to each stump. We plant them in short lands and waste places, any place where there is room. Catalpas grow almost anywhere. We have some on dry gravelly land that will make three posts to the tree in 12 years. Others were planted right down to the water's edge and these will make five to eight posts in the same length of time.

We have a natural catalpa forest that seeded itself in what was first a grove of large elms and another part a thicket of buck brush. We cut out all the elms and kept the stumps trimmed and you ought to see those catalpas grow. Besides the posts furnished by catalpas there is a lot of fire wood left and it is the easiest timber to handle and work the soil used is either very fine sand or very fine sandy loam. About 2 inches of sand is put on the manure in the hotbed, and when the right temperature is reached the bed is planted. Living a reached the bed is planted.

and then covered with 4 to 6 inches of sandy soil. The hotbed should be prepared along in March, so the plants will be large enough to set out about the middle of May.

Care should be taken in removing the slips. After watering the bed well, hold the mother potato in place, run the st the rete of \$1,000 for the first of the firs slips. After watering the bed well, hold sum of \$25,000 for ocunty extension work, the mother potato in place, run the at the rate of \$1,000 for the first 25 thumb and forefinger down to the surface of the potato, and pull off the plant. If this is carefully done, the mother potato will continue to produce very short time. South Dakota likewise has started the same work in substantial or early spring, then ridged up with a lister just before planting. The plants defined plan of county work.

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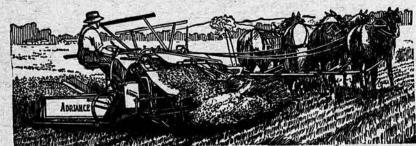
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tions, the Adriance Binder has proven the most dependable—has given the least trouble—required the fewest repairs, in fact has been the most satisfactory and economical

machine in the field. To be superior therefore to all other To be superior therefore to all other Binders, it has been necessary to build the Adriance more carefully, of finer materials, in more perfect proportion and with more rigid inspection. Every part of the Adriance is made better and stronger than ordinary use demands. It has none of the weaknesses common to other Binders. It is now simple—no complicated parts. is very simple—no complicated parts.

St. Anthony, Ia.

Moline Plow Co., Moline, Ill.

Gentlemen: I purchased one of your 8-foot Adriance Binders this year from your dealer, Jacob Mayer, and have used it to cut my wheat and 70 acres of oats and I find it is the easiest handled machine I have ever run, as well as lightest running, there being a marked difference in draft. I have used three other makes of binders. I also find that this machine handles short grain better than any of them. I used it in extra heavy oats and it handled them fine.

fine.
I can recommend it to any one wanting a Binder as "The" Machine to buy.
(Signed) F. Hammond.

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The Adriance is the one Binder that loses very little time for repairs. The weak points in other binders have been made strong ones in the Adriance. Should repairs be necessary at any time, they can be quickly procured, as large stocks of parts are carried in all parts of the country.

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A Queer Sort of Land Owner

These Tenants, Also, Are Somewhat Unusual Human Beings

BY W. E. BLACKBURN

garden, and, now and then a few fruit trees are furnished, the tenant to set and care for them and to have one half the crop if he stays long enough to see them fruit.

Difficult to Change.

But he holds to the annual lease. Partly for his own protection, in case the tenant should prove unsatisfactory; partly in hopes that a better man, with better tools and stock, may happen along. The tenant agrees because he can't do otherwise. Because he hopes to get a better farm next year and if luck is with him, he may skin enough out of the place under favorable crop conditions to make a first payment on a farm of his own a farm of his own.

Under ordinary conditions a good tenant on a well stocked farm should clear enough in four or five years to make a substantial payment on a farm of his own. And the good tenant, with a lease of such term, feels a proprietary interest in betterments, in fertility and in proper rotation of crops. He will be there long enough to get the good of it.

A few land owners are figuring that a long time lease to the right man is the best way to build up land if the farm is stocked. And where the right man has been found in several instances in southern Kansas such leases have been executed.

One land owner has several farms lease. leased for five years. He is getting on in years and wishes to be relieved of the detail of close management and at the same time have " properties constant-

same time have be properties constantly growing better.

He takes advantage of the prime mover of mankind, self interest, and fixes a farm so that a good tenant can make a living any year and a lot of money in good years. And if he loses money for the owner, at the same time he loses an equal amount of his own funds. funds.

the tenant enough money to buy all the sanitary condition it is doubtful if the stock the farm will carry, other than practice will prove profitable.

the tenant gets cash for his half. A garden plot, milk cow and a bunch of chickens are on every farm. If any crop is used for feed for the poultry or which attacks the whole head. If head cow, the owner gets pay for his half, smut is present in a field, it is of great The garden plot is free. Fruit from the bearing orchards is divided equally.

The leasing of farm lands is undergoing the same changes which work for a betterment of farm conditions generally in the West. Where formerly many a land owner, especially if nonresident, wanted his lands under close disposal, yearly leases, and free from possible deterioration, by eliminating all improvements, there has come into his selfish mentality a suggestion that in grasping little he lost much.

Then, there was nothing to depreciate but the bare land. And the crop should be wheat or corn that the land owner might look after it in few visits. One Hogs and cattle are raised or bought,

be wheat or corn that the land owner might look after it in few visits. One in the fall or spring to see that it was put in; another at harvest time to check up and demand his third or half.

Now he is willing to put improvements on the land that a tenant may have shelter for his family and work stock. Farm tools are not yet classed as work stock. He is willing that oats, corn or kafir may be planted that the overworked wheat fields may have a change demanded by the steady decrease in yield and quality. He is even willing that a tenant may have a cow and a garden, and, now and then a few fruit

direct from windrows and swung into mows or ricks by carriers. A manure spreader is required on every farm Silage with alfalfa hay, is used for ses, cattle and hogs. The lath plastered silo, holding from 130 to 150 tons is used, costing \$400 complete with cement chute and roof. Orange cane, kafir and corn are grown for silage in the order named. Sixty dollar land, with the aid of the silo and the sorghums, will carry as many cattle to full development as the two hundred dollar land of Illinois.

Because of the satisfactory nature of direct from windrows and swung into

two hundred dollar land of linnois.

Because of the satisfactory nature of the lease, the tenants take pride in the farm as well as the stock and improve the buildings and grounds without suggestion. At the end of the leases, sometimes they are doing so well they prefer to renew, rather than use their earnings to make a first payment on a farm of their own. their own.

Great care should be exercised in choosing tenants and land owners for a five or a ten-year lease. Once the choice is made, there must be confidence and absolute fair dealing on both sides. The tenant is not profitable to a landlord unles he is prospering, and the active co-operation of the owner in such man-ner as to train the tenant to the responsibilities of ownership and win and hold his confidence, works out a money maker for all concerned, during the life of the

Feeding Green Alfalfa

Will pigs and shotes that are kept in a dry lot and fed green alfalfa make as good gains as they would if they had access to alfalfa pasture? Will this method of cutting the alfalfa or cutting it before the buds for the next crop start injure or kill it? How many times a day should fresh feed be given the pigs? I should like to hear from any one who has had experience along this line.

Jackson county, Missouri.

My experience has been that hogs fed

My experience has been that hogs fed green alfalfa in the dry lot do not make such satisfactory gains as when they Good improvements, including a substantial barn, tool shed, wind mills, was stantial barn, tool shed, wind mills, water tanks and a silo are put on the property. The quarter is fenced and cross
fenced, hog tight, the owner furnishing
the fencing and posts, and half the labor.
A silage cutter and engine is bought
jointly. If the tenant has brood sows
and other stock, the owner buys half
of them. If not, then the owner lends
the tenant enough money to buy all the
seems to be that they do not eat enough
growth, and on this account more growth, and on this account more proten should be supplied with the grain
fed. Some feeders have obtained more
favorable results from cutting the alfalfa
ering the labor involved in cutting and
feeding, and in keeping the yards in a
sanitary condition it is doubtful if the

stock the farm will carry, other than work teams, at 6 per cent. An agreed acreage of alfalfa is put in, the owner furnishing the seed and the tenant doing the work. Seed is also furnished for other crops by the owner and half the cost of threshing is paid by him.

They split even. Each pays his own personal tax. Cattle and hogs are marketed and the money divided. Same way with other crops. If the owner can use the surplus of one farm on another, the tenant gets cash for his half. A

injure sorghums: grain smut, which at-

POPER Heidsie

The Drill as a Seed Saver

BY HENRY HATCH.

Although I have owned a grain drill only eight years, I believe that the seed it has saved during this time has paid the first cost of the machine. Mine is a disk drill, equipped with both chain or wheel coverers. The chains have been used only a few times, as the wheels are very much better under all ordinary conditions. If buying again I should get a wider machine, as mine is only eight disks wide, the disks spaced 8 inches apart. A machine of twelve disks, spaced seven inches apart, would be my choice now. The machine I have is a little too heavy for two horses, but not a load for four. It would be about right. for three, but three cannot be used to good advantage with a center tongue; it is, at least, a nuisance to use three with the tongue in the center. A twelve disk machine, spaced as suggested, would make a nice load for four horses, and would cover a good lot of ground in a

The grain drill is a seed saver, no matter what kind of seed is sown by it. With the seedbed in ordinary, good conwith the seedbed in ordinary, good condition, one can take 20 per cent less seed of wheat or oats and get as good a stand as by sowing a full amount broadcast. Two bushels of oats has always given me a full stand with the drill, but before the day of the Irill 2½ to three bushels were sown broadcast, and even then the stand was sometimes none too then the stand was sometimes none toogood. I have sown nearly all seed in the good. I have sown hearly all seed in the grain box of my drill, even clover and alfalfa. Where it is possible to shut the feed enough to do this I would rather sow clover or alfalfa through the regular drill tubes than to scatter it ahead of drill tubes than to scatter it ahead of the disks, as the combination grass seed-er does. By cleaning the seed-box and feed mechanism perfectly and shutting the feed entirely, I found it possible to sow 15 pounds of clover or alfalfa seed to the acre, or, rather, drill that much in the regular way that small grain is drilled. Particularly in the fall, or when the spring season is rather dry, it is an drilled. Farticularly in the fall, or when the spring season is rather dry, it is an advantage to drill clover and alfalfa seed rather than to sow it broadcast. The seed is not covered very deep with the drill, the lever being set in the first all or second notch, while the fourth and fifth traches are ordinarily used for wheat or oats. If clover is sown in the oat field in spring. I-first drill the oats, then or oats. If clover is sown in the oat support the young tree so that its field in spring, I-first drill the oats, then growth will be erect, not leaning in the cross drill the clover seed. This means are extra drilling, but if the weather is rather dry the clover is much more sure against supporting stake or guard. of making a stand, as it roots deeper and comes more evenly, and if wet it comes just as well as if broadcasted ahead of the oat drilling operation.

The grain drill, in comparison with any

kind of broadcast seeding, shines in two ways-in covering the seed a uniform depth and a depth to suit the operator, and in making less seed produce as good a stand as more because of the uniform a stand as more because of the uniform covering. Regardless of wind, the grain drill sows evenly. It is impossible to sow evenly by hand or with any broadcast seeder if the wind blows very hard. The low-down box type seeder is some better in wind than the endgate seeder or the hand method, but the box seeder often has to be stopped because of the high winds. As a high wind in the spring is usually followed immediately by rain, a man is usually all the more anxious to seed on those days in order to get his early seeding done before a storm causes a delay. With the drill one can keep right on, and as far as he goes he finishes as he seeds and caves goes he finishes, as he seeds and covers at the same time. Anyone who has had 10 or 15 acres sown and not covered when a storm strikes knows what an advantage it is to be able to finish at the one operation.

Covering broadcasted seed with any kind-of a dirt mover, be it harrow, disk harrow, cultivator or plow, means covering to an uncertain depth. Some seed is buried deep, some scarcely covered at all; the deep seed comes up late and is behind the other in plant growth ifweather and moisture is favorable, but if the soil is dry the shallow covering does not sprout at all and that covered deep is all that comes up until rain does fall. The depth of seeding is governed by a lever on the drill, by chance when done with a harrow, cultivator, disk harrow or plow; because of this accuracy of seeding and covering, the drill makes, less seed produce the same stand.

The possibility of doubling the acre One teaspoonful of the poison is yield of corn has been demonstrated in ficient for each runway or lateral.

many and remote sections of the United States. A persistent loyal adherence of all corn-improvement workers to the motto "Fewer acres and more corn to the acre" is certain to gradually raise the average yield of county, state, and nation.

When Planting Shade Trees

BY W. W. ROBBINS. Colorado Agricultural College.

It is better to use stock that has been grown under climatic conditions similar to those where the tree is to be planted.

Trees 2 inches in diameter are large

The root system should be compact and trunk straight.

Watch for shipment. Do not allow rees to dry out on the depot platform. Plant the trees as soon as possible

after they come from the nursery. However, if not ready to plant, the trees must be properly cared for. Unpack the stock, dig a trench in a shady place and heel the trees in until ready to plant. In any event do not expose roots to air any longer than absolutely neces-

Trim the lower branches to a height of 6 or 7 feet from the ground. Remove about one-half of the previous year's growth in order to maintain the balance between root and stem systems. Trim off all torn or broken roots be-

fore planting.

Plant with as large a root system as possible in a hole larger than the root

system. Do not put fresh manure in the hole; will burn the roots.

Set trees an inch or two deeper than they stood in the nursery.

Arrange the roots to spread naturally. See to it that the soil is firm about the roots.

Do not leave a depression about the stem in which water will stand; standing water at the base of young trees causes sun-scald.

Water young trees freely. Two good soakings a week are better than a small amount of water each day. Cultivate about the trees. Do not

Cultivate about the trees. allow sod or weeds to grow about young

Place a guard about the tree. Support the young tree so that its growth will be erect, not leaning in the

Try This For Pocket Gophers

BY W. L. BURNETT, Colorado Agricultural College.

The loss caused by pocket gophers throughout the United States has been estimated by the Department of Agriculture to reach the enormous sum of 12 million dollars annually.

Pocket gophers take to traps or poison much more readily than either prairie dogs or ground squirrels, but on account of living in subterranean tunnels, it is difficult to set the trap or place the poison in the proper place. Traps must be set in the main runways or well down in the short lateral that is thrown

Poison must be placed in the main, tunnel, otherwise it will be covered up by the dirt and pushed out by the gophers. Poison may be placed in the main runway by opening up the laterals until it is reached, or by using a steel-pointed prod from the surface. The latpointed prod from the surface. The latter is the best method, but impossible in some sections of the state.

In soil that is dry and hard the go-phers are apt to burrow too deeply for the prod to reach, and in that case the only thing to do is to work through the laterals.

The following formula will be found very effective for poisoning these pests: Whois corn, chopped parsnips, or sugar beets, 8 quarts. Strychnine (sulphate powdered) 1/2 ounce. Salt, 1/4 pint. Starch, 1/4 pint. Water, 1/2 pints.

Dissolve the strychnine in the water, add the starch and salt, beat thoroughly with a Dover egg-beater until all are thoroughly mixed. Put over a fire and heat until starch begins to thicken, stirring constantly; pour the poisoned solution over the grain or vegetables, then spread and dry.
One teaspoonful of the poison is suf-

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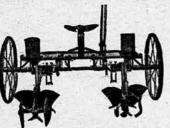
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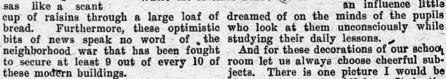
A "Boss" in School Elections

Don't Let School Meeting Slip By This Year

Where the Machine Didn't Work.

BY MRS. J. D. CORBETT

IN THIS day of problems that of the rural school house stands out in bold relief. The papers now and then contain a cheering account of some district that has just completed a modern school building, but these new buildings are scattered through Kan-



Have you ever noticed how suddenly improvements of school property stop meeting at a low ebb by never mentioning it except among themselves; then when the day for the annual election arrives they suddenly remember it is "school meeting" day and hastily rush off to it, leaving "mother and the girls" and anyone else on the farm who might vote for improvements to keep the work going at home. They meet, often only the three members of the board being present, re-elect the one member, vote the minimum wage for the teacher, give the coal hauling to the lowest bidder, and go home well pleased with what they have not done. And the mothers know that, as usual, their children will go to school in a building devoid of every com-fort and necessity that is not impera-tively demanded by law.

School Houses Built by Law?

worst school building in the county. If work, regardless of inadequate buildings the law can compel the use of sanitary and all the petty annoyances that fall fountains and individual drinking cups, to the teacher's lot. Day after day they why can we not have a law that will guide their pupils along the steep and

dull, uninviting rooms to attractive inspiring places of study merely by selecting light and restful colors for the walls and decorating them with copies of beautiful paintings, which can be bought for a trifle. Such pictures, preferably landscapes, have an influence little

And for these decorations of our school room let us always choose cheerful subjects. There is one picture I would be glad to consign to oblivion. It is the picture of "A Stag at Bay." The artist when the dominant taxpayer acquires enough land to control the votes of the renters in his district? The "machine" the eager murder personified in the atti-works just as perfectly in a school electric description of the dogs have cost me hours of anguish from the time I first saw it on have succeeded in forgetting, but the tion as it does in a presidential election, anguish from the time I first saw it on some parlor wall to the later days when The men in the district who have the most money and the least public spirit it was copied by my artistic schoolmates manage to keep interest in the annual and presented to me in frames and or and presented to me in frames and presented to me in frames and or and presented to me in frames and presented to me calendars. Never would I allow that picture on the walls of a school room.

I am very much in favor of consolidated schools where consolidation is possible. It affords a safe and comfortable way for the smaller children to go to school, and also solves the high school problem for the rural pupils.

High Schools in the Country.

When the rural high school pupil is ready for college he is just as well equipped for it as the graduate from the city school, with fewer foolish fads and more muscle to his credit. If he shows his country breeding-well, new mown hay is a popular odor at present and fully as agreeable as that of an overgrown pipe operated by a narrow chested city lad.

In closing I wish to express something County Superintendent Eby of Shaw- of the profound respect and admiration I nee county, in an address before Oak have for the brave army of rural teach-Grange last July said the second wealthiers who with dauntless courage and optiof the profound respect and admiration I est district in Shawnee county has the mism go fearlessly forward with their



a furnace, and other modern equipment, this school house has a bell

compel a district to build a modern uneven path that leads to knowledge it was ignored in a way that would indi- Babe in the manger. cate the entire legislative body was com-

schools, and it is our highest duty to see that they are well equipped for this work. Where new buildings are not

school house when it is needed and the With what loving thought and labor did district is able to build it? State Supereach one of them make a "Merry Christ-intendent Ross brought a measure of mas" for their pupils, telling them again this kind before the last legislature, but the sweet and wonderful story of the

Let us each send our children's teacher posed of past grand masters of the order a note of thanks that will brighten the of school boards. In a very forcible ad- day for her, at least once a month, and dress before the State Teachers' associa- say nice things about her to other people tion last fall he explained the proposed between times. She will hear them by law, and it is to be hoped the next legisand by and will feel happier about them lature will give it the consideration it than if they had been said to her. She merits. The hope of our state is in our rural get and kind words cost nothing, so do be generous with them.

Well-decomposed manure is the surest needed old ones can be transformed from fertilizer for producing a large corn crop.

Chicago

Why Not a Patch of Rhubarb?

BY JOHN W. BOLTE.

How few rhubarb plant one sees growing and how nice that old-fashioned spring tonic is! Considering the fact that it costs practically nothing to plant it and the plants come up year after year, there is no reason why we should not, all of us, have all of the picplant pie that we can eat every spring. Half a dozen hills will supply an average family.

Harvest time for rhubarb is the spring and early summer, but we frequently get a second crop in the fall. Sandy loam is best for this plant, but

it will grow well in any rich, warm, moist soil. You cannot get the soil too rich for rhubarb, and it does not stand drouth very well.

Do not try to grow the plants from in which it presents them.

seed if you can secure root cuttings from a good, strong old hill. Each cutting should have two buds or eyes. Plant them in rows 3 feet apart, with the eyes an inch below the surface. They will begin to grow at area and if plant.

stand and I also like the clean cut was in which it presents them.

Arthur G. Ghrig. Corozal, Canal Zone, Panama.

I am an enthusiastic reader of the standard of the clean cut was in which it presents them.

Arthur G. Ghrig. Corozal, Canal Zone, Panama. will begin to grow at once and, if planted early, a few stalks can be pulled the

As fast as seed stalks appear cut them off. If very fine, large stalks are wanted, and why not have the best, thin out all but the center buds, so that the entire strength of the plant will feed

After the leaves are cut back by frost in the fall cover the plants with 4 inches of straw or manure. This prevents freezing and makes the next year's crop earlier.

While the plants will start early, at the same time the leaves will not push

through this covering until after dan-ger of spring frosts is past, hence it should not be removed too soon. Many commercial growers keep the soil cov-ered with straw the year round in order to keep weeds down and hold moisture and women by reading your papers.
without cultivation. Cover the plants in the winter, anyway. It will avoid disappointment and increase the plant

I like the Farmers Mail and Bree food.

Every three or four years it is advisable to dig up the plants, divide them of the farmer. and replant in another spot. If this is not done, the plants run out and the stalks grow small and pithy. Division and a new location start them off again

as good as new. Any surplus can always be sold in the spring at a good price as we seem to have a natural craving for the fresh green acid qualities of this old-time "pie fruit." Eat lots of it. Eat it raw and cooked, in pies and out of pies, put up all you cannot eat and save it for winter, but grow it yourself if you have a 2 by 4 patch of ground where the sun tastes much better when it comes out of your own patch. And, furthermore, it is a much better spring tonic than sulphur and molasses, or sassafras.

The Care of Tires

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company insists that tire satisfaction, tire and then we die. When all things are mileage, and consequent low cost by the coming easy, and when luck is with a mile depend as much on the attention man, why this life to him is sunshine given tires by car owners as upon everywhere. Then the fates blow rather any other one thing. "It is almost unbelievable, yet true," says F. he'll cry that life's a burden hard to A. Henderson, head of the Goodyear bear. Though today may be a day of adjusting department, "that many men smiles, tomorrow's still in doubt, and who watch their engines minutely; who listen for the slightest unusual click, or hum in their gears, never think of giving attention to their tires. Yet the tires, and the more we try'to learn the less made of cotton fabric and rubber, have we know. made of cotton fabric and rubber, have to sustain, and build a cushioned road for what is really a small locomotive turned loose on city streets and count-try roads. In such a condition it is surrising, not that there are tire troubles, prising, not that there are tire troubles, now and before the present tariff law went into effect.

B. SWOPE.

B. SWOPE.

Morchead, Kan. service they do."

Recently the Goodyear company sent out a number of letters to car owners who had obtained unusual mileage from their tires. The letters stated specifically that the company was not asking for any special "glorification" of Goodyear tires, but wished to obtain the ideas of fortunate tire users on the care of tires, for the benefit of the whole motoring public. A number of the replies were excellent, and told the story of intelligent tire care better than the company itself could have advised.

This table shows the change tariff rates on dairy products:

BEFORE OCTOBER 4, 19

Butter
Cheese 6 cer

"I always put new tires on my rear wheels for the first wear, and change worn rear tires to the front wheels," Butter 2½ cents a powrites E. E. Robbins of Cleveland, Ohio. Cream Free

"I always carry an extra tire, and as soon as a tire is cut I put on the spare and have the injured tire repaired. In that way I got 12,000 miles out of one set of tires."

Mr. Robbins's experience should be valuable to all tire users, no matter what their individual preferences as to

Welcomed On the Canal Zone

FROM MAIL AND BREEZE FOLKS.

Having considerable interests in western Kansas I find that your paper is just what I need to keep me in touch with what is going on in the way of progress among the farmers there. I approve of the principles for which the Farmers Mail and Breeze takes its stand and I also like the clean cut way in which it presents them.

I am an enthusiastic reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and Capper's Weekly. I think they are the best papers I ever read regardless of price. They are written in such an interesting, clean, honest, straightforward manner that they appeal to every true Kansan regardless of politics.

James G. Jackson. Nickerson, Kan.

I cannot do without the Farmers Mail and Breeze any longer. My husband felt he was not able to renew this year and I felt I was not able to do without its welcome visits. Find enclosed money for renewal.

Mrs. J. W. Huddleston. Wenoka, Okla.

I like the Farmers Mail and Breeze and Capper's Weekly and I do not intend to be without either. We feel as if we can teach our children to be better men

I like the Farmers Mail and Breeze for its outspoken fearless editorials and other productions. It is a stanch friend Carl Folger. North Branch, Kan.

I find in every copy of the Farmers Mail and Breeze some very valuable in-formation. Every farmer and stock raiser should take it.

Colonel A. C. McLaughlin.

Axtell, Kan.

Life's a Funny Proposition

BY GEORGE COHAN.

winter, but grow it yourself if you have Did you ever sit and ponder, sit and a 2 by 4 patch of ground where the sun wonder, sit and think why we're here shines. It costs nothing to raise and it and what this life is all about? It's a problem that has driven many brainy men to drink; it's the weirdest thing they've tried to figure out. About a thousand different theories, all the scientists can show, but never yet have proved a reason why, with all we've thought and all we've taught, why all we seem to know is, we're born and live a while, and then we die. When all things are

Concerning the Butter Market

Please print a synopsis of the butter mar-

The Elgin prices on butter have been:

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Year																								Low	High 28
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This table shows the change in the

Decr. a.v.	rates on daily product
	BEFORE OCTOBER 4, 1913.
Butter	6 cents a pound
Cheese	6 cents a pound
Cream	5 cents a gallon
	AFTER OCTOBER 4, 1913.
Butter	2 ½ cents a pound

Cheap Power

Long run cheapness beats a first cost that looks cheap. Your entire crop often depends on your power. If you want an irrigation plant that costs little in fuel, less in attention, and still less in repairs, get a

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Olds engines are hopper or tank-cooled; freezing can't do serious damage. They start easily, winter or summer, because the mixer doesn't depend on heat—it operates automatically.

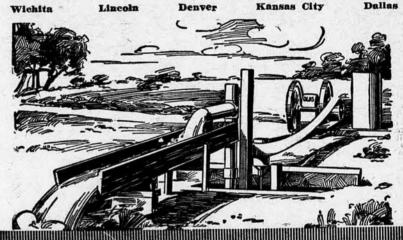
When the Olds is not busy pumping, it will save money, time and labor, doing many other jobs around the ranch.

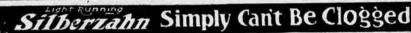
Ask for catalog No. 344. Rumely service is back of every Rumely machine, 49 branches and 11,000 dealers. Supplies and repair parts at short notice. RUMELY LINES

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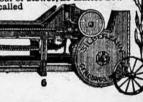
Power-Farming Machinery Illinois

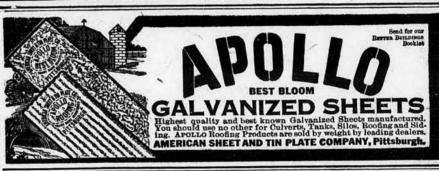




The simple, scientific, carefully worked out construction of the "Light Running Silberzahn" makes it absolutely impossible to clog throat or blower, no matte fast the corn is thrown in. The Silberzahn is rightly called

"The King of Ensilage Gutters" because of its simplicity, strength, power, durability, safety—its absolute supremacy among ensilage cutters. Has benife adjustment. Speed of blower can be regulely to fallo. It is guaranteed to do more and with less power than any other cutter on the market. Write for catalog and proof. GEHL BROS. MFG. CO. 126 S. Water St. West Bend, Wis.







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The day of the old slat-apron silo filler is gone. No wise farmer is going to use one when he can get a money-saving, grip-hock, force-feed SMALLEY, that does the work quicker, easier and at less cost. It handles silage, cow peas or alfalfa in a hurry. Cuts it fine and uniform. Packs silage tighter-gives more tonnage.

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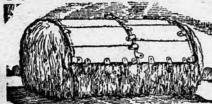




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Pump—Grind —Do all power work with a All Purpose Engine

1,000-lb. engine can do. 10-year guarantée. Also 6:h. p. up to 20-h.p. Special Heavy uty Engines. Get catalog and "trial offer." USHMAN MOTOR WORKS, 2030 N ST., LINCOLN. NER.

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Freight Prepaid on Seed Corn And everything else you buy from us. Better find out about it. Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa

Renters Need a Fair Deal

A Contract Between the Owner and the Tenant Should Provide For Keeping Livestock and Maintaining Soil Fertility

often forgotten by both landlord and be terminated by either party. tenant and consequently a short tenure of occupancy and two dissatisfied parties result. Let all interested assume that the farm must be kept pro-The landlord must take the initiative.

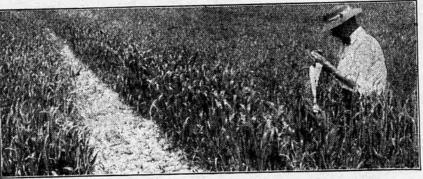
About three systems are open: The cash rental system, wherein the land-lord will rent his land for a certain specified sum an acre per annum, said sum to be paid by the renter at the beginning of, or during, the year. In this case the landlord is expected to have little to say and consequently little interest in the tenant or his work. The second system is a strictly grain system, where the products of the farm are marketed at once and the funds divided equally or upon such terms as may be agreed upon by interested parties. The third system is where the products are grown, fed to livestock upon the farm, the stock marketed and proceeds divided.

THE interests of the farm are too expire and under what terms it may

Notice of a wish to terminate by either party should be not too long. This is important and should not be to exceed 90 days. If the contract takes effect the first of March, as it usually does, this notice will be after the fall crops are in the ground and before the spring work begins and will give ample time for the tenant to secure a new lo-cation. This latter consideration will cation. This latter consideration also hold good in either of the other systems. Provision should also be made for maintaining the appearance of farm—cutting brush and weeds along highway and in fence rows, the clipping of stubble, trash and machinery yards and fields.

Now to consider the method where crops are not only grown but marketed through the mous m of livestock. This I believe is the safest and sanest method, whether we look at the proposition from the standpoint of land owner, tenant or farm. True it is, that this meth-The Cash Rent System.

The cash rental system, as it is done in some of the older countries, is no doubt all right. But as understood and commonly done in this country it is unquestionably all wrong, a pernicious practice and unless changed materially will result in the landlord having neither farm nor tenant, says C. R. Wagner in the Ohio Farmer. In this system, as too often practiced, the owner of the farm has nothing to say and secure additional profit (if rightly). od requires more genuine skill, a wider er of the farm has nothing to say and secure additional profit (if rightly



signed before the premises are occupied probable that it will be maintained unpared and signed by all interested par- 1 per cent of our farming people. The pared and signed by an interested parties, one to be held by landlord and the quality of livestock has much to do with other by tenant. If the cash rental systematics, which is a specific of our farming people. The quality of livestock has much to do with results. Stock must be kept that is in the contract a definite system of rotation of crops. A rotation that the owner of the land has worked out and to bring results.

up the fertility of the land. If the needs constantly the eye of the master. crops raised upon the land are to be A tenant that is always behind in his sold directly then you must provide for visiting and makes a strenuous effort plowing under periodical green crops; to get caught up is worse than useless also for the addition of phosphorus in Very many things are to be considered the form of phosphatic rock, steamed by both landlord and tenant; and these bone. etc., You must not neglect two must consider at all times the into state, just how it is to be done terest of the silent partner—the farm. by whom and who is to bear the expense. The tenant might elect to feed the crops to stock under this system. If so, provision must be made for payfor building and maintenance of fences, buildings, not turning stock onto land

A Tenant Should be Encouraged to Use the Best Methods

his presence upon the land is not desired; the interest of the silent partner—the farm—is not considered. If this system is to be considered then a carefully drawn contract must be entered into.

In fact, no matter what system is In fact, no matter what system is may be possible to maintain soil fertaken, a good contract ought to be tility without livestock, yet it is not der those conditions, by not to exceed tem is considered be sure and enumerate suitable to a definite system of farm-

A Livestock Clause.

The contract must provide for the use proved to be satisfactory to the land-lord and "silent partner." Should the landlord be without practical experience feeding. The contract must provide for the use of good sires, must insist on proper and prompt care in breeding and care in feeding. The landlord can and ought then there is only one avenue open and to exercise a degree of supervision over that is to call in a successful farmer this part of the work. This need not who is working under similar condibe done by officious and domineering tions, a person with a reputation for ways, but rather by friendly suggestion honesty and in whom you have confi- and reasoning. True, I know from pracdence. His experience and advice, coutical experience along this line that pled with your business training ought some tenants, though they live to a o bring results.

Some provision must be made to keep along livestock lines. Livestock work

For no 10-year period has the corn yield of the United States exceeded 28 bushels an acre. No state has averaged ment of rental when and where, and for any year over 54 bushels an acre, yet in practically every section of the United States yields of more than 100 when soft, returning manure to land bushels have been produced. As states (how, when and where) for additional and as a nation twice as much land is underdrains, the working of land when being used and much more labor is benot in proper condition. etc. Also when ing performed in producing the corn the contract begins and when it shall crop than is necessary.



HEALTHY COCKERELS, hens, pullets, or small chicks can only be kept so by using CHOLERINE, the wonderful specific that prevents and cures cholera, roup, limberneck and white diarrhoea and all diseases of the flock.

Keep your grown chickens well, make all the hens lay regularly, and save all the little chicks by putting a few drops of CHOLERINE in the Teed or water.

JUST ONCE TO INTRODUCE. Send 50c NOW and we will ship you postpaid \$1 worth of this wonderful remedy, enough to avoid sickness among your fowls for many weeks. Don't wait until your hens out laying and chicks begin to die. ACT NOW. If your dealer can't supply you, write Germo Mig. Co., Dept. A-1, St. Louis, Mo.

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Fighting Mites and Lice

READERS' METHODS

Moth Balls.—Bore holes in the top sides of the roosting poles about 4 inches apart and drop a moth ball into each of them and you will not be bothered with mites and lice.—Fred Collins, Coyle, Okla.

Carbide Water.—Last year the mites were so bad that our hens would die on the nests while setting. We washed our hen house with carbide water and have never been bothered with mites since. This carbide water may be obtained at a garage or from anyone who uses carbide for lighting.—Earl Owen, Knowles, Okla.

Fire and Brimstone.—I have had no trouble keeping mites and lice out of my hen house by the use of sulphur and cob or wood ashes. Every time I clean the house I cover the floor with the ashes, then put plenty of live coals in an old iron kettle, pour a half pint of sulphur over them and shut up the house.—D. C. N., Penokee, Kan.

Oil Fixes Em.—Take an ordinary machine oil can, fill three-fourths full of-machine oil, and the other fourth fill with kerosene and apply this to roosts at roosting time. I keep from 400 to 700 chickens and can keep the vermin off them at a cost not to exceed 40 cents a year.—N. A. Campbell, Monmouth, Kan.

Torch and Whitewash.—In the fall I Torch and Whitewash.—In the fall I thoroughly clean out the hen house, throw away the old roosting poles, and whitewash the inside of the building. If there are signs of mites on the roosting poles, I fix a torch using a gunny sack fastened around the end of a green stick with wire. I saturate the sack with coal oil, light it, and pass it around under the roosts, thoroughly scorching them. I shall do this next May, also.—Mrs. M. E. Peebles, Pomona, Kan. Peebles, Pomona, Kan.

Movable Fixtures.—I try to have all roosts and nests movable without having to hammer them apart. That scatters the mites so you can't get at them. I put paper in the nest boxes, then nesting material on that. When ready to clean, I take the boxes to the open, start a small fire, lift out the paper, and put nesting, mites and all, on the fire and the mites will soon be no more. Then I scorch or spray the inside of the box.

I treat each nest about once a week.

The roosts are taken one at a time, scorched or oiled with coal oil or dip.

Both sides are carefully treated as mites roost on the under side. After every-thing is moved from the house, I clean the floor, then spray the walls with whitewash and dip, replace the roosts and nests and am satisfied that I have done a good job.

Hot wash suds is good to keep the mites clean from chick coops. Slash it around in them, turn to the sun and dry until evening. Keep coal ashes for the hens to dust in and they will get rid of their own lice.—Mrs. Wm. Kowing, Winfield, Kan.

How to Make a Feed Hopper

To make a feed hopper for chickens, get or construct a box with ends and one side 10 inches high and with the other side 2 inches high. From the top corners of the partly open side fit a board slanting downward and toward a board stanting downward and toward the back, letting it come to within 1 inch of the floor board and 2 inches from the back. Put on a hinged cover Mrs. Edith Mellis. be clean. Westerheim, N. D.

WHITE DIARRHOEA.

Readers of this paper, who lose little chicks from white diarrhoea, may obtain a full 50c package of Inomal White Diarrhoea Remedy, for a two weeks' free trial, by addressing the Hammer Remedy Co., M-6, Lamoni, Iowa. This is a positive preventive of this dread disease but this company believes in letting their customers see for themselves before paying.—Adv. before paying.-Adv.

A hen that is made to scratch for everything she eats is in very little danger of eating too much.



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right up by the side of mine. Compare them at every pointeasy running, easy cleaning, close skimming, mechanical construction, sanitary features, in any way you can think
if you think that there is any other separator in the world at
any price that you would rather have than the Galloway, after
you have given it a good, fair test, ship it right back to me at
my expense. I'll agree right now to pay all the freight both
ways so you won't be out a penny or under the slightest obligation if you decide not to keep the separator after having had

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from the back. Put on a hinged cover and fill with wheat or other grain. The grain will run down through the space at the edge of the slanting board as fast as it is picked up. This will not only save feed but it will always be clean. Mrs. Edith Mellis. My New 1914 Book shows my New Galloway Sanltary Cream separator and explaint by decide not to keep the separator after having had my Offer. Just fill in, cut out and my o

My New 1914 Book shows my New Galloway Sanitary Cream separator and explains my liberal, direct from factory, plan of selling it at the lowest prices ever made on a strictly standard, high grade separator. Don't fail to get this book and investigate my new separator before you think of buying any other style or make. It's money in your pocket for it means a saving of \$35 to \$50 to you.

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KansasShouldGrowCowpeas foliage. The vines should then be allowed to cure and become thoroughly dry, after which the threshing may be

The Feed Is Almost As Valuable As Alfalfa Hay

BY H. T. NIELSEN Demonstration Agent for Northwestern Kansas

Good cowpea hay is fully as valuable a feed, pound for pound, as red clover hay, and very nearly equal in value to alfalfa or to wheat bran. The principal value of this hay lies in its high percentage of digestible protein, which is nearly four times that of timothy hay. One reason why cowpeas are not more extensively used as a hay crop is the difficulty often experienced in curing the large growth of succulent vines. Where proper care is taken in curing, especially where sorghum or a similar plant is grown with it in mixture, it is not a difficult matter to make good cowpea hay unless the weather is decidedly unfavorable.

Many and very nearly equal in value of the commercial seed each year. Cheaper seed will undoubtedly bring about an enormous increase in the culture of the crop.

Cowpeas when grown for seed or for combined seed and hay production are nearly always sown broadcast or with a grain drill. Occasionally fields are planted in rows and cultivated. Experiments generally prove that the largest ments generally prove that the largest of the commercial seed each year. Cheaper seed will undoubtedly bring about an enormous increase in the culture of the crop.

Cowpeas when grown for seed or for nearly always sown broadcast or with a grain drill. Occasionally fields are planted in rows and cultivated. Experiments generally prove that the largest ments generally prove that the largest ments generally prove that the largest on the roots. Cowpeas also im nodules on the roots. Cowpeas of the soil. This, taken in connection with their ability to produce a crop quickly on even the soil. This, taken in odules on the roots. Cowpeas also im nodules on the roots. Cowpear also im prove markedly the physical condition of the soil. This, taken in odules on the roots. Cowpear are completed with a soil in a cultivation of the soil. This, taken in odules on the roots. C

When grown for hay production cow-peas are nearly always broadcasted or put in with a grain drill any time from May 15 to July 15. The quantity of seed used to the acre ranges from one to two bushels, broadcasting requiring from one-fourth to one-third more than is necessary when using a grain drill. The quantity most commonly used and which gives the most general satisfaction when the seed is put in with a grain drill is five pecks to the acre. The use of a grain drill is decidedly superior to broadcasting. Larger hay yields have frequently been secured by planting in rows 24 to 36 inches apart and giving two or three cultivations, the seed required in this way being from two to three pecks an acre. The increased yield of hay due to cultivation is not sufficient to cover the increased cost, espe-cially as rather thick broadcast seeding cially as rather thick broadcast seeding is equally as effective in destroying weeds as cultivation in rows. The practice of broadcasting on small grain stubble and plowing under the seed is still common; also that of putting in the seed on grain stubble with a disk drill seed on grain stubble with a mower. A bunching attachment has been used with excellent results. This gets the vines out of the way of the team, thus avoiding considerable loss of peas through transpling and crushing by the seed is still vines out of the way of the team, thus avoiding considerable loss of peas through the seed is still vines out of the way of the team, thus avoiding considerable loss of peas through the seed is still vines out of the way of the team, thus avoiding considerable loss of peas through the seed is still vines out of the way of the team, thus avoiding considerable loss of peas through the seed is still vines out of the way of the team, thus avoiding considerable loss of peas through the seed is still vines out of the way of the team, thus avoiding considerable loss of peas through the seed is still vines out of the way of the team, thus avoiding considerable loss of peas through the seed is still vines out of the way of the team, the seed is still vines out of the way of the team, the seed is still vines out of the way of the team, the seed is still vines out of the way of the team, the seed is still vines out of the way of the team, the seed is still vines out of the way of the team, the seed is still vines out of the way of the team, the seed is still vines out of the way of the team without plowing. Both of these practices are rapidly being replaced by good preparation of the soil before seeding.

As nearly as average conditions will permit, cowpeas for hay should be planted so that they will be at the proper stage for hay making in the latter part of August or September, as the rainfall is likely to be small during that time. With four to six days of dry sunny weather, cowpeas can be cured into hay of excellent quality if they are at the proper stage of maturity when

The proper time to cut cowpeas for hay is when most of the pods are full grown and a considerable number of them are ripe. At this stage none of the best hay varieties have dropped their Of the large list of cowpea valeaves. rieties, those with an upright habit of growth which seed fairly well and mature quite uniformly should be chosen for hay. The varieties more commonly used are Whippoorwill, New Ers, and Iron. These hold their leaves well and stand up much better than most of the other varieties. Such varieties as Black, Red Ripper, and Clay are not desirable for the production of hay, as they run to vive heally and are consequently very to vine badly and are consequently very hard to cure and handle. The readiness with which the hay can be cured depends largely upon the maturity of the vine and the condition of the weather; hence the advisability of having the harvesting come when the season is most likely to be dry.

Use a Mower. An ordinary mower is the most prac-tical machine for cutting cowpeas for hav, and if an erect variety is grown the entire plant can readily be saved. The mowing should begin in the morning, as soon as the dew is off, and may be continued all day if desired, though some advocate cutting only till noon. The vines should be left in the swath until well wilted on top, but not until the leaves are dry and brittle. They should then be raked into windrows; this may be the same day or the day after the mowing. They should be left in the windrows one or two days and then put into small shocks. The hay should be left in these shocks until it is thor-

oughly dry.

The greater agricultural use of cow peas has been seriously handicapped in late years by the high price of seed. Until the last few years cowpea seed has been almost entirely gathered by

700D cowpea hay is fully as valuable hand, though that harvested by machin-

Planting the Seed.

The planting of cowpeas for seed production should always be thinner than for forage purposes. When grown in rows 24 to 36 inches apart one peck to a half bushel of good seed an acre is required. When the seed is broadcasted the quantity ranges from 3 to 6 pecks to the acre, depending on the soil, the method of seeding, and the size of seed. Heavy clay or light sandy soils require more seed than loam soils. If sown with the New Era and the Iron, 2 or 3 pecks larger seeded varieties such as the Black, the Unknown, and the Whippoorwill, the quantities range from 3 pecks to 5 pecks to the acre, a bushel generally lins. being the best amount to use.

mower wheels. It also leaves the vines in a more desirable shape for curing, they being rolled into small windrows. The self-rake reaper is a very satisfactory machine for mowing cowpeas for seed, accomplishing even better results than the buncher on a mower, as the vines are left in bunches of very con-

venient size for curing and handling. For seed production cowpeas should be allowed to mature a greater percentage of pods than when cut for hay. Half or more should be ripe before mowing, even at the expense of losing a part of the

The beneficial results of growing cow-peas are due largely to the ability of the plants, like those of alfalfa and red clover, to take nitrogen from the air by means of the bacteria which live in the nodules on the roots. Cowpeas also improve markedly the physical condition of the soil. This, taken in connection with

is deplorable because it can be prevented so cheaply. Within the last year on the farms of which this experiment station has a record, the parts of the fields planted with seed treated according to directions, suffered practically no loss. Where the seed was not treated the loss varied from a very little up to 75 and 80 per cent in extreme cases.

The seed wheat should be run through a good fanning mill to remove all of the kernels which have the smut on the inside. These kernels are always light. The sound seed which has been run through the mill probably will have a a grain drill only about two-thirds as adhering to the outside. The formalin much as for broadcasting is required, treatment kills these spores, thus protein the New Era and the Iron 2 or 2 min as the confirmation of the smaller seeded varieties, such as tecting the crop from injury. The cost-for treating the seed for an acre is only will give the best results; while of the a few cents, and the saving sometimes larger seeded varieties such as the means from 50 to 80 per cent of the

crop.
Colorado Experiment Station, Ft. Col-

We Pay the Freight On seed corn, clover seed, alfalfa, and all

kinds of seeds. Ask about it. Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa

MANITOBA Settlers wanted for our A-1 easy. Good markets, roads, water. Agents wanted Write OAKES-GRAY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Any harsh treatment that excites the cow, lessens the quantity, and injures the quality of her yield.



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APRIL The Month IS HERE. ARE YOU PROTECTED?

At Concordia, Dodge City, Topeka, Wichita, and Kansas City, Kansas, expert weather men have been watching and studying Kansas winds for more than 25 years. Their records prove that our annual average number of wind-storms, of 40 or more miles per hour velocity, is greater in April than during any other month. With April, 1914, already here—What do these facts mean to-you? How do they find you fortified against possible loss by wind this April? Never mind how lucky you've been in the past—how are you fixed now? Are your barns, and granaries, and machinery and stock, all covered—now—with good, safe insurance? Is the home of your wife and children—your house—protected—now? If the roof should be lifted from over your heads, what sort of resources (8) for rebuilding—would you have—now? Or, in other words, do you carry farm insurance—now—that is both protective and protecting?

How to Get Reliable Farm Insurance

We ask you to consider this announcement as the most earnest and cordial invitation we can give you to join the Farmers Alliance Insurance Company. With April storms so close upon us, and considering our splendid record for furnishing absolutely sure protection at actual cost, it is our duty to put the facts as to "Who We Are, Where We Are, and What We Do"—our plan of insurance—before as many farmers as possible, and as quickly as possible.

First, then, we are a Mutual Company, and because we are such, we are not in business for profit, have no stock-holders, want and get no dividends, and pay back to our policy-holders every cent over and above legitimate expenses. This means that if you join this company you can get your farm property insured against loss by Fire. Wind and Lightning, at actual cost. It means that you can save from \$5 to \$15 on the cost of every \$1,000 of combined insurance you buy. It means that we will insure you at rates that are 20 to 40 per cent lower than the old line stock companies charge.

Also, we not only furnish insurance to our members at cost, but the protection you get, as a member of this company, is gilt-edge, rock.

solid and absolutely safe. We have been in business here in Kansas for over 25 years. During this time we have never failed to pay a just loss. (List of losses paid in your county furnished on request.) We have built up a membership of over 40,000 Kansas farmers, who are now carrying over \$71,000,000 of "At-Cost" Insurance in this company. Careful management has enabled us to lay by a surplus and contingent resources of over \$555,000.00. We do business only in the state of Kansas and under the laws of Kansas, according to which no member of this company is financially liable to the company or to any one for more than the amount of his premium. When you take out one of our policies, you become a member of this company—In fact, you are the company. You pay for what you get and no more. You pay the lowest possible "at-cost" rate for it. You know where your money goes. You know that none of it is for any-body's profit. You know that you will get some of it back when your policy expires.

Let us hear from you. Don't delay this matter. Get in with the other 40.000 farmers of Kansas who con prise this company and will be glad to welcome you as a member and help you buy your insurance this year, at actual cost.

Use the coupon today. Doing so may mean saving the whole farm for you and yours. Remember, the month of storms is here!

The Farmers Alliance Ins. Co.

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FARMERS	ALLIANCE	INSURANCE	CO.
Room	1. McPher	ion. Kansas.	

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Town		 			Kans

Rearing the Brood

(Continued from Page 9.)

much better than those put with hens as the hens run the fat off the chicks. My chicks are more like squabs. They have exercise enough for their health but cannot run the fat off. Their flesh is more tender and juicy than that of is more tender and , chicks on free range.

Mrs. Eva Patterson.

Cutting Down the Losses.

For many years I lost nearly as many young chickens as I raised and the loss came almost wholly-from diarrhea and lice. From experience and a careful study of conditions with the help gained from reading I have learned to avoid from reading I have learned to avoid just about all loss from those causes.

I have good coops made of good, new lumber and covered with rubber roofing on top. The roof has a slant of two or three inches. Most of them have no floors. I throw in dirt so that the floor is higher than the ground outside. It is a good plan to have frames covered with screen wire to fit the door, to let

in sunlight and to keep out animals.

I clean them out often, once a week if possible. After raking out the filth where lice and disease breed, I take a bucket of ashes and scatter one or more shovels full in each coop, making the ashes fly so that they settle all over the inside. I do this in my chicken house the year round and never have lice or

mites there. Fowls must have plenty of water and grit the whole year through and should not be forced to depend on just what they can find. I keep oyster shell and sand in old crocks for the grown fowls and always put a little pile of sand in the coop before I put the little chickens in. I give one feed each day of bran or shorts to chickens of all ages. I do not feed much corn. I have best results with feed much corn. I have best results with kafir and coarse ground corn chop—about one-fourth corn to three-fourths kafir fed dry. They get two feeds of this each day and one of moistened bran. Feed where older chickens cannot get in with the little ones. Occasionally wet a batch of the chop with milk or water and bake in the oven like corn bread. This is fine and brings splendid results. Milk is ex-cellent for all poultry and clabbered milk cooked into cheese and pressed dry is as good a feed for little chickens as can be found.

A good collie dog can be trained to be a great protection against hawks, crows and other animal pests that destroy young chickens.

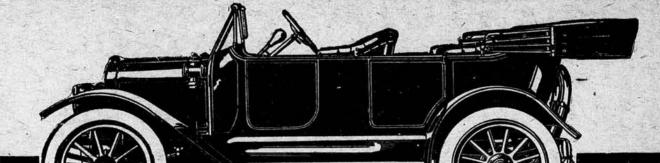
Scottsville, Kan.

Some Capon Hows and Whys

(Continued from Page 7.)

out when they are the right size for caponizing. I found it was very difficult to tell the males from the females of the white breeds when they are the right size for caponizing. Sometimes I started to caponize what I thought was a cockered but seen found out it was a a cockerel but soon found out it was a pullet I was working on. And I let several cockerels run that I thought were pullets. We have one dozen Barred Rock capons that average a little more Rock capons that average a little more than 10 pounds each, one dozen 10 pounds each, and one dozen White Wyandotte capons that average about 8 pounds each. I don't believe the Barred Rocks ate any more feed than the Wyandottes. We sold two Wyandotte capons to a private party for \$2 apiece and a dozen Wyandotte cockerels on the local market for 56 cents each, so we know that it pays to caponize the Wyandottes. But I believe it pays better to caponize the larger breeds. As this was caponize the larger breeds. my first attempt at caponizing I, of course, made a few "slips," but with the experience I have had I think I can do better next year. Considering the difficulties I worked under, I think we have had splendid results with caponizing and I think anyone that raises chickens will find in caponizing a way to greatly in-crease the profits from poultry. Guy E. McClaskey. Girard, Kan.

Sorghums produce seed best when not planted too thickly and when a com-paratively plentiful supply of moisture is available at and for a few weeks after heading time. A point to be most closely observed in seed produc-tion is the necessity for a comparative-ly thin but regular stand of plants in



Maxwell "25-4" 5 Passenger Touring Car

Stripped of All Adjectives and Advertising Verbiage This \$750 Maxwell Is

A CAR DESIGNED FOR THOSE discriminating buyers who yet must consider the pocketbook—or who, able to pay more, don't chose toand who want a light family touring car of ample power to go anywhere; of reliability that guarantees a pleasurable return sans road troubles of any kind.

A CAR THAT WILL PERFORM; but also a car that looks the part; a car for the man who considers his automobile an everyday necessity and who counts the cost. A car that is economical in cost of upkeepgasoline, oil and tire consumption.

YOU HAVE OFTEN SAID that you would be willing to pay a little more for a car that looked a lot better.

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KNOWING THE NEED—the demand—we have designed to meet it. AND IT'S MADE JUST AS WELL as it's designed. Every ounce of metal that goes into it has been specified by our chief metallurgist, after the most exhaustive analyses and tests to determine the kind of metal -and alloy and heat treatment that would best meet the requirements

and perform the functions of that particular part.

BETTER MATERIAL does not enter into the construction of any car on earth at any price; for here is the best the science of metallurgy and automobile construction knows.

THE MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY offers this car without a mental reservation—and every dollar we have, and our reputation, stand back of it, to guarantee every owner satisfaction.

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Mail and Breeze Auto Contest

Do you want that fine Stoddard-Dayton automobile which the Farmers Mail and Breeze will give away May 16th?

and Breeze will give away May 16th?

If so, now is the time to get after the points, when subscriptions will count more than at any other time during the contest.

For every subscription turned into the Mail and Breeze by close of business April 16th, double points will be given. All orders mailed and postmarked not later than April 16th will count double for you. You still have time for work on this offer. Plan for a big finish on April 16th. You can work up to the last minute. Just be sure the letters containing your subscriptions bear a postmark of April 16th, and you will be safe. This will give all an equal chance.

There is not a candidate in the list but could start in today and by good work from now on have the very best chance of winning. It will take only a few subscriptions to win the machine, but it is the candidate who does his best and sends in those few who will win the automobile on May 16th.

Henry Atten, Baileyville, Kan 10,000 E	dith Moberly, Winfield 10,000	weather this spring. Most of the wheat looks pl
Charles C Anderson Day 10,000 V	V H Matthews Holton 10,000	good and is growing. Most of the blank w
	denne Tr Aritica Della Diala	listing done. Oats and barley in. Stock st
Taba Boles Bobinson 10,000 v	darence II. Miller, Delle I lame 10,000	looking well. Horses and farm machinery ki
Laura Boerger, Newton. 10,000 F John Baler, Robinson. 10,000 F Cecil Brolyer, Beattie. 10,000 F Ray Brent, Alton. 10,000 F J. F. Bobbs, Kincaid. 10,000 F Miller Blakey, Great Bend. 10,000 F Miller Blakey, Great Bend. 10,000 F	loyd H. Moore, Darlow 10,000	slow saleMonroe Traver, March 25. fa
Des Bronger, Beattle	erry Moses, Irving 10,000	Barton County-Weather very changeable with much wind. Farmers about done sowing
Ray Brent, Alton 10,000 F	rank E. Maddox 10,000	with much wind I omers about done sowing
J. F. Bobbs, Kincaid	Vill McCurdy, Manhattan 10,000	oats. Some potate's planted. Rain would benefit spring crops, but not the wheat. Wheat came through the winter in fine whape. Wheat 81c; corn 77c; oats 47c.—J. al
Miller Blakey, Great Bend 10,000	Iiss Eliza Moore, Olathe 10,000	banefit anning orong but not the wheat
	V. C. Meyers, Hamlin 10,000	benefit spring crops, but not the wheat
Bartho Bright, Minneapolis, Kan 10,000	Ona Myers, Lyons 10,000	Wheat came through the winter in the W
R. M. Buck, Ada 10,000	Soarge P Moore Wilson 10,000	shape. Wheat 81c; corn 77c; oats 47cJ. al
Bert A. Bourne, Delphos 10,000	George R. Moore, Wilson	A. Johnson, March 27.
Bert A. Bourne, Delphos 10,000 H. F. Brunner, Ramona 10,000 R. Czarnowsky, Lincolnville 10,000 O. M. Chaney, Wellington 10,000 C. T. Cressler, Grainfield 10,000 H. E. Cornelson, Moundridge 10,000 Clyde Chapman, Osborne 10,000 Raymond Cleaver, Cleaverdale 10,000 Mrs. J. H. Campbell, Conway 10,000 Thomas Clifford, Mullinville, Kan 10,000	. S. McGarraugh, Waldron 10,000	Marion County-A light snow on March si
R. Czarnowsky, Lincolnville 10,000	R. Nichols, Luray 10,000	27 was good for the wheat and oats. Oats
O. M. Chaney, Wellington 10,000	G. Norman, Olathe	beginning to come up. Alfalfa and pasture w
C T Cressler Grainfield 10,000	omer Noller, Mankato 10,000	greening up. Apricot and peach trees will in
W E Cornelson Moundridge 10,000 J	. A. Osbourn, Larned 19,000	the blace of blaces are not killed by the
Chale Chanman Oshorne 10,000 J		
Darmond Cleaver Cleaverdale 10,000 I	R. M. Paddock, Lakin 10,000 [Trost. Butter lat 200; eggs 100; wheat old.— no
Raymond Cleaver, Cleaverday 10,000 F	rank Picraus, Almena 10,000	Jac. H. Dyck, March 28.
Mrs. J. H. Campbell, Conway 10,000 A	mos Potter, Broughton 10,000	Elk County-Several nice snows the last lo
Thomas Clifford, Mullinville, Kan 10,000 A	. S. Puckett, Pratt 10,000	few days are making pastures look green. M
Ethel Dresia, Columbus 10,000	Verna Roseman, Irving 10,000	Fruit trees in full bloom. Farmers getting
T. H. Doms, Waluka, Kan 10,000	M. E. Rorabaugh, Lebanon 10,000	ready for corn planting. Gardens coming p
Stephen Doubrava, Holyrood 10,000	P. J. Reedy, Morrowville 10,000	up. Potatoes planted. Ground never in liner of
	Homer G. Reardon, McLouth 10,000	shape for planting than at the present time.
	ale Desce Purlingues 10,000	shape for planting than at the present time. -Mrs. S. L. Huston, March 29.
	ola Reese, Burlingame 10,000	G. G. t. II detting land of the month of the
Clarence Erickson, Baileyville 10,000	leorge Riedl, Rush Center 10,000	Gove County-Having real March Weather en
Clarence Erickson, Balleyville 10,000 C A. Erickson, Rose 10,000 Mrs. J. W. Eaton, Fowler 10,000 Mrs. J. W. W. Eaton, Fowler 10,000 Mrs. J. W. W. Eaton, Fowler 10,000 Mrs. J. W.	Bert Ramsey, Larned 10,000	Gove County—Having real March weather exwith a lot of wind. Some plowing being in done. Some fields of wheat still all right; S
Mrs I W Eaton, Fowler 10,000	Edmund Roberts, Council Grove 10,000	done. Some fields of wheat still all right; S
	Mrs. John E. Sellers, Wetmore 10,000	
To al D Elum	A. C. Stevenson, Ingalis 10,000	worms crawling around over the ground. A
T M Elshon Fort Scott	Clem Sunneberg, Baileyville 10,000	They resemble the cutworm but have done ri
Glanda Funkhouser Onelda 10,000	Nellie G. Shagley, Esbon 10,000	no noticeable damageH. W. Schaible,
John A. Francis, Neosho Falls 10,000	Beorge W. Strickler, Girard 10,000	March 27,
Virgil Green, Hill City, Kan 10,000	Howard Smith, Ellsworth 10,000	
Virgil Green, Hill City, Kan 10,000	J. H. Stilts, Rozel, Kan 10,000	Sheridan County-Considerable wind. Some
Gabriel Grosfield, Baker 10,000	A. E. Small, Esbon	wheat fields blowing. Barley seeding well
Mrs. E. H. Gruver, Paradise 10,000	Emerson Shafer, Barnard 10,000	advanced. The shortage of seed corn will
	John L. Smyth, Castleton 10,000	affect the acreage. Plenty of moisture in
	C. E. Schroeder, St. John 10,000	ground but it is getting dry on top. Cattle b
	Ira S. Shrader, Salina	and horses selling lower. No hogs going to g
	Property II Challaler Wilson 10,000	and horses selling lower. No hogs going to g market. Corn 72c; eggs 13c; cream 22c.— c
	Frank F. Skalicky, Wilson 10,000 Herbert Steward, Council Grove 19,000	R. E. Patterson, March 26.
G. A. Hughs, Ashland 10,000	Herbert Steward, Council Grove 10,000	Geary County-Warm spring weather last a
	John Schaffer, Spearville 10,000	week. Most of the oats sowed. Wheat in fe
	Raymond Tayney, Princeton 10,000	fine condition. Had a two-inch rain on
Mrs. Edna Hurd, Benton 10,000	M. E. Tinkham, Monument 10,000 Wilbert Upson, Oberlin 10,000	March 24 and ground is now in fine condi-
Mrs. Edna Hurd, Benton. 10,000 B. Hoffhinds, Larned. 10,000 W. E. Hadicke, Nashville 10,000	Wilbert Upson, Oberlin 10,000	March 24 and ground is now in line condi-
W E Hadicke, Nashville 10,000	W. J. Vegter, Edison 10,000	tion for wheat and oats. Cattle coming out
	Henry J. Wagner, LaCrosse 10,000	very well considering the poor quality of the
Harald Harness Mankata 10,000	Alice Gaden Wilson, Winfield 42,000	feed. Wheat 80c; corn 78c; oats 48c; fat A hogs \$7.75.—C. R. Strauss, March 28.
	Harry Wray, Beloit 10,000	
Deter W Heidebrecht Inman 10,000	Ed Wetzel, Offerle 10,000	Riley County-Indications are good for an
E. B. Harris, Richand 10,000	Theo. Winkelmann, Hanston 10,000	early spring. Oats sowing finished. Ground
G. M. Jalen, Galena 10,000		
we to Tamas (Tolorwh 10.000	Gilbert Whitsitt, Manhattan 10,000	in good condition. High winds this week a
B. P. Jones, Holcomo	Erlerl Weerts, Humboldt 10,000	early spring. Oats sowing finished. Ground in good condition. High winds this week a were rather hard on wheat fields, and some
Thurst Dodge City 10,000	Erlerl Weerts, Humboldt	were rather hard on wheat fields, and some i
	Erlerl Weerts, Humboldt	soil has blown badly. Some farmers disking for corp and a large acreage will be planted.
	Erlerl Weerts, Humboldt 10,000 Earl Woolsey, Randall 10,000 Anthony Wisler, Harper 10,000	soil has blown badly. Some farmers disking for corp and a large acreage will be planted.
Willis A. Jobes, Arlington	Erlerl Weerts, Humboldt 10,000 Earl Woolsey, Randall 10,000 Anthony Wisler, Harper 10,000 Earl V. Wheeler, Mankato 19,000	soil has blown badly. Some farmers disking for corp and a large acreage will be planted.
George Jonnson, Dodge City Willis A. Jobes, Arlington. 10,000 J. H. Kincheloe, Richmond 10,000	Erlerl Weerts, Humboldt 10,000 Earl Woolsey, Randall 10,000 Anthony Wisler, Harper 10,000 Earl V, Wheeler, Mankato 10,000 Mrs. Bessie Walker, Wilmot 10,000	were rather hard on wheat fields, and some is soil has blown badly. Some farmers disking for corn and a large acreage will be planted. Stock doing well. Corn 73c; wheat 80c; hogs \$8.25; eggs 14c.—P. O. Hawkinson,
George Jonnson, Dodge City Willis A. Jobes, Arlington. 10,000 J. H. Kincheloe, Richmond 10,000	Erlerl Weerts, Humboldt 10,000 Earl Woolsey, Randall 10,000 Anthony Wisler, Harper 10,000 Earl V, Wheeler, Mankato 10,000 Mrs. Bessie Walker, Wilmot 10,000 Mrs. Charles Williams, Anthony 10,000	were rather hard on wheat fields, and some soil has blown badly. Some farmers disking for corn and a large acreage will be planted. Stock doing well. Corn 73c; wheat 80c; hogs \$8.25; eggs 14c.—P. O. Hawkinson, March 28.
George Johnson, Bodge City 10,000	Erlerl Weerts, Humboldt 10,000 Earl Woolsey Randall 10,000 Anthony Wisler, Harper 10,000 Earl V. Wheeler, Mankato 10,000 Mrs. Bessie Walker, Wilmot 10,000 Mrs. Charles Williams, Anthony 10,000 Ocar Wyman, Vesper 10,000	were rather hard on wheat fleids, and some is soil has blown badly. Some farmers disking for corn and a large acreage will be planted. Stock doing well. Corn 73c; wheat 80c; hogs \$8.25; eggs 14c.—P. O. Hawkinson, March 28. Anderson County—Oats nearly all sown.
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Timely Showers For Crops

Vegetation Is Getting an Early Start-Other Farm News BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

S PRING showers and warm sunshine have started off early vegetation with a jump. Grass in particular is showing up promisingly and the early pasture will be appreciated by stock and stock owners alike. Some stock has already been turned on grass, as an emergency move on account of dry feed Denutriment in green vegetation this early in the season and supplementary feed.

Denutriment in green vegetation this early in the season and supplementary feed.

Delated and considerable plowing and listing has been done. A good interest is taken in farming. Grass is greening up and some stock being turned out on pastures,—E. F.

Butter County—Weather warm and fine the best ever. Feed practicular in green. Oat sowing about all done. Wheat looking the best ever. Feed practicular in green warm and single country—in the best ever. Feed practicular in farming. Grass is greening up and some stock being turned out on pastures,—E. F.

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Butter County—Weather last night. Grass and weeds setting green. Oat sowing about all done. The best ever. Feed practicular in farming. The fine fine for the fine fine for the fine fine for the fine fine for the fine fine fine fine fine for the fine fine fine fine fine fine fine f in the season and supplementary feed-ing is necessary in order to keep animals in condition. Early pasturing is also hard on grass and most pasture men who have run out of feed believe it wiser

tional supply and thereby save the early grass.

The moisture has also put the soil in excellent condition for seedbed preparation and work on corn ground is being rushed while conditions are favorable. More seasonable spring conditions in the soil could hardly be asked for than exist at this time.

An invasion of worms of unknown species is reported from Gove county, Kansas, by H. W. Schaible. They resemble cut worms, he says, but have done no noticeable damage. George S. Marshall of Leavenworth county reports some wheat fields as being damaged by Hessian flies.

KANSAS.

Finney County—March has certainly been a windy month. No moisture for some time, Wheat is badly blown. Farmers busy with spring work. Butter 25 and 30c; eggs 15c.—

KANSAS.

Finney County—Weather windy and dry. Wheat has blown to some axian.

Washington County—Farmers putting in oats, garden and potatoes since the snow of last week has gone. The snow was good for the wheat, which is doing fine. Still a few sales. Cows and hogs sell high.—Mrs. H. A. Birdsley, March 28.

Mrs. H. A. Birdsley, March 28.

Stevens County—Considerable windy weather this spring, Most of the wheat looks good and is growing. Most of the blank listing done. Oats and barley in. Stock looking well. Horses and farm machinery slow sale.—Monroe Traver, March 25.

Barton County—Weather very changeable with much wind. Fumers about done sowing oats. Some potates planted. Rain would benefit spring crops, but not the wheat. Wheat came through the winter in fine shape. Wheat 81c; corn 77c; oats 47c.—J. A. Johnson, March 27.

Marlon County—A light snow on March

March 27.

Sheridan County—Considerable wind. Some wheat fields blowing. Barley seeding well advanced. The shortage of seed corn will affect the acreage. Plenty of noisture in ground but it is getting dry on top. Cattle and horses selling lower. No hogs going to market. Corn 72c; eggs 13c; cream 22c.—R. E. Patterson, March 26.

Geary County—Warm spring weather last week. Most of the oats sowed. Wheat in fine condition. Had a two-inch rain on March 24 and ground is now in fine condition for wheat and oats. Cattle coming out very well considering the poor quality of the feed. Wheat 80c; corn 78c; oats 48c; fat hogs \$7.75.—C. R. Strauss, March 28.

Riley County—Indications are good for an silage made from either kafir or cane as

M. A. Harper, March 28.

Ottawa County—Heavy rains over the state on March 28. Wheat was pastured up until the rain came but all the stock will be kept off and fed till grass comes. From 10 to 50 per cent of prairie grass was killed by the drouth last summer. A big acreage of oats has been sown and it is sprouted. Alfalfa selling at \$12 in the stack.—W. S. Wakefield, March 29.

a windy month. No moisture for some time. Wheat is badly blown. Farmers busy with spring work. Butter 25 and 30c; eggs 15c.—
F. S. Coen, March 28.

Morton County—Weather windy and dry. Wheat has blown to some extent. Grass making a good start. Stock doing well, some farmers are still drilling barley. Eggs 12½c; hens \$3.50 dozen.—Mrs. M. McGee, March 17.

Pratt County—Wheat looks good. Quite a lot of oats sown, and some are up. Recent winds did some damage. Price of corn is high and going higher. Some young stock arriving. Prairle hay \$16 to \$18.—J. L. Phelps, March 27.

Leavenworth County—Recent rains are making the pastures fine and bringing grass early. A lot of clover sown this spring. Most of the wheat looks good but a few fields are badly infested with the fly.—George S. Marshall, March 28.

Washington County—Farmers putting in oats, garden and potatoes since the snow of last week has gone. The snow was good of the stock was wintered the servery winds and barbowers in oats, garden and potatoes since the snow of last week has gone. The snow was good of the stock was wintered the servery winter the sum of the stock was wintered the snow of last week has gone. The snow was good of the stock was wintered the servery winter and the stock are fat on it. Most farmers are though sowing oats and barley. Spring work is well advanced. A great deal of will be broken for feed crops this spring. Ground is moist and in fine conditions favorable the last two weeks for field work and all farmers are busy out sowing finished all farmers are preparing for alfalfa sowing. Ground weeks for field work and all farmers are busy oats two weeks for field work and all farmers are busy oat sowing finished all farmers are busy. Oat sowing finished all farmers are preparing for alfalfa sowing. Ground is sare busy. Oat sowing finished all farmers are preparing for alfalfa sowing. Ground is sare busy. Oat sowing oats and barley. Spring work is well advanced. A great deal of the province of the first two weeks for field works and all farm

—A. E. Alexander, March 28.

Harper County—Several light showers in the county lately, but not enough to do much good. Oats up and look fine. Wheat greening up and is a perfect stand. Some fields too thick. Some corn being planted but there is not much land left for spring planting as it is all in wheat. Stock has wintered in first class condition. Some are still pasturing wheat. Peaches about all killed by the late freeze. Livestock prices fair.—H. E. Henderson, March 28.

OKLAHOMA.

Comanche County—Good rain March 26. Wheat and oats doing nicely. Corn about all planted. Grass getting green and prospects have never been better.—Fred E. Wiersig, March 27.

Grant County—Weather warm but very windy, Wheat and oats looking fine. Ground in good shape but no rain has fallen recently. Gardens beginning to show up. Fruit not hurt badly and there is a chance for a good crop of all kinds. Stock has never looked better. Eggs 14c.—A. C. Craighead, March 26.

Cleveland County—Fine.

March 26.

Cleveland County—Fine growing weather. Frequent rains and warm days are bringing crops on with a rush. Some early sown oats injured by freezing and being put to corn. Corn planting in order. Wheat, oats and early gardens look well. Some farmers buying feeder cattle. All stock looking good. Some orchard planting being done. Plenty of spring pigs. Some cholera reported. Apricots and peaches in bloom.—H. J. Dietrich, March 27.

silage made from either kafir or cane as a milk producer. Cane silage ranked third in the list. An experiment in wintering stocker calves at the same station showed only a slight difference in the feeding value of the silage made from the three crops. When the yield that probably will be obtained in this section is considered either kafir or cane will give better results than corn.

Field Pays the Freight On seeds of all kinds at wholesale prices. Ask for price list and prepay offer. Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa

LEARN WHAT THESE MEN HAVE TO SAY about the PERFECTION

Let them tell you in their own words about this Silo with the Strong, Tough, Heavily Reinforced Metal Wall-that CAN-NOT Crack, Shrink, Dry Out or Crumble—that is Absolutely Air Tight, Moisture and Silage Proof—Trouble Proof—Wind and Drouth Proof. LEARN WHY IT IS THAT THIS IS

THE SILO CHOSEN BY MEN OF EXPERIENCE

Recommended By Best Experiment **Station Tests**

Makes 10 to 15 per cent more feed than any other type of Silo, by laboratory and field tests. None spoiled around walls or doors. No loss. No danger. No waste. B. F. Howard, Cottonwood Falls, Kan., says: "Fed every pound right down to the floor."

Eight Years in Use-Never Once Failed

No trouble to maintain, no annoyance, no continual attention, NO RISK. Impervious to air, water or silage juices. No hoops to tighten. No staves to shrink. No guy rods or cables. Stands summer and winter strong, safe and secure.

FIVE YEARS' ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE. FIVE-YEAR PAID-UP INSURANCE POLICY against Cyclones, Windstorms and Tornadoes, GIVEN WITH THE SHO.

Easy to Erect-Shipped Complete **Including Tools**

Ready-built interchangeable sections. No cutting or fitting. Bolted together flange to flange with square head bolts. No rivets. No holes through silo wall. Heavy double flange all around each section forms horizontal and vertical reinforcement proof against all strains and big pressure of sweating silage. Absolutely rigid against wind.

Capacity Increased as Desired, at Any Time

Shipped all complete, including chute, ladder, swing-hinge air-tight metal doors, top bracing and tools. All material, bolts, cement for the joints, paint—everything but the foundation.

Send Us A Post Card For This Big New Book Today
Say, "Send me your Silo Book." We cend it right away, FREE. Get all the Facts. Learn
why men who have used all other types of Silos have abandoned them for the PERFECTION.
Put Up a Silo This Year Sure, but first learn all about this time-tested Silo that has never
failed. We deal direct. We appoint no agents. We have no dealers. We have just one factory price on each size—over 100 different sizes. WRITE US TODAY. Get the Book. Address.

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Original and Sole Manufacturers. Largest Metal Silo Factory in the World. Forty Years' Experience in Metal Work.

TURNING CORNSTALKS INTO CASH

BOOK

Turning Cornstalks Into Cash" The Biggest and Best Silo Book ever written

Mules Were Outplowed

A five-mule team and a Bull tractor gave a plowing demonstration a few days ago on the farm of George Hupp, four miles west of Newton. The smallest one of the mules weighed more than 1,200 pounds, and all five were fast walkers. In plowing side by side, the tractor and the mule team in the same field, with the same make of farm gang plow, the tractor plowed 1 inch deeper than the team, and traveled more than three miles to the mule team's two miles; and was using about 1 gallon of gasoline to plow an acre.

The Bull tractor is neat and strongly built, weighing about 2,500 pounds. The bull or traction wheel is run in the furture is a fairly good idea of the engine's

lis for the Bull Tractor company, of which P. J. Lyons is president. D. M. Hartsough, inventor of the tractor, declared it could be operated by a 14-year-old boy. Mr. Lyons said the tractor would operate a silage cutter or any

other farm machinery.

The four tractors shown by the company gave demonstrations every day for

Ohio's Plan to Improve Schools

In an effort to obtain country schools which shall be as good as city schools, the General Assembly of Ohio in special session has just finished a complete revision of the state school code and made row, and the front support wheel is used sweeping changes in the public school as a steering guide. When once started system. Hereafter there are to be cityat the end of the field in plowing, it is school districts, village-school districts, self-guiding and will cross the field, no rural-school districts and county-school matter what distance, without the attention or aid of the engineer. The picture are to be standardized as to courses of study and equipment, and are to receive general construction.

The demonstration was interesting examining rural pupils for admission to mainly because it showed to the satismainly because it showed to the satis- high schools, the school whence they common schools in village and rural faction of the spectators some of the come, and the teacher, will have to stand school districts of Ohio and may be possibilities of a small, low-price tractor the test as well as the pupil. A state taught in city districts at the option of doing excellent work in a praiseworthy board of examiners, consisting of five the boards of education.

The machine is made in Minneapo- persons living in the state is to be ap pointed by the superintendent of public instruction. Not more than three of these examiners shall be members of the same political party. Two high school inspectors and four district supervisors are to be appointed by the state super-

> The distribution of the state school fund is to be based on the number of teachers and the daily attendance. fund is provided for the aid of weak districts. When a district has not sufficient money to pay its teacher for eight months school, the district may receive from the state treasurer enough to make up the deficiency. Forty dollars a month is the minimum pay for teachers.

> first-grade schools in village or rural districts may establish normal departments in these schools for training teachers for rural schools. One such school and no more than three shall be established in every county. The state superintendent designates the schools to establish normal departments.

Agriculture is to be taught in all the

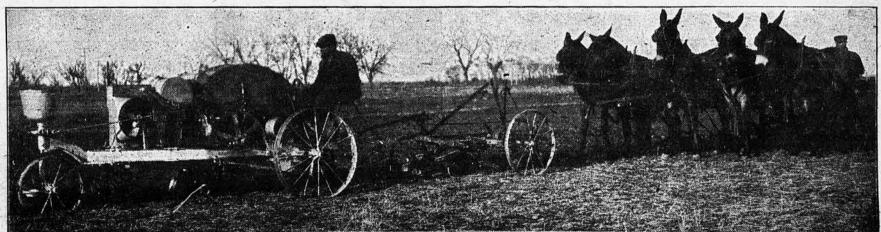
Kansas Banks Have Money

The aggregate capital of the 929 state banks in Kansas is now \$18,977,800. Twenty-seven new banks were chartered in 1913 by the state charter board and are now doing business. These 27 new banks are capitalized at \$916,000.

Five trust companies, each capitalized at \$100,000, are operating in the state. Two of these were organized in 1913, one at Lawrence and one at

Loans have increased more than 5 million dollars since December of 1912, \$5,600,000 to be exact, showing that the banks are taking care of the business in p the deficiency. Forty dollars a their communities. The statement for December 4, 1913, shows loans and discounts totaling \$98,199,794.72. The surpicts may establish powerful descriptions in the state banks also shows a good growth, the December figures reaching \$7,751,231, an increase of \$592,-

Deposits also reached a high mark, \$1,635,277 more than the December record for 1912, with \$107,205,542 on the books to the credit of the Kansas depositor. This is not as much by 11 million as the September report showed, but at that the depositor has spent 11 millions, net, in three months and still has more to his credit than a year ago at this time.



A PLOWING CONTEST NEAR NEWTON BETWEEN A SMALL TRACTOR AND A 5-MULE TEAM.

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Advertisements will be inserted in this department for 5 cents a word each insertion for one, two or three insertions.

Remittances should preferably be by postoffice money order. All advertisements are set in uniform style.

No display type or illustrations admitted under any direcumstances. Each number or initial counts as one word. Guaranteed circulation over 104,000 copies weekly. The rate is very low for the large circulation offered. Farmers Mail and Breeze is the greatest classified advertising medium in the farm paper field. It carries the most classified advertising because it gives the obest results. Here is a splendld opportunity for selling poultry, livestock, land, seeds and nursery goods, for renting a farm, for securing help or a situation, etc., etc. Write for proof that it pays. Everybody reads these little ads. Try a classified for results.

RELIABLE POULTRY DEALERS

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED ROCK EGGS. \$2.00 PER 15. Ulsh Bros., Peabody, Kan.

WEIGHER-LAYER BARRED, EGGS. MRS. Link Walker, Garland, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS. SEND FOR MATING

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS. EGGS \$1.50 15. H. Ketelson, Kinsley, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS-EGGS. WRITE ME TO-day. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. EGGS 5C EACH; 50 \$2; 100 \$3.50. Mrs. Ernest Rowe, Jewell, Kan. BUFF ROCKS—HENS AT \$1.50 EACH. Eggs also. W. F. Alden, Ellsworth, Kan.

WHITE P. ROCK EGGS \$1.00 FOR 15 OR \$5.00 per 100. James Jensen, Kinsley, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK \$3.50 hundred. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan.

PURE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS \$1.25 per 15. August Thieme, Goffs, Kan. PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS \$1.00 per setting. Robert Horst, Holyrood, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS. HIGH SCORING. EGGS, pens or range. Mrs. Lloyd Clark, Hazelton, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15 75C; 100 \$4.00. Mrs. Grace Anderson, Hiawatha, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS. BEST quality stock. Davis Brothers, Lincoln, Neb.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS. CIR-cular free. M. L. Stamper, Clifton Hill,

PARTRIDGE ROCKS. EGGS 16 \$2.00, 30 \$3.00, 50 \$4.00. Stella Weigle, Winfield,

BUFF ROCK EGGS. SEND FOR MATING

WHITE ROCK EGGS, 15 \$1.00, \$5.00 100. Edna Atkinson, Route 7, Independence, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, THOROUGHBRED, 85c to \$1.00 15. H. H. Unruh, Hillsboro, Kansas.

COOK'S BARRED ROCKS-THE GREAT winners and layers, see large ad on poultry page.

SHELLEY BROS. BARRED ROCKS. BOTH matings. Pens \$1.50. Oscar Daub, Elm-dale, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS 3C EACH. 10 YEARS' careful breeding. Wm. Spealman, Marys-BUFF ROCKS. 20 PRIZES 1913. EGGS \$2.50 30. A. Olmsted, R. No. 1, Law-rence, Kan.

BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCKS. EGGS \$1.50 and \$2.00 per 15. Fred Warren, Todd, Okla.

BUFF ROCKS. "GOLD COIN STRAIN."
Eggs for hatching. Rufus S. White,
Sapulpa, Okla.

UTILITY BARRED ROCK EGGS \$1 PER
15. \$5 per 100., Mrs. H. E. Bachelder,
Fredonia, Kan.

PARTRIDGE ROCKS—NOFTZGER strain. Eggs now. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS \$5.00 PER 100. RATES on larger numbers. Mrs. M. E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

GREAT BIG BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks, Leaflet free. M. O. Culver, King Rocks, City, Mo.

PURE BARRED ROCKS, FARM RAISED. \$1.00 15, \$4.00 100. Mrs. Wm. Sluyter, Jewell, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, PRIZE WINNERS. 15 eggs \$2.00, 100 \$6.00. Grace Thoman, Russell, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ROCK EGGS 15 \$1.00, 45 \$2.25; 100 \$4.00. Mrs. Perry Myers, Fredonia, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED BARRED PLYMOUTH Rock eggs \$1 for 15, \$5 100. L. Thomas, Wetmore, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS FROM CHOICE STOCK. No culls. 30 eggs \$1.50. Mrs. E. C. Hicks, Columbus, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS \$1.50 PER 15, \$5.00 per 100. Free range. S. H. McNeely, Cedar Vale, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. FINE STOCK. EGGS, 15 75c, 100 \$3.06. Delivered in Kansas. G. Schmidt, Goessel, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. FARM RANGE EGGS
15 75 cents, 100 \$3.00. H. F. Richter,
R. 3, Hillsboro, Kan.

"RINGLET" BARRED ROCKS EXCLU-sively. 15 eggs \$1.50; 100 \$6.00. Frances Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. MY WHITE Ivorys won more firsts Kansas state show 1909 to 1913 than all other White Rock breeders. Send for egg prices and beautiful photos of pen headers. Chas. C. Fair, Sharon, Kan., originator of Ivory Strain.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

THOROUGHBRED BARRED ROCK EGGS \$1 for 15. \$3.50. \$5 100. W. F. Bazil, Halls Summit, Kan.

BIG TYPE, PRIZE WINNING BARRED Rocks. Eggs \$1.00 15. \$4 100. John Mc-Connell, Russell, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, PRICE REASON-able, considering quality. Write Milton Deihl, Lawrence, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, FISHEL STRAIN. EGGS, 15 \$1.25; 50 \$2.75; 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Frank Powell, Buffalo, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS-SPECIAL MATINGS, setting \$1. Good hatches. Mrs. S. O. Combs, Severy, Kan.

BIG TYPE BARRED ROCK EGGS. FROM ten pound hens, and twelve pound cocks. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kan. BARRED ROCK EGGS. YARDS, 15 \$2.00, 30 \$3.50. Farm range, 100 \$5.00. E. Leighton, Effingham, Kan.

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

BARRED ROCK EGGS. RANGE \$1.00 15, \$2,50 50. Pens \$3.00 and \$2.00. Mrs. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS EXCLU-sively. Eggs 15 75 cts, 50 \$2.00. Mrs. Jessie Seabloom, Stockton, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS FROM PRIZE WIN-ners, \$1.50, \$2.00 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.

QUALITY WHITE ROCKS, THE ALMOST perfect bird. Eggs \$1.50 and \$3.00 per set-ting. Frank DeLong, Syracuse, Neb. BARRED ROCKS. HATCH YOUR PRIZE winners from special matings. Write to-day. T. W. Hubbard, Liberal, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS. THOMPSON, Bradley strains, \$1.00 fifteen, \$5,00 per hundred. M. Burton, Haddam, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. HIGH SCORING. BLUE ribbon winners. Eggs \$1.00 and \$2.00 per 15. A. G. Hammond, Vinland, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS 16 \$1.25. 48 \$3.00. Postage prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. J. H. Mellenbruch, Morrill, Kan.

EGGS FROM PURE-BRED BUFF ROCKS. Hens laid all winter. \$3.50 per hundred. Mrs. A. F. Sieglinger, Peabody, Kan.

EGGS FROM LARGE, WELL BARRED Rocks, \$4.50 100. \$2.50 for 15 from choice cockerel mating. Chas. Hills, Wahoo, Neb.

BIG BARRED ROCKS, GOOD LAYERS. Eggs 16 \$1.00. 100 \$4.00. Can handle large orders. Chas. Cornelius, Blackwell, Okla.

BARRED ROCK EGGS AND CHICKS. Latham and Bradley strains. Write for prices. Mrs. H. F. Schmidt, Humboldt, Kan. BLUE RIBBON BARRED ROCK EGGS \$1.50 per 15. Bourbon Red turkey eggs 20 cts. each. Mrs. Ed Snyder, Fontana, Kan.

BAKER'S BARRED ROCKS. SPLENDID layers. Pen one and two \$1.50 15, \$6.00 100. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING BARRED ROCKS. PEN and range eggs. Baby chicks. Mating list free. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—SCORE TO 94—EGGS, 15 \$1.00; 50, \$2.50; 100, \$4.50. Chicks, doz. \$2.00. Mrs. J. W. Hoornbeek, Winfield, Kan.

SELECTED BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM large stock headed by prize winners. \$1.00 15. \$5.00 100. Mrs. Jesse Beam, Otego, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—15 EGGS PREPAID \$1.00, 9 years' careful breeding. Write for quantity prices. Jeff Burt, Macksville, Kan. PURE BUFF ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY FOR twelve years. Eggs \$2.00 per fifty, \$3.75 per hundred. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton,

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM GOOD stock, \$1.00 for 15; \$4.00 per hundred. Geo. Bingham, Bradford, Kan., Wabaunsee

EGGS. EGGS. EGGS. FROM QUALITY Barred Plymouth Rocks, Special mat-ings \$2.00 for 15. L. P. Nichols, Kirwin, Kan.

SHELLEY BROS.' BARRED ROCKS—BEST ever mated—prize winners. Eggs, best pens only, 15 \$3.00, 80 \$5.00. Box 7, Elm-dale, Kan.

CHAMPION BARRED ROCKS. 101 PRE-miums, Eggs. Pens 1-2 \$2.50 15. Range \$2 15. \$7.00 100. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ot-tawa, Kan.

IVORY WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM FARM flock of big hens, \$1.00 15. \$5.00 100. Pen eggs \$3.00 15. \$5.00 30. Minnie Clark, Haven, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, HIGH SCORING, FISHEL strain, Free range, Eggs 15 \$1.50, 50 \$3, 100 \$5. Mrs. A. H. Klepper, Muscatine, Iowa, R. R. 1.

BARRED ROCKS, SHELLABARGER strain. Winners. Both matings \$3.00 15. Utility \$1.50 15, \$6.00 100. Mrs. P. A. Pettis, Wathena, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS. BUY PRIZE WIN-ning stock. First prize winners at leading shows. Won more prizes at Southwestern Show than any exhibitor. Eggs from spe-cial mating pens \$2.50. Outside \$2.00 per 15. Fred Hail, Lone Wolf, Okla.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF AND WHITE ROCKS. WON SIX firsts at Hutchinson Jan., 1914., also specials. Eggs 15 \$1.00. 100 \$5.00. W. H. Beaver, St. John, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS. PEN \$3.50; RANGE \$2.00 per 15, \$8.00 per 100. Baby chicks \$3.00 per 12, \$10 per 50. Mrs. Coral E. Pflang, Wetmore, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCKS. BEAU-ties. Eggs for hatching. \$2.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 50, \$8.00 for 100. Mrs. Elmer Lane, Burlington, Kan.

OPFER'S WEIGHER-LAYER BARRED Rocks, 103 premiums. Eggs 16 \$1.00; 100 \$5.00. Pens \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15. W. Opfer, Clay Center, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLU-sively. 13 yrs. careful breeding. Strong, healthy winter layers. Eggs 15 for \$1. W. N. Magill, Mayfield, Kan.

EGGS. EGGS. EGGS. FROM THOROUGH-bred Barred Plymouth Rock chickens, \$1.50 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gus H. Brune, Lawrence, Kan.

BIG TYPE BLUE BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks, Bradley strain, none better. Eggs 15 \$1.25. 30 \$2.00, 50 \$3.00, 100 \$5.00. Mrs. T. B. Mitchell, McPherson, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF PLYMOUTH EGGS for setting. From first pen \$2.00. Second pen, \$1.50. Utility \$1.00. 15 eggs to a setting. R. Houdyshell, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. BRADLEY'S HEAVY laying strain. 15 utility eggs \$1.50, 100 \$5.00. Choice pens \$2.50 and \$3.00 setting Mrs. S. M. Thompson, Birmingham, Iowa.

EGGS FROM ROYAL BLUE AND RINGLET Barred Flymouth Rocks at \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per 15. A. L. Hook, P. O. Box 456 North Willow Poultry Ranch, Coffeyville

PURE BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY Fifteen years successful experience. Egg: \$1.00 15, \$5.00 100. Safe arrival guarantees Glendale Farm, C. E. Romary, Prop., Olivet

BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCKS, ABSO-lutely the finest lot I ever owned. Satis-faction guaranteed. \$1.00 setting, \$5 per hundred. Belmont Farm, Topeka, Kan., Box 69.

EGGS FOR HATCHING WHITE ROCKS from prize winning stock, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00 per 15. Range flock, \$6.00 per 100. Silver Campines, \$3.00, \$5.00 per 15. Henry Linke, Wayne, Neb.

THOMPSON STRAIN "RINGLET" BARRED Rocks. splendid winter layers; payers, finely marked. Eggs, fifteen, dollar; fifty, three dollars; hundred, five dollars. Tracy's, Conway Springs, Kan.

PURE BRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—THE heavy laying, utility kind. Eggs, \$7.50 per 100. Also pure bred, registered Hampshire swine from champion sires and dams. Isom J. Martin, Lancaster, Mo.

FULL BLOOD BARRED ROCKS. FLOCK headed by cockerels bred by Madison Square Garden winners. Farm raised. Eggs 15 \$1.25, 30 \$2.00, 100 \$5.00. Mrs. John Yowell, Route 4, McPherson, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. 68 PREMIUMS TO-peka, Manhattan, Clay Center, Denver. Eggs 15, \$3.00; 36, \$5.00; 15, \$1.25; 60, \$4.00; 100, \$6.00. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

EGGS—BARRED P. R. GRAND CHAMpion sweep stake at Iowa State show. Free catalog. Showing real photos of champion winners. Show records. Price of eggs. A. D. Murphy & Son, Essex, Iowa.

BARRED ROCK EGGS. BUY PRIZE WIN-ning stock. Our birds won 8 firsts at Hutchinson and Wichita. Pen eggs \$3 and \$5 per 15. Utility \$4 per 100. Descriptive circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

"SILVER-BAR" BARRED ROCKS WON blue ribbons Wichita, Oklahoma City, Enid and other blg shows. Eggs from winning birds \$1.50 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for mating list. L. Meek, Mulhall, Okla.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVE-ly. Pens headed by prize winners at Kan-sas City, Missouri State and local shows. Strong birds bred for quality, clear, narrow, distinct barring, \$2.00 per 15 eggs. L. P. Coblentz, La Harpe, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. EGGS from three matings, large vigorous stock having plenty of range. Eight prizes Sumner Co. show; nine prizes Wichita stateshow. Yard one \$3.00 per 15; yard two, \$2.00 per 15; yard 3 \$1.50 per 15. Frank Lott, Danville, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. FLOCK HEADED BY birds with 5 pointed comb, bay eyes, excellent shape. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. Pen \$3.00 per 15, hens scoring 92, 94. Blue ribbons at Red Oak show. Mrs. Melvin Baird, R. 8, Red Oak, Iowa.

STRATER BROS., MONROE, IOWA.
Breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks 35
years; with size and quality, and the best
of layers. Prize winners and sired by prize
winners. Eggs \$1.25 15, \$2.00 30, \$6.00 100
Special cockerel mating, \$5.00 15 eggs, guaranteed fertile.

WHITE ROCKS. WON FIRST PEN, SEC-ond cockerel Missouri State Show, and practically everything in 10 county shows throughout Missouri. Eggs from fine pens expertly mated, \$5.00 per 15, delivered. Util-ity eggs \$1.50 per 15. Fine mated pens or trios for sale. Sidney Schmidt, Chillicothe, Mo.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PURE BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. Heavy laying strain, no inbreeding; eggs 15 \$1.00, 30 \$1.75, 100 \$5.00. W. C. Shaffer, Burlington, Kan., R. No. 6.

WHITE ROCKS. PURE WHITE, BIG boned, farm raised. Baby chicks 15t apiece for 50 or 100; 20c apiece by the doz. Eggs \$1.00 for 15, \$2.50 for 50, \$5.00 for hundred. Good laying strain. Prize winners. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

WHITE LANGSHANS. EGGS \$1.10 PER 15. Wm. Wischmeler, Mayetta, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 75 CTS. PER 16. Mrs. Alfred Graham, Haddam. Kan.

PURE-BRED BUFF LANGSHAN COCK-erels. Mrs. L. Ferrell, Ness City, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, chickens, Mrs. G. W. Burkdall, Lane, Kan.

FULL BLOOD BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS for sale. C. C. Cunningham, Kennard, Neb.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS. SCORED birds. \$1.50 per 15. John Bolte, Axtell, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BLACK LANG-shan eggs .50 per 15. E. Cowen, Eddy, Okla.

PURE BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 15 \$1.00, 100 \$4.00. Elsie Underwood, Valley Cen-ter, Kan.

PURE BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS 75C PER 15, \$1.25 per 30. Mrs. Annie Allen, West-moreland, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS. EGGS 75 CTS PER 15. 50 or more 4 cts. each. Henry Kamp-ing, Elsmore, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS 15 \$1.50. 100 \$7.50. Baby chicks, 15 cts. each. Mrs., Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan. TENNEHOLM LANGSHANS. BIG, BLACK, beautiful. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. Mrs. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kan.

HIGH SCORING BLACK LANGSHANS. Eggs \$4.00 per hundred, \$1.00 per 15. Martha Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

BREED BARKER STRAIN BLACK Langshans, Eggs, both pen and range. Write J. O. Roller, Circleville, Kan.

KLUSMIRE'S IDEAL BLACK LANG-shans. Eggs from choice matings. Write for prices. Geo. Klusmire, Holton, Kan.

FINEST BRED BUFF AND BLACK LANG-shans For stock and eggs write J. A. Lovette, Poultry Judge, Mullinville, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS FROM HIGH scoring winter layers, \$1.00 per 15 or \$4.00 per 100. Geo. W. Shearer, Lawrence, Kan. BLACK LANGSHANS. 1ST PRIZE FEDeration eggs 15 \$2.50, 30 \$4.50. Range eggs 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5. Mary McCaul, Elk City, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS FOR HATCH-ing. Fine large boned farm stock. 75c per 15, \$4.00 per 105. Mrs. Jacob Conner, Sigour-ney, Iowa.

BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHAN, HOU-dan stock sold out. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Write for booklet. E. D. Hartzell, Ross-ville, Kan.

SCORED BLACK LANGSHANS. EGGS, 15 \$1.25. \$1.50 by parcel post; 100 \$5.00. Baby chicks 15c each. Mrs. J. B. Stein, Smith Center, Kan.

BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHANS. EGGS from stock winning every 1st at Kansas State Fair and State Show \$3.00 for 15. Range flock \$6.00 for 100. H. M. Palmer, Florence, Kan.

BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS. Pens headed by cockerels from America's largest Langshan farm. High scoring. Pen No. 1, \$2.00 per 15, \$7.50 per 100. Pen No. 2, \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Range stock, 75c per 15, \$4.00 per 160. Frank A. Vopat, Lucas, Kan.

ANCONAS.

EGGS FROM UNDEFEATED ANCONAS, 15 \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. Lucie House, Haven, Kan.

SINGLE COMB MOTTLED ANCONA EGGS, 100 \$5.00, 15 \$1.00. O. L. Burnett, Council Grove, Kan.

EGGS FROM HIGH SCORED ANCONAS; winter layers; \$1.00 per setting. Susan DeTar, Edgerton, Kan.

ROSE'S SINGLE COMB ANCONAS FIRST in the National egg laying contest 1913. Winners in the Springfield and Kansas City shows. Ars. Dalsy Rose, Bols D'Arc, Mo.

BABY CHIX.

BABY CHICKS. MINORCAS, REDS. ORP-ingtons, Leghorns, 15 cents. F. Kremer, Manchester, Okla.

YOU BUY THE BEST THOROUGHBRED baby chicks guaranteed for the least money at Colwell's Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—BIG ORDERS SOLICITED 5 kinds. Eggs for hatching; custom hatching. Can't Break System egg carriers. Free circular. P. C. Fish Mammoth Hatch-ery, 4334 Belleview, Kansas City, Mo.

THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS. VICTOR Farm, Lawrence, Neb.

ROSE COMB REDS. 15 EGGS \$1.00. MRS. Frank Hinden, Bazaar, Kan.

FANCY ROSE COMB RED EGGS. \$5.00 100. Mrs. Leslie Joss, Pauline, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS \$1.50 AND \$3.00 per 15. William Early, Hays, Kan.

PURE S. C. RED EGGS, 100 \$3.00. MRS. Allie West, Box 315, Garnett, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS 15 \$1.00. 100 \$5.00. Royal Yeoman, Lawrence, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS 15 FOR 75C.
Mrs. Eva Frederick, Asherville, Kan.

DARK VELVETY ROSE COMB REDS. Eggs. Sunnyside Farm, Havensville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB R. I. RED EGGS \$1 PER 15. \$4 a hundred. James Sisters, Olathe, Kan.

EXTRA FINE QUALITY S. C. RED EGGS, 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. O. C. Duprey, Clyde, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS, CARVER STRAIN, direct; 15 eggs \$1.25. Mrs. M. A. Easley, Exeter, Mo.

B. C. RED EGGS, REDS BRED TO LAY, 75c (setting); \$4.00 (100). Charles Sigle, Lucas, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS. EGGS \$1.50 AND \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. James Nelson, Jamestown, Kan,

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. EGGS \$1.00 per 15, \$3.50 per 100. Earl Davis, Otego, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, STANDARD BRED. Eggs from three pens. Shamleffer, Douglass, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED SINGLE COMB RED eggs \$3.50 per 100. Laura Wayman, Atlanta, Kan.

EXTRA FINE ROSE COMB REDS. EGGS 15 \$1.00. 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Charles Joss, Topeka, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. EGGS \$4.00 PER 100. Satisfaction gauranteed. A. N. Peterson, Waterville, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS, farm range, \$3.75 100. Mrs. Jas. Crocker, White City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS 15 75c, 100 \$4.00, 500 \$15.00. Mrs. H. A. Bushby, Rydal, Kan., Republic Co.

ROSE COMB REDS. PRIZE WINNERS.
Jaying strain. \$1.50 per setting. E. G.
Cole, Garden City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, 15 FOR 75C, 100 for \$4.00. Safe arrival guaranteed. J. W. Williams, Olivet, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS FROM HIGH

ROSE COMB RED EGGS FROM HIGH scoring pens, \$3.00, \$2.00 setting. V. E. Gillilan, Garden City, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS, FIFTEEN FOR \$1 postpaid, \$4 per hundred, f. o. b. Mrs. Jas. Shoemaker, Narka, Kan.

PURE BLOODED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds. Eggs 50 for \$2.00, \$3.50 per 100. Drake Bros., Jewell, Kan.

RIENIETS' ROSE COMB REDS! EXHIbition blood. Utility prices. Eggs, chicks. Mrs. Abbie Rieniets, Pratt Kan.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Eggs for hatching \$1 per 15, \$5 a hundrel. A. N. Brodahl, Bx. 3, Wahoo, Neb.

DARK RICH RED R. COMB REDS. EGGS, 15 \$1.00; 50 \$2.50. High class stock. Nora Luthye, North Topeka, Kan., Rt. 6.

THOROUGHBRED SINGLE COMB R. I. Red eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 100. Mrs. Clara Helm, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. EGGS FROM CHOICE pens \$2 \$1.50, \$1 per 15; \$4.50 per 100. Mrs. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kan.

S. C. REDS. THOROUGHBRED. GOOD laying strain. Eggs \$1.00 15, \$2.50 50, \$5.00 100. J. W. Williams, Olivet, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS. FIFTEEN \$1.
Hundred \$5. Choice birds. Fertile eggs.
Mrs. Arthur Jacke, Pawnee City, Neb.

S. C. R. I. SELECT STOCK. EGGS \$1.00
per 15, \$4.00 per 100. Phone 2732K4. Mrs.
L. L. Vrooman, Topeka, Kan., R. F. D. 8.

SEVEN YEARS BREEDING SINGLE COMB Reds. Best yet. Guaranteed eggs, \$5.00 100. Mrs. George Dillon, McLouth, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB REDS, FARM range, 45 eggs \$2.00, 100 \$4.00. During season. Mrs. G. C. Talbott, Onaga, Kan.

Sc. C. RED EGGS FROM STOCK THAT WON the rug. Pen \$1 for 15; range stock \$4 per 100. Florence E. Hopkins, Sedan, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS EXCLUSIVELY. PURE bred, healthy flock. Eggs \$1 per 15. Chicks 10c each. Nell E. Balla, Walnut, Kan.

LUNCEFORD'S SINGLE COMB QUALITY Reds. Fullets \$1 and \$2. Eggs \$7 hundred prepaid. Sadie Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.

DARK, RICH, R. C. REDS. UTILITY stock. Best winter layers. \$1.00 setting, \$5.00 100. Mrs. Walter Shepherd, Woodward, Okla.

ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS FROM GOOD farm flock 75c for 15, \$4.00 per 100. Chicks 10c. Mrs. John Buchenan, Solomon, Kan., R. 2.

ROSE COMB REDS EXCLUSIVELY, BEAN strain. Fifteen eggs \$1.00. Hundred \$5.00. Chicks 12 4c. Mrs. Chancey Simmons, Route 3, Brie, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.
Winners at the leading shows in the West.
Greatest layers in existence. Eggs for hatching. Prices reasonable. Write for prices.
Earl D. Rohrer, Osawatomie, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

EGGS-R. I. REDS. SPECIAL MATINGdescendent Beans Sensation, \$3.00 for 15. Utility flock \$1.50 for 15. J. A. Harrison, Cherryvale, Kan.

IF YOU WANT A FINE COCKEREL OR eggs from best Rose Comb R. I. Reds in the state write for free mating list. J. A. Wells, Eric, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PURE bred Rose Comb Reds, \$1.00 per 16, \$5 per hundred. Baby chicks 100 each. Mrs. Charles Hill, Toronto, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. THREE PENS OF big husky fine colored birds. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. Fertility guaranteed. Fred T. Nye, Leavenworth, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.

Eggs from special mated pens, also free range flock. Write for prices. O. M. Lewis, R. No. 1, Holsington, Kan.

EGGS. CHICKS. ROSE COMB RED EGGS four dollars hundred. Chicks fifteen cents each. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan., R. No. 1.

NEOSHO FOULTRY YARDS. ROSE COMB Reds score up to 92½. I have bred Reds for eleven years. Price of eggs reasonable. J. W. Swartz, Americus, Kan.

HIGH BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISland Red eggs, four dollars hundred. Baby chicks ten dollars hundred. Mrs. Anna Larson, R. D. 4, White City, Kan.

EGGS FROM KANSAS STATE PRIZE WINners. Send for my mating list before you buy your eggs. I save you money on quality stock. A. M. Butler, Wichita, Kan.

WHITELEY'S LAY-MORE STRAIN S. C. Reds. Best in the West. Choice new laid egg at prices in reach of all. Clyde C. Whiteley, Box No. 972, Wichita, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. FIFTY PREMIUMS, including Kansas State Shows. Pen eggs \$2.00 per 15. Range \$4.50 per 100. Free catalog. Stover & Myers, Fredonia, Kan.

ROSE COMBED RHODE ISLAND REDS.
Eggs for hatching. Write for free mating
list, and special inducement for early orders. F. B. Severance, Lost Springs, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS. BOTH COMBS from richest colored and best laying strains in this country. Eggs 15 \$1.00. 100 \$5.00. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. EGGS \$5.00 TO 75C setting. Chicks. Winners American Royal, Kansas State Fair, State Show, Oklahoma State Fair. Raymond Baldwin, Conway, Kan.

S. C. REDS. SPLENDID PENS HEADED by brothers to Oklahoma 1st prize cockerel. Great winter layers. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. Alfalfa Poultry Farm, Byron, Okla.

"JIM'S EVEN RED" ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds. Showed at three shows in 1913 and never lost a first. Eggs pen 1 \$3.00. Pen 2 \$2.00. Utility \$1.00. Jim the Dutch Druggist, Kensington, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH COMBS.
Eleventh year of sending out guaranteed fertility and safe arrival low priced eggs considering quality of stock. Mating list free. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. WON FIRST PEN state show Wichita 1914. Eggs from this pen \$5.00. 2 cock won 4 \$3.00. 3 \$2.00. Utility \$1.00 for 15. Incubator \$5.00 per 100. Get mating list. Ruby Morris, Rosalia, Kan.

ROSE C. R. I. RED. LARGE BONED, heavy layers. Red Feather strain. Low fitting, shapely combs; long bodies; brilliant red, rich under color. Eggs, 15 \$1.25; 30, \$2.25; 50 \$3.75; 100 \$7. From selected, choicely bred stock only. Mrs. G. W. Berry, R. 1, Topeka, Kan.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS—MY Reds won at Kansas and Nebraska state shows. No better stock in the state and my prices are very low. Send for my mating list which describes my pens. A few-good ckris for sale cheap if taken at once. H. R. McCrary, Concordia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS, PRIZE WINNERS at many of the best shows in the West. Record layers. Eggs from choice matings \$2.00 per 15. Post paid. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed or order duplicated at one-half price. Order direct from this advertisement. E. D. Rohrer, Osawatomie, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS. 5 grand pens mated to roosters costing from \$10.00 to \$35.00 each. 15 eggs, \$2.50; 30 eggs, \$4.00; and 50 eggs, \$6.00. Good range flock, 30 eggs, \$2.00; 50 eggs, \$3.00; 100 eggs, \$5.00; and 200 eggs \$9.50. Send for free catalog. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS. WON FOUR firsts, three seconds, one third, our county fair. Eggs first pen \$2.50. Second \$1.50 15. Combined \$6.00 100. 74 hens laid in Feb. 1,066 eggs after having been moved to present home Jan. 28. 108 eggs tested out 4 infertile; 3 out of second 100. D. H. Welch, Macksville, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS FROM CUP winners. F. Weeks, Belleville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1.00 15. Sarah Rollins, Gretna, Kan.

PURE S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS 15 \$1.00, 100 \$3.00. J. L. Young, Haddam, Kan. S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$4 PER hundred. Hulda Keearns, Girard, Kan.

hundred. Hulda Keearns, Girard, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE, BRED TO LAY,
eggs. Mrs. Link Walker, Garland, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, 15 \$1.00. 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Jerry Brack, Havensville, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS 15 \$1.00. 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Geo. Jameson, Garrison, Kan. S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS 15 \$1.00. 100 \$5.00. Scored. J. E. Gish, Manhattan, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 75c 15, \$3.00 100. A. L. Gerardy, Green, Kan.

LEGHORNS

FINE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Eggs, chicks. Armstrong Leghorn Range, Arthur, Mo.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS 15 \$1.60, 100 \$5.00. Royal Yeoman, Lawrence, Kan.

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB WHITE LEGhorns. Bred-to-lay. A. L. Buchanan, Lincoln, Kan.

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

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. LAYing strain. Eggs \$4.00 100. Willie Tonn, Haven, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$4.00 100. Chicks 12 cents. Bert Cooley, Arena, Colo.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1.00 PER 15, \$3 for 90. Eugene Balley, Okla City, Okla., R. 8.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS
75c 15. \$4.00 100. Alf Johnson, Leonardville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS.
15 eggs 75c, \$1.00, \$4.00. E. J. Dunlop,
Detroit, Kan.

PURE BROWN ROSE COMB LEGHORN
eggs 3½ cents each. Laura A. Hazen,
Wayne, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Egs \$2.50 per hundred. Mrs. Chas. Ginn, Haddam, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 15 75c; 100 \$4.00. Mrs. Ida Standiferd, Reading, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN PURE bred eggs, \$4.00 per hundred. H. B. Miller, Sycamore, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS. 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Frank Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

EGGS FROM CHOICE S. C. BROWN LEGhorns. Range raised. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS
15 for \$1.00, 100 for \$4.50. D. E. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS
15 75c. 100 \$3.00. Mrs. Chas. A. Bullis,
Spring Hill, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORNS, CHOICELY BRED FOR 15 years. 30 eggs \$2, 108 \$5. John A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS 15 \$1.00. 100 \$4.00. Cockerels for sale. Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. KULP strain; pure breds. Eggs \$4 100. Mrs. Mary Miek, Ransom, Kan.

BABY CHIX FROM SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns; high scoring; 10c. M. La Shorne, Epworth, Ia.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, 75c per 15; \$4.50 per 100. F. P. Hildebrand, Le Roy, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS FOR SALE 75 cts setting, or \$4.00 100. Mrs. W. C. Topliff, Howard, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS and baby chicks, reasonable prices. E. Kagarice, Darlow, Kan. WHITE (WYCKOFF) LEGHORN EGGS AT 75c per 15, \$8.50 per 100. Maude E. Lundin, Columbus, Kan.

UTILITY SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn eggs. 15 \$1,00, 100 \$4.00. Perry Kasenberg, Mt. Hope, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1.75 per 80, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. J. B. Barmettlor, Ralston, Okla.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGhorn eggs 15 \$1, 100 \$5. Baby chix 12c. Mattle Ulm, Kincald, Kan.

PURE S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 15 75 cts. 106 \$4.00. Baby chicks 10 cts. Ella Beatty, Lyndon, Kan.

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

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

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, 100% FERTILity guaranteed. Express prepaid. Robert Ketcham, Boonyille, Ind.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. 160 eggs \$3.50. 30 \$1.25. Chas. Dorr & Sons, Osage City, Kan.

Dorr & Sons, Osage City, Kan.

EXTRA LARGE S. C. B. LEGHORNS, EGGS
per 15 \$1.00, per 100 \$4.00. Chix 10c. Mrs.
Walter Lambeth, Abilene, Kan.

Walter Lambeth, Ablene, Kan.

PURE S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS
\$1.00 15, \$4.00 100. Express or post prepaid. E. D. Hobble, Tipton, Kan.

MY FAMOUS S. C. W. LEGHORNS WIN everywhere. Eggs \$5 100. Baby chix \$10 100. Geo. Patterson, Lyndon, Kan.

EGGS—FULL BLOOD SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns. 15 \$1.00; 50 \$2.50; 100 \$4. Mrs. Mattle Story, Cleo, Okla.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. Specialty 12 years. Satisfaction guaranteed. Olive Hoskins, Fowler, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. EGGS 15 \$1.00. 100 \$3.50. No near neighbors. Mrs. E. F. Varcoe, Wilsey, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—
Crystal strain. Eggs \$4 100. Mated pens \$1.25 15. O. N. Keller, Le Roy, Kan.

MY STANDARD BRED S. C. BUFF LEGhorns won at Newton 1st cock, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st, 2nd and 3rd, hen, 1st, 2nd, 3d and 4th pullet, 1st pen. Eggs \$2.50 for 15; \$5 for 100. S. Perkins, 801 E. First St., Newton, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.
Many score 95 to 96 %. Finest eggs. Range
vigor. Mrs. Albert Ray, Delavan, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. PROlific layers, prize winners. Eggs \$4.00 per 100. Gallap Poultry Farm, Braman, Okla.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. Heavy layers. \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Circulars. Jennie Martin, Frankfort, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn range eggs, 3½ cents each, excellent layers. Claud Twidwell, Frankfort, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS from fine farm flock mated with scored ckls., \$5.00 100. Wm. Saller, Ackley, Iowa.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS FOR hatching \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00 per hundred. H. W. Brown, Belleville, Kan., Rt. No. 2. SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS from prize winning birds. Pen 1, \$2.00; pen 2, \$1.50. Wm. A. Sanford, Manhattan, Kan.

CHALK-WHITE, HIGH SCORING S. C. White Leghorns, 15 eggs \$1.00, \$5.00 up. Jas. Gladish, Pres. Leahy Mfg. Co., Higgins-ville, Mo.

CHOICE S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS from Neb. State Show prize winners at 75c per 15 or \$4.00 per 100. C. V. Douglas, Tecumseh, Neb.

EGG FARM STRAINS, VIGOROUS RANGE raised Single Comb White Leghorn eggs \$1.00 per 15 \$5.00 per hundred. Wm. Maxwell, Alva, Okla.

well, Alva, Okla.

DORR'S PRIZE ROSE COMB WHITE Leghorns won 65 ribbons and silver medal, Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$4.50 per 100. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

Osage City, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVE—
Eggs from healthy range stock \$1 for 15;
\$5 for 100; send cash with order. H. B.
Egan, Coweta, Okla.

Egan, Coweta, Okla.

LATEST THING. GREAT ENGLISH LAYing strain of Single Comb White Leghorns. Egg catalogue free. Mary Culver,
King City, Mo., R. 1.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS BRED exclusively ten years. Fifteen eggs one dollar, one hundred five dollars. Corless Chartler, Miltonvale, Kansas.

BLANCHARD, WYCKOFF AND D. W. Young strains S. C. W. Leghorn eggs for hatching, \$5 a hundred. Mrs. Elsie Thompson, Mankato, Kan., Route 5.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. IF YOU WANT the best give me your order, Both matings. Females scoring 95½, cockerels 94%. G. F. Koch, Jr., Ellinwood, Kan.

1,000 BEAUTIFUL WHITE LEGHORN hens for sale \$1.00 each. Baby chicks 12c each. Strong husky fellows that live and grow. M. Johnson, Bowle, Texas.

IT'S "GILLMORE'S WYCKOFF STRAIN"

If you want more eggs. Only one penour best. Selected eggs \$5.00 per hundred.
Gillmore Egg Farm, St. John, Kan.

PEN EGGS AT RANGE PRICES. SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Pen one \$3.00 15, \$6.00 45. Two, \$2.00 15, \$4.00 45. Three, \$1.25 15, \$5.00 100. Prize winners in all pens. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kan.

BARRON'S LEGHORNS. IMPORTED SISters and brothers of Mo. egg contest winners. Quality White Runners. Mating list free. Jas. R. Snyder, Box M, Frazer, Mo.

free. Jas. R. Snyder, Box M, Frazer, Mo.
S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS FROM
heavy laying hens; even buff color; 16
\$1.50, postpaid. Laying pullets \$1 each.
Cyrus Gittings, Winfield, Kan., Route One.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorns. Wyckoff cockerels, mated to Frantz hens and pullets. Eggs, 15 \$1.00; 100 \$4.00. Adolph Berg, McPherson, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS from 200 two year old hens mated with cockerels scoring 93%. Heavy laying strain. 100 \$4.00, 50 \$2.50, 15 \$1.00. Edw. J. Dooley, Selma, Iowa.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.
"Frantz" and "Yesteriaid" strains. Eggs,
yard, fifteen \$1.50; hundred \$7.00. Range
\$5.00 hundred. Mrs. Flora Smith, Amorita,
Okla., R. 2.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorns, range raised. Eggs for setting \$4.00 per hundred. Every, bird in flock has been passed on by Judge Atherton. Harry Givens, Madison, Kan.

FINE S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS FROM pen containing 12 dark hens mated to cockerel scoring 93. Hatch your cockerels for next spring. Eggs \$1.75, per 15. \$2.50 per 30. Richard Dilley, Beattle, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—WINners American Royal, Convention Hall,
Eggs from 200-egg, trapnest bred hens \$1
per 100 up. Cockerels, hens \$2. Catalog free,
Woodland Poultry Farm, Stilwell, Kan, R. 1.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.
Something classy. Pen headed by cock
direct from Young's New York winners,
\$3.00 per 15. Second pen \$1.50 per 15. Holland turkeys \$3 per 9. M. E. Burt, Kinsley,
Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. EGGS thoroughbred blue ribbon winners. Pen No. 1 \$3.00 for 15, \$5.00 for 30, \$10.00 for 100. Pen No. 2 \$2.00 for 15, \$3.00 for 30, \$7.00 for 100. Cockerels for sale. Mrs. W. E. Masters, Manhattan, Kan.

EXHIBITION AND UTILITY SINGLE Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs from pen No. 2, 3, 4, \$2.00 per 15. Utility yard \$1.00 per 15 or \$5.00 per 100. My Leghorns are extra large size; good winter layers. I have been breeding for 25 years. H. P. Swerdfeger, Wichita, Kan.

HAMBURGS.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG EGGS \$1.25 per 15 P. P. J. L. Carmean, Neosho Falls, Kan.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG EGGS from prize winners. Chas. Gresham, Bucklin, Kan.

THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS 5 CTS. EACH. Mrs. M. F. Austin, Miltonvale, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS 4 CENTS each. C. R. Boggs, Columbus, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$3.50 A HUNdred. Alice M. Barnes, Atlanta, Kan.

PRIZE SILVER WYANDOTTES. 100 EGGS \$4. Mrs. J. W. Gause, Emporia, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES; 100 EGGS \$4.00. Mrs. C. C. Henderson, Solomon, Kan.

FINE COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.25 per 13. E. E. Wood, Newkirk, Okla. GOLDEN WYANDOTTES, SICILIAN BUT-tercups. J. R. Douglas, Mound City, Kan-

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, 100 \$4, SET-ting 75c. Mrs. Emma Downs, Lyndon,

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS 15 FOR \$1.50, 100 \$5.00. T. F. Pine, Lawrence, Kan. SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.00 PER setting. Ernest Badgley, New Albany, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM PRIZE winning stock. M. M. Donges, Belleville, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—EGGS, 15 \$1.00; 100 \$5.00, Mrs. Emma Arnold, Manhattan, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. EGGS 17 FOR \$1.25 delivered. Mrs. Albert Peffley, Eldorado, Kan.

CHOICE SILVER WYANDOTTES. 15 EGGS \$1.50; 100 \$6.00. Mrs. Edwin Shuff Plevna, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, SETTING \$1, hundred \$4. Mrs. Lettle Vining, Ma-haska, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, BLUE RIB-bon winners. Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Effing-ham, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS 75C FOR 15, \$4.25 per 100. Ihno Janessen, Sylvan Grove, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. SEND FOR mating list. Mrs. Geo. Downle, Route 2, Lyndon, Kan.

CHOICE SILVER WYANDOTTES. 15 EGGS \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Mrs. W. R. Stump, Blue Rapids, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE PULLETS, laying 3 months, at \$1.25. Rosa Carder, Lyndon, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM choice stock, \$1 15, \$5 100. F. E. Mayer, Marysville, Kan.

PUREBRED SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.50 per 15. 100 reasonable. Mrs. Wm. F. Schulz, Creston, Neb.

BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM HIGH scoring birds, \$1.50 for fifteen. W. R. Conyers, Ellis, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. FROM BEST winter layers. 15 eggs \$1.50. Dwight Osborn, Delphos, Kan. PURE WHITE WYANDOTTES; FARM range, Eggs \$4 per hundred. Mrs. John Rogers, Garnett, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15 80c. 50 \$2.25. 100 \$4.00. C. E. Davis, Topeka, Kan., R. R. 1

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS FIVE dollars per hundred, \$3 per 50. Mrs. Alvin Tennyson, Lamar, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, EGGS FROM choice pens, and utility flock. Walter Dodson, Denison, Kan.

PURE GOLDEN WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR sale, \$1.50 setting. W. W. Meade, Route No. 4, Kingfisher, Okla.

ROSE COMB REDS, SILVER LACE WY-andottes. Eggs, 17 \$1.00, 100 \$5. Mrs. Ola Elliott, Delphos. Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE DAY OLD CHIX and eggs. Write for circular. Mrs. M. E. Johnson, Humboldt, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 75C AND \$1 setting from high grade stock. Ideal Poultry Yards, Wayne, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 100 \$4.00. Farm range. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. J. W. Kiesling, Cromwell, Ia.

SILVER WYANDOTTES. WELL LACED; farm flock. Eggs 15 \$1.00, hundred \$5.00. J. B. Fagan, Minneapolis, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.00 15, \$3.00 50. Farm range and pure stock. Mrs. L. M. Ayers, Centralla, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES — BEST STRAIN.
Rest of season \$1 per 15, \$4.00 per 100.
Willis L. Pearce, Manhattan, Kan.

ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES FROM choice matings. \$1.50 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Chas. H. Stollsteimer, Berwick, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 100 four dollars; 200 seven dollars, Mrs. H. G. Stewart, Route 1, Tampa, Kan.

BEST STRAIN GOLDEN AND WHITE Wyandottes. Eggs in season. Write for prices. Wm. Schreiner, Exeter, Neb.

FARM RAISED SILVER WYANDOTTES. Eggs 15 for \$1, 100 \$5. Baby chicks 100 \$10. Julia Haynes, Balleyville, Kansas.

FARM RANGE. THOROUGHBRED WHITE Wyandotte eggs. \$1.00 per 15. \$4.00 per 100. Mrs, H. W. Behrens, Lyndon, Kan.

BONNIE VIEW WHITE WYANDOTTES, extra fine strain, eggs are testing bish. Mrs. N. W. Burbank, New Sharon, Iowa.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS. FIFTEEN \$1.00. One hundred \$5.00. 60% hatch guaranteed or order duplicated at half price. Write for circular or order direct. S. B. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

WYANDOTTES

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM WHITE WY-andottes; Fishel strain direct. Write for prices. Mrs. C. F. McLachlin, Gray, Iowa.

UTILITY SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.00 15, \$4.00 100, from pure bred, farm raised stock. J. L. Benson, Olsburg, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, HAVE SIZE, shape and color. Eggs \$5.00 per 100, \$1.80 per 30. Mrs. Will Beightel, Holton, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM STOCK direct from Duston, \$2 per setting. \$5 for 50. Mrs. Geo. E. Joss, Topeka, Kan.

EGGS FÖR SALE, ROSE COMB BUFF Wyandottes, fifteen eggs for seventy-five cents. Jay Heckethorn, McPherson, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTES, SEVEN PENS; Light Brahmas, White Runner ducks; stock and eggs for sale. Geo. Moser, Thomas, Okla.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS OF the best breeding in state. \$1.00 per set-ting, \$5.00 per hundred. Guy Barnes, Mil-ton, Ken.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.00 AND \$2.00 per setting, \$8.00 per 100. First prize winner heads pen. Mrs. Cecile McGuire,

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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. PARCEL post. Prepaid 3rd zone. 15 \$1.25, 30 \$2.25, 50 \$3.00, 100 \$4.50. Mrs. E. E. Peterson, Randolph, Kan.

LOOK—WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM world's best winter layers. Send for proof. Transportation paid. Burton, 303 11th East, Hutchinson, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS \$5, \$4, \$3, \$3, \$1 per setting; range \$6 per hundred. Prize winning stock. Mrs. Emery Mathews, Route 9, Oklahoma City.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00; guaranteed 60 per cent hatch or order duplicated at half price. F. W. Bethke, Lebo, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES, ROSE COMB. THE right kind, from right place, for right price. 15 75c, 100 \$4.00. Mrs. Earl Ballard, No. 3, Hanover, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE AND BARRED Rock eggs from a great laying strain. 15 \$1.00; 30 \$1.75. Chilcott Poultry and Stock Farm, Mankato, Kan.

WHITE WING POULTRY YARDS—WHITE Wyandottes only. Eggs \$1.50 and \$2.00 per 15; 80 per cent fertility guaranteed. W. H. Ilsley, Milo, Iowa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, 219 EGG STRAIN. Silver cups Mo., Kan. State Shows. Males scored 95½. Females 96½. Eggs \$1.50 15. Withprecht Bros., Sedalia, Mo.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS AND eggs from prize winning stock. Eggs 15 \$2.00, 30 \$3.00, 100 \$8.00. Fertility guaranteed. G. A. Wiebe, Beatrice, Neb.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS — FROM birds scoring 93%-95½ \$5.00 per 15. 92%-93½ \$3.00. 90-92½ \$1.50. Mrs. Geo. Rαine, 4606 Josephine St., Denver, Colo. SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS; FAMOUS Tarbox strain. Write for circular. Utility stock \$1.00 fifteen; \$5.00 hundred. 60% hatch guaranteed. W. D. Ross, Wakita, Okia.

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Cockerel direct from Keller. Pen eggs \$3
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\$5 per hundred. L. J. Fulk, Winfield, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. PURE WHITE Wyandottes exclusively, Rose Comb best laying strain. Fertility guaranteed. \$1 setting, \$3 fifty, \$5 hundred. Snowflake Poultry Farm, Mrs. H. S. Tonnemaker, Beatrice, Neb.

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES, HIGH-scoring, from Martin's best mating. Large, full-breasted, broad-backed birds. layers. Eggs. Pens 1 and 2, \$2.50 per 15; general flock \$1.00 per 15, \$5 100. Dr. J. H. Brown, Centralia, Kan.

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BUFF COCHINS FOR SALE. A FEW GOOD quality large cockerels left. J. C. Baugh-man, 2215 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

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WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, 15 \$1, 25 \$1.50. D. P. Neher, McCune, Kan. WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCHing. Gustaf Nelson, Falun, Kan.

GOOD BUFF ORPINGTONS CHEAP. EGGS, Chicks. M. Spooner, Wakefield, Kan.

LACK ORPINGTON EGGS \$1.50 PER P. P. J. L. Carmean, Neosho Falls, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. 16 eggs \$1.00. Mrs. J. Drennan, Liberty, Kan.

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$1.00 PER
15, \$5.00 per 100. R. C. Duncan, Gridley,

CHOICE WHITE ORPINGTON COCKER-els \$3. Eggs \$3 setting. Royal Rosier, Mt. View, Mo.

PURE BRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs 50 cts. for 15. Vera Schaible, Fairview, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. FERTIL ity tested. A. R. Carpenter, Council Grove, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON UTILITY EGGS, FIF-teen \$1. Hundred \$5. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.,

BYERS & KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORP-ington eggs \$1.50 per 15. Geo. Fisher, Custer, Okla.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, 15 EGGS \$1.00, 100 \$6.00. Ralph Chapman, Arkansas City, Kan., Route 5.

ROSE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1 15. \$1.75 30. \$5.00 100. Mrs. Z. M. Wright, Carneiro, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, CADWELL EGG strain. Catalog free. Gene F. Huse, Nor-folk, Nebraska.

HIGH SCORING KELLERSTRASS WHITE Orpington eggs. Mrs. William Delbler, Manhattan, Kan. WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM PRIZE winners. \$1.50, \$2.50 per 15. Mrs. Biser, Blue Mound, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTONS. Eggs \$1.50 15. Cockerels \$1.50. H. Ket-elson, Kinsley, Kan.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS THAT WIN, weigh, lay and pay. \$2.00 for 15. E. A. Graves, Lincoln, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS, EGGS \$1.50 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. Mrs. Otis Russell, Canton, Kan.

COOK'S BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS; HEAVY laying strain; \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Lulu Guinn, Wellston, Okla.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS EXCLUSIVELY, eight years. Eggs, farm prices. Mrs. J. T. Ritchie, Oskaloosa, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS S. C. WHITE ORPING-ton eggs \$7 per 100. \$2 setting. H. N. Fuller, Woodbine, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED S. C. BUFF ORPING-ton eggs for hatching, \$1 per 15. D. J. Riemann, Ciaflin, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS; FARM raised and free range; \$4 per 100. Russell Ware, Cawker City, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM HEAVY layers, 16 \$1.50, 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Wm. Meseke, Alta Vista, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS \$1.00 for 15, \$2.50 for 50, \$4.00 for 100. J. E. Forsyth, Vinton, Iowa.

WHITE ORPINGTONS. EGGS \$5.00 PER 100. \$1.00 for 15. Chicks 15 cts. George Roggendorff, Carlton, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM KEL-lerstrass' \$30 stock at \$1.00 per 15. Maud E. Lundin, Columbus, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM MY EX-clusive range flock \$1.50 per 15 delivered. Arthur Dilley, Beattle, Kan. CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, Kellerstrass', \$5 per hundred. Mrs. W. Patterson, Yates Center, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Good layers, and farm range, Mrs. S. W. Hellman, Pleasanton, Kan.

GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTONS, COOK strain. Eggs 30 \$1.75. 100 \$4.75. White House Poultry Farm, Salina, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS; DOUBLE PEN good size and color. Eggs \$1.50 15, \$3.50 50. Maud Fagan, Minneapolis, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE. Eggs, \$5 per hundred and \$1 per setting. Ella Sherbonaw, Fredonia, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$1.00 per setting, \$5.00 per hundred. Mrs. Mattle Bryan, Route 2, Pratt, Kan. 16 VIGOROUS FULL GROWN PURE BREI

White Orpington cockerels. Price \$1.50 to \$3.00. Wm. Billups, Pawnee Rock, Kan. ROSE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. BEST winter layers. Eggs 15 \$1.50, 30 \$2.50, 100 \$5.00. Fannie Renzenberger, Greeley, Kan.

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WHITE ORPINGTONS—15 EGGS FROM carefully selected stock \$2.00. Booklet free. P. H. Anderson, Box M-53, Lindsborg, Kan.

BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS, UTIL-ity and fancy. Eggs \$1.50 up. Baby chicks. Mating list on request. Jon. R. Blair, Rus-sell, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, A FEW GOOD CKLS. left yet, Get my mating list, ready Feb. 15. I can please you. August Petersen, Churdan, Ia.

WHITE ORPINGTONS; KELLERSTRASS winners and layers. Eggs \$2 per fifteen. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. B. Humble, Sawyer, Kan.

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PRIZE WINNING S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON pen eggs two and three dollars per fifteen. Utility eggs one dollar. Mrs. Alice Stewart, Mapleton, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS. DIRECT FROM Kellerstrass' \$30 matings. Eggs 100 \$5, 15 \$1.25. Parcel post. Mrs. John Jevons, Wakefield, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. BRED for quality and egg production. Send for mating list. Satisfaction guaranteed. Frank Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$2 PER 15. Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs 50 cents each, from fine stock. Mrs. Perry Higley, Cummings, Kan. WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM PENS scoring from 92 to 96 points. First pen \$2.00; second pen \$2.00 per setting of 15 eggs. W. L. McDowell, Osborne, Kan.

EGGS FROM BRED TO LAY AND ARE laying White Orpingtons, \$1.50 per setting, \$7 per hundred, express paid. A few fine cockerels left. J. H. Lansing, Chase, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

DON'T OVERLOOK OVERLOOK FARM.
If you are interested in Buff, White or Black Orpingtons, send for my 1914 mating list. Chas. Luengene, Box 149, Topeka, Kan.

EGGS AND BABY CHICKS FROM KOCH'S prize winners and utility Buff Orpington stock cheap. Write for mating list. Pleasant Hill Poultry Farm, Ellinwood, Kan., R. No. 3.

PURE BRBD SINGLE COMB BUFF ORP-ingtons. Pen headed by sons of Wm. Cock's (1912) First Madison Square Garden and Allentown, Pa., cockerels. Eggs, 15 \$1.50; 100 \$5.00. Adolph Berg, McPherson, Kan.

G. G. G. THE THREE G. POULTRY Farm. "Gertrude Geer's Goldens." Single Comb Buff Orpingtons. Sixty premiums, two silver cups. Eggs, pens 1 and 2 \$5.00 per 15. Farm range \$1.50 15, \$4.00 50, \$7.00 100. A. H. Hawkins, Route 8, Winfield, Kan.

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S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS. EGGS booked or ready to deliver, from pens winning practically all firsts at shows in northern Kansas. Ask for mating ilst. Best mating \$5.00 per 16. Utility \$10.00 per 100. Guaranțee eight chicks per setting. Ed Granerholz, Esbon, Kan.

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

BOURBON REDS. EGGS 11 FOR \$3. Augusta Hand, Ellsworth, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND EGGS \$3.25 AND \$5.00 per 12. Grace Garnett, Marion, Mo.

BOURBON REDS. FINE STOCK. EGGS \$3 for 11. Julia Haynes, Baileyville, Kan. CHOICE BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS \$3.00 for 12. Mrs. Fred Robinson, Olathe, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND EGGS \$3 per 12. Mrs. John Hartwell, Goodland, Kan.

BOURBON RED TOMS \$5.00; EGGS \$3.00 per 11. Mrs. F. B. Tuttle, No. 2, Chanute, Kan.

THOROUGRBRED WHITE HOLLAND TUR-key eggs \$2.00 per 11. Mrs. Grace Dick, Harlan, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS 25 CTS. each—8 or over. Mrs. M. H. Arnold, Toronto, Kan.

EGGS — MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND turkeys. Catalogue free. Mary Culver, King City, Mo., R. 1.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs. Few hens. Mrs. Ada Poindexter, Medicine Lodge, Kan. BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS \$3 PER eleven. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. B. Humble, Sawyer, Kan.

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BOURBON RED TURKEYS—THOROUGH-bred. Eggs, \$3 for eleven. Elmer Thomp-son, Route 3, Harper. Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS. 2 YR. OLD breeders. Eggs \$3.00 per 11. Free cata-log. Stover & Myers, Fredonia, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS from prize winners at state show, 50 cts. an egg, \$5.00 a doz. Margaret James, Olathe, BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS. FROM for 11, parcel post paid. Thos. Turner, Seneca, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, FROM large dark red thoroughbreds. Directions for raising with each setting. 11 for \$3.00. Mrs. C. B. Palmer, Uniontown, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED BOURBON RED TUR-key toms from prize winning blue ribbon birds. Large, deep dark red fellows from 2-year-old stock. Also eggs. Elenora Poultry Ranch, Brighton, Colo.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS \$2.00 15. A. L. Liston, Garden City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS. 30 eggs \$2.25. Sarah Peters, Nashville, Kan. S. C. WHITE MINORCAS. PURE BRED. Eggs \$2 for 15. A. Goodwyn, Minneapolis, Kan.

S. C. WHITE MINORCAS. EGGS \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. John Sheets, Burlington,

S. C. B. MINORCA EGGS \$4 PER 100. 75C per 15. Baby chicks 10. Mrs. Hadren, Utopla, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINOREA EGGS, Teetze strain. Pen one and two. J. L. Bryant, Cottonwood Falls, Kan. S. C. BLACK MINORCAS WITH SIZE AND quality guaranteed. Eggs per setting \$1.50. W. F. Fulton, Waterville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS. GOOD, thrifty stock; farm range. Eggs for hatching, 15 \$1.00, 50 \$3.00, 100 \$5.00. W. A. Fulmer, Eddyville, Iowa.

S. C. WHITE MINORCAS, TEETZ STRAIN, none better. Rose Comb Rhode Island White, Excelsior strain, the best. Eggs for sale. A. Manley, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS.

Heavy winners at the recent St. Louis
Coliseum Show. Eggs \$2.00 per 15, \$3.50 per
30. Utility flock \$1.00 per 15, \$6.06 per 100.
Dan Oberhellmann, Holstein, Mo.

PEKIN DUCK EGGS, 10 \$2.00. MYRTLE Leighton, Effingham, Kan.

FAWN WHITE RUNNER DUCK EGGS, 14 \$1. Guy McAllaster, Lyons, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, STOCK AND eggs. Mrs. A. Ptacek, Emporia, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNERS. SILVER CUP WIN-ners. Burt White, Burlingame, Kan.

PURE BRED PEKIN DUCK EGGS, ONE dollar eleven. John Bradley, Garnett, Kan.

HIGH SCORING WHITE PEKINS. EGGS \$1.50 per 15. Miss M. Kragh, Driftwood, Okla.

"QUALITY" FAWN AND WHITE RUN-ners for sale. E. H. Killan, Manhattan,

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK -EGGS for hatching. Marten Johnson, Russell, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE RUNNERS, SHOW winners, 15 egs \$1.25. Mrs. M. A. Easley, Exeter, Mo.

FISHEL STRAIN WHITE RUNNER DUCKS, 13 eggs \$1.50. Gallap Poultry Farm, Braman, Okla.

PENCILED RUNNER DUCKS. EGGS 15 for 75c, \$4.00 100. W. S. Jefferson, Oswego, Kan. FOR

FOR SALE—INDIAN RUNNER DUCK eggs and ducklings. Mrs. Ethel Guber, Ottawa, Kan.

PEKIN DUCK EGGS FROM THE STATE'S blue ribbon winners. Elizabeth Kagarice, Darlow, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE RUNNER EGGS, great layers, \$1.25 15. W. R. Mayer, Marysville, Kan. QUALITY FAWN RUNNERS. EGGS \$1 PER 13, \$3.50 per 50. Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS—FAWN and White—15 \$1, 50 \$3. Bertha Goodwin, Tracey, Iowa.

EGGS FROM PURE BRED INDIAN RUN-ner ducks. \$1 for 14. Mrs. W. H. Avery, Coldwater, Kan.

ENGLISH PENCILED INDIAN RUNNER ducks, eggs \$1.00 for 12. Mrs. Fred Robin-son, Olathe, Kan.

LIGHT FAWN-WHITE RUNNERS. EGGS \$1.50 setting, \$3.50 fifty. Maud Fagan, Minneapolis, Kan.

SNOW WHITE, PRIZE WINNING INDIAN Runner eggs. Send for catalog. Katle Lusk, Flains, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER ducks. Eggs. 12 \$1.25; 24 \$2.25. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

EGGS—FAWN INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS. State Show winners. Catalogue free. Mary Culver, King City, Mo.

WHITE RUNNERS. SNYDER FISCHEL strain. Eggs \$1.50 per 12. Mrs. C. B. Kellerman, Burlington, Kan,

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER ducks. Pure white eggs, 15 for \$1.25. Mrs. Minnie Miller, Kincaid, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNERS, ENGLISH PENCILED strain, and Rouen ducks. Eggs, 11 \$1.00. H. J. Byers, Homewood, Kan.

ENGLISH PENCILED INDIAN RUNNER ducks. Eggs 15 \$1.00, 50 \$3.00. Mrs. Henry Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

EGGS FROM CHOICE INDIAN RUNNER ducks, Fawn and White, \$1.00 per setting. S. H. Lenhert, Abilene, Kan.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS.
pure bred. White strain.
W. H. Brooks, Beattle, Kan.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, FANCY stock, white eggs. Free mating list. J. F. Cox, Rt. No. 8, Topeka, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, FAWN and White, \$1.25 for 15, \$7.50 per 100. W. W. Eddy, Havensville, Kan.

AMERICAN STANDARD INDIAN RUNNER ducks. Eggs \$1.50 per 14, \$3.50 per 50. Mrs. Otis Russell, Canton, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS, white egg strain, extra fine. Eggs 13 \$1.25. Etta Robinson, Ransom, Kan.

FAWN-WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS, white eggs, \$1.00 setting, \$6.00 hundred. Viola Balley, Route 3, Sterling, Kan.

ENGLISH RUNNER DUCKS. SELECTED birds, white eggs, 15 \$2, 30 \$3.50. Mrs. Ed Bergmann, Route 9, Paola, Kan.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS.
Money makers. Try some. 13 for \$2.00.
Mrs. C. B. Palmer, Uniontown, Kan.

EGGS FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUN-ner ducks. White eggs. \$1.00 12. \$5 100. Mrs. Robt. Whitesell, Clearwater, Kan.

280 WHITE EGG STRAIN OF FAWN AND White Indian Runners. Few drakes. Eggs \$2 11. 22 \$3.25. Frank Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN \$2.00 PER 11.
F. & W. Indian Runners. Exhibition pen \$1.50 per 11, 2nd pen \$1.00 per 11. Jackson's Duck Yards, Atchison, Kan.

EXPRESS PREPAID; WHITE AND FAWN and White State Show winners; white eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$4.00 per 50, \$7.00 per 100. T. H. Kaldenberg, Pella, Iowa.

FOR SALE—FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN Runner duck eggs; white egg strain; \$1.00 per 13, \$3.00 per 50, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla.

MY PEKIN DUCKS ARE HOTEL SIZE and have a show record that justifies me in asking you for your egg order. You should have it—the price of eggs and my winnings will sure get your order if interested. My customers do most of my advertising. Page's Place, Salina, Kan.

FAWN-WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS \$5.00 trio. Eggs \$5.00 100, \$3.00 50, \$1.00 14. White eggs. White I. R. drakes \$1.50. G. W. Skinner, Baxter Springs, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE AMERICAN STAND-ard, white egg strain, Indian Runner ducks, from a prize winning stock. 12 eggs \$1.25. Mrs. Hattle Cory, Talmo, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS-GREATEST layers on earth. Eggs \$2. S. C. Black Minorca eggs, \$1.50. S. C. White Leghorn eggs \$1. D. M, Christy, Blackwell, Okla.

INDIAN RUNNERS. FAWN-WHITE. WON first cock, first hen, at Kansas State Show. First pen at Fredonia. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. D. A. Pryor, Fredonia, Kan.,

EGGS—YES, BASKETS FULL OF THEM from Fawn and White Indian Runner ducks. 12 \$1.00. 100 \$8. Special prices large orders. Chas. Cornelius, Blackwell,

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS. DRAKES, guaranteed satisfactory, \$1 to \$2 each. White, English, Fawn. Cup winners. Eggs 75c to \$1.50 setting. Dr. Haskell, Garden

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DRAKES \$1.00.
Eggs from white ducks, 10 \$1.00; 100 \$8.60.
English Penciled and Fawn and White eggs
from best prize winning stock and white egg
strains in this country, 13 for \$1.00; \$6.00
per 100. Col. Warren Russell, Odessa Farm, per 100. Col. V Winfield, Kan.

WHITE RUNNERS. TWENTY FIRSTS including Kansas and Missouri State Shows. Eggs \$2.50 per 12, \$7.50 per 50, \$14.00 per 100. Fawn Runners. State Show winners. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$3.75 per 50, \$7.00 per 100. Catalog free. Stover & Myers, Fredonia, Kan.

. CORNISH.

CORNISH EGGS, \$1 TO \$2.50. D. P. Neher, McCune, Kan.

DARK CORNISH EGGS. \$7.00 PER 100. Mrs. Fred Sieglinger, Lone Wolf, Okla.

DARK CORNISH EGGS FROM PRIZE winners. Faith Olmsted, R. No. 1, Law-rence, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs 15 for \$3.00, from first prize winners at the combined show last Dec. Mrs. J. M. Post, Colony, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES. Eggs 15 \$1.50, 50 \$4.00, 100 \$8.00. Best winter layers. Grand table fowl. Col. War-ren Russell, Odessa Farm, Winfield, Kan.

HOUDANS.

PURE HOUDANS. STOCK AND EGGS for sale. Mrs. Austin Berry, Dexter, Kan.

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WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH EGGS \$2.50 per 15 P. P. J. L. Carmean, Neosho Falls, Kan.

BANTAMS, WHITE COCHINS. EGGS, 17 delivered \$1.25. Mrs. Albert Peffley, Eldo-rado, Kan.

PIGEONS.

PURE BRED HOMING PIGEONS, MATED \$1.50 pair. Tamworth hogs. Frank Lind-ner, Clay Center, Kan.

WHITE GUINEAS.

WHITE GUINEA EGGS, \$1.50 PER 15, P. P. J. L. Carmean, Neosho Falls, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

TURKEYS, CHICKENS, GEESE, DUCKS. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

BARRED ROCK AND PARTRIDGE Cochin eggs 15 \$1.00, Mrs. J. R. Rathbun, Simpson, Kan.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. WHITE Cornish, White Rocks, Toulouse geese. Tapley, Arcadia, Mo.

WHITE WYANDOTTES AND CRYSTAL White Orpington eggs reasonable. M. Garnant, Kidder, Mo.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS and Rhode Island White eggs for sale. Ida Buell, Xenia, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS 15 \$2. WHITE Indian Runner duck eggs, 12 \$2.50. H. H. Tillotson, Latham, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS OF QUALITY. BOUR-bon turkeys. Standard bred. Eggs. Mrs. W. P. McFall, Pratt, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER and Dark Cornish eggs \$1.25 for thirteen. D. Kinkead, Neodesho, Kan.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER, FAWN AND White Runners, Buff Orpington duck eggs. Mrs. T. N. Beckey, Linwood, Kan. SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS, ROSE Comb R. I. Reds. Stock and eggs. Baby chicks. F. Kremer, Manchester, Okla.

FOR SALE—BLACK LANGSHAN COCKerels \$2.00. Eggs \$4.00 per 100. Prize Indian Runner eggs same. Floyd Pierce, Parsons, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS. FARM range \$4 per 100. Pen \$1 15. Pénciled Runner duck eggs \$1 for 12. Ed Schmidt, Geneseo, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PURE BRED and prize winning White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, Light Brahmas, White and Black Langshans. Send for free mating list. C. D. Porter, Altoona, Iowa, Route No. 3.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

STRICTLY HIGH GRADE SINGLE COMB White Leghorn, Buff Leghorn, White Wyandotte eggs \$1 15, \$5 100. V. M. Davis, Winfield, Kan.

BLK. LANGSHANS, LIGHT BRAHMAS and White Pekin ducks. Eggs. High class stock at low prices. Fairview Poultry Yards, Americus, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs from prize winning strain \$1 per 15. \$4 per 100. Toulouse geese eggs. John S. Hooks, Blair, Neb.

EGGS. BLUE ANDALUSIAN, ROSE COMB Rhode Island Reds, Buff Rocks. First pen \$1.50 per 15; second pen \$1.00 per 15. Marilia Officer, Hillsdale, Kan.

43 VARIETIES, POULTRY, PIGEONS, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guineas, Incu-bators, Dogs. Catalogue 4 cents. Missouri Squab Co., Kirkwood, Mo.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK. M. B. turkeys, \$2.00 per 9. Single Comb White Leghorns, \$1.50 per 15, \$6 per 100. Vira Balley, Kinsley, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. SPECIAL MAT-ings. Barred Rocks. Buff Orpingtons, Buff Orpington ducks, Buff Cochin bantams. T. W. Hubbard, Liberal, Kan.

EGGS BY SETTING OR HUNDRED FROM Prize winning Buff Orpingtons, White Orpingtons and Barred Plymouth Rocks. W. G. Saip, Belleville, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, WHITE and Black Langshans and Brown Leg-horns, exhibition per \$1.00 per 13. Jackson's Poultry Yards, Atchison, Kan.

PURE BRED PLYMOUTH ROCK AND S. C. W. Leghorn tested eggs \$1.00 per 15. We have never seen finer birds than ours. Mrs. O. A. Seaton, Jewell City, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS AND R. I. REDS. EGGS from large, fine shaped and good colored birds. \$3.00 per 100. Mrs. J. T. Lindsay, Rt. 1, Topeka. Berryton telephone.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM THE BEST stock \$5 for 100, \$1 for 15. Indian Run-ner ducks, extra layers, eggs \$1 for 15. Mrs. E. E. Williams, Sabetha, Kan.

BULLOCK'S PRIZE WHITE WYANDOTTE. Gold Nugget Buff Orpington eggs 16 75c. 100 \$4.00. Save this advertisement. Mrs. George White, R. No. 2, Winfield, Kan.

25 EGGS \$2.00. ROSE COMB BLACK Mi-norcas and Brown Leghorns. We pleased customers 10 years. Fine stock for sale. Oak Brush Poultry Farm, Templeton, Iowa.

WHITE FACE BLACK SPANISH EGGS for hatching, 15 \$1.00, 50 \$3.00. S. C. Buff Orpington eggs for hatching, 15 \$1.00, 50 \$3.00, 100 \$5.00. A. W. Swan, Centralia,

EGGS—PLEASANT VALE POULTRY Farm, Mrs. Chas. Snyder, Effingham, Kan. White Plymouth Rocks, Bourbon Red turkeys, Buff Orpington ducks.

EGGS FROM MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-keys, first prize winners at Kansas State Poultry Show. White Runner ducks and orpington chickens. Mrs. E. D. Ludwig, Waynoka, Okla. INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, FAWN AND White, trio \$3.50. Eggs 75c dozen. Ducklings 12%c each. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Eggs, 15 for \$1.00. Chicks, 10c. Agnes Mullin, Walnut, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH COMBS thoroughbred and non-fading; also White Rocks, White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks. Eggs for sale. Write for mating and price list. A. Frogge, Oakley, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. TOMS sired by "Champion," seven times a first prize winner in Kan. and Mo., \$5.00 to \$15.00 each. Buff Rock cockerels. Buff eggs \$3.00 per sitting. G. W. Perkins, Newton, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS, PARTRIDGE WYandotte, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Black
Langshan, White Langshan, Rose Comb
Reds, Indlan Runner ducks. Eggs \$1.60 per
15 or \$1.25 by parcels post. Mrs. Church,
Burlington, Colo.

PURE BRED POULTRY—FERTILE EGGS.
Black Langshan eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00
100. English Penciled Runner ducks, eggs
\$1.50 per 13. Bourbon Red turkeys, \$3.00
per 11. Mrs. Chris Knigge, Forest Home
Farm, Alexandria, Neb.

SUNNY DELL EGGS OF HIGH SCORING stock. S. C. Reds, pen A, \$1.00 17; pen B and C, \$4.00 per 125. S. C. Brown Leg-horns \$4.00 150. Extra fine Bourbon Red turkeys, \$3.00 11. Guarentee satisfaction. Mrs. Rebecca Wooddall, Fall River, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM HEAVY LAYing strains, \$1.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 100. 18
years' experience; safe delivery guaranteed.
Indian Runner duck eggs from White and
Fawn ducks \$1.00 for 13; \$6.00 for 100.
Write J. T. Bayer, Route 5, Yates Center,
Kan.

FOR SALE—EGGS. S. C. BUFF ORPING-tons, R. C. R. I. Reds, Buff Rocks, Light Brahmas, White and Partridge Cochins, Toulouse, White Embden and White Chinese geese, Indian Runner, Rouen and White Pekin ducks. All pure bred. Prices rea-sonable. Write your wants. Chiles Poultry Yards, Chiles, Kansas.

S. COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM two exhibition pens \$3.00 per 15. Free range flock \$1.25 per 15, \$4.00 per 60, \$6.00 per 100. Fawn and White Indian Runner ducks, extra well bred, \$1.25 per 15, \$7.00 per 100. Can fill orders quick. Good hatch guaranteed. Shipped by parcel post prepaid. Jas. McKendrick, Glenlussa Farm, Ernie, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INCUBATOR CHICKS DIE BY HUNDREDS with white diarrhoea. We save them. Send address of ten people using incubators. Get free, details how we hatched, raised and fed fourteen hundred. Alva Remedy Co., Alva, Oklahoma.

Mitchell, Chandler, Okla.

SEED CORN. BOONE CO. WHITE, 1912 and 1913. Tested 100 per cent at Kansas State Agricultural college. \$2.00 per bushel, J.-C. Booth, Barclay, Kan.

HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP

FOR SALE—TWO YEARLING SHORTHORN buils. James Bottom, Onaga, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CALVES FOR sale. W. G. Wright, Overbrook, Kan.

FOR SALE-TWO EXTRA GOOD YOUNG jacks. Walter Strong, Moran, Kan.

AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES 6 WEEKS OLD with register \$25. Ernst Beck, Lebanom. Mo.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED HOLSTEIN bull calves. Write John Bradly, Garnett, Kan,

200 HEAD STEERS. YEARLINGS AND two year olds. John P. Sanborn, Towner, Colo.

FOR SALE—TWO SPOTTED SHETLAND stallion ponies. Henry Tangeman, New-ton, Kan.

FOR SALE-EIGHT HEAD OF PURE bred Shorthorn bulls, twelve months old. Ely Bros., Marion, Kan.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex, 3-4 weeks old. \$17 each, crated. Burr Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

REGISTERED HERD BOAR, EXTRA good Sept. boar. Booking orders for Feb. and March pigs. A. G. Cook, Luray, Kan. FOR SALE! PEDIGREED SHORTHORN bulls, big boned, dark red, yearlings, \$90 each until April 20th. E. T. Raiston, Holten, Kansas.

ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF ALL classes of dairy cattle on a commission basis are solicited. Write me your wants. L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—TWO YOUNG stallions; one registered Percheron, one splendid road horse. If interested write me. John J. Roskam, R. R. 3, Geneseo, Kan.

MILCH GOATS — TOGGENBURG SAANE, heavy milkers. Peafowi, swan, golden seal roots, otter, mink, opossum. Prospectus 6 cents. Golden West Reserve, St. Paul, Ark.

25 HIGH GRADE GUERNSEY COWS. \$125 a piece. No peddling. Also 1 young reg-istered Shorthorn cow fresh next month. Jack Hammell, 215 Adams St., Topeka,

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR ANYTHING— 1 grade Percheron 11 years old, weight 1,750, extra good in every way, but I have more than I can handle. Also 1 standard bred horse and 1 reg. Percheron, both for sale. Harvey Beeler, Emmett, Kan.

FOR SALE. TWO THOROUGHBRED Jersey bull calves eligible to registration, three months old, solid fawn color, fine individuals, good size, straight backs, good tall setting, fine heads and the very best breeding in great milk producing lines. Are in fine condition and will sell for \$50 each, registered, crated f. o. b. Topeka if taken at once. They are bargains at this price. Address W. I. Miller, 610 E. 8th St., Topeka, Kansas.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

SWEET CLOVER. T. MARDIS, FAL-mouth, Ky.

SEED CORN-\$1.50 PER BU. J. M. McCray, Manhattan, Kan.

NEW POTATO. EARLIEST. WRITE SID-ney Schmidt, Chillicothe, Mo.

HOG MELON SEED FOR SALE \$1.00 PER lb. O. J. Hodson, Argonia, Kan. CHOICE WHITE SEED CORN \$1.50 BU. Ernest Crown, Smith Center, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, RECLEANED, \$6.00 PER bu., sack free. M. E. Butler, Belle Plaine, Kan.

FRUIT TREES, SHADES, ORNAMENTALS, berry plants. Waverly Nnrseries, Waverly, Kan.

ENGLISH BLUEGRASS SEED. BUSHEL \$1.10. Sacks free. Jim Standiferd, Reading, Kan. WANTED-50 BU. ALFALFA SEED AT \$4.50-\$5.00 per bu. Ernest Raasch, Nor-folk, Neb.

SIBERIAN MILLET SEED \$1.10 PER BU. in 2½ bu. bags. Henry Snowbarger, Good-land, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, RECLEANED, FREE OF weed seed, \$6.00 per bu. Sack free. John Eble, Virgil, Kan.

TREES AT WHOLESALE PRICES. FRUIT Book free. Address Wichita Nursery, Box B. Wichita, Kan. ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE; EXTRA quality; sax free; send for samples, A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. MILLIONS BEST, hardy, prolific kinds. Low prices. eT. J. Pugh, Fullerton, Neb.

SELECTED MEBANE COTTON SEED \$1.00 letcher. Okla., sa Collier Bros., growers.

FOR SALE—SWEET POTATOES FOR seed. Also choice cantaloupe seed. E. H. Pixley, Wamego, Kan.

300 BEST VARIETIES STRAWBERRIES \$1.50, express paid; also fall boars. W. Koell, Hampton, Iowa. GOOD, GLEAN, ALFALFA SEED FOR sale \$7.00 per bushel. Phone 357. A. L. Brooke, Grantville, Kan.

SEED CORN-BOONE COUNTY WHITE ear corn; extra quality; \$2.00 per bu. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

IMPROVED BIG CREEPING, HARDY Bermuda. Popular prices. "Bermuda" Mitchell, Chandler, Okla.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

1912 BLACK HULL WHITE KAFIR, cleaned, graded, \$3.00 per hundred. Henry Henley, Pondcreek, Okla.

FETERITA AND MILLET SEED FOR sale, recleaned. For price write Elmer Thompson, Lebanon, Kan.

1912 GUARANTEED WHITE SEED CORN in ear \$1.25 per bushel. P. A. Finigan, Havelock, Neb., R. 3, Box 40.

WHITE MAIZE AND FETERITA SEED, both pure, recleaned. \$3 per bu. each.

8. A. Bauersfield, Tyrone, Okia.

KAFIR SEED, PURE BLACK HULLED, tested and guaranteed, \$1.60 per bu., sacks free. William Zuck, Stillwater, Okla.

FETERITA SEED GRADED AND TESTED 37% germination \$2.75 per bu. Ask for samples. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

IF YOU WANT DICKINSON COUNTY wheat, corn and alfalfa land, write Grover Anderson, Chapman, Kan., for his list. KAFFIR SEED GRADED AND TESTED 91% germination, \$1.75 per bu. Ask for samples. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

SWEET POTATO SEED. TO CLOSE OUT, Yellow Jersey 75c. Few varieties accord-ingly. John Ginter, No. Topeka, Kan., R. 6.

REID'S YELLOW DENT SEED CORN FOR sale. Tested and guaranteed 1912 crop. \$2.00 per bu F. O. B. Potter. S. A. Ellerman.

ALFALFA SEED. YES, PLENTY. RE-cleaned and pure, \$5.50 to \$6.25; sacked at Englewood, Kan. V. E. Seewald, Le Roy,

CHOICE RECLEANED FETERITA SEED.
Three pounds, 50 cents delivered. \$2.00
bushel our track. W. R. Hutton, Cordell,

RED KAFIR SEED, AGRICULTURAL COL-lege test 92%. Per bu. of 56 lbs., sacked, \$1.65. Ferdinand Meyer, Garnett, Kan., Route 3.

PURE SEED CORN. IOWA SILVERMINE and Reid's Yellow Dent. Shelled and graded, \$1.35. Ear \$1.50 bushel. Dr. Comer, Willis, Kan.

DIAMOND JOE WHITE CORN, 1912 CROP, first class, 95 to 100 per cent germination. Price \$2.25, sacks free. Hull and Lemon, Kirwin, Kan.

KAFIR SEED, BLACK HULLED WHITE, graded, crop '13, tested 95 strong by customers. \$2.50 per 100 lbs. J. C. Lawson, Pawnee, Okla.

SEEDS DWARF WHITE AND YELLOW maize, kafir, feterita, millet, broomcorn seed, alfalfa, beans and peas. I. T. Reid, Goodwell, Okla.

SEED CORN. EARLY WHITE FLINT, Reid's Yellow Dent, Early White Dent, shelled and graded \$2.00 per bu. Haz Read, Jr., Coffeyville, Kan.

SWEET CLOVER. WE HAVE IT, THE true white variety, guaranteed true to name. Price 24c to 30c per ib. Order quick. Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.

BLACKHULLED WHITE KAFIR CORN, recleaned and tested, \$2.00 per bu., for sale by grower; sacks 25c extra. H. W. Hays, Richland, Shawnee Co., Kan.

DWARF AND STANDARD BROOM CORN seed \$3.50. Feterita \$4.00. Dwarf maize and kafir \$2.50. All per 100 pounds. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

SEED CORN. WHITE, HAND PICKED, tipped and shelled; has been raised here several years; my own raising; 1912 crop. J. D. Stevens, Route 5, Jewell, Kan.

FINE CLEAN ALFALFA SEED DIRECT from grower. \$6.00 per bu., sacks 25 cts. \$6.00 seed has some black seed, but will grow. G. A. Chapin, Belleville, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED. NINETEEN THIRTEEN crop alfalfa seed, five to six dollars per bushel. Recleaned and fine. Ask E. A. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan., for samples.

SWEET CLOVER SEED. PURE WHITE blooming variety. Price per bushel, hulled, \$16; unhulled, \$14. Each of 60 pounds. E. G. Finnup, Garden City, Kan.

SHAWNEE WHITE SEED CORN, WILL grow. Sure and heavy yielder. Seed selected, tipped, shelled, graded and sacked \$2.00 per bu. J. A. Ostrand, Elmont, Kan.

FETERITA. 10 LBS. CHOICE SEED POST-paid \$1.00. 50 lbs. by freight your expense \$2.85. Boone Co. White seed corn, 1912_crop, \$2.00 per bu. B. A. Nichols, Hutchinson, Ken.

BOONE CO. WHITE SEED CORN, RAISED on my farm 1912, carefully selected, butted, tipped, shelled. Germination 96%. \$2 per bu. Sacks free. Send for sample. A. H. Epperson, R. 1, Hutchinson, Kan.

10 ELBERTA AND 5 CHAMPION PEACH trees for 95c by parcel post, prepaid. Pruned ready to plant. Order today and write for prices on other stock. Wellington Nurseries, Wellington, Kan.

SEED CORN, DWARF MILO MAIZE, white maize, white kafir, stock peas, feterita threshed and in the head. Ask for prices and our seed book for 1914. Binding Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa, Okla.

REID'S YELLOW DENT SEED CORN FOR sale, raised 1912, carefully selected, and tested 99%. Also fine Single Comb White Leghonn eggs. Write for sample and prices. John Schuler, Nortonville, Kan., R. R. No. 3.

SEED CORN—A GREAT WHITE CORN, large ears, deep grains, drought resisting. Sample free. Price in ear \$1.75. Shelled and graded \$2.25 per bu. Money back if not satisfied. Sax free. John S. Hill, Melvern, Kan.

STRICTLY KANSAS, 1912, KAW VALLEY grown, tested seed corn, all \$2.00 per bu. our track, sacks free. Reld's Yellow Dent, Boone Co. White, Silver Mine, Imperial White, and St. Charles White. Also small quantity Capper's Grand Champion \$2.25. Write for samples. Give us your order quick. Wamego, Kan.

Capper's Weekly, Adv. Dept., Topeka, Kan. FARM FOR SALE—640 ACRES IN THOMAS county, Kan. Well improved. 4 room house, good barn for 12 horses, two granples chicken house, cattle shed, implement shed, well and windmill; 7 miles from town. Price \$16.000, half cash, half on terms to suit purchaser. W. C. Brown, Wamego, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

FOR \$1 I WILL SEND YOU 8 APPLE, pear, peach or plum, or 6 cherry trees, or 20 grape, rhubarb, currant or gooseberry or 5 raspberry, blackberry or dewberry or 200 strawberry plants or 20 red cedar or 8 2 yr. roses. Manhattan Nursery, Manhattan, Kan.

SEED CORN. REID'S YELLOW DENT. Pure bred, home grown 1913 crop, direct from farm to you. Germination 96% or bet-ter. Shelled and graded \$1.60 per bushel. Frank W. Akers, St. Joseph, Mo., Sta. D, R. F. D. 10.

SEED CORN—1912 BOONE CO. WHITE seed corn for sale. Tested 95 and 98% at Manhattan experimental station. Price \$2.00 per bu. in small lots. 25 bu. or over \$1.75 per bu. Chas. P. Butler, Farmington, Atchison Co., Kan.

FOR SALE! SWEET POTATO SEED. Varieties: Yellow Jerseys \$1.25 to 5 bu., over 5 bu. \$1; Southern Queen, \$1.50; Red Jerseys, \$1.50; Browns, \$1.50; Bermudas, \$2.00. Plants of all kinds in season. D. Childs, Oakland, Kansas.

TWO CARLOADS RECLEANED GRADED alfalfa seed, \$5, \$5.50, \$6.50 and \$7 per bu. Feterita, recleaned, \$5.50 per cwt. Fleid and grass seeds of all kinds. Write today for seed card and prices. Ottawa Hardware & Seed Co., Ottawa, Kan.

300 STRAWBERRY PLANTS CHOICE 15 varieties \$1.50. Express paid. Americus fall bearing strawberries 20 \$1.00. 25 Hersey black raspberry seedlings, never winter kill, \$1.00. Catalog full of bargains free. W. H. Koell, Hampton, Iowa, Box 740.

FARM SEEDS—CHOICE DWARF MAIZE and white kaffir \$2.50. German millet \$3.00. Siberian millet \$2.50. Canes \$3.00. Feterita \$4.00. Standard maize \$3.00. Red kaffs \$3.50. Standard and dwarf broom corn \$3.50. Sweet clover \$30.00. All per 100 pounds. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

SEED CORN—BLOODY BUTCHER, REID'S Yellow Dent, Silver Mine, Gold Mine, Boone County White, White Wonder on the ear \$2: butted and tipped, shelled \$1.50 per bushel black hulled kaffir heads \$2.50 per hundred pounds; threshed feterita, \$4 per hundred; affal'a, cane, dwarf milo and broom corn seed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Canadian County Seed Growers Association, El Reno, Okla.

FOR SALE—AFRICAN KAFIR SEED. THE early-maturing sure crop kind, direct from its original home. This was tried with so great success here last year that I am importing direct from South Africa. This matures in 75 days while the home grown is so late that it does not mature even in the best season. \$5.00 per bu. Will reserve with a deposit of one dollar per bushel. Write for quantity discount quick before it is all taken. Asher Adams, Osage City, Kansas.

OUR SEED CORN MATURED UNDER perfect conditions. Grown near Sloux City, Iowa. Germination is almost perfect and very strong. Just what Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois need. Reid's Yellow Dent, Wimple's Best (Yellow), Iowa Silver Mine, etc. Carefully selected, prepared, tested, \$1.50 per bushel sacked, track Sloux City, Iowa. The McCaull-Webster Elevator Company, Sloux City, Iowa.

TESTED SEED CORN. FROM SOUTHERN
Kansas 1912 crop, free from weevil, shelled
and thoroughly graded. Bloody Butcher, 110
days, \$1.68; Speckled Beauty or Strawberry,
110 days, \$1.68; White Pearl, 100 days, \$2.00;
Cone's Yellow Dent, 100 days, \$2.50; second
grade Cone's Yellow Dent, \$2.00 per bu.
White or red seed kaffir, 2½c; red top cane
seed, 3½c; orange cane seed, 3c; feterita, 5c;
fancy alfalfa seed, 11c per lb., our track.
Heavy jute bags 15c; seamless bags 25c.
The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedar Vale,
Kan.

LANDS

160 ACRES DICKINSON CO. LAND FOR sale. \$9,000. W. N. Wilkins, Chapman,

320 ACRES IN SUMNER CO., KAN., \$40 per acre. Good wheat land, A. Rodewald, Executor, Yares Center, Kan.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE WITH OR WITH-out stock. Enclose stamp when writing. Mrs. Minnie A. Smith, Danville, Wash.

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

DELAWARE IS A GOOD STATE TO LIVE in; land is good for fruits, grain and live-stock. Free pamphlet. State Board of Ag-riculture, Dover, Delaware.

FOR SALE BY OWNER, \$85 PER ACRE, ½ sec. 6 miles Hutchinson, 4½ from Nickerson, joining Yaggy plantation. E. F. Fitzgerald, R. 2, Spearville, Kan.

WRITE WHITE WAY REAL ESTATE EX., Winfield, Cowley Co., Kan., in regard to buying leases, lands, city prop. Just struck oil and gas in first two wells. No wild-cating now.

WANTED. MEN TO TAKE UP HOME-steads in good community, good school, good land, four miles of town. I have farmed here for past six years, write me for par-ticulars. A. Sowers, Caddoa, Colo.

160 ACRES FINE BLACK LAND, WHAR-ton Co., south of Louise, in rain belt, Gulf Coast, Texas. Direct from owner. Will make splendid farm. Owner going in business, need cash. Address 1916 Taft St., Fairview Add., Houston, Tex.

ADVERTISE YOUR PROPERTY IN CAPper's Weekly for quick and sure results. 250,000 circulation guaranteed—among best farmers in Kansas and adjoining states. Advertising rate only 8c a word. Address Capper's Weekly, Adv. Dept., Topeka, Kan.

LANDS

160 ACRES SHERMAN CO., KANSAS. TO trade for stock. A. B. Griffith, Mont Ida, Kan.

GOVERNMENT FARMS FREE. OUR OFFI-cial 112 page book "Vacant Government Lands" describes every acre in every county in U. S. How secured free. 1914 diagrams and tables. All about irrigated farms. Price 25 cents postpaid. Webb Publishing Co., (Dept. 92) St. Paul, Minn.

the Southern Railway territory. Land \$15 an acre up. No long winters, drouths or blizzards. Apples, truck, poultry and livestock are making farmers rich. "Southern Field" magazine and all facts free. M. V. Richards, Land & Ind. Agt., Southern Ry., Room 36, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—120 ACRE IRRIGATED ranch near Durango, Colo, Good buildings and improvements, adjudicated water rights, fine orchard, twelve excellent milch cows and fifty head hogs; 5,000 acre forest reserve grazing rights. All go at \$60 per acre. Surrounding ranches valued at \$100 to \$200 ger acre. Smith & Austin, Owners, Durango, Colo.

70 ACRES JOINING THE CITY OF VINITA, Oklahoma, town of over 5,000 people, 2 story, 8 room house, hog barn, good well. 45 acres small creek bottom land, will grow anything, 25 acres good upland, 65 acres in cultivation, 5 acres pasture. Absolute snap at \$80.00 per acre. Splendid truck proposition, first class markets for anything grown. Write me. A. W. Ennis, Durant, Oklahoma (owner).

160 ACRES WASHBURN COUNTY, WIS., 50 acres under cultivation, balance used for pasture, can all be put under cultivation; five miles from good rallroad town; good road, telephone and R. F. D.; fair set buildings. This land will produce good crops of corn, alfalfa, clover, oats, etc. Price, \$2,800; \$1,000 cash, balance long time, 6% interest. Schwab Bros., 1028 Plymouth Bidg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FARMS WANTED

WANTED FARMS FROM OWNERS FOR sale. We have direct buyers. Send de-scription. Magazine, particulars free. West-ern Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

SALE OR TRADE. 160 CHOICE LAND Morton county, Kansas. Aug. Berry, Pierceville, Kan.

EXCHANGES, 1000, FARMS, MDSE, ETC. Everywhere. Write for list, Reidy & Overlin, California, Mo.

WILL EXCHANGE GOOD GRAIN FARM or stock ranch for merchandise or store. S. S. Sanger, Brandon, Colo.

FOR TRADE—IMPROVED FARM IN EAST-ern Colo. will trade for anything I can use. Alfred Hembree, Seibert, Colo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—NICE SUB-urban property. Want horses or cattle for \$750 equity. J. G. Smith, Hamilton, Kan.

160 ACRES IN EASTERN COLORADO.
Partly broke, fenced and good well. \$8
per acre or will trade. J. S. Hill, Melvern,
Kan.

WANTED A FARM. HAVE 4 NICE LOTS in Glenaire Addition to Oklahoma City will trade towards farm. Ray L. Peugh, Witteville, Okla.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—FULL SECTION good-level grass or alfalfa land; preference right lease; plenty water. Will trade for stallions or jacks. Value two thousand. W. F. Richardson, Floyd, New Mex.

FOR SALE OR TRADE, 160 ACRES FIVE miles from McCracken, Kansas; 40 acres cultivated, balance pasture land, mortgage \$500.00, 6%, for livestock or clear property. Geo. S. Stulken, Bazine, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—35 ACRES A-1 irrigated land in the famous Montezuma Valley, Colorado. Fine climate. Plenty water. Good schools. \$1,000 cash will handle or trade for Kansas or Okla. Box 166, Cortez, Colorado.

FOR EXCHANGE, FOR UNINCUMBERED farm property, one of the cleanest dry goods and notions stocks ever offered for sale. Invoice about \$3,300. Strictly cash business, A1 town of about 1,000. No agents. Address Owner, care Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE

CONSIGN YOUR HAY TO E. R. BOYNTON Hay Co., Kansas City, Mo. Established 1889.

ALFALFA HAY IN CAR LOTS. WRITE or wire for prices. Geo. R. Wilson, Lamar, Colo.

FOR SALE: 200 TONS CHOICE UPLAND prairie hay. Address W. Warren, Aliceville, Kan.

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WALL PAPER \$1.00, \$1.50 AND \$2.00 THE room. Write for samples. Box 681, South St. Joseph, Mo. FOR SALE—REFRIGERATOR, IN GOOD shape, size 6x8x9 feet. D. B. Shumaker, Sedgwick, Kan.

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FOR SALE.

GUARANTEED CASES FOR SHIPPING eggs by parcel post. M. Roberts Co., 4221 Scarritt, K. C., Mo.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE — REASONable. Doing good business. Address "Z," care Mail and Breeze.

GET MORE EGGS. MY SIMPLE FORMU-las and feeding system show you how. Send 50c stamps. Box 713, Oakland, Cal.

GIVE GERMAN DISTEMPER REMEDY A trial. Your money back if not satisfied. German Distemper Remedy Co., Goshen, Ind. FOR SALE—MAPLE SYRUP, GUARAN-teed pure, canned at camp, \$1.25 per gal. Send for sample. James Shuman, Garretts-ville, O.

BALED PRAIRIE AND ALFALFA HAY.
Alfalfa seed. Lyon County Farmers'
Produce Ass'n, A. B. Hall, Mgr., Emporia,
Kan.

FOR SALE, 25 H. ENGINE, 32-56 THRESH-er, nearly new. Or trade for tractor, auto or stock. Harry P. Dyck, Mound Ridge, Kan., R. No. 4.

FRESH FROM MILL. 100 LBS. BEAUTIful clean white table rice, freight prepaid \$4.65. C. C. Cannan, 304-9 Scanlan Bldg., Houston, Texas.

GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET. WILL sacrifice for cash. Trade for anything worth the money. Address Lock Box 71, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALETTWO CARS GOOD, BRIGHT, clean prairie hay. Twelve dollars per ton f. o. b. Rock Island, Wilroads, Ford Co., Kansas. Elmer Riley.

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CASH BARGAIN—NEW SIX ROOM cement block cottage; good water; eastern Kansas town. Owner in Colorado. "Tourist," care Mail and Breeze.

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TOBACCO. I HAVE THOUSANDS OF pounds of fine old Kentuck chewing or smoking tobacco; 30 cents per pound, postpaid. Chas. T. Daniel, Owensboro, Ky., Dept. E.

CADILLAC FOR SALE CHEAP. FIVE passenger, fully equipped, 12 H. P. car in really good condition. A real bargain for short drives or delivery work. W. P. H., care Mail and Breeze.

HART-PARR GAS TRACTOR, 45-60 H. P., used two years. 12-26 inch disk P. and O. engine gang; also 7 barrel wagon oil tank. Will sell or trade for cattle. Terms on appli-cation. K. M. Gilbert, Coldwater, Kan.

ONE 1 POUND CAN GUARANTEED LICE powder 25 cts. Two cans 45 cts. Three cans 60 cts., postpaid. Money back if you are not satisfied. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Coghill Commission Co., Iola, Kan.

PLL SAVE YOU MONEY ON TIRES! DOLlars saved on every size. Signed guarantee of 3,500 miles with every tire. I'll show you how to make dollars on your old tires too. Don't buy another tire until you get my illustrated price list. Write me today. It will pay you. State size. J. A. McManus, Manager, Peerless Tire Co., 204-B 54th St. West, New York City.

BUSINESS CHANCES

COUNTRY STORE, DOING GOOD BUSI-ness, in Rock Co. No trade, Write Geo, Ammon, Ponylake, Neb.

HARNESS SHOP AND SHOE REPAIRS.
Only shop in town; good farming section.
Reasons for selling, managers health. Tatum
Bros., Fowler, Kan.

ONLY DRY GOODS AND SHOE STORE IN factory town of one thousand. Store, fixtures, or location for sale cheap at once. Also a 3 table pool hall equipped. Yours for \$100. 352, Gas. Kan.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free, H. L. Barber, 425, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

FOR SALE BY OWNER—ONE OF THE oldest established and best paying businesses in north Missouri, consisting of a modern mill and elevator, with coal and grain business in connection. Corn grinding capacity 50 bbls. Flour capacity 100 bbls. capacity 50 bbls. Flour capacity 100 bbls. Just remodeled, everything up to date including electric lights, etc. Property clear of incumbrance and leased for a term of years but could give possession on notice if sold. Price \$17,000.00 cash. Might consider some improved land as part payment. Noil Bros., Bethany, Mo.

SILOS

WE WANT FARMER AGENTS TO SELL our silos. Sixty tons \$97.50. None better. In actual use four years. Can't fall down. We have solved the problem of dependable silos at low cost. Bonita Farm, Raymore, Mo.

OILS.

HAVE YOU OUR LATEST DIRECT PRICE list on auto, gas engine, harvester machine, kerosene, gasoline, cup grease, crude dip, etc.? Neosho Valley Oil Co., Station "E," Kansas City, Mo.

HELP WANTED

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED. MALE or female. Good pay. Regester, Lenors, Kan.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED Make \$125.00 monthly. Free living quar-ters. Write Ozment, 38-F, St. Louis, Mo.

GOVERNMENT JOBS OPEN TO MEN AND women. Thousands of appointments com-ing. List of positions free. Franklin Insti-tute, Dep't E 52, Rochester, N. .Y.

WILL PAY RELIABLE MAN OR WOMAN \$12.50 to distribute 100 free pkgs. Perfumed Borax Soap Powder among friends. No money required. M. B. Ward Company, 218 Institute Pl., Chicago.

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MALE HELP WANTED

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MOTORMEN-CONDUCTORS. INTERURB-ans. \$75 monthly. State age. Experience unnecessary. Qualify now. Application, de-tails free. F, care Mail and Breeze.

WANTED. RAILWAY MAIL-CLERK CAR-riers and rural carriers. Examinations soon. I conducted examinations. Trial ex-amination free. Write Ozment, 38, St. Louis.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, electric motormen, conductors, \$65-\$140 monthly. Experience unnecessary. Particulars free, 796 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

DAIRYMAN WANTED WHO CAN MAKE tests, run separator and pasteurize and bottle milk. Must have general plant experience. \$65 per month to start. Permanent. A. Morrison, Jr., Farm Co., 1819 W. 39th St., Kansas City, Mo.

MEN TO SELL AUTOMOBILE OIL AT 24 cents. Other oils equally low prices. Best oils made. Stock and poultry tonics, highest medicinal test; very low prices. Guaranteed groceries at wholesale. Paints worth \$2.00 at \$1.25. Season now on—Big pay—Steady work. Write quick. Dept. FMB Hitchcock-Hill Co., Chicago.

I AM 71 YEARS OLD, WIFE IN SANItarium with paralysis. Have a dozen Jersey cows, some heifers, hogs and team. Want a good all around man to board himself this year; will pay \$35 a month for 7 months and \$30 for 4 months, furnish house and garden; then find team and tools and stock and rent for a term of years. E. H. Boyer, Lane, Kan.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED.
Splendid income assured right man to act
as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience
unnecessary. All we require is honesty,
ability, ambition and willingness to learn a,
lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling.
All or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section
to get into a big paying business without
capital and become independent for life.
Write at once for full particulars. National
Co-Operative Realty Company, L-157, Marden
Building, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED SMALL SECOND HAND GRAIN thresher. R. 1, Box 30, Kremlin, Okla.

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"HEAVEN AND HELL," SWENDEN-borg's 400 page work. 15 cents, postpaid. Pastor Landenberger, Windsor Place, St. Louis, Mo.

on that sile you are going to build, write for information how to make it of flat batts and flooring, using Drice Expansion Doors which you can buy from your lumber dealer. Deal-Rice Lbr. Co., No. 520 Clapp Block, Des Moines, Ia.

BIG WESTERN WEEKLY SIX MONTHS

10 cents. Biggest and best general home
and news weekly published in the West.
Interesting and instructive departments for
young and old. Special offer, six months'
trial subscription—twenty-six big issues—10
cents. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. W.
A.-12, Topeka, Kan.

HOMES WANTED FOR CHILDREN—THE Children's Aid Society of New York wishes to provide homes in the country for the many poor and homeless children who come under its care. The most of these children come from the best orphanages in and about New York and have been diligently trained and selected with care to fit the new family life into which they are to enter. If a mistake has been—made in the choice or from any reason the child be not satisfactory, the Society bears the trouble and expense of its return. These children are of both sexes but are chiefly boys and range in age from five to fifteen years. If you apply for a child you should be prepared to satisfy the Society that you will furnish the comforts of a home; that you will treat the little one as a real member of your family by taking the place of father and mother to him as far as possible; that you will give him the education and moral training which will fit him to take a respectable self-supporting place in the community. Kindly send your name and address telling about your home and desires and an agent of our Society will be pleased to correspond with you. Make your application direct to (Miss) Anna Laura Hill, P. O. Box 26, Topeka, Kan. HOMES WANTED FOR CHILDREN-THE

Packers Force Down Hogs has been dull. Country buyers say that farmers have sold the bulk of their surplus horses.

But An Early Recovery Is Looked For-The Market Forecast

BY C. W. METSKER

AST week packers pulled off the bigest bear stunt of the season in so far as hogs were concerned. But just why they selected a week when receipts were about the smallest of the season is not very clear. Provision prices moved down in sympathy with hogs, and fresh pork prices were quoted off ½ to 1 cent a pound.

Figuriary for the last three months prices for cattle now would be \$1 higher.

An Open Bull Market.

Demand for good service bulls, which has been unusually active this spring, has placed a new line of trade in the cattle market. Traders have been how

Figuring from all three angles it looks as though there is some merit in lower prices for hogs, but considering that packers have strong speculative entanglements in the provision pit it appears more like a squeeze for some interests to be followed by a rapid advance in prices. It is the time of year when receipts of hogs become more or less uncertain, and to put on a lower price level at the beginning of that season carries something less than genuine merit.

Pork product is one thing for which

than genuine merit.

Pork product is one thing for which there is an established export demand and exports this far this year have been larger than in the same period last year, though slaughter of hogs has been smaller. With a short corn crop last year, and a tremendous loss from cholera last fall there certainly are not as many hogs in the country ready for market now as a year ago, nor any surplus feed to keep up the summer run. Prices for hogs however are now 40 to 50 cents lower than a year ago, The market will stand watch ing before being scared into making sacrifices.

Arizona Steers to Kansas City.

Arizona Steers to Kansas City.

Last week eleven carloads of steers arrived at Kansas City from near Phoenix, Ariz. This is the first consignment of cattle from the extreme Southwest in several years and more are to follow. For several years such cattle have gone to Pacific coast markets, but recent declines there have turned them to inland markets. This would be of little importance if the market were in regular channels but this season has been marked by abnormal conditions throughout, and it will take no additional burden from any source to keep it there. Dressed beef men say they are experiencing extreme difficulty in turning beef. Only such cattle as will be turned out of normal marketing channels from the West can be figured as offsetting the great shortage in the Missouri Valley supply. Had demand for beef been of usual proportions

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED FOR FULL LINE fruit trees and shrubs. Work full or part time as you prefer. Draw pay every week. We teach you. Outfit free. Lawrence Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES OR GENTLE-men. Two big propositions; one needed by every business firm; the other by every family. If you can sell anything you can sell these. Inland Mfg. Co., Topeka, Kan.

YOUNG MAN, WOULD YOU ACCEPT AND wear a fine tailor made suit fust for showing it to your friends? Or a slip-on raincoat free? Could you use \$5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job? Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 731, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED: WORK BY MONTH, CENTRAL or western Kan.; single; references. O. J. Verhoeff, Grinnell, Kan.

RELIABLE FARM HAND WANTS WORK on farm in Kansas. References given. Raymond Herrin, Box 83, Edmond, Okla.

WANTED WORK ON A FARM AT \$25 A month with board and washing. I am a farmer's boy 19 years old; can give good reference. Geo. V. Morgan, Linn, Kan.

(WANTED) LAND TO PLOW BY COntract or will farm big acreage of small grain on shares with steam outfit. Herman Dahlman, 1015 Lafayette, St. Joseph, Mo.

AUTOMOBILES

SEVEN PASSENGER 60 HORSE POWER
Winton six, fully equipped, self-starter,
top and windshield. Cost \$3,000 when new.
Can be bought at a great bargain. This is
a great family car and has only been used
by owner. Would also make profitable
investment as livery car in country town.
T. D. Costello, 1512 Waldhelm Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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MEN OF IDEAS AND INVENTIVE ABIL-ity 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.

An Open Bull Market.

Demand for good service bulls, which has been unusually active this spring, has placed a new line of trade in the cattle market. Traders have been buying up the best young bulls available on the open market, augmenting them with some pick-ups from nearby herds, and selling them in carload lots for range purposes. It is not uncommon to see four or five carloads of bulls leave the yards daily on west-bound trains. Montana has taken more bulls than any other state and it looks as though the entire Northwest were getting back in the breeding game. California is also buying. Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa have been the principal supply sources.

A Real Boom in Sheep.

A Real Boom in Sheep.

The sheep market seems awake, after a long slumber that has lasted since the first fed sheep arrived last November. Killers have bought the bulk of the fed lambs this season around \$7.25 to \$7.75, except during a short period in January when some sales of \$8 were recorded. Last week prices rose 25 to 40 cents and lambs sold in fairly large numbers at \$8 to \$8.25. This advance brought out the opinion that the big part of the fed lambs have been marketed.

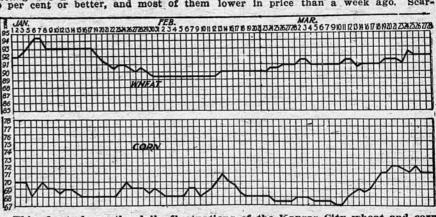
The San Luis Vallev has made final shipments, and the movement from the Arkansas valley is just starting, but that section is said to have 50 per cent fewer fed sheep now than a year ago. Sheep feeders need a period of prosperity to belp them out of the deficiencies that occurred earlier in the season. Wool prices are higher and are thus making some amends.

Grain Prices Weaken Somewhat.

Ing. Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa have been the principal supply sources.

Two-Dollar Range on Steers.

Fat steers are selling at \$7.50 to \$9.50, and according to the law of supply they should be bringing \$8.50 up. Killers are getting but a few steers that dress at 60 per cent or better, and most of them



This chart shows the daily fluctuations of the Kansas City wheat and corn markets since January 1, 1914. Highest cash prices on each grain were considered in making out the chart.

go at 56 to 58 per cent. Last year at this time it was not uncommon to get a bunch that dressed better than 61 per cent, and the bulk of them were around 59 to 60 per cent. Aside from this decrease cattle are running fully 150 pounds lighter than a year ago. About the best sellers are those that weigh 1,100 to 1,200 pounds, of fair flesh. These bring \$8.25\$ to \$8.50. Killers will take them when they pass up both the choice and the common kinds.

City seems to be the sustaining influence, Last year's crop or what is left of it still has a seven months demand or more than 50 per cent of its needs to supply, because though lower in price are selling on best grades of wheat, corn and oats them when they pass up both the choice and one year ago:

Wheat Corn Oats

Mixed Situation in Stockers.

Mixed Situation in Stockers.

Trade in stockers and feeders last week was extremely dull, and prices showed a sagging tendency. Receipts however, were moderate and that prevented a big decline. The situation is rather mixed. Commission men say they have plenty of inquiry for thin cattle, but the season is at such a stage that grass is not sufficient to carry them and prospective buyers do not want to invest in rough feed.

Early grass will relieve the situation materially, but at the same time will cut down receipts. Even with a dull demand last week prices were not low, and in comparison with the fat steer market they were relatively too high. In the Panhandle and Southwest, where grass is well along trade continues active, but such deals carry a delivery date, and that at such a time when grass will be well advanced.

The Movement of Livestock

The following table shows receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five western markets last week, the previous week

O	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		A Part of the Control of the Control
and a year ago:	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City	21,550	37.675	43,000
Chicago		120,000	96,000
Omaha	13,300	57,200	57.000
St. Louis	11,700	45,000	8,200
St. Joseph	5,925	30,800	19,000
Total	93,675	290,675	223,200
Preceding week	89.025	322,500	210,100
Year ago		271,700	171,250
The following ta	ble sho	ws the	receipts
of cattle, hogs and	sheep	in Kans	as City
thus far this year	and t	he same	period
in 1913:			
1914	1913		Dec
0-111. 000 100	900 4	70	60 93

Cattle 328,133 388,472 60,339
Calves 18,499 22,274 3,775
Hogs 525,414 61,4,635 89,221
Sheep 432,964 469,942 26,978
H. & M. 27,940 29,749 1,809
Cars 21,632 26,513 4,881
The following table shows a comparison in prices of best offerings of livestock at Kansas City and Chicago for this date and one year ago:

The Horse Market Steady.

Though on a lower basis than six weeks ago the horse and mule market is holding steady with last week. Good to choice horses have sold with some freedom but the plain and medium classes have met an indifferent demand. Prices are not as good as a year ago at this time. Dealers attribute this to increased production. Mules are in larger supply than for some time past, and since Southern demand has subsided the trade

Wheat Corn Oats 1914 1913 1914 1913 1914 1913 Chicago... 96c \$1.07 69 ½ 54 41 35 ½ Kan. City. 91 ½ c 1.06 70 52 ½ 40 ½ 36

Kansas City Hay Quotations.

Prairie, choice\$16.00@16.50
Prairie, No. 1 14.50@15.50
Timothy, choice
Timothy, No. 1
Timothy, No. 2
Clover mixed, choice 14.00@14.50
Clover, choice
Clover, No. 1
Alfalfa, fancy 17.00@17.50
Alfalfa, choice 16.00@16.50
Alfalfa, No. 1
Standard
Alfalfa, No. 2 12.00@13.00
Alfalfa, No. 3 9.50@11.50
Straw 4.75@ 5.50

Seed and Feed Prices.

Alfalfa is quoted at \$7.50@9 a cwt.; clover \$9.50@13; timothy, \$3.75@4.50 a cwt.; cane seed, \$2.40@2.65; millet seed, \$1.25@2.10; flaxseed, \$1.37@1.40.

Feed prices: Kafir is quoted at \$1.67@1.85 a cwt.; bran \$1.25; shorts, \$1.26@1.32; corn chop, \$1.34; rye, No. 2, 61½@62c a bushel; feed barley, 53@58c a bushel.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Elgin, March 30.—Butter this week is firm at 26½ cents.

Kansas City, March 30.—Prices this week on produce are:

Eggs—Firsts, new white wood cases included, 18@18½ c a dozen; current receipts, 17@17½ c.

Butter—Creamery, extra, 25c a pound; firsts, 23c; seconds, 21c; packing stock, 14½ c.

Live Poultry—Brollers, 20c a pound; spring

Live Poultry—Broilers, 20c a pound; spring chickens, 16c; hens, No. 1, 15½c; culls, 8c; young roosters 12c; old, 11c; young turkeys and turkey hens, 20c; young ducks, 16c; geese, 10c.

Produce Prices Now and One Year Ago. (Quotations on Best Stock.)

The possibility of doubling our acre yield of corn is so certain and its ac-complishment of such tremendous importance that school, state, national, and independent organizations of corn clubs and associations of corn breeders and corn growers are helping in a way, that will lead to success.

The praiseworthy and highly beneficial co-operative corn-improvement work in progress throughout the United States is making it more urgent that records be kept and that they be kept in definite and comparable terms.

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Dealers whose ads appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and bargains worthy of consideration.

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All advertising copy, discontinuance orders and change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in ad/ance of publication to be effective in that issue. All forms in this department of the paper close at that time and it is impossible to make any changes in the pages after they are electrotyped.

90 A. bottom farm, \$140 a. Best of improvements. Write A. Lindstrom, Ottawa, Kan

WE HAVE a fine list of impr. and unimpr. farms. Rowland & Moyer, Ottawa, Kan.

LYON, COUNTY 128 a. improved. \$1,000 down. 240 a. improved \$65 for gen. mdse. stock. Ira Stonebreaker, Allen, Kansas.

320 ACRES TIMBER, Dent Co., Mo., good soil, water and grass, \$8.00 per acre, cash.
Room 5 Leader Bldg., Lawrence, Kansas.

COFFEY COUNTY, EASTERN KANSAS. lands. List free. Lane & Kent, Burlington, Ks.

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI land for sale. We are personally interested in drainage and development of New Madrid Co., Missouri. Lilbourn Real Estate Co., Lilbourn, Mo.

160 A. 4 mi. from Catholic church in N. E. Kan.; near school; \$1,500 of impr. 60 a. cult. 20 a. meadow, bal. good grass land \$37.50 a. Terms. J. B. Wood, Seneca, Kan.

BEST LAND, LOWEST PRICES, greatest natural advantages in southeastern Kansas. Send for illustrated booklet. The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

160 A. 3 MI. OUT; 34 a. wheat; dandy imp.; \$8,400. 60 a. 5 ml. out; good imp.; \$3,200. 80 a; 3½ ml. out; good imp.; \$4,200. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kansas.

FINE HOME near high school; 80 a. ¼ ml. town; good imp. 40 a. alfalfa; a snap at \$8,500. Possession given, carry \$3,500. W. F. Thompson, Seneca, Kansas.

I CAN SELL YOU the finest farms, not to be excelled anywhere for the price. For al-falfa and grain farms. Stock raising. De-scriptions and prices on request. Cash and good terms. H. H. Stewart, Wellington, Kan.

KANSAS SNAPS, 480 Wichita county \$2,600.

160 a. Greeley county, \$600. 800 acres
Ness county, improved, \$18 an acre. No
trade. If you mean business write

Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

N. E. KANSAS bargain. 164 a. 3 ml. town; good imp.; good soil, near school. 60 wheat, 8 alfalfa, 50 bluegrass. \$75; carry ½ at 5½%. Give possession or \$650 cash rent.

W. F. Thompson, Seneca, Kansas.

YOU CAN BUY one of the best bargains in Franklin county, Kansas. Smooth land, fair improvements, well located close to trading point, fine neighborhood, price right, \$2,500. Encumbrance runs 8 years at 6%. Come at once, Possession March 1st, 1914. Allen Mansfield, Ottawa, Kansas.

152 ACRES, joins town; 25 bottom; 30 a. alfalfa; fine improvements, water and fruit. 40 a. wheat. Price \$12,000.

Reed & Brady, Salina, Kansas.

BIG SNAP. 80 acres McPherson county, Kan. 70 acres cultivation, bal. pasture. Good improvements. \$1,500 down, balance 54 per cent. No trades. Write for particulars. Box 41, McPherson, Kan.

WRITE BOX A, Wamego, Kan., in regard to farm land that can be bought at its agricultural value over what may prove to be a rich oil field. A farm of 160 bought now will in a few months make a man rich if oil is found. Drilling will soon begin.

LAND BUYER
Get our list of S. E. Kansas farms—especilly Montgomery Co.; all sized tracts,
heleset barrens. Choicest bargains. Foster Bros., Independence, Kan. Est. 1870.

BARGAIN,
240 a. finely imp. farm, 1 ml. town; 100 a.
wheat, 25 a. alfalfa; all nice level land, running water. Price \$65 a. Terms. Gile &
Bonsall, South Haven, Sumner Co., Kan.

WONEY FROM HOME. Improved 160 acres.
Well, windmill, 80 cult.; 80 pasture. All
can be farmed, well located, 10 miles Spoarville, \$2,800. Terms. Send for list.
Thos. J. Stinson, Spearville, Kansas.

Northeastern Kansas Land for sale in the famous Bluegrass, Timothy Clover and alfalfa district, \$50 to \$100 per a Compton & Royer, Valley Falls, Kan.

Kiowa County Land bargains. Write for descriptions. Several of my own farms; can make terms to suit. C. W. Phillips, Greensburg, Kan.

OPPORTUNITY

is knocking at your door. Do not delay making an investment in "Pretty Prosperous Plains." Today's prices \$17.50 to \$75.00. Easy terms. Write for literature giving full Information. Mention this paper.
John W. Baughman, Plains, Kan.

Sedgwick Co. Farm Bargains

80 acre farm, valley land, good house, 3 barns, silo, 50 acres alfalfa. Milk a few cows and raise hogs, your future is made. Price \$7,500. 240 acre farm, good house, large barn, best of land, near milk condenser, \$60 per acre, one-third cash. 1,600 acre bluestem and limestone pasture, living water, well fenced, fair improvements, not far from Wichita. \$23 per acre. Call on or write H. E. Osburn, 227 E. Douglass Ave., Wichita, Kansas.

LINN COUNTY FARMS.

Biggest bargains in Kansas. Corn, wheat, timothy, clover, bluegrass land \$15-\$80. Coal, wood, gas, abundance good water. Fruit, everything that goes to make life pleasant. Large illustrated folder free.

Eby-Cady Realty Co., Pleasanton, Kan.

WALLACE COUNTY, KANSAS. WALLACE COUNTY, KANSAS.
Stockmen, attention! 50,000 acres choice
grazing and alfalfa land for sale. Best watered county in Kansas. No stock disease:
known here. For reliable information apply
Box 244, Peter Robidoux, Wallace, Kansas

MISSOURI

FOR FARM LANDS in Barry Co., Mo., write J. Y. Drake, Exeter, Mo.

MISSOURI, Ark. and Okla. farms. Conner-McNabney Realty Co., Southwest City, Mo 160 A., OZARKS; 100 CULT., 2 sets bldgs. spring. \$1,700. McQuary, Seligman, Mo.

\$5 DOWN, \$5 monthly buys 40 acres good timbered land near town, S. Mo. Price \$225 Perfect title. Box 425, Carthage, Mo.

240 ACRES, near Neosho, Mo., at Monark Springs; rich black land, broken from meadows first time in 30 years, and now in wheat; well drained; on fine auto rock road; fenced; abundant good water; surrounding farms \$125 per acre. For quick sale \$75 per a., easy terms. The Monark Townsite Co., Neosho, Mo.

FOR SALE: 156 acre farm in Jasper county close to town. Write for full information J. E. Hall, Carthage, Mo.

120 ACRE BOTTOM sandy loam cut over timber land; a good two room house; 6 acres clear; finest soil; easy to clear; no overflow; sell cheap and easy terms, or I make an income farm and guarantee 10%.

F. Gram, Naylor, Missouri.

HOWELL CO., MISSOURI.

120 a. farm 2 ml. from Pomona. 75 a. in cult. and orchard, 500 bearing trees, apple and peach, 100 a. fenced, 5 room house, good barn, 2 wells, cistern, phone line, rural mail. mi. school. \$28, terms. Farms for merchandise or town property. A. P. Cottrell Land Co., Pomona, Mo.

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA irrigated lands, alfalfa stand, for sale on crop sharing plan. Write to-day for information how to buy a farm on renter's terms. J. A. Whiting, 214 First National Bank Bldg., Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Found—320 Acre homestead in settled neighborhood; fine farm land; not sand hills. Cost you \$200 filing fees and all. J. A. Tracy, Kimball, Neb.

\$35.00 PER ACRE (\$7,000) CASH will buy this 200 acre stock and dairy farm, located six miles S. W. of Reece, Greenwood Co., Kans. 40 acres valley land under cultivation (would grow splendid alfalfa), balance extra good pasture. Has a good six room house, other buildings only fair, farm all extra well fenced, good well, equipped with mill, and large cement water tank. Legal numbers are—The N. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ Sec. 27-26-8 Greenwood Co. and the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 28-26-8 Butler Co., Kans. No trades considered. Address W. H. Dayton, Abilene, Kansas.

MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA FARMS for sale. Easy terms. Write A. G. Whitney, St. Cloud, Minn.

PAYNESVILLE LAND CO., sell Minnesots farms. Write for list. Paynesville, Minn.

SETTLERS WANTED for Glover lands in central Minnesota. Corn successfully raised. Write Asher Murray, Wadena, Minn.

IMPROVED Red Lake county lands for sale.
Write for prices and terms. Merchants
State Bank, Red Lake Falls, Minnesota.

MINNESOTA. No crop failures; good soil; best markets; finely improved corn and dairy farms, \$30 to \$65 per acre. Frick Farm Agency, Sauk Center, Minnesota.

CORN, CLOVER, POTATO and dairy farms and lands; very best loam soil on clay, within 50 mi. of St. Paul. For desc. list write Frank Fredeen, Taylors Falls, Minn.

PARTIES LOOKING for wild or improved farm bargains should send for Real Estate Bulletin; several thousand acres to select from; between St. Paul and Duluth. Akerson, Lindstrom, Minn. Drawer B 12.

A FARMERS' COMPANY operated for the benefit of farmers, 160 a. imp. near town on new electric line. Telephone, R.F.D. We grow corn. Price \$42 per acre. Farmers Co-operative Land Co., Thief River Falls, Minn.

FARMING IN RED LAKE county pays. A S. Larson raised 60 bu. corn per a. 1913. We have a highly improved 240 a. tract similar land at \$50 per a. Ask about it. Higginbotham Land Co., Red Lake Falls, Minn.

CENTRAL MINNESOTA lands. Great clover, corn, potato and dairy section. Price \$15 to \$40 per acre. 1914 list free. Chase Bros., Box B, Staples, Minn.

CORN AND CLOVER FARMS
Otter Tail, Todd and Wadena Cos. For list
write Bigelow & Freeman, Wadena, Minn.

Southwestern Farmers, Attention!
Northeast Minnesota is better. More certain moisture, pleasanter climate, richer soil, better markets, cheaper lands. May I send literature describing our dairy lands near Duluth. Land Commissioner Iron Range Ry., 100 Wolvin Bidg., Duluth, Minn.

Farmseekers Write for our Minnesota and list of farm bargains. We have the farm which you are looking for. Catalog in German and English. Louis W. Traub Company, 405 Temple Court, Minneapolis, Minnesota; also Royalton, Minnesota.

Corn successfully grown, Drouths for information and list of bargins. RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

IMPROVED Idaho, Kansas, Minnesota and N. Dakota land. Wadsworth, Grinnell, Ia.

BARGAINS in Lyon county. Trade anywhere. S. M. Bell, Americus, Kansas.

LAWRENCE REALTY Co., home of the swap-pers. Patrick C. Quin, Mgr., Lawrence, Kan.

EXCHANGES,—all kinds—free list. Describe your property fully. Foster Bros., Inde-pendence, Kan.

EXCHANGE BOOK, of hundreds of honest trades, farms, merchandise, etc., every-where. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.

WE BUY, SELL and exchange, anything, anywhere of value. Ozark Co-operative Realty Co., Willow Springs, Howell Co., Mo.

OWNERS: Get results!! Write for my "No commission plan". Sales and exchanges, anywhere. Box 262, Burlingame, Kan.

MERCHANT has farm and timber land, and cash to trade for clean running stock miss. \$5.000 to \$49,000. Send full descrip-tion. C. E. Forrester, Waldron, Ark.

FOR LEASE, trade or sale; 2,100 acre ranch in Greeley Co., Kan. 200 acres under cul-tivation. 3,000 acres under fence. 3 wells and windmills; 2 sets improvements. Address 711 East Horay Ave., Wellington, Kan.*

320 A. WALLACE CO., 3 ml. N. Weskan, 40 a. Smoky Hill river bottom land; good for alfalfa, to trade for registered or grade stallions, mares or cattle, \$12.50 per acre. No incumbrance. James T. Rafter, Holton, Kan.

160 FARM, lays fine, well improved, all fenced, half cultivation, half grass, will take two thousand, six chsh, eight on time six per cent interest, and balance in any kind of trade, worth the money. First here first served. C. H. Reed, Selden, Kansas.

FOR EXCHANGE—Frame store building two stories, two good seven roomed houses adjoining, and a general stock of goods with fixtures involcing about \$4,500.00, price of buildings \$5,000. This property can be traded clear or with \$1,500 carried back on the buildings at 7%. Buildings are insured for \$3,000. This is located in a prosperous farming country. Bala, Riley county, Kan. But one other general store in the town. Geo. W. Hanna, Clay Center, Kansas.

The second second second

80 ACRES in Lyon Co., Kan., 4 miles west of Hartford; 65 acres in cultivation, bal in pasture and meadow; 4 room house, barn for 6 horses; good well and large orchard; price \$6,000, inc, \$2,230; would trade for a small stock of mase or residence in good town. 50 acres in Douglas Co., Kan., 3 miles from Vinland and 6 miles from Baldwin; 40 acres of this land lays smooth, bal. is rolling; this is on the auto road between Lawrence and Ottawa. Price \$3,750, inc. \$1,365. Want clear western Kan. land or good residence for equity. E. A. Miller, Centralia, Kan.

FARMS, STOCKS, and city property for sale or trade. What have you to offer? Bigham & Ochiltree, 802 Corby-Forsee Bidg., St. Joseph, Mo.

Buy or Trade with us-Exchange book free Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Ks

For Trade

A two story, modern, business building in South Pueblo, Colorado, rented for \$120 a month until March, 1916. Want merchandise or farm. Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Kansas.

To Trade for Western Land

Central Kansas, leased for one year at \$3 per month. Want good land close railroad Frank W. Thompson, Beloit, Kan.

1914 BARGAINS

Choice farms just listed in northwest Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, for sale or exchange. Advise me your wants and what you have with full description. M. E. Noble & Son, 507 Corby-Forsee Bidg., St. Joseph, Missouri.

IOwn and Will Trade

A fine 320 acre farm 3 miles from a good railroad town, and about 40 miles from Wichita. All good level land and good black soll. Fair improvements. Prefer good clean general merchandise, hardware or smaller farm.

ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS FARMS for sale. Terms. List free. J. C. Mitchell, Fayetteville, Ark.

IMPROVED AND UNIMP, land bargains. Black & Pitts, Scott Co., Waldron, Ark.

DOWELL LAND COMPANY will furnish you lists of farm, timber and rice lands at lowest prices. Walnut Ridge, Arkansas.

FOR DES. LIT., city props., Ark., and Okla. farm, fruit, timber, grazing lands, write Moss-Ballou & Hurlock, Siloam Sprgs., Ark.

80 A, 6 mi. out. 60 cleared; good house, barn. Family orchard. Price \$1,750. New list of farms. McKamey & McCarroll, Im-boden, Ark.

COBN, OAT, CLOVER land. Sure crops. No swamps, hills. Fine climate, schools, churches, Small pay't down, bal. long time. Maps, circulars. Tom Blodgett Land Co., Rison, Ark.

160 A. RICH imp, Hurricane creek farm; 60 cult.; bal. timbered; 130 fenced; orchard; healthy; 3½ ml. Winthrop, Lays level; \$20 a ½ down. Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

QUIT RENTING and write Eugene Parrick, the land man, for fruit, grain and timber farms. Best prices, terms, water and climate in Ark., Missouri and Oklahoma. Describe your wants in first letter. Hiwasse, Ark.

ARKANSAS. 240 acres, 60 under wire fence, 35 cleared, fine stock farm, will produce corn, clover, timothy, oats and a large vari-ety of other crops. Price \$15.00 per acre. BIG BARGAIN. H. H. Houghton & Son, 408% Main St., Jonesboro, Ark.

176 A. THIS COUNTY, 8 ml. R. R. town of 2,000. Good road. Near good inland town. 60 a. bottom, 50 a. upland, cult. Bal. timber but all tillable. Fine imp., new five room frame house, large barn, best water, good fences, three sets tenant property. All fine land in good shape. Will pay \$350 cash rent this year or give immediate possession. Price \$2,750, \$1,750 cash. Stephens, Cazort & Neal, Morrliton, Ark.

NOTICE—160 acres improved; \$23 per acre.
40 acres improved, \$20. If interested in
south Missouri, northwest Arkansas, or eastern Oklahoma, for particulars address
Oswalt & Hayes, Gravette, Ark.

440 ACRES OF FINE LAND, all open but 50 440 ACKES OF FINE LAND, all open but 50 acres, fine alfalfa and clover land, 150 acres Bermuda grass, 2 miles inland town, 5½ miles of two railroad towns; small dwelling, 3 tenant houses; price \$40 per a. Horton & Company, Hope, Arkansas.

BENTON COUNTY'S altitude 1,450 ft. Come to the Ozarks in Benton county, Ark., for your fine fruit, grain and stock farms, fine prairie and timber lands, from fifteen to seventy five dollars per acre.

Gentry Realty Co., Gentry, Benton Co., Ark.

TEXAS

BIG CROPS, BIG MARKETS, BIG PROFITS.
In the Houston, El Campo district of the Gulf Coasts Write us for Free Booklets, "Where Farming Pays," "Pointers on Where to Buy Land;" al.o "The Gulf Coast Bulletin," for six months Free.
Allison-Richey Land Co., Houston, Texas.

BARGAINS IN GULE COAST LANDS, FACTS about the Mid-Gulf-Coast Country of Texas. Production, climate, rainfall, soil, markets, water. Large or small tracts. Write at once for free booklet and price lists. Reference given.

John Richey & Co., Binz Bldg., Houston, Tex.

TEXAS LAND

On 40 Years' Time
Located in rainbelt, 90 miles of Houston, two miles town of 3,000. Farmers make six tons alfalfa, 40 bushels corn and half bale cotton per acre. To make best showing quickly first buyers secure 40 years' time. Land payments refunded any time within two years with 6% interest if dissatisfied. Free illustrated literature. Luckel & Bell, 700 Beatty Bidg., Houston, Texas.

A Closing Estate Snap

2,240 acres black sandy loam, 2,000 acres of which is bottom land, McMullen Co., Texas; partly improved and worth double the price when new railroad goes through; abundant shallow water, 25 inch rainfall; grand climate; good roads; rich soil and while now 25 miles from railroad is in fastest growing part of Texas and a magnificent investment. To close out quickly \$15 per acre, if taken in a body; half cash, balance easy; no trades. Write at once. Elize M. Heinrich, Administratrix, 220 State Nat'l Bank, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

COLORADO

FULLY EQUIPPED Colo. stock ranch, close to Colo. Springs and all the famous Colo, scenle resorts, 183 acres irrigated, private water right, fine six room house completely furnished, large commercial orchard, alfalfa, farm implements and tools, live stock and feed, everything goes—profits last year \$6,000.00—it's the best equipped and cheapest ranch in Colo.—joins Forest Reserve, can range 1.000 head of stock—write for description and price, do it quick, won't sell after Apr. 15th. A. W. Haigler, Burns Bidg., Colo. Springs, Colo.

FLORIDA

H.C. Whalen
413 Bitting Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

**Amously rich everglade land ready for plow, handy to market, \$25 per acre; one-fourth cash, bal. 1, 2° and 3 years. Parker & Ausherman, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

THE OZARKS, WHAT OF THEM?





Big julcy strawberries—the kind that make your mouth water and call for more, grow in the Ozarks and they make a money earning crop within a few months. Co-operative shipping associations have solved the problem of disposing of this perishable product and now the berry patch pays a substantial dividend every year. South Missouri is also the land of the big red apple and the luscious peach but it takes some time for trees bearing fruit to help pay the grocery bills. Berries will not only help support the family of the man who goes well if he is not afraid of work.

Arnold Martin, the Nebraska pioneer, who clears several thousand dollars annually from his little Pawnee county farm, has said that nowhere can better opportunity be found for the young man than in the Ozark region. Poultry, fruit and dairying form an ideal combination that brings quick returns and will enable the young couple, just starting out in life, to pay for a home of their own. Under present conditions of high-priced land and high rent it is impossible to do that in most sections of the country. Thousands of young people throughout the Middle West should go to this promised land.

THE FOOTHILLS of the Ozarks is the land of sunshine and good health. Write Spring River Land Co., Ravenden, Ark., for list.

GOOD LAND BARGAINS in S. W. Missouri. Improved farms and timber lands for sale; also exs. J. H. Engelking, Diggins, Mo.

HOWELL CO. bargains. Farm, dairy, fruit and ranch lands for sale or exchange. West Plains Real Estate Co., West Plains, Mo.

FOR INFORMATION regarding garden spot of Ozarks, Laclede County, address Stil-well Land Co., Magnetic City, Lebanon, Mo.

SPECIAL BARGAINS in fruit, dairy and farm lands. Unsurpassed for poultry raising. J. M. Huff, Koshkonong, Oregon Co., Mo.

FREE: "The Truth About the Ozarks" with large list of farms for sale in best locality. Map. Durnell & McKinney, Cabool, Mo.

BARGAINS in fruit, stock and grain farms in the Ozarks. Climate and water unsurpassed, G. G. Rice, Mammoth Spring, Ark.

25,000 A. timber land, imp. farms, Douglas and Ozark Cos. Best bargains on earth. Homeseekers Real Estate Co., Ava, Mo.

IF YOU WANT farms or stock ranches in the Ozarks of Missouri, write A. J. Johnston, Mchats. Nat'l Bank Bldg., Springfield, Mo.

WE HAVE well imp. Missouri farms for sale or exchange. Good climate and soil. Easy terms. F. M. & C. G. Morgan, Spring-field, Mo.

IF YOU WANT A HOME come to the Ozarks. For particulars write J. E. Twohig & Co., Norwood, Missouri.

WISCONSIN

BUSK COUNTY, Wis., farms in the famous corn and clover belt. Write for prices and terms. Hill & Sargent, Lady Smith, Wis. SETTLERS ARE FLOCKING to the clover and fruit lands of Orchard Valley, Wisconsin. Over 150 sales. Write for U. S. Goy't reports. E. F. Glenny, 3110 Plymouth Bidg., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Minneapolis, Minnesota.

SETTLERS WANTED for our Douglas Co.
clay loam lands, western Wis., direct line
between twin cities and twin ports. Unexcelled for clover and grain. Farmers Land

Cattle Co., Globe Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

CUT OVER LANDS northern Wisconsin, excellent soil, close to Duluth and Superior. Right price to parties with cash desiring one to ten sections or more. Write for particulars. E. A. Moe, 309 Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

WE WANT SETTLERS
To locate on our hardwood cut-over lands. Clay loam soil, over 20,000 acres, selling in tracts of forty acres and up; terms ¼ cash, bal. easy payments. Buy from the owners direct. C. K. & C. C. Ellingson, 200 Main Street, Hawkins, Wis.

ONEIDA CO. WANTS SETTLERS.

I own and offer 8,000 acres hardwood land.
Any size tract. Low prices. Easy payments.
Great dairy section. Corn, potatoes, clover,
grain successfully raised. Write for map.
C. P. Crosby, Rhinelander, Wis.

IMPROVED FARM BARGAIN.
235 a. dairy, corn, clover farm; clay loam
soll. On main road. R. F. D., phone, school,
church; near two creameries. Price \$8,500.
44 cash. Ask me for full description.
L. C. Perkins, Amery, Wis.

Secure a Home in UPPER WISCONSIN

Best Dairy and General crop state in the Union. Settlers wanted. Lands for sale at low prices on easy terms. Ask for booklet 30 on Wisconsin Central Land Grant. Always state acres wanted. Write about our grazing lands. If interested in fruit lands ask for booklet on apple orchards in Wisconsin. Address Land Dept., Soo Line Ry., Minneapolis, Minn.

MONTANA

WE ARE RETAILING choice Montana lands where crops are large and sure. Price \$12 to \$25 per a. Damhler-Holton Co., 306-C Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOK SALE TO INVESTORS.

7,000 acres choice agricultural land, irrigated, first water right, Teton county, Montana; good transportation facilities; first class stock ranch, also adapted for colonization; mixed farming; low price; easy terms. Address Geo. C. Harper, 13 Chamber of Commerce. Minneapolis, Minn.

NEW YORK

McBurney's New York Farms Are the best for the least money. Come and see. McBurney & Co., Bastable Block, Syracuse, New York. Or, for list, write to McBurney & Co., Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Greatest Bargain of All

142 a. Allegheny Co., N. Y. Good 8 room house; 2 barns, 30x40 and 20x40; other outbuildings. Good water at house and barn 112 a. plough land, bal. woods pasture. No waste land; never-falling spring. Everything ready to make money and priced to sell. Owner, J. A. Young, Arkport, N. Y.

GEORGIA

OKLAHOMA

GOOD FARMS FOR SALE; for particulars write to Harry E. Pray, Pawnee, Oklahoma.

WE SELL THE EARTH that produces alfalfa and corn. W. E. Wilson Realty, Walters, Ok.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS in N. E. Okla. farms. T.C.Bowling, Pryor, Mayes Co., Okla.

FOR SALE—Cheap lands in northeastern Oklahoma, Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Oklahoma.

Two Adjoining Alfalfs, Stock Farms,
One containing 400 acres with two sets
Improvements; other 750 acres with three
ts of improvements. About 450 acres of
eek and river bottom land. Four miles
om railroad town. Bargain of your life
t \$6,500.00 each. Will give terms.
J. J. Robinson, Vinita, Oklahoma.

CADDO COUNTY AGAIN WINS.
First on agricultural products at State
Fair. Write for information, corn and alfalfa
lands. Baldwin & Gibbs Co., Anadarko, Okla.

LAND in new country should always be bought by investors and homeseekers. This country opened 5 years. Soil as productive as eastern Kansas. Rainfall more. Prices about 1/4. Write

Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

Indian Land

100 farms improved and unimproved, in the corn, rain, oil and gas belt of north-eastern Oklahoma from \$25 to \$40 per acre Agents wanted.

J. A. Wettack, Nowata, Okla.

Farm For Sale by the Owner

One of the best farms in extreme north-eastern Oklahoma, 350 to 500 acres, very rich land, practically level, no overflow. \$5,000 worth of substantial improvements, about three miles from Vinita. Small cash payment, balance long time. Low rate of interest. Address W. M. Mercer, 88 Fox St., Aurora, Illinois.

CANADA

PARTY owning fine half section in eastern Alberta, Canada, will sell at close figure to party who can pay cash or half cash, balance terms. E. F. Glenny, 311 Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

\$1,000 DOWN buys 320 a. impr. Price \$18 per acre. \$500 down buys 160 a. impr. Price \$14 per a. Saskatchewan District. Possession at once. Est. 1887. Write now. D. H. McDonald & Co., (owners) Winnipeg, Canada.

WE OWN 30,006 ACRES of fertile land close to schools, churches and railway markets. \$500 cash will handle 160 acres equipped with implements and material to build a house and stable. Canada Lands Limited, Northern Crown Bk. Bldg., Winniper, Can.

220 ACRES close to Winnipeg, fully stocked; horses, cattle, pigs, etc.; good buildings. 180 acres cultivated, all implements included. \$18 per acre for quick sale. 500 other western Canadian farms for sale on easy terms or exchange. H. Meyers, Great West Realty Co., 415-417 Somerset Blk., Winnipeg, Canada.

WE OWN and control large tracts of the best land for wheat and mixed farming in whestern Canada. Also large number of improved farms, near rallway and school for actual settlers. Prices \$8 per a, and upwrite the owners. Lands and Homes of Canada Limited, Winnipeg, Canada.

OREGON

FOUTHERN GEORGIA. Stock raising, fruit growing, truck farming, corn, oats, hay, cotton. No floods, drouths, nor cyclones. Improved and unimproved lands. Easy terms. Thompson & Company, Homeland, Georgia.

The famous Umpqua valley, the best in the West. Free booklet with general information and prices of fifty farms. Douglas County Investment Co., Roseburg, Oregon.

Proper Housing of Hogs

If we may judge from appearances many farmers give little attention to the comfort of their hogs. Dampness and cold affects pigs more than it affects other farm animals. For this reason they must have warm shelter and dry beds. Scours, which is a most destructive disorder, is almost sure to result when pigs are kept in damp beds or cold houses. Not every farmer can afford an cold affects pigs more than it affects other farm animals. For this reason they must have warm shelter and dry beds. Scours, which is a most destructive disorder, is almost sure to result when pigs are kept in damp beds or cold houses. Not every farmer can afford an expensive hog house but every one has some cheap lumber that can be converted into a suitable shelter. Wheat straw makes the best bedding. If that is not everylable use dry grass or shredded fodavailable use dry grass or shredded fodder. Oat straw should never be used on 1,200 are given here:

I prefer the individual cot for my hogs, H. T. Tagge......

especially for the brood sow. There are several points in its favor. The sow is alone and more quiet. The litter has a much better start than when mixed with other litters. Another advantage is that the pigs can be easily moved to clean

the pigs can be easily moved to clean the ground.

When I can get a location where the soil is naturally dry and well drained, I do not use a wooden floor but a wood floor is certainly preferable to keeping the sow and her family in the mud. I use the "A"-shaped cot, about eight feet square at the bottom. The roof boards are about eight feet long. The bottom are about eight feet long. The bottom is fastened to skids so that when necessary it can be moved easily. A plank should be placed around the inside of the wall six inches from the bottom with the edge out, to keep the sow from over-laying any of the little pigs that get between her and the wall. Ventilation between her and the wall. Ventilation is provided by an air passage in the roof or by small windows in the front and back gables. These windows are hinged from the top and open outward so the storms cannot beat in.

storms cannot beat in.

The shed roof type of individual house makes a very good shelter. It is six by eight feet at the bottom, six feet high in front and four feet high at the back. It can be as easily moved as the "A" type. I use the shed type of colony house with roof sloping both ways, with doors in front that can be opened on mild days to let the sun shine in.

The houses should be built so that they can be easily cleaned and get plen-

they can be easily cleaned and get plenty of sunshine. The proper housing of hogs means good, warm, dry beds, free from drafts and dust.

Troy, Kan. J. P. Zimmerman.

Livestock Judging Contest

One of the important days of the year for the students of the animal hus-bandry department of the Kansas Agri-

WASHINGTON

RICH VALLEY LANDS in White Salmon, Washington, on the Columbia river. Excellent soil, climate, plenty of rainfall. Within seventy-five miles of Portland, Oregon, and has splendid train and boat service. Close price to party with cash or terms for part payment.

F. E. Holton, Box 971, Minneapolis, Minn.

IDAHO

ONE GOOD REAL ESTATE investment NOW in the new town of Homedale is worth a lifetime of labor. Homedale Townsite Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR RENT: Improved irrigated ranch of 80 a. 29 a. in cult.; 9 a. alfalfa; 3 a. orchard; a. ready for crop. Will lease for term of years. L. B. Yaden, Homedale, Idaho.

NORTH DAKOTA

BUY FROM OWNERS

ADAMS FARM

North Dakota Wahpeton,

in Wisconsin sin. \$1,000.00 up. Taylor County in Wisconsin for sale in every county in Wisconsin Specialty. Thousands of acres of productive cutover land. Good soil, on roads close to R. R. and town. \$10 up. Taylor, Marinette, Clark, Rusk, Polk, Bayfield counties and others. Liberal terms on every piece offered. We have some places for trade. Our reference this paper. Write today for lists and "Stump Facts"

Loob-Hammel Realty Co., (Met. las.) Medford. Wisconsider of the county of the c Loob-Hammel Roalty Co., (Not. lat.) Medford, Wis. OWNERS & AGENTS, Marquette Bidg., Chicago, Ill.

cultural college is that on which the annual stock judging contest is held. Any student of the department who has not held a place on a judging team or won first place in a previous contest is eligible to enter in the competition. The

ber of points scored out of a possible

A Road Roller, Home Made

Perhaps you have a grader of some sort and road drags, but you need a heavy, short roller. They cost too much to buy so make one this way. Procure an old worn-out mowing machine, any make. Take off or break off all the parts that stick out past the wheels. Smooth off a bit of hard ground; now dig a small hole just large enough for the hub. Set the machine up on one end, put a jacket of galvanized sheet iron around the wheels, secure it at short intervals with small stove bolts and make it fit neat small stove bolts and make it fit neat and straight. Now fill the jacket with the best fine concrete. Tamp it in well and allow it to stand until the concrete is well set. Remove the jacket; keep the roller-shaded and spray it for eight

or ten days.

Have the blacksmith put an iron frame on this roller. Heavy tire iron will do, using the hubs for spindles. When a strong tongue is added you will have as good a roller as anybody; one that will last a life time and will cost but little. Save the jacket to make more rollers

with. When your road is graded run the roller down the center, instead of on the sides, as now. Take two disk harrows, the same number of disks and if possi-ble the same kind. Turn the disks on the harrows so they will throw the dirt toward each other when placed side by side. Now set them close together side by side in the middle of the road to be worked. Take a light log chain and fasten the harrows together. Put a team on each harrow and drive down the road on each harrow and drive down the road to be worked. Turn around; let out the chain a couple of feet; go back. Repeat the operation a number of times. You will be surprised how much dirt the disk harrow will cut up, and how much it will move toward the center. Finish with drag or grader. Then roll the center and you will have a good road at small cost.

We have organized a country club here and given each member a piece of road to drag, near his home. We elected a drag boss so when it is just right to drag the boss calls all the members and in about two hours we have all the roads in the district dragged. We have had very bad weather ever since organizing, but the plan appears to work well. W. A. Dillon.

The "Sell Out" Bug

Farmers, we own the Adams and Keystone farms, two Bonanza farms, 13,000 acres in southeastern North Dakota. Top of Red River Valley. Our country joins Minnesota and South Dakota. We raise corn. Cutting these farms up and selling to the actual settler on easy terms. You deal with owners when you deal with us. Stop paying rent. Write If raising the interest rate will lower the price of land, let's go back at once to the old 3-per-cent-a-month rate—anything to bring the selling price of a farm and the crop that the land will produce with-

The "sell out" bug has done more damage to this county than the chinch bug, drouth and flood. If there is anything that will take the energy, ambition and life out of a man, it is the hope to sell out to some eastern or northern sucker for two or three times the amount the crop will pay interest on. W. H. Wirick.

Woodson county, Kan.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD. Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN. A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Oklaho-ma, 614 So. Water St., Wichita, Kan. John W. Johnson, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan., N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska. C. H. Walker, N. E. Kansas, N. Missouri, 1326 East 37th St., Kansas City, Mo. Ed R. Dorsey, S. E. Kansas and S. Mis-souri, Girard, Kans.

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.

Poland China Hogs.

April 29—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan. Oct. 23—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan. Feb. 5—H. L. Pritchett, New London, Mo.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

April 29—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan. May 7—S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla. Oct. 21—A. C. Buckingham and J. A. Porterfield, Jamesport, Mo.

Jersey Cattle. May 11-H. C. Johns, Carthage, Mo. Combination Livestock Sales.

June 1 to 6—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla. Nov. 2 to 7—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla. Jan. 4 to 10—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla. Mar 1 to 6—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.

N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan., held a very successful sale at his farm March 18. The offering of the bred sows and glits was well, received and the average was very satisfactory to Mr. Wells. He is changing his

F. C. Gookin, Russell, Kan., is headquarters for O. I. C. hogs. His herd is one of the best in the West and he is selling his stock all over the country and can't supply the demand. He will have a lot of choice pigs of both sexes for sale this spring. We will have further notice about this herd a little later on. In the meantime if you are interested write him for descriptions and prices.

John Hartman, Elmo, Kan., is a Poland China breeder that is well and favorably known to Farmers Mail and Breeze readers. His great herd boar, Blue Valley Jr., by Blue Valley's Quality, is now 3 years old and is prized very highly by Mr. Hartman. Orange Valley, by Blue Valley Orange, is another splendid sire in this herd. Many good sows in the herd are by Hartman's Hadley, by Knox All Hadley. There are two great yearing sows in this herd by Blue Valley and another wonderful sow that will weigh close to 800 pounds sired by Knox All Hadley. Mr. Hartman has a few fall boars and will price two or three bred sows.

Fisher Will Please You.

Col. W. A. Fisher, White City, Kan., is the livestock and general farm auctioneer at that place. We met him at Herington last week, where he was employed on the Mott & Seaborn Duroc-Jersey sale. Mr. Fisher is a live wire in the auction business and has a host of friends where he is known. He is a farmer and knows the value of stock and other farm products. He is a constant booster for improved livestock and believes in better farm animals. He has that about him which inspires confidence in what he says and he has the energy that is so necessary in conducting a big sale. If you hire W. A. Fisher of White City you will not be disappointed.

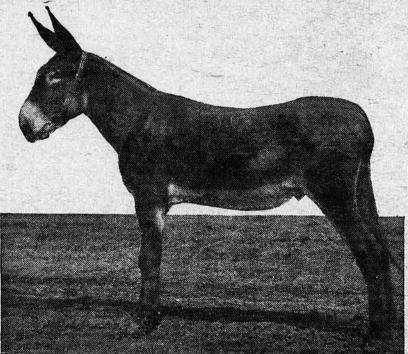
Eighty Poland China Pigs.

Big type Poland China pigs make
Howard R. Ames's offering advertised
this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Howard Ames' Big Type Poland Chinas.

advertisement in the Jewell county breeders' section with this issue. He has nothing for sale for the present but will have something to say to Farmers Mail and Breeze readers a little later on. Mr. Wells was one of the heaviest buyers of top stuff in the bred sow sales this winter in north central Kansas and is having splendid success with his sows. Visitors are always welcome. This is going to be a good place to find that herd boar this fall.

W. E. Monasmith, Formoso, Kan., is advertising Duroc-Jersey 1913 boars for sale and will ship them on approval. Mr. Mona-



THE BRADLEY BROTHERS KIND. Bradley Brothers, Warrensburg, Mo., are breeders of Jack stock and the accompanying illustration shows their kind. They can supply your wants in jacks or jennets.

smith's Sunflewer herd of Duroc-Jerseys is one of the well known herds and is the home of Kansas Special. His farm is two miles out from Formoso and visitors are always welcome. Write him about a boar.

J. G. Burt, Solomon, Kan., has sold all his bred sows and gilts that he cares to sell and is now offering boars and gilts of last September farrow. He will make low prices on them to move them. His advertisement appears regularly in Farmers Mail and Breeze, Look it up and write him for prices on them.

F. C. Gookin, Russell, Kan., is headquarters for O. I. C. hogs. His herd is one of the best in the West and he is selling his stock all over the country and can't supply the demand. He will have a lat of choice

He Breeds Fine Stock.

He Breeds Fine Stock.

Clem Bell, Abliene, Kan., is one of the very oldest breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs in central Kansas. He lives in a little inland town of about 60 people and has a fine 400-acre farm joining this nice little village of, Holland. There is a bank in this town and a general store, black-smith shop, and it is a nice clean appearing little place in the center of as rich a farming section as there is in the state, Mr. Bell bought his first purebred Poland Chinas 30 years ago and has been breeding purebred Poland Chinas ever since. His Shorthorns are up-to-date and there is a good demand for them near home.

Fifteen Big Type Gilts.

Ira M. Swihart & Son, Webber, Kan., are extensive breeders of big type Poland Chinas. They have for sale 15 extra fine gilts, sired by Jumbo King 65622, by Long King's Equal. These gilts are bred to Kansas Big Bone, by the noted Big Bone. The dams of these gilts are all big mature sows and of the best of big type breeding. They will farrow in April and are priced worth the money. Write at once to this firm of reliable breeders and you will be well pleased with the treatment you get at their

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

W. C. CURPHEY, Salina, Kansas Write, phone or wire for dates. Address as above

G. A. Drybread The Auctioneer Live Stock and Farm Sales made anywhere, Prices reasonable. Give me a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed

BOYD NEWCOM Wichita, Kansas Livestock and Real Estate Auctioneer. Write, wire or phone for date.

COL. T. E. GORDON, WATERVILLE, Merchandise Auctioneer. Write for open dates.

Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan.
Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

D. F. Perkins, Concordia, Kan. Write, wire or phone for dates.

JESSE HOWELL Herkimer, Kan.
Livestock Auctioneer
Write or phone for dates.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan Reference: The breeders I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

J. P. Oliver Newton, Kan. Livestock and Real Estate Auction-eer. My 20 years experience insures better results.

B. O. BROADIE Auctioneer action guaranteed Winfield, Kas. Write or phon

JAS. W. SPARKS Live Stock Auctioneer

L. R. BRADY Manhattan, Kansas Livestock Auctionee Write or wire for dates.

Will Myers booked on leading breeders' sales in Central Kan. Choice dates still open. Write or wire.

W. A. Fisher, White City, Kan.

W.B.Carpenter Livestock Auctioneer 1400 Grand, KANSAS CITY. Also Land Salesman

Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages Write today for big, free catalogue of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School. Next term opens April 6, 1914.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres -04 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo. LEARN TO BE AM National Auctioneering School of America Box 39, Lincoln, Neb.

O. I. C. HOGS.

Tried Sows and bred gilts, also registered boar,

POLAND CHINAS.

Sunny Side Poland Chinas Pigs of Sep 1913 farrow for sale. Have sold all my spring boars an bred sows. J. G. BURT, Sciemon, Kansas

BIG TYPE POLAND SPRING GILTS Bred to The Glant 58631 for spring litters. Prised to move them now. J. F. Folsy, Orinoque, (Norton Co.) Kansas.

We are booking orders for pigs by the Grand Chammore sweepstakes prizes in 1913 than any other Big Type Poland China hog. W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.

25 BOARS and GILTS Of August and September farrow. Sired by Bell Metal Again and Chief Price, Out of my big, mature sows. Prices right to move them quick.
L. E. RLEIN, ZEANDALE, KANSAS.

BRED GILTS FOR SALE

ENOS BIG POLANDS Boars and gilts of August, 1913, farrow sired by ne noted Orphan Chief and out of A Wonder's Equal nd Knox-All-Hadley dams. Write today. A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS

LARGE WITH PLENTY OF QUALITY

Handsome young boars, glits bred or open. Best of large type blood lines. Some boars, herd headers. Satisfaction guaranteed on all breeding stock. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.

NATIONAL BIG TYPE POLANDS. A Wonder, Jr., Dan Hadley. Orphan Chief and Blaine's Wonder strains. A few good fall pigs of either sex and two summer males. Ten gitts, bred; all for sale. JOHN H. COLAW, Buffalo, Kansas.

FANCY LARGE TYPE POLANDS Herd boars U Wonder by A Wonder and Orange Lad, by Big Orange. Fancy fall boars and a few good sows and gilts by U Wonder and bred to Orange Lad. Priced for quick sale. THURSTON & WOOD, Eimdale, Kansas.

Joe Baier's Polands

No boars left. A lot of choice bred sows and gilts at private sale bred to my herd boars. Write for prices and descriptions.

J. M. Baier, Dickinson Co., Elmo, Kan.

CHOICE FALL BOARS

A few of August farrow sired by Wonder Ex-out of Bir Hadley bred sows. Big, heavy-boned, stretchy fellows with an outcome. As I only have a few will price them at bargains. Write for prices and particulars. WALTER HILDWEIN, FAIRVIEW, KAN.

BERKSHIRES.

BUY BERKSHIRES FROM BAYERS. They sell SHORTHORN BULLS too J. T. Bayer & Sons, Yates Center, Kan.

Hazlewood's Berkshires! M. O. Hazlewood, Route 8, Wichita, Kan.

Walnut Breeding Farm BERKSHIRE boars and gilts, spring farrow, grand-ons of Barron Duke 50th, Big Crusader and Master-piece 77099 and out of Lord Premier sows, also an mported bred outstanding 2-year-old boar and a few ood Hereford bull calves. Leon Waits, Winfield, Ks.

Choice pigs, either sex, 10 to 16 weeks old, sired by ROBINHOOD PREMIER 2d, or old, sired by ROBINIOUS TABLES. At A. Adam, a son of Rival's Lord Premier. Nothing but the very choicest specimens shipped. Price: registered, crated F. O. B. here—one \$20; two \$35; three \$50. W. J. GRIST, Ozawkie, Kas.

O. I. C. HOGS.

O. I. C. PIGS \$25 a pair; young herd (4) \$45. Harry W. Haynes, Meriden, Kansas.

Grandview Stock Farm Herd headed by O. K. Wonder. Choice O. I. C. May boars. January and May gilts bred or open. Priced for onler sale. ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KANSAS,

Edgewood O. I. C's, Booking orders for spring pigs by Progressor 2865, Tonganoxie Chief 3107, Burr Oak Model 3209, Bell Metal 3100, Herd Improver 24433, Orange Blossom 3638, Pairs and tries no kin. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kans.

BOARS! BOARS! BOARS! A great line of spring O.I.C. boars, large and growthy and priced at rock bottom prices to move them quickly. Booking orders on fall boars and gilts for immediate deliv-ery. JOHN H. NEEF, BOONVILLE, MO.

URIEDALE HERD O. I. C.'S Registered Herd Boar, 400 lbs. \$50
80 Fall pigs, either sex. New blood for old customers. F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KAN.

Prize Offer: If You Have Ever Used Cold Pressed Cotton Seed Cake Read This:

We are offering the following cash prizes:—1st Prize \$25.00, 2nd Prize \$15.00, 3rd Prize \$10.00. These prizes are offered for the best Testimonials from people who have used Cold Pressed Cotton Seed Cake. They should be in the form of letters addressed to us, and must be acknowledged before a Notary Public. This contest will close April 1st, 1914. For further information address AMERICAN ICE & OIL COMPANY, OKLAHOMA CITY.

HAMPSHIRES.

Registered Hampshires Spring boars and glits priced to clinated. C. E. LOWRY, OXFORD, KANSAS

Pure Bred Hampshires Some extra choice, immuned, fall pigs, both sexes, not related. ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kansas



SPECIAL PRICES on Pedigreed young Hamp-shire boars, bred sows and gilts. Call on or write, J. F. PRICE, Medora, Kan.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM HAMPSHIRES

HOGS WITH QUALITY.

This spring's crop of pigs is the best and strongest I've ever raised. Orders pooked for pairs and trios. If I can't please you I don't want your money. FRANK H. PARKS, Olathe, Kansas

DUROC-JERSEYS.

TWO HERD BOARS Fall pigs: ing orders for summer gilts bred and spring pigs at weaning time. R. C. Watson, Altoona, Kan.

McCarthy's Durocs Handsome fall pigs, either sex. Champion blood on both sides. Priced for quick sale. They will please you. Daniel McCarthy, Newton, Kan.

COLONEL WONDER the Mo. champion heads herd. 100 spring pigs at \$15 each. Will pay express on all orders booked by May I. Also bred gilts and last spring boars. CHAS. L. TAYLOR, Olean, Mo.

Smith's Durocs Fashionably bred boars, including grandsons of the great Graduate Col., and a herd-heading son of the champion, Tatarrax. Also spring boars J. R. SMITH, NEWTON, KANSAS

DUROC JERSEY GILTS

Some fine ones bred to my great herd boar, Dandy's Pride, by Dandy Improver. Will farrow soon. Write at one for prices, Address, HARRY GIVENS, MADISON, KANSAS.

MAPLEWOOD DUROCS

Boars all sold. 40 open and bred glits for sale. Will ship on approval, Write for prices. W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS

Otey's Grand Durocs

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE W. W. OTEY & SONS, Winfield, Kansas

RED, WHITE AND BLUE HERD
AMERICAN ROYAL WINNERS.
We are offering the Grand Champion Duroc boar
of the American Royal 1913; also choice high class
serviceable males by him. JAMES L. TAYLOR, OLEAN, MISSOURI

QUIVERA HERD DUROCS

Am now receiving orders for spring pigs. I have some nice things to offer in the way of bred gitts. Everything immune and priced to sell. E. G. MUNSELL, Route 4, Herlngton, Kansas

Guaranteed Immune Duroc Sows Duroc-Jersey bred gilts for sale, guaran-teed, immune and in farrow. I ship on ap-proval. No money down before inspection.

F. C. CROCKER, FILLEY, NEBRASKA TATARRAX HERD DUROCS

Choice September and October boars by the Grand Champion Tatarrax and G. M's. Tat. Col., also a fewbred gilts at reasonable prices. Tatarrax Herd C. L. BUSKIRK, Mgr., NEWTON, KANSAS

Weller's Duroc Boar Bargains A few toppy fall boars for sale sired by E Pluribus Unum 130853. These are good and

J. E. WELLER, FAUCETT, MISSOURI 25 DUROC JERSEY SOWS AND GILTS

We hold no public sales. Nothing but the best offered as breeding stock. Choice 250 to 280 pound bred gilts \$35.00. Sept. pigs, pairs and trios, not akin, 100 pounds up, \$20, two \$37.50. three \$55. Customers in Il states atisfied. Describe what you want. We have it. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

HILLCREST FARM **DUROCS**

70 October and November boars and glits for sale; sired by **Taylor's Model** Chief. Herd boar prospects priced right if you write soon. E. N. FARNHAM, HOPE, KANSAS

hands. They have a fine lot of spring pigs coming on and already have 75 farrowed. They also breed Shropshire sheep and have a nice lot of lambs. If you are interested in sheep you better write them. But write them about a pair of bred glits due to farrow in April and write at once.

Purebred Livestock.

Purebred Livestock.

Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb., is offering 25 Duroc-Jersey bred sows and gilts for sale that will farrow in April and May. His bred sow sale February 18 was a big success. He is offering at private sale a grand lot of sows, bred for April and May farrow. Pleasant View breeding farm has enjoyed a splendid year's business and has shipped Duroc-Jerseys and Red Polis all over the country, maintaining its reputation for pleasing customers. Mr. Schwab also has some choice young boars of serviceable ages that he will price worth the money. His Duroc Jerseys are of the big prolific type with plenty of stretch and with the smoothness that makes them highly satisfactory wherever they are shipped. Mr. Schwab has also enjoyed a good demand for Red Polled cattle. He has for sale at present time three yearling bulls that are the equals of any that has ever been produced on this farm; also some choice females. Mr. Schwab is well known as a Percheron breeder and has for sale some choice young stallions weighing from 1,750 to 2,000 pounds. They are dapple grays, blacks and roans. Close prices will be made on these stallions to move them. If you are interested write for descriptions.

Good Prices for Durocs.

Something Good in Durocs.

E. N. Farnham, Hope, Kan., is the proprietor of Hillcrest herd of Duroc-Jerseys. His farm is a model hog farm with plenty of alfalfa and equipment. His herd is up to date in breeding and individual merit. His herd sows are of extra good size with just as much quality as will be found in any herd. His leading herd, boar is Taylor's Model Chief. He is hard to fault and should be at some of the leading shows this fall. He has the frame for better than an 80 pound hog at maturity. He was sired by R. L.'s Model Chief, by old Model Chief. He is a strong breeder and 70 fall pigs sired by him testify to his real worth. Mr. Farnham has bought a last fall pig, sired by I Am Perfection Wonder and another sired by King the Col., and both are promising young boars. The latter is a half brother to Col. Gano and the three boars above mentioned are as richly bred as could be desired. The entire herd is rich in the blood of Col. Wonder, the noted show boar owned by Chas. L. Taylor of Olean, Mo. A number of the sows in the herd are by this great sire and two of them are full sisters to him and there will be two or three litters of spring pigs sired by him. Col. Wonder was grand champion at the Missouri State Fair at Sedalia last season. There is also a good sow in the herd by Tatarrax and the herd as a whole is one of the very strongest in central Kansas. The herd is immune and has a clean, healthy appearance that is very noticeable. Mr. Farnham is offering 70 October and November boars and gilts for sale at reasonable prices.

Weanling Duroc-Jerseys.

25 DUROC JERSEY SOWS AND GILTS
Bred for April and May farrow. Choice young boars ready for service. My prices will sell them. Write for full descriptions and prices. Also three choice Red Poll bulls. Also cows and helifers. GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTEK, NEB.

DUROC BOARS
Hillisde Farm offers a dozen growthy fall boars ready for service, weighing 125 to 160 pounds. Write today.

HAROLD P. WOOD, ELMDALE KANSAS

Bonnie View Durocs
Some choice fall pigs for sale. They are sired by Grand Champion Tat-A-Walla and S. & C's. Col.

Searle & Cottle, Berryton, Kansas.

Stith's DUROCS
Sows and gilts bred to and young boars and gilts by Model Duroc, one of the best sires of the breed Hishalf brother and sister were grand champions. His sire was a champion. Write today.

CHAS. STITH, Eureka, Kansas

BANCROFT'S DUROCS
We hold no public sales. Nothing but the best offered as breeding stock. Choice 250 to 280 pound bred gilts \$35.00. Sept. pigs, pairs and trios, not akin, 100 pounds up \$20, two \$37.50. three \$35. Customers in 11 states at sified. Describe what you want. We have it. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Those who are interested in the purchase of a good young jack and who are looking for the type that will command the best trade and always be in demand should not hesitate to get on the train and go to Kingfisher, Okla, and see the great herd of jacks owned by J. H. Smith. These jacks are the kind that the men who want good



Jewell County Breeders' Association

Members of this association, advertising below will offer nothing but first class animals for sale for breeding purposes.



F. W. Bevington, Pres.

O. I. C. HOGS.

DR. W. W. SPENCER, Mankato, Kansas

POLAND CHINAS.

Poland China Bred Gilts 15 bred for April Jumbo and bred to Kansas Big Bone.

Ira M. Swihart & Son, Webber, Kansas

50 BIG BOARS Spring farrow. Big and smooth. Priced to sell. Also choice gilts. Best of breeding. JOSHUA MORGAN, HARDY, NEBR.

Three June Boars Ex. Toppiest I JOHN KEMMERER,

Bell's A.Wonder 61891, one of the best of old A.Wonder, priced to sell. Immuned and guaranteed. Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kans.

Fall Boars. Also booking orders for Spring pigs (both sexes) at weaning time. White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks. Eggs for sale. W.A. McIntosh, Courtland, Kan.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

BRED GILTS A few very choice well grown spring gilts bred for early spring farrow. Priced right. Write for prices. E.M.Myers, Burr Oak, Ks.

Marsh Creek Herd Duroc-Jerseys Nothing for sale at present. Something good a little later. R. P. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS.

Sunflower Herd Duroc-Jerseys

W. E. MONASMITH, FORMOSO, KANSAS.

Fall Boars and Gilts Sired by Model Chief and Crimson Burr. Pairs and trios not related. Everything priced to sell.

DANA D. SHUCK, BURR OAK, KAN.

50 Duroc Bred Sows for immediate sale. ood. Write for prices and particulars. E. A. TRUMP, FORMOSO, KANSAS.

10 Good Spring Boars priced right to move them quick.

JOHN McMULLEN, Formoso, Kansas

40 SPRING PIGS of March and April farrow. Priced to sell. No public sale this season. C. C. THOMAS, WEBBER, KANSAS

SHORTHORNS.

O. I. C. SEPTEMBER PIGS Oscar Green's Shorthorns Popular Control also White Halland Turker town Stock for sale. A good herd bull proposition.

OSCAR GREEN, MANKATO, KANSAS

POULTRY.

EGGS FROM WHITE POULTRY Pekin and Runner durkeys and Cochin bantams. Also Spitz dogs and Fantail pigeons. A.T.GARMAN, COURTLAND, KS.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

W. E. EVANS, Jewell, Kansas Breeder of registered Guernsey cattle. Glen wood's Combination of Linwood 24368 at head of herd

JERSEY CATTLE.

Jersey Heifers that will freshen in Jan., Feb. and March. Four fall year-lings bred, six heifer calves 10 months old. Write for prices. J. W. Berry, Jewell City, Kan.

D. S. POLLED DURHAMS Bull Calves, year old in April and May. Dark want a herd bull. Can't we trade? R. T. Vandeventer & Son, Mankato, Kan.

PERCHERONS.

PERCHERON Stock for Sale.
Always good horses
Breeding Farm H. G. MYERS, HARDY, NEB.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Hampshire Hogs
No stock for sale at present. Wanted: 8.8. Hamburg No stock for sale at present. Wanted: S. S. Hambu chickens. ROY HAGGART, Mankato, Kanse

AUCTIONEERS.

John Brennen & Son Livestock Auctioneers ESBON, KANSAS Livestock Auctioneers WRITE OR PHONE FOR DATES

S. HOYT, MANKATO, KAN. Write or phone Livestock Auctioneer for dates.

Frank Regan Livestock Auctioneer ESBON, KAN. WRITE OR PHONE FOR DATES.

Ole Hanson, Livestock Auctioneer Mankato, Kan. Write or phone for dates.

DAN GALLAGHER, Jewell City, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER Write or phone for dates.

DUROCS S8 Weanling Boars \$8.00. Weanling Sows \$15.00. Immune, Sired by "Kansas Ohio Chief," our new herd boar imported last spring from Ohio. Call and see our hop and poultry farm. Half section fenced hog tight, with modern equipment. ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. 16 incubators. Winners at American Royal and Kan. and Okla. State Fairs. R.W.Baldwin, Conway, Kan.



Royal Scion Farm Durocs

The great Graduate Col., assisted by Col. Scion, heads this herd. 10 extra choice fall boars, three out of Heiress Royal and by Graduate Col.
G. C. NORMAN, R. 10, WINFIELD, KANSAS.



BIG TYPE UNPAMPERED BERKSHIRES

150 sows bred to Fair Rival 10th, King's 4th Masterpiece, Truetype, King's Truetype, and the great show boar King's 10th Masterpiece. All long. large and heavy boned. Sows farrow from August 1st to December 1st. Open gilts and boars ready for service. Not a poor back or foot. Every man his money's worth.

E. D. KING, Burlington, Kansas

Dean's Mastodon Poland Chinas Serviceable boars and bred sows sows 65 inches long, bone 8½ in., and 34 inches high. VACCINATED AND IMMUNE. Herd headed by Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder and Gritter's Longfellow 3d. Everything guaranteed and sold worth the money. Phone Dearborn; station, New Market, and postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MISSOURI.

A. J. Erhart & Sons Have Them For Sale

We have twenty big, roomy, mellow, bred gilts by Major B. Hadley and Giant Wonder in pig to Orphan Big Gun and Big Hadley Jr. Price \$35 each, no more, no less for one or a dozen. 20 as good fall males as we ever owned or saw by Major B. Hadley, at \$25 each.

A. J. ERHART & SONS, NESS CITY, KANSAS.

Robinson & Co.'s Mammoth Polands

We offer for sale some extra good September and October farrowed pigs, both sexes; two boars farrowed May 20 last, that are herd headers, and are booking orders for this spring's pigs of February and March farrow, to be shipped at weaning time. We ship on approval and if you are not satisfied you return the hog and are not out a cent.

F. P. ROBINSON & CO., MARYVILLE, MISSOURI.

Big Type Poland Boar Bargains

We are offering the tops of 60 fall boars and gilts, ALL VACCINATED AND IMMUNE, sired by Moore's Halvor and Sampson Ex, out of best big type sows: \$25 each; boar and gilt, \$55. These are good and guaranteed as represented. These are bargains.

HENRY GRANER & SON, Lancaster, Kan.

weanling boars 8 to 10 weeks old 88 to \$10. Gilts same age \$12.50—two for \$24 or 3 for \$35. These pigs are sired by Bogardus Ex., and out of 600 to 700 pound sows, by Big Defender, and Colossuls. 10 sows, this spring, farrowed 22 pigs. Descriptions guaranteed or money refunded. Can ship via Union Pacific or Rock Island.



MULE FOOT HOGS.

"Mule Footed Hogs" The coming hogs of America. Hardy, good rustlers Pigs 10 to 16 weeks old \$30 per pair. Circular free J. B. DICK, LABETTE, KANSAS

RED POLLED CATTLE.

Red Polled Cattle Choice young bulls under 10 months for sale.

Best of breeding. Write, or better come and see.

CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Ks.

SHORTHORNS.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN CATTLE

Special prices on herd bull, cows and heifers of ichest Scotch breeding. I am overstocked and must educe my herd. Everything first class and guaranged. **EAYMOND JAMESON**, Ottawa, III,

SHORTHORN BULLS

Fashionably bred young bulls, by Roan King and Refiner, two Wisconsin bred sires and out of milk-ing strain dams. They are the kind that make good for both dairy and beef. Levi Eckhardt, Winfield, Kan.

Cedar Lawn SHORTHORNS

A fine lot of Scotch and Scotch Topped bulls ranging in ages from 8 to 15 months. Priced low considering quality and breeding. Also my two-year-old, Big Orange, herd boar at a bargain.

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

Pure Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle. The milking strain. No nurse cows needed on Oxford farm. Baron Cumberland at head of herd. Six young bulls, six helfers and twelva cows for sale. Correspondence and inspection solicited. DR. W. C. HARKEY, LENEXA, KAN.

SHORTHORN BULLS

Have thirty head Registered and Purebred bulls to 18 mos. old. Reds and roans. Priced right and not pampered. Saap for the ranchman or mail herd owner who wants good bulls at reachable price. Sell singly or carlot and can ship in Santa Fe, Rock Island, or Missouri Pacific. JOE KING & SONS, POTWIN, KANSAS.

Two 18 months old and eight year-lings. Reds and roans. Got by pure Scotch sires. A grand lot of young bulls. Prices reasonable.

L. M. Nottsinger, Osborne, Kan.

Pearl Herd of Shorthorns

About 20 choice young bulls, spring calves. Either Sootch or Scotch Topped breeding. Well grown and in good growing condition. Can ship via Rock Island, Santa Fe or Union Pacific. Write for prices and descriptions. Address

C. W. TAYLOR

KANSAS

HEREFORDS.

REGISTERED HEREFORDS For Sale

bred horned cows; polled and horned yearling but
JOHN M. LEWIS, LARNED, KANSAS.

HEREFORD BULLS From Star Breeding Farm
65 yearlings, two's and three year olds,
of the best of breeding. They are excellent animals for the range or to head
good herds: the same class with which
I have been furnishing the government.
SAM'L DRYBREAD, ELK CITY, KAN.

Clover Herd Herefords

Headed by Garfield 4th, by Columbus 53rd. Choice cows from Funkhouser, Sunny Slope, Newman and other noted herds.

FOR SALE—Bulls from 6 to 12 months old, at \$75 to \$100. Also 15 extra good 3-year-old cows, by Garfield 4th, all bred to calve in spring. F. S. Jackson, Topeka, Kansas

DAIRY CATTLE.

2012

ones are looking for. We invite you to read the display advertising on another page which gives further particulars; however these jacks should be seen to be appreciated. Write for particulars, mentioning this paper.

DAIRY CATTLE.

HIGGINBOTHAM'S HOLSTEINS 60 head of cows and helfers—registered and high grade. Also a few registered built salved and high

Poulton's Red Polled Cattle.

I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan, has some as good young Red Polled bulls as the writer has seen this season, and if you want a good young bull of this breed it will pay you to get in touch with Mr. Poulton before they are gone, His prices are reasonable. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Long's Hampshire Hogs.

Long's Hampshire Hogs.

Alvin Long of Lyons, Kan., has been a gregular advertiser in Farmers Mail and Breeze for the past year and a haif. His specialty is Hampshire hogs. He has as well bred herd as any breeder in the state. He has prepared a little booklet calling attention to the breed in general and his herd in particular which he will be glad to send to any of our interested readers. At present his offering includes some extra choice fall pigs, either boars or gilts. He can furnish pairs or trios, or young herds not related. His hogs are immuned. If interested write for the booklet and any other information you may desire. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.

N. E. Kansas and N. Missouri

BY C. H. WALKER.

Edgewood O. I. C. Spring Pigs.

Edgewood O. I. C. Spring Pigs.

Henry Murr of Tonganoxie, Kan., the enterprising breeder of O. I. C.'s, is in a better position to supply the trade of his old and new customers than ever before. He is now booking orders for spring pigs sired by a half dozen of the big type boars of the breed and out of sows that are equally as well bred, though of different lines of breeding. The boars mentioned in the advertisement elsewhere in this issue rank with the best of the breed and a still greater variety of choice blood lines will be found in the sows. Mr. Murr writes that he is getting some choice litters now and will have over 100 head to select from. He says he will be able to furnish pigs singly and in pairs and trios not related and is in a position to make attractive propositions along that line. Mr. Murr's O. I. C.'s give satisfaction and he enjoys a heavy trade in several states, If interested write him for further information and prices.

Hildwein Offers Fall Boars.

Hildwein Offers Fall Boars.

Walter Hildwein of Fairview, Kan., one of the pioneer breeders of big type Poland Chinas in northeast Kansas, is offering for sale now a few toppy August boars, big, strong, heavy boned fellows that will suit those wanting boars that will get more size and bigger litters. These boars are sired by Wonder Ex., one of the best boars ever used in the Hildwein herd, and are out of sows by Prince Hadley and Big Hadley's Likeness. At the prices quoted on these boars they are bargains and should be snapped up immediately. In Hildwein's Long King, a son of Long King's Best, out of Ohava Lady, the sister of Colossal and Big Sensation and Melbourne Jumbo 61941, the well known Nebraska boar, Mr. Hildwein has a pair that are hard to beat and they are siring a fine lot of pigs for him this spring. The Hildwein herd both in boars and sows is in better shape than ever before. Mr. Hildwein has never made any record averages in his sales, but the stock that has been sent out from this herd has given satisfaction and the buyers have never falled to make good money on the purchases. Something like 75 spring pigs are on hand now and they are sired by the best boars of the breed and out of sows equally ag well bred. Mr. Hidwein has claimed October 28 as his fall sale date, at which time he will have a great tot of high class breeding stock to offer the public. Write him in regard to the boars he is offering for sale now. They are decided bargains and will suit.

A Great Sow to Kansas.

A Great Sow to Kansas.

Big Lady Wonder, the top sow in the Halford sale at Manning, Ia., which, by the way, was one of the best sales held in Iowa this winter, farrowed 10 pigs on March 3 for H. B. Walter of Effingham, Kan., her new owner. She saved nine of them, thre boars and six sows, and the mother and the pigs are doing fine. Big Lady Wonder was rated as one of the very top sows in Iowa and Col. Duncan is authority for the statement that she is one of the best of the 900 sows he sold this year. She is by Long Wonder, by Pritchett's A Wonder, and is out of Lady Wonder, by Smooth Wonder 2d, one of the best of the Iowa boars. Bred as she is and the fact that the litter is by Long Jumbo, conceded to be the largest boar of the breed, weighing 1,106 pounds, breeders of this section will appreciate what an opportunity will be offered in the way of herd improving material in Mr. Walter's fall sale. In keeping with Mr. Walter's progressive methods and to show his faith in the hog business of the future he is laying plans for a big fall and winter sale. The Walter herd is in the best shape it has ever been. Walter's Expansive, without a doubt the best son of the great old Expansive, is doing wonderful work in the herd and the cross of Long King's Best on Expansive sows has resulted in some of the best sows of the breed. On top of this Moore's Halvor, a line bred Chief Price boar, is getting some great pigs in the herd, and Referendum (suggestive of the progressive methods employed in this herd) is holding the standard high. With this lineup Mr. Walter's herd will continue to be headquarters for herd boars and herd sows as it has been for a good many years past.

Good Sale for Gronnigers,

BONNIE BRAE HOLSTEINS.

High grade heifers and cows; registered and high grade buils.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES FOR SALE

MOLSTEIN BULL CALVES FOR SALE

SPRINGDALE STOCK RANCH, CONCORDIA, KAR.

OAK HILL HOLSTEINS.

Buils ready for spring service by Shadybrook Gerben Sir Korndyke out of A. R. O. dams. Heifers bred. Also a few fresh cows. All tuberculin tested. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. State your wants fully in first letter—I can fill them.

BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAS.

FOR SALE—5-Year-Old PURE BRED STOKE POGIS PRINTS REGIST JERSEY BULL SEEDING ON THE BREDING OF THE PORT OF THE PORT

Young Jersey Bulls for Sale By sons of champion Flying Fox and Financial Countess Lad; also by a grand son of Gamboge's Knight. All out of high testing cows. W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kansas.

Holsteins For Sale 100 head coming 2-yr. old heifers mostly bred to Sir Rag De Kol Korndyke and Island Sir Douglas. State tuberculin tested. Also 30 head fine Holstein cows. Reference; E. J. Macy, Montgomery Co. Farm Adviser. WAGGONER & SON, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS.

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

Only Register of Merit herd in Kansas. Choice heif-ers and cows at \$10,00 and up, Bulls \$50.00 to \$150.00. Breeding and individual quality the very best ob-tainable. R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas

DAIRY CATTLE.

HOLSTEINS -CHOICE BULL CALVES

April

Mt

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FOST

C. E.

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S

Reg

Fancy Grade Holstein Cows

2 to 6 years old, all tested and guaranteed sound, good udders and good tests. They are large, often weighing 1,700 pounds. There is no better market for the Kansas crops than the dairy route. In no other way can the present high priced feed be turned into as much profit as by the Holstein cow. A good feeder and a conscientious milker. / Write or call.

W. G. MERRITT & SON, GREAT BEND, KAN.

- SOMMER--BLADS -**GUERNSEYS!**

TUBERCULIN TESTED.

Headed by Goodwills, Raymond of the Preel, son of Imp. Raymond of the Preel, Grade and registered females for sale, also registered buils. ERNEST KENYON, Nortonville, Kansas

Blue Valley Breeding Farm For sale—One extra good Columbus bred, Herd bull and 10 head of good young bulls 6 to 12 months. B. P. Rock eggs \$3.50 per 100 delivered. Also a few Poland China glits and fall boars, for sale.

Fred R. Cottrell, Marshall County, Irving, Kansas

OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM

THE FINEST HERD OF IMPORTED GUERNSEYS IN THE COUNTRY

Imp. Moss Raider, a strongly bred May Rose bull and Imp. May Royal, a line bred Golden Secret, Chief stock bulls. Cows and heifers of best imported strains. All cows tested for advanced registry.

Inorder better to introduce the Guernseys in the West, we will make attractive prices on young bulls and cows and heifers, bred and open. Special inducements to new breeders in herd foundation material.

If you wish to improve the quality and production of your milk, cream and butter, use a Guernsey sire. Unsurpassed in constitutional vigor, adaptability, and richness of product. Correspondence invited—your personal inspection preferred. Call on or address

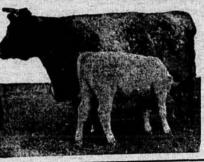
Overland Guernsey Farm, Overland Park, Kans.
C. F. Holmes, Owner. W. C. England, Mgr.
Eight miles S. W. of Kansas City on Strang Line. Station on Farm

LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS

High class Herd Buils, close to imported Soctah Dams, and sired by such sires as Lavender Lord by Avondale. Nicely bred young heifers from milking strains. Rugged young buils, the Farmer and Stockman's kind: cows with calf at foot and rebred.

PEGGY OF OVERLAND (Trade Mark)

This splendid array of Foun-dation Shorthorns carry the Best Blood of the Best Families and the Most Noted Sires of the Breed.



during the next six weeks \$10,000 worth of Shorthorns. Six or nine months' time if desired. What we want is your trial order. Young helfers and bulls at \$75, \$100 and up.

THE FARMER'S COW The Shorthorn cow is the farmer's cow because been bred for milking purposes generation after generation and will furnish milk for her calf with a surplus to spare to make butter for the family, milk for the table and some for the pigs. Her calf has inherited a tendency to supplement this milk diet with the rough and waste feeds of the farm and the sum total for milk and beef in net gain to the farmer is more than is produced by any other than shorthorns. CALL ON OR WRITE .

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Okla.

JET BLACKS AND RICH DARK GREYS

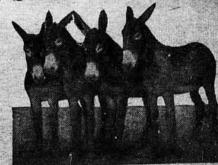
Big for their age, one weighs 2110 lbs., one 2160 lbs., and a yearing 1740 lbs. 9 coming threeyear-old studs, 11 coming two-year-old studs, and 6 coming four-year-old studs. Registered
year-old studs, 11 coming two-year-old studs, and 6 coming four-year-old studs. Registered
year-old studs, 11 coming two-year-old studs, and 6 coming four-year-old studs. Registered
year-old studs, 11 coming two-year-old studs. Registered
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year-old studs, 12 coming three-year-old studs, and 6 coming four-year-old studs. Registered
year-old studs, 12 coming four-year-



Kingfisher Valley Stock Farm Jacks

More prize winners than any herd in Oklahoma. Including the Grand Champion JUMBO R 3964 and his get. Every tered and fully guaranteed.

Come and look them over. They range from 2 to 8 years old; big boned, handsome fellows that will command the best trade of your community and soon pay for themselves in service.



I WANT TO SELL JACKS AND JENNETS

I can sell you a bigger boned, better jack than you will likely see if you look the whole country over. It pays to buy only the good kind with size and quality. Your customers demand it and your judgment tells you they are right. These jacks will say more for themselves when you see them than I can on this paper, so I inwill say more for the mesives when you see them than I can on this paper, so I invite you to come and look them over. Write me today when you will be ready to visit Kingfisher Valley Stock Farm.

J. H. SMITH, Kingfish ?*, Oklahoma

30 tried sows to farrow in March and April, 30 year-ing gits to farrow in May and June. Also open sows and gits bred to order. Four great boars in my herd. Prices right. Immune. Address J. D. WILLFOUNG.

POLLED DURHAMS.

SleepyHollowPolled Durham Cattle

12 good bulls coming 1 year old, bred cows and helfers for sale. Also a number of good jacks. C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Choice Young Bulls. Several good enough to head good herds—heavy boned, broad headed, breedy kind. Show prospects. Also a few cows and heifers. Vis-itors welcome. Call or write. I. W. POULTON, Medora, Reno Co., Kan.



ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Angus Bulls and Helfers **SUTTON FARM**

Have 30 splendid helfers and 30 extra good bulls priced to sell. Write us today. SUTTON & PORTEOUS, R. 6, Lawrence, Kan.

Angus Cattle

A select lot of ready-for-service bulls for sale, best breeding and right individually. W. G. Denton, Denton, Kan.

PUREBRED HORSES.

STALLIONS FOR SALE

One high class, gaited saddler, coming three-years. I. with size, style and speed. Saddle and harness oke. Also two black Percherons, 4 and 5 years old. All registered and sound. E. E. CARVER & SON, GUILFORD, MISSOURI.

Excelsior Shetland Pony Farm Registered and High Grade Ponies for Sale

W. H. Fulcomer Refleville, Kan.



need for two or three good Draft stallions ssse, Kan. Stallion owners, write. YEOMAN, LA CROSSE, KAN.

STALLIONS FOR SALE

Two home bred, home grown stalliens, black, with star, weighing 1990 and 1790 pounds. They are without blemish, broke to work, gentle and easy headle. For breeding, prices and particulars write WM. WRIGHT, Owner, Dunlap, Kan.

JACKS AND JENNETS



Forty Years a Breeder of High-Class Jacks

We have for sale twenty jacks of the big blocky type, also ten very large, well bred jennets. R. M. JOHNSON, BOLIVAR, MO.

35 Kentucky Mammoth Jacks

We will cut the prices from \$100 to \$250 on every sack in our barns. Special prices on Percheron and saddle horses. 1,000 bushels of Blue Grass seed, and 4,000 cedar fence posts.

Cook & Brown, Lexington, Ky.



25 head of Black Jacks from 14½ to 16 hands coming 2 to 6 years old; all stock guaranteed, as represented when sold. Also some good jennets.





JACKS

The kind all are looking for. Large boned 'black mammoth Tenn, and Ky. Jacks, 2 to 6 years old, guaranteed and priced to sell. All broken and prompt servers. Reference, banks of Lawrence, 40 miles west of Kassas City on U. P. and Santa Fe. AL. E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kan.

Boen's Big Bone Jacks

Mt. Tabor Herd Polands

Mt. Tabor Herd Polands
30 tried sows to farrow in March and April, 30 year ling gilts to farrow in May and June. Also open sows and gilts bred to order. Four great boars in my herd. Prices right. Immune. Address

J. D. WILLFOUNG.

J. D. WIL

Tr Danies Antuing Okla S	46.00 1
3-Henry V. Browne, Antwine, Okla \$	19.50
3-John Coleman, Demock, Kan	49.00

7_H C Graner & Son, Lancaster,	
Kan	55.00
8-O. J. Olson, Horton, Kan	66.00
8-O. J. Olson, Horton, Kantilland	56.00
9-A. P. Young, Lexington, Mo	16.00
10-William Norville, Purcell, Kan	
12-Roy Carter, Troy, Kan	46.00
12-Roy Carter, Troy, Kan	55.00
13-W. D. Hague, Denton, Kan	51.00
14-E. V. Bingston, Robinson, Kan	
15-A. J. Weber, Troy, Kan	50.00
16—C. I. Giger, Everest, Kan	46.00
16-C. I. Giger, Everest, Ranis	43.00
17-F. D. Fulkerson, Brimson, Mo	
oc O B Clemetson, Holton, Kan	49.00
The Target on Clay Conter.	
54-Boar, E. B. Merten, C.	99.00
Kan,	
- Proposition and the second of the second o	

S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri

BY ED. R. DORSEY.

Draft Horses That Work.

W. H. Bayless & Company of Blue Mound, Kan., importers of Belgian and Percheron stallions and mares, report business good. They only have a few more stallions left. Mr. Bayless will go to Europe in August to select his importation. This is one of the leading and most responsible importing firms. It's a sight to see those big fine draft mares. Every mare owned by this firm is imported. Every stallion used is imported. These horses can be bought by farmers at much less than horses kept in cities and on dry feed. These mares do better, they are better. Write W. H. Bayless & Co. for particulars and prices.

Dispersion Stock Sale.

Ross Brothers of Otterville, Mo., have sold their farm and are closing out everything and that includes a fine herd of Poland China hogs, as Col. Ross and his brother have been breeders of registered Poland China hogs for many years. They will sell Hydrogen 43325, the second prize winner at the Missouri State Fair, by Perfection Meddler 52881. He has proved a satisfactory breeder not only to this firm but also to two other good breeders. They have other splendld males and a fine lot of sows. On March 30 those desiring good horses, registered Poland Chinas and Shorthorn cattle should be at this sale. It will be held on the farm about a mile from Otterville on the Missouri Pacific railroad between Sedalia and Jefferson City.

Bayer's Berkshire Offering.

Bayer's Berkshire Offering.

A word concerning the herd bears now heading the New York Valley Berkshires, owned by J. T. Bayer & Sons of Yates Center, Kan., is appropriate at this time. Bayer's Beacon, a son of Second Masterpiece, has all the deep fleshing qualities of his sire with even a better head, which he is honestly entitled to through his dam. Nosegay, a sow full of Berkshire breed character and very prolific. This boar is truly a Beacon to the Berkshire herd, being large with great bone, on short, heavy legs. He transmits as much size, depth, feeding and fleshing qualities to his offspring as is possible to do. His litters are uniformly large. The Second Masterpnece gilts have been bred to Ideal Centerplece, a son of B. D.'s Centerplece, out of the grand champion Ideal Bernice 2d. Ideal Centerplece is full of show yard quality, is of good size, has well dished head and is a breeder of fancy litters of the thick fleshed kind which are very smooth and even with scarcely a wrinkle to be found. With the foundation stock they have to build on the Bayer Berkshires rank with the best as is shown by their many satisfied customers. Their 1914 pig crop is very promising and orders are being booked for pigs now. Write them for prices.

Drybread's Duroc-Jersey Sale,

No.	55 00
2-W. W. Otey, Winfield, Kan	50.00
a C I Duskirk Newton, Kall	Was VV
c_s W Heaney, Tabler, Okia	45.00
7-G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan	31.00
s-Lewis Arthur, Neodesha, Kan	46.00
S—Lewis Arthur, records Kan	31.00
9-R. O. Smith, Emporia, Kan	51.00
10-H. W. Asheraft, Elk City, Kan	91.00
11-I A Reed, Lyons, Kan	
at O Alforman Olathe, Kall	59.00
to A II Duch Elle City, Killian	53.00
18-J. E. Harlow, Chickasha, Okla	43.00
1812—D. M. Lessman, Olpe, Kan	47.00
1812-D. M. Lessman, Oliver Trans	46.00
19-D. F. Foster, Elk City, Kan	50,00
20-O. S. Vaughn, Etk City, Kan	
an co we Allen Havannan, Mallerere	61.00
of T D Mitchell Lakeoniaine, Bon	45.00
as II Dishest Lakonthine, Kall	30.00
32-Howell Brothers, Herkimer, Kan	48.00
36-J. A. Ware, Chickasha, Okla	41.00
36-J. A. Ware, Chickarda Con	39.00
40-C. W. Buskirk, Newton, Kan	25.00
14-C, C. Cox, Elk City, Kan	27.00
to to Vonburn, Laboutaine, Kan.	
to Mr W Newmaster, Sycamore, Ran.	38.00
to T D Shenard, Abilene, Kan	A 45 C
58-I. J. Mitchell, Buckston, Kan	40.00

Publisher's News Notes

Evergreens.

They are from 15 to 161-2 hands high.

Fry jacks and jennets of the best and highest on carth. Four three-year-old jacks harger and better than before. The two-year-old jacks are brize han thousands of grown jacks. Four-year-olds 133-4 hands to 161-4 hands, standard and weigh from 1300 pounds. All have pienty of bone. Will its for \$800 that can't be bought elsewhere for ED BOEN, LAWSON, MISSOURI.

125 Stallions and M

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS and SHIRES

The West's Largest Importing and Breeding Establishment. More actual ton stallions at my Emporia Sale Barns than any other in the West. Do you need a Stallion? I will save you from \$100 to \$200 on a horse. Am making special prices to make room for another consignment, Look at all the horses you can before coming and then you will know you are getting more for your money than any other offer—more bone, size and quality, for the money. I do an exclusive horse business and to stay in business must satisfy my customers. Therefore a gilt-edge guarantee goes with every horse. Come and stay with us a day or two and compare my horses and prices with those you have seen. Drop a line and tell me when to meet you. Barn close to Santa Fe depot.

L. R. WILEY, Route 9, Emporia, Kan.

Robison's Percherons

175 Head on the Farm. Stallions and Mares all ages for sale. Herd headed by the Champion Casino 27830 (45462). Send for farm catalog.

J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Ks.



Special Prices for 30 Days Do You Want a Draft Stallion?

If so, come to Lincoln and see the best lot of big Percherons, Belgians and Shires in America. We are making special prices for 30 days and sell under a guarantee that has stood the test for fair treatment with our customers for the past 28 years. If you can't come next week, prite us for full repticular. write us for full particulars.

Watson, Woods Bros., & Kelly Co., Lincoln, Neb.



Bergner & Sons' German Coach Horses

German Coach Stallions at prices you will be able to pay for at one season's stand. Also mares and fillies; all good bone with plenty size, style and action and the best general purpose horse that has ever been imported. The St. Louis Fair Champion Milos at head of herd. We are pricing these horses to sell and guarantee satisfaction. Write today or call soon.

J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Taldock Ranch, PRATT, KANSAS.

Lamer's Percheron St and Mares Buy Now while there is the most of Variety to select from C. W. LAMED CO.



Johnson's Shetland Pony Farm

Write me regarding Shetland Ponies. I have for sale 40 to 50 head of fine ones, spring colts, year-lings, coming two and matured stock. Registered mares or stallions. My herd runs strong to spotted, black and white, and I have Nebraska State Fair winners. Let the children have a pony. My prices are reasonable and every pony is guaranteed as represented. Write me now while I have a fine offering of spring colts on hand.

H. H. JOHNSON, CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA.

Jacks! Jacks! Jacks!

From Two of the Best Herds in Kansas

30 Head old. Nice-lybroken and good workers. Prices and Terms will suit you.

30 Head 14 to 16 hds. high. Including Prize-winners. Every animal guaranteed exactly as represented.



More prizes won at Hutchinson State Fair, 1913, by hese two herds than all others combined. The gentral storm throughout the Southwest prevented all but a few buyers from attending ur sale February 24. To those who wrote for catalog and all others who want ood jacks, we are in position to sell you at prices and terms that will be of increase to any man who wants a good jack. Write your wants or visit our farms.

H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Ks. D. J. Hutchins, Sterling, Ks.

Oakland Stock

As usual, each year, has, of its own breeding, 25 or 30 jacks. This year we have 23 still on hands, having sold several to customers of previous years, by mail order. Each jack has been raised on the farm. We do not engage in brokerage, being strictly breeders, and not brokers; no middle man. We have some 50 breeding jennets and two herd jacks, of the best blood obtainable. Sold at reasonable prices; cash or time.

We have a good 2-year-old Percheron stud ready for light service this spring; will make a ton horse. We have a good 2-year-old fillies and some weaning colts. Imported Kossuth is at the head of Percheron stud. As with the jacks, nothing sold but the stuff raised on the farm; no broker age. Terms reasonable. Full information will be given in answer to any letter. We have ten good individual jacks now in the barn in town. Those buyers who, attend the sales and fail to buy should drop off at Chillicothe and see some good jacks at reasonable prices; from a breeding farm.

Oakland Stock Farm, Box 207, Chillicothe, Mo.

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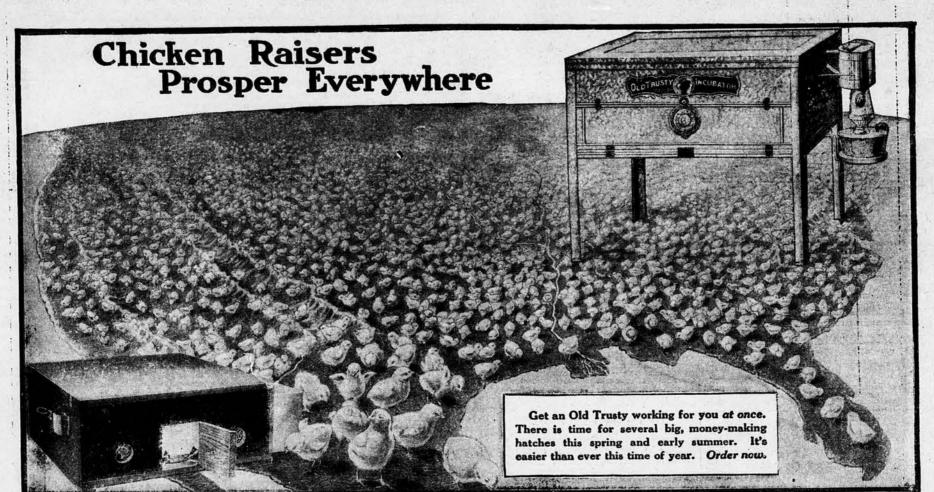
are every

Annual

Catalog

200 The second second

Incubator & Brooder



Old Trusty Customers Cover the Country from Coast to Coast

EN and women, hundreds of thousands, make two incomes instead of one. Thousands let poultry make their living and bank the money they make in other ways. You can make money from poultry if you have little or much land, no matter where you live. And you can make the most money, and make it easier, on a smaller investment, if you follow Johnson's plan.

There are thousands who read this paper who are over-looking this poultry opportunity. And so I take this page to ask yo to write for the Old Trusty book, so I can lay the facts before you in a plain, simple, straightforward way before you lose your opportunity this season and an-

I want you to get from this book the same ideas that have already started half a million people, either making a living complete or making big extra money from chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. I know that practically every reader of this paper is so fixed that they could take

care of a flock of poultry, and when you all know how simple and easy and safe a proposition it is you will do it.

Maybe you have been reading my advertise-Maybe you have been reading my advertisements from year to year. Perhaps you intended answering one of them before and looking into this proposition but let the matter slip for the time and never got back to it. Now don't put it off again. You can get this book of mine for nothing, simply by sending me your name and address, and there is too much at stake to let it slip your mind. slip your mind.

Now Is the Time for You to Start-Make Several Fine Profitable Hatches This Season with An

old Trusty Incubator

Every size we make all crated, ready to ship by fast freight from warehouse at St. Joseph, Missouri. Most readers of Mail & Breeze will get their Old Trusty one or two days after order comes. We pay the freight.

If You Want to Save Time Order By **Telegraph At Our Expense**

Get Started Now. Old Trusty makes hatching easy at any time. The warm weather of Spring and early Summer makes it still easier to get fine, big, healthy chicks. And it is a simple matter to raise them. They need less care, less feed, cost less to produce.

110 Egg Size, with all Tools and Fixtures, \$ 9.80 160 Egg Size, with all Tools and Fixtures, \$12.50 220 Egg Size, with all Tools and Fixtures, \$16.50 160 Egg Size, with all Tools and Fixtur

If you don't know what big value the Old Trusty is at our low factory prices—write for the proof.

If you don't know how much more certain you are to get fine results and make money with it than any other hatcher—write for the proof.

If you don't know how much better it is built, how much easier to start and operate, how much longer lasting and economical all around the board—write for

But I believe many of you do know all these things. Many of you must have heard it from some of the half a million Old Trusty users. And so I think you may want to order an Old Trusty at once, on our free trial, freight prepaid, long guarantee offer. If you do want a quick start, telegraph the size you want, and it will be shipped at once, C. O. D. at the following prices:

These prices are for everyone living east of the Rocky Mountains. By that I mean East of Pueblo, Denver, Cheyenne, Billings and that line up and down.

But don't think I expect you to buy an Old Trusty because of the price, unless you know what the Old Trusty is. You must realize first of all that it is the highest grade, most positive hatcher made, that it is easiest to handle, comes to you completely built, ready to use, when you screw on the legs and lamp bracket.

Now—can't I get you started at once toward another good income? The season is right—your locality is right. The Old Trusty is right—the price is right—so suppose you wire for the size you want. The hundreds of thousands of satisfied, successful Old Trusty users are your best guide. Write for the Old Trusty Book anyway. It's the A B C of Poultry Profits—Free. Yours for a quick start and a successful one, H. H. Johnson, Marager,

THE ML ML JOHNSON COMPANY

Clay Center, Neb.

Shipment will be made from St. Joseph, Mo., but telegraph or write to Claudenter, Neb.