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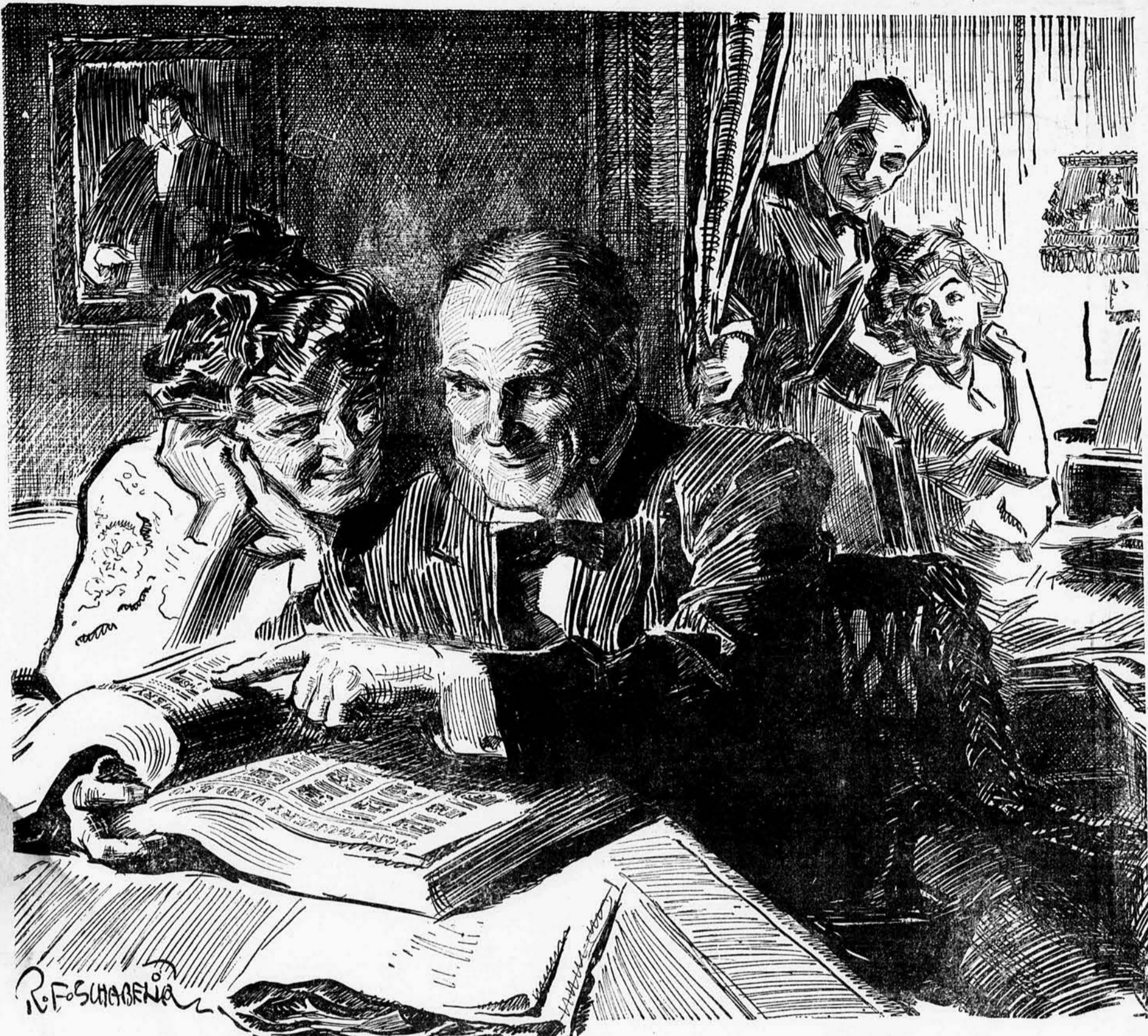


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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 44
Number 17

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BEEF TO MILK

Is Kansas' Famous Cattle-Feeding Section to Adopt Dairying?

By A. G. Kittell, Associate Editor

THE MILK cow soon will replace the beef steer in the great "bluestem" grazing section of Greenwood and adjoining counties. This is the confident prediction now being made by far-seeing cattlemen, farmers and business men in that part of the state. And they don't have to see very far, either, for the change already is on. It is going to be the most far-reaching evolution or revolution this famous beef-making country has ever known. It will be gradual and the cattle feeding business is not doomed entirely, but henceforth it is bound to be an industry for the few while the dairy business will be taken up by the many, say those who have watched the trend of events.

"The home of the beef steer has been constantly pushed westward," said one enthusiastic Butler county dairy booster. "He stayed with us a long time, but now the old milk cow is going to horn him clear over into the Panhandle." This represents the sentiment of at least six out of every 10 men you meet in that part of the state, and the other four are undecided largely because they don't know "where they're at." This change from beef to milk is so revolutionary and cattle have been part and parcel of their very existence for so long, that it is difficult for them to realize any other industry as taking the upper hand. They want someone else to lead out and demonstrate to them that the thing can be done right in their midst. Then they will be for it, too.

The term cattle feeding in this part of the state might as well include agriculture as a whole. Farming in this section is really a part of the cattle business instead of the other way around as one is accustomed to think of it. The average small farmer depends on the cattleman to the extent that nearly everything he has grown in the last 30 or 40 years has been sold to the feeders. The farmer depends upon the feeder to buy his surplus corn, kafir, cane or any other feed crop he may raise. He sells him his hogs to put behind the steers and if he raises an extra calf or two he knows the cattleman will take them off his hands.

This practice of hauling the crops off the land year after year and putting nothing back, could have but one effect and that effect is showing up more strongly every succeeding year, in decreasing crop yields. Now that his soil is playing out and the cattleman is no longer to be depended on, the small farmer realizes the need for a change in his mode of farming. He knows that dairying would be his best move, both to build up his soil and to provide a dependable income. There are two obstacles, however. One is the fact that few of these men have milk cows

to start with and very little money to buy them; the other is the dread of milking.

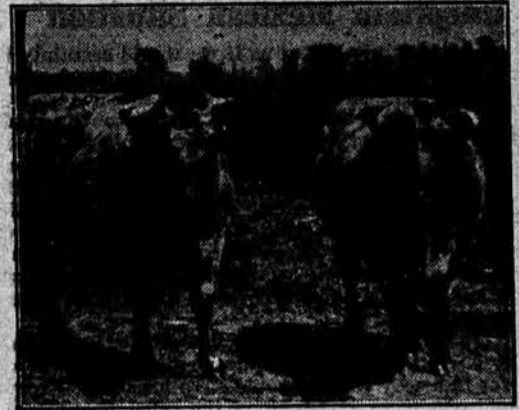
If, as O. E. Reed of Manhattan says, cows could be milked from horseback, there would be no force to the last named objection. Then again, those men who are going into the cow business on a large enough scale are planning to put in milking machines. A number of power milkers are being used about Mulvane and are giving good satisfaction.

As to there being a scarcity of cows, the banks in several of the towns are preparing to offer special inducements in the way of loans to be used in buying cows. Here again the changing sentiment from beef to milk is made apparent. In years gone by lending money on cows was almost unheard of. Steers were the whole thing, so far as bank loans were concerned, because the money was soon turned and it came back in a lump instead of in dribbles, as in the case of milking cows. However, a few years of scant profit margins and even actual losses changed things around somewhat and now "steer paper" is a drug on the market. Even now some of the banks would be willing and glad to put out money on cows if they did not have so much "steer paper" on hand.

The conditions that have brought about this need for a change of farming and stock raising methods are many and complex. But all seem to be working together to give cattle raising, as carried on for 40 to 50 years, a decidedly black eye. The main factors operating as a combination to discourage cattle raising are increased land values, expensive feed, high priced stock cattle and the greatly diminished productivity of the soil. On top of all these came the drouthy summer of 1913 with its feed and water famine, which proved to be the "last straw" for many cattlemen.

Twenty-five years ago 3-year-old feeder steers could be brought up from Texas at a cost of \$30 to \$35 a head. They were bought in the fall and put on half feed through the winter. This feed was made up of a little corn, cornstalks, shock kafir and some cane. There was plenty of feed and if the cattle feeder did not grow enough on his own place he could buy all he wanted at a reasonable price from farmers in his neighborhood. In the spring the steers were turned on the luxuriant limestone pastures and by fall they were rolling fat, many of them being classed as "export" beef. Four acres of pasture were allowed for every animal and the cost for the season ranged from \$1.75 to \$2 a head. Men who fed cattle in this way could reasonably expect to clear at least \$10 a head for a season's work.

Now these same feeder steers cost an average of about \$60 a head and they are scarce at that. If there is any feed at all it is usually high in price and the cost of half feeding through the winter has risen accordingly. Six to seven acres of grass are now allowed for every animal, but the cost of pasture has gone up to \$7.50 a head. And as the years have gone by the packers have more and more come into control of the market, both for beef on the hoof as well as the finished product, to the extent that no cattleman now feels certain of so much as breaking even when shipping time



comes in the fall. In late years Greenwood county cattlemen have found it next to impossible to produce a steer for market for less than \$100.

While the land has gone up in price, fertility has gone down, especially on the cultivated land. Much of the soil has literally been cropped to death with corn and kafir. It would be reasonable to suppose that the man who feeds a big bunch of stock has a fine opportunity to keep up the fertility of his land by applying the manure produced, but most of this fertility goes down the creeks and rivers if one is to judge by the number of feeding corrals located on slopes and hillsides. Few cattlemen were ever known to haul manure.

The number of cattle fed in Greenwood county last winter, compared with the average kept in previous years, is a good indication that the bottom is dropping out of the feeding business. It is estimated that only 25,000 head were on feed in the county last winter, while the number used to average 100,000 in the winter time and 150,000 on grass through the summer.

Many progressive cattlemen have adopted new methods in late years to meet the changing conditions. A few have even begun raising their own feeding stock and some are trying baby beef. No more than five years ago the man who advocated the breeding of cattle for market in that section was looked upon with suspicion. It couldn't be done on that high-priced land, they said, and yet some of the men who called it a crazy idea are themselves breeding cattle now.

The putting up of silos was another step toward cheapening the cost of making beef and so far they have met all expectations. As late as four years ago there were only six silos in a radius of 10 miles from Eureka. Now there are at least 100 in the same territory and about 100 more have been contracted for to be put up this season. It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the cattlemen that by the aid of silos the production of the land can be doubled and the feed so produced is better for every purpose than if handled in any other way.

Corn on the lowlands with kafir on the uplands, and silos to save both crops, is the doctrine now advocated by nearly all stockmen. The building of silos received a great impetus following a feeding test a year or two ago at the Eureka Academy, where agriculture and stock raising are being taught. A bunch of 20 steers was divided equally as to numbers, weight and condition, one lot being fed corn fodder and alfalfa for roughage, the second receiving kafir silage. Grain feeds and other conditions were exactly identical. The results showed the lot fed on kafir silage far outweighed the others and the gains were made more cheaply. This called general attention to silage as a roughage and silos have been built ever since.

In this connection it may not be out of place to speak of the work this school at Eureka is doing. It is trying to be self-supporting and may be small in equipment and enrollment, but it is performing a real service for that county and section of the state in the training it is providing for farm boys and girls. It is supplying the needs of a college in a practical, thorough way, especially in the case of boys from the farms who wish to learn something of scientific agriculture and stock raising. At the present time the work in agriculture and animal husbandry is being very efficiently looked after by John Gill, of Manhattan, a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural college. Eureka Academy deserves all the support it can get from that part of the state.

But that dairy awakening mentioned at the beginning—is there anything but talk to it? This is the first question that will be asked. A few inci-

(Continued on Page 25.)



A Fine Start Towards a Dairy Herd.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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

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CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor.
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E. W. RANKIN, Advertising Manager.

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PASSING COMMENT—By T. A. McNeal

Uncertain Mexican Situation

Last week it looked as if we would certainly invade Mexico with an armed force. Then came the news that Huerta had agreed to yield to the terms of the United States and fire the salute to the American flag by way of apology for the insult to this nation in the arresting of a naval officer and his crew in Tampico. Then came the news that the offer of Huerta to fire the salute had a string to it; that he demanded that the United States fire a salute simultaneously, which those who are posted on international etiquette say would make the apology amount to nothing. As this is written the matter is not yet settled.

My opinion is that Huerta would be rather pleased to have this country invade Mexico. It would let him out in a way that he could save his face. Everything indicates that if let alone the rebel forces will win, and that means that Huerta will be in luck if he gets out of the country alive.

If he has to surrender to the United States he can claim that he was forced to yield to the overwhelming force of a nation about 10 times as powerful as Mexico would be if the country were united. He would also know that if he surrendered to the United States his skin would be safe. He would not be stood up against the wall and perforated with bullets, as he will be if he falls into the hands of Villa.

He really has nothing to lose and considerable to gain by intervention. He may figure that it would even make a hero and martyr of him in the eyes of a great many of the Mexican people if he is forced to yield to a foreign foe.

It is rather a queer mess at best.

To the ordinary citizen it seems as if we have already stood for things from Huerta that are a good deal worse than the arresting of a few sailors by an inferior Mexican officer, who probably didn't realize that he was knocking a hole in international etiquette.

Of course, the average citizen of the United States feels that when his government once has taken a stand it ought to stay with it, but really this incident in Tampico seems to this average citizen as a rather trivial matter to go to war about. There are so many things that have already happened down in Mexico about which American citizens are concerned that seem to him of so much more importance.

Perhaps we are to have war in Mexico. Perhaps it is written in the book of destiny that we are to sacrifice several thousand young lives and several millions of treasure in pacifying and maintaining order in that land. I do not know. Once in Mexico my opinion is that the babe cooing in its mother's arms today will be a white-haired man before we are ready to leave Mexico, if we ever do. I fear also the jobbery and exploitation that is almost certain to follow intervention.

I believe that moneyed interests will undertake to get possession of the natural resources of Mexico and the injustice to the poverty-stricken peons, which is at the bottom of the present trouble, will continue. I hope that I may be mistaken. I can see a way in which intervention might prove of incalculable benefit to Mexico and teach the world a lesson in practical altruism that would be the greatest object lesson since the Crucifixion.

If this great nation, after establishing peace and order in that unhappy land, should then show by our work that we had no purpose to gain a selfish advantage, but had an eye single to the benefit of the Mexican people; if we could establish an equitable land law by which the peon could become an independent land owner; if we should establish a practical and effective system of free schools by which the children of the poorest peon could obtain a good common school education and be trained to habits of thrift and industry and usefulness, then indeed our intervention would prove a blessing to Mexico and in the long run a blessing to us.

Problem of the Unemployed

It is said that there are millions of men and women out of employment in the United States at this time by reason of the fact that employment cannot be obtained. Whether this statement is accurate or not I do not know and there is no way that I know of by which accurate information can be obtained.

It is altogether probable that a great many of the unemployed are unemployed through their own fault. A good many of them do not want work. They prefer to sponge their living off other people. Others are out of work because they are utterly incompetent.

No employer can afford to hire them because they are worth nothing. What they try to do they do in such a bungling way that the employer would be better off if it had not been done at all. The only kind of work such people can do is something that requires no brains and no skill and then they must do that under the direction of a competent overseer.

But, counting out these two classes, the fact still remains that there are many thousands of people out of work who are not lazy and who are reasonably competent. As a result of these conditions crime increases and the jail and prison population grows out of proportion to the natural increase in population. Lack of employment furnishes an excuse for committing crime and an excuse for begging when, as a matter of fact, the parties do not really need either to beg or steal.

We spend many millions every year in giving free education to the children of the country on the theory that education of the masses is necessary to the well-being and perpetuity of the republic. It must be evident that idleness is as great a menace to the republic as ignorance and if it is good public policy to furnish at public expense the opportunities for education it is logical to insist that it is equally good public policy to furnish opportunity for employment so that no man or woman physically and mentally able to work can have an excuse to be idle.

It should be the policy of the governments, national, state and municipal, to furnish opportunity for employment on useful public improvements so that when private enterprise does not offer the opportunity public employment is at once available. Under such a system there would be no longer any excuse for the criminal or the deadbeat.

If one became a thief he could not offer as an excuse that he had to steal in order to get bread. The beggar could no longer offer as an excuse that he had to beg or starve. The prostitute could no longer plead necessity as a justification for leading a life of shame. There would be no sympathy for the thief who steals just because he would rather steal than work, when he has an opportunity to work at fair wage. There would be no sympathy for the beggar who begs because he is too lazy to earn a living by honest toil. And, so knowing that they would get neither help nor sympathy, a good many of the thieves would quit stealing and the beggars would quit begging.

Our educational system needs reforming also. It is not sufficiently thorough or practical. Too many go through our public schools and yet are not fitted to do anything in particular or to do anything well. There ought to be more efficiency in our schools.

42514
Rural Credits

I have been examining to some extent several bills now pending in congress for the establishment of rural credits—in other words, cheap capital for the farmers. Several of these bills contain what I consider a fatal defect. They provide for the borrowing of money by the government to lend again to the farmers. The government, according to the terms of these bills, would issue bonds, sell the same and then lend the proceeds to the farmers at small advance over the rate of interest paid by the government.

There is neither sense nor justice in this. If the government credit is good behind the interest-bearing bond it is good behind a non-interest-bearing note. I am, therefore, opposed to any plan by which the government is to borrow the money and pay interest on it and I am opposed to any candidate for congress who favors such a plan.

I have also a copy of the Owen bill to create a rural credit society bank of commerce and insurance league. The measure seems to me to be rather complicated, and I do not believe that it would afford a great deal of relief. It proposes to create credit societies and farmers' banks, but nowhere does it limit the interest rate or provide even for a uniform rate of interest on loans. There may be some merit in the bill, but it does not appeal to me.

Now, in all the bills proposed, I find no relief proposed for the man who really needs it most, to-wit, the renter, who needs cheap capital to tide him over the bad years and also to enable him to stock the farm he rents as it should be stocked. It seems to me that it would be a comparatively simple matter to formulate a plan for furnishing cheap money for farmers, and I am in favor of doing that, but I would like to see some statesman rise and propose a plan for helping the renter as well as the land owner.

And, by way of suggestion, why not permit the formation of rural associations—call them banks, if you like? Let the association take in the farmers of a county. Let its authorized capital be at least equal

to the assessed value of the farm lands of the county. Let each land owner be authorized to take stock in the corporation to the extent of the assessed value of his land less any mortgage indebtedness he might have and in case he pays the mortgage he may increase his stock up to the full assessed value of his lands.

The corporation would then be permitted to issue bonds based on the amount of its capital stock, which in turn would be a lien on all the real estate owned by the stockholders. These bonds would be deposited in the treasury of the United States and held as security for the redemption of United States notes furnished by the government to the association as needed.

The association should be required to pay a sufficient tax on the government currency furnished to pay the expenses of issue and to redeem the bonds as they fell due. The stock owners should be permitted to borrow to the amount of their stock on 30 years' time at a rate that would pay cost of issuing currency and other necessary expenses, together with sufficient annual payments to wipe out the principal of the loan in 30 years. A rate of a trifle over 4 per cent would be sufficient to do this. This takes care of the land owner but not of the renter.

Now, it seems to me that there should be a partnership between the land owner and the renter, so that each would have an equal interest in keeping up and improving the farm. If the renter is an ambitious and energetic man, but without sufficient means to buy the necessary implements and stock to properly farm and stock the land, the land owner should borrow on his association stock and furnish the renter with the necessary capital at the same rate he has to pay himself, holding as security a lien on the stock, tools and crop.

If the renter had stock and farm implements of his own, but not sufficient capital to carry on his farming operations, he should be permitted to borrow on his chattels at the same rate of interest paid by stockholders in the association.

Postoffice a Market Exchange

S. J. Armstrong, of Ada, Okla., sends a suggestion which he thinks, if put into operation, might reduce the high cost of living. In brief, Mr. Armstrong's plan is this: Let the government open at each postoffice a sort of classified advertising department where the producer may list the kind and quantity of the products he has for sale and the consumer may likewise file a list of the things he wants or needs in his business or household. In other words, the government would furnish through the postoffices free advertising.

Now, whatever your opinion may be of the merit of the plan, Mr. Armstrong must at least be given credit for originality.

Intrinsic Value in Money

Editor The Mail and Breeze—Your Passing Comment is always interesting to our whole family, but on some subjects you see very dimly. That is, of course, from our viewpoint.

In your issue of April 11 you deny the assertion of Editor Palmer "that a measure of value must itself have intrinsic worth." Just suppose a case: Let the government issue some paper currency calling the new issue flats. How many flats would any government official accept as his annual salary? Or how many "flats" would be a fair price for a carload of wheat or a bunch of steers?

Our present currency is based on the value of gold. We do not express it usually in ounces or grains, but in dollars, which dollars the law guarantees shall each possess 25.8 grains of gold of standard weight and fineness. If the law required that in every transaction where dollars were mentioned the gold should actually appear and literally change hands, that might bear some resemblance to your illustration of using a gold yardstick, but all of us know that in a vast majority of commercial transactions, when dollars are promised it is only expected and intended to insure to the seller so much of any article which is for sale, and the seller desires, as shall be equal in value to the gold contained in the number of dollars mentioned.

But if we had flats instead of dollars, what would they be worth unless someone, somewhere, was ready to redeem them with some commodity of known value?

It would seem foolish to remind a man of your ability that gold has as real and certain a value as wheat. True, gold cannot be eaten, and conditions might arise where a starving man would exchange all the gold one could carry for a single loaf of bread. But that would be under unusual circumstances. In every stage of human civilization when men have satisfied hunger they have begun to seek for ornament. It may be that human vanity is not so universal as hunger, but all nations and all ages desire gold, and men are willing to take the most desperate risks to obtain it.

It may be that the common use of this metal for coinage increases the value it otherwise possesses,

but the point to be specially noted is this: Gold was and is used for coinage, because it had value already, whereas your arguments for large issues of paper currency seem based on the assumption that if gold were not used for coinage it would be worth nothing.

Certainly, finance is a most important subject, and any light that may be thrown on it will be most welcome and helpful to the common people, of whom the writer is one. A. A. HORNER.
Sycamore, Kan.

Possibly, as Mr. Horner says, I may see dimly on this very important question. I certainly am not so egotistical as to believe that my opinion is infallible on a question that has been discussed and upon which there has been disagreement among the greatest thinkers and economists not only of the present but of past ages.

For many years I firmly believed in the necessity for intrinsic value in the material out of which money is made. It seemed to me absurd to suppose that real money should be made out of anything that did not have intrinsic value. I did not believe in the double standard for money and do not yet. The talk about free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one did not appeal to me and does not yet. It seemed to me to be an entirely illogical theory and seems so yet.

But on the proposition that intrinsic value is necessary in the material out of which money is made, all the study I have made of the subject in the past 10 years and all the logic of advancing civilization and modern methods of exchange have forced me to abandon my former belief that intrinsic value in the material out of which money is made is either necessary or desirable.

F. A. Walker, one of the greatest of American economists, defines money as "that which passes freely from hand to hand throughout the community in final discharge of debts and full payment for commodities." The question is then, Is it necessary that the thing which performs these functions, the discharge of debts and payment for commodities should have in itself intrinsic value? I think not.

While Mr. Horner himself holds to the theory that intrinsic value is necessary in money he admits that most of the business of the country must be done with paper representatives of gold. In other words, 90 per cent of the promises to pay for lands, goods, wares and merchandise is represented with paper in the form of treasury notes, bank notes, bills of exchange, bank drafts, checks, etc., which no one ever expects to be actually redeemed in gold and which it would be utterly impossible to redeem in gold even if it were desired.

While you are talking about fiat, which is another name for faith, does it not occur to Mr. Horner that our present system of finance calls for the exercise of a faith that is astounding? But if you take the position that the unit by which values are to be measured must have intrinsic value, then gold or any other single commodity is unsatisfactory, for certainly the unit itself should be stable. Gold as compared with other metals is comparatively stable, but we have within the past 20 years seen a sudden expansion in the production of this metal to the extent that within these 20 years practically as much gold has been produced as had been produced from the beginning of the Christian era down to the beginning of this period. If intrinsic value is necessary in money, then it would seem that some material should be selected that bears a certain and stable relationship to the volume of business it must measure. But the volume of gold bears no relationship to the volume of business it must measure.

For a long time after the invention of modern machinery, while the volume of business increased tremendously, the production of gold remained almost stationary. Then, in 1849, and during the three or four years following, came the wonderful discoveries of virgin gold in California and Australia. The production of gold was suddenly and tremendously increased out of all proportion to the natural increase of commerce. Then came another halt in the production of gold while the volume of business naturally and inevitably increased at a rapid rate. As the volume of business was increasing faster than the volume of metallic money, credit devices became more and more necessary.

Mr. Horner asks what government official would accept a fiat for his salary? Bless your soul, that is what not only the government official but everybody else does now. Ninety-five per cent of the business of the country is a fiat business. It is done on faith; faith in things hoped for and things not seen. Indeed, if gold is the only real money, then more than 99 per cent of the business of the world is done on faith, and that, too, on the faith of promises that are utterly impossible of fulfillment.

What would be thought of a unit of weight or of measure that had no relation to space or the attraction of gravitation? What would be thought of a yardstick that might be twice as long tomorrow as it is today, or which might be shorter by a half than it is today?

Now, let me give an illustration which I believe proves that intrinsic value in money is not necessary:

Suppose that there should be discovered in the Pacific ocean a large and fertile, uninhabited island. Let us suppose that this island is capable of producing everything that is necessary to the life, health and comfort of the human race. Then let us suppose that the island is colonized by a people of culture and intelligence. I apprehend that the first thing this people would do would be to organize an orderly system of government, and then they would begin nat-

urally to apply themselves to the different pursuits that suited their several fancies and abilities.

I may say here that my judgment is if they were as wise as I assume them to be, they would not permit the private ownership of the lands, for they would hold that it is contrary not only to ethics but to correct political economy that the land which is necessary for the life and happiness of all should be monopolized by a few.

The title to the land would remain in the government of the new island state and the citizens would have equal opportunity to cultivate the same. But the men and women would naturally divide into different occupations. Some would be raisers of grain. Some would be stock growers. Some would dig the iron, coal and other minerals used in building, heating, lighting and furnishing power for manufacturing enterprises. Some would go into the forests and cut and prepare the lumber. In short, every walk and activity necessary to man's comfort and happiness would be represented.

Naturally this intelligent and enterprising people would see the necessity for some convenient medium of exchange in order that commerce might flourish. But suppose that while iron, copper and most of the other metals were found on the island in abundance, there was found there neither gold nor silver. Iron and copper might be used for money, but these people would remember from their experience in the countries from which they came, that these two metals had never been found convenient or suitable for a general medium of exchange. They would, therefore, be compelled to adopt some other medium.

Now, these people would presumably do as civilized peoples do in other countries, viz.: Fix upon or determine the relative values of different kinds of property, for taxation purposes. Having determined this, let us suppose that the government of the island establishes clearing houses or so many common markets as may be necessary for the convenience of the inhabitants. To these clearing houses or markets the people could bring their surplus products if they so desired. The value of these products is determined according to the consensus of judgment of the government assessors, just as the value of your property and mine is now determined by the consensus of opinion of our assessors.

The government would issue to the person so depositing his product a warehouse receipt certifying the value of the product or merchandise deposited and make that receipt and certificate of value transferable and a legal tender in payment of debt or for the payment for other merchandise. The holder of that certificate could exchange it for any other kind of merchandise he might desire at the value that might be fixed by the assessors.

Some articles of merchandise would be perishable and some would be permanent in character. The values of particular articles would vary from day to day, but the general range of values would remain permanent or nearly so. That is measurably true, even under our present defective system, for while one article of merchandise may fall in value another is likely to rise correspondingly and the whole range of values remains reasonably permanent.

These certificates issued by the island government would be good at their face value in payment for any kind of merchandise the bearer might desire. They would also pass current from hand to hand, for while some farmers, for example, might not take their surplus products to any one of these government clearing houses or markets, they would sell their products at home in exchange for these certificates, knowing that they could exchange them again for whatever other commodities they might desire, and they would also be able to pay their taxes to the government with these same certificates of value.

These certificates would have no intrinsic value and they would be, in my opinion, the ideal medium of exchange. Furthermore, the volume of them would automatically adjust itself to the needs of commerce, for when one was presented at the government clearing house in exchange for any article of value, the certificate would then be cancelled, having served its purpose.

There would, of course, be citizens in this island republic who would not be producers except in the sense that all who do work that is necessary to be done are producers. However, the value of their services would be determined as the value of labor or service is determined now, only more justly. They would receive certificates of value which they in turn could exchange for what they might need or desire.

In the United States the government should establish banks, an enlargement of the postal banking system. I believe government clearing houses such as I have suggested in the case of the imaginary island government would be a good thing, but not absolutely necessary. We have private land ownership and this will continue at least for many years to come.

I would, therefore, permit the land owner to deposit with the government bank a trust deed for the assessed value of his land. I would permit the owner of personal property to deposit a chattel mortgage for a reasonable per cent of the assessed value of his personal property and each owner could draw against his deposit, just as the depositor in a bank draws checks and drafts against his deposit.

What currency might be needed would be issued by the government on request of the postal banks and based on the securities deposited in those banks, just as the government now proposes under the banking and currency law to issue currency based on securities deposited by the bankers. When the securities were redeemed by the payment of currency, that currency would be cancelled and retired, so that the

volume would automatically expand and contract according to the needs of commerce and the people.

The gold basis is in the interest of the money power, the money lenders. It is at the bottom of special privilege. It begets wild speculation and the most dangerous kind of inflation. It has been the means by which a mountain of debt has been piled on the back of productive industry. It fattens an army of interest gatherers who, while they produce nothing, enjoy more of luxury than any other class, acquiring the necessary means for this purpose by collecting interest on what they owe.

Having obtained control of the credits necessary to the transaction of business, they demand privileges that are denied to other citizens, and if refused they threaten the prosperity of the people and endanger the very life of the republic.

Truthful James

"I see," said Truthful, "that Doc Crumbine predicts that the time is coming when people will live to be one hundred and fifty. Doc is probably right about that but he is behind the times. Down in the edge of Arizona and Lower California I found natives who told me that they could recollect circumstances that happened when they were kids two hundred and fifty years ago. One old rooster claimed that he was three hundred and looked the part.

"The air down there is so dry and pure that it destroys all deleterious germs and then these natives gradually dried up like so many dried prunes or well dried beef. Now when beef is thoroughly dried it will keep indefinitely. Same way with those natives.

"This man who claimed that he had been on earth three hundred and some years said that when he was a young man of twenty-five he weighed two hundred and fifty pounds. He kept at about that weight until he reached the age of eighty. Then he gradually commenced to dry up. He had then commenced on the preserving period. When he was one hundred he weighed only two hundred pounds. When he was one hundred and twenty-five he weighed one hundred and fifty. At the age of one hundred and fifty he had shrunk until he weighed only one hundred pounds. At two hundred his weight was eighty pounds. When he reached two hundred and fifty years his weight was only sixty pounds and when I saw him he weighed only forty pounds.

"One of the Egyptian mummies looked fresh and plump beside him but he seemed to be feeling well and good for another hundred years. He had dried up till his bones rattled when he walked and when the nights were cool he didn't need any blanket. He had so much more skin than he needed to cover his dried up frame that he could wrap it round him like a blanket.

"Of course, this man may have been a liar but he offered to show me a tree that he had put his mark on when it was a sapling which has three hundred and twenty rings on it now, one ring for each year that it is old.

Make Government Simpler

Everywhere the people are waking up to the necessity of making state, city and county government simpler, more efficient and less costly. A canvass of the situation in any state will show that reduction can be made in the number of employes, clerks, secretaries, boards and commissions by the adoption of a business-like way of transacting the public's business. But to carry out such a program and make it permanent we need a strongly entrenched merit system which the spoilsmen cannot dodge.

The people are just beginning to appreciate the evil effect of the constantly increasing burden of taxes, which not only is demoralizing to anything like efficiency in government, but is becoming a more and more painful load on the backs of the people. When it finally soaks in on the average man that he is carrying more than his share of the burden, whether he is an owner of property or not, we shan't have to urge him so constantly to take an active part and interest in public matters. He will vote early and often. He will vote right. And spoilsmen politics will get its death blow.

The merit system is the cure for burdensome taxes. It goes to the root of all inefficiency and waste in the public business. It puts every official on his metal; he is "hired and fired" strictly on his merits. Perquisites, privileges and favoritism cease. All the "stand-ins," "pulls" and nepotism in the world won't save his official hide under an honest merit system if he is incompetent or unfit for his job.

On the other hand the merit system by putting the emphasis and value on competency and industry develops specialists and experts in the public service. It gives every person an opportunity to get a place in that service if he is fitted for it. It helps public servants to be honest and faithful. It takes them from under the thumb of a political "boss." It prevents public offices from being used as political bribes. It gives the people the best possible service at the least cost.

We need a merit system in Kansas which cannot be evaded or undermined, and when we get it it should be extended as speedily as possible to the town, city and county governments. The people will get this kind of public service when they DEMAND IT.

Arthur Capper.

Money In Weanling Stock

Selling Pigs and Chickens as Youngsters is a Profitable Business at the "Baldwin Red" Farm

RED baby pigs and red baby chicks are the money crops on the "Baldwin Red" farm near Conway, Kan. And of the two, the chicks proved the more profitable last year. Both chickens and pigs are purebreds, the only kind of stock Mr. Baldwin believes in keeping. Besides his Duroc hogs and Rhode Island Red chickens he has made a start in Shorthorn breeding cattle, and also has a fine bunch of 14 Percheron colts, some of which are eligible to registry.

Mr. Baldwin is farming a half section of land—the old Baldwin estate, homesteaded by W. C. Baldwin, the father, more than forty years ago. In that early day, the elder Baldwin, a brother, and the two Buckman brothers drove overland from Milwaukee, Wis., and settled on adjoining homesteads. They came from Michigan, originally. After forty years of successful farming and stock raising the father decided to step aside and let the son have full charge of the farm.

Perhaps it would not be out of place here to commend the plan of retirement adopted by W. C. Baldwin. He did not move to town to spend the rest of his years in inactivity. Nor did he remain on the home farm, leaving the son only partly in authority. Instead he bought a small farm of 25 acres just outside the city of McPherson where he has built a comfortable home equipped with electric lights, running water, and other modern conveniences.

Ray Baldwin is one farm boy who obtained a thorough college education and then went back to the farm. He has degrees from McPherson college and Kansas and Nebraska universities. He taught school several years and at one time was principal of the high school at Moundridge, Kan. Earlier in life he had an ambition to become a banker and part of his education prepared him for that business. But soon after reaching maturity he realized that no occupation or profession offered opportunities equal to those of farming and stock raising along modern, scientific lines. Three years ago he took over the home farm and so far has made a marked success of his venture.

But to get back to the pigs and chickens. The elder Baldwin had always bred and raised the Poland China hogs. The blacks were good enough for him and he marketed many a carload of them as pork on the hoof. He frankly admits that he has no patience in raising stock to be sold off one or two at a time as breeders. However, the son cleared the farm of everything but the Durocs. The prolificacy, hardiness and pork making qualities of the red hogs made him decide to adopt them as against the blacks or any other breed, although he attaches more importance to care and feed than to breed.

The father had also been breeding and raising purebred Buff Wyandotte chickens. The son decided single comb purebred Rhode Island Reds were the kind for him and that is the only chicken one sees on the place now. In this connection it is interesting to note that there is a fine herd of Duroc hogs and a well bred flock of Rhode Island Red chickens on the father's place near McPherson. No other breeds of hogs or chickens are represented. It seems to be a clear case of

By A. G. Kittell, Associate Editor



One of the Baldwin Duroc gilts and her litter.

the son having converted the father.

The entire Baldwin farm of 320 acres is fenced hogtight. At present there are 30 gilts and brood sows on the place but the herd is to be increased as time goes on. There are 80 spring pigs in the pens now and the entire season's farrow is expected to reach 150 or more. Every pig on the place is eligible to registry and all are made immune against cholera by the double method of vaccination at weaning time. All pigs are dipped and disinfected before leaving the place. Aside from the dipping vat Mr. Baldwin finds the rubbing posts very effective in keeping the hogs free from vermin. Old grain sacks are wrapped about the base of several posts in the yard, saturated with crude oil, and the hogs do the rest.

Last year Mr. Baldwin's gilts averaged nine and a half pigs farrowed and a fraction less than seven pigs raised. The pigs are sold as weanlings and this system seems to be mutually satisfactory to breeder and buyer alike. The buyer has the pig from the beginning and can give him the individual care he believes best suited to his own purposes. He also gets the pig for a fraction of what he would be worth as a yearling or matured animal.

That the buying of females as weanlings saves money is easily demonstrated. A weanling at \$15 will easily be worth \$60 in a year's time when she is with pig. Which means an increase in value of 400 per cent. "No other farm animal, except possibly a chicken, will double and quadruple in value in so short a time," says Mr. Baldwin. The saving in the cost of crating and handling and in the express charges also favors the selling of breeding stock as weanlings. This is illustrated in the shipment of a mature male made to Superior, Neb., by Mr. Baldwin. The express charges from Conway to Superior were \$10. The average express rate on a weanling in the same territory is little more than a dollar an animal.

One of the secrets of Mr. Baldwin's success with hogs is soon made apparent on entering the pens. Every brood sow on the place is a pet and can be handled at will. Dividends on this investment of a little time and patience are realized at farrowing time, when it is highly important to have a sow docile and willing to let the attendant go into the pen. Aside from the handling of the animals, Mr. Baldwin finds all the elements of successful hog raising to be wrapped up in four things—feed, water, shelter and sanitation. Assuming of course that you have a properly bred hog to begin with. His favorite ration for hogs when on dry feed is 43 per cent shorts, 50 per cent corn meal, and 7 per cent tankage. When out on alfalfa pasture, only corn is fed in addition. Seventy acres of alfalfa on the place provide ample pasture.

Mr. Baldwin may be said to have just fairly started in the breeding business. He is planning to spread out, both by putting more stock on the place and by

adding more equipment. At present he has the material on the ground for a modern farrowing house to be 100 feet long. There will be room for about 32 farrowing pens, every one provided with plenty of light by the double lighting system. The building will be put up on the south side of a heavy hedge of evergreens which will provide additional shelter. The Baldwin herd of Durocs has in it the blood of such famous sires as "Ohio Chief," "Kan't-Be-Beat," "Red Wonder," "Macon Chief," "Carl's Col.," "Commander," "Orion Chief," and "Prince of Col's"—all of them grand champions of the breed. His present herd sire is a son of "L. and C.'s Ohio Chief," who was valued at \$2,000, and a grandson of the famous "Ohio Chief," grand champion of the breed at the St. Louis World's fair, and valued at \$7,000.

One does not frequently find a breeder of two classes of stock who divides his enthusiasm equally between them. In almost every case he will favor one at the expense of the other. The younger Baldwin is different in this respect. When in the hog pens with a lot of little, red porkers snuffling around his feet he is as ardent a hog man as one could find. But put him in his poultry yards and he is as big a "chicken crank" as there is in the business. And he is no less enthusiastic over his Percheron colts and Shorthorn cattle. In fact, to become a bit more personal, it is his big stock of enthusiasm and liking for farm animals that is proving the biggest asset in his business. In other words, he has the "pep," if that term is allowable—a quality that is characteristic of the college-trained man.

Sixteen incubators are now at work on the Baldwin farm, turning out a crop of baby chicks every three weeks. The sixteen machines have a capacity of 3,260 eggs at a hatch. Some breeders and eggs for hatching are sold but the baby chick trade is by far the biggest branch of his chicken business. In 1913 he started his machines the second week in February and kept them at work until after harvest time, when the demand for baby chicks subsided. One man is employed to put his full time to looking after the incubators and chicks.

At present Mr. Baldwin is selling most of his day-old chicks in lots of several hundred each. They go to dealers in the larger cities who dispose of them in smaller lots. The price received depends on the grade of chicks and the season of year when hatched, but ordinarily it ranges from 10 to 12 cents a bird. They are shipped out by express in special crates or boxes made of corrugated cardboard. These crates are about 15 inches wide, 24 inches long, and 5 inches deep. Perforations around the sides near the top admit air. Each crate has four compartments, holding from 16 to 18 chicks each, giving a single crate a capacity of from 60 to 70 birds.

The crates when shipped are set on top of one another, from four to ten deep, then tied together with heavy cord. This makes a package that is compact and convenient to handle. When delivered and emptied the crates are returned and may be used over and over again. They may be bought at nominal cost and come in knockdown form, being set up as needed. Mr. Baldwin has also been

using some home made crates out of the same kind of material, which he finds very satisfactory and less expensive than the boughten kinds.

Mr. Baldwin believes chilling and premature feeding to be the prime causes of bowel trouble in young chicks and his experiences seem to bear him out. He believes a chick should not be fed or watered until four or five days old, nature providing sustenance for that length of time in the yolk of the egg, which is absorbed just before the chick kicks its way out of the shell. Whether shipped out or raised on the place his chicks get nothing until at least four days old and since following this plan he has not known of a single case of diarrhoea except such as were caused by exposure and chilling.

Eggs for the incubators are provided by several breeding pens of first class Reds, among them being birds that have been prize winners at the larger shows of Kansas and Oklahoma. Fifteen or sixteen females are kept in a pen and these are mated with two males which alternate in the pens every other day. This insures a high per cent of fertile eggs.

Truck Farming for Hutchinson

"There are hundreds and thousands of truck farmers in the vicinity of Chicago and other large cities, looking for chances to get on small truck farms in just such a district as this," remarked E. R. Bennett, in charge of colonization work of the Rock Island system, who was in Hutchinson recently.

"And in this valley, adjoining Hutchinson is the ideal place for truck gardening. You can add 5,000 people to the population of this community within two years if you go about it right."

And going about it means just three things, according to Mr. Bennett. First, cut up these farms around Hutchinson so the truck gardener can buy one to five-acre tracts. Second, demonstrate just what can be done with irrigating and truck growing; in other words prove the proposition. And third, let the truck grower who is looking for a location know about the advantages.

It matters a little, perhaps, "what they think," but it matters infinitely more whether you can look yourself straight in the eye or not.

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Mr. Baldwin and a string of his Percheron colts.

Ohio's Farm Loan Plan

AFTER sending a commission to Europe to study the co-operative farm credit associations of the old world, and discussing ways and means of adapting their methods to our conditions, the discovery has been made that a lot of farmers in different parts of Ohio have been doing a satisfactory long-time farm loan business of their own for nearly twelve years.

It began a dozen years ago in Defiance county, Ohio. Defiance county is chiefly a farming community. It had a local building association which needed more members, especially borrowing members, and as the towns made only moderate demands on its treasury, it was forced to turn to the farmers.

The father of this near land bank is K. V. Haymaker, who worked out the plan of extending building and loan association accommodations to farmers, overcoming the expensive and offensive necessities that farm borrowers have long chafed under; such as renewing short-time loans and paying exorbitant renewal commissions and abstract charges. The change from town building loans to farm loans was extremely simple, when it was once given attention. The duration of the loan is left largely to the borrowers.

The rule which these associations prefer to follow in farm loans is that payments shall be made semi-annually, and shall be \$6 on each \$100 of the loan; in other words, the payment covers the accrued interest and an equal sum to reduce the principal.

By the Ohio plan farm loans are made for a long or short time in any amount up to one-half the value of the farm property furnishing security for the loan. The borrower pays 6 per cent for his loan. These associations also receive deposits, for which 5 per cent interest is paid, the 1 per cent being used to conduct the business and maintain a safety reserve fund.

Borrowers usually make payments of interest and some part of the principal twice a year, but the period of the loan may extend a dozen or a score of years if the farmer desires, without any extra renewal or other expenses. These associations are strictly co-operative and mutual, there being no preferred stockholders to eat up the profits. All members are on exactly the same footing. Security is another strong feature. These associations are under rigid state examination, and all officials are required to give ample bond for all money passing through their hands.

Helping the Borrower

Where farmers are not able to carry so heavy a rate of payment, it is the practice to arrange for smaller semi-annual payments. The payment of \$6 semi-annually on each \$100 with interest at 6 per cent will pay off the loan in about twelve years. Four dollars a hundred semi-annually would extend the term to about forty years; and \$5 a hundred paid semi-annually, would give the borrower about twenty-five years in which to get his mortgage released.

B. F. Thorpe, who recently made a personal investigation of the Ohio rural credit plan for Farm and Fireside, declares the whole scheme is flexible. The Farmers Mail and Breeze has drawn extensively on his report for the facts in this article.

All the loan contracts with farmers give them the privilege of making larger payments than the minimum specified, or to pay off the whole loan at any time a farmer may desire to do so.

As a further convenience there is frequently a provision in the farm-loan contract to allow the borrower to make payment of the accrued interest only, for a certain term of years, say for one, two or more years. This form of contract enables a farmer to bring up the farm he has bought to a better state of productiveness before the payment of the principal is undertaken.

For example, suppose a thousand dollars, or two thousand dollars, are borrowed from one of these

They Find a Satisfactory Credit System In a Modified Form of the American Building and Loan Association

building and loan associations for the purpose of draining wet fields; this last form of contract allows the borrower to reap the benefit of improved crops before any payment except interest is called for.

The officers of two of these associations told me they had never found it necessary to foreclose a farm loan, and that at the last semi-annual settlement not a penny of delinquent interest was owing by any farm borrower. Foreclosures are almost unknown among them.

In order to get the opinions of the farmers themselves on this form of rural-credit, I talked with farmers who have obtained loans and also with those who, while not borrowers, know how these loans have worked with their neighbors. It was a surprise to me to hear no word of serious complaint against this plan.

There were many good words for the regulation that allows the time of payment of the loan to run indefinitely without renewal, to suit the convenience of the borrower. The fact was made clear that it is

among these borrowers, in Defiance county, at least, to accept the 6 per cent rate on long-time loans in anticipation of a profitable interest rate when they become depositors.

The building and loan officials all say they would be perfectly willing to make loans at 5 per cent if their depositors would accept 4 per cent on deposits. A study of the building and loan business of Ohio, as reported by the inspector, shows that, for the year 1912, the cost of conducting the lending business in the more rural sections was about 1 per cent varying slightly above or below, according to the magnitude of the business done. When deposits draw 5 per cent and loans 6 the business seems to be on approximately a cost basis.

One Farmer's Experience

I heard some mighty interesting true stories from farmers who are carrying loans in these "farm banks," and from those who have paid up in full.

One of these bought over 100 acres of excellent land near Defiance, in February, 1903. The loan was \$3,400, with semi-annual payments. At the time of my visit to his farm, late in September, 1913, his land had been cleared of the mortgage in just eight years. "Had he much difficulty in making payments?" I

asked. "No trouble at all," said he. "I laid my plans, paid attention to business, and when, twice a year, the date of payment came around I had the cash ready." His words were convincing.

He was standing on the border of his 20 or 30 acre cornfield, and was just finishing putting up a bumper crop into shocks. He said his only regret was that he had not secured all the original farm. At the time of the purchase this seemed too big a debt to undertake. "I could have handled the whole proposition without much difficulty," said he, "but now I would have to pay about double the price to get the land."

As a concrete example that the expense of conducting the business is small, as small as a safe co-operative loan enter-

prise can be carried on, note the following statement at the date of the last report (August 1, 1913), made by the Security Building and Loan Company heretofore referred to:

Non-borrowing members	1,522
Depositors	94
Borrowers	236
Total members	1,852
Total annual salary of officers	\$1,300.00
Total annual salary of directors	652.00
Total salaries	\$1,952.00

It is the opinion of Mr. Haymaker, the secretary of this association, that the building and loan associations can do more for rural credit than any of the foreign land bank systems. He holds that the intermixture of rural and urban loans and the frequent and periodic payments received from both sources furnish the steady circulation of money that helps the entire community, including the loaning associations.

The agitation of the German land bank system as a pattern for the American farmer to follow, Mr. Haymaker considers as merely an effort on the part of the financial interests to obtain control of farm finances.

Not Worrying Over the Tariff

I am surprised at the statements and prophecies of some of the correspondents of The Farmers Mail and Breeze in regard to the effect of the change in the tariff on the price of grain. I was farming in 1888 and 1889 and "lest we forget," I want to direct attention to the prices at that time with the protective tariff in full force: The highest price I received for wheat was 55 cents. There was more sold for less than 50 cents than was sold for more. I sold corn for 10, 11 and 12 cents. The 12 cents was for two cars of pure white corn. Oats sold for from 12 to 18 cents.

Anthony, Kan.

W. S. Bristol.

Payment Records of Two Farm Loans

Farm loan, No. 721; Amount, \$1,000; Interest rate, 6%; Payments, \$60.00, January 15th and July 15th

Date	Interest	Total Debits	Credit	Total Credit	Balance
1908					
July 31					\$1,000.00
1909					
Jan. 31	\$30.00	\$ 30.00	\$30.00	\$ 30.00	970.00
July 31	29.10	79.10	30.90	60.90	939.10
1910					
Jan. 31	28.17	107.27	31.83	92.73	907.27
July 31	27.22	134.49	32.78	125.51	874.49
1911					
Jan. 31	26.23	160.72	33.77	159.28	840.72
July 31	25.22	185.94	45.78	205.06	794.94
1912					
Jan. 31	23.85	209.79	36.15	241.21	758.79
July 31	22.76	232.55	37.24	278.45	721.55
1913					
Jan. 31	21.65	254.20	38.35	316.80	683.20
July 31	20.50	274.70	38.50	355.30	644.70

These amortization tables showing statements of farm loan accounts, No. 721 and No. 527, were copied direct from the ledgers of the Security Loan Company, Defiance, Ohio. The "Interest" column shows the steady lessening of interest payments, and "Balance" column the decrease in the debt. The table opposite shows the debt paid in eight years.

Farm loan, No. 527; Amount, \$3,400; Interest rate, 6%; Payments, \$175; February 1st and August 1st.

Date	Interest	Total Debits	Credit	Total Credit	Balance
1905					
Aug. 1		\$419.07		\$1,050.93	\$2,349.07
1906					
Jan. 31	\$70.47	489.54	129.53	1,180.46	2,219.54
July 31	66.60	556.14	113.40	1,293.86	2,106.14
1907					
Jan. 31	63.18	619.32	116.82	1,410.68	1,989.32
July 31	59.68	679.00	140.32	1,551.00	1,849.00
1908					
Jan. 31	55.47	734.47	124.53	1,675.53	1,724.47
July 31	51.69	786.16	608.31	2,283.84	1,116.16
1909					
Jan. 31	33.48	819.64	51.52	2,335.36	1,064.64
July 31	31.94	851.58	78.06	2,413.42	986.58
1910					
Jan. 31	29.60	881.18	150.40	2,563.82	836.18
July 31	25.09	906.27	69.91	2,633.73	766.27
1911					
Jan. 31	22.99	929.26	102.01	2,735.74	664.26
July 31	19.93	949.19	140.07	2,875.81	524.19
1912					
Jan. 31	15.73	864.92	57.27	2,933.08	466.92
July 31	14.00	978.92	31.00	2,964.08	435.92
1913					
Jan. 31	13.08	992.00	190.52	3,154.60	245.40
July 31	7.36	999.36	245.40	3,400.00	

to the advantage of the loan association to have the loan run beyond the average period, which is about ten years, when the borrower is a fairly skillful farmer and does not meet misfortune.

The feature that seems to appeal most strongly to every farmer is that he can do business in his own community and not with some insurance or brokerage loan agency, whose headquarters are perhaps halfway across the continent. If he has a little bunch of money coming in at any time, he likes to put it right into what he considers his home farm bank. And if he is a borrower, that money at once goes to reduce interest, if he so desires.

I made it a point to learn if the rate of 6 per cent interest charged for farm loans of \$1,000 or over was satisfactory to farmers, and found little criticism of it. In fact, I found several cases where farmers who had previously borrowed money from insurance companies at 5 per cent were replacing these loans in their home building and loan association at 6. This change did not seem singular in view of the rigid shorter-period requirements of the insurance company and their exorbitant renewal and commission charges, which usually bring the cost of the loan well above 6 per cent, and make the borrower a lot of trouble and worry in keeping his loan business "buttoned up" safely.

Another important fact bearing on the interest rate is the return a farmer can get from his building and loan association on the deposit of any money he may have idle. Some of the farmers who have these loans, use only just enough of their income to pay the interest and required payment, and deposit the remainder in the building and loan association for perhaps six months to draw interest.

Quite a number of these borrowers expect to become regular depositors and permanent members of the building and loan association when their mortgages are paid off. There seems to be a disposition

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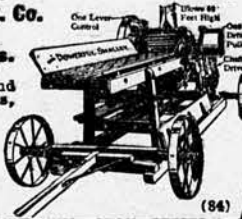
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Chinch Bugs Are Suffering

Cool, Damp Spring Too Much For Them But Good For Oats

BY HARLEY C. HATCH

THERE is one good feature about this cool, damp weather. It is the worst possible thing, from a chinch bug's viewpoint that could occur. But as we do not look at matters from the viewpoint of a chinch bug we can see the good it does in one way: So far we have seen no bugs and if this weather holds much longer they will not be able to get a start early enough to harm small grain. They cannot harbor in the corn fields this spring for there are no old stalks or grass for them to live in.

Oats all look well. There is a larger acreage than for many years and this cool, damp weather is just what oats like. This crop is getting a different start from what it has of recent years and if filling time is right we may expect a good crop. It would be heartily welcomed for by July 1 most of us are going to be tired of buying shipped-in grain. One of our neighbors has 90 acres of oats sown; in company with a neighbor we have 43 acres in.

From the way the weather acted early in April we had been led to hope for an old-fashioned season—with vegetation starting early and growing right along without a setback. But it brought us one of the hardest freezes we have ever seen during the month in Kansas.

Opinions differ in regard to the damage done by the freeze. By all rules the peach blossoms should all have been killed yet they do not show much harm as yet. They are still on the trees and look all right. There were many buds not open and these alone would make all the fruit the trees ought to bear.

The spring seeding of alfalfa and flax has been damaged to some extent. The fields we have examined show that nearly all the plants caught "in the crook" are killed. Those which had progressed far enough to get the first two leaves seem all right. The freeze probably will have the effect of thinning the early-sown alfalfa and flax.

Our alfalfa seed still is in the sack. The recent wet weather has kept us out of the fields for nearly two weeks. When the rain first came the weather was warm and all spring-sown seed came up quickly. Then we wished our alfalfa had been sown. Then came the freeze and we were glad it was not. We hope to sow it sometime during the week ending April 18. We are also waiting to sow the rape in the hog pasture.

The rape is one crop we wish we had in the ground. It takes a hard freeze to hurt rape. The plant is like rutabagas, it grows faster in cool, moist weather. We intend to sow half the hog pasture to oats with a drill and then sow the rape over the whole and harrow it in. The oats will make early pasture and will last until the rape comes in. It will also give us a chance to test whether chinch bugs will harm oats in which rape has been sown.

Yesterday was school-meeting day. It was still too wet to work in the fields so the attendance comprised most of the voters in the district and many of the pupils. The treasurer's report showed we had enough money on hand to pay all the debts incurred by the new school house and some \$70 in addition. Our new school house cost \$1,750 and it has been paid for in three direct levies; no bonds were issued. The wisdom of doing this has been questioned but you couldn't convince the voters of Sunnyside district but that it is the wisest plan. We have no bonded debt for which a sinking fund and interest tax must be raised for the next 10 years:

The district voted for a 7-months school term to begin on the first Monday in September. This brings the term to a close about the time the first real warm days come next spring. When that time comes country boys and girls want to get out of the school room. To be penned up until June, as so many town children are, would seem a horrid fate to most country "kids." To carry on the school for the next year a direct tax of \$500 was raised; in addition to this we have \$70 on hand and will get

about \$45 from the state fund and something like \$20 from the dog tax. This way of applying the dog tax struck all the voters most favorably; they did not regret paying the tax so long as it went into the school fund; in fact, one of the voters suggested that the people of the district be encouraged to raise more dogs.

The last 20 years has brought many changes to most farm neighborhoods in Kansas. In many such neighborhoods there are only one or two persons living who were residents there 20 years ago; in many localities the population has changed from all farm owners to a large part tenants. But this has not been the case in Sunnyside school district, Coffey county. Of all the district represented at the school meeting there was not a voter present but who had been a resident of the neighborhood longer than we had, and we have lived here almost 20 years. And of all the voters present not one was a tenant. In fact, there is only one tenant in the entire district and he has lived here only since the first of March. In the adjoining district of Hopewell we cannot call to mind a single tenant; all others own their farms.

When that cold rain which preceded the freeze was at its worst a "mover" drove in our yard and asked to be permitted to stay until the rain ceased. That did not occur soon and so he stayed all night and part of the next day. He was comfortably fixed in his wagon which was rain proof and carried an oil stove, but his four horses were compelled to stand out all night in a cold rain. We can remember that we used to think we would be perfectly happy if we could travel over the country in a rig like that but we long ago lost that notion. When we came West we also thought we would be perfectly happy if we could get a job herding cattle; we got one soon enough and it did not take us long to lose another notion.

The Grange is one insurance company which allows something for the protection afforded by lightning rods. At any rate, they think they are a protection and allow 25 per cent discount from regular fire and lightning rates if the building is properly rodged. Government scientists declare rods are a protection and say that since the Washington monument was rodged it has not been struck. Before the rods were put on it was struck continually. The report of the Kansas fire marshal also indicates that rods are an almost complete protection against lightning. It is also asserted that one man in this county has in the last five years rodged 1,000 buildings and not one of these has since been struck. We have faith enough in lightning rods to have them on our barn and we feel safer for the horses there whenever the lightning begins to make things jingle.

It is not probable that there are many living who will ever again see such a series of dry years as we have had from 1910 to 1914. Old settlers here tell me they never saw so many dry seasons in succession or ever saw a dry period wind up with such a severe drouth as that of 1913. There were dry seasons in years past but in almost every case such a dry year was followed by one with plenty of moisture. We can recall a dry period while living in Nebraska which began in 1890 and ended in 1894. One of those years had a wet spring, that of 1892, but the summer was dry and all the other years of the period were dry enough to make crops very short but on the whole it was not so serious as our recent drouth period. But while 1913 was a bad year here, 1894 was worse in Nebraska for we raised no hay. Last year we raised plenty of hay and had some to sell but in 1894 in Nebraska we raised virtually nothing. In addition, all the settlers were very poor then and they certainly saw some hard times during the winter following. The people this last winter did not learn what real hard times are like.

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Spraying Saves the Crop

Kansas Apple Growers Must Fight Insects and Diseases

BY E. R. BENNETT

ORCHARDING has reached that stage of development, or to put it in other words, the country has reached that stage of development where practically all insects and all plant diseases have been disseminated to every district. The result of this condition is that the time is past when apples can be grown by planting trees and allowing them to take care of themselves, as we do with forest and shade trees. It is unnecessary to discuss the necessity for spraying, for it has been demonstrated in every district that unsprayed trees are not only an encumbrance to the land, but are a menace to all profitable orchard activities in the community.

There is no rule that can be laid down which may be followed by orchardists in spraying. It is essential for every apple grower to know the insects and diseases for which he is to spray, in order to apply the right remedy at the right time and in the right manner. Many orchardists are using a winter spray of sulphur lime solution, particularly for specific troubles, and generally on their trees, as this material acts as a disinfectant, cleanses the trees of fungi, stimulates their growth and kills the larger part of the insect pests that may be hibernating or in a dormant stage at that time. This spray is undoubtedly worth while from this standpoint for any orchard.

The First Spray.

Outside of the sulphur-lime spray, which is used largely on dormant trees, the first important spray in the spring is that known as the cluster cup spray. This is an application of arsenate of lead at the rate of from 4 to 6 pounds to 100 gallons of water to the trees, just as the cluster of buds is breaking open. It was one time thought that the apple curculio, for which this spray is given, could not be controlled by spraying, but experiments have shown that not only can this bad pest be controlled, but a spray applied at this time is quite effectual in preventing the marking of fruit by this insect. The next important spray, and the one which is of most importance in nearly all apple districts, is the first spray for the codling moth. This is an application of some arsenical compound, usually arsenate of lead, at the rate of from 4 to 6 pounds to 100 gallons of water, as soon as possible after the petals of the blossoms have fallen.

Careful investigations have shown that 85 per cent of the young codling moth larvae which hatch from eggs laid on the leaves or apples enter the apple at the calyx. This tendency of the young worm is probably due to an instinct to hide from its natural enemies, consequently we find that if the calyx cavity can be filled with poison before the sepals of the calyx close, this poison will be in a position to kill 85 per cent of all the young worms that hatch during the season. At the time the apple is in blossom, the codling moth is either in a larval stage or in a pupal stage from the last brood of the previous season and the adults do not emerge and lay eggs until a week or 10 days after the blossoms fall, consequently this spray is always given before any young worms hatch.

Thorough Work.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the importance of doing thorough work at this time. Many orchardists spray from 5 to 7 times during the summer, yet experiments have shown that where the first or calyx spray for the codling moth has been neglected, no amount of thorough spraying subsequent to this time can take its place in the way of preventing worms in apples. The method of spraying should also be determined somewhat by the object to be attained. In this calyx spray, it is essential to have a heavy force and use a nozzle with a sufficiently large aperture to allow the spray to be driven through the stamens which are still adherent to the young apples so as to deposit the spray in the open calyx. Later sprays, which are to cover the surface of the apples, or to cover leaves, are best given with a nozzle that

will spread the spray more and allow it to strike the leaf or apple in a fine mist that will adhere.

Growers who have not made a thorough study of their work frequently seem to think it is essential in spraying to cover branches and trunk in order to do good work. This is of no consequence, and it may be detrimental to the trees when using arsenate of lead for this purpose. The only way to determine whether good work is being done or not is to examine the blossoms when the spray has dried, and determine if the calyx on each little apple has actually been hit with the poison. Many growers follow this calyx spray about 10 days later with a second application of arsenate of lead, to which is added commercial lime sulphur. This second spray is applied at about the time the worms are usually hatching.

After this there can be no object in spraying for codling moth until the second brood is hatching, which will be about 49 days from the second spray, or 59 days from the application of the calyx spray. In the meantime, it may be essential to spray the trees with bordeaux mixture or sulphur lime solution to prevent the development of various fungi, such as apple scabs, apple canker, fly speck fungus, sooty fungus and rust. These fungous diseases are more prevalent some years than others, depending largely on the weather conditions, such as humidity and temperature.

But Be Careful.

Considerable care must be exercised in applying either lime sulphur or bordeaux mixture during the summer as under certain conditions of humidity, burning of the foliage and fruit may result. The greatest danger comes when a rain falls within 48 hours after the application. Bordeaux mixture is the universal fungicide for vegetation. This mixture consists simply of copper sulphate 3 to 4 pounds, lime or calcium oxide 5 pounds, to 50 gallons of water. The efficiency of the mixture depends very largely on the way it is made and applied. In any case, the copper sulphate should be dissolved and reduced to one-half the full quantity in a wooden receptacle, the lime should be slaked, preferably in hot water, and reduced to one-half the full quantity, then the two may be poured together into a third vessel.

Stock solutions of both the copper sulphate and the lime may be made up and kept for an indefinite time, though the bordeaux mixture when once made rapidly deteriorates in value on standing. If stock solutions are made up, care must be taken to see that plenty of water is kept on them, as the lime soon air-slakes if allowed to become dry, and the stock solution of copper sulphate will, of course, become stronger, if the water is allowed to evaporate from it. It must be remembered that bordeaux mixture is a mechanical mixture rather than a chemical compound, and the finer the precipitate which is left on the surface of the foliage and fruit, the less danger of burning and the more effectual it is in preventing the growth of fungi. Bordeaux mixture is merely a preventive, and never a cure, consequently it must be used previous to the attack of the fungus rather than after the trees are seriously injured by the fungous growth. Bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead, or sulphur lime and arsenate of lead may be used together without impairing the effect of either.

The Troublesome Aphids.

Among the most troublesome of orchard pests are the so-called plant lice or aphids, which frequently become so numerous on the trees as to seriously retard growth, or even to set back the growth for two or three seasons. These insects are not affected by either the arsenical compounds or by bordeaux mixture. The only way they can be controlled is by the application of some so-called contact poison. Among these contact poisons the first and most simple is the kerosene emulsion. This material is so difficult to make and so unstable in character that it is not being used to any great extent at the

present time. Sulphur lime solution would be an effective spray for this purpose, were it not that the mixture must be used at a greater strength than the foliage can withstand during the growing season.

There are several proprietary remedies of soluble oils that may be used for this purpose, but these are at times unstable or ununiform in their strength and some of them have caused damage from the oil burning the leaves. The most common contact spray of the present time is the extract of tobacco. This may be made by soaking tobacco stems in water, or as more commonly used now, the extract of tobacco known as sulphate of nicotine or "Black Leaf 40" or sheep dip, may be used according to directions given by the manufacturers.

And the Parasites.

Some years the plant lice are controlled by their natural enemies, such as the lady beetle, circus flies, lace wing, etc., to such an extent that spraying is not necessary. If these parasites fail to control the lice, it is very essential that the tree should be sprayed or serious permanent injury may result.

To the novice in fruit growing, spraying seems to be an operation that is too complicated to be profitably handled. This is not the case, however, and many of our orchardists do better work the first year that they attempt spraying than many of our growers who have been working for many years. The essential thing is to study the pests to be combatted so thoroughly as to know their habits and their weak points and then apply the remedy which will be most effectual.

Kansas is Very Thrifty

The bonded indebtedness of Kansas decreased from \$802,000 in 1892 to \$370,000 in 1912, according to figures made public by J. W. Harris, the director of the census. The floating debt of the state of \$251,000 in 1892 fell to \$64,000 in 1900, when it disappeared altogether.

In the case of funds and investments the securities show a marked increase, advancing from \$6,695,000 in 1892 to \$10,136,000 in 1912. The cash fluctuated naturally during the period, ranging from \$271,000 in 1906 to \$1,423,000 in 1911; in 1912 it was \$1,289,000.

The sinking fund assets were at no time sufficient to make an appreciable difference between the debt, less sinking fund assets, and the total debt. The steady increase in the amount of the debt, less sinking fund assets, reduced the debt per capita very materially. In 1880 the total debt of Kansas at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, was \$1,182,000; in 1892, it was \$1,052,000; in 1894 it fell to \$983,000, and in 1912 it amounted to only \$370,000.

The population of the state increased from 996,000 in 1880 to 1,740,000 in 1912. In 1880 the per capita debt was \$1; in 1892 it fell to \$0.74, decreasing constantly to \$0.17 in 1912.

Continuing, Director Harris says: "In contrast with the state of Kansas, we find that, taking the entire debt—less sinking fund assets—for the forty-eight states, the per capita is \$3.52, or \$3.35 more than the per capita debt for Kansas. Comparing the decrease in the per capita debt of Kansas and the forty-eight states for a 30-year period, we find that while the actual decrease in the average per capita debt for the forty-eight states was greater than that for Kansas, the ratio of decrease was much smaller; the \$5.48 fell to \$3.52 in the average for the forty-eight states, and \$1 to \$0.17 in Kansas.

"At the present time about 1.8 per cent of the total population of the United States will be found in Kansas, and 0.1 per cent of the total debt (less sinking fund assets) is attributed to that state."

Right to Sell Lumber

A sold a farm to B. Is lumber that was piled on the farm for immediate or future use to be considered as permanent fixtures belonging to the purchaser B or has A a right to sell the lumber or remove it for his own use?
T. P.

Shawnee county, Kansas.
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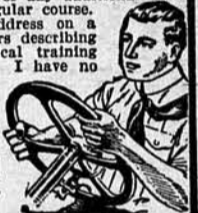
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A Living From Ten Acres

And This Is Not a City Market Garden, Either

BY A. G. KITTELL
Associate Editor

A RETURN of \$1,000 to \$1,200 from 10 acres is a record one is accustomed to associate with the market gardening business near the larger cities. But in this case it is the average annual income realized by R. A. Jenne near Eureka, Kan. Three years ago Mr. Jenne bought 10 acres of land adjoining the town—just average Greenwood county soil—and started to gardening. The town has a population of about 2,000 and market conditions that correspond with the average country town of this size. Yet on this 10-acre patch Mr. Jenne and his family make a comfortable living—more comfortable, it is safe to say, than the average quarter-section farmer of Greenwood county has made in the last three years.

Soon after beginning his operations Mr. Jenne found he would have to cut loose from the vagaries of Kansas weather, at least so far as rainfall is concerned. That is if he was to expect a crop with any degree of sureness. A gasoline engine was set up over an old stone-curbed well on the place and through all of last summer's drouth it was not pumped dry.

suburban plot of ground to make a play-thing of it. He bought and is paying for his home out of what it produces. It takes work and plenty of it, but Mr. Jenne very philosophically declares there is a difference in working hard when you know you will get something for your labors as against working through a whole season and then perhaps seeing your crop dry up and blow away.

Except for hiring a man about three months in the year, Mr. Jenne and his two children do all the work. The products of the little farm are practically all sold in the town, where regular customers wait for the Jenne wagon to supply them with fruit and vegetables. The stables of the town also furnish plenty of manure, which is being made good use of in building up the fertility of the soil.

Mr. Jenne's biggest achievement does not consist in making his little farm produce \$100 an acre, but in the conditions under which he is making this record. He is succeeding in spite of poor marketing facilities and on soil that is just average Kansas farm land.

A Few Green Bugs Again

BY GEORGE A. DEAN,
Kansas Agricultural College.

Within the last two weeks some reports have reached this office that the green bug had again appeared and probably would seriously injure the wheat. The entomologist of the Kansas Experiment station has not only been in close touch with this situation through the entomologists of the Experiment station but also through the field experts of the United States Department of Agriculture and Prof. C. E. Sanborn, entomologist of the Oklahoma Experiment station.

In reply to my inquiry of April 9 relative to the green bug situation in Oklahoma, Professor Sanborn said: "No green bugs are known to be present in Oklahoma, Texas or Arkansas. I have been studying the proposition with care ever since wheat sowing time last fall. Investigations made in this state and samples sent to the office from many parts of the state, indicate that the green bug is not present. If an infestation of the green bug is to be severe the infestation will be apparent in the fall, and when we have a severe infestation in this state or in Kansas it is likely to be preceded by an outbreak in Texas."

E. O. Kelley of the United States Department of Agriculture, with headquarters at Wellington, Kan., reports no signs of a serious outbreak of green bugs in Texas, Oklahoma or Kansas. Only on a very few occasions has he found any green bugs, and then they were in very limited numbers.

The two species of plant lice now present in the wheat fields are the European grain louse, sometimes known as the rosy aphid of the apple, and the German grain louse, which resembles the genuine green bug rather closely. These two common grain lice may be found in wheat, oats, and rye fields any year. Their method of taking food is the same as the green bug, but they never damage such crops as seriously. Probably these plant lice have now reached their maximum in numbers and will do very little noticeable damage. In fact, it is my opinion that the wheat growers of Kansas have very little, indeed, to fear from any plant lice.

At \$1,350 an Acre.

By the aid of this water a third of an acre of tomatoes brought in \$450, or a return at the rate of \$1,350 an acre. Other irrigated crops turned out correspondingly well. A small plot of strawberries, about 75 by 35 feet, yielded \$50 worth of berries, and after being turned under produced a fine crop of turnips last fall. While the drouth proved a misfortune generally it turned out to be Mr. Jenne's fortune, as he received fancy prices for everything he grew. He sold his tomatoes for 7 cents a pound and upwards.

In order to be ready for another drouth Mr. Jenne has installed a pump on the Fall river, a half mile away, and is prepared to force water all over his place. The pump is operated by an electric motor which receives its "juice" from the city electric light plant.

Mr. Jenne's money crops are sweet corn, cantaloupes, melons, tomatoes, cabbage, carrots, beets, parsnips, sweet and Irish potatoes, radishes and lettuce. He does a big business in plants for transplanting and his forcing beds will soon be ready to supply the whole town and countryside with tomato, cabbage and sweet potato plants. Besides the profits realized from the sale of all these crops there is the constant supply of fresh wholesome fruit and vegetables for the table, which means a very substantial saving in housekeeping expenses, aside from the satisfaction afforded.

Fruit Business, Too.

Besides his vegetables, Mr. Jenne is also getting a good start in the small fruit business. He has grapes, gooseberries, currants, blackberries and raspberries in bearing. In a few years he will also have peaches, apples, plums and cherries.

Until this winter Mr. Jenne kept two cows, producing enough feed for them right on the place until last summer. He also has a flock of fine White Orpington chickens, but is not pushing the chicken business as hard as he did the first two years on account of the time it required from his other work. He does all his work with one horse.

Let no one get the idea that Mr. Jenne is a retired capitalist who bought this

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Gardening and small fruit raising means plenty of hard work, but the profits are sure. The crop from this strawberry patch of 4 1/2 acres sold for a little more than \$1,300

Growing High-Priced Jacks

How H. T. Hineman of Dighton Has Succeeded

BY VINTON D. DETWILER
Kansas Agricultural College

MORE premiums were won by H. T. Hineman of Dighton, Kan., on jacks, jennets and mules at the state fair at Hutchinson in 1913, than were won by all other exhibitors combined. Hineman, a western Kansas farmer, started in the jack growing business in May, 1905, when he bought one jennet. He now sells as much as \$12,000 worth of jacks a year.

"We bought the best foundation stock that money would buy," said Hineman, "and the colts are fully up to our expectations. With the aid of our climate and our feeds we hope to be able to get better animals than ever have been produced."

The growing of jacks for the market is a good business, Hineman believes. The territory, in the United States,



Jennie Collins and her colt; winners, Kansas Fair, 1913.

where jacks are produced is very small; and Hineman says that American breeders will not buy imported jacks, because of their inferior quality. The American farmer should see the chance for making money, and rear them, he believes, because the mule territory is extending all the time and the prices are still going higher.

When asked what advice he would give a man who thought of going into the jack business, Hineman said:

"I would advise him to buy a herd jack of good breeding; one whose family is noted for animals of good qualities. He should be from 15 to 16 hands high, and have a large, slightly Roman head with a spread of ears of 33 to 35 inches. The ears should be thin and diamond shaped. His neck should be long. A long body, with well sprung ribs and broad square hips, is the type to choose. The legs should stand square, and the bone at the smallest place below the front knee should measure 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 inches around. The heart girth should be 68 to 72 inches. In breeding condition the animal should weigh 1,000 to 1,100 pounds. He should be a prompt performer. If you buy a timid, sleepy jack, don't be surprised if his colts are like him.

"When you buy jennets, get well-bred ones. Buy only a few at first, and study them. You will like them. Don't pick for the biggest jennet you ever saw. Get those that are 14 to 15 hands high, with good big head and ears, long neck, long bodies, square hips, and good bone and feet. Breed these jennets to your jack; care for them well; and you will find that there is no stock that will pay you better returns. The quality of animals you will raise is very scarce and very high priced."

Hineman is a plain farmer who earned his capital from Kansas soil. He married and came to Kansas in 1885. The next year he took a homestead in Lane county, where he has lived ever since. The only team he had for the first five years was a pair of Texas oxen. In 1891 he bought a team of mares and began to raise colts. He bought more horses during the next few years while they were cheap. Then he began to be interested in mules. It seemed to him that growing them was a good business for his section of the country. Next he made the discovery that good jacks were not very plentiful, and that they brought high prices. The more he studied the

situation the more interested he became in the growing of jacks.

Hineman and his two sons talked the matter over and decided that they would take a venture in this business. Their idea was to try to grow animals that would bring the highest prices. They believed that they could develop jennets and jacks of better quality than had ever been grown. They felt sure that no other class of stock had been so much neglected.

Getting a Start.

Margaret, 1107, was the first jennet purchased. She was bred in Lane county, weighed 1160 pounds, and had a 35-inch spread of ears. Five years after they bought her, she took a first prize at the state fair at Hutchinson; and was the mother of a first-prize jack colt, a first-prize three-year-old jennet, and a first-prize 3-year-old jack.

Two months after buying Margaret, July, 1905, Hineman went to Kentucky and brought back two of the best jennets he could find. In 1908 he bought 25 Tennessee jennets. At present there are 50 jennets and 25 jacks on Hineman's farm. The jack at the head of Hineman's herd is Pharaoh, 2491, champion of Tennessee in 1910, and of Kansas in 1913. He never has been defeated in a show ring.

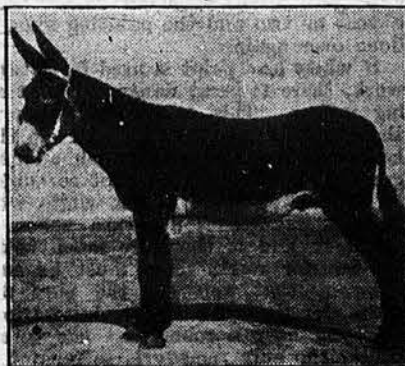
A jennet should have good pasture in the summer, says Hineman. In the winter they like stalk fields, straw-stacks, wheat pasture, and should have shelter from storms. If the weather is severe they will require some grain in winter. Equal parts of corn and bran, combined with alfalfa hay, makes an excellent feed.

"I always try to have my jennets foal in warm weather so that they can stay out in the pasture on clean grass," said Hineman, "In that way navel diseases, which destroy about 50 per cent of the colts in some sections farther east, are avoided. If the weather is fine I do not allow them near the barn or lots, or any filthy place; but if the weather is so bad as to make it dangerous to foal outside, I place the jennet in a clean, roomy box-stall, and keep it clean and well-bedded until the jennet and colt can go on pasture.

"I watch the colt to see that it nurses both teats, for there is danger that it may nurse only one, and cause the other to spoil. The jennet should have plenty of good feed so as to keep the colt thrifty and growing well. When the jack colt is about seven months old, I wean it and put it in a paddock with a weak filly colt the same age. I am careful not to allow any jennets or mules to come near, or where he can see them. When he begins to be too rough on the filly I take her out and leave him alone. He should be fed oats and bran, good alfalfa hay, sorghum hay, and clean corn fodder or kafir. A colt cared for in this way will make a good growth, and will be a good performer."

In answer to the question, "What are some of the mistakes that a man who is familiar only with horses is likely to make?" Hineman said:

"Such a man is almost sure to let jennets or mules run too near his jack colts. The colts get attached to them and will not serve mares. There is danger that he will feed too much corn, and other strong feed, making the colt's blood too hot and causing the animal to break out with sores that are very hard to heal."



Pharaoh 2491; champion of Kansas, 1913.

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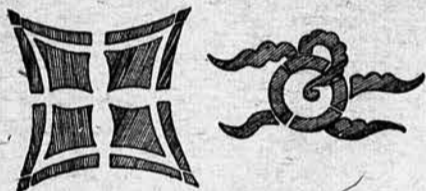
Trimming Up the Old House

A Bit of Decoration Often Means the Difference Between Bare Walls and a Home

ONE of the dearest-wishes of the normal woman is a "house beautiful." Decorative things take time, and the average woman is busy. But after all the finished result is worth while. A cheerful, pretty home usually means a happy family. And there is no one to whom it appeals more than the "man," who though he may pooh! pooh! at the work in the beginning looks at it when finished in admiring wonder.

One of the most satisfactory forms of home decoration is stenciling. In churches and store buildings and in many homes it is used as a wall decoration. Paint is coming to be recognized as one of the most satisfactory wall finishes, since it is plain, and for that reason shows off pictures and furniture to the best advantage; it does not fade, it is much more easily cleaned than wall paper, and it lasts for an indefinite number of years. When the paint is used, or calcimine, a harmonizing border design is put on by means of stencils. Besides this stencil work is used for curtains, pillows, table scarfs and other things.

Stenciling is a form of decorating by means of a cut-out design, or stencil, paint being dabbed through the openings with a stiff brush. An outfit can be bought for 50 cents to \$1.25, and includes usually five patterns, two brushes,



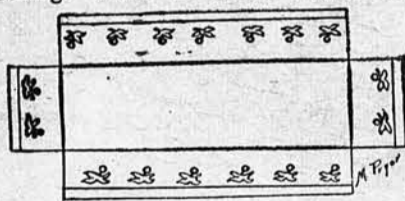
Conventional Designs for Stencils.

four or five tubes of paint, and some thumb tacks. Directions are given, and a very little practice will insure success.

Any woman who draws at all can make her own designs and save the cost of buying them. In stencil designs each leaf and petal, stalk and flower should be separate. The design may be traced by means of a sheet of carbon onto the stencil paper, a heavy waxed paper sold for 15 cents a yard. A good substitute for stencil paper is manila paper shellacked on both sides.

When stenciling it is important to have very little dye or paint on the brush at a time. When one is working on cloth, sheets of blotting paper should be laid beneath the article to be stenciled to prevent the dye spreading. Dye does better on cloth than paint.

Bedroom curtains are pretty made with a stenciled border. One woman made a couch cover of unbleached batiste, and it was so pretty when finished she made several for her friends. Four yards of the batiste were needed. An oblong piece was cut for the top, with 1 inch extra allowed for seams. Other strips the length and width of couch were cut of sufficient depth just to escape the floor, allowing 3 inches for hem. Then with a stenciling outfit the strips were decorated in a pretty design just above the hem. The corners were left open so the cover might be perfectly flat for ironing. Bows of ribbon might have



A Stenciled Couch Cover.

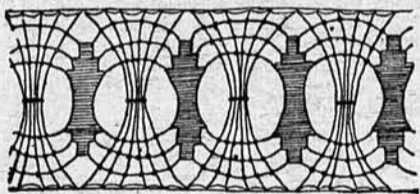
been added to the corners. Cushions with batiste covers stenciled in a corresponding design made a very pretty couch.

Has every woman made rag rugs for her bedrooms? They are very popular now. Rags to be used for rugs should be cut with that end in view. Heavy goods should be used, so the finished rug will be heavy enough to lie on the floor. Old wool carpets are excellent, also soft blankets, heavy underwear, and men's suits. Cut all on the bias, and 1 to 2 inches wide. Even heavy goods should be cut this width, and always on the bias. The best effect is secured by using a solid color for the center, with stripes

across each end. One Kansas girl who is to be married this summer has such a rug made with a blue center, with white stripes for a border across the ends. Another rug which this girl has finished is made entirely of silk rags, with the usual cotton warp. This may not be serviceable, and again it may. Finish the rug with fringe across the ends. The fringe can be bought any place where carpet is sold.

There is even a best way to finish a rag carpet. The common way is to sew or bind the cut ends of the breadths by hand. The illustration shows something that is easier and quicker. The edges never ravel and the end lies perfectly flat because there is no double thickness. After weaving the desired length take the carpet to the sewing machine and with a long stitch stitch down the four rows A, B, C, D, then cut on the heavy line. Then take each width and, turning it back and forth in the machine while sewing, make a curved stitching across the long, straight lines of sewing. It will never come out.

Nothing does more toward the making of an attractive home than the scarfs and covers on tables and dressers. A simple drawnwork border that would be practical for such a purpose is illustrated here. Across the end of scarf, inside the hemmed edge, draw out threads until the space is 2 inches wide, then coarsely hemstitch on each side. When the hemstitching is finished take up six of these hemstitched strands and tie firmly together in the center, then go across the strands with six threads, tying each thread firmly as it crosses each strand. Bring these threads to the center of the vacant oval space, fasten all together and fill in with basket weaving, putting the weaving threads very close together. For



Drawnwork for Table Scarf.

a center table a scarf made of heavy ecru cloth, with shades of yellow, brown, red or blue combined in the drawn work would be very effective.

The woman, or the man, who does his own picture framing will find a clamp very necessary for joining the parts of the frame neatly together at the corners. Take two pieces of 1 by 3/4-inch stuff 6 inches long and put three holes in each piece, one in the center and the others 1/2 inch from ends. Through these holes run bolts 2 1/2 inches long. Put one of the wooden pieces on each side of frame and tighten by drawing together with bolts. Anyone can make frames with this clamp.

The Danger of Overwork

Entering the period of development from childhood to womanhood, the girl's natural instincts are to become a homemaker. She is interested in household affairs. But her inclinations, instead of being nurtured, are thwarted. She is compelled to be interested in outside affairs. It is a common observation that a girl at this period of her life is inclined to be listless, to drop behind in her school studies. We have coolly ignored the meaning of all this. We have urged her to renewed efforts. We have appealed to her through pride and through fear, and have compelled her to devote all her energies to acquiring knowledge that would fit her to become a rival of her brothers in their own world. This change and development in the girl requires considerable of the girl's strength, and naturally influences her nervous system. This lessens the amount of energy that can be spared to outside inter-

ests. Seldom do we recognize this fact. Her time during this change might be better occupied in learning the rudiments of housekeeping and homemaking, says Dr. Edith B. Lowry in *Woman's World* for April. Then, when her body has become better developed, her strength can be spared and can be well used in the development of her mind. If the nervous strain too common at this age could be relieved, we would have fewer nervous women and a healthier and happier posterity.

When the House Needs Paint

BY JOHN Y. BEATY.

Professional painters charge such prices it is usually best to do your own painting, even inside the house. Even though you can afford to pay the high wages asked, if you do the work yourself you are more sure to have it done just as you want it. Of course, a man with some experience is supposed to be able to do a better job, but even those men who have been at it for years sometimes slight the work and you do not get as good results as if you attempt it yourself.

For kitchen and bath room, a white finish is, of course, much to be preferred. There are several different kinds of paints which are recommended for these rooms, some of which are good, but many of which are very poor. By all means the most satisfactory is a white enamel, but this is very expensive and more or less difficult to apply. To have it done right it is necessary to put on five or six coats.

There is a paint known as "flatted" paint. This is to be avoided, because the finger marks are very noticeable on it, and it will not stand washing. An oil finish paint or the last coat used with turpentine will make a good white surface that will stand washing, but it will not be glossy. However, it will be much less apt to become soiled than a "flatted" paint.

Another kind of interior paint is known as china gloss. The last coat is usually mixed with varnish. If a very good varnish is used it is a benefit, but poor varnish will spoil the effect. A poor varnish leaves the surface in such a condition that it becomes sticky in damp weather. Furthermore, it has a tendency to turn yellow after a time. If the best grade of varnish is used, a china gloss finish will prove to be very serviceable. It is so hard that it is not easily marked, and can be washed as many times as you wish. It is much better to mix the varnish with the last coat rather than to put it on afterwards.

If you have a room that is already painted and find it is beginning to turn yellow, as a rule the best remedy is to repaint and use a better quality of paint. If the trouble shows itself in streaks or in large rounded spots the cause is usually the pitch in the wood. Where pine wood is used for finishing the kitchen or the bath room there is always this danger of the paint becoming spotted because of the pitch. Sometimes the knots are so full of pitch that even varnishing them before the paint is applied will not prevent the spotting. Ordinary streaks can be satisfactorily treated by first covering them with a coat of shellac. Shellac is expensive and most painters do not use it except on the spots where they think the pitch is likely to cause trouble. But the only safe way is to go over the entire surface with the shellac before the paint is applied. This will be a sure preventive of spotting and streaking.

If the wood work has already been painted and shows innumerable streaks, the entire surface should be gone over with shellac before painting it again. If this is not done the stains will appear through the new coat of paint within a year or two and the painting must be done over again.

If white lead paint is used for interior work, there is great danger of its turning yellow. This is especially true if the room is rather dark. The room that has plenty of windows which admit a great deal of sunshine is not so subject to this discoloring. A zinc white when used as paint does not turn yellow in the dark and is therefore much better for interior work. You must be sure, however, that you get the pure zinc white, for there are many adulterations.

If you have a room that has turned yellow the only remedy is to repaint it. When worn places or spots appear in

varnished wood work the proper way is to scrape the varnish down to the wood and apply a new coat; but if you do not want to go to this trouble a repair can usually be made satisfactorily by using floor wax. Apply the wax and rub it in. It can usually be made to appear very much like the surrounding wood. It is much better, of course, to coat the entire surface. This will not only give a more uniform appearance, but will have a tendency to prevent any further spots. Some have avoided the use of floor wax because they believed that it would make the woodwork sticky. This is not the case, however, if the wax is well rubbed in. I have known of the hand rails on stairways being finished with wax and no trouble resulting.

The Message of the Hills

Bright the sunbeams glancing, glancing,
From the hillside in the day new born;
All the wood below seems dancing, dancing,
Dewbright garlands waving greeting to
the morn.
Oh, there's comfort, comfort for me!
Joy lives in my heart anew
When I turn my eyes toward the hills,
Sparkling above the blue.

The sunflowers, gaudy faces to the heav-
ends, are gazing, gazing;
Frailer blossoms droop beneath the
noontide's glow;
Over there across the river the cattle
grazing, grazing,
Follow the worn pathway to the
spring's refreshing flow.
Oh, there's comfort, comfort for me!
I ponder on God's bounty for His earth
and creatures too,
When I turn my eyes toward the hills
Green clad, above the blue.

When the sun sinks lowly, lowly,
And the wood and river nestle 'neath
the hill's protecting shade,
While the wide green corn land creeps in
with them slowly, slowly,
And gentle breezes whisper, while the
sky's warm colors fade.
Oh, there's comfort, comfort for me!
The world to me seems kind and true,
When I turn my eyes toward the hills
Serene, above the blue.

The night birds are calling, calling,
Myriad insects sound a drowsy lullaby,
From the river comes the noise of water
falling, falling
O'er the shallow, rocky rapids on its
way.
Oh, there's comfort, comfort for me!
Peace falls o'er my troubled spirit like
the dew,
When I turn my eyes toward the hills
Asleep, above the blue.

Enclosed please find a few home-made verses expressing in rhyme what I see from my porch any summer day. Having lived in city, town and small village before trying genuine country life I very nearly know where I can enjoy life best. I think the lot of a farmer's wife is an enviable one; for has she not the whole outdoors for a playground when she has the need of recreation? There is one thing, though, that anyone can notice; and that is that most busy country women do not seem to take the pleasure they ought in nature. There is too much of prose in their lives and too little of poetry. I bake bread, peel potatoes, sweep, scrub and raise chickens with the rest of them; but I am thankful that I see the beauty around me when I might be pining away for an afternoon at "five hundred." Some day I will send something practical to your columns, as I have received help from them often and read what others contribute every week.

Nature Lover.

Father As a Home Maker

There has been a great deal said about what a mother ought to do in the home, but very little is said of what the husband ought to do. I think it is just as much the husband's place to do things to make the home happy as it is the wife's. I think the men ought to be a little more appreciative of their wives. Of course they may see all the neatness and the cheerful things the wife does, but why don't they say how nice things look once in a while? It would encourage the wife, and maybe she would try harder than she had. If they would only stop and think how much their wives have to do and to worry over! Even when the wife goes visiting she has all the children to take, and some women have to take all the care of the children. They get no help from the husband. Of course it is not that way with all. I am the mother of one baby fifteen months old, and my husband helps take care of her when we go places and seems to enjoy it. We have been married nearly four years. I wish some one else would write on this topic.

C. M. P.

Englewood, Kan.

HOME DRESSMAKING

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

The shirtwaist 6608 is cut in six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1 7/8 yards of 36-inch material. Shirtwaist No. 6602 is also cut in six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 7/8 yards of 27-inch material and 2 yards of lace ruffling.



The pattern for dress No. 6621 is cut in six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 1/8 yards of 44-inch material with 1/2 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods for dress and 1 3/8 yards of 36-inch material for gimpes.

The pattern for girl's dress and hat, No. 6629, is cut in sizes 6 to 14 years. Age 8 years requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material with 1 1/4 yards of ribbon for belt of dress; 5/8 yard of 36-inch material with 1 3/4 yards of velvet ribbon for hat.

The little dress 6559 is cut in sizes 2 to 8 years. Age 4 years requires 1 7/8 yards of 36-inch material, with 3/8 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods for trimming.

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BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.

The Woman Thou Gavest Me

I read a letter in the Mail and Breeze not long ago in which the writer said God never made woman to be a man; and we frequently see articles on the subject of, "Why boys and girls don't stay on the farm." The two are chained together. If a woman pumps

water for 30 cows and works like a man it is her own fault. The more a woman does of outdoor work the more her men expect of her. She ought to know where to draw the line. A woman's place is in the house, not out in the field. When I see a woman in a field working I always pass my opinion on the husband. He is either lazy, or something is wrong with his head. W. H. Fager. Carbondale, Kan.

Polish For Metal Ware

This is one of the most useful preparations one can have in the house. It quickly polishes gold, silver, plated ware, brass, copper, glass, tin, steel or any material where a brilliant luster is desired. To 4 pounds of the best Paris whiting add 1/2 pound of cream of tartar and 3 ounces of calcined magnesia. Mix thoroughly together and place in a box or can. Use the polish dry with a piece of chamois skin or cotton flannel, previously moistened with water or alcohol, and finish with the polish dry. A few moments' rubbing will develop a surprising luster, different from the polish produced by any other substance. Money can be made by any one who will prepare, box and label this polishing compound and sell it to her neighbors. Put in boxes holding 2 ounces and sell for 25 cents. Atchison, Kan. John H. Brown.

Starch Beads and Linoleum

Please publish the recipe for making linoleum out of rag carpet, also the recipe for making beads out of cornstarch.—Reader.

Old rag carpet or worn and faded ingrain serves equally well for making "linoleum." After cleaning it thoroughly spread it tightly on the floor. Make a thick flour paste, spread over the carpet and let dry. If the carpet was not filled up smooth, as it will probably not be, put on a second coat of paste and let dry; then give one or two coats of paint. When putting on the last coat a design can be made if you wish.

Cornstarch beads are probably made the same as "flour" beads, or "salt" beads. Take 1 tablespoon flour (by experimenting you may find that cornstarch can be used in the same proportion), 1 2-3 tablespoons salt and 2 or 3 drops of tube paint. Dilute the paint with gasoline until it is of the shade you want. To the mixture add just enough water to roll into shape. After rolling out the beads round or oblong as you wish put on a hat pin to dry. A hat pin can be nearly filled with beads, then stood up in a pin cushion until the beads are dry. String the beads alone, or with small glass beads alternating. There has not been a season for years when beads were so popular as they are this spring. The larger the beads are the better, seemingly, and the strings reach to below the waist.

What's the Best Farm House

Not long ago I saw a plan for a house which was so excellent I want to speak of it. It was a one-story five, six or seven-room house. Much of our modern architecture has too much display space and too little real everyday comfort. There are houses in town here costing \$3,000 to \$4,000—reception halls, hardwood floors, two stories, bathroom upstairs, no closets downstairs, and worst of all, stairs to climb! With all the waste and cheap land in Kansas why should a man build stairs for his wife to climb? Especially in a seven-room house!

The upstairs bedroom is too cold to dress in all the winter, and too hot to breathe in during the warm months. Take the other view: The windows must be open to the sleeping room, and what if Willie has the croup or the baby must be fed? How much better if bedrooms are downstairs in winter. I cannot see any "model" idea in a house all dining room and big living room downstairs and all the comfort rooms and closets upstairs.

I could write pages on the desolate houses I have been in—no closets, no hooks, no shelves, no sinks, nothing to promote good housekeeping. Were I a young girl just married and ushered into such a house how could I ever become a systematic housekeeper? Give me a small, carefully planned, well ventilated kitchen, where I can step eight feet from stove, sink, table and cupboard, and a

pantry—with a window. Then let me slip a dainty meal onto the dining room table, which must never be littered with books or hats or what not. The family can have a clean, peaceful meal and good manners.

I have a cooking table set up on a skeleton platform six inches high with ball bearing castors, and I push it around to collect the things instead of walking the length of the room several times. It has drawers (shallow and deep) for kitchen tools, bread and cereals. It has a zinc top and I do not have to bend my back when I am baking or preparing vegetables. It costs very little. I have a linoleum on the floor, which has saved strain and weariness in scrubbing. Out one window, the lower sash of which opens like a door with a snap clasp, I have shelves in a box which holds commodities of immediate and constant use—grease, milk, left-overs, etc., only a step from my cupboard.

Arches between rooms are good, both for heating in winter and for ventilation, but they can be carried to an extreme. Mother should have a room where she can be apart from her family and the drudgery some time every day. Kansas mothers need rest and repose and prayer and big thoughts of world interests in order to be big enough to guide men and women-children aright.

The best part of the farm is the home and the best crop the children and nobody can fashion these but the mother; and she must be well stalled, fed and equipped and treated as carefully as the best specimen among the stock, at least, or as the most delicate mechanism about the automobile! Burlington, Kan. Reader.

An Extra Table At No Cost

A simple device transforms your sewing machine into a serviceable table. The machine top is shaped as in Fig. 1. To a board the size of your machine top nail cleats to fit the ends of the top, as in Fig. 2. These cleats should be of the same thickness as the higher middle part of the top. You then have a large level top instead of the up-and-down surface which does not lend itself to the general uses.

A board of cypress, stained, or any hard wood, would be a good selection. If your machine must be exposed to dust, and to view, a curtain of burlap can be tacked around the board. The burlap should be put on plain and tacked with upholsterer's tacks of the same color. Or the curtain may be of thin materials, in which case they should be gathered on.

If the sewing machine is kept in a bedroom it would be well to paint the board white, and use one of the blue and white art materials for the curtain. The treatment of the board and the selection of the curtain material will depend on the room in which the machine is to be kept. Closely woven fabrics keep out the most dust. Grace Utt. Manhattan, Kan.

It perhaps would be well to glue a piece of felt to the under side of the board to prevent scratching the machine top.—Editor.

Were You Ever a Child?

Delicacy of feeling is an inborn trait in most children and a very valuable possession, but is often trodden under foot by older people until it becomes entirely stamped out and the child becomes coarse and uncultured. This is effected by rough-joking, by scolding, by teasing, and by lack of kindly consideration of many things which may seem trivial to us but which are of great importance to our children.

Mother, your child has many a heart-ache of which you do not know. Many a childish sorrow is borne alone, many a battle with the untried world is fought out alone because the little one's delicate feelings have been so often hurt that there seems to be no one in the big world to whom he can go for help. Truly, we love our children, but we do not always think. We are busy; we do not always tell them that we love them and are anxious to help them with every perplexing problem. By doing so we would help to preserve the natural delicacy of feeling which is such a valuable part in the cultured character. Constant Reader.



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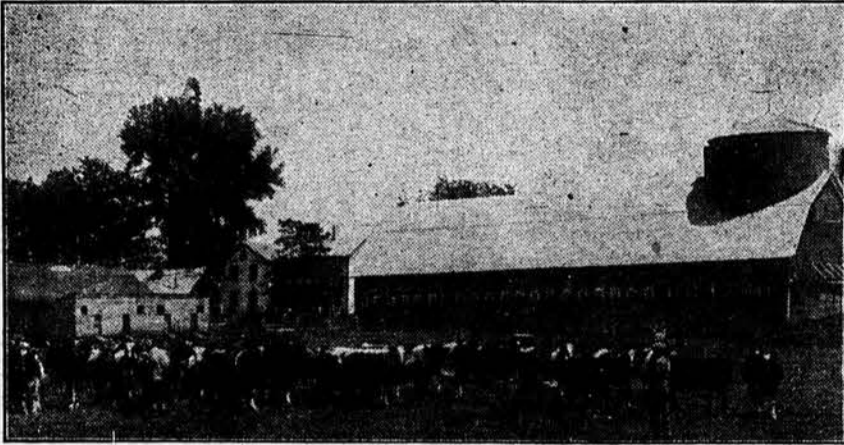
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The West Needs More Cows

Why Dairying in the "Shortgrass" Should Succeed

BY W. E. COVERT
Garden City, Kan.



Good dairy stock and good buildings, including a silo, are sure indications that all's well and prosperous on that farm.

DAIRYING as an industry has never been established or scarcely encouraged in this, one of the most favored localities for it. I was born and raised on a dairy farm—have seen the industry grow, from Nature's simplicity to a scientific wonder. I can remember when the good cow was the gentle cow, and one that mother could milk and the children could play with. But now she is rated by what she will produce.

It was my fortune to visit several large and up-to-date dairies last summer while visiting in the East. As I see it, three things are essential in a dairy plant. Good stock, good equipment and good management. When these are combined, you have a plant developed that spells success from the very start.

The four leading dairy breeds which I studied with a view of trying to learn which would be the best suited for Finney county, were the Holsteins, Guernseys, Ayrshires and Jerseys. I do not name them in this order to indicate that one breed has any more good points than any other. They all have their strong points and from my observation they are all money-makers, especially if kept pure and bred to standard.

The dairy farmers in the East that are making great profits in this business, are handicapped in many ways that would not affect us should we engage in the same business. First, we have them bested on climatic conditions which is a great advantage from the fact that the cow must be favored with a mild temperature to do her best as a producer. Back there the cow must be kept in her stall or stanchion practically continuously for four and a half months or longer each year. She must be handled and fed in a scientific manner as you would feed a machine.

Our climate does not require such close confinement, our ability to handle and feed should be equal to theirs, and the question of the balanced ration is largely in our favor. A balanced ration as formulated by experts in the East consists of coarse timothy hay mixed with some clover, silage, and a liberal supply of mixed feed, such as wheat bran, ground oats, corn meal, gluten, etc. But I was told by a prominent Guernsey breeder who has developed as fine a herd of cows as one could wish to see and who is making big money, that good baled alfalfa at \$25 a ton was a cheaper feed with the proper grain mixture than he could produce from his silage and other farm crops. He wished he could feed alfalfa the year round. This man buys Kansas alfalfa in car lots, ships it to Ohio, feeds it to his cows and says he is feeding them "pie" when he does it.

We have the alfalfa, the water, the climate and the land—as good land as can be found out of doors, and I ask, why should we neglect the opportunities that are so abundant all about us.

For illustration, let us take almost any 40-acre tract within the limits of Finney county, that can in any manner be irrigated. We will say 15 acres of this land is in alfalfa—a good stand and easily watered. About 4 acres are used for buildings and yards, and the rest is plow land. I realize that it is easy to speculate in figures, but let us stick close to the facts, and be able to prove

our statements by actual results. It is not speculative to say that 5 tons an acre a season can be produced from these 15 acres of alfalfa. This would aggregate 75 tons of choice feed.

Then let us devote 10 acres to the different kinds of sorghum. By farming this land as it should be farmed, we could easily realize 7½ tons an acre of green feed for the silo. We must remember, also that if we put 75 tons of sorghum into the silo, we can take 75 tons of silage out of it as we need it, without any waste, or any shrinkage in weight.

The rest of our 40 acres—about 10 or 11 acres, could be devoted to the raising of such grain as barley, oats and kafir, which when ground, mixed, and fed with silage would constitute something approximating a balanced ration. On these 40 acres from which we can reasonably expect 75 tons of choice hay, 75 tons of silage and from 600 to 1,000 bushels of small grain, we have raised more dairy feed than is grown on an average dairy farm of double the acres in our eastern states.

Many farmers who had a surplus of silage last winter sold it to feeders at the rate of \$7 a ton. This means that they realized as much from this feed, as they would have received if they had sold it in the field from stack, or shock, at \$14 a ton, as the weight of silage is practically the weight of the green crop in the field the day it is cut. And the feeder who paid \$7 a ton did it because he realized a profit out of his feeding operations. When we stop to consider the tonnage of alfalfa it is possible for us to produce, we are apt to be satisfied with that, and say, "Bring on your cows, we can feed them." This is largely true; we could feed them, and then perhaps have our eastern friends beaten on results for the acre, cow for cow. But let us go farther and raise large crops of sorghums and silage corn for our acreages, and intensify our operations.

Aside from producing the crops, our water adds another feature to the advantage to this locality as a dairy country. An up-to-date dairy requires much water to be used for cooling purposes, in running the aerators which cool the milk. This should be cold water, clear water and as pure as can be found. Then again an abundant supply is needed with a proper pressure for flushing the stables because an up-to-date dairy stable should be as clean and free from odor as a tidy kitchen.

But the great problem before us at this time and in our present state of development, is to get the farmers and the stockmen and the citizens in general to take a vital interest in those things which will naturally tend to build up our part of the state, create industries, and invite capital and labor to locate with us. I firmly believe that an earnest effort to promote the dairy interests will bring these results.

There are many men in Finney county who would like to start in the dairy business on a small scale but have not the capital, and there are some men in Finney county who have the capital, who, I believe, would be willing to stand behind us if they were convinced that there was money in it for them and that

it would assist in developing this locality. One man said to me a few days ago he would be willing to invest a few thousand dollars in young purebred dairy cows and sell them to farmers who wished to get into the dairy and purebred stock business, and that he would sell this stuff on time at a reasonable rate of interest. There are other plans that could be suggested which would be good and feasible.

But what we want and all we want is purebred stuff in the hands of good men who have the interest of this country at heart, and who are willing to pay the price for financial success. That price is eternal vigilance by healthy ambition and a sticktoitiveness that can't let go.

Getting a Start With Cows

[Prize Letter.]

I think in starting a dairy herd we should be very careful to start right. If one does not want to build up a dairy herd all at once a good plan is to get just a few choice cows and then keep the best heifer calves from these cows. Living close to a town where many cows are kept one can often buy calves from choice milk cows at reasonable prices. But be sure that the mothers of these calves are high producing cows. I have just bought two calves from fine cows and got them for \$15. In two years they will likely be worth \$50 apiece. The man that sold them to me wanted the milk and would rather take a low price for the calves than to bother feeding them.

The next thing of importance is to get a first class male, one from a high testing cow, as he will have as much to do with the milking quality of his offspring as the dam. Do not be afraid of paying a few dollars too much for a sire. You had better have a good one at a high price than to have a poor one given you. The next important thing is feed and management.

I always try to keep my calves gentle and pet and rub them. If they have confidence in you they are much more easily managed when they become fresh. I raise all my heifer calves by hand, feeding them new milk from the cow

We must organize another industry, the farming industry. It is now doubly important that farmers as a class should strive to get together and work together in every little rural neighborhood, school district and country town—not only because it is to the interest and well-being of the farming community—but because the farming industry is the breath of life to every other industry.

for about three weeks. Then I mix a quart of skimmilk with the other for a week and gradually add more until in about six weeks I can have them on skimmilk altogether. I give them bran and they soon learn to eat. I let the male calves have all the milk for about six weeks and then sell them to the shippers.

Marshfield, Mo. G. R. Grant.

Silos For Summer Feeding

I have been in the dairy business for several years and find it very profitable. A year ago I erected a stave silo 16 by 30 feet on a cement foundation 10 feet in the ground, but, owing to the dry season, I was unable to get it full of silage. I have been feeding silage through the winter and find it a very fattening as well as milk producing feed. If this season proves favorable, I think I shall erect at least two more silos to furnish plenty of summer feed for my herd. I think the silo is the only thing for a dairyman in this locality as we cannot raise alfalfa on the upland. If we have a condensary put in here, as we hope to do, I think I shall increase my herd. I have fed the silage to my brood mares and find it very satisfactory.

Great Bend, Kan. Oacis Evers.

All political controversy seems to have died for want of fuel, but there will be plenty of fellows sawing wood next year.



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Treatment For Ailing Cows

BY DR. F. S. SCHOENLEBER,
Kansas Agricultural College.

One of our cows went dry in one quarter about two months before drying up in the others. Now she is fresh again but can get no milk from the one that dried up prematurely. She is a heavy milker and would like to know what to do for her.—A. E., Rooks county, Kansas.

The constricted sphincter of your cow's teat should be opened by dilating it with a teat dilator or a crucial incision made in it, after which a self-retaining milk tube is to be inserted and kept in position until the incisions have healed. It is possible that this may be followed by success, but, as a rule, chances are against permanent recovery. You should be very clean when performing this work.

Inflammatory Lameness.

I have a cow that is lame in the left front foot but her whole leg seems to be affected. It is very painful to her and she can hardly walk. She likes to stand in water. Can you tell me what the trouble is?—W. A., Riley county, Kansas.

The symptoms submitted by you regarding the lameness of your cow are so indefinite that it is impossible to make an accurate diagnosis. I may say, however, that very frequently cattle are affected with an inflammation between the claws, and this produces a very painful condition, sometimes resulting in abscess formation. Standing the cow in a trough containing an antiseptic fluid, such as hog dip or a similar agent, to a depth of about 2 or 3 inches, is the proper line of treatment for this condition.

Udder Troubles.

I have a fine Holstein cow that is affected with mammitis or garget. It began with one quarter about a month ago, then spread to the others. I have given her a laxative and saltpetre. She seems sore and stiff and breathes rather heavily. What can be done for this cow?—L. A. P., Lyon county, Kansas.

For the treatment of mammitis or inflammation of the udder I would suggest that after milking the cow as clean as possible you wash out the affected quarters with a quart of lukewarm 2 per cent solution of boric acid. All instruments must be thoroughly sterile as otherwise there is great danger of making the trouble worse. In addition, your cow should receive the following tonic: Powdered nux vomica, 2 ounces and artificial Carlsbad salts, enough to make 1 pound. This should be mixed and the animal should receive a heaping tablespoonful in the feed three times daily.

Test For Tuberculosis.

I am a farmer and am milking a bunch of cows. One of them coughs considerably and is in rather bad condition. I would like to know how a man in my situation can test cows for tuberculosis. Please answer through the Mail and Breeze.—E. L. M., Edwards county, Kansas.

Cattle may be tested for tuberculosis by injecting tuberculin and taking temperatures so as to know the pre-injection and post-injection temperature. Another method consists in injecting the tuberculin into the skin, usually under the tail, and reaction consists in a marked swelling at the point of injection. I would suggest that you have a competent, graduate veterinarian do the work for you as it is rather a technical procedure.

Tuberculin testing in the state of Kansas is under the direction of the State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner at Topeka. If you cannot get any one to do your testing he will designate some veterinarian to do the work for you.

From a Dual-Purpose Dairyman

We have 14 milk cows, Shorthorns and Herefords. That gives us 10 cows to milk the year round for by the time one goes dry another one comes fresh. I am not a dairyman but just a common farmer. I have no silo but have plenty of good alfalfa hay. The cows get all the hay they will eat and 4 pounds of bran with 3 pounds of cotton cake a head. These cows are not put in stanchions but have a shed and feed rack that will hold a load of hay and a trough for bran and cake. They all eat together as it makes less work. In the summer they have prairie grass with good spring water and when the grass gets dry we feed hay or bran, for a cow can't give a good flow of milk on dry grass.

The milk from these 10 cows brought us \$130 in the month of February be-

side milk and cream for our own use and a half gallon a day for the hired man. The calves from these cows were sold for \$45 a head in the spring of 1913 when they were yearlings. They were not full fed but well wintered. We keep a purebred Hereford bull. We chose this breed because we wanted to combine milk and beef cattle, for when the calf is four months old he will make money while you sleep if you give him feed and water. We don't think anything pays better on a farm than a good milk cow. John Cameron, Junction City, Kan.

This Reader Has a Question

I read the article in the Mail and Breeze by A. S. Neale and would like to ask him a question. Let us assume Mr. Blank has eight grade Holstein cows, four of which come fresh the latter part of August and the other four the latter part of January and the first part of February. If these cows have plenty of good feed they will average between 50 and 60 pounds of milk a day. Mr. Blank runs short of feed along in March and has to buy it. The only feed that is available is alfalfa at \$18 a ton, bran at \$1.25 a hundred pounds and cotton cake at \$28.50 a ton. Mr. Blank is a small farmer and cannot afford to buy his feed by the carload and cannot get enough neighbors to go in with him so as to buy it by the carload, so he has to buy it in small quantities. To feed these cows all the alfalfa they will eat for roughage and about 8 pounds of corn each day with corn at 73 cents, how much profit will Mr. Blank make out of his cows with butter fat at present prices?

This is something the average farmer comes up against in a year like the past and I would like to see a solution to the problem. J. M. G. Longton, Kan.

Hand Raising Spring Calves

[Prize Letter.]

We let the calf run with the cow about 36 hours, so it has time to gain some strength. We also think it is easier to teach it to drink then. We always let the calf take all it wants and twice a day we milk out the surplus, never letting the udder cake. The calf also helps to take the soreness out of the udder.

After 36 or 48 hours the calf is kept from the cow except at the regular milking time, so it becomes accustomed to a longer time between feedings. When it is 3 or 4 days old we begin feeding from a pail in the usual way. Sometimes they will drink at the first trial but if they do not we let them wait until the next meal, and then they are ready to drink.

When they have learned to drink they are ready for the stanchion. We have a row of stanchions (got the idea from the Mail and Breeze) and each calf soon learns his own place. A flat gallon crock is securely fastened in front of each calf and we feed 2 quarts of whole milk at a feeding for about three weeks. Then we gradually mix in skimmilk, fresh from the separator, but with foam removed, until at 5 weeks the calf is getting 3 quarts skimmilk.

A few days before beginning to add skimmilk we put a small amount of shorts in the crock after the milk is gone and the calf soon learns to eat it. This is a better way than putting the dry feed in the milk. As the whole milk is decreased, we increase the shorts so that by the time the calf gets all skimmilk he is getting a pint or more of shorts and corn chop, equal parts. They also have green pasture, roughness and plenty of water.

We like the stanchions for several reasons; each calf gets just what we want it to have and with several calves of different ages this is quite an advantage. The crocks are more sanitary than pails. The calves do not suck each other's ears, for they are left in the stanchions a while after they have finished.

Since feeding the grain after the milk we have not had a case of bloat and our skimmilk calves do not look stunted.

Anyone who has tried to feed several husky calves by the bucket method would appreciate the advantage of shutting himself in the little alley in front of the stanchions, pouring the milk into the crocks and then, as the calves put their heads through, fastening them in.

F. M. Moore. R. 3, Anthony, Kan.

Detroit

The Car for Rough Roads

Bad roads have no terrors for the Detroit. Built with such big factors of safety that it is practically as good the second and third seasons as the first, it is the ideal light automobile for hard work and lots of it.

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Easy to keep in order, light on repairs (\$3.81 a year is the average), simple to operate and running from 20 to 25 miles on a gallon of fuel, the Detroit, beyond question, is the best car ever designed for country use.

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With Detroit-Remy Starting and Lighting System

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Thousands In Use giving splendid satisfaction justifies your investigating our wonderful offer to furnish a brand new, well made, easy running quart of milk a minute, warm or cold. Makes thick or thin cream. Different from this picture, which illustrates our low priced large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel and embodies all our latest improvements.

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AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1092 Bainbridge, N. Y.

SEND FOR THE 1914 HAIL STORM DATES

Latest complete hail schedule for the year, sent FREE on request to any Kansas farmer. Gives information that is decidedly important to every grain grower. Just send your name on a postal to Desk 2, Kansas Mutual Hail Association, Sterling, Kan.

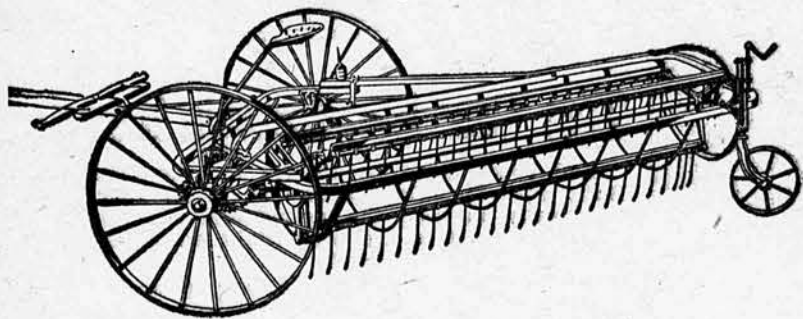
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WITH A SET OF THE "ALWAYS READY" COBBLER'S TOOLS

This handy shoe repair outfit was made especially for home use. With the aid of these tools you can easily do any kind of shoe repairing at a great saving of time and expense. The outfit comes securely packed in a box and consists of the following: Iron stand for lasts; one each 9 in., 7 1/2 inch, 5 1/2 inch lasts; shoe hammer; shoe knife; peg awl; sewing awl; stabbing awl; one package of heel nails; one package of clinch nails; and full directions. A most complete and serviceable outfit which will always give satisfaction.

OUR OFFER: This cobbler's outfit may be had free all mailing charges prepaid by sending a one-year subscription to Mail and Breeze at \$1.00 and 25 cents to help pay packing and mailing charges—\$1.25 in all. Either new or renewal subscriptions will be accepted. Send in your subscription and remittance at once to

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GRAIN AND HAY MACHINES
 Binders, Reapers
 Headers, Mowers
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NO matter how you handle your hay crop after the mowing is done, whether with rake, tedder and loader, side delivery rake and loader, or sweep rake and stacker, the best machines for your work are those that are sold under the International Harvester trade mark.

I H C local dealers sell these machines. It is to their interest to see that your hay is put into the barn, stack, or bale, in the best condition, regardless of weather or accident. When they sell you an I H C tedder, side delivery rake, self or hand dump rake, stacker, sweep rake, loader, combined sweep rake and stacker, or hay press, they sell you a machine that you can depend upon, that will give you perfectly satisfactory service.

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

International Harvester Company of America

CHICAGO

USA

Champion Deering McCormick Milwaukee Osborne Plano

Growing Interest In Capons

These Fowls Are Proving to be Great Profit Makers

BY F. M. COPE
 Topeka, Kansas

FROM the numerous inquiries coming to our office concerning capons we are led to believe many of your readers are interested in this branch of the poultry industry.

We verily believe that caponizing will, in time, become as general as the altering of cattle, sheep and hogs. Why not? There is as much difference between the flesh of a stag and capon as between a ram and a wether; with the quality of the fowl so improved consumers will naturally buy more freely and pay higher prices.

In more than 30 years we have never purchased capons, on the Topeka market, for less than 12 cents a pound and that price only for light weights, while the general price is from 15 to 18 cents for birds weighing from 8 to 11 pounds. With the same amount of labor and feed as is used in developing a cockerel, weighing from 4 to 8 pounds, and with a market value of from 40 to 75 cents, a capon can be produced weighing 8 pounds or more, worth \$1.25 to \$1.75. As a matter of

fact it will take less feed, as capons are indolent after being fed. They sit around taking but little exercise and grow fat like hens.

While our markets of the Middle West are not fully developed, along this line, there is promise of an increased demand not only here but in the larger markets of the East. Very soon, we predict, the poultry packing houses will be seeking capons for their eastern markets and the producer, who can supply 10 dozen or more capons, will be able to command the attention of buyers who will compete in price for large flocks of finished fowls.

We have no caponizing tools to sell nor are we interested in firms who do have them, but should those interested write us enclosing postage we will cheerfully answer, giving such information as we can that will help bring about a very profitable business for those who may wish to engage in this particular line of poultry raising. Caponizing as an industry is bound to grow, and grow fast.



A pair of 10-pound capons produced by George Beuoy, Cedarvale, Kan., and sold for 25 cents a pound.

EGGS—EGGS—EGGS, STANDARD POULTRY

All leading varieties at \$6 per hundred. Turkey and Geese eggs at \$1.75 per setting. We breed all leading varieties of Standard Poultry. Plymouth Rock is our leader. Stock of highest quality at let live price. Write for descriptive circular and special matings. W. F. Holcomb, Mgr., Nebraska Poultry Co., Clay Center, Nebraska.

Best Feeds For Ducks

BY C. W. JACKSON, JR.,
 Atchison, Kan.

Since you published my article about my Indian Runner ducks, I have had a great many letters asking for my method of feeding, so thought I would write about it. In order to get plenty of eggs, one must have good stock and with a little corn and regular feeding you will get more eggs than could be expected from chickens. Since November 15 my ducks have produced more than 75 per cent in eggs or in other words, each duck has averaged 24 eggs every 32 days.

I feed the ducks a mash, wet to a crumbly state, consisting of 3 parts bran, 1 part middlings, 1 part cornmeal or cracked corn, 1 part meal alfalfa, 1/2 part low grade flour, 10 per cent of total beef scrap or blood meal, a pinch of salt and a small amount of grit and charcoal. I feed this twice a day and keep a dry mash of the same mixture before them all the time. I also keep a box of oyster shells, grit and charcoal before them. It is a good idea to have a box of oats for them, also. I have kept an accurate account of all feed based on market prices and it costs me about \$5 a month to feed 60 ducks in the winter time, while in summer when they have plenty of range, the feed bill amounts to almost nothing.

I have just completed a large brooder house which has a water heater placed in a pit in one end and has four rims of 1 1/2-inch pipe, 12 inches above the floor, that runs the full length of the house. These pipes are boxed in sections, each section to hold 150 ducklings. I expect to raise more than 3,000 ducklings this season and 10,000 the next.

I am making a specialty of raising "green" ducklings for Harvey eating house. These pipes are boxed in in secas City. A green duckling is one that is not more than 10 weeks old and weighs from 5 to 6 pounds. These are produced by crossing the Mammoth White Pekin with a Japanese drake which makes them Japanese Pekins. The Long Island duck raisers of New York of which there are thousands have practically all adopted this cross as they grow more quickly and lay more eggs than any other variety. There are duck raisers on Long Island that

market from 70,000 to 100,000 green ducks every year. The season generally starts in January and ends in July. As hot as it was last summer I produced 5-pound ducklings in 10 weeks.

A Good Start For the New Brood

I never use an incubator after the weather begins to get warm in the spring. I set about 12 hens and bring off in the neighborhood of 130 chicks. I house them in a partitioned colony house and put five or six hens with them. Every warm day I let the chicks run all day in a park in front of the house and when they are a week old I give them absolute freedom.

I do not feed the chicks anything for 24 hours or until they begin to pick at things in reach. I start them on stale bread crumbs soaked in milk and wrung dry. Soon after that I begin to feed dry corn meal ground coarse and in a short time wheat and kafir. They begin to eat the whole grain when quite young. Clean water, sand and bran should be kept before them all the time. Sweet milk given twice a day is greatly relished by the chicks. I never buy the high-priced chick foods. We soon learn to prepare a mixed food from the grain raised on the average farm. I have never had chicks bothered with white diarrhea.

The quarters should be kept clean. Once a day is not too often to clean the coops with a broom and the hens should be kept well greased with lard in which a little kerosene has been mixed.

Pomona, Kan. Mrs. Clara Roberts.

Do We Turn the Eggs Enough?

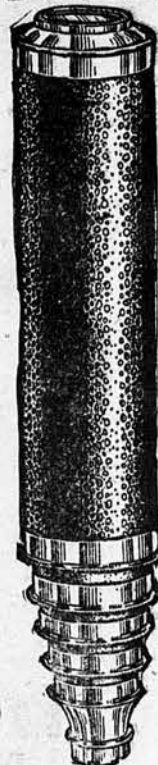
On January 29 of this year one of my hens wanted to set and as it was pretty early to set her out of doors, I put her in a box and moved her into one corner of the kitchen. There old "Reddie" sat and hatched her little brood. Having her near where I could watch her I took notice to see how often she turned or moved her eggs and I am certain she turned them three and four times or more each day. Wouldn't it be better for us to follow old "Reddie's" example and turn our incubator eggs twice a day instead of twice every other day? I believe this, with an even temperature, would insure a better hatch and fewer deformed chicks. Mrs. W. L. Kelly.

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30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal buyers free catalog folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save half. (12)



THIS BIG, 3 1/2 FOOT TELESCOPE FREE



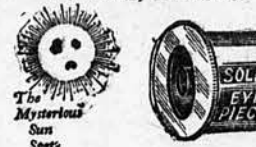
This is a real telescope and not a worthless toy. It is made by one of the largest manufacturers in Europe. When closed, as shown in picture, the telescope is 12 inches long and has a circumference of 5 1/2 inches. When all 5 sections are pulled out the full length is over 3 1/2 feet. It is built of the best materials, brass bound throughout. We furnish with each telescope a solar eye piece for use in studying the sun and the solar eclipses. Eye piece can also be used as a magnifying glass to detect insects or germs in plants or vegetables.

Powerful Lenses 5 to 10 Mile Range

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

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

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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; W. Wyandottes; S. L. Wyandottes; Light Brahmans; and R. C. R. I. Reds; Black Langshans. Eggs fresh, fertile from farms where only one breed is kept. Sent prepaid by parcel post to any address in U. S., 15 eggs for \$1.00 or 100 for \$6. Your check with exchange accepted. **NORFOLK BREEDERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSN., NORFOLK, NEBRASKA.**

Setting Eggs Half Price

Barred Plymouth Rock eggs balance of season at one-half our regular price. A celebrated laying strain with yards headed by Missouri and Kansas State show winners. Write for special price and free illustrated mating list. Incubator orders at reduced price. Our stock all farm raised, strong and vigorous.
 George Beuoy, R. 5, Cedar Vale, Kan.

Tells why chicks die

J. C. Reefer, the poultry expert of 1514 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.

Cook's Barred Rocks

My remarkable win at Topeka, Jan., 1911, has never been equalled by any breeder in the West—winning 1st and 3rd cks., 2nd cock, 3rd pen, 4th and 5th hen and over \$100 in cash and silver cups besides numerous specials. They lay eggs too, which I am selling at \$1.50 per 15; \$4 per 50 and \$7 per 100 by express or parcel post prepaid. I guarantee safe delivery.
 Chas. J. Cook, Box B, Marysville, Kan.

\$7.55 Still Buys World's Champion 140-Egg Incubator

Double cases all over best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water brooder. \$4.85. Ordered together, \$11.50. City or Racing chicks at any price are better. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for book today or send price now and save time. Jim Rohan, Pres. **BELLE CITY INCUBATOR CO., Box 21, Racine, Wis.**

Rearing Chicks Without Loss

Hen Mothers and Colony Coops Are Recommended

BY C. O. THOMAS
Zurich, Kansas

A FARM without poultry is like a wagon without a tongue, especially in dry years. Many medium sized families live on an annual income less than what a well cared for flock of 200 chickens would produce under ordinary farm conditions.

I try to raise, at least, 200 select young pullets every year. The earlier they are hatched the better. I usually get the incubator ready in February. By this arrangement I am able to select my winter layers early, and dispose of the old stock in good time the next fall.

There is a difference of opinion as to the best method of handling the chicks. I have tried several methods, but have had the best success by turning the chicks over to the hens.

Colony coops are provided for the hens and their broods. Where two hens will work together in partnership they can handle 50 chicks nicely. These coops are 18 feet long, 4 feet wide, 3 feet high on the front side, and 1 1/2 feet high at the rear. With a partition every 3 feet this arrangement accommodates six broods. This allows 12 square feet of floor space for each brood.

The coops are made from boards 12 inches wide. The roof is fitted with hinges so as to make it possible to thoroughly clean and disinfect the coop whenever necessary. This hinged roof is covered with roofing. All cracks, where boards are fitted together, are covered with lath. As soon as warm weather comes these lath are removed for ventilation. Lath doors are also used in warm weather. Wooden buttons are

provided for holding the doors in place. These coops are fenced in with wire netting to keep the other poultry away, especially when feeding.

As a disinfectant and preventive for lice and mites I use fresh slaked lime and carbolic acid. It is applied as a whitewash, and an average of two coats a season keeps them free from these pests.

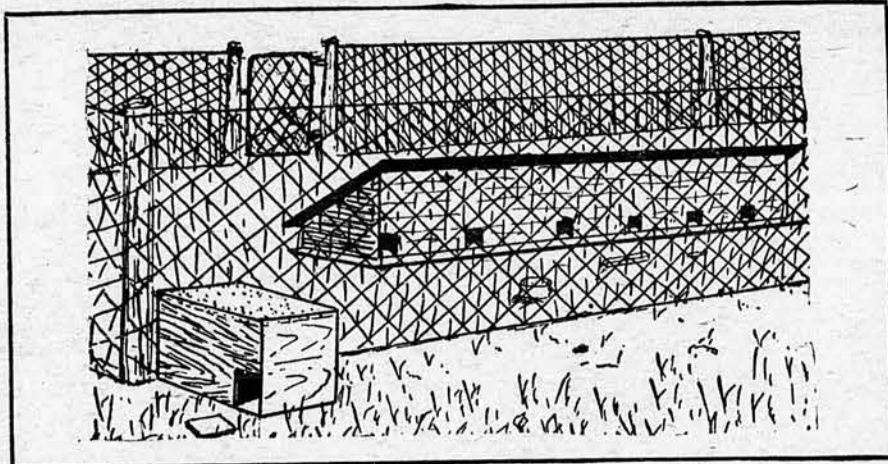
We have been following this method for four years, and so far have had good success. With the aid of several large-sized store boxes, covered with tar paper, and fitted with doors, we have raised an average of 500 White Leghorn chickens every year during this time.

Keep Dry and Free From Vermin.

My greatest problem for several years in raising chickens was how to care for the little chicks the first six weeks. After many failures I found that the chicks should be taken from the nest when they are 24 hours old and placed in a room on a board floor covered with straw. The hen should be greased under the wings with equal parts of kerosene and lard to kill the lice. I feed them water and hard boiled egg for their first meal and after that baby chick food according to the directions given. I also give them an occasional feed of table scraps for variety.

If young chicks are kept free from lice, given plenty of clean, fresh water and kept where they cannot get on the wet grass or cold ground, the results will more than pay you for your trouble.

Roy Blankenship,
Frankford, W. Va.



Chick yard and colony coop used by Mr. Thomas. The coop outside the fence is made of a store box.

Let Us Eat More Eggs

If the residents of towns and cities can afford to pay for our eggs, including the wages to egg-gatherers, profit to the shippers, express or parcel post charges, and also a profit to the retail dealers, getting them after they are perhaps weeks or months old, surely we as farmers can afford the first cost, and by consuming a fair quantity, lessen the number exported, thus increasing the price. The profit comes to us in more ways than one.

It would be difficult to find a more wholesome or nourishing food than eggs. When we try to make money by selling all the eggs, we are guilty of a waste, for we must eat, and we buy more expensive and inferior food to take the place of eggs. There are so many ways of cooking eggs that we can always have variety. Instead of selling eggs to buy groceries and meats, let us try eating more eggs and importing fewer unwholesome food stuffs.

Instead of a lunch of stimulating cup of tea, cookies or pie, late at night or between meals, try a simple glass of "eggnog" without any alcoholic stimulant. It will prove a wholesome, easily digested food that will furnish real strength, not stimulation. It is wholesome in any form, and I suppose every one knows how to make it.

A few days ago I saw a 9-year-old girl make up a very tempting glass. She separated the yolk and white of an egg, beat them separately, sweetened the yolk to taste, added a cup of rich milk, and

then stirred in the foaming white. If the flavor is objectionable, a little pure fruit sirup may be added. Any one troubled with dyspepsia will find this a soothing, perfect food, when any ordinary meal would mean torture. Austin Long.

R. 6, Pittsburg, Kan.

Success With Hens

Raise chickens and thereby reduce the cost of living, and have a lot of fun doing it, is the advice of Robert Joos in his book, "Success With Hens," just published by Forbes & Co., Chicago (\$1.00). This is a complete guide to poultry raising that thoroughly covers the subject by an expert. It is clear, practical and up-to-date.

White Diarrhoea

Readers of this paper who want to get rid of white diarrhoea among their little chicks should send a 50-cent money order to the Hammer Remedy Co., MT-4, Lamoni, Iowa, for a box of Inomal White Diarrhoea Remedy. Mrs. H. E. Blythe, Unionville, Mo., writes: "I have been in the poultry business 40 years and can honestly say Inomal is the only sure preventive for white diarrhoea in chicks I ever found." This is a reliable company and they guarantee Inomal Remedy to save 90 per cent of every hatch.—Adv.

Ampelopsis engelmanni or Engleman's Ivy is the most satisfactory climber for brick or stone work. The common ivy or woodbine will not cling to brick or stone.

THAR ain't but two perfect comforts that I knows of— a good wife an' good tobacco. An' even the best wives git a little tryin' at times.

Velvet Joe



VELVET, the Smoothest Smoking Tobacco, is good tobacco (Kentucky *Burley de Luxe*) plus an aged-in-the-wood smoothness. Full weight 2 oz. tins, 10c. Coupons of Value with VELVET.

MORE MONEY EASIER AND FASTER WORK

You lose \$1.00 on every six sheep you shear in the old way. The Stewart gets a length and quality of wool that brings the highest price. Extra profits soon pay for it. The Stewart has ball bearings in every part where friction or wear occurs. Has a ball bearing shearing head of the latest improved Stewart pattern. Its price complete, including 4 combs and 4 cutters of the celebrated Stewart quality is \$11.50.

STEWART'S NO. 3 BALL BEARING SHEARING MACHINE PRICE \$11.50

gets all the wool and takes it off quickly and smoothly in one unbroken blanket. To shear with the Stewart Machine seems like play to those who have labored with hand shears in the old, hard, sweaty way. You don't have the same swollen aching wrists. You don't scar and disfigure your sheep with uneven shearing and spoil the wool with second cuts like you used to do. Get one from your dealer, or send us \$2.00 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance. Money back if you are not well pleased.

Write for FREE catalogue showing most complete line of Sheep Shearing and Horse Clipping Machines in the world.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.
213 Ontario St. CHICAGO, ILL.

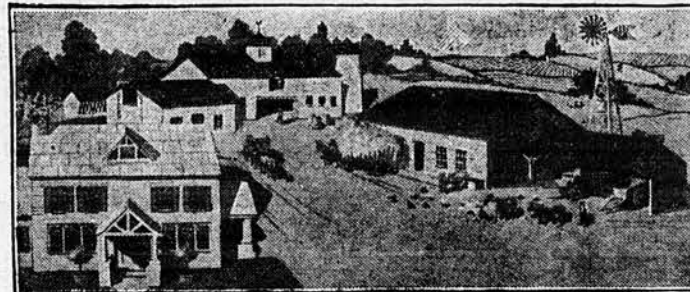
Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine

For Horses, Mules and Cows

It pays to clip horses and mules in the spring—they look and feel better, do more work, rest better and get more good from their feed. Clipping the flanks and udders of cows prevents the dropping of filth into milk. The Stewart can be used for clipping horses, mules and cows without change. It's the easiest to turn, does the fastest work, stays sharp longer and is the most durable. Get one from your dealer, or send \$2.00 and we will ship C. O. D. PRICE for the balance. Money back if not well pleased.



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One of the principal contributions to roofing progress as developed by the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, is

J-M REGAL ROOFING

"The Roofing with Life"

THIS material was perfected to supply a demand for a rubber type wool felt roofing, lower in price than J-M ASBESTOS, but containing the Johns-Manville standard of quality and service.

J-M REGAL ROOFING does not dry out in the hottest climate and will not freeze or crack in the coldest weather. Does not melt, harden, rot or crumble with time; remains pliable and retains its water-and-fire-resisting properties indefinitely.

Made of the highest grade wool felt, thoroughly saturated and heavily coated on both sides with genuine Trinidad Lake Asphalt, the most durable water-proofing substance known to roofing science.

Every roll supplied with J-M CLEATS, making it easy to lay, insuring absolutely water-tight joints, and lending a very attractive appearance to any roof because it does away with unsightly cement-smeared edges and laps.

J-M ASBESTOS ROOFING and J-M ASBESTOS SHINGLES are the only other roofings, beyond J-M REGAL, you ever need consider. They cover your house and building with stone-defying fire and weather and time forever.

Write Nearest Branch for Book No. 3676.

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Goodrich Safety Tread Tires

Made to fit all types of rims—live up to their reputation

They represent the highest development of sound sensible tire principles—are efficient, complete and well balanced tires—along with the quality principle of service.

There is no sound reason why you should pay more for any tires than the Goodrich schedule:

Size	Smooth Tread Prices	Safety Tread Prices	Grey Inner Tube Prices
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30 x 3 1/2	15.75	17.00	3.50
32 x 3 1/2	16.75	18.10	3.70
33 x 4	23.55	25.25	4.75
34 x 4	24.35	26.05	4.90
34 x 4 1/2	33.00	35.00	6.15
35 x 4 1/2	34.00	36.05	6.30
36 x 4 1/2	35.00	37.10	6.45
37 x 5	41.95	44.45	7.70
38 x 5 1/2	54.00	57.30	8.35

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Everything in Rubber
Factories: Akron, O. Branches in All Principal Cities
There is nothing in Goodrich Advertising that isn't in Goodrich Goods

The tread that makes the brake effective

This Was a Good Binder

It Has Been Used For 29 Years—George Scheer of Robinson Paid \$800 For a Mule

J. E. McMichael, a farmer near Vermilion, has a binder that has been in use for 29 years. Mr. McMichael purchased it in 1885, and it still is in such good condition that he expects to cut his crop with it this season. The International Harvester company heard of the binder and has written him that they would like to buy it. In case Mr. McMichael will part with the machine the harvester company will exhibit it at the San Francisco exposition.

Pays \$800 for a Mule.

George Scheer, a farmer near Robinson, recently purchased a mule near Higinville, Mo., for \$800. This animal is to be the mate of a mule he recently bought for \$900. Mr. Scheer believes he now has the best span of mules in the state.

For a Lower Dam.

Eighty-two farmers have petitioned John S. Dawson, attorney general, to take action against the Hoffman Milling company, of Enterprise, to do away with or lower the milling company's dam across the Smoky Hill river at Enterprise.

In the petition it is stated that in 1869 the legislature gave permission to erect a dam seven feet high. The 1870 legislature allowed the dam to be raised to nine feet. Since then, it is charged in the petition, the dam has been raised by degrees until it is now 19.17 feet high—nearly eleven feet higher than the permit of the legislature allowed.

To Co-operate in Selling Eggs.

A co-operative egg selling association was organized recently by the women's auxiliary to the Lyon county farmers' institute. Under the central association will be neighborhood circles. The manager will be employed by the central association to collect, grade and market eggs on commission. The association is modeled after similar organizations in Denmark and Canada. The officers are Mrs. J. H. Miller, president; Mrs. Thomas Edwards, vice president; Mrs. A. B. Wood, secretary-treasurer.

Saline Soil Is Valuable.

In fifteen years farm lands in Saline county have trebled in value, and some farms have made greater advances in values. A few miles southeast of Salina, W. H. Todd, the representative to the Kansas legislature from this county, bought 80 acres twenty years ago for \$40 an acre, and fifteen years ago he purchased an adjoining eighty, paying \$60, making an average for the quarter section of \$50 an acre. The farm has just been sold for \$24,000, or \$150 an acre.

To Pump the Underflow.

A new era in irrigation in southwestern Kansas is predicted. The Garden City Irrigation Power company was authorized recently by the Kansas Public Utilities commission to do business in the state. The new company proposes to utilize the power plant of the Garden City Sugar and Land company to furnish electric current for irrigation pumps to private farmers in the Arkansas Valley. This new company is a subsidiary of the big sugar concern.

Spring Wheat at Goodland.

Farmers near Goodland are busy sowing spring wheat and barley, and will continue to sow during the month of April. Spring wheat does well in this altitude and much of the wheat sown here is of that variety.

A larger acreage of wheat is being sown this year in Sherman county than has been sown since 1892. The ground is in good condition and there has been plenty of moisture during the winter months.

His Farm Is Going Down.

Daniel Ran, who lives west of Pittsburg, has brought suit against the Cherokee and Pittsburg Coal and Mining company for \$1,400 as damages which he alleges have been wrought to his farm by the mining of the coal from underneath it by the defendant company, and

the failure of the company to leave sufficient pillars to hold up the roof and to prop and timber the mine properly.

The plaintiff says that large areas of the surface of his land have sunk, the sunken places being from 100 to 160 feet across and that ten such places are now on his farm. He alleges that the depressed surfaces are filling with water, and that the depths of the holes are from one foot to four feet and that around the edges of the holes are large cracks, all of which greatly damage the land and make it an unsafe place for stock or for persons to walk upon.

Mutual Telephone Lines Pay.

Farmers of the vicinity of Preston pride themselves on having the best rural telephone service in this part of the state. They own their own exchange and lines.

There are 166 stockholders in the Preston Mutual Telephone Co., all enterprising farmers of that section. In the past two years the system has been rebuilt, new line wires constructed, two cars of poles and two tons of wire used in extensions, new switch boards installed, and day and night service introduced.

The exchange is at Preston. The lines extend throughout that community, the telephone line east of Iuka being taken into the system recently. The lines extend for a radius of sixteen miles and have 315 subscribers. The manager, I. W. Benton, came to the company from Lyons two years ago.

Corn Contests at Maple Hill.

The Farmers' institute at Maple Hill at its recent regular monthly meeting voted to organize a boys' corn growing contest and to give prizes for the best ten ear exhibit and best yield from acre plots. Considerable interest is being shown in the contest, and a large enrollment is expected, as the business men of the town have made generous donations towards the prizes.

More Gardening for Topeka.

Approximately five hundred dollars will be distributed among the Topeka city school children in prizes for the school garden contests during 1914. Superintendent H. B. Wilson recently announced the prizes that will be given. The money necessary for the prizes has been donated by Topeka citizens, realty firms and banks.

Cane Poison Kills Cows.

Joseph Schumer, living northeast of Hope, lost his entire herd of fine young dairy cattle with the exception of one cow, from poison in cured cane. Nine cows and a fine bull died within an hour after Mr. Schumer put the cane in the cattle rack.

More Chinese Eggs Are Here.

The largest consignment of Chinese eggs ever shipped from the Orient to America was received at Portland, Ore., recently on the steamship Empress of Russia. The shipment, weighing 1,000 tons, contains 6,792,360 eggs. Most of the eggs are consigned to points in the United States.

Makes \$300 on Hogs.

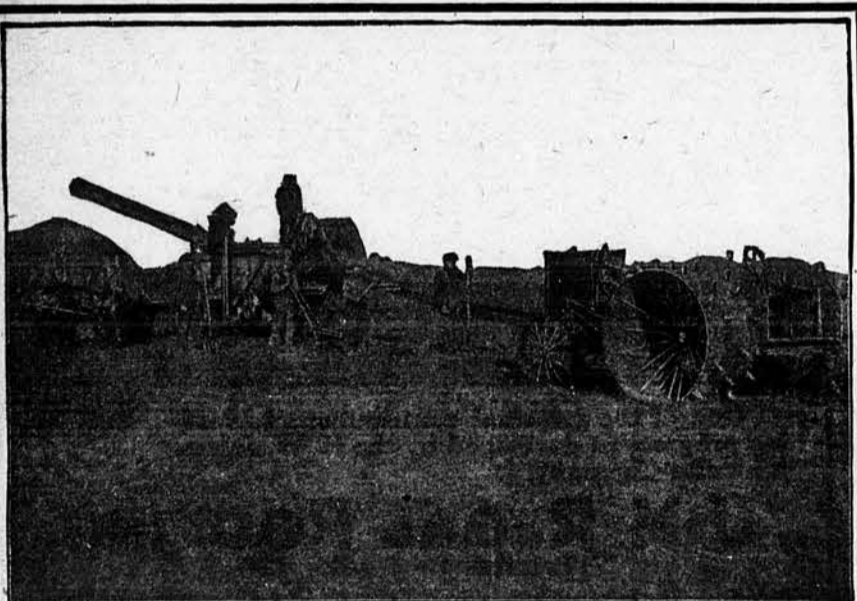
R. C. Dyas, a stock buyer of Jewell City, purchased 156 shotes and fed them corn and mill feed for fifty days and delivered them in Kansas City with a net profit of \$300. The corn cost 80 cents a bushel and shorts \$1.30 a hundred.

Farmers Work for a Neighbor.

Ira Hosken, who lives north of Abilene, has been ill for some time. The neighbors recently went to his place and sawed a big pile of wood, built fences, planted potatoes and did considerable other work.

An Engine Kills a Farmer.

William Grammer was crushed to death by a large traction engine north of Junction City April 16. He got under the engine to make some repairs, and in some manner the tractor was started. One of the large drive wheels passed over his body, killing him almost instantly.



"The Little Fellow With the Big Pull"

The Sandusky Tractor

15 Tractive H. P.—35 Brake H. P.

The General Purpose Farm Tractor

Four Cylinder Motor—Three Speed Control

Handles with equal efficiency your plowing and other field work as also your belt power requirements.

Let the Sandusky do your threshing this summer and have it done when you want it. Then she'll turn around and re-plow your ground, disc it, drill it, and perform many other duties when and as you want them done.

Ask us about the demonstrations in your locality, and get your copy of 1914 edition of *Power on the Farm*. It's chock full of good dope and free. Now, while you're thinking about it, is the best time to write that card or letter.

J. J. DAUCH, Manufacturer

DEPARTMENT MB-3,

SANDUSKY, OHIO

New Things About Parents

Stories of Indians, Forest Fires, Ocean Voyages, Funny Accidents and Queer Fashions, Written by Kansas Children

[Letter Awarded First Prize.]

THE well on the farm where my mother lived when a girl, was three-fourths of a mile from the house. She and her sister who was six years old started one July evening to get some water. The well had a curb made of boards laid straight across it, and the lid was made of boards with leather hinges. The water in the well was so clear they could see the bottom. It was about twenty feet deep and the water was about four feet from the top of the well. About a foot above the water was a board which was fastened in the rocks of the wall. Aunt Ida sat on one side of the well holding a tin cup in one hand while mamma drew the water and filled the bucket. She told Ida to hand her the cup when the bucket was full and Aunt Ida put out her hand to reach over the hole. She got overbalanced and instead of putting her hand on the curbing across the hole, she put it right down in the hole. She tried to catch herself, but before she knew it she had reached the bottom of the well. Mamma stood and watched her until she had come up the second time. Then mamma realized what was happening. While Aunt Ida was down the second time, mamma climbed down to the board in the well, and with one hand on the curb watched Aunt Ida come up for the third and last time. When she got to the top, mamma hollered, "Ida! O Ida! Hold up your hand!" Aunt Ida raised her hand and mamma grabbed it. Balancing her on the board, she climbed to the top, still clinging to Ida's hand. Then she pulled her out, and laid her on the grass on her stomach so the water could run out of her mouth. In about half an hour, she was all right. Mamma looked back once again at the little tin cup still in the bottom of the well, picked up her bucket of water, took Aunt Ida by the hand and started home. When she got nearly there, grandma came to the door to see what had kept them so long. When grandma saw Aunt Ida's dripping clothes she cried, "Lord have mercy! What have you done to Ida?" Mamma answered, "O, nothing, she just fell in the well." Don't you think mamma was brave?

Luanna Mabery.
R. 1, Vinita, Okla.

Her Mother Was a Slave.

[Letter Awarded Second Prize.]

Mother's father died when she was only twenty four hours old, as her mother told her. Seven years later her mother died, leaving her and her grown sister and two other children. Her oldest sister soon married, taking everything her mother had left and leaving the three to stay where they could. You know how hard it was in those days for a child to find a home. It was in the days before the Civil war. After a few days an old man took my mother and let her stay with him providing she would card, spin and weave a yard of cloth a day. Poor little girl! I think that was lots of hard work for a little seven year old girl, don't you? She stayed with this man a month when another man offered him so much money to give her to him. So mother went that way until she was about eleven years old, when an old man came to get her. He said to the owner when he got there, "Well, how much will you take for the little slave?"

"Well, I will take \$13 for her," he said.

The old man said that was too much for that ragged little beggar, but he wouldn't mind giving it if he knew she could stand what he put on her. So he took her at that price. When she got to his house he bought her a pair of shoes and they were too big for her feet so his wife took them and told mother if she wanted any shoes for her to pick up her old ones and wear them. Mother said she cried about it, but could not do any better as it was in the winter with the ground covered with snow. Mother said that there was a boy staying at this place and that her clothes were better than his. They had a quarter of a mile to go to the spring to get water and they would send this little boy and mamma when there was

pay for her work and kill her. But he didn't come and mother earned her own living until she was eighteen when she was married. Her maiden name was Lucy Denning, but it is now Lucy Loury. R. 4, Duncan, Okla. Annie Loury.

pay for her work and kill her. But he didn't come and mother earned her own living until she was eighteen when she was married. Her maiden name was Lucy Denning, but it is now Lucy Loury. R. 4, Duncan, Okla. Annie Loury.

A Red Man's Romance.

[Letter Awarded Third Prize.]

When mamma was little, she lived in the eastern part of the state on an Indian trail between the Osage and Miami Indians. A young Osage brave made a good many trips back and forth, camping in their yard, feeding his pony, but always sleeping out under a peach tree. After many trips, he and his beautiful young Indian bride came through one night and they camped just as he had done before alone. She was as happy with her presents of beadwork and brass jewelry as brides of today are with their silverware and cut glass. They went to their home in Osage county and nothing was seen of them for a year or more. Then one evening our young brave drove in with his pony team and a dilapidated wagon, and in the wagon was his young squaw wife—dead with a tiny papoose by her side. The poor young brave did not sleep under the peach tree that night, but in his blanket beside the wagon. He was taking her body back to her people, the Miami Indians. In a week or so, he came alone on his way to his own people, and he was never seen again.

R. 2, Benton, Kan. Marie Wilson.

Old Time Dresses Are Queer.

When my mother was young, she wore odd looking dresses which had very full skirts. She wore bright colored stockings, little hats like the Puritans wore and other little hats that were tied on with wide ribbons. The skirts had hoops in them and the waists were very tight with large full sleeves and high necks. At school they did not have a desk for each pupil but all sat on one bench. Mamma said that in the winter the children would bring their sleds and pin cushions to school and one would take the other a ride on his sled for a pin.

Peabody, Kan. Iva Converse.

Pennsylvania has about 7½ million acres of timberland, one-eighth of which is owned by the state. The total value of the state's timber is 139 million dollars.

Popular Sports Are Shown

Puzzle Workers Have an Opportunity to Use Their Wits—Be Neat and Accurate in Your Answers

THE puzzle this week illustrates five popular sports. You should not have much trouble in figuring them out. For each of the ten best answers to this puzzle a package of postcards will be given. The answers are judged first of all on accuracy, but neatness and originality are taken into consideration also. Address The Puzzle Editor, The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Answers must reach this office not later than May 9.



The occupations illustrated in the puzzle which appeared in the April 4 issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are milliner, teacher, telephone operator, saleslady, seamstress, manicure, stenographer, typewriter, bookkeeper, and governess. The prize winners are R. B. Clark, Lamont, Okla., Box 273; Harold Pinkerton, Route 3, Mountain Grove, Mo.; Emma Scheidt, Bonner Springs, Kan.; Clay Tartney, Route 3, Clyde, Kan.; Fern Baker, Route 1, Havelock, Neb.; Avis Vermilion, Shattuck, Okla.; Alma Streeter, Route 2, Paxico, Kan.; Howard Hershberger, Box 86, Enterprise, Kan.; O. J. Shaver, Leona, Kan.; and Royne Pearson, 18 South Wilson Ave., Chanute, Kan.

Bargains in Seed Corn

Hand Picked, Rubbed and Picked

While our present stock lasts we offer you First Class Seed Corn at the following prices f. o. b. Salina, sax free—

	Per Bu.
Blue Squaw	\$1.75
Blue and White Squaw	\$1.70
Rainbow Flint	\$1.75
90 Day White	\$1.65
90 Day Yellow	\$1.65
90 Day Red	\$1.65
Boone County White	1912 \$2.00
Silvermine	Home \$1.75
Reid's Yellow Dent	Grown \$1.75
Goldmine	\$1.75

The Boone County White made 70 bushels per acre in 1912 and this will certainly please you. The last four kinds are home grown 1912.

Our Guarantee

If you are not pleased with the Corn when you receive it, you may return it three days after you receive it and we refund your money and pay the freight both ways.

Let us have your order today. You must be pleased with it when it arrives or we take it back as stated above.

The Western Seed House
Salina, Kansas

SEEDS

Fire-dried, Racked SEED CORN husked before the frost, dried on independent ear seed racks with air and steam heat. Sure to grow because the germ is preserved! Also Clover, Alfalfa, Oats, Rye and Garden Seeds. Write for Catalog; it is free and you should have it. Address

FRED ECHTENKAMP,
Box C. ARLINGTON, NEB.

Hill's Evergreens Grow

Best for windbreaks. Protect crops and stock. Keep house and barn warmer—save fuel—save feed. Hill's evergreens are hardy, nursery-grown—low priced. Get Hill's free illustrated evergreen book and list of Great Bargain Offers—from \$4.50 up per Thousand. 56 years experience. World's largest growers. Write. D. HILL NURSERY CO., Inc. Evergreen Specialists. 223 Cedar St., Dundee, Ill.

SEED CORN

A new variety of early white. The result of years of selection.

LAKESIDE SILVER

The most wonderful corn ever produced. Positively matures in less than 90 days. Yields heavier than any late corn. Seed offered selected from field averaging 92 bushels per acre.

Price Shelled—Peck \$1.00, bu. \$2.50.
On Cob—Peck \$1.25, bu. \$4.00.
LAKESIDE SEED FARM, Route 3, Knox Indiana.

1000 Bu. Seed Corn SPECIAL LOW PRICE

We have 1000 bushels of extra choice hand selected 1912 Reid's Yellow Dent Seed Corn. We want the farmers of Kansas to have this seed, so we are making a special low price on it while it lasts. Also have a limited amount of choice Boone County White left. Write at once for free catalogue. We handle all kinds of field and grass seeds.

Brown County Seed House, Box 1, Hiawatha, Kan.

SEED CORN

Reid's Yellow Dent, White Elephant, St. Charles White, and Bloody Butcher of the '12 crop fully tested and guaranteed. These are all big yielders and have won prizes at all the leading corn shows in the country. Write for my free illustrated catalog.

Frank J. Rist, Box 6, Humboldt, Neb.

300 Strawberry Plants, \$1.50

CHOICE OF 15 VARIETIES
Ex. paid. 200 parcel post \$1.25. American fall bearing. Strawb. 20 \$1.00 or 100 \$3.00. Big cat. free, of all other fruit plants.

W. H. KOELL, Box 7, HAMPTON, IOWA

GOOD FINE DRIED SEED CORN

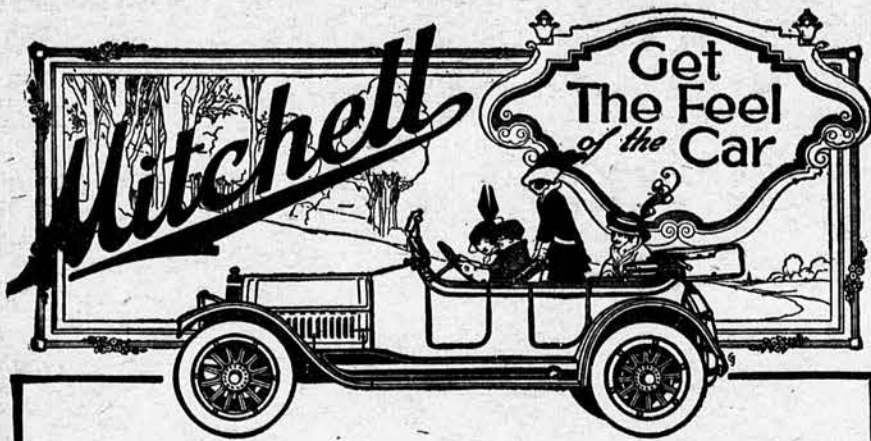
Four varieties: Silver Mine, Reid's Yellow Dent, Brown's Choice and Yellow Rose. For particulars write EMORY BROWN, Mitchellville, Iowa

SWEET CLOVER SEED Pure white and yellow. Prices and circular sent on request.
BOKHARA SEED CO., Box 19, Falmouth, Ky.

Pump-Grind—Do all power work with a 4-H.P. Vertical

FARM CUSHMAN
All Purpose Engine

4-Cycle. Weight 100 lbs. Does all work a 1,000-lb. engine can do. 10-year guarantee. Also 6-h. p. up to 20-h.p. Special Heavy Duty Engines. Get catalog and "trial offer."
Cushman Motor Works, 2030 N. St., Lincoln, Neb.



Get the Personal Touch!

Sixes or fours—the Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company makes both. *Our idea is to suit the public taste.* We are not trying to cram either down your throat. We want you to try them both, sit in the driver's seat, get "the feel of the car," note carefully the action of the engine, the brakes and the steering apparatus. You can get the pulse of any car by doing the driving yourself. *And you can't get it any other way.*

You ought to know your own car even if you hire a driver. You ought to know it *before you buy it.* That definite process of acquiring information will often save you a lot of money and worlds of trouble. It eliminates all element of risk. *You buy with your eyes open,* and you don't buy through the eyes of somebody else who might happen to be prejudiced. We believe that anything which costs as much as an automobile ought to be bought that way—and no other way.

We are asking prospective customers to buy Mitchells that way. We are asking them to drive the car themselves and get what is known as "the feel of the car." It can't be gotten by sitting in the tonneau or even alongside the driver. The only way to reach the pulse of a car is *through the steering wheel.* The matter of detail may be learned afterwards if the car behaves well enough to arouse your interest. We think the Mitchell car whether Six or Four is the buy of the year. Try it yourself and see how close we have come to the truth.

Here is the Equipment for all the Mitchell Models Which Is Included in the List Prices:

Electric self-starter and generator—electric lights—electric horn—electric magnetic exploring lamp—mohair top and dust cover—Tungsten valves—Jiffy quick-action side curtains—quick-action two-piece rain vision wind-shield—demountable rims with one extra—speedometer—double extra tire carriers—Bair bow holders—license plate bracket—pump, jack and complete set of first-class tools.

Mitchell-Lewis Motor Co.
Racine, Wis., U.S.A.
Eighty Years of Faithful Service to the American Public

Big Tonnage! Big Profits!

No delays, sure, certain operation. These are yours with the fast working Sandwich Motor Press. Many owners make enough clear cash to pay for their outfit the first year—\$200 to \$300 clean profit each month. One Sandwich owner writes: "I baled 32 tons in 8 hours with a 3-man crew." Another how he averaged \$18 to \$22 per day after paying all expenses. These men can do this because they have the right press. 20 years experience built into it and special patented features found only on the Sandwich press—these are the reasons Sandwich owners make more money than others. The Sandwich way, the sure way, has a hopper cooled gas engine mounted on same truck. SANDWICH Money Maker MOTOR PRESS 4, 6, 8 or 10 h. p., of more power than rated. Geared magnet. Full engine power delivered to Press by heavy steel roller chain. No power lost, no belts to slip or to delay. Simple self-feeder and the big feed opening just swallows the hay. Friction clutch right on press.

Free Book! The Way to Win.
Send a postal today for our free catalogue "Tons Tell." It gives you reliable figures of the cost and profits of the hay baling—shows all the Sandwich Hay Presses, both motor, belt and horse power. Also ask for our special terms so you can buy your press from the profits made the first year. Write Quick. Address Sandwich Mfg. Co., 107 Oak Street, Sandwich, Ill. Box 107, Council Bluffs, Ia. Box 107 Kansas City, Mo.

Can Start or Stop Instantly Coupled Up Short Easy to Turn

Great on Windows 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 tons per hour

Prices \$1.25 up

No more galls or sore shoulders when the Lankford Cotton Filled Horse Collar is used. Cures while horse works. Allows the horse to use his full strength without danger of hurting himself. Over 1,000,000 in use giving complete satisfaction. Collar and pad combined. Lasts 3 years or more.

Lankford Humane Horse Collar

Get one today for your horse—for each of your horses. Made of best duck, trimmed in heavy leather—strong, pliable and serviceable. Adjusts itself to every shaped neck. Will not swell. Stuffed with pure, soft medicated cotton, which absorbs the sweat and impurities from the sore, thereby hastening a cure. Guaranteed to cure, if fitted properly. Acknowledged best for colts and newly broken horses. Easy to put on and take off. If not at your dealers, write us. FREE MEMORANDUM BOOK sent to those sending to us for particulars regarding Lankford Collars. Write for your copy today.

The Powers Mfg. Co., Dept. L-5 Waterloo, Iowa.

Poultry Magazine Big 20 to 40 page illustrated monthly magazine of practical, common sense chicken talk. Tells how to get most in pleasure and profit from poultry raising. 4 months on trial only 10c. Poultry Culture, 800 Jackson, Topeka, Kan.

MY 1912 SEED CORN is of the best, carefully selected, tipped and graded. Reid's Dent, Boone Co. White and Shenandoah Yellow. Price \$2.00 per bu. A. C. HANSEN, Willis, Kan.

Opinions On Alfalfa Growing

Prof. P. G. Holden, director agricultural extension department, International Harvester Co. of New Jersey, says: "Alfalfa excels every other crop in yield, in feeding value, as a drouth resister, as a soil enricher. It balances the corn ration and leads to livestock farming, which in turn means living on farms; and people who live upon their farms have good homes, good schools, good roads. Alfalfa points the way to a diversified system of farming, which after all is the foundation of our agriculture."

A. P. Grout, president National Alfalfa Growers Association: "The information it has taken me twenty years to acquire in order to grow alfalfa successfully may now be acquired in a day."

H. J. Wheeler, Ph. D., manager agricultural service bureau, American Agricultural Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.: "Probably nothing could be done that would advance the agricultural conditions of the central part of the United States, and of New England in particular, to such a degree as the successful introduction of alfalfa."

Prof. W. C. Palmer, North Dakota Agricultural college: "One ton of alfalfa hay has the same feeding value as 60 bushels of oats. Alfalfa can be expected to average two tons to the acre. This is equivalent to 120 bushels of oats. There is no land that will average 120 bushels of oats—in fact it takes good land and good handling to average 60 bushels an acre."

Wicks For the Trees

William Johnson of Hutchinson has made a discovery that might be a blessing to every home in western Kansas. It was Johnson who figured out the way to make a tree grow is to "wick" it, just as you would wick an oil lamp to get a light.

The horseshoer was talking with a neighbor one day last summer about the unceasing underflow of water that lies only a few feet below the surface all over western Kansas.

"If we could tap this underflow and bring the water up to the roots of the trees," he said, "we could grow a forest on every western Kansas farm. I've got a plan and will try it out."

Johnson secured some young trees and planted them on vacant lots in Hutchinson. After he had dug wide and deep the holes for each tree, he took a long auger and bored a hole down to the underflow. A rope was dropped down each hole to the water and the other end was tied around the roots of the tree. Then the hole was filled up and the dirt tamped in around the roots of the young tree. The result was that every one of thirty trees planted grew and are now vigorous and healthy.

"It's the same principle as a lamp-wick," Mr. Johnson says. "The rope will bring the water up around the roots, just as a lampwick brings the oil up to the burner."

Carver Will Teach Economics

Dr. T. N. Carver, professor of economics in Harvard University and director of rural organization service in the federal department of agriculture, has just accepted an invitation to be chief instructor in the school for rural leaders to be held at the Kansas Agricultural college from July 6 to 16. A number of prominent ministers from various denominations, as well as professors in the Agricultural college, will also conduct work in the school. The religious, the social and the economic side of rural life will occupy the attention of the conference.

More than 200 ministers, Sunday School superintendents and others interested in rural welfare will attend. Many county superintendents of schools are also planning to be present, as the state association of county superintendents will meet in Manhattan on the last two days of the school.

Strong For the Capper Policy

Mr. Editor—Allow me to congratulate Mr. Capper, our next governor, on the strong position he has taken against corruption in politics and the interest he is taking in actively opposing public vice and white slavery, the greatest curse in our country today. All parties in power say it cannot be stopped, and I

am glad to see a man coming up for chief executive of the state of Kansas who says it can be stopped if we put the right men in office. We all know very well where the trouble is. I am a Democrat, but not the Hodges kind. I believe in honest politics and I am for Capper as are many of my Democratic friends. I am for a little more economy in public expenditures and I believe the honest voter has the power to get it in old Kansas.

G. E. Showalter.

R. 2, Erie, Kan.

Dog Tax Is the Stuff—He Says

Mr. Editor—In your Passing Comment you recently printed a letter from some farmer near Larned, (leaving off his name) under the heading "The Dog Owners Roar," giving the new dog tax legislation a severe rap. While I hardly see the justice of triple taxation, where dog owners reside in town or city, I consider the taxation of dogs in the country one of the best things that has happened lately. In regard to the double tax, if the dog is given a valuation, it is nothing more than right that taxes should also be paid on such valuation, for what an insignificant amount it would come to. Anyway, if an owner has a really valuable dog, and so listed, has he not the privilege of prosecuting for double

The Cover Picture

"Powderface," chief of the Cheyennes, had his picture taken one day in 1869 at old Fort Hays. He was in full war dress for the occasion. One of those photographs is in the collection of the Fort Hays Kansas Normal School and W. A. Lewis, the president, has let the Farmers Mail and Breeze reproduce it on the cover. "Powderface" didn't do anything for agriculture. History indicates that he was in a perpetual drouth, personally, and visited the Fort frequently for relief. But whatever the occasion for his visit it gave to posterity a real Indian picture. Moreover, it shows that Powderface was a rather fine looking chap.

the assessed value in case the dog is sent to his "happy hunting ground"?

I'll tell you one reason why I think the law is O. K. Two years ago last winter, five dogs got into my woyen wire with two barbed wires above fence, in broad daylight, attacked my herd of 200 pound hogs and had one down and torn to pieces before I could get to them with my shotgun. Another farmer a few miles from me had one or two killed and several badly injured during the night time, about the same period, presumably by the same drove of dogs. Sheep are not the only victims of the hungry half starved crowds of canines, and if every farmer was allowed to keep seven dogs without cost to himself, as I presume this man near Larned desires, they would soon clean up our sheep and hogs, then start on the calves. C. F. Mowrer.

R. 2, Herington, Kan.

Boost for the Fair

There's a whisper in the breezes,
There's a murmur in the air,
That we're going to make a hummer
Of the nineteen fourteen fair.

Then let us all get busy
And boost the thing along;
Roll up the grand attendance
To many thousand strong.

We've got the soil and climate,
We've got the brains and pluck;
If we only drop our grouches
And never stop to buck.

We can fill the stalls with horses,
With cattle, sheep and swine,
If we can rouse the farmers,
And get them into line.

We can fill the grand pavilion,
With the choicest things that grow,
If we catch the inspiration
Of the man behind the hoe.

—A. C. Reeves.

Much Alfalfa at Alta Vista.

An unusually large acreage of alfalfa is being sown at Alta Vista and drills are in demand. The farmers profited by last year's experience, when alfalfa was practically the only crop that gave them any return. Also the people are beginning to see the advantages of crop rotation.

Study the Successful Farmers

Not far from a small town in eastern Kansas is a rural community of 27 families. Eight of these families own their homes, and the other 19 farmers are renters. These 19 men have been farming from one to 34 years; the average is about six years. Not more than eight of these men are making more than a living, and only two or three are really doing well financially.

This community is extreme only in that the proportion of tenants is higher than most places. The farming is normal in that on all but two of the farms it is based on illogical one-crop grain farming methods that are certain to ruin the fertility of the soil. It has injured it on most of the farms in the community already, that is, the crop yields usually are below the cost of production. Renters have but little chance when the yields they get are so low that they can't get a return that will pay for the cultivation.

If we ever are going to build up a permanent and profitable type of agriculture here in Kansas a system must be established so a young man can start in farming without capital and work up to the point where he owns a farm in a reasonable time, say by the time half of his working years are gone, and preferably sooner than this. No industrial system of any kind ever can become great unless it gives an opportunity for young men to advance as fast as their industry and intelligence deserve.

But in all of this excitement that is being generated over long time loans for renters at low rates of interest, there is danger that a few other essentials will be overlooked. While it is very important that interest rates should be kept at just as low a point as possible—everyone appreciates this fact I believe—we must also recognize that no matter how low the interest rates are made, no farmer will make much of a success unless he uses the proper methods. A considerable proportion of Kansas renters could not make much profit with their present systems even if they got capital for nothing; this is especially true of the one-crop grain farming men who are going at the farming game on a basis that is fundamentally wrong.

The fact must be recognized that if a young man just ignores methods which the more successful Kansas farmers have shown to be best, he cannot be expected to make the larger success. There are a great many of the renters in this state who are not good workers or farmers and they never have been. They have refused to follow the leadership of the successful men who have demonstrated how to make money in their own community. When a young man in any line fails to recognize the fact that the older, more successful men may know a few more things about his line than he knows, he is committing a fundamental mistake that may cost him success.

Perhaps the greatest mistake of Kansas renters is that they stay in the grain farming class; many seem to be very much afraid of getting into livestock. Of course, they usually say that they would be glad to get into livestock if they had the capital. They do not recognize the fact that they probably never will start if they wait until they get enough capital to go into the game big. But it does not take much money to buy one calf of fairly good breeding, and if the increase from this animal is managed right it will develop into a good herd in time.

If a young renter wishes to get out of the renter class he would do well to make a careful study of the methods used by the successful men in his community, and to remember that conserving the fertility of the soil is essential along with making money in success in farming.

What About Brick Silos?

J. M. George, Altoona, Kan. would like to have farmers who have brick silos write their experiences for publication in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Mr. George lives in a section where brick is cheap, for there are many brick plants in southeastern Kansas where fuel is abundant. This paper would like to get several good letters from men who have had experience with brick silos.

All a woman expects of a man is luxury, distinction, kindness, patience, courtesy, affection, flattery, sympathy, appreciation and perfect conduct.

Here is Super-Strength

Reo the Fifth

is designed by a man who believes in super-strength. He has learned this need through 27 years of car building.

In this 35-horsepower car, every driving part is made to meet the requirements of a 50-horsepower engine. And every test goes far beyond the usual requirements.

For Instance

For years we have kept test chassis on the road. Relays of drivers have run them at high speed night and day. After 10,000 miles of this reckless driving we take the car apart and inspect it.

Not only must the chassis stand that test, but every vital part must stay new. It must show but little evidence of wear.

We could build this car for one-

fourth less by just skipping the hidden parts. Under normal conditions it might for a time serve you as well as this. But it could not stay new. And it might cost you hundreds of extra dollars in troubles, repairs and upkeep.

Does It Pay?

It pays us to give you the utmost in a car. We have in this way held the lead in our class. The demand for such cars has grown and grown, faster than we could supply it.

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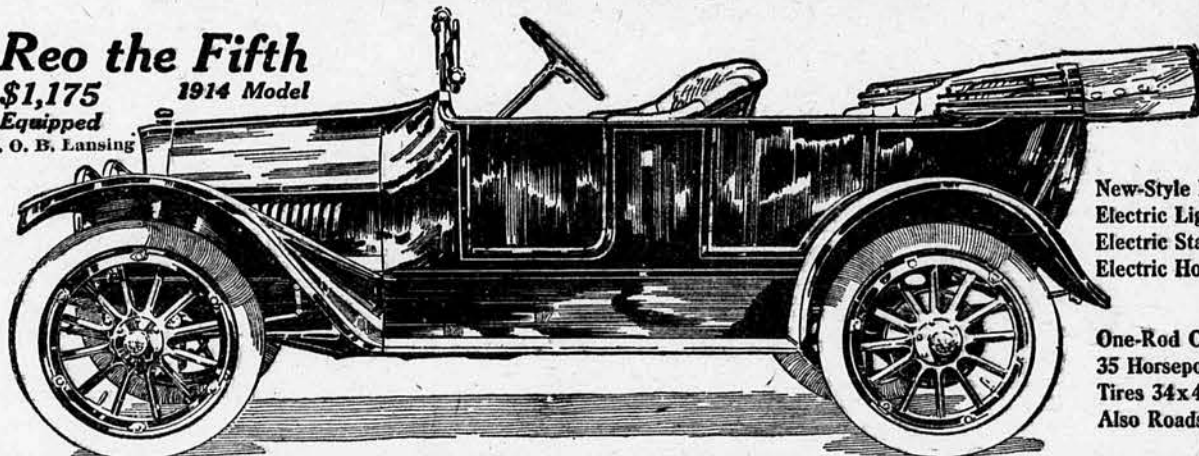
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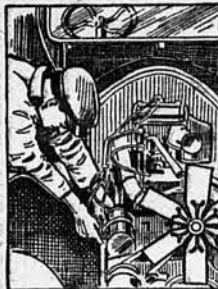
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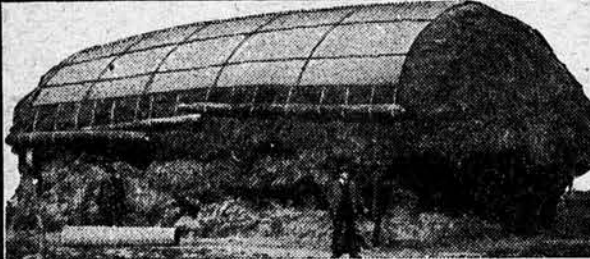
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It's Corn Planting Time

And Seedbed Conditions Could Hardly Be Better—Other Crop News

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

CORN planting, by those who believe in getting the seed into the ground early, is well under way. Ground to be surface planted is in an excellent state of tilth while fields that are to be listed contain soil moisture enough to germinate the seed readily. Now for warm, growing weather and a scarcity of cut worms, and the corn crop of 1914 will get a most favorable start.

But not all corn growers are planting as yet. Many very good farmers in Kansas never plant a kernel of corn before May 1 and they give very good reasons for not doing so. The weather is the deciding factor as to who is right about it but there seems to be a tendency to gradually shift the planting date a little later. Poor, thin stands, four years out of five, resulting from cold weather and cut worms, are to blame for the change.

Wheat and spring sown grains are growing faster than ever in those sections that received rain last week. In the extreme western part of the state, however, rain is badly needed for all growing vegetation. The government weather station at Dodge City in Ford county has reported but .37 inch of rain in the last six weeks. On account of the favorable growing conditions previously, the growth of wheat is heavy, and will require more moisture than ordinarily to mature it.

KANSAS.

Finney County—Wind still continues and have had no moisture. Grass is rather slow in coming. Farmers still going ahead with their work. Butter 20c; eggs 15c.—F. S. Coen, April 18.

Geary County—Wheat in fine condition. Fine rain on April 17 and 18. Prospects for wheat and oats never better. Some fruit killed by the freeze on April 7 and 8. Farmers preparing to plant corn. Some alfalfa still being sown. Cattle selling high at sales, especially milk cows. Not half as many young pigs as in other years.—O. R. Straus, April 18.

Coffey County—Farming has been delayed by heavy rains. Wheat, alfalfa and gardens looking fine. Potatoes coming up. A fine prospect for all kinds of fruit. Eggs 16c; butter 16 to 20c.—A. H. Stewart, April 19.

Hamilton County—No moisture to date and grass is slow starting. Stock still in feed lots. Feed scarce and high. Many sales. Farming has begun in earnest. Oats and barley need rain. Only the wheat sown on new plowed land will make a crop. Cream 20c; butter 25c; corn \$1.50.—W. H. Brown, April 19.

Gray County—Wheat is making a fine growth and stooling nicely. Some stock is still on the wheat but most of it is on grass. Barley and oats coming up well. Ground is getting dry on the surface. A great deal of prairie will be broken this season for wheat in the fall. Cattle are in fine condition and selling high. Corn \$1.40; oats 60c; eggs 15c; cream 21c.—A. E. Alexander, April 17.

Woodson County—It has been very wet for the last two weeks. Some corn and alfalfa planted this week. Fruit trees blooming fine and not injured by the frosts. Grass growing nicely and nearly all the stock is on it. Hogs \$8.10; corn 77c; eggs 15c.—E. F. Opperman, April 18.

Franklin County—Grass, wheat and alfalfa are in excellent condition. Large acreage of oats sown. Freeze was hard on young alfalfa, oats and fruit. Plenty of seed corn in this locality. Corn planting will begin next week if weather permits.—H. O. Cain, April 18.

Osborne County—Weather warm and spring-like. Gardens and grass beginning to grow. Wheat looking fine but it is beginning to need rain. Several cattle have died in the last 10 days and some think it is the green wheat. Corn planting will start about May 1.—W. F. Arnold, April 18.

Jewell County—Fine growing weather the past week but we need a little rain. Wheat looking fine and the grass has started. Corn planting will commence in another week. Corn 72c; eggs 14c; butter fat 20c.—L. S. Behymer, April 18.

Bourbon County—A nice spring so far with the exception of a few cold nights. Fruit damaged Easter morning by the frost. More oats sown than usual, and they are looking good. Grass is doing fine. Stock looking good on the average. Some shot holes have died from eating young cocklebur. Farmers having good luck with young colts and calves. On the whole this county has no kick coming. Butter fat 24c; eggs 14c; hogs \$7.75.—G. A. Van Dyke, April 18.

Comanche County—Wheat and oats will average 100 per cent. Corn planting in progress and acreage will be small. Some feterita will be planted. Stock of all kinds wintered well. More weeds than usual. Usual number of public sales. Everything sells rather low except milk cows.—S. A. DeLair, April 18.

Clark County—Condition of wheat is better than 100 per cent. Spring sown grains are growing nicely. Weather cool and showery. Kafir and cane acreage will be small. Grass is far enough advanced and cattle are turned out on it. A number of fat cattle have been shipped to market right off wheat pasture. Spring pig crop will be below the average this spring.—H. C. Jacobs, April 18.

Leavenworth County—Wheat is making rapid growth but all the fields have yellow spots in them. Some small fields of corn are planted but the main crop will not be

planted until May 1. Grass is doing well and it will soon make good pasture. Spring pig crop is a little below normal.—Geo. S. Marshall, April 19.

Greeley County—No rain yet and the grass is coming up very slowly. Some corn planted but the spring is cold and backward. Quite a number of young colts over the county. Butter fat 21c; eggs 13c.—F. C. Woods, April 17.

Barber County—Weather warming up and everything looks like spring. But we are still waiting for rain. Oats coming very slowly. Stock of all kinds look well. Some corn listed. Cream 20c; corn 77c; oats 58c.—G. H. Reynolds, April 16.

Norton County—Weather dry with considerable wind. No rain this spring. Wheat doing well considering the dry weather. Farmers commencing to list. Stock looking well. Pastures poor yet. Hay \$10 to \$12; potatoes \$1.25 to \$1.40; eggs 15c; chickens 12c; cream 20c.—S. Thompson, April 17.

Saline County—Wheat in fine condition but it will need rain soon. Wheat is bothered a little by the Hessian fly. Corn planting will soon begin. Some oats planted and up.—Geo. W. Holt, April 17.

Hodgeman County—Heavy freeze April 6 and 7 and snow April 10. Some wheat, oats and barley blown out entirely by hard winds. Some corn being planted. Two new elevators to be built soon. Seed corn \$2; potatoes \$1.50; eggs 15c.—E. N. Wyatt, April 14.

Kingman County—Wheat condition about 99 per cent, oats about 80 per cent. Some corn being planted. Horses and mules on the increase. Cattle selling at fair prices. Hogs 8c; corn 76c; oats 47c; wheat 78c.—E. F. Shelman, April 14.

Washington County—Farmers still putting in oats. Fields sown two weeks ago are not up on account of cold weather. Heavy rains in late March delayed plowing for a week. Peaches not in bloom yet. Wheat the best in years and there is a big crop out.—Mrs. Birdsley, April 13.

Marion County—Wheat growing fast. Oats came up well but froze off a little. Will begin to plant corn next week. Ground in good condition. Had 1/4 inch of rain last night. Some alfalfa sown this week and some more will be sown later. A lot of road work done. Wheat 82c; eggs 15c.—Jac. H. Dyck, April 18.

Sumner County—Good soaking rain last week will help wheat, oats, alfalfa and pastures. Wheat is looking fine. Oats are beginning to revive from the hard freeze. Corn listing is almost done. A great many silos being ordered. Have not begun listing for kafir yet. Wheat 82c; oats 47c; corn 80c; eggs 15c; butter fat 22c; butter 20c; alfalfa hay \$13; hogs \$8.—E. L. Stocking, April 18.

Riley County—Warm and windy last week and a good shower this morning. Wheat somewhat spotted but good on the average. Oats all up and showing a fine stand. A large acreage of alfalfa being sown this spring. Pastures greening up and stock are grazing on the wheat fields and meadows. Farmers disking the corn ground. Planting will start about May 1. Corn 72c; eggs 14c; butter 18c; hogs 8c.—P. O. Hawk-inson, April 18.

OKLAHOMA.

Pawnee County—The freeze on April 8 killed considerable early corn, and some farmers are replanting. Oats also injured a little and the prairie grass was frozen to the ground. Corn 70c; oats 40c; eggs 14c; butter 15c.—V. Funkhouser, April 16.

Woodward County—Some crops planted. Plenty of moisture in the ground. Wheat looking fine. Not much ground for spring crops. Some corn, kafir, broomcorn, milo, feterita and millet will be planted. Fruit crop is going to be very short, especially peaches. Butter 15c; eggs 14c; flour \$2.25; corn 85c.—Geo. L. Boswell, Jr., April 18.

Custer County—A good rain and snow fell here on April 11. Weather warm all this week. Better prospects for field crops than at this time for three years. Fruit was badly damaged by the freeze of April 8. Oats and wheat looking well. Potatoes are coming up. Some corn will have to be replanted. Cane seed \$2; millet \$1.50; kafir \$1.50; corn for feed \$2.50.—E. E. Baker, April 18.

Washington County—Rain has retarded farm operations. Corn about all planted and the acreage is smaller than usual. Wheat coming in fine shape. Oats came up to a good stand and look very promising. Pastures green and stock doing well. Early gardens damaged by the late freezes. Fruit is nearly all killed. Seed of all kinds scarce and high.—J. M. Brubaker, April 18.

Texas County—Plenty of rain, and wheat and barley look good. Some milo and kafir planted. There is a fine lot of colts, calves and pigs. Hens are laying nicely. Eggs 13c; butter 15c.—F. Free, April 18.

Alfalfa County—Wheat looks fine. Oats damaged some by freezing. A good rain is needed for pastures. Corn planting has commenced but the acreage is not very large. Corn 80c; wheat 80c; oats 48c.—J. W. Lyon, April 16.

Cleveland County—Cold wave and three heavy freezes the last week have retarded growth to a great extent. New alfalfa, early gardens and fruit suffered severely from freezing. Everybody busy. A lot of stock going to pasture. Corn and oat prices on the rise. Cold weather set alfalfa hay making back several weeks. Eggs 16c; butter 25c.—H. J. Dietrick, April 30.

Harmon County—Weather cold and nothing is growing much. Very few peaches. Plums bloomed nicely. Wheat looks fine. Most all corn and some milo have been planted but if it stays cold I am afraid the milo will have to be planted again. We need some way to market our butter and eggs. Eggs 12 1/2c; butter 10c.—I. B. Grant, April 11.

McIntosh County—The freeze of April 8 killed most of the peaches. It also killed corn and potatoes in the ground. Wheat looks good but must root shallow on account of wet feet. Oats and newly sown alfalfa are a little feeble. Cotton planting has begun. Gardens a little backward.—H. S. Waters, April 18.

Concerning the Kafir Ant

BY JAMES W. McCOLLOCH,
Kansas Agricultural College.

During the past few years a tiny, orange-colored ant has been destroying the kafir and sorghum seed as it is planted in southern Kansas. The injury has often been so great that during this time hundreds of acres have been replanted from one to five times before a stand could be obtained. The center of the infestation appears to be in Cowley, Sedgwick, Sumner and Butler counties, although reports of injury have been received from a number of other places. As the acreage of kafir increases, the injury becomes more noticeable and the reports more numerous.

Very little is known concerning the habits and life history of this ant. It appears in the fields during the latter part of May and may be found until the last of September. It seems to have a rather wide range of food plants. It has been reported feeding on germinating corn, kafir and garden seeds, on strawberries and blackberries and occasionally on grain in the ear. It is also known to attack some of our injurious insects, and to take care of some of the plant lice attacking various crops.

Three years ago the department of entomology of the Kansas Agricultural college took up a study of this ant in a limited way with reference to devising some practical measures for protecting kafir and sorghum seed. A general study was made of the agricultural methods used in planting these crops, particularly as to the preparation of the seedbed, and the manner and time of planting. A large number of farmers were interviewed, thirty or more fields were examined and many experiments were conducted.

These investigations brought out the fact that the ants ceased working when the seed germinated, that protective measures must be of such a nature as either to protect the seed from the ants between the time of planting and time of germination, or to hasten germination.

The general experience of the farmers consulted and the evidence of fields examined show first, that early planted seed is rarely, if ever, injured; second, that surface planted seed is seldom injured and then not severely, and third, that seed dipped in crude carbolic acid or in commercial chicken dips and sprays composed largely of carbolic acid is only slightly injured. The experiments on repellants showed that dipping the seed just long enough to coat each seed protected 90 per cent of the grains. The dipping should be done just before planting. Last year a number of farmers tried the carbolic acid with very good results.

The experience of the farmers consulted and the experiments of the department of agronomy of the Experiment station show that early surface planted kafir stands the best chance for maximum yield.

In view of these facts the following measures are recommended for protection from ants: Plant early, or surface plant, third; just before planting dip the seed in crude carbolic acid, or employ a practical combination of these methods.

In order to be in close touch with the insects injurious to staple crops the department of entomology of the Kansas Agricultural college has stationed a man at Winfield, Kan., not only to study the habits of these various insects and develop measures of control, but to demonstrate and assist in the practical methods of control. A part of his time will be given to a study of the food, habits, injury, and distribution of the kafir ant and corn bill bug. He will also be glad to give any assistance he can to the farmers of southern Kansas in the control of insects injurious to farm crops.

Glad Mr. Capper Is In the Race

Mr. Editor—I am glad to see Mr. Capper make the race for governor. I am not a Republican, but will vote for him and think nearly every right-minded voter in Kansas would like to see him governor. He makes his position clear enough so anybody can understand him. Crisfield, Kan. J. G. Hightlinger.

McPherson Land Is Valuable.

An 80-acre farm two miles east of McPherson was sold recently by Charles Danner, a corn farmer, to F. P. Detter, at \$100 an acre. Mr. Detter will use it for stock farming.

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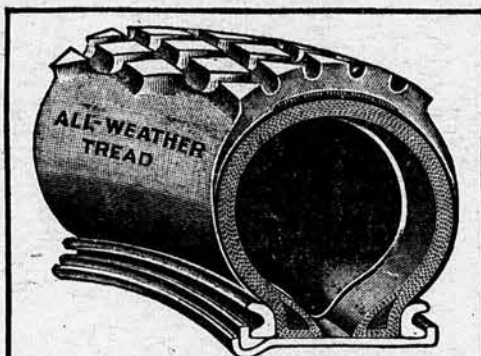
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FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, Rose Dept., 801 Jackson St., TOPEKA, KANSAS

April Record for Steers

Improved Demand Brings Better Prices—The Market Forecast

BY C. W. METSKER

STEERS at Kansas City and Chicago made new high records for the month of April last week. In Kansas City they sold up to \$9.40 and in Chicago they brought \$9.55. These prices exceeded those for April of last year by 40 to 55 cents. The Chicago price was 20 cents under the top for this year but the Kansas City sale was the record by 15 cents, \$9.25 being paid in January.

Prime steers are scarce and will continue so. Those at \$9.40 in Kansas City were long twos, fed by M. T. Ferris of Manchester, Kan. He said they had never been hungry since they were calves and in the past six months had been crowded on alfalfa, linseed meal and ground corn. He bought all this feed, and some of the corn cost him 80 cents a bushel. They weighed 1,480 pounds. Mr. Ferris figures that they made him some money because he raised them, and in the first year ate much roughness that would have been wasted.

The tendency in the market is towards an increasing spread in prices. The advent of early grass fat cattle will tend to reduce the prices of plain to fair butcher cattle and steers, while the scarcity of full fed steers will make them more attractive.

Beef Demand Has Improved.

Demand for beef has improved and a better feeling was reflected in the cattle market immediately. To get supplies killers had to buy all kinds, but general favor was shown prime grades in all weights. Expanding demand for beef seems to be the prominent factor in the market. Whether that increase is the result of the close of Lent or of improved industrial conditions it is hard to state, but both had some influences.

The Season of Fills.

Water last week was expensive to killers and a source of revenue to cattlemen. When temperatures climbed to 70 and better cattle drank freely and in many cases yard weights were heavier than weights at shipping points. Packers assert that in addition to the advance made in prices the fill cost them 25 cents on the hundred pounds live weight.

This subject of fills has been discussed broadly and at first glance looks as if owners were making buyers pay for something they did not get. It is the practice of buyers, however, to govern prices according to the fill, so that taking the average loss in shrinkage in shipping, the buyer is benefited more than he is made to pay for in the season of extreme fills.

Yearling Shortage Developing.

Killers are missing the usual April supply of choice yearling steers, steers and heifers mixed and straight heifers. There is no substitute for this class as it usually passes to the high priced trade and is a source of clear revenue for killers. The yearling class has sold up to \$9 to \$9.50 at the various markets, establishing new high records for April. The trade is considered only 15 days old, and still has full 45 days to run. Indications are that this class of beef cattle will continue high while the half fat yearlings will be subjected to rather extreme price fluctuations.

Good Demand for Thin Cattle.

Trade in thin cattle is active in the entire section west of the Mississippi river. Buying for grass is the chief incentive, but the Northwest and West are taking young cattle with the intention of holding them through the winter. Early winter conditions, however, will determine their course. Judging from the light weight stuff going into the corn belt there will be little summer feeding, but a large supply will be carried to the maturity of the corn crop with the view of full feeding. Prices are firm and choice grades are wanted.

Packers Lose on Hog Products.

With only 250,000 hogs on sale at the five western markets last week packers reduced their orders and prices closed lower than the opening, though about 10 cents above the low point of the season. The cause for reducing orders was claimed to be that lard, salt and cured meats are losing money. This loss, however, has been offset to some extent by an advance in wholesale prices of fresh pork.

There is one peculiar feature about this claim of packers losing money. Always in the spring of the year after the principal southern orders for salt meats have been filled, packers are bearish on the hog market, and they try to make that depression appear prominent in the market at a time when receipts of hogs are reduced by the rush of farm work.

Such receipts as the markets have reported in the last three weeks should have effected a material advance in prices, but packers are determined to keep under the 9-cent level if possible. With light receipts no factor in demand it is hard to get a line on the future market. When the rush of farm work takes its first breathing spell there probably will be a material increase in the movement of hogs.

Changing Character of Sheep Offerings.

The sheep market is in the last stages of the winter fed crop and opening into the grass season. Texas is beginning to move the latter class and in the next three weeks the movement will reach maximum proportions. Texas will be able to supply the Western demand until the Missouri Valley is ready to market. At no time this summer does a scarcity

seem probable. On the other hand there should be no extreme low prices, though high prices are not anticipated.

The Movement in Livestock.

The following table shows receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five western markets last week, the previous week and a year ago:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City	27,675	39,050	50,800
Chicago	40,700	93,900	90,500
Omaha	14,700	44,300	53,900
St. Louis	10,100	44,000	9,100
St. Joseph	3,800	23,100	17,200

The following table shows the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep in Kansas City thus far this year and the same period in 1913:

	1914	1913	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle	398,532	466,756	68,224	
Calves	21,716	25,268	3,552	
Hogs	642,284	755,583	113,299	
Sheep	571,746	590,443	18,697	
H. & M.	32,161	33,707	1,546	
Cars	26,452	32,237	5,785	

The following table shows a comparison in prices of best offerings of livestock at Kansas City and Chicago for this date and one year ago:

	Cattle		Hogs		Sheep	
Per 100 lbs.	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Chicago..	\$9.45	\$9.50	\$8.75	\$9.25	\$7.60	\$7.85
Kan. City	9.40	9.00	8.60	9.00	7.50	7.50

Belated Eastern Demand for Horses.

The East which was a rather indifferent buyer of horses early this year is increasing its orders. Demand is largely from cities and for good chunks and drafters. Ice companies have bought freely. Prices for that class are firm. Demand for Southern and farm horses is the duldest of the season.

Green Bugs in Wheat.

Bug and dry weather scares are imminent factors in the wheat market. Green bugs have been reported in Southern Kansas and Oklahoma. In only one year have the bugs had a very damag-

In Denmark, where they have the most prosperous and most progressive farmers in the world, the farmers control politics. Fifty years ago they were the poorest of the poor and were driven into using co-operative methods. For the general good farmers can and should make themselves much more strongly felt in the United States. Nothing will be of greater help to the farm industry at this time, or at any other time, than to have farmers take a lively and aggressive interest in politics. Let them raise more politics as well as more corn.

ing effect. That was when March temperature climbed to 90 and was followed by a cold April—a period unfavorable for the production of parasitic flies that feed on green bugs. Cool weather would develop the green bug factor materially.

The Western Kansas wheat belt is seeing rain. Dodge City has received only .37 inch of rain in six weeks and the heavy stand in Western Kansas wheat will demand plenty of moisture if brought to maturity. Cash prices for hard wheat were down about 1 cent with no important change in soft grades. Corn prices were depressed by the importations from Argentina. The southern country will continue a supply source for some time to come. Oats were lower.

The following comparison shows prices on best grades of wheat, corn and oats at Kansas City and Chicago for this date and one year ago:

	Wheat		Corn		Oats	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Chicago....	95c	\$1.09	65 1/2	57 1/2	39 1/2	37 1/2
Kan. City...	89c	1.04	70	59	38	36 1/2

Kansas City Hay Quotations.

Prairie, choice	\$17.00@17.50
Prairie, No. 1.....	15.50@16.50
Prairie, No. 2.....	13.00@15.00
Prairie, No. 3.....	9.50@12.50
Timothy, choice	17.50@18.00
Timothy, No. 1.....	16.50@17.00
Timothy, No. 2.....	14.50@16.00
Timothy, No. 3.....	12.50@14.00
Clover mixed, choice.....	16.00@16.50
Clover mixed, No. 1.....	15.00@15.50
Clover mixed, No. 2.....	13.00@14.50
Clover, choice	14.50@15.00
Clover, No. 1.....	13.50@14.00
Alfalfa, fancy	17.00@17.50
Alfalfa, choice	16.00@16.50
Alfalfa, No. 1.....	15.00@15.50
Standard	14.00@14.50
Alfalfa, No. 2.....	12.50@13.50
Alfalfa, No. 3.....	9.00@11.50
Straw	6.50@ 7.00
Packing hay	5.00@ 6.00

Seeds and Feeds.

Seeds, per cwt.—Alfalfa, \$7.50@9; clover \$9@12.50; flaxseed, \$1.32@1.34; timothy, \$3.75

@4.50; cane seed, amber \$2.70@2.90; orange \$2.75@3.25; millet, German, \$1.55@2.10; Siberian, \$1.25@1.40.

Feed—Bran, \$1.18; shorts \$1.20@1.24; corn, chop \$1.29@1.30; rye 59@60c a bu.; barley 50@53c a bushel. No kafir offered.

Small Broom Corn Acreage.

Unless the season turns dry the area planted to broomcorn this year will be small. Wheat has such an excellent stand and the area is so large that unless severe damage occurs in the next six weeks none will be turned under. Abandoned wheat fields last year resulted in big broomcorn plantings. May and early June condition of wheat in the Southwest will govern broomcorn acreage in other than the regular growing districts.

In carlots quotations for choice hurl and self-working range from \$125 to \$130; for medium self-working \$100 and for common, sound self-working, \$75@80. On orders higher prices are asked.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Elgin, April 20.—Butter this week is firm at 23 1/2 cents.

Kansas City, April 20.—Prices this week on produce are:

Eggs—Firsts, new white wood cases included, 18@18 1/2c a dozen; current receipts, 17@17 1/2c.

Butter—Creamery, extra, 24c a pound; firsts, 22c; seconds, 21c; packing stock, 15c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, this year's, 35@40c a pound; spring chickens, 20c; hens, No. 1, 13 1/2c; culls, 8c; old roosters, 11c; young turkeys and turkey hens, 20c; young ducks, 16c; geese, 10c.

Produce Prices Now and One Year Ago.

(Quotations on Best Stock.)

	Butter		Eggs		Hens	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Chicago....	24	34	18 1/4	18	16	16
Kan. City...	24	33	18 1/2	18	13 1/2	15

Potatoes By the Mulch Method

F. L. BLAESSI, Abilene, Kan.

I live on an upland farm in central Kansas, Dickinson county, where the soil is adapted to general farming. About eight years ago I got some seed potatoes of a late variety and since then have been growing them under a straw mulch. I plow my potato ground in the fall, about 7 or 8 inches deep. I do not harrow the ground, but leave it rough and lumpy so as to keep the soil from blowing.

Just before planting, about the first of May, I harrow the ground two or three times and then mark out the rows with a cultivator. I tied up the two inside shovels, leaving the two outside ones for markers. The rows were 3 feet 6 inches apart and the pieces of potato were dropped about 15 inches apart in the rows. I usually leave one or two good, healthy eyes to the piece. After the potatoes are planted I cover them with the cultivator, using all 4 shovels. About two or three days later or any time before the potatoes come through the ground, I cover them with straw to the depth of 5 inches, if wet straw is used, or 10 inches of dry, loose straw. The straw must be put on evenly or else the weeds are liable to come through.

A good variety of late potatoes should grow till frost and should be left in the ground as long as possible. After the potatoes are dug I put them in a pit or cave and try to keep them at a cool, even temperature so as to keep them from sprouting. In this way I can keep them in good condition till new potatoes come on. I have kept them in a fair state of preservation, in a good cave, for a full year.

I have raised this same variety for eight years without loss from bugs. I sprayed last year for the first time as there was little other vegetation for the bugs on account of the drouth.

I market these late potatoes in May, June and July when the price is generally the highest. I see no reason why the average central Kansas farmer cannot raise enough potatoes for his own use and some to sell instead of buying, as many do when the season is not favorable for potatoes that are not mulched. The average farmer has at least one or two old straw stack bottoms on his place with which he could cover from one-half to one acre of potatoes every year. Old straw stack bottoms are preferable because the wheat is sprouted and it will not grow on the potatoes. Also it contains fertilizing elements.

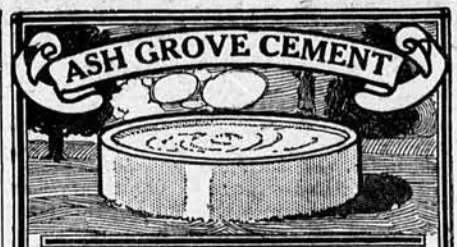
The Wonders of Science

Photographer—I have been taking some moving pictures of life on your farm.

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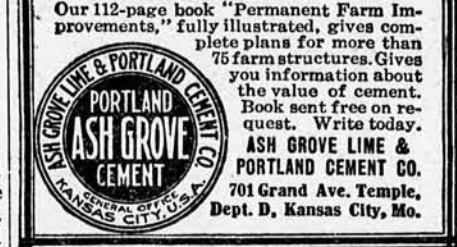
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Everyone loves flowers and the one special favorite of all is the rose. Naturally, it's the most popular of all.

Through a fortunate purchase, I am able to make this very low price offer to all readers of Mail and Breeze who send in the coupon below, together with 25c, stamps or silver, within the next 20 days. Five choice hybrid tea rose plants will be sent prepaid. Not more than five plants will be sent to one person at this remarkably low price.

The collection consists of the following varieties: ETOILE DE FRANCE, a fragrant dark velvety crimson rose that flowers constantly; R. B. CANT, flesh color suffused with pale pink as delightfully blended as can be imagined; RADIANCE, rose pink in color, very fragrant, large blossoms borne on long stems; SOUVENIR DE PIERRE NOTTING, a salmon-yellow rose of rare beauty, blooming till frost; KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA, the finest of all white roses; blossoms sometimes tinged with pale blush. The plants are in fine condition and now is the right time to put them in the ground. We have only a limited supply.

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Arthur Capper, Publisher Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

I enclose 25c to pay for the collection of five beautiful Hybrid Tea Roses, as described above

My Name.....

Address.....

Beef to Milk

(Continued from Page 3.)

dents that have actually taken place down there will give readers an opportunity to judge for themselves. No less prominent a beef cattle man than R. H. Hazlett of Hereford fame already has a herd of 40 purebred Holstein cattle on one of his farms in Butler county. J. C. Robison, the Percheron horse breeder of Towanda, has recently received a car of Holsteins from Vermont. Both expect to get more cows as they can make use of them. Dave Powell of Eldorado has a car of young dairy stock from Wisconsin, and C. W. Beaumont of the same place will milk 100 cows.

The dairy enthusiasm is strongest in Butler county and especially about Eldorado since it is practically certain that a milk condensary will be located there. Augusta and Whitewater also have their bids in for condensaries and are expecting to be successful in landing them.

The dairy boosters now believe they have the conditions that will make their section the greatest dairy country in America—not even second to Wisconsin or New York. A delegation sent to the eastern states to investigate the condensary proposition found Kansas alfalfa being fed to dairy herds back there.

With alfalfa on lowland, sweet clover on upland, and silos to preserve the corn and kafir crops, they figure that the feed problem is solved. The alfalfa acreage sown this spring in Greenwood county is at least three times as large as the usual spring sowing and the seedsmen of Eureka estimate that they have sold \$3,000 worth of sweet clover seed this spring.

Sweet clover is just beginning to come into its own in Greenwood county. Stockmen have found it to be the first vegetation that can be pastured in the spring and that it will stand more pasturing during a season than any other crop. George Tucker, an extensive cattle raiser near Eureka, turned his steers on sweet clover April 9 this year. Last fall he had a 12-acre patch of spring-sown sweet clover on thin upland that supported forty-one 4-year-old steers for several weeks. This clover was sown the first of March and did not show up until after the fall rains. "Sweet clover is to our uplands what alfalfa is to the lowlands," says Mr. Tucker.

Mr. Tucker is one of the prominent Greenwood county cattlemen who has become enthusiastic over the dairy business. "My observations have shown me," he says, "that the average man in this county on 80 acres of upland, who will put up a small silo and grow sweet clover for pasture—who will milk 10 to 15 cows, keep a few brood sows, some poultry, and have a garden—will make more clear money year in and year out, than the man with 640 acres of upland and 200 or more acres in cultivation under the old system of farming. The man with his 'eighty' can do his own work, he runs small risks, and he gets his pay check every month."

Fruit Was Damaged Somewhat

The Kansas peach crop was badly injured by the recent freeze, except in the northeastern part of the state—from the Kaw valley north and as far west as Mitchell and Lincoln counties. In this section the peaches were uninjured, according to reports received by the State Horticultural society.

In summarizing the report Walter H. Wellhouse, assistant secretary of the society, said:

"Apples are in good condition except on the lower lands around Hutchinson.

"Cherries in good condition except in the Wichita district, where 65 per cent of a full crop is expected.

"Peaches are in good condition in the northeastern part of the state, but badly injured in other parts.

"Pears in good condition except in Wichita and Hutchinson districts, where about 10 per cent of a crop is expected."

A Chicken Had Two Hearts.

While Mrs. L. M. Burke of Chanute was preparing a chicken for dinner recently she discovered that it had two hearts. They were of normal size, one being slightly larger than the other. Dissection showed that each was only half a heart, each having one auricle and one ventricle.

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PURE BARRED ROCKS, FARM RAISED. \$1.00 15, \$4.00 100. Mrs. Wm. Sluyter, Jewell, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED BARRED ROCK EGGS. \$1.00 15, \$4.00 100. Harry Cummins, Toronto, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, 15 \$1.00, 45 \$2.25, 100 \$4.00. Pen, 15 \$2.00. Mrs. Perry Myers, Fredonia, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS FROM CHOICE STOCK. No culls. 30 eggs \$1.50. Mrs. E. C. Hicks, Columbus, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS \$5.00 PER 100. RATES on larger numbers. Mrs. M. E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS \$1.50 PER 15, \$5.00 per 100. Free range. S. H. McNeely, Cedar Vale, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. 15 eggs \$1.50. 100 \$6.00. Frances Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. FARM RANGE EGGS 15 75 cents, 100 \$3.00. H. F. Richter, R. 3, Hillsboro, Kan.

BIG TYPE, PRIZE WINNING BARRED ROCKS. Eggs \$1.00 15, \$4 100. John McConnell, Russell, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, PRICE REASONABLE, considering quality. Write Milton Delhl, Lawrence, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, FISHEL STRAIN. EGGS, 15 \$1.25; 50 \$2.75; 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Frank Powell, Buffalo, Kan.

BIG TYPE BARRED ROCK EGGS. FROM ten pound hens, and twelve pound cocks. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kan.

WHITE P. ROCK EGGS \$3.00 PER 100. Extra large stock. Mrs. C. E. Peterson, R. 1, Box 65, Windom, Kan.

ELVEN YEARS EXCLUSIVE BREEDING White Rocks. Eggs, 15 \$1.00, 100 \$4.00. O. J. Stoker, Hartford, Kan.

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 EXCLUSIVELY. Eggs 15 75 cts, 50 \$2.00. Mrs. Jessie Seabloom, Stockton, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNERS. \$1.50, \$2.00 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, HATCH YOUR PRIZE winners from special matings. Write today. T. W. Hubbard, Liberal, Kan.

EGGS FROM PURE-BRED BUFF ROCKS. Hens laid all winter. \$3.50 per hundred. Mrs. A. F. Sieglinger, Peabody, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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.

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. Hoorabeek, Winfield, Kan.

PURE BUFF ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY FOR twelve years. Eggs \$2.00 per fifty, \$3.75 per hundred. Mrs. Homer Davis, Winton, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM GOOD stock, \$1.00 for 15; \$4.00 per hundred. Geo. Bingham, Bradford, Kan. Wabaunsee Co.

SHELLEY BROS.' BARRED ROCKS—BEST ever mated—prize winners. Eggs, best pens only, 15 \$3.00, 30 \$5.00. Box 7, Eldon, Kan.

CHAMPION BARRED ROCKS. 101 PREMIUMS. Eggs. Yards 1-3 \$2.50 15. Range \$2 15, \$7.00 100. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

IVORY WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM FARM flock of big hens. \$1.00 15, \$5.00 100. Pen eggs, \$3.00 15, \$5.00 \$0. Minnie Clark, Haven, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, SHELLBARGER strain. Winners. Both matings \$3.00 15. Utility \$1.50 15, \$6.00 100. Mrs. P. A. Pettis, Wathena, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS ONLY FOR seventeen years; blue ribbon winners; \$1.00 per 15 or \$4.00 per 100. Lambert Bros., Smith Center, Kan.

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.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. EGGS AND day old chicks, 15 25 each. Eggs \$1 15, \$5.00 100. Will hatch April 11. W. K. Trumbo, Roseland, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCKS. BEAUTIES. Eggs for hatching. \$2.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 50, \$8.00 for 100. Mrs. Elmer Lane, Burlington, Kan.

OPFER'S WEAVER-LAYER BARRED Rocks. 103 premiums. Eggs 15 \$1.00; 100 \$5.00. Pens \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15. W. Opfer, Clay Center, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY (AT Bermuda Ranch). Eggs, \$1.00 for 15; \$4.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Frank Hall, Toronto, Kan.

EGGS, EGGS, EGGS. FROM THOROUGHBRED 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.

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.

BARRED ROCKS. 68 PREMIUMS, TOPEKA, Manhattan, Clay Center, Denver. Eggs, 15, \$3.00; 30, \$5.00; 15, \$1.25; 60, \$4.00; 100, \$6.00. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

EGGS FROM ROYAL BLUE AND RINGLET Barred Plymouth Rocks at \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per 15. A. L. Hook, P. O. Box 456, North Willow Poultry Ranch, Coffeyville, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. Fifteen years' successful experience. Eggs \$1.00 15, \$5.00 100. Safe arrival guaranteed. Glendale Farm, C. E. Romary, Prop., Olivet, Kan.

BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCKS, ABSOLUTELY the finest lot I ever owned. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$1.00 setting, \$5 per hundred. Belmont Farm, Topeka, Kan., Box 69.

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. Ison 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 Howell, Route 4, McPherson, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, BUY PRIZE WINNING stock. Our birds won 9 firsts at Hutchinson and Wichita. Pen eggs \$3 and \$5 per 15. Utility \$4 per 100. Descriptive circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. WON FIRST PEN, SECOND cockerel Missouri State Show, and practically everything in 14 county shows throughout Missouri. Eggs from fine pens expertly mated, \$5.00 per 15, delivered. Utility eggs \$1.50 per 15. Fine mated pens or trios for sale. Sidney Schmidt, Chillicothe, Mo.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCK EGGS. PEN \$3.50; RANGE \$2.00 per 15, \$8.00 per 100. Baby chicks \$2.00 per 12, \$10 per 50. Mrs. Coral E. Pfang, Wetmore, Kan.

"SILVER-BAR" BARRED ROCKS WON blue ribbons Wichita, Oklahoma City, and other big shows. Eggs from winning birds \$1.50 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for mating list. L. Meek, Mulhall, Okla.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. Pens headed by prize winners at Kansas City, Missouri State and local shows. Strong birds bred for quality, clear, narrow, distinct barring, \$2.00 per 15 eggs. L. P. Coblenz, La Harpe, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. MY WHITE Iovofs 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.

WHITE ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. EGGS from three matings, large vigorous stock having plenty of range. Eight prizes Summer Co. show; nine prizes Wichita state show. Yard one \$3.00 per 15; yard two, \$2.00 per 15; yard 3 \$1.50 per 15. Frank Lett, Danville, Kan.

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.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1 SETTING. Mrs. Howard Erhart, Independence, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, 100 \$4, SETTING 75c. Mrs. Emma Downs, Lyndon, 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.

COLUMBIAN AND WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs. Mating list free. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

CHOICE SILVER WYANDOTTES, 15 EGGS \$1.50; 100 \$6.00. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, BLUE RIBBON winners. Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Effingham, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, PRIZE WINNERS, winter layers; eggs \$1.00 setting. Frank Maxwell, Alva, Okla.

BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM HIGH scoring birds, \$1.50 for fifteen. W. R. Conyers, Ellis, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS EXCLUSIVELY, 4 cts. each. Mrs. Henry Behrens, Lyndon, Kan., R. No. 4.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS FIVE dollars per hundred, \$3 per 50. Mrs. Alvin Tennyson, Lamar, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, SILVER LACE WYANDOTTES. Eggs, 17 \$1.00, 100 \$5. Mrs. Ola Elliott, Delphos, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 75C AND \$1 setting from high grade stock. Ideal Poultry Yards, Wayne, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR setting, \$1.00 for 15 or \$4.00 for 100. C. O. Levine, Marysville, Kan.

HIGH SCORING PRIZE WINNING WHITE Wyandottes. Eggs 15 \$1, 50 \$2.50. Mrs. Ira Abbey, Pleasanton, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, EGGS AT \$1.00 15, \$5.00 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kan.

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, Centralia, 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.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS AND DAY old chlx from trap nested stock. Circular. Mrs. M. E. Johnson, Humboldt, Kan.

FARM RAISED SILVER WYANDOTTES. Eggs 15 for \$1, 100 \$5. Baby chicks 100 \$10. Julia Haynes, Baileyville, Kansas.

BONNIE VIEW WHITE WYANDOTTES, extra fine strain, eggs are testing high. Mrs. N. W. Burbank, New Sharon, Iowa.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM WHITE WYANDOTTES; Fishel strain direct. Write for prices. Mrs. C. F. McLachlin, Gray, Iowa.

UTILITY SILVER WYANDOTTES, 15 eggs \$1.00, 100 \$4.00. Pure bred farm raised stock. J. L. Benson, Olsburg, Kan.

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.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. THE EGG LAYING kind. 15 eggs \$1.00, 30 eggs \$1.80, 50 eggs \$2.50. J. E. Gustafson, McPherson, Kan.

TRUE BLUE WHITE WYANDOTTES. Eggs from birds scoring 94-95. \$1.00 setting, \$5.00 hundred. I. B. Pixley, Wamego, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS OF the best breeding in state. \$1.00 per setting, \$5.00 per hundred. Guy Barnes, Milton, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR hatching from high scoring stock. Eggs, 15 \$1.00. Della B. Bilson, Eureka, Kan., R. R. No. 3.

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. Chilcote Poultry and Stock Farm, Mankato, Kan.

ROSE COMBED WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs from great laying strain, \$1.00 per 15, \$4.00 per 100. Eggs at all times. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

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.

TURKEYS.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEY EGGS. Mrs. John Mitchell, Lafontaine, Kan.

BOURBON REDS. EGGS 11 FOR \$2.50. Augusta Hand, Ellsworth, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE EGGS 25 CTS. EACH. Carrie Thompson, Cimarron, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND EGGS. MATING LIST free. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

M. B. TURKEY EGGS \$2.00 PER 9. TOM for sale. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND EGGS \$3.25 PER 12. Grace Garnett, Marion, Mo.

BOURBON REDS, FINE STOCK. EGGS \$3 for 11. Julia Haynes, Baileyville, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND EGGS \$3 per 12. Mrs. John Hartwell, Goodland, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs \$2.00 per 11. Mrs. Grace Dick, Harlan, 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.

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS for sale. Price 20c each. Frank Dorst, Fredonia, Kan., R. 3, Box 8A.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, 2 YR. OLD breeders. Eggs \$3.00 per 11. Free catalogue. Stover & Myers, Fredonia, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs \$3.00 per setting; flock headed by 40 lb. prize winning tom. S. H. Lenhart, Abilene, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, from prize winning stock, hens score up to 97. Tom 96%. 10 eggs \$5.00. Cecil McArthur, Walton, 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 TURKEY toms from prize winning blue ribbon birds. Large, deep dark red fellows from 2-year-old stock. Also eggs. Elenora Poultry Ranch, Brighton, Colo.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS; stock scored by prize winners at St. Louis, Kansas City and Mo. State shows. \$5.00 per 10. Guarantee satisfaction or your money back. A. Ackerman, Rich Hill, Mo.

ANCONAS.

EGGS FROM UNDEFEATED ANCONAS, 15 \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. Lucile House, Haven, Kan.

SINGLE COMB MOTTELLED 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.

HAMBURGS.

HAMBURG EGGS, 15 \$2.00. NONE BETTER. Harry Inman, Route 1, Keokuk, Iowa.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG EGGS \$1.25 per 15 P. P. J. L. Carmean, Neosho Falls, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

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.
PURE SINGLE COMB REDS. BABY CHIX 10c. J. B. Scott, Colony, Kan.
R. C. RED EGGS CHEAP. MATING LIST free. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.
PURE S. C. RED EGGS, 100 \$3.00. MRS. Allie West, Box 315, Garnett, Kan.
ROSE COMB RED EGGS \$1.50 AND \$3.00 per 15. William Early, Hays, Kan.
EXTRA FINE QUALITY S. C. RED EGGS, 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. O. C. Duprey, Clyde, Kan.
PURE BRED R. C. REDS; \$3.75 100. FARM range. Mrs. Jas. Crocker, White City, Kan.
HIGH GRADE REDS. 15 EGGS \$1.50 DELIVERED. The Oakley Poultry Yards, Oakley, Kan.
R. C. RED EGGS, REDS BRED TO LAY, 75c (setting); \$4.00 (100). Charles Sigle, Lucas, 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.
EXTRA FINE ROSE COMB REDS. EGGS 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Charles Joss, Topeka, Kan.
ROSE COMB R. I. REDS; 75 CTS. FOR 15, \$3.50 100; good utility stock. Adda Walker, White City, Kan.
SINGLE COMB RED EGGS 15 75c, 100 \$4.00, 500 \$15.00. Mrs. H. A. Bushby, Rydal, Kan., Republic Co.
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 scoring pens, \$2.00, \$2.00 setting. V. E. Gillian, Garden City, Kan.
DID YOU NOTICE MY BIG COMBINATION offer in this column of April 4th? Read it. D. H. Welch, Macksville, 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.
THOROUGH BRED SINGLE COMB R. I. Red eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 100. Mrs. Clara Helm, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.
ROSE COMBED RHODE ISLAND REDS. Eggs for hatching. Write for mating list. F. B. Severance, Lost Springs, Kan.
ROSE COMB RED EGGS. FIFTEEN \$4. Hundred \$5. Choice birds. Fertile eggs. Mrs. Arthur Jaeke, Pawnee City, Neb.
SEVEN YEARS BREEDING SINGLE COMB Reds. Best yet. Guaranteed eggs, \$5.00 100. Mrs. George Dillon, McLouth, Kan.
EGGS; ROSE COMB REDS. OUR BIRDS produce winners. Free mating list. Roberts & Bauman, Box 426, Holsington, Kan.
S. C. REDS. UNSURPASSED EGG RECORD for winter 13-14. Every egg guaranteed. 100 \$4. Mrs. John Whitelaw, Lawrence, Kan.
S. 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. Pullets \$1 and \$2. Eggs \$7 hundred prepaid. Sadie Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.
SINGLE COMB REDS, BEST BLOOD, prize winners; large; dark even color. Eggs, baby chicks. J. B. Hunt, Oswego, Kan.
LARGE, LONG BACK, DARK RICH RED R. C. Reds. Eggs \$2.00 50, \$1.00 15, \$4.00 100. Nora Luthye, North Topeka, Kan., Rt. No. 6.
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 Buchanan, Solomon, Kan., R. 2.
SINGLE COMB REDS. EGGS. THE RED kind, that are red. Prize winners. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. J. Smith, Burlingame, Kan.
WHITE'S LAYING STRAIN SINGLE COMB Reds. Eggs \$1 to \$3 per 15. Write today for mating list. H. L. White, 1747 N. Waco, Wichita, Kan.
EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PURE bred Rose Comb Reds, \$1.00 per 15, \$5 per hundred. Baby chicks 10c each. Mrs. Charles Hill, Toronto, Kan.
R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. BEST WINTER layers. Eggs from high scoring birds \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kan.
ROSE COMB REDS. THREE PENS OF big husky fine colored birds. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. Fertility guaranteed. Fred T. Nye, Leavenworth, Kan.
EGGS, CHICKS. ROSE COMB RED EGGS four dollars hundred. Chicks fifteen cents each. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan., R. No. 1.
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.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

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.
SEND FOR MY S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED mating list. Eggs from my Kansas and Nebraska State show winners very cheap. You will not be disappointed. H. R. McCrary, Concordia, 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 \$3.00, 3 \$2.00. Utility \$1.00 for 15. Incubator \$5.00 per 100. Get mating list. Ruby Morris, Rosalia, Kan.
ROSE COMB 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.
EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM FARM range Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds exclusively. Our flock is healthy and vigorous, our eggs were almost 100 per cent fertile last year. \$5 per 100 or \$1 per 15 eggs. Day old chicks 20c each. Orinell from this ad. J. B. Helsel, Route 5, Grinnell, Iowa.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS —from 5 grand pens mated to roosters costing from \$10.00 to \$35.00. Eggs \$1.50 per 15 and up. Reduction on larger quantities. Good range flock \$5.00 per 100. Safe arrival and fertility guaranteed. Send for catalog. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
LEGHORNS.
FINE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—ALEX Spong, Chanute, Kan.
S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, 100 \$3.00. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kan.
S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS FROM CUP winners. F. Weeks, Belleville, Kan.
S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS. 15 75 CENTS, 30 \$1.25. Inez Gookin, Russell, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERS \$1.00. E. Kagartec, Darlow, Kan.
S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$4 PER hundred. Hulda Kearns, Girard, Kan.
PURE S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS 15 \$1.00, 100 \$3.00. J. L. Young, Haddam, Kan.
S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Jerry Brack, Havensville, Kan.
EGGS S. C. W. LEGHORNS, 100 \$4.00, 200 \$7.00. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, 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.
BUF LEGHORNS CHOICELY BRED. 30 eggs \$2. 100 \$4. John A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.
FINE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Eggs, chicks. Armstrong Leghorn Range, Arthur, Mo.
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 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 Bailey, Okla City, Okla., R. 8.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Eggs \$2.50 per hundred. Mrs. Chas. Ginn, Haddam, Kan.
PURE BROWN ROSE COMB LEGHORN eggs 3 1/2 cents each. Laura A. Hazen, Wayne, 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.
EGGS FROM CHOICE S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. Range raised. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.
LARGE S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, 100 \$3.00. Farm range. Hattie Jones, Jamestown, Kan.
BABY CHIX FROM SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns; high scoring; 10c. M. La Shorne, Epworth, Ia.
S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS FOR SALE 75 cts setting, or \$4.00 100. Mrs. W. C. Topliff, Howard, Kan.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS STOCK not inbred. Eggs, 15 \$1.00, 100 \$4.00. B. F. Evans, Wilsey, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS and baby chicks, reasonable prices. E. Kagartec, Darlow, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Prepaid. Mrs. Frank Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.
S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, 100% FERTILITY guaranteed. Eggs half price. Robert Ketcham, Beonville, Ind.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. KULP strain; pure breeds. Eggs \$4.75 100. Mrs. Mary Miek, Ransom, Kan.
S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS FROM heavy laying hens; even buff color; 15 \$1.50, postpaid. Laying pullets \$1 each. Cyrus Gittings, Winfield, Kan., Route One.

LEGHORNS.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs 15 \$1, 100 \$5. Baby chix 12c. Mattie Elm, Kincaid, Kan.
ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1.25 per 30, \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. J. B. Barmettlor, Ralston, Okla.
PURE S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 15 75 cts, 100 \$4.00. Baby chicks 10 cts. Ella Beatty, Lyndon, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—STATE show winners. Eggs 15 \$1.00, 100 \$4.00. Geo. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.
PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. 100 eggs \$3.25, 30 \$1.25. Chas. 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.
PURE S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$1.00 15, \$4.00 100. Express or post prepaid. E. D. Hobbie, Tipton, Kan.
EGGS—FULL BLOOD SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns. 15 \$1.00; 50 \$2.50; 100 \$4. Mrs. Mattie Story, Cleo, Okla.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. Specialty 12 years. Satisfaction guaranteed. Olive Hoskins, Fowler, Kan.
EGGS FROM PRIZE STOCK S. C. WHITE Leghorns, \$1.50 per 15, \$6 per 100. Baby chicks. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs, fifteen for 50c, \$3.00 per hundred. Sadie Bates, Springhill, Kan.
LARGE, VIGOROUS ROSE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per hundred. Claud Worrel, Zeandale, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Profitable 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.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS from fine farm flock mated with scored chicks, \$5.00 100. Wm. Sailer, 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.
EGGS FROM S. C. BROWN LEGHORN prize winners. Both matings: 15 \$1.00 and up, 100 \$4.00 to \$5.00. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.
S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS FOR SALE, from vigorous farm raised flock, 75 cts. per 15, \$4.00 per 100. A. R. Cochran, Anita, Cass Co., Iowa.
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.
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.
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.
ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY. Largest, most handsome Leghorn. Greatest winter layers known. Fifteen select eggs \$1.50; 100 \$6.00. Safe delivery guaranteed. Goldenrod Poultry Farm, Mesa, Colo.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. "Frantz" and "Yesterland" strains. 3 eggs, yard, fifteen \$1.50; hundred \$7.00. Range \$5.00 hundred. Mrs. Flora Smith, Amorita, Okla., R. 2.
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.
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.
S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 15 \$1.25, 50 \$4.00, 100 \$7.00. If you want to get fine pure bred stock with small investment give me your order; safe delivery, satisfaction guaranteed. A. B. Haug, Centralia, 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.
ORPINGTONS.
WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, 15 \$1, 25 \$1.50. D. P. Neher, McCune, Kan.
WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCHING. Gustaf Nelson, Falun, Kan.
BLACK ORPINGTON EGGS \$1.50 PER 15. P. P. J. L. Carmean, Neosho Falls, Kan.
TRY MRS. HELEN COLVIN'S BUFF ORPINGTON eggs and chicks. Junction City, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTONS. 15 EGGS \$1.00; 100 \$5.00. Ralph Chapman, Route 5, Arkansas City, Kan.
PURE BRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs 50 cts. for 15. Vera Schable, Fairview, Kan.
S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. FERTILITY tested. A. R. Carpenter, Council Grove, 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.

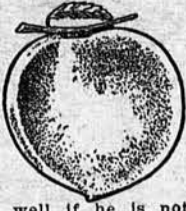
ORPINGTONS.

BYERS & KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTON eggs \$1.50 per 15. Geo. Fisher, Custer, Okla.
KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTONS. \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Charles Pfeiffer, Riley, Kan.
HIGH SCORING KELLERSTRASS WHITE Orpington eggs. Mrs. William Deibler, Manhattan, Kan.
S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS EXCLUSIVELY, eight years. Eggs, farm prices. Mrs. J. T. Ritchie, Oskaloosa, Kan.
KELLERSTRASS S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON eggs \$7 per 100, \$2 setting. H. N. Fuller, Woodbine, Kan.
THOROUGH BRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs for hatching, \$1 per 15. D. J. Riemann, Claflin, Kan.
S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS; FARM raised and free range; \$4 per 100. Russell Ware, Cawker City, Kan.
S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS; EGGS; PRIZE winners. Fine buff all through. Mrs. R. M. Hagaman, Bennet, Neb.
WHITE ORPINGTONS. EGGS \$5.00 PER 100, \$1.00 for 15. Chicks 15 cts. George Roggendorff, Carlton, Kan.
CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS. Kellerstrass', \$5 per hundred. Mrs. W. Patterson, Yates Center, Kan.
KELLERSTRASS C. W. ORPINGTON eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. C. E. Peterson, R. 1, Box 65, Windom, Kan.
ORPINGTONS. BUFF, WHITE, UTILITY. Fancy. Eggs \$1.50 up. Baby chicks. Mating list. Box 311, Russell, 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, \$5.50 50. Maud Fagan, Minneapolis, Kan.
16 VIGOROUS FULL GROWN PURE BRED White Orpington cockerels. Price \$1.50 to \$3.00. Wm. Billups, Pawnee Rock, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Standard bred. Eggs \$4.00 100. Chicks \$10.00 100. Nettie Kubik, Caldwell, Kan.
THOROUGH BRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs \$1.00 for 15, \$5.00 per hundred delivered. J. A. Blunn, St. A. Wichita, Kan.
FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. Stock imported direct from England. Mating list ready. F. R. McKee, Braddyville, Iowa.
WHITE ORPINGTONS—15 EGGS FROM carefully selected stock \$2.00. Booklet free. P. H. Anderson, Box M-53, Lindsborg, Kan.
WHITE ORPINGTONS DIRECT FROM Kellerstrass' \$30 matings; 24 \$1.75. Parcel post, 100 \$5.00. Mrs. John Jevons, Wakefield, Kan.
WHITE ORPINGTONS; KELLERSTRASS winners and layers. Eggs \$2 per fifteen. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. B. Humble, Sawyer, Kan.
PRIZE WINNING S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON pen eggs two and three dollars per fifteen. Utility eggs one dollar. Mrs. Alice Stewart, Mapleton, 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 FROM prize winning stock. \$1.50 a setting. \$6.00 per hundred. Chicks 20c each. Mrs. Chas. O'Roke, Fairview, Kan.
S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$2 PER 15. Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs 50 cents each, from fine stock. Mrs. Perry Higley, Cummings, Kan.
MY \$3.00 EGGS BALANCE OF SEASON for \$1.50 for 15. These White Orpingtons are of the best. Write for list; it's different. C. J. Page, Salina, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTONS. PRIZE WINNERS. Splendid layers. My catalogue now ready. I can please you. All charges paid on eggs. August Petersen, Churdan, Iowa, Box 33.
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.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS, pen headed by sons of Wm. Cook's (1912) first Madison Square Garden and Allentown, Pa., cockerels. Eggs, 15 \$1.50. Adolph Berg, McPherson, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTON eggs, Kellerstrass and Cook strain, hens bred to grandsons Crystal's King 1912. Blue ribbon winner \$1.25 single setting, 2 or more \$1.00 per 15. Herman Thompson, McPherson, Kan.
S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS. EGGS booked or ready to deliver, from pens winning practically all firsts at shows in northern Kansas. Ask for mating list. Best mating \$5.00 per 15. Utility \$10.00 per 100. Guarantee eight chicks per setting. Ed Granerholz, Esbon, Kan.
MINORCAS.
SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS \$2.00 15. A. L. Liston, Garden City, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS. Choice eggs, 15 \$1.25. Sarah Peters, Nashville, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA EGGS. Teetee 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.
S. C. WHITE MINORCAS, TIBETZ STRAIN, none better. Rose Comb Rhode Island White, Excelsior strain, the best. Eggs for sale. A. Manley, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

THE OZARKS, WHAT OF THEM?



Big juicy 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 to that section to make a home but will pay for the home as 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.

200 GOOD stock and grain farms; well improved bottom farms \$15.00 an acre and up. W. R. Taylor, Aldrich, Missouri.

FREE! "The Truth About the Ozarks" with large list of farms for sale in best locality. Map. Durnell & McKinney, Cabool, Mo.

TO EXCHANGE, 80 a. 2 1/2 mi. out, good improvements, good land, \$6,500.00. Stillwell Land Co., Magnetic City, Lebanon, Mo.

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.

LAND BARGAIN list sent free with particulars giving description of county, location and prices. Winona Land Co., Winona, Mo.

I HAVE SIX good farms in Wright, Texas and Douglas counties. Write for list. R. F. Baker, Mountain Grove, Mo.

THE South Missouri Land Co. will sell or ex. mdse., land, income prop. Descriptive pamphlet and list. Mountain View, 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.

DO YOU WANT a James river farm, timber land, dairy, stock farm? Abstractor. Exchanges. J. Felix Norman, Galena, Missouri.

IF YOU WANT a grain or stock farm on Current River, write Current River Land Co., Van Buren, Mo.

C. L. WILLIS will furnish you free lists of farms and timber lands. Write him at Willow Springs, Missouri.

IF YOU WANT A HOME come to the Ozarks. For particulars write J. E. Twohig & Co., Norwood, Missouri.

480 A. STOCK RANCH, Estanchia Valley, N. M. Valley land, well imp., \$9,600. Near R. R. Want income. F. M. & C. G. Morgan, Springfield, Mo.

WE HAVE a good farming and stock country; plenty of good rich, smooth land at a price you can afford to pay in Polk and Dallas counties. Polk County Land Investment Co., Bolivar, Polk Co., Missouri.

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.

40 A. 3 1/2 mi. McAlester; city 15,000. 28 a. tillable bottom land. 4 a. timber, bal. pasture. Fine for fruit, vegetables, poultry and alfalfa. \$22 per a. Terms. Write us about land. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

FOR SALE—5,000 acres in large and small tracts, Pittsburg county; farming, pasture, oil and gas land; \$10.00 per acre. Write John Cavanaugh, McAlester, Okla.

CADDO COUNTY AGAIN WINS. First on agricultural products at State Fair. Write for information, corn and alfalfa lands. Baldwin & Gibbs Co., Anadarko, Okla.

Best 640 Acres in America
WORLD'S BEST ALFALFA BELT, \$85.
The famous Washita Valley took world's first prize alfalfa, second for wheat, International Dry Farming Congress. Produces \$116 alfalfa, 100 bushels corn. Best sub-irrigated land in the United States. Thompson-Gage Co., Pauls Valley, 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.

COLORADO

COLORADO farm lands; \$8 per acre, \$1.00 down. Fifteen years' time on balance. T. H. Hagen, Board of Trade, Duluth, Minn.

INVESTIGATE the big land and town lot sale June 9th and 10th at Artesia, Colorado. For information address Artesia Developing Co., Artesia, (Blaine P. O.) Colorado.

DAIRY FARM and garden tract bargains: 240 a., imp., 2 mi. town; half shallow water land, \$2,400, terms. 160 a., all natural hay land; water anywhere under land at 6 feet; 1 mile town; \$4,000. 5 acre garden and chicken tract, near car, free water, price \$1,500. F. James, 1734 Welton St., Denver, Colo.

160 A. CHOICE Pleasant Valley land under irrigation; will relinquish for \$500, if soon. A good bargain. Write owner, Box 101, Brandon, Colorado.

Homesteads

A few of the best 320 acre homesteads and relinquishments left at \$100.00 up, according to improvements, etc. Best schools, churches, people, soil, climate, crops, water, fat range stock. Places and prices that will not last. Best part of Colorado and the West. R. T. Cline, Towner, Colorado.

GEORGIA

SOUTHERN GEORGIA. Stock raising, fruit growing, truck farming, corn, oats, hay, cotton. No floods, droughts, nor cyclones. Improved and unimproved lands. Easy terms. Thompson & Company, Homeland, Georgia.

MISSOURI

FOR FARM LANDS in Barry Co., Mo., write J. Y. Drake, Exeter, Mo.

240 ACRES, 2 miles Lebanon, 200 cultivated; good producing, highly imp., \$55 a. Stillwell Land Co., Magnetic City, Lebanon, Mo.

OUR INTEREST is your interest. We drain, improve and sell farms in Little River Valley. Lilbourn Real Estate Company, Lilbourn, Missouri.

BE YOUR OWN BOSS. Don't starve in the city. I own several 40 a. tracts of the best soil, bottom, cut-over timber—some a little imp. Fine income homes can be made. Will sell on your own terms. Guarantee 10% income by rents, if imprd. F. Gram, Naylor, Mo.

FOR SALE: 150 acre farm in Jasper county, close to town. Write for full information. J. E. Hall, Carthage, Mo.

IF YOU WANT grain, stock or fruit farms in the Ozarks, or exchanges, write J. E. Walton, Springfield, Missouri.

HOWELL CO., MISSOURI. 120 a. farm 2 mi. 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. 1/2 mi. school. \$28, terms. Farms for merchandise or town property. A. P. Cottrell Land Co., Pomona, Mo.

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. Glenn, 311 Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

WE OWN 30,000 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., Winnipeg, Can.

320 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. M. Meyers, Great West Realty Co., 415-417 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg, Canada.

WE OWN and control large tracts of the best land for wheat and mixed farming in Western Canada. Also large number of improved farms, near railway and school for actual settlers. Prices \$8 per a. and up. Write the owners. Lands and Homes of Canada Limited, Winnipeg, Canada.

WANTED. Four farmers to buy 1,280 acres or 640 acres between them. Good locations. Easy terms. D. H. McDonald & Co., Land Owners, Winnipeg, Canada.

FARM LAND SALESMEN WANTED. A live representative in every town to sell choice, cheap Canadian lands. Prices \$10 per acre. Write for proposition. Scott Hill & Co., 22 Canada Life Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

MANITOBA Settlers wanted for our A-1 farms. Prices are low. Terms easy. Good markets, roads, water. Agents wanted. Write OAKES-GRAY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

FLORIDA

THE GATEWAY to the Everglades, Southern Florida's coming big city. Lots, lands, fruits, profits, unexcelled. Parker & Asherman, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

As to Bean Money

Did you ever sit down and have a good think about beans? Just simple, white beans?

There's a demand for these same beans away out of proportion to the quantity grown in the United States, and the prices run as high as \$2.50 or more a bushel.

Beans are easily grown. They adapt themselves to the soil and climate of practically every state in the Union. And one of the best things about bean growing is that the land on which they are grown seems to improve with age. After 25 years of growing beans on a certain piece of land, it produced a better crop than at first. Ultimately, without doubt, phosphates and possibly some potash, lime and sulphur will have to be added, but until now the beans have supplied their own nitrogen.

Of course, some states are better than others for bean growing. Michigan, New York and Wisconsin grow more beans than any other portions of the country. But even in Connecticut, where the soil is gritty, hilly and thickly mixed with gravel and stones, the farmers plant corn, and between the hills navy beans. The corn has a hard time of it, but the little beans struggle up gamely and thrive under conditions that would discourage any other plant.

So you can be pretty sure of a yield, no matter where you are located, and you can be absolutely sure of a demand at splendid prices. The demand for beans, which began 44 years ago at the time of the Civil War, when our soldiers found life and strength in the nutriment of this vegetable, is steadily increasing. It has been so great during recent years that importations have reached from 400,000 to nearly 1,500,000 bushels with a value of from \$600,000 to 2 million dollars. The American farmer, not the foreign grower, should be pocketing the profit these importations represent. The area of the United States devoted to bean raising is gradually widening. But there should be a swifter realization among our farmers that the bean is a cash crop. American farmers should wipe out this yearly importation of a million or more bushels.

As a welcome dish on our tables, the bean takes a foremost place. It is a tempting food of savory taste and aroma. And let it be said right here that not a little care and skill is used in the preparation of the canned bean. The vast, almost unbelievable, quantities of beans annually used by American canneries and the exploitation of the worthy bean by these cannery companies, are facts to be contemplated with satisfaction by the bean growing farmer. Canned beans are in vogue. They have come to be the great standby dish among Americans. Beans contain approxi-

mately 36 per cent of starch and about 25 per cent of nitrogenous matter. They are nutritious and delicious. The consumption of beans will never diminish. It will constantly increase.

Meet the national demand. Look your farm over. There's many a plot that can be devoted to beans to the money-making benefit of the farmer and the money-saving benefit of the nation. Of course, the richer the soil, the heavier the yield. Crops from 40 to 50 bushels of 60 pounds each on heavier bean lands in normal seasons are no exceptions, while 15 to 25 bushels may be expected on ordinary soils, at any rate. At \$2.50 or more a bushel, it is easy to figure how your profits will run up.

From 1/2 to 1 bushel is sown an acre. Seed should be sown very shallow, from 1 to 2 inches in depth, as it germinates very quickly. Plant when settled warm weather has come, say about June 15 or a little earlier. Cultivate, at first, deeply. Two or three cultivations are usually ample for one season. When the leaves turn yellow and the pods whiten, it is time to think of the harvest. The pods and vines when dry and bright are the best kind of roughage for sheep and cattle during the winter months, and have a value of from \$6 to \$10 a ton.

As a matter of fact, most American farmers are cashing in on the wonderful profits of bean growing. But why per-

Don't Forget to Swat

C. D.

The gentle days of spring are here, and with them came the flies. You'll find them in the biscuits, in the butter, in the pies. You'll find them in the stable, in the milkhouse, in the cream; they fly in through the doorways, they push in through the screen. They pester you at meal times, they bother you at night; they surely try your patience and they make you swear and fight. The teeth they have are wondrous; they can bite you through the clothes, and if you throw the covers off they bite you on the toes. The fly's a marvelous insect, and we'll tell you, friends, what's what; if you'd escape its poison you must Swat!

And Swat!
And Swat!

NEW YORK

STOCK AND TOOLS INCLUDED. 105 acres, 15 room house; two barns, main one 40x60; basement, silo, fruit. 2 miles railroad town. 7 cows, two horses, 50 hens, binder, plows, harrows, mower, rake, heavy wagons, buggies, sleighs, numerous other things, all for \$4,000, \$2,500 cash, balance three and five years. Lady owns it; must go. Catalog number 102. Hall's Farm Agency, Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.

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.

NEBRASKA

Found—320 Acre homestead in settled neighborhood; fine farm land; not sand hills. Cost you \$200 filling fees and all. J. A. Tracy, Kimball, Neb.

IDAHO

HUNDREDS of farmers growing rich in the Snake River Valley. Homedale is a new town with new railroad. Buy lots or acreage now. Send for lit. Homedale Townsite Co., Boise, Idaho.

FARMS in Wisconsin
Genuine bargains. Improved farms for sale in every county in Wisconsin. \$1,000.00 up. Taylor County Farms a Specialty. Thousands of acres of productive cut-over 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"
FREE
Loeb-Hammel Realty Co., (Nat. Inc.) Medford, Wis. OWNERS & AGENTS, Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Treat the Tenants Fairly

Much of the present distressful condition of the soil on many of the tenant farms of Kansas has been brought about because the landlord was not fair with the contract. It is up to the landlord to take the lead in making the conditions favorable, so the tenants can afford to rotate crops and grow legumes. It also will pay the landlord well if he will offer the tenant every encouragement in keeping livestock.

Milo Cracks Very Easily

In operating a separator I have found it impossible to thresh milo without cracking most of it. I have had no trouble with the kafir. I should like to hear through the Farmers Mail and Breeze from other men who have had experience in threshing milo, kafir and feterita.
Parsons, Kan. Thomas Potts.

With a tractor and three or four good horses a man can do the work of ten or twelve horses and two or three men. On many farms, the tractor has doubled and even tripled the power efficiency.

Cut Worms in Western Kansas

Within the last few weeks several reports have been received by the department of entomology of the Kansas Agricultural college that a "mysterious worm" had appeared and was destroying the wheat in western Kansas. These reports were no surprise to the entomologists, because they had discovered early in the season an unusual number of these clayback cut worms and were expecting some injury.

In most cases the worms are generally distributed over the entire field, and for the most part are feeding on the volunteer wheat. In some fields of late planted wheat the worms are destroying the crop, and as soon as they are deprived of food in these fields they will take on the habit of the army worm and migrate to other fields. The infestation appears to be confined to wheat fields containing much volunteer wheat, and to grass lands and alfalfa fields. Unless weather conditions are unfavorable for growing crops, the worms will probably cause no great loss of the wheat crop.

The life history of the clayback cut worm is similar in many ways to that of the other cut worms. They pass the winter in the soil as a half grown worm and with the first warm days of spring these worms begin feeding. By the middle of May or June these worms reach their full growth and are then ready to transform to pupae. They enter the soil to a depth of two or three inches and after remaining dormant for several weeks change to pupae. The moths emerge during September and October and the eggs are deposited on wheat, alfalfa and various grasses where they soon hatch.

The best means of controlling cut worms are preventive measures. If the wheat fields are plowed during the summer and the volunteer kept down until after seeding, there is very little danger of the worms bothering the wheat. Many fields of wheat in the infested area, which were plowed last summer and consequently have little volunteer wheat, are practically free from worms. Cut worms often take on the habit of army worms and migrate from field to field. In this case a good dust barrier should be constructed and the worms

During the last few years every one seems to have become very solicitous about the farmer's welfare. There are just two things he needs above all others: plenty of means at a low rate of interest, and an equitable marketing system. Only by thorough organization of the farmers themselves can these be secured.

destroyed in it. Where the worms are migrating or are concentrated in a small area, they can probably be killed by using the poisoned bran mash such as was used in the control of the grasshoppers. This should be sown in the evening along the edge of the field into which they are entering.

The Acre Average Was \$16.31

The value an acre of crop production in 1913 is estimated as approximately \$16.31, which is the highest average that has been recorded in any year since such estimates have been made, viz, 1866, and compares with \$15.96 similarly estimated for 1912 crops, \$15.51 for 1911, \$15.52 for 1910, and \$16.02 for 1909. Crop yields in 1911 were very short and in 1913 below average, whereas 1912 crops were unusually large; but, by reason of high prices when production is short and low prices when production is large, the value an acre in these years has differed but slightly.

In particular states, however, there have been considerable variations. Value an acre was lowest this year in Kansas, \$7, due to the severe drouth last summer; the year before Kansas crops were worth \$10.60 an acre. On the other hand, Iowa crops in 1913 (\$17.01 an acre) were worth more than in 1912 (\$14.30.)

Breeding from animals that have mean dispositions for a few generations establishes the trait with them.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma, 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. Missouri, 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. 20—U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Mo.
Oct. 21—H. B. Waite, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 22—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 24—Wm. R. Zahn, Concord, Ill.
Oct. 25—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Feb. 5—H. L. Pritchett, New London, Mo.
Feb. 15—Joshua Morgan, Hardy, Neb.
Feb. 17—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 26—W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

April 29—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
May 7—W. S. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla.
Aug. 20—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
Oct. 21—A. C. Buckingham and J. A. Porterfield, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 9—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

Sept. 22—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.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

For Berkshire breeding stock get in touch with Leon A. Waite, Winfield, Kan. He makes a specialty of the mail order business and has scores of satisfied customers.

Harold P. Wood, Elmdale, Kan., is making prices on fashionably bred Duroc boars. You can depend on his description and his prices are reasonable.

If you want a Shorthorn bull that will increase the milking qualities of your herd, Levi Eckhardt, Winfield, Kan., has the kind you want. Write him today, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Phil Walker's Jacks.

Do you want a jack that is ready to go right into hard service and about pay for himself this season? Phil Walker of Moline Elk county, Kansas, can furnish you with just such a jack. Do not wait but write him today, mentioning this paper and telling him what day you will be there to look them over.

Alfred's Duroc Sale May 7.

S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla., will sell at auction Thursday, May 7, 60 head of Duroc-Jersey, 50 bred sows and gilts, and 10 fall and summer boars. For over six years the writer has watched the development of the Alfred herd and taken note of their various offerings and after a recent visit to their herd is safe in pronouncing this the best they have yet offered. By turning to their display advertising of this issue you will note that they are by such sires as Pilot Chief's Col., by Kelley's Pilot Wonder, the great show hog, and by Alfred's Col., half brother of King of Cois., Graduate Col., Fred's Col., B. & C's Col. and other great sires. And a very large part of the offering are showing safe in pig to Tattletale's Volunteer, a litter mate

to Browning's sensational show herd that won 31 grand champion ribbons last year. This is a Duroc-Jersey opportunity you cannot afford to pass by. If you can take care of a few sows or need a young boar to head your herd write today for a catalog and arrange to be at Enid, Thursday, May 7. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Buy a Smuggler Litter.

Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan., you likely remember, are the owners of Smuggler, the three times grand champion Poland China boar at the Hutchinson State Fair. They have one of the best Poland China herds in the state and if you want something in the large or medium types they are ready to supply your wants and guarantee satisfaction on every order. Write them describing what you want.

Lookabaugh's Champion Cow.

Do not fail to read H. C. Lookabaugh's Shorthorn advertising in this issue. Mr. Lookabaugh is testing his Shorthorns for milk and butter fat and has found that they are far superior for milk than it is generally supposed possible for Shorthorns and another thing not generally known is that his show cattle produce the best milkers. His grand champion cow gives over five gallons of milk daily. Read this ad and see what he says about the farmer's cow. Read it carefully and think over it.

N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., is offering 40 Duroc-Jersey bred gilts for immediate sale. He will ship these gilts for your approval. This is your opportunity if you want bred sows and gilts.

A. L. Albright, Waterville, Kan., is offering a few choice gilts bred for June farrow. Also a lot of fall and winter boars to select from at a very reasonable price. Write him for prices and descriptions.

Fred R. Cottrell, Irving, Kan., is offering Hereford bulls of serviceable ages and Poland China boars and gilts of fall farrow. Also 100 Barred Rock eggs for \$3.50. Everything guaranteed. Write Mr. Cottrell at once and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Joe Hemmy, Hill City, Kan., is offering for sale his herd boar, Hemmy's Hadley. He is 3 years old and just in his prime. He is keeping a lot of his get and can't afford to keep so many boars. Write for low price on him.

E. N. Farnham, Hope, Kan., is offering the tops of 70 Duroc-Jersey boars and gilts of October and November farrow. They are by Taylor's Model Chief and are well grown, thrifty youngsters that will be priced right singly or in lots to suit purchaser. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.

A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan., is advertising boars of September farrow, sired by Big Orange Again and Gritter's Surprise. I saw them the latter part of February and they certainly were a showy lot. This is great breeding and they are out of Mr. Swingle's best mature sows. Write him, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze. His ad appears in this issue.

Searle & Cottle, Berryton, Kan., are offering choice fall pigs, sired by grand champion Tat-A-Walia and S. & C's Col. They want to move them to make room for spring pigs and will price them right. Look up their advertisement in this issue and ask them for prices and descriptions. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.

Morrison's Red Polled Cattle.

Chas. Morrison & Son of Phillipsburg, Kan., own the largest and best bred herd of Red Polled cattle in the state. They have recently shipped a fine bull calf to St. Joe, Ark., and one to Bunker Hill, Kan. They say the demand for Red Polled cattle was never better. They have but two bull

calves left on the farm. These were dropped in November and are extra good ones from large cows that are heavy milkers. These bulls should go to head good herds as they are extra large and fine individuals. The cost of shipping these calves would be less than for shipping older cattle and besides they can be bought for less money than when they are a year old. If interested write Chas. Morrison & Sons and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Bred Gilts or Spring Pigs.

E. G. Munsell, Herington, Kan., is offering some choice Duroc-Jersey bred gilts for immediate sale. He is also booking orders for spring pigs. If you are interested he will be glad to tell you about his crop of spring pigs and how you can save a few dollars by dealing with him now. Quivera herd of Duroc-Jerseys is one of the best in the country.

A Deserving Breeding Firm.

If close application to business, care and painstaking effort coupled with honesty and fair dealing brings a just reward as it should, Albert Smith & Sons, Poland China breeders of Superior, Neb., are certainly deserving of the splendid success attained during the last few years. Last winter this firm held their fifteenth annual sale of registered Poland Chinas and Shorthorns. Always working toward a coveted goal and never losing sight of the high business ideals that should be a part of every honest man's creed, Mr. Smith and his sons have step by step attained a position and gained a reputation as breeders and sellers of big type Poland Chinas that will live when many things now considered important will have been forgotten. The Smiths have sold hogs to the best breeders and farmers of their own and adjoining states and they have hundreds of satisfied and loyal customers scattered all over the West. Early in their career as breeders they decided upon a type of hog and they have tried

Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Farmers Mail and Breeze has been a good result-getter for us. Yours very truly,
GENTRY REALTY CO.
Gentry, Ark., March 31, 1914.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—No, do not continue my ad. I have only a few pigs to sell now and it may not be necessary. I am satisfied the Farmers Mail and Breeze is all right as an advertising medium and expect to patronize it whenever I have anything to sell. Yours very truly,
ROY SCHROCK,
Breeder of Mulfoot Hogs.
Enid, Okla.

Every week for years Farmers Mail and Breeze has printed voluntary letters from its advertisers and different letters are printed every week.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

W. C. CURPHEY, Salina, Kansas
Write, phone or wire for dates. Address as above.

BOYD NEWCOM, Wichita, Kansas,
Livestock and Real Estate Auctioneer. Write, wire or phone for dates.

Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan.
Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

D. F. Perkins, Concordia, Kan.
Livestock Auctioneer. Write, wire or phone for dates.

JESSE HOWELL, Herkimer, Kan.
Livestock Auctioneer. Write or phone for dates.

J. P. Oliver, Newton, Kan. Livestock and Real Estate Auctioneer. My 20 years experience insures better results.

W. B. Carpenter, Livestock Auctioneer
1400 Grand, KANSAS CITY. Also Land Salesman

B. O. BROADIE, Livestock Auctioneer
Satisfaction guaranteed Winfield, Kas. Write or phone for dates

G. A. Drybread, The Auctioneer
Elk City, Kan. Live Stock and Farm Sales made anywhere. Prices reasonable. Give me a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JAS. W. SPARKS, Live Stock Auctioneer
MARSHALL, MO.

L. R. BRADY, Manhattan, Kansas
Livestock Auctioneer. Write or wire for dates.

Will Myers, Beloit, Kan. Is already booked on leading breeders' sales in Central Kan. Choice dates still open. Write or wire.

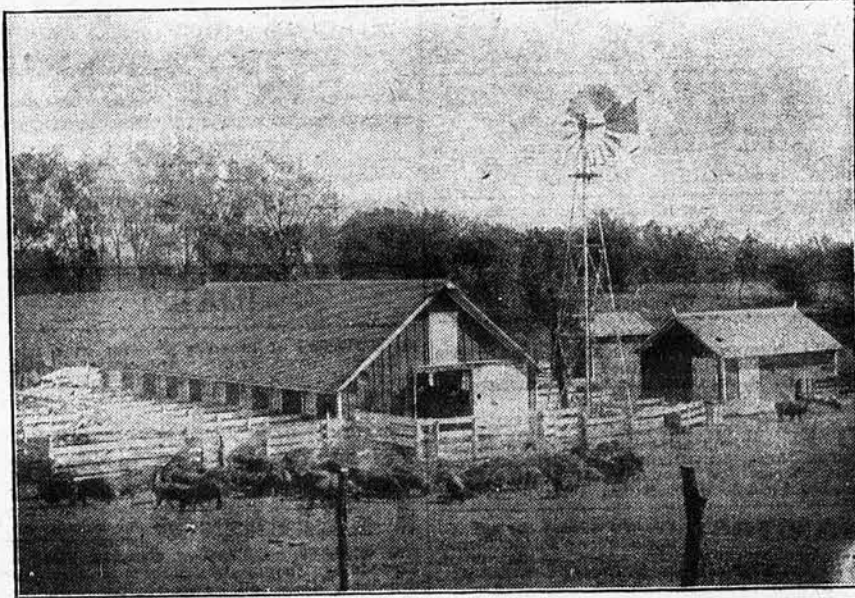
W. A. Fisher, White City, Kan.
Livestock Auctioneer. Write or Phone for dates.

LEARN TO BE AN AUCTIONEER National Auctioneering School of America Box 39, Lincoln, Neb.

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 short crop, one-half price on Home Study Course.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL
Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres.
1400-04 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.



Clean Quarters Make Healthy Hogs.

The above is a picture of D. O. Bancroft's Duroc-Jersey breeding establishment six miles south of Downs, Kan. Mr. Bancroft's advertisement appears regularly in our Duroc-Jersey section. He started his advertisement in Farmers Mail and Breeze seven years ago and has never missed an issue since. He sells all of his surplus on mail order and is doing a big business. Farmers Mail and Breeze is always glad to recommend D. O. Bancroft as a reliable breeder of Duroc-Jerseys.

SHORTHORNS.
SCOTCHSHORTHORNCATTLE
 Special prices on herd bull, cows and heifers of richest Scotch breeding. I am overstocked and must reduce my herd. Everything first class and guaranteed. **RAYMOND JAMESON, Ottawa, Ill.**

SHORTHORN BULLS
 Fashionably bred young bulls, by Roan King and Refiner, two Wisconsin bred sires and out of milking 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 Bulls
 Two 18 months old and eight yearlings. Reds and roans. Got by pure Scotch sires. A grand lot of young bulls. Prices reasonable. **L. M. Noffsinger, Osborne, Kan.**

Shorthorn Cattle
 A few good cows for sale, safe in calf to herd bull Baron Cumberland. Four nice young bulls, one red, two roans, one white. The white one, a real herd bull. Ask for his breeding. We made 1,000 pounds of butter from herd in 1913. **DR. W. C. HARKEY, LENEXA, KAN.**

Pearl Herd of Shorthorns
 About 20 choice young bulls, spring calves. Either Scotch 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 ABILENE : : KANSAS**

HEREFORDS.
REGISTERED HEREFORDS For Sale
 Two year old double standard polled bull; eighteen bred horned cows; polled and horned yearling bulls. **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**

RED POLLED CATTLE.
FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle. **C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.**
Red Polled Cattle Choice young bulls under 10 months for sale. Best of breeding. Write, or better come and see. **CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Ks.**

Red Polled and Galloway Bulls for sale. All registered. Twenty-five of each; extra choice animals from 12 to 18 months of age. Call at Fort Larned Ranch or write **E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, Larned, Kansas**

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. Visitors welcome. Call or write. **I. W. POULTON, Medora, Reno Co., Kan.**

DAIRY CATTLE.
LINSCOTT JERSEYS
 Only Register of Merit herd in Kansas. Choice heifers and cows at \$100.00 and up. Bulls \$50.00 to \$150.00. Breeding and individual quality the very best obtainable. **R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas**

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 bulls. **ERNEST KENYON, Nortonville, Kansas**

to perfect that type. Among the herd sows are many daughters of Smith's Big Hadley, a boar that gave much prominence to the herd. These sows have lots of size but the Smiths have always fought for quality along with size and so they usually found more smoothness than is usually found where such big breeding predominates. Last fall the big Iowa bred boar, Big Ben Amazon, was bought at a long price and placed at the head of the herd. He is a son of Big Ben and his dam Miss Amazon was the highest priced sow sold in Illinois in 1911. This boar is making a fine nick with the sows in the herd and of the 150 spring pigs quite a lot were sired by him. The others are by the old standby boars Jumbo Jr. and Victor's Prospect.

Big Type Fall Boars.
 J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan., is a well known breeder of big smooth Polands. His sale of bred sows at the Agricultural college last February was one of the best attended sales of the season. His was the second sale in the Riley county Poland China bred sow sale circuit and the average was over \$50. He will sell at the same place again February 17 and the circuit will very likely be organized in about the same manner as last year. Mr. Harter has 10 September and October boars, sired by Gephart and Long King, that are very promising and are for sale at very reasonable prices. They are out of his best, matured sows and are bred in the purple. A few of them are by old Mogul's Monarch. Mr. Harter has about 65 March and April pigs. We will have more to say about this herd later on.

Three Perfect Col. Litters.
 Howell Brothers, Herkimer, Kan., are Duroc-Jersey breeders who made a successful bred sow sale last winter. Their offering was among the strongest in individual merit and breeding made last winter. Their season's crop of spring pigs numbers 60 head and are sired by five different boars. Three litters are by Perfect Col. Mr. Jesse Howell attended the Sam Drybread sow sale last February and selected these three sows and all three of them bred to Perfect Col., owned by Mr. Drybread and grand champion at Ohio and Illinois and other eastern shows. The sows were sired by Model Top who is also a grand champion boar. The herd sows owned by Howell Brothers are among the most valuable lot of sows owned in the West. They have extra size with lots of quality and are surely a toppy lot of herd sows. A good majority of the spring pigs are by Royal Climax, second prize boar at the American Royal last season.

Epley's Big Fall Boars.
 W. E. Epley of Diller, Neb., is well known to Farmers Mail and Breeze readers as a breeder of big type Poland Chinas. He is also becoming well known as an exhibitor at the leading shows. Last season he was at both the Nebraska State Fair and the stock show at St. Joseph. He was in the money all the time and at St. Joseph he won on his great fall yearling sow, Daisy, which he afterwards sold for a good long price. He has a nice lot of spring pigs and is offering some choice fall boars for immediate sale at prices that are surely low enough to suit anyone. All of his spring gilts will be reserved for his big bred sow sale February 26. Ed. Epley is one of the best buyers in southern Nebraska and the writer never saw him bidding on an inferior animal but always interested in the best to be had. He knows the hog business from the ground up and is one of the best breeders in southern Nebraska. He is going to be at the fair this fall with a string of good ones if nothing happens. At least he has his plans laid and has the goods. Ask him about a fall boar at once and mention this notice in Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.

Walker's Blue Valley Herd.
 Thos. F. Walker & Son's Blue Valley herd of big smooth Poland Chinas at Alexandria, Neb., was visited by the writer recently. Their splendid 400 acre "Little Blue" farm four miles south of town is the home of this wonderful herd. Exceptional Blue Valley's Quality, First Look, Blue Valley and Blue Valley Orange are herd boars that have been in use in the herd in recent years. Blue Valley Ex. is a noted brood sow that Mr. Walker says has paid for the big \$3,300 barn built two or three years ago. Blue Valley and Blue Valley Orange are the boars in service now. Blue Valley was sired by Blue Valley's Quality and is easily a 1,000 pound hog if conditioned for it. Blue Valley's Orange is by old Big Orange. Both are great herd boars. The Walkers have been in the Poland China breeding business on the same farm for 26 years. They are known as extensively as any breeders in the business and have sold during the last two or three years in over 20 states. They probably have more herd boars that are attracting attention in Kansas than any other firm. Kansas breeders have always liked to patronize them because of their fair and many way of doing business. They have been regular advertisers in Farmers Mail and Breeze for years and we are glad to recommend them to Kansas buyers who are looking for the best in Poland Chinas. They have a nice lot of spring pigs.

Tecumseh Bred Poland Chinas.
 Joshua Morgan gets his mail at Hardy, Neb., but is a Kansan by several miles. That is he lives just over the line in Kansas and the writer is glad because Kansas can claim Joshua Morgan and his great herd of Poland Chinas. If ever a herd of Poland Chinas had the right to be called the big smooth kind it certainly is this herd. Long Sam, by Sampson, is a 3-year-old herd boar in use in this herd that weighs 800 pounds and he could be put to 1,000 pounds very easy and he would carry it easily. He is smooth and a wonderful hog in every respect. Guy's Price Wonder by Guy's Price Last, by Guy's Price 2d, a noted Nebraska fair winner and the son of old Guy's Price that won first and sweepstakes at both the Nebraska and Kansas state fairs the same year, is one of the great boars of the breed and should be at the leading fairs this fall. He is another 1,000 pound boar in show shape and is simply great from end to end. His dam was sired by Big Victor, also a Nebraska fair winner. Big Giant, by Big Jumbo and out of a Giantess line bred dam, is a great yearling that will help to maintain the high standard of this herd. The herd sows in this herd are as good as the writer ever saw and are in a class with the best in Iowa and other states noted for their great herds of Poland Chinas. There is probably

DAIRY CATTLE.
BONNIE BRAE HOLSTEINS.
 High grade heifers and cows; registered and high grade bulls. **IRA BOMIG, Sta. B, TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

HOLSTEIN BULLS Registered, ready for service; also springing high grade heifers for sale. **Springdale Stock Ranch, Concordia, Kan.**

HOLSTEINS—CHOICE BULL CALVES
H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS
 Registered bull calves for sale. 1 six mos. old, extra fine and large, from best milking strains. **W. H. Boughner, Downs, Kan.**

HIGGINBOTHAM'S HOLSTEINS
 60 head of cows and heifers—registered and high grade. Also a few registered bull calves. **C. W. HIGGINBOTHAM & SONS, ROSSVILLE, KAN.**

Oak Hill Holsteins
 Bulls ready for spring service by Shadybrook Gerben Sir Korndyke out of A. R. O. dams. All tuberculin tested. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. State your wants fully in first letter—I can fill them. **BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAS.**

Fancy Grade Holstein Cows
 2 to 6 years old, all tested and guaranteed sound, good udders and good teats. 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.**

JACKS AND JENNETS.
Leavenworth County Jack Farm
 25 jacks and jennets for sale; good individuals and bred right. Farm located between Atchison and Leavenworth on Santa Fe. **CORSON BROTHERS, POTTER, KANSAS.**

Jacks and Jennets
 25 head of Black Jacks from 14 1/2 to 16 hands coming 3 to 6 years old; all stock guaranteed, as represented when sold. Also some good jennets. **PHIL WALKER, Moline, Elk County, Kansas.**

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 Kansas City on U. P. and Santa Fe. **AL. E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kan.**

PUREBRED HORSES.
Excelsior Shetland Pony Farm
 Registered and High Grade Ponies for Sale **W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan.**

STALLIONS FOR SALE
 One high class, gaited saddle, coming three-years-old, with size, style and speed. Saddle and harness broke. Also two black Percherons, 4 and 5 years old. All registered and sound. **E. E. CARVER & SON, GUILFORD, MISSOURI.**

Johnson's Shetland Pony Farm
 Write me regarding Shetland Ponies. I have for sale 40 to 50 head of fine ones, spring colts, yearlings, 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.**

JET BLACKS AND RICH DARK GREYS
 Big for their age, one weighs 2110 lbs., one 2160 lbs., and a yearling 1740 lbs. 9 coming three-year-old studs, 11 coming two-year-old studs, and 6 coming four-year-old studs. Registered Percherons and straight sound. You cannot get better money-makers. Foaled and grown on the farm and offered at farmer's prices. Trains direct from Kansas City and St. Joe. **FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa**

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 Milon 3169 and the Kansas State Fair prize winner Mephistoles 4221 at head of herd. We are pricing these horses to sell and guarantee satisfaction. Write today or call soon. **J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Valdoek Ranch, PRATT, KANSAS.**

Lamer's Percheron Stallions and Mares
BUY NOW while there is the most of Variety to select from
C. W. LAMER, Salina, 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 gilts and fall boars, for sale. **Fred R. Cottrell, Marshall County, Irving, Kansas**

O. I. C. HOGS.
O. I. C. PIGS, LARGE TYPE, Pairs, \$15.00.
 Harry W. Haynes, Meriden, Kansas.

Tried Sows and bred gilts, also registered boar. **Henry Kamping, Elmora, Kansas.**

O. I. C. Fall Boars and Gilts A nice bunch to select from. Also booking orders for spring pigs, both sexes. **F. C. Gookin, Russell, Kan.**

O. I. C.'s Bred sows and gilts, fall and spring pigs in pairs and trios no kin. **SEED CORN:** Reid's Dent and Cartner varieties, \$2.50 per bu. shelled. Also eggs for setting S. C. R. I. Reds \$1 per setting, \$5 per 100. **JOHN H. NEEF, Boonville, Missouri**

Grandview Stock Farm
 Herd headed by O. K. Wonder. Choice O. I. C. May boars. January and May gilts bred or open. Priced for quick sale. **ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KANSAS.**

Edgewood O. I. C's. Booking orders for spring pigs by Progressor 2865 Tonganoxie Chief 3107, Burr Oak Model 3290, Bell Metal 3100, Herd improver 25433, Orange Blossom 3636. Pairs and trios no kin. **Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kansas.**

URIEDALE HERD O. I. C.'S
 URIE BOY by Don Magna, out of a litter of 24, heads the herd. The most unique hog plant in the country. Size, prolificness, quality and cleanliness. Sows of best breeding. Booking orders now for spring pigs at weaning time. **W. T. URIE, BOX 93, INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI.**

BERKSHIRES.
BUY BERKSHIRES FROM BAYERS. They sell SHORTHORN BULLS too. **J. T. Bayer & Sons, Yates Center, Kan.**

Hazlewood's Berkshires!
 A few good bred sows and gilts. Write today. **W. O. Hazlewood, Route 8, Wichita, Kan.**

Walnut Breeding Farm
 BERKSHIRE boars and gilts, spring farrow, grandsons of Barron Duke 50th, Big Crusader and Masterpiece 77000 and out of Lord Premier sows, also an imported bred outstanding 2-year-old boar and a few good Hereford bull calves. **Leon Waite, Winfield, Ks.**

Special Offering
Sutton Farm Berkshires
 200 head for sale, 40 boars, 30 gilts, 30 bred sows, 100 fancy fall pigs, at attractive prices. **SUTTON FARM, LAWRENCE, KANSAS**

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.
ANGUS CATTLE A select lot of ready-for-service bulls for sale, best breeding and right individually. **W. G. DENTON, Denton, Kansas**

Angus Bulls and Heifers
SUTTON FARM
 Have 30 splendid heifers and 30 extra good bulls priced to sell. Write us today. **SUTTON & PORTEOUS, R. 6, Lawrence, Kan.**



DUROC-JERSEYS.

TWO HERD BOARS Fall pigs; also book- ing orders for summer gilts bred and spring pigs at weaning time. **R. C. WATSON, Altoona, Kan.**

BARGAINS IN DUROCS!
A number of select well-bred fall gilts. Also three extra good boars. Prices \$15 to \$20.
C. D. WOOD & SON, ELMDALE, KANSAS

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 Me. champion heads herd. 100 spring pigs at \$15 each. Will pay express on all orders booked by May 1. 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-leading son of the champion Tatarax. Also spring boars. **J. R. SMITH, NEWTON, KANSAS**

MAPLEWOOD DUROCS
Boars all sold. 40 open and bred gilts for sale. Will ship on approval. Write for prices. **W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS**

Oley's Grand Durocs
BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE
W. W. OLEY & 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 sows. Everything immune and priced to sell.
E. G. MUNSSELL, Route 4, Herington, Kansas

Guaranteed Immune Duroc Sows
Duroc-Jersey bred gilts for sale, guaranteed, immune and in farrow. I ship on approval. No money down before inspection.
F. C. CROCKER, FILLEY, NEBRASKA

Immune Fall Boars and Gilts
Best of Duroc-Jersey breeding, with size and quality. Choice from large litters. Priced for quick sale.
G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kansas

TATARRAX HERD DUROCS
Choice September and October boars by the Grand Champion Tatarax and G. M.'s Tat. Col. at reasonable prices. **Tatarax Herd.**
C. L. BUSKIRK, Mgr., NEWTON, KANSAS

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 heifers.
GEORGE W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

Pure Bred Durocs Am offering the best lot of fall boars I ever raised, ready for service. By G. M.'s Tat. Col. No. 11337 and Billie's Best 124581 and from sows strong in Tatarax and Ohio Chief Blood. All eligible to register. Prices reasonable.
JOHN BARTHOLD, Jr., Partridge, Kan.

DUROC BOARS
Hillside 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. His half brother and sister were grand champions. His sire was a champion. Write today.
CHAS. STITH, Eureka, Kansas

BANCROFT'S PEDIGREED DUROCS
We hold no public sales, nothing but the best offered as breeding stock. Choice September boars; open gilts bred to order for September farrow. Spring pigs, pairs or trios not akin; about May 1st. Customers in 12 states satisfied. Describe what you want, we have it.
D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS.

HILLCREST FARM DUROCS
70 October and November boars and gilts for sale; sired by Taylor's Model Chief. Herd boar prospects priced right if you write soon.
E. N. FARNHAM, HOPE, KANSAS

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

POLLED DURHAMS.
Sleepy Hollow Polled Durham Cattle
12 good bulls coming 1 year old, bred cows and heifers for sale. Also a number of good jacks. **C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Kansas.**

more Tecumseh breeding in this herd than will be found in any other herd in the state. Mr. Morgan's herd of big smooth Poland Chinas should be classed with the very best herds in the country. He has for sale a few last September and October boars. Write him at once if you want one. Mention his advertisement which you will find in the Jewell county breeders' section in Farmers Mail and Breeze.

N. E. Kansas and N. Missouri
BY C. H. WALHER.

Sutton Farm Berkshires.
In this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze, Sutton Farms, Lawrence, Kan., are making special announcement of their Berkshire offering, which includes 200 head. There are 40 boars, 30 gilts, 30 bred sows and 100 fall pigs. The offering is sired by or bred to the following herd boars: Judge Robinhood, the best son of Berryton Duke Jr.; Duke's Bacon 5th, by Star Duke 4th, International champion, weighing 950 pounds; this boar was grand champion of the Kansas and Oklahoma state fairs; Charmer's Robinhood, by Charmer's Duke 29th, bred by Mr. N. H. Gentry of Missouri, and out of Duchess, the litter sister of Berryton Duke Jr. Everything priced to sell. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.

Sunflower Holsteins Dispersing.
On Thursday, April 30, Frank J. Searle of Oskaloosa, Kan., will disperse his herd of Holstein cattle. The offering will include 50 registered cows and heifers with A. R. O. and semi-official records. These females are all bred to Mr. Searle's great herd bull Tirania Lady Aouda 5th King 61250, the best son of the famous King Walker. King Walker has over 50 A. R. O. daughters, three of which hold world's records as heifers with first calves. Tirania Lady Aouda 5th King and a few of his choice sons and daughters will be included in the offering. In the sale of this herd bull Holstein breeders of Kansas and adjoining states will have the best opportunity they have ever had to secure a strictly first class sire. Interested readers should not overlook this sale as it affords a chance to buy animals never before offered. In addition to Mr. Searle's entire herd, Ben Schneider, the well known Holstein breeder of Nortonville, Kan., consigns several of his cows and heifer calves, and Henry Glissman, the largest Holstein man of Omaha, Neb., consigns a few choice females all in calf to his two great herd bulls. All animals over 6 months old will be tuberculin tested. In addition to the purebred cattle there will be 10 high grade heifers due to calve this spring and summer, included in the offering. These heifers are in calf to registered sires. Write today for Mr. Searle's catalog and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze, and be sure to attend the sale.

Uriedale O. I. C.'s.
One of the unique, sanitary, efficient and withal one of the most practicable hog breeding plants of the corn belt is owned by W. T. Urie of Independence, Mo., the home of the Uriedale herd of O. I. C.'s. Mr. Urie has worked out his own system of sanitation, housing, feeding, exercising, etc., and in some ways it is revolutionary; but if revolutionary it is also progressive and the wisdom of his plans is proven by the success with which he has met in the way of bigger litters, healthier hogs, quicker and better gains on a minimum amount of feed. Mr. Urie has made a careful study of the proposition and for years has had in mind just such a plant as he is now running. The past year marked his retirement from active work in the manufacturing business and enables him to devote his entire time to his herd. More of Mr. Urie's methods regarding the hog plant will appear in the near future. This article has to do mainly with the hogs themselves. Urie Boy, the boar at the head of this herd and the sire of a number of the litters, is by Don Magna by Don Mikado and out of a dam by Crescent Norway. Urie Boy is out of a litter of 24, incredible as it may seem, and in the litters by this boar so far this prolific tendency is showing up remarkably strong. Nothing under 11 to the litter and some showing up even heavier than that. This pig will not be a year old until May 14 and is one of the best prospects for a future herd leader the writer has seen. A variety of the best breeding in to be found in the other litters and Mr. Urie is booking orders now for pigs at weaning time. Pairs and trios can be furnished or single boars and gilts. Those interested should write Mr. Urie for prices and particulars.

S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri
BY ED. R. DORSEY.

Laptad's Big Hog Sale.
This is the last chance we will have to call attention to Fred G. Laptad's hog sale which he will hold at his farm, 2 miles north of Lawrence. In this sale Mr. Laptad will sell 50 head, including 20 boars and 30 bred sows and open gilts. About half of the offering will be Poland Chinas and the other half Duroc-Jerseys. The offering in either breed will meet the requirements of farmers and breeders demanding an extra good type of hogs. Col. Frank J. Zaun of Independence, Mo., will do the selling and Ed. R. Dorsey will represent this paper at the sale. Those who cannot attend the sale may be represented by either the auctioneer or Mr. Dorsey.

A Wonder-Big Orange Kind.
W. R. Zahn, of Concord, Ill., who has been holding some of the best Poland China sales in his state, has claimed October 24 as the date of his fall offering. A few years ago Mr. Zahn made a trip through Iowa selecting from the best herds in that state about one-half of a carload of sows as the foundation for his herd. These sows were sired by Big Orange, Gritter's Special, Ott's Big Orange and A Wonder. Sows of the Hadley and other big-type breedings have been added to the herd from time to time. At present the herd numbers over 200 head. Mr. Zahn makes two sales each year and in addition has a nice lot to sell at private treaty.

Big Hadley Jr. for Sale.
A. J. Behart of Ness City, Kan., former owner of the Green Lawn Farm at Adrian, Mo., has recently been back to Missouri and purchased the 2-year-old Poland China boar Robidoux, that weighed, after being on

Sunflower Dispersal and Combination Sale

Oskaloosa, Kansas
Thursday, April 30, 1914



50 Registered Holsteins

Consisting of my entire herd of High-producing, choice individually, A. R. O. and Semi-official cows and heifers, all bred to our great herd sire, Tirania Lady Aouda 5th King, 61250, the best son of the famous KING WALKER, that has over 50 A. R. O. daughters, three of which hold World's Records as heifers with first calves. Also daughters and a few choice sons of Tirania Lady Aouda 5th King, also he himself will be sold, and without any question of doubt he is the GREATEST young sire that ever headed a Holstein herd in the state of Kansas. His grand breeding, his grand individuality, his offspring, all prove him such. Don't overlook this BIG SALE, it means you get a chance to buy animals never before offered, our foundation breeding and the "Cream" of our years of breeding experience. Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan., consigns several choice females and heifer calves from his well known herd. Also Henry C. Glissmann, Omaha, Neb., consigns a number of choice representative females, all in calf to his two great herd sires. COME to this Sale, write for catalog. All over 6 months, tuberculin tested.

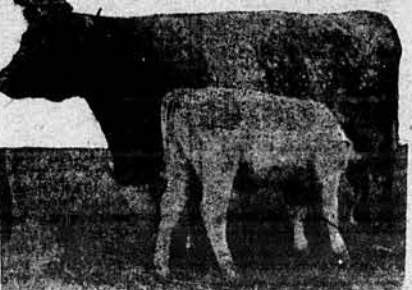
R. E. HAEGER, F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.
Auctioneer

10 head high grade heifers due to calve this spring and summer, by registered sire, to be sold, following the sale of pure-breds.

LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS

High class Herd Bulls, close to imported Scotch Dams, and sired by such sires as Lavender Lord by Avondale. Nicely bred young heifers from milking strains. Rugged yearling bulls, the Farmer and Stockman's kind; cows with calf at foot and re-bred.

This splendid array of Foundation Shorthorns carry the Best Blood of the Best Families and the Most Noted Sires of the Breed.



I want to sell 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 heifers and bulls at \$75, \$100 and up.

THE FARMER'S COW The Shorthorn cow is the farmer's cow because she is best adapted to farm needs. She has 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.

Alfred's 14th Annual Duroc Sale

Enid, Okla., Thursday, May 7, 1914
60 HEAD—50 Bred Sows, 10 Fall and Summer Boars

25 head are by Pilot Chief's Col. by Albany, his dam's sire, Kelley's Pilot Chief, made 11 shows, winning 1st ten times and grand champion at Ohio State Fair, 1907. 10 are by Alfred's Col. by Prince of Cois., and is a half brother to Graduate Col., King of Cois., B. & C's Col., Fred's Col. and others of great note. 10 are by Dew Drop's Chief and 4 by Tattle-tails Volunteer. The boars are by such sires as Tattle-tails Volunteer, Crimson Wonder and Alfred's Col. 30 of these sows and gilts will be showing safe in pig to Tattle-tails Volunteer, a litter mate to Browning great show herd that won 31 grand champion ribbons at seven of last seasons greatest shows. He is by the great sire Volunteer and out of a Defender dam. Others are bred to Pilot Chief's Col., Alfred's Col., Crimson Wonder, Dew Drop's Chief and Col. Victor. This is the best offering we have ever sold in Oklahoma. They are fashionably bred and matured with a strict view to their usefulness as breeding stock. They include prize winning blood and are bred to produce winners. Breeders will find here the kind they want and farmers will find the kind that produces the greatest profit for the care and feeds used. Remember the date and send today for catalog. Address

S. W. ALFRED & SONS, Enid, Okla.
Auctioneers: H. L. Englehart, H. L. Burgess, Fieldman, A. B. Hunter.

HAMPSHIRE.

Registered Hampshires Spring boars and gilts priced to sell. Every hog properly vaccinated. C. E. LOWRY, OXFORD, KANSAS

Pure Bred Hampshires

Some extra choice, unimmunized, fall pigs, both sexes, not related. ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kansas



SPECIAL PRICES on Pedigreed young Hampshire boars, bred sows and gilts. Call on or write, J. F. PRICE, Medora, Kan.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM HAMPSHIRE

HOGS WITH QUALITY. This spring's crop of pigs is the best and strongest I've ever raised. Orders booked for pairs and trios. If I can't please you I don't want your money. FRANK H. PARKS, Olathe, Kansas

POLAND CHINAS.

Sunny Side Poland Chinas Pigs of September, 1913. Bred to The Giant 6881 for spring litters. Priced to move them now. J. G. BURT, Solomon, Kansas.

BIG TYPE POLAND SPRING GILTS Bred to The Giant 6881 for spring litters. Priced to move them now. J. F. Foley, Orinquo, (Norton Co.) Kansas.

WE ARE BOOKING ORDERS for pigs by bon boar, King Blain, Jr., the reserve champion King John and grand champion W. Z. BAKER, RICH HILL, MISSOURI King Hadley.

Lockridge's Mammoth Polands Booking orders now for pigs to be shipped at weaning time, sired by A Wonder, Hercules, Pawnee Prince and Long King's Model. Also a few older boars and gilts. WILL G. LOCKRIDGE, FAYETTE, MO.

ONE THOUSAND BIG TYPE POLANDS 10 daughters of A Wonder, bred; 100 yearling sows, bred; 50 fall yearlings, bred; 50 pigs both sex, 1913 farrow. 500 spring pigs after June 1st. Everything guaranteed and for sale. HOWARD ZAHN, 126 PINE ST., JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS.

25 BOARS AND GILTS Of August and September farrow. Sired by Bell Metal Again and Chief Price. Out of my big, mature sows. Priced right to move them quick. L. E. KLEIN, ZEANDALE, KANSAS.

Big Orange Again & Gritter's Surprise boars of September farrow, for sale. They are out of my largest and best sows—and are immunized from cholera. A. J. SWINGLE, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

ENOS BIG POLANDS Boars and gilts of August, 1913, farrow sired by the noted Orphan Chief and out of A Wonder's Equal and Knox-All-Hadley dams. Write today. A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS

LARGE WITH PLENTY of QUALITY Handsome young boars, gilts 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 gilts, 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, Elmdale, Kansas.

Mt. Tabor Herd Polands 30 tried sows to farrow in March and April, 30 yearling gilts to farrow in May and June. Also open sows and gilts bred to orler. Four great boars in my herd. Priced right. Immune. Address J. D. WILFOUNG, ZEANDALE, KANSAS

FAIRVIEW HERD of POLAND CHINAS We have a fine lot of bred sows of the same breeding that we sell breeders for herd hogs. First class breeding and a pedigree goes with every sale. P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS.

A Few Gilts Bred for June Farrow Also a lot of open fall gilts and a nice lot of fall and winter boars. Buy them now; grow them yourself for next fall service. A. L. ALBRIGHT, Waterville, Kan.

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 Big 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.

BLACK MAMMOTH POLANDS The kind that weigh and win. The best of Big Type breeding. Satisfied customers in seventeen states. Write for catalogue. It tells all. Paul E. Haworth, Lawrence, Kansas



the road 60 hours, 1,005 pounds. He bought him of G. M. Scott of Monet, Mo. We have always said this was the largest hog we ever saw and of his size we never saw a better one. We believe by extreme heavy feeding in one year he would weigh 1,300 pounds. Not only is Robidoux great in size but he is great in every other way. Few hogs within 400 pounds of his weight are so smooth. Now since he has gone to the head of one of the greatest Poland China herds of America he will soon have a reputation equal to his size, for Mr. Erhart has the money and push to give him what is justly due him. He will be fitted for the campaign this fall and will head the show herd of A. J. Erhart & Sons. Since Robidoux takes the place at the head of this herd Mr. Erhart authorizes us to tell the public that he will dispose of Big Hadley Jr., as he has so much of his blood in the herd. Those who have visited this herd know well that Big Hadley Jr. is a great and useful hog.

Publisher's News Notes

Stannard's Processed Crude Oil.

John Thomsen, a veterinarian of Armstrong, Iowa, in ordering a barrel of Stannard's Processed Crude Oil recently wrote Mr. Stannard that he had used several barrels of this preparation with entire satisfaction. If you want the same satisfactory results, hunt up Mr. Stannard's advertisement in this issue and send him your order for this oil. It gives satisfaction always.

400 Farms at Auction.

Wyoming will have a public auction June 17 to sell to the highest bidder, in farming tracts, 40,000 acres of public school lands recently opened to settlement by the state. Special railroad rates will be in effect. Maps showing locations and other data will be mailed without charge to all who ask it, by S. G. Hopkins, State Land Commissioner, State Capitol, Cheyenne, Wyoming. This land is all within a short distance of Cheyenne in a fertile district.

Canada Keeps Winning.

Canadian farmers in several events during the past three or four years have won championships. The latest is that of J. C. Hill & Sons of Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, who won in a hard contest for the oat championship over Montana. At the National Corn Exposition at Dallas, during February, Montana oats were awarded the championship for the United States. A remarkable feature and one greatly to the credit of the Canadian product was that the oats, grown in 1913, were grown and shown by those who had competed during the past two years, winning on each occasion. This, the third evening, gave them the world's championship and full possession of the splendid \$1,500 silver trophy contributed by the state of Colorado. The oats which have thus given to western Canada another splendid advertising card, were grown 300 miles north of the international boundary line, proving that in this latitude all the smaller grains can be grown with great perfection and with abundant yield. In all this country are to be found farmers who produce oats running from 42 to 48 pounds to the bushel and with yields of from 60 to 100 bushels an acre. Wheat also does well, grades high, and yields from 30 to 40 bushels an acre.

Let's Quit the Knocking

There is a vast amount of useless discussion going on as to whether farmers are better off than city men, and why so many farmers are going to the cities. I believe that if any man thinks he would be better off in the city than in the country he should go there, instead of filling the air with his howls about the hard lot of farmers. Any of us can leave the farm and go to the city at any time, and in this respect we have some advantage over the city men, for many of them cannot leave. They are obliged to stay no matter what they wish.

It seems that the remedy for the rush to the city has not been discovered. Bath tubs, good roads, running water in the house, consolidated schools, social centers, better farm credits, rural mail delivery and the parcel post all help, however. But no matter what advantages one has in the country, I believe that he should go to the city if he thinks he can do better there. Garrison, Mo. C. W. Ranslow.

Mail and Breeze Doing Its Duty

SO ITS READERS SAY.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze is an up-to-date paper in the fight for the farmer and laboring classes and is, I believe, doing lots of good centralizing the thoughts and ideas of the people on certain facts as they assert themselves. Walters, Okla. W. T. Custer.

I don't see how we can get along without the Farmers Mail and Breeze. My boy will come in and say, "Well, mamma, did you get the Mail and Breeze today?" And all the family is that way. Mrs. Minnie Hoselton. R. 3, Browning, Mo.

I intend to hold on to the Farmers Mail and Breeze because I don't want to lose Brother McNeal's comments. Some are very wise and some are very funny and choekful of wit. It is the best agricultural paper I have ever taken. Peabody, Kan. H. H. Piland.

Jewell County Breeders' Association. Members of this association, advertising below will offer nothing but first class animals for sale for breeding purposes. F. W. Sevington, Pres. I. W. Kyle, Secy. O. I. C. HOGS. O. I. C. SEPTEMBER PIGS for sale also White Holland Turkey toms. DR. W. W. SPENCER, Mankato, Kansas. POLAND CHINAS. Poland China Bred Gilts 15 bred for April farrow, sired by Jumbo and bred to Kansas Big Bone. Ira M. Swihart & Son, Webber, Kansas. JOSHUA MORGAN, Hardy, Neb. The best in Big, Smooth Polands. Stock for sale. See me for a boar. Three June Boars sired by Jumbo Ex. Toppiest I have ever raised. For sale right. JOHN KEMMERER, Mankato, Ks. Ira C. Kyle & Son's Large type Polands. Giant Chief Price \$208, by Long King; Bell's A Wonder 61891, by A Wonder. Henry's Expansion 178889, by Dorr's Expansion. MANKATO, KAN. 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 1913 boars shipped on approval. W. E. MONASMITH, FORMOSO, KANSAS. Fall Boars and Gilts Sired by Model Chief and trios not related. Everything priced to sell. DANA D. SHUCK, BURR OAK, KAN. 50 Duroc Bred Sows Five spring boars for immediate sale. Good. Write for prices and particulars. E. A. TRUMP, FORMOSO, KANSAS. 10 Good Spring Boars priced right to move them quick. JOHN McMULLEN, Formoso, Kansas. Spring Crop of Pigs Doing Nicely; am ready to book orders for fall or summer delivery at reasonable prices. C. C. Thomas, Webber, Kans.

DUROCS \$8 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 hog and poultry farm. Half section fenced hog light, with modern equipment. ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Incubators. Winners at American Royal and Kan. and Okla. State fairs. R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan. REDS 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 and gilts. I have some 2-year-old sows 65 inches long, bone 8 1/2 in., and 34 inches high. VACCINATED AND IMMUNE. Herd headed by Mastodon Prince, 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. JOE HEMMY'S BIG-TYPE POLANDS For sale: My herd boar, Hemmy's Hadley. He is three years old and weighs 600 lbs. Also some choice bred gilts. Also booking orders for spring pigs sired by Good Quality and Wonder Major, a son of old A Wonder. JOE HEMMY, HILL CITY, KANSAS. 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. 80 Big Type Poland China Pigs weanling boars 8 to 10 weeks old \$8 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 Colossals. 10 sows, this spring, farrowed 92 pigs. Descriptions guaranteed or money refunded. Can ship via Union Pacific or Rock Island. HOWARD R. AMES, R. R. 2, MAPLE HILL, KANSAS.

It is better to buy a renewed Cadillac than any new car at the same price

IN buying an automobile, the first consideration should be service.

In other words, the careful buyer will figure out calmly and deliberately:—

"What do I get in return for my money?"

"What car will give me the greatest amount of service and satisfaction for the price I am willing to pay?"

A cheap automobile is a cheap automobile. In the very nature of things it cannot be anything else. It is intended to be sold at a low price and it must be made accordingly.

The Cadillac is and always has been built to give service and it does it.

The first Cadillacs were built more than ten years ago, and they are still giving service all over the world. Look around and see if you can find any other make of car even half as old that is still giving equal service.

A Cadillac, no matter what its age, is still a Cadillac. It has in it Cadillac design, Cadillac material and Cadillac workmanship. These are the things which make a motor car and enable it to perform as the right kind of a motor car should perform.

The superior features which distinguish the Cadillac and which make it what it is are not obliterated by age.

First, take the engine. The Cadillac engine is generally conceded to be the best engine ever placed in a motor car.

There is not another engine like it. It possesses features which no other engine has.

No matter what the age of the car or how far it has been driven, the principles and advantages of Cadillac construction are not altered.

The Cadillac engine has a strong and substantial crank shaft.

The bearings in many cars have no adjustments to take up wear, hence a little wear causes them to knock and pound. The only way this can be remedied is to put in new bearings, often necessitating taking down the engine to do it. And this operation has to be repeated as fast as each new set of bearings becomes worn.

The Cadillac engine bearings, on the other hand, are provided with adjustments to take up wear. These bearings are known to have run more than 100,000 miles and were apparently good for many more.

No matter how old the Cadillac, the advantages of this construction do not deteriorate and you cannot secure the advantages of Cadillac construction in any other car.

The lubricating system of the Cadillac engine is beyond question the most efficient and the most economical. Uniform oil distribution and economical oil consumption, the correct feeding of oil, not too much and not too little, are problems in most cars. They are not problems in the Cadillac.

The Cadillac clutch is a distinctive clutch. Years of close observation have proven to us beyond question that it is the most efficient as well as the simplest clutch ever designed.

You may hear about all kinds of clutch trouble, but just inquire of any Cadillac owner you meet and ask him if he ever had any trouble of any kind with the clutch.

There is only one Cadillac engine and there is only one Cadillac transmission. The Cadillac transmission is as good a transmission as the Cadillac engine is a good engine.

The principles embodied in the Cadillac transmission are not affected by age or miles of travel and the Cadillac is the only car in which you can get a Cadillac transmission.

The Cadillac steering gear is another one of its distinctive features. There is no other steering gear like it. A steering gear first should be substantial and safe and it should be easy to handle. Next, a steering gear should be provided with ample means of adjustment to take up wear. A steering gear that is not provided with adjustments soon becomes "wobbly," making steering uncertain and unsafe. Very few steering gears have any adjustments at all and when they become worn, new parts must be substituted.

There is practically no wear-out to a Cadillac steering gear. It is substantial and secure in the first place and the adjustments provided are more adequate than probably will ever be needed.

This analysis might be continued almost indefinitely, pointing out the exclusive characteristics and superior qualities of the Cadillac cars—qualities which are not affected by age or deteriorated by

usage and which you cannot obtain in any car, at any price, other than a Cadillac.

Perhaps you ask:—"Does not friction and wear incident to usage have the same effect on the Cadillac as on any other car?"

Friction would have the same effect provided other conditions in the Cadillac were the same. But they are not.

Wear would have the same effect provided other conditions in the Cadillac were the same. But they are not.

What causes most friction and wear are the ill-fitting joints, bearings and other surfaces which move in contact with each other. Friction and wear is most pronounced where the provision for proper lubrication of these parts is not adequate.

In the first place, there is less friction in the Cadillac than in most cars; particularly less than in cars of lower price and less than in most cars of higher price.

We make the statement without reservation, that there is no car at any price in which there is more accurate workmanship than in the Cadillac.

In the Cadillac cars there are more than 400 operations on parts (the exact number depending upon the model) which are not permitted to deviate to exceed the one-thousandth part of an inch from prescribed limits of measurements. (A thousandth of an inch is about one-third to one-half the thickness of a hair from a person's head.)

Mechanical accuracy of this degree is almost inconceivable but nevertheless is a fact.

It is not difficult to understand that with two parts moving in contact with each other, and having exactly sufficient space between them to allow a thin film of oil, the wear will be very slight.

On the other hand, when the parts do not fit correctly, the action is accompanied by more or less vibration and wear is accordingly increased.

Fine and accurate workmanship requires fine machinery, fine tools and skilled operatives. This all costs money. You cannot get it in a car whose price is too low to permit of it.

Where two parts move in contact with each other, no matter how accurately they are made, there will still be some wear. This wear, however, can be greatly reduced by proper lubrication. In the Cadillac the greatest care is taken to see that ample lubricating facilities are provided.

But here the Cadillac introduces another factor. Wherever practicable, provisions for adjustments are made so that where wear occurs it can be taken up, thereby reducing the possibilities of wear to an absolute minimum at all times. In some other places subject to wear, but where it is not practicable to provide adjustments, the bearing surfaces are provided with bushings which can be replaced.

Such construction costs money and of course you do not find it in cars whose price will not permit of it.

When a car is not provided with means for adjustments or constructed with replaceable bearing surfaces it simply means that the worn parts themselves must be entirely replaced.

Every part of a Cadillac car in which accuracy is essential, is exactly like every other part of its kind. It means that the parts are alike with not to exceed the one one-thousandth of an inch variation where that degree of accuracy is essential. Consequently, whenever it becomes necessary to replace a part, the part can be ordered with the assurance that it will fit where it belongs without alteration.

You can always get parts for a Cadillac. The Cadillac Company manufactures its cars. It does not buy its parts indiscriminately wherever they can be obtained at the lowest price and simply assemble them.

The matter of adjustments to compensate for wear in automobile parts is a vital feature. In it lies the difference between the car which not only runs smoothly and quietly when new and continues to do so for years and the car which may possibly run well when new but soon commence to shake and rattle because of its not having proper adjustments to take up wear.

With the Cadillac feature of thorough interchangeability, the facility with which adjustments can be made to compensate for wear and the ease with which parts can be replaced here and there when necessary, makes the Cadillac as near an everlasting car as any piece of mechanism possibly could be.

To these features may be attributed, in a measure, the constant, dependable, every day service of those ten year old Cadillacs previously mentioned.

The features which have been emphasized are the things which the average buyer usually over-

looks, particularly when selecting his first car. This, however, is only natural because he has lacked experience and could not be expected to know all the "ins and outs." But they are some of the things which mark the difference between the long lived, dependable and economical motor car and the car whose first cost is frequently but the beginning of the expense.

Also, they are some of the things which make the renewed used Cadillac the next best car to buy where the purchaser does not care to invest the amount of money which a new Cadillac calls for.

There is a difference between the machine which serves merely as something to ride in, bumping over the road, and the scientifically constructed motor car with an efficient spring suspension and with large wheels and tires, the car wherein you sink back into the luxurious cushions and are carried along with the sensation of floating through space.

There are now in daily use throughout the world more than 75,000 Cadillac automobiles ranging from one day to more than ten years old. Many of the most recently made cars are in the hands of those who bought some of the earlier types.

It is reasonable to assume that these users would not continue to buy Cadillacs year after year if they were not entirely satisfied with them.

They buy new cars every year or two because they want the very latest production even though they may not realize a great material advantage so far as the actual performance or actual service rendering value of the new car is concerned.

The price at which the renewed Cadillac can be obtained usually makes it just as good if not a better purchase than the new car from a service rendering standpoint, because it has not, as a rule, depreciated in value proportionate to the amount of the reduction in price at which it may be purchased.

The purchaser of a renewed Cadillac secures not only the advantages which accrue as the result of scientific design and accurate workmanship. He also enjoys the satisfaction of being able to refer to his car as "My Cadillac." He does not have to make apologies for his judgment, neither does he feel any embarrassment when he has occasion to mention the name of his car.

The prices at which owners can sell their used Cadillacs and the prices at which buyers can obtain them are largely a matter of "the condition of the market." The market for used Cadillacs is the best market there is for used cars. This of course is to the advantage of the owner who has a used Cadillac to sell. It is likewise to the advantage of the man who buys one. While the latter may have to pay a greater portion of the original price for a used Cadillac than for a used car of some other make, he also gets more for his money. In addition he is assured of a better market if he in turn should later want to dispose of the car.

Observation will show that there is a constantly increasing demand for used Cadillacs. All of which simply goes to prove that buyers are more and more coming to appreciate the fact that there is vastly more actual service and actual automobile value to be obtained in a used Cadillac than in a new car of any other make which may be purchased at the same price.

Particularly is this true when the used Cadillac is purchased from a Cadillac dealer.

It is strikingly apparent that Cadillac dealers as a rule are the leading dealers in their respective localities.

They are the dealers who make the handling of automobiles a business.

This is in wide contrast to the dealer who is here today and gone tomorrow. It is in wide contrast to the dealer who changes his line of cars with each new season. It is in wide contrast to the dealer, who, when you want him to "make good" some promise, you can't find him or the one who says, "Well, I am not handling that car now." Or, perhaps, "They do not make that car any more" or "They do not make parts for that car any longer."

The Cadillac dealer is interested in the Cadillac car and in the Cadillac purchaser. It is to his interest to see that Cadillac users get the best of service and satisfaction from their cars. It is to his interest to see that a used car is in first class condition before turning it over to the buyer.

It is to his interest to see that you are not disappointed when you buy a renewed Cadillac, in the belief that it will give you much greater actual automobile value than you could obtain in any new car for which you would pay the same price.

If you are not acquainted with the Cadillac dealer in your territory, write to us for his name and address.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
DETROIT, MICH.