

Twenty-Eight Pages

Price Five Cents

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Vol. 44.

May 9, 1914

No. 19.

A Church-Sunday in the Country

June 14, 1914

WHY NOT have a "Go to Church Sunday" in the country and village communities of Kansas? Such a plan in the country and in the village and small town churches supported chiefly by the farming population should work as successfully as it has worked in the cities. The idea has been carried out successfully in at least one other state within the last year and in many village and country churches, but not so generally as in the larger towns and cities.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze, which goes into the homes of about half the farmers of Kansas, proposes that a country "Go to Church Sunday" be observed in Kansas June 14, 1914.

What do you think of it? Are you for it? Will you help make the day successful?

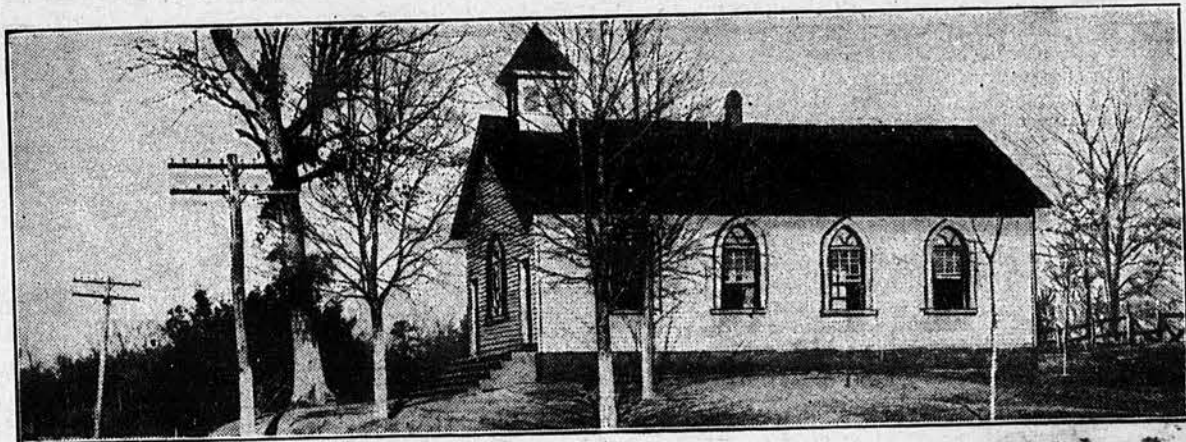
We have no cut and dried plan for the day. We suggest only that you get every one to go to church. Talk to your fellow church members. Talk to your pastor about it. Arrange for special music for the day. Have the service appropriate for the day and the occasion. Put life into it.

The church is the most important public institution in the country communities. This was the

conclusion of the recent Country Life Commission. Theodore Roosevelt has insisted upon the absolute necessity of prosperous country churches, with pastors and people alive to their opportunities, if our life is to be what it ought to be.

The strong men of our country in all its history have come chiefly from our country families and our country churches. The family is the most important factor of country as well as of city life, but the church is in a peculiar sense the nursery of the family. Without good strong churches we cannot have the right kind of families. And the church cannot prosper if the family life of the community is not pure and wholesome.

Arrange for this "Go to Church Sunday" June 14. Tell everybody about it. See that every one in the whole community has an invitation through a personal visit or over the phone. June 14!



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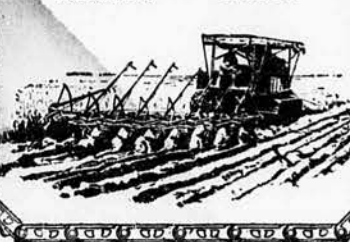


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Better Ways With Sorghums

Western Kansas Needs These Crops for Silage and Roughage

BY C. C. CUNNINGHAM,
Kansas Agricultural College

OF THE sweet sorghums the Kansas Orange and the Sumac, sometimes known as Red Top, are the best varieties for forage and silage in Kansas. The Kansas Orange matures a little earlier than the Sumac and for northern and west central Kansas it is to be preferred. In the extreme western part of the state it is necessary to grow earlier maturing varieties. The Red Amber is the one perhaps best suited for growing in that part of the state.

For the production of grain, the best variety to grow depends upon the locality. The Standard Blackhull White is the grain sorghum best adapted for the eastern two-thirds of the state. In western Kansas the growing of earlier maturing varieties is necessary, and Dwarf milo, feterita, and early varieties of kafir, such as Dwarf Blackhull White and Whitehull White, are to be preferred to the Standard Blackhull White kafir.

For forage purposes a greater tonnage to the acre than either kafir or corn.

The sorghums make their maximum development on fairly heavy, rich loam soils, but produce a comparatively good growth on any kind of soil. On sandy landpan, or gumbo soils they usually do better than most other crops. The sorghums do fairly well with poor care, and for this reason are usually the most neglected crops grown. They re-

minating, the plants will develop slowly, thus permitting weeds to outgrow them. As a rule, from the middle of May to the first of June is the best time to plant. Earlier planting may often be satisfactory in southern Kansas. Where the sorghums are grown for hay, they should be planted at such a time as will result in their being ready for cutting a short time before the average date of the first killing frost. Sorghum cut for hay at this time makes a better quality of feed than that cut earlier.

Where sorghums are grown for seed or for silage, they should be planted in drill rows like corn. In eastern Kansas planting with the planter, with or without the disk furrow opener, is generally the best practice. The use of the furrow opener is to be preferred, as planting in this way facilitates the cultivation of the sorghums during the earlier stages of growth. The lister method of seeding is the usual one employed in western Kansas, and under average conditions, is the most practical way of planting sorghums. Deep listing should always be avoided.

If the production of hay is desired, the sorghums are usually seeded with the wheat drill. When sorghums are planted in this way the rate of seeding should be from one and one-half to two bushels to the acre in eastern Kansas and from one to one and one-half bushels in western Kansas, depending

A Dollar for a Photograph

The picture of the Indian "Powderface" on the cover page two weeks ago made such a favorable impression that it has been thought advisable to print more pictures of historical interest. Perhaps the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze would like to assist in the work of obtaining photographs of scenes, persons, or things connected with Kansas' early history. If the photograph you send in is good enough to reproduce on the cover a check for \$1 will be sent you. If not up to the standard of our cover pictures but good enough to reproduce inside the paper, a year's subscription to the Mail and Breeze will be awarded the sender. All pictures must be clear and distinct or they will not make good cuts. Of course, we must have a few facts to go with every picture published and we expect the senders to furnish them. You need not confine yourself to pictures of historical interest, however. Any good Kansas picture will be accepted under the foregoing terms. If not usable they will be returned, provided stamps are enclosed.

spond readily to good tillage, however, and should receive as good cultivation as corn.

In eastern Kansas plowing the ground and surface planting is the best practice. Thorough and deep preparation of the soil is needed for the best results. The lower part of the seedbed should be well tilled and the surface soil fairly loose. This condition can best be obtained by fall plowing. If the plowing cannot be done in the autumn, it should be done as early in the spring as possible.

In western Kansas, where any tilled crops are planted with the lister, blank listing in the fall is a good way to treat land for sorghums. The lister furrows and ridges prevent the blowing of the soil and catch and hold the snow. Where land is not listed, it should be disked once or twice in the spring to conserve moisture and kill weeds. Care should be taken, however, not to pulverize the surface soil too finely.

The early preparation of the soil conserves moisture, develops plant food, kills weeds, and destroys insects. No matter how the crop is to be planted or for what purpose it is being grown, early work in the field is absolutely necessary to secure the best results. The land will thus be ready for seeding while the soil is yet too cold to germinate sorghum seed, but not too cold to germinate weed seeds. Cultivation of almost any kind will then kill the weeds and leave the ground in good condition.

The sorghums are hot weather crops and should not be planted until the ground becomes thoroughly warm. If planted too soon, the seed will not germinate readily, and a large proportion of it may rot. If it succeeds in ger-

minating, the plants will develop slowly, thus permitting weeds to outgrow them. Excellent hay may be produced by seeding thickly in drill rows and cultivating. Less than one-half as much seed is required where this method of growing sorghum is practiced.

Since the sorghums usually make a slow development during the early stages of growth, it is always a great advantage to kill as many of the weeds as possible before planting. The first cultivation of the ground after the plants are started should be prompt, in order to kill weeds before they obtain a good root hold. Sorghums should receive about the same cultivation as corn. The ground should be thoroughly stirred while the plants are small, but the later cultivations should be shallow, in order to avoid destroying the roots, as sorghums are shallow-rooted crops.

A School for Millers

Millers, bakers, wheat buyers, mill superintendents and flour salesmen will gather at the Kansas Agricultural college May 18 to 30 for the second annual short course in wheat and flour testing.

The work, which will be highly practical in character, will comprise lectures, discussions and laboratory practice. Instructors in the course will be L. A. Fitz, professor of milling industry; Miss Leila Dunton, assistant in milling industry; L. L. Leeper, head miller; George A. Dean, professor of entomology; C. O. Swanson, professor of agricultural chemistry; and others.

Compactness being essential to promote capillary attraction, it is advisable to plow deep as early as possible after the crop is gathered, thereby giving the land time to settle before spring seeding.

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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 44
Number 10

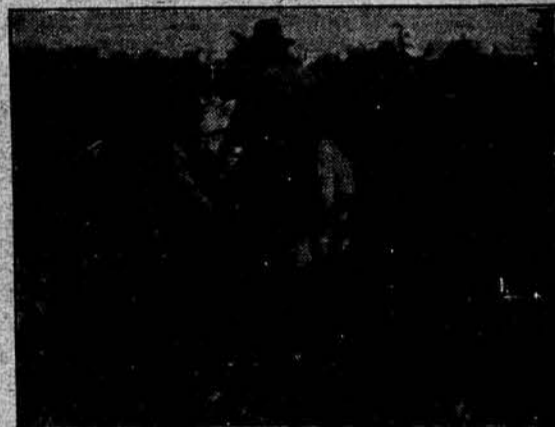
TOPEKA, KANSAS, MAY 9, 1914

Subscription
\$1.00 a Year

More Hay, Less Straw, This Year

Clover and Alfalfa Require More Careful Harvesting Than Some Men Have Given Them in the Past

By F. B. Nichols, Field Editor



MORE of an effort should be made in Kansas to get the clover and alfalfa hay harvested in better condition. A very high percentage of the producers are harvesting a crop of alfalfa straw instead of hay, which tends to reduce the feeding value very materially. When one has as good a crop as alfalfa to harvest, it pays to care for the crop carefully.

Many of the leading growers in Kansas believe that the best time to cut alfalfa is when the crop is about one-tenth in bloom. There are a few men who cut the crop sooner than this, but it is hard to cure, and there is but little to gain. A very high percentage of the crop is cut much later than the one-tenth bloom stage, and it results in producing hay that is woody; it contains a high percentage of crude fiber and not so much readily digestible protein as that in the hay cut at the proper time.

In addition to improving the quality of the hay by cutting it early, a gain usually is made in the quantity, for there is an increase in the number of crops. In a normal year, one usually can get five cuttings of alfalfa under Kansas conditions if the crop is cut at the right stage of maturity, but if this cutting is delayed four crops usually are all that are obtained. If you wish to get the highest yield from an alfalfa field, cut the crops just as soon as they are ready.

Save the Leaves.

In curing alfalfa hay, the main aim should be to save all the leaves and to keep the plants from bleaching. One of the greatest mistakes made in this state by the alfalfa growers is in letting the hay stay in the swath too long. When the plants are allowed to stay in the swath so long that the leaves begin to shatter, there is a great loss of protein, for while the leaves make much less than

one-half the bulk of the plant, they contain more than two-thirds of the protein. In speaking of the haying on the experiment station farm at Manhattan, L. E. Call, head of the soils and farm department in the Kansas Agricultural college, said:

"It is a good practice in putting up alfalfa hay to cut it in the morning of a good curing day, and rake it into windrows with a side-delivery rake late in the afternoon. Allow it to lie in the windrows over night, and bunch it the following morning, after the dew is off. The hay should be ready to put into the barn by the second afternoon.

"Alfalfa hay should not be allowed to cure too long in the swath, for many leaves will be lost in raking and handling the crop. Besides, when the alfalfa is raked before the leaves are entirely cured, they continue to draw the moisture out of the stems, and thus insure a more uniform curing of the crop. It is not profitable under Kansas conditions to cure alfalfa in the shock except when rain is certain to come, for the expense of this method of curing is much increased. If rain is coming the hay should be put into small shocks that will shed a certain amount of water, and which will permit the hay to dry out rapidly when the weather clears."

When a rain is coming it sometimes is possible to get quite a bit of the hay into the mow even if it still has a high moisture content, if the hay is handled right. If there is just a few tons of it and if the mow is large it usually is possible to spread it around over the mow in a thin layer so it will cure out fairly well. One frequently will have all the storage space he needs in this way for all the hay he can get hauled in before the rain comes.

It also is possible to pile up hay even

if it still has a high moisture content. This is the method used on the farm of Ted Bayer near Yates Center, Kan. The hay is run into the barn in the usual way, and it is dumped on old hay, or on a platform. It is then spread over a pile loosely with a hand fork. This will build up a pile of hay that is very loose, which will allow much air to get through it, if no one walks on it. This system has been successfully used on several Kansas farms. It is extremely important, Mr. Bayer said, that the hay should be placed on the pile just as lightly as possible, and that no one should walk on it. The hay must not be packed when this method is used.

There is a great difference of opinion among Kansas alfalfa growers about baling alfalfa in the field. W. A. Rankin, Neodesha, Kan., always bales his alfalfa in the field and he has had good success with this method. And he is producing quality hay, too; it is of such high quality that it is being shipped to a special market in New Orleans. Mr. Call does not favor the field baling of alfalfa, and the method has not given good results on the station farm. In speaking of it, he said:

"While it is possible to bale alfalfa in the field during the drier portions of the summer, it is almost impossible to get the best hay by this method. Hay cured in the field dry enough to bale will lose a great deal of its leaves in handling, while hay baled when it contains enough moisture to handle without loss will usually mold in the bale unless extremely dry weather follows. It is very seldom that it is possible to bale the first cutting from the field. The best practice is to stack or mow the hay, and bale it later."

All of the hay grown at Elwood, Kan., is placed in field sheds; none is baled from the field. This is perhaps the greatest alfalfa growing community in Kansas, as more than three-fourths of the country is planted to this crop.

But much of the alfalfa grown in Kansas does not have to be baled, thank fortune, for it is fed on the farm where it is produced. It is just as important, however, that this hay should be of good quality as it is to have hay that will grade up high to send on the market.

Some farmers believe in cutting alfalfa hay before it is one-tenth in bloom, although this is not common. Among these growers who believe in early cutting is F. C. Crocker of Filley, Neb., which is just a few miles from the Kansas line. He is one of the leading alfalfa growers in Nebraska. The alfalfa on this farm is cut promptly when the second growth is just starting from the crowns of the plants, which is much earlier than most farmers do the cutting. This is before the bloom has started as a rule; sometimes a few blooms are to be seen here and there over the field as the cutting is started. By this prompt cut-

ting, Mr. Crocker is enabled to get more hay than the average man gets in that section in the course of the season, for he usually has five cuttings.

The main reason alfalfa should be cut early, Mr. Crocker said, is that the content of digestible protein decreases very noticeably as the crop matures. With this decrease there is a slight increase in the digestible carbohydrates. Most Kansas farmers grow alfalfa as a crop to supply protein, and therefore it is important to make the content of this material just as high as possible.

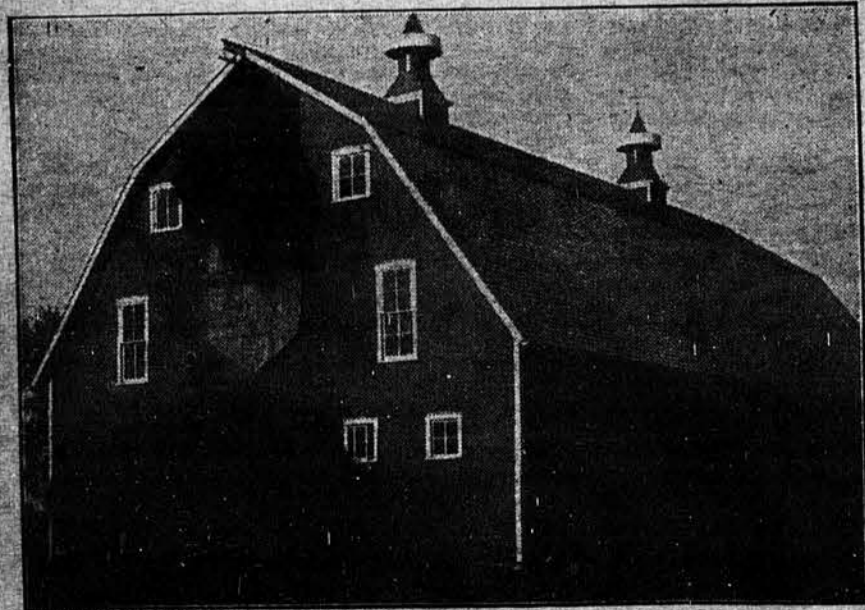
Every farm boy knows that rain will damage alfalfa hay, but the reasons are not always well understood. The leading reasons for this are that there are fermentations that start with the great increase in moisture, and there are soluble substances in the hay that are actually dissolved out and washed away. Then there may be some mechanical loss by the hay being washed away or pressed down so it cannot be gathered up. These losses have been well worked out. In one experiment the hay was exposed in the field for 15 days, and in this time it was subjected to three rains, amounting to 1.76 inches. The protein decreased in this time from 18.7 to 11 per cent; the fiber increased from 26.5 to 38.8 per cent, and the nitrogen-free extract decreased from 38.7 to 33.6. There was not much change in the ash and fat contents. The hay was very seriously injured.

How Moisture Decreases.

The decrease in the moisture content of alfalfa is an interesting thing. When the crop is growing in the field, when it is about at the right stage to cut, it generally has from 75 to 80 per cent of moisture; and when it is well wilted and is about the right stage to rake this will have decreased to 45 per cent. From this on, the decrease is much slower, but the water content gets down to about 18 to 22 per cent when it is ready to put in the mow. After the hay is stored, there generally is a slow decrease in the moisture content for some time, and it sometimes gets down to as low as 12 per cent.

There is no excuse for stacking alfalfa, for one can make big interest on money that is invested in barns. But if you do stack the crop, keep the centers of the stacks high and top them out with a coarse grass, to aid in shedding water. Always have stack covers to spread over the stacks at night, so your hay will be protected from sudden storms.

Along with the increasing use of stack covers is coming the use of shock covers. More and more shock covers are being used by men in the humid sections, where there is considerable danger from



Alfalfa hay should be ready for the barn the second afternoon.

(Continued on Page 17.)

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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

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

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The Farmers Mail and Breeze

Published Weekly at
Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher. T. A. McNEAL, Editor.
CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor.
A. L. NICHOLS and A. G. KITTELL, Associate Editors.
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PASSING COMMENT—By T. A. McNeal

Going to Church

There is a widespread movement in the United States to encourage the church going habit and June 14 has been fixed upon as a go-to-church day.

As I have been talking honestly to the readers of this moral and agricultural guide I will not act the hypocrite with them now. As I am not a very regular attendant at church and not much of a denominationalist I am not in position to strongly urge the church-going habit on my readers.

The mere fact that a man goes to church will neither make an estimable citizen of him here nor do I think that it will insure his salvation and everlasting happiness in the hereafter. It is all right to go to church and a good thing provided you go in the right spirit as an earnest seeker after truth no matter whether it agrees with your preconceived ideas or not. The trouble with too many people is that instead of seeking for the truth they are seeking for something that will bolster up what they want to believe.

Churches have done a great deal of good in the world, and while this statement will perhaps shock a good many readers of the Mail and Breeze, the truth of history compels me to say that they have also done a great deal of harm. The bloodiest and most cruel wars have been stirred up by religious fanaticism and in the name of Christianity have been committed some of the greatest crimes that have blackened the pages of history.

While I think church members generally have grown more tolerant than formerly, the fact still remains that many of them are narrow, bigoted and illiberal. Some of them seem to spend more time in hating each other than in spreading the doctrine of peace on earth and good will to men.

People belong to church from a variety of motives. Very many of them as I think are sincere believers in and try so far as weak human nature is capable, to live up to the precepts of the Christian religion. Others are church members because they have been raised that way. They have given comparatively little thought to the reasons for the faith they profess but have taken it for granted that it was the proper and respectable thing to belong to church. It satisfies the natural tendency to subscribe to some form of religion and perhaps as they think, gives them a better standing in society and business than they would otherwise have. They may also regard their church membership as a sort of future fire insurance policy and hold onto it for that reason.

There are very many church members, I am satisfied, who subscribe to their several confessions of faith with considerable mental reservations. They do not believe at all in many of the old orthodox tenets such as the direct divine inspiration of all of the Old and New Testament as found in the present Scriptures. If you could get at their real beliefs you would probably find that they think the Old Testament is mixed largely with allegories, myths and unreliable tradition.

They do not believe that there was such a thing as the "Garden of Eden" or that such beings as Adam and Eve actually existed. They pass the story of the Flood as a mixture of myth and tradition and Noah's ark as the creation of a vivid imagination. They do not believe that such a superhuman man as Samson ever existed or performed the marvelous feats of physical strength attributed to him. They probably do not give much credence to the story of the parting of the waters of the Red sea or to dozens of other incidents related in the marvelously interesting books of the Old Testament. You would find in all probability also that they do not believe in the doctrine of the Atonement as taught by the church fathers, but with all these unorthodox opinions they still belong to church and are reasonably regular and faithful because they do believe that churches are necessary for the well-being and stability of society and that their influence therefore ought to be thrown on the church side.

It is not my purpose to sit in judgment on the motives of church members. There are undoubtedly many scoundrels and hypocrites whose names are found on the church rolls. There are many who while they have never committed any crime that could be punished by statute, have never done a generous noble deed in their whole lives, who are vindictive, narrow, intolerant and utterly selfish. They belong to that contemptible class who are too mean to live and too mean to die and with whom no right thinking person would care to associate either here or hereafter.

But after all this is said I think the fact undoubtedly is that the average of morality, sobriety,

reliability and good citizenship generally is higher among church members than among people who are not church members and if so that fact justifies the existence of the churches.

It is not likely to do you any harm to go to church June 14 or any other Sunday and may do you good. You may not get a message from the preacher that is worth listening to, but even mighty poor sermons often have a few nuggets of thought in them that are worth preserving. If you are in the habit of lying round like a lazy, fat dog on Sunday it will at least give you a little needed diversion and exercise to go to church. So on the whole I think you had better make up your minds to go. Will I take my own advice? That depends on how I feel in the morning. June 14 will be the "Go to Church" Sunday, but you may go tomorrow if you feel like it.

5914 Change the Jury System

Charles Stephens, attorney, of Columbus, Kan., writes me asking support for a move to change our jury system so that nine members of the jury may render a verdict and also providing for a 13th jurymen to take the place of one of the regular panel who may become indisposed to the extent that he is not able to act. Also the plan proposes the doing away with special questions to the jury.

Well, I am in favor of the plan from start to finish. There is neither sense nor justice in requiring that the verdict of a jury must be unanimous. It places a premium on stupidity and encourages corruption.

I am also in favor of doing away with the special questions. They are intended to confuse the minds of the jury and trap them into giving answers to some of the special questions which will insure a reversal of the case.

It is always the side that feels that it has a weak case before the jury that asks special questions. Dozens of special questions are often asked in a single case. They are framed by shrewd, trained lawyers with the intent to befog and tangle the jury and very often that is the result. Then the lawyer for the corporation, for example, takes the case to the supreme court and gets a reversal because the answers to the special questions, or some of them—it may not be more than one—are inconsistent with the general verdict. By such processes the person bringing suit against the corporation is worn out with expenses and delays and either dismisses his suit or accepts a compromise.

I am also in favor of the plan to have an extra jurymen ready to take the place of one of the regular panel who for any reason may become unable to go through the trial of the case. There have been frequent cases of mistrial by reason of sickness of a juror. It is possible that this evil might be remedied, however, without the 13th jurymen, in this way: First, permit a verdict to be rendered by nine jurymen. If one or two or even three of the regular jury should become unable to serve, let the others try the case, but require that nine of the 10 or 11, as the case might be, should agree on a verdict.

The War Spirit

Sometimes I get discouraged and conclude that my preachments have mighty little influence on the opinions of those who read them. About the only consoling thought I have in this connection is that other and smarter men than I don't seem to influence public opinion much either.

Here I have been for years writing about the horrors of war. I have asserted that war is simply legalized murder and is the chief of crimes. I supposed that maybe I was getting somewhere with this line of talk. I also fondly imagined that the Society for the Promotion of International Peace led by such eminent citizens as David Starr Jordan, Andy Carnegie, Congressman Bartholdt and others, was exerting a powerful influence on public opinion and that we were rapidly approaching the time when standing armies would be disbanded; when nations will no longer bankrupt themselves building warships, and the doctrine of universal brotherhood will begin to be a reality and not merely a theory.

It has not been very long since the lower house of congress passed by a practically unanimous vote, a peace resolution favoring the cessation of the building of warships and increasing of armies. A great many members went on record with touching tributes to peace and denunciations of war. That really looked good to me. There was no division along party lines on the adoption of the resolution. Dem-

ocrats, Republicans and Progressives were all eager to vote for it.

Now that was less than a year ago. Note the difference between then and now. Trouble arises between our government and a drunken assassin and usurper down in Mexico. Our government has steadily refused to recognize him or his authority. Presumably then he represents nothing but himself and his personal following. One of his subalterns offers an insult to our flag. The war spirit is suddenly aroused.

Peaceful citizens suddenly begin to cavort and demand blood. Like the war horse described in the book of Job, they smell the battle afar off. They paw in the valley and snort with indignation and overflowing patriotism. Incidentally I might say that some of the snorters for carnage will always smell the battle afar off if they smell it at all.

Congressmen have ceased to extol the beauties of peace apparently and instead of cutting down the appropriation for warships there is every reason to believe that the appropriation this year will be much greater than in any other year in the history of the nation.

You would think to hear a good many men talk these days that the most glorious and commendable thing in the world just at present would be to send a large army down South and slay the Mexicans.

Why these men should want to kill these Mexicans is not apparent. The ordinary Mexican peon, the one who will have to stand before our guns and be killed by our bullets if war actually comes, is in no way responsible for the insult, real or fancied, to our flag. He is a poor, unlearned, naturally mild-mannered and inoffensive person who has never had a chance, except to work for the most beggarly wages and live in the most abject poverty. On certain occasions when there does not seem to be anything else for him to do he will fight and fight bravely but if he had his choice about it he would not be for war.

Why should our citizens want to kill this Mexican peon or to force him into a position where he will kill some of our fine young men, who seem to me to have been made for something better than to furnish targets for bullets? Or why should the present disturbance call for a vast increase in our navy? The navy of Mexico is a joke. One second class battleship of the United States navy could blow all the war vessels of Mexico out of the water or sink them in fifteen minutes if it could get at them. There was no occasion for the assembling of a vast navy in the Gulf of Mexico in order to capture Vera Cruz. One battleship could have done the business without any trouble.

But here we are filled with the spirit of war so that the man who talks peace makes himself rather unpopular. Is it possible that we are no more humane and sensible than our savage ancestors? Is civilization and Christianity only a thin veneer over a society that at heart is still as cruel and blood thirsty as the savage tribe? It looks that way. Just let the bugle blow and the drum roll and the precepts of peace and forbearance and kindness seem to be forgotten and supposed Christians begin to howl for the opportunity to go out and kill.

I cannot understand it.

If we have a war with Mexico, and as this is written it seems to me we will, it will mean that several thousand poor irresponsible Mexican peons will be killed while not one of the persons really responsible for the trouble will be injured. It means that a good many thousand fine, athletic, clear-eyed, brave young fellows will be shot by these same Mexican peons or will die of disease before the trouble is over. And what will they get out of it? Or what will their mothers and fathers who love them better than they love their own lives get out of it?

Possibly war is inevitable owing to our imperfect civilization but it seems to me to be such a hateful thing, such a wasteful, cruel thing and so unjust in its results that I cannot reconcile myself to it, or grow enthusiastic when I see companies and regiments of young men marching away to war.

Not a Bit Satisfied

B. H. Bennett, of St. Paul, Kan., registers a vigorous kick. Among other things he says, "I am terribly opposed to this dog tax law and to the hedge law. It is like an idle man trying to meddle with another man's business."

"I am also opposed to the county unit school system, which will take away the rights of the people of the school district to manage their own affairs and will create more salaried offices. Our taxes

are eating us up now and instead of creating more salaried offices we had better cut off some that we have now and lower the salaries of some of the others.

"I am in favor of lower appropriations for our agricultural and other state colleges. Kansas tries to keep up with or lead the procession but she is not able to be so extravagant. The taxes are eating us up, and yet they say, 'Keep the boy on the farm.' The prospect of big pay and little work is luring the boys to the cities. And when the farmer has got something that he may be able to make a little money on congress takes off the duty. Down go the cream prices.

"Today the creamery I ship to pays 23½ cents a pound delivered. But the prices of the stuff we have to buy stay up so high that the farmer can make little or no profit on what he may have to sell. With corn selling at 70 cents a bushel and hogs worth 7½ to 8 cents there is no money in feeding hogs. I have tried it.

"Now what do you think of farming prosperity? I will tell you. All the talk, all the windjamming the papers and business men, L. H. C. agents, farm advisers, Agricultural college, etc., can give the farmers, don't amount to a pinch of snuff, for they are only preaching for some present or future graft. Here is where I stand. Let every one attend to his own business and let the other fellow's business alone.

God Almighty can do more for the farmer than any windjammer can."

Government Ownership Coming?

It looks as if the Colorado mine troubles may be reaching the end of the bloody chapter.

It is not worth while now to argue the question as to which side is most to blame in the disastrous labor war that has been waging in southern Colorado for months and which has resulted in the death of not only a large number of men, but also a good many women and children. In addition to the loss of life the destruction of property has been enormous.

As I said, it is hardly worth while to spend time now arguing the question as to which side is most to blame for this awful condition. My opinion is that both sides are to blame. No matter who may have had the right of it in the beginning, after men's passions have been loosed and blood begins to flow they are apt to become savage beasts without much sense of either mercy or justice.

What is past is past. What the general public is interested in is what is to be done in the future. Under the present system it seems as if the antagonism between employers and employed grows stronger rather than weaker and that each successive labor war grows more destructive and bloody than the last.

Now there used to be an impression that was quite general, that a labor difficulty was the business of the people immediately engaged in it, the employer and the employed, and they were to be left to fight it out among themselves. We know better than that now. We know that the general public has an interest in the controversy as well as the employers and employes. Vast numbers of people are affected by the Colorado mine war who had nothing whatever to do with starting it and who have to sit by powerless to end it.

Thoughtful people see in these labor wars more than the immediate loss of life and property. They see the increasing antagonism between classes, the constant danger of class strife which is not only destructive of peace and life in the localities where the troubles exist but is dangerous to the prosperity and life of the Republic.

What is the remedy? Compulsory arbitration is contrary to the spirit of free institutions and voluntary arbitration is of no value in cases where the situation is at all serious. A great many conservative people are coming to the conclusion that the ultimate solution is the public ownership of the mines. In that case the clash of interests between the owners and the employes would be done away with. On the one hand there would be no incentive to the government to exploit with overwork and insufficient wages, the employed, and on the other hand there would not be the feeling of antagonism on the part of the employes.

A bill either has been or will be introduced in congress providing for the purchase or taking over under the right of eminent domain of the coal properties that have been affected by the strike, 3 per cent stock or bonds to be issued to the owners, but the management of the mines will be wholly in the hands of the government.

Certainly the Socialist who has been hooted at for suggesting such a policy has some reason to swell his chest and remark, "I told you so."

Interest Inequalities

Answering the question why people leave western Kansas, L. S. Curry, of Hugoton, writes on one of the causes, viz.: the high interest rates charged in that country. The difference between the farmer's chances who is able to get cheap money and the chance of the farmer who has to pay high rates is shown by Mr. Curry in the following illustration:

"Three men 40 years ago borrowed each \$1,000. One man lived in Ohio. He got his money at 5 per cent. Principal and interest compounded in 40 years amounted to \$7,038.41. He was able to accumulate

sufficient money in the 40 years to pay off the loan and build a fine house and barn.

The other two men had moved to western Kansas. One of them borrowed \$1,000 at 10 per cent and the other at 12 per cent. At the end of 40 years the debt and interest compounded of the man who borrowed at 10 per cent amounted to \$45,259.26, a difference as compared with the Ohio man's debt for the same period and with the same original principal, in favor of the Ohio man of \$38,220.86.

"That seems bad enough, but take the case of the man who borrowed at 12 per cent. In his case in 40 years the principal and interest compounded would amount to \$93,045.32, or \$86,006.91 more than the debt of the Ohio man would amount to in the same length of time.

"But that is not the worst. Many of the money lenders are not satisfied with even 10 or 12 per cent. They get from 25 to 50 per cent per annum on their money lent. It is common for men to shave notes bearing 10 per cent interest and due in from four to six months, 10 per cent. In other words, for \$90 lent he will collect in six months \$105. That is at the rate of 33⅓ per cent. And yet we call this a government for the people. The government could lend the farmers money at a rate of 3 per cent per annum and collect enough revenue at that to pay off the national debt in a comparatively short time."

Mr. Curry touches on one of the manifest injustices of our present system and that is the vastly different rates of interest charged in different parts of the country. Money is not supposed to be lent anywhere unless the security is good. No banker would be justified in lending the money of his depositors at any rate of interest on security that he did not deem perfectly good. Now, if the security behind the loan is good, then the interest rates should be no higher in one part of the country than in another.

In my opinion, a uniformity of interest rates could only be brought about by establishing a system of government banks of loan and deposit.

Vindicates Truthful James

Writing from Osborne, Kan., H. L. Parker gives some personal experiences to show that the statements heretofore made by Truthful James are not only moderate but entirely probable.

"I take a good deal of interest in the Mail and Breeze," he says, "and enjoy the stories of Truthful James.

"While reading today of the extreme longevity of the natives of southern Arizona, I was reminded of an experience in the Ozarks of Arkansas. As I drove up to a shack in the backwoods one day I saw an old gray-headed man in the yard. After talking to him a few minutes I asked him his age, and in a squeaky voice he answered, 'Ninety-three.'

"I said, 'Well, you must be the oldest man in this part of the country.' He said, 'No, father is older than I am.'

"In surprise I exclaimed, 'Your father, where is he?'

"Upstairs taking care of grandfather."

"In talking of the hot, dry weather in western Kansas, we had some pretty hot weather in Osborne county last summer, but it came on so gradually that we didn't notice it much until our attention was called to it by a little circumstance which happened, bringing us to a realization that we were having some pretty warm days. Old Jim Hanks worked away not minding the heat till one day he sat down in the shade to rest, caught cold and died.

"Now, Jim had always said that he thought the proper way to dispose of a man when he died was to cremate him, so out of deference to his wishes the body was sent East for cremation.

"Old Jim was put in the oven and the heat run up to the proper degree, and after the required time had elapsed, the door was opened to remove the ashes, when Old Jim exclaimed, 'For goodness sake, shut the door. That's the blamest draft I ever got into.'"

Some Questions

A "Subscriber," Norton, Kan., asks:

"A sells a farm to B. Are the water tanks that are used for watering places considered permanent fixtures belonging to the purchaser, B, or has A a right to sell the tanks or remove them for his own use?"

The rule of the common law of England, which is the rule in this country, unless modified by statute, was that whatever was attached to the land was considered as real estate. Under this rule buildings and fences and other permanent improvements were considered part of the real estate.

However, long established custom may change that rule. For example, in this country fences are frequently regarded as personal property and even houses are bought and sold as personal property in many localities.

Whether a water tank would be held by the courts to be a part of the realty or merely as personal property would probably depend on the way in which it is built and fastened to the earth. If the tank is built in a permanent manner in connection, for example, with a reservoir, and everything indicating that it is intended for a permanent improvement, I think the courts would hold that it is a part of the real estate and cannot be removed except by mutual consent of the seller and purchaser of the land. If on the other hand, it is evident from the manner of

its construction that it was intended merely for temporary purposes, I think the courts would hold that it is personal property and could be removed by the person erecting it.

S. J. K., of St. John, Kan., asks: "A and B own adjoining farms. A uses his farm for pasturage purposes and wishes it fenced. B uses his exclusively for grain raising and, therefore, does not need a fence. Can A compel B to build and maintain a partition fence?"

Yes. If B were using his land as commons he would not be compelled to fence any part of it, but if he is farming it he is not using it as commons. The general statute providing that unless his land is fenced it will be regarded as commons has been modified in many Kansas counties by the "herd law," which permits the county commissioners to make an order forbidding the running at large of cattle, horses, hogs and other livestock, and compels them to make such order when presented with a petition signed by two-thirds of the qualified voters of the county asking for such order.

The herd law does not repeal the law governing the building of partition fences, but in effect it suspends the operation of that law in many counties. As no one is allowed in a herd law county to allow any stock to run at large and is liable for damages if his stock trespasses on the land of a neighbor, no matter whether the land is fenced or not, the result has been, as was intended, to do away with fences to a considerable extent in many Kansas counties.

Legal Opinions Called For

Editor The Mail and Breeze—A and B, husband and wife, make a contract of sale for farm deed with C for \$6,000, C paying \$2,000 down, the remaining \$4,000 due in five years though payable at any interest paying date. A and B, wishing the use of the \$4,000, give a warranty deed to D for the same farm for \$4,000, which deed was recorded without the knowledge or consent of C, the reading of contracts remaining unchanged, but a clause being inserted in the deed, which D holds. This clause reads: "Subject to contract of sale with C, etc." Is this a legal proceeding?

A and B and D expect C to pay annual interest and any payments on principal to D and receive D's receipt for same, when his contract is with A and B, and has never been signed over or changed.

Had A and B the legal right to make out a warranty deed to D when they had previously contracted with C? MRS. R.

Frankfort, Kan.

The above mentioned proceeding seems to be decidedly unusual, to say the least. The description of the first transaction between A and B, husband and wife, and C is not very clearly stated. I am not certain whether they actually executed and transferred a deed to the land to C, or simply gave him a contract agreeing to deliver to him the deed when he had completed paying for the land. In either event, they were not in position to deliver a warranty deed to D. Evidently, however, what they intended to do was to transfer C's obligation to them over to D.

The courts would hold, I think, that the deed to D is in effect a mortgage and subject to the same conditions as to foreclosure and redemption as any other mortgage. It would have been better, however, to have given a deed to C and taken a note and mortgage to secure the \$4,000 remaining unpaid on the purchase price. This note and mortgage could then have been transferred to D. However, if D has accepted the conditional warranty deed and paid his money for it the court would protect both him and C in their respective rights.

The Promised Loan Bill

The most important subject for legislation Congress will ever have to deal with is now before that body. It is the rural credit system promised the country in the last presidential campaign.

What the farmers demand and require in a rural credit system is the tremendously large saving that would come to them through a genuinely co-operative use of their combined credit in the lowering of the interest rate; and the long-time loan feature, with its gradual payment of interest and principal, which virtually precludes foreclosure and loss of property.

Any so-called rural credit system which does not provide for these features is not a rural credit measure at all.

No profit-making machine is wanted; no exploitation of farmers' interests or of the farming industry is to be thought of. We cannot afford to make so costly a mistake in a matter so vital to our most important industry. What the country needs and must have is a system strongly co-operative in principle and as simple as may be compatible with efficiency.

In Ohio and New York states a satisfactory co-operative farm credit system, possessing all the advantages of low interest and long-time amortizing loans, has been found in a modified form of the American building and loan association. This is like buying your home with rent money. Other states are preparing promptly to take this up as soon as state laws make it possible.

Arthur Capper

Cattle Gains on Cheap Feed

Stuff Which Many Farmers Burned Was Used at Hays

BY TURNER WRIGHT
Livestock Editor

THAT breeding cattle can be wintered at a moderate cost even in years of drouth when little feed is grown was demonstrated at a meeting of men interested in beef production, held May 1, at the Hays Branch Experiment station. The low cost of wintering the herd of beef breeding cows, which did not exceed the cost of the ordinary summer grazing period, was made possible by the use of the silo as a means of feed insurance and of coarse cheap roughages such as were burned on many farms in that section of the state, early in the spring of 1913. Practically all the feed used was grown in the summer of 1912, when there was a good crop, and carefully stored either in the silo or in the stack. The Experiment station by saving this feed grown in a year when there was a surplus raised, was able to increase the total number of livestock carried through the winter 40 per cent, while the number wintered on other farms was decreased by about the same amount.

The meeting marked the close of the winter feeding experiments. The visitors had an opportunity to study the cattle and the results at first hand. The herd of mature cows consisting of 63 head was wintered in three uniform lots. The experiment was started Nov. 25, 1913, and closed April 9, 1914. The 20 cows in lot 1 ate 33,077 pounds of kafir stover, 24,776 pounds of wheat straw, 14,735 pounds of kafir silage, and 2,815 pounds of cottonseed cake; the 22 cows in lot 2 ate 35,940 pounds of kafir fodder, 25,660 pounds of wheat straw, 15,450 pounds of kafir silage, 2,984 pounds of linseed meal and 1,705 pounds of alfalfa hay; and the 21 cows in lot 3 ate 21,127 pounds of kafir stover, 12,233 pounds of wheat straw, 15,076 pounds of kafir silage, and 2,718 pounds of cottonseed cake in the 136 days. The cows in lot No. 1 and lot No. 2 were wintered in the feed yards while those in lot No. 3 were allowed the run of the open range.

The cost of wintering these cattle, making a charge of \$4 a ton for kafir silage; \$1 a ton for wheat straw; \$2 a ton for kafir fodder; \$27.80 a ton for cottonseed cake; \$30.80 a ton for linseed meal; \$12 a ton for alfalfa hay, and 17½ cents an hour for labor, was \$7.64 for every cow in lot 1; \$8.02 for every cow in lot 2, and \$6.47 cents for every cow in lot 3. All of the cows were in good breeding condition at the close of the experiment. Those in lot 1 made a total gain of 372 pounds; those in lot 2, 1,226 pounds, and those in lot 3, 975 pounds. Good, thrifty calves were produced in all the lots.

As to Calf Production.

In other years when the cows have been wintered on kafir or sorghum products supplemented with cottonseed meal there have been a few premature births or abortions. This ration is lacking in lime and it was thought that this might be the cause of the loss of calves. Last winter one lot was fed linseed meal and alfalfa hay instead of cottonseed cake to supplement the kafir and wheat straw. The third lot was turned on the open range as it was thought the dry grass the cows would gather through the winter would offset the bad effects, if there were any, of the cottonseed cake and kafir ration. The cows were divided as evenly as possible as to individuality, breed and condition at the beginning of the test so that any difference in the results would be due to the feed. There were three abortions and two barren cows in the lot fed cottonseed cake in the dry yard, one barren cow in the lot fed linseed meal and alfalfa hay, and two abortions and one barren cow in the lot fed cottonseed meal on the open range. These results seem to indicate that premature births may have been caused by the feed but one experiment is not conclusive as there may have been other factors that escaped notice.

By saving feed from the supply raised the year before the Experiment station was able to buy 100 Hereford heifer calves and carry them through the winter. Sixty of the largest of these calves were divided into two uniform lots averaging 403 and 409 pounds a head respectively.

They were fed 144 days. The calves in lot 1 were fed so that they made the maximum amount of growth during the winter and those in the other lot were fed so that they were kept in average stocker condition. The average daily gain made by the calves in lot 1 was .79 of a pound while that made by the calves in lot 2 was only .29 of a pound. The calves in lot 1 ate 33,120 pounds of kafir silage; 7,305 pounds of wheat straw; 8,890 pounds of corn stover; 12,755 pounds of foxtail hay; 2,256 pounds of linseed meal; 1,476 pounds of grain chop; 4,815 pounds of alfalfa; 450 pounds of bran; 2,280 pounds of corn, and 1,260 pounds of shorts. The average gain made by the calves in this lot was 113.76 pounds and the cost of wintering was \$9.55 a head. The calves in lot 2 ate 29,430 pounds of kafir silage; 14,185 pounds of wheat straw; 9,985 pounds corn stover; 10,050 pounds of foxtail hay; 923 pounds of linseed meal; 623 pounds of grain chop; 2,450 pounds of alfalfa hay; 300 pounds of bran; 1,372 pounds of corn, and 378 pounds of shorts. Every calf in this lot made an average gain of 41.76 pounds and the cost of wintering was \$5.72 a head.

Half of the calves in each lot will be bred this spring and the others will be bred a year later. A large number of heifers under range conditions produce calves at two years old. The object of this experiment is to determine the ef-

Co-operative organizations among farmers are improving the quality of agricultural products wherever farmers organize. They are a strong incentive to better business methods. Joint marketing lowers the expense of obtaining better prices for commodities. Not only that, but these organizations promote neighborliness, stimulate a sense of social solidarity, create a desire for education and result in thrift, prosperity and an all-around better citizenship.

fect of early breeding and the extent to which liberal feeding the first year will overcome any tendency toward a stunted growth and under development.

It usually happens that calves born late in the spring or summer sell for \$5 a head less in the fall than calves born in the early spring. Two lots of 24 calves each averaging 323 and 284 pounds respectively were fed 102 days in comparison with the older calves. The object was to determine if these late calves could be made as large as the others by spring with liberal feeding and if the extra cost of feed would exceed the difference in price in the fall. The same feeds were used. The gains made by the calves in each lot were 89.76 and 122.4 pounds respectively, and the cost of wintering was \$6.51 and \$7.63 a head.

The corn stover and foxtail hay as well as most of the other feed used was grown in the summer of 1912. Corn stover was valued at \$2 a ton; foxtail hay at \$1 a ton; corn at \$1.50 a hundred; bran at \$1.05 a hundred; shorts at \$1.15 a hundred, and wheat chop at \$1.40 a hundred pounds. The other feeds were valued at the same price as for the breeding cows.

The most important conclusions to be drawn from these experiments are that by using cheap feeds and a silo the cost of keeping breeding cows and stock cattle through the winter can be reduced almost to the cost of grazing them through the summer, and that it pays to provide feed during seasons of plenty for seasons of scarcity instead of sacrificing stock that should be kept on the farm every time there is a crop failure.

For Hog Cholera Control

Rex J. Davidson, county agent, of Montgomery county, Iowa, gives the following method of hog cholera control in

his county. "We have a township board made up of the officers of the township organization, one member being chosen from each sub-school district in the township. The members of these boards are to notify me of any disease in herds they hear about. If it seems advisable the owners of these hogs will be advised to vaccinate after which they will be asked to clean up the premises, thus preventing the spread of disease. Ordering of good serum and proper administering of doses will be advised."

Whitewash is Cheap

Whitewash is the cheapest of all paints, and for certain purposes it is the best, according to Farmers' Bulletin 474. Lime, which is the basis of whitewash, makes a very sanitary coating, and probably is to be preferred for cellars and the interior of stables and other

outbuildings. (The following directions for making whitewash are taken from "White Paints and Painting Materials," by W. G. Scott:)

Ordinary whitewash: This is made by slaking about 10 pounds of quicklime with 2 gallons of water.

The lime is placed in a pail and the water poured over it, after which the pail is covered with an old piece of carpet or cloth and allowed to stand for about an hour. With an insufficient amount of water, the lime is "scorched" and not all converted into hydrate; on the other hand, too much water retards the slaking by lowering the heat.

"Scorched" lime is generally lumpy and transparent, hence the use of the proper amount of water for slaking and an after addition of water to bring it to a brush consistency.

Factory whitewash. (Interiors): For walls, ceilings, posts, etc.

(1) Sixty-two pounds (1 bushel) quicklime, slake with 15 gallons water. Keep barrel covered until steam ceases to rise. Stir occasionally to prevent scorching.

(2) Two and one-half pounds rye flour, beat up in ½ gallon of cold water, then add 2 gallons of boiling water.

(3) Two and one-half pounds common rock salt, dissolve in 2½ gallons of hot water.



There It Is!

Chemical analysis of an ordinary cup of coffee shows that it contains about 2½ grains of the drug caffeine.

By actual test, the U. S. Government demonstrated that 5 grains of caffeine (the amount in 2 cups of coffee) were sufficient to kill a rabbit.

Of course, human beings are stronger than rabbits, but there are few people who can drink coffee regularly without sooner or later feeling the effects of caffeine poisoning, commonly shown in headache, indigestion, biliousness, sleeplessness, heart agitation and other ills.

Thousands of people, tired of coffee troubles, have found relief by changing to

POSTUM

Made only from choice whole wheat and a bit of molasses, POSTUM is a pure food-drink with a delicious taste. It contains nourishment, including the vital phosphates grown in the grain, but is absolutely free from the coffee drug, caffeine, or any other harmful substance.

Postum now comes in two forms:

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

Instant Postum—a soluble powder, requires no boiling. A spoonful stirred into a cup of hot water makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

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

"There's a Reason" for Postum

—sold by Grocers everywhere.

Put Paint on Your Property

Here Are Some Important Suggestions for Increasing the Life of Your Farm Buildings

BY JOHN Y. BEATY

HAVE you ever gone along the road in an unfamiliar community and looked across the fields to a set of buildings which stood out from all the rest because every building was neatly painted? If you have, you have said to yourself, "There is a progressive farmer who owns a good farm."

If you were on this trip in search of a farm to purchase, you no doubt went out of your way to visit that man. You probably offered him a good price for his place. Farm values are unquestionably increased by painting the buildings. Paint has a wonderful psychological effect on the visitor, and a great preserving effect upon the buildings themselves. Well painted buildings also have a good effect on the farmer and his helpers.

There is much more enjoyment in doing the work about buildings that are neat, and it is much easier to keep them neat than if the walls were weather-beaten and unpainted. Many farmers do not have their buildings painted as they would like, because they think it is too great an expense to hire painters. This difficulty is easily surmounted, however, by the farmer doing the work himself.

In selecting a paint for outside work, there is no question but what paints with a base of pure white lead are much the best. For inside work, the white lead is not so good as some other kinds, but for outside work it is unsurpassed. It does not turn yellow when applied to the outside of the buildings, because there is plenty of sunlight to keep it in good condition. Some men have complained because white lead paints turn slightly chalky after being applied. This slight objection, however, is very much overruled by the big advantage possessed by white lead paint of not cracking or peeling.

Great caution must be exercised in purchasing white lead, for there are many inferior mixtures on the market. The label on the package is not always proof of the quality. About the only way to be sure is to buy the paint of someone in whom you have confidence. Insist that he give you definite information as to the quality. Most of the substitutes are made from chalk and baryta. Both are cheap, and when they are mixed and sold at 9 or 10 cents a pound, you can see what a temptation it is for the seller to recommend them.

One also must be extremely careful in purchasing linseed oil. Pure linseed oil can be had, but if you are not careful you will buy a substitute without knowing it. Pure linseed oil has a very characteristic odor, which can be recognized if a paper dipped in it is lighted with a match. The reason it is so essential to be careful in buying the ingredients of your paint is that with the best a careful application will last for many years, while if you use poor paints, the amount you save in the cost of materials one year will be much more than offset by the cost of applying another coat two or three years later.

Just because you buy white lead does not necessarily mean that you must paint your buildings white. White lead and pure linseed oil should be the basis of the mixture, but almost any color may be produced with this as the base. As a matter of fact, if you use either white or a light colored paint on your home, you will find that you will have a much more comfortable dwelling. White or light colors reflect the sun's rays in summer, and so make the house cooler. It also prevents radiation of the heat from the house in the winter, and thus keeps it warm.

In mixing the paint, first mix the coloring pigments with the oil to the proper consistency. Then strain it through a rag to remove bits of "paint skin" and other solid

particles. There are some ready mixed paints which are made from a good quality of white lead and pure linseed oil, but there are a great many others that contain a large percentage of water. This water is made to mix with the oil by the use of silicate of soda, or some other strong alkali. It is needless to say that paint of this kind is not only of much less value than well made paint, but it also is much more expensive.

To clean brushes or pails on which varnish or oil paint has become dried, use amylacetate. This will dissolve varnish immediately, and will make a very hard brush usable almost at once. When applied to vessels, the liquid should be shaken so it comes in contact with all sides. This will soften the paint so it can be removed with a stick or with paper. After the varnish and paint are removed from the brushes, alcohol or turpentine should be applied to remove the amylacetate.

If one gets his clothes spotted with paint, oil of turpentine or benzine followed by soap suds will remove it. For silk goods, use benzine, ether or soap. Do not rub hard. Chloroform may be used on all kinds of fabric, but it should be used cautiously. Another paint remover is a solution of equal parts of turpentine and ammonia. After this application it should be washed out with strong soap suds.

To remove paint from woodwork or metal, use a solution of soda and quick lime mixed in equal parts. The soda should be first dissolved in water, and then add the lime. This solution is applied with a brush. After a few minutes, the paint may be washed off with hot water. If the paint is so old it does not yield to this treatment, make a paste of soda and quicklime. After this treatment, a weak acid solution or vinegar should be rubbed over the wood to remove the alkali before fresh paint is applied.

A good paint for barns or outbuildings may be made as follows: Milk, 2 quarts, linseed oil, 6 ounces; white Burgundy pitch, 2 ounces, and fresh slacked lime, 8 ounces. To this may be added coloring such as Spanish white, 3 pounds. In making this, slack the lime in water and mix it in one-fourth of the milk. Dissolve the pitch in the oil, and add a little of this at a time. Then pour in the last of the milk and the Spanish white.

For painting metal, use 10 pounds of clear wood tar, 1 1/4 pounds of lamp black or mineral black and 5 1/2 quarts of turpentine. Carefully heat the tar in a large iron kettle until it nearly boils. Keep at this heat for about four hours. Before the tar has cooled add the turpentine and lamp black. Stir this in well. If this preparation should be too thick to dry quickly, add more turpentine.

In putting paint on the outside of a building, it should not be applied too thickly. Paint applied in thick coats dries rapidly, and it may scale or crack. Four thin coats are much better than two thick ones. Every coat should be well brushed into the wood. Three coats are usually best for a new house. The hard, glossy paints are not so durable, for they are apt to crack and scale. It is much better for paint to finally become chalky than for it to crack. Never

apply new paint over old paint that has begun to crack or chip. The old paint will continue to crack and will take off the new paint with it.

Paint should be applied to the outside of buildings only in dry weather. Even a little dampness will prevent the paint from entering the pores, and so it will not be durable. About the best time is during early spring when the weather is warm and sunny, or in the fall, after insects have disappeared. Dust, insects and rain always cause trouble at painting time.

All the outside lumber in a building should be primed with a coat of paint as soon as it is put on. All the knots should have a coat of shellac before the priming coat is applied. This will prevent the pitch from staining the paint.

When the priming coat is put on the brush should be drawn parallel to the grain of the wood. When the final coat of paint is added, the brushing should be done from one corner of the house to another, or from one window to another, always finishing the day's work at a corner. This prevents streaking. If you do the painting in installments, arrange your ladders or your scaffolding so you can cover the entire side of the house. If you must allow the painting to wait before you finish an entire side, you will have a streak unless you stop painting at the edge of one of the boards. If you stop at the edge, the streak will not be noticed.

While you are putting on the paint, watch for any loose hairs and foreign matter that may become lodged in it. The time to pick these out is while the paint is fresh.

Why Farmers' Rewards Are Small AND THE REMEDY

Recently the farmers' institute at Fredonia listened to an address by a bank president which ought to have an awakening effect, if awakening the farmers is possible. I am unprejudiced in this matter, as I haven't paid a dollar of interest for years. I have the strongest feeling of friendship for these bankers and wish there were more as fair and unselfish.

A few of the statements made by this banker friend struck me as being especially significant. He said, "The farmer puts up the best security but pays the highest rate of interest. I don't know why this should be so but it is."

The farmers, he said, owe 6 billions of dollars and pay an average rate of 8 1/2 per cent interest. That would amount to 510 million dollars in interest, quite an amount to pay over each year to the money-lending class. When you consider farming operations generally pay about 3 per cent, it seems to me we ought to have at least half that money at home and make the home more convenient for mother and the girls.

This banker said in speaking of some land loan bill, "There will be no opposition to this bill because the banks do not care for real estate loans." Just study that remark. Can't you see the point? He is telling us what a few hundred bankers who are organized can do to a herd of 12 million farmers who are not organized.

"The poet said, 'Be not like dumb driven cattle.' Are we heeding that good advice? You know what usually happens when the organized interests attack any proposed legislation for farmers and that element of society usually referred to as the masses. Doesn't it make you feel a little humiliated to think that farming, the noblest of all callings, should occupy such an inferior position? Do you wonder the boys leave the

(Continued on Page 17.)

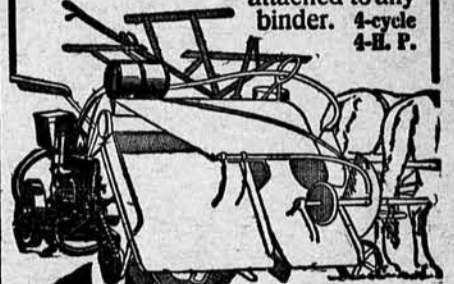


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Better than 4 horses without the engine. Team simply draws machine. Engine does all operating. Sickle never stops when bull wheel

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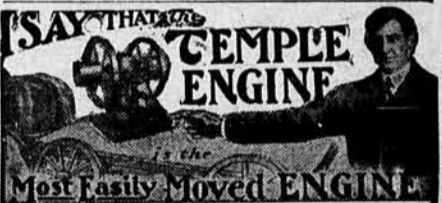


Weights Only 167 pounds

Quickly detached for any other farm power work. Delivers full 4 H. P. Speed changed while running. Has patented clutch pulley with sprocket for chain drive to double sprocket on binder. Schebler Carburetor. Also 2-cylinder 6-H. P. up to 20-H. P. heavy duty, light weight specialty farm-engines. State size wanted.

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made—it actually weighs 1/3 to 1/2 less—has 1/2 less bulk—occupies 1/2 to 1/2 less space—than any horizontal engine of same power capacity. Look at the "Temple" Design and see for yourself that it is true. Made 2 H. P. to 50 H. P., using gasoline, kerosene, alcohol and distillate. Why, then, pay out good money for a big, heavy, unwieldy engine, and then "blow in" some more money for a big special truck to carry it, when you can easily put the light, compact "TEMPLE" on anything having wheels or on skids, planks, or stone boat, that one horse can haul anywhere. It can even be put on a push cart and pulled about by one man. It's the "TEMPLE'S" (Inverted Vertical Cylinder) Design that accounts for its unequalled portability—its quiet, smooth running—its delivery of full rated power, whether MOUNTED, or STATIONARY—its small fuel consumption—its low upkeep cost—its durability, long life, etc. All this means that

The "Temple Pays for Itself" many times over, by its clear saving of 1/3 to 1/2 the fuel consumed in other engine designs—to say nothing of the "TEMPLE'S" many other more serviceable and more economical features.

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Growing Kafir in Kansas

Start the Cultivator Just as Soon as Possible

BY B. E. ROTHGEB



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There are many reasons why thousands of **ADRIANCE Binders** are replacing other makes in all parts of the globe.

The **ADRIANCE** is the best built binder in the world—better materials, better workmanship—therefore the **ADRIANCE** requires much less expense for repairs. No other binder can stand the hard usage which the **ADRIANCE** is subjected to. Every **ADRIANCE Binder** is built to do thorough work under the most trying conditions and has a world wide reputation for high class service and durability.

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All working parts are driven direct. The work is equally divided—no undue strain anywhere.

It is so simple that a boy can operate it. Take the **ADRIANCE Binder**, part for part right through the entire machine and compare it with any binder made and the **ADRIANCE** will show better materials, better workmanship, stronger and simpler working parts, and is nearer a thoroughly trouble-proof machine than any binder ever offered to the farmer. Very little time is lost for repairs. Very few repairs are needed.

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Dynamite is not a Jack-of-all-trades. It will not in all cases take the place of tools you are now using. Sometimes it can only be employed as a supplement to them. But most of the work usually done with a spade or an axe, a pick or a bar, can be done more quickly, more cheaply and more thoroughly with dynamite.

When you have a tree to fell, a ditch to be dug, land to be drained, stumps or boulders to be removed, logs to be split, a well, a cistern, or a cellar to be dug, or more important still, trees to be planted or land that needs sub-soiling, use **Hercules Dynamite**.

It would be worth your while for you to write for "Progressive Cultivation." It gives complete information on how and when to use dynamite.



HERCULES POWDER COMPANY,
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Please send me a free copy of your book,

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Rock Blasting

The quickest and cheapest way to clear land of rocks is by using **Hercules Dynamite**. A few minutes of preliminary work in setting the charge and then the rock is instantly broken into many small pieces that may easily be removed.

There are three methods used in rock blasting—snake hole, block hole, and mud capping. The illustration shows the first. Full details regarding this, and the other two, are given in "Progressive Cultivation."



Ditch Making

No other method can equal the use of **Hercules Dynamite** for general irrigation and drainage work. By changing the course of a stream acres of useless land are often reclaimed. Two men can usually do such work in a few hours' time—with **Hercules Dynamite**. Without it a gang of laborers would require several days.

In "Progressive Cultivation" there are interesting details given about work of this kind.



FIVE fairly well marked varieties of kafir are under cultivation. These are the white, blackhull, dwarf blackhull, pink and red varieties.

More blackhull kafir is grown than of all the others combined. The dwarf blackhull is a newly developed form which probably will soon supplant the standard blackhull throughout much of its present range. Many other forms and varieties have been introduced and tested, but none has yet been found of certain value.

Blackhull kafir is the most widely grown of all the kafir varieties owing to its satisfactory habits and high grain yields. The stalks are stout and usually grow to a height of five to six feet in the dry-land area, and six to eight feet elsewhere. The leaves are 12 to 18 in number, two to three feet long, and three to five inches wide. The heads are stout, rather compact, 10 to 14 inches long, with black hulls and white seeds.

This variety requires from 115 to 140 days to mature, depending on the locality and seasonal conditions. It is not so early as either the white kafir or the dwarf blackhull and therefore it cannot be ripened successfully at as high elevations or in as northern localities. It does well as far north as the north line of eastern Kansas.

Fall Plowing Preferred.

It is generally conceded that fall plowing is preferable to spring plowing. The quantity of precipitation during the winter determines the relative value of fall plowing and spring plowing. Fall plowing has the advantage if the precipitation during the winter is heavy, as it is better fitted to catch and absorb the moisture from either rain or melting snow.

Plowing should be deep, whether done in the fall or spring. The land should then be well worked in the spring with a harrow or disk before planting. Time spent in preparing a fine, even seedbed is well worth while.

A uniform stand and a uniform crop are necessary to produce a maximum yield. These can be obtained only by planting pure seed of strong vitality or germinating power. The best farm method of obtaining pure seed of good vitality is by going through the field before the crop is harvested and gathering enough typical heads to furnish seed for the following season.

The kafirs cross readily with other sorghums, including sorgo, durra, milo, and broom corn, which are commonly grown in the kafir area. Pollen is carried a considerable distance. For this reason no heads intended for seed should be selected from a part of the kafir field which is within 15 or 20 rods of a field of any other sorghum crop. The common practice of getting seed for planting from the bin of bulk seed should be abandoned.

How to Keep Seed.

Selected heads should be strung on a cord or wire, hung to the rafters or wall of a granary or some dry shed, and left unthreshed until spring. Before the time of planting the seed should be tested for its germinating power. Well-selected and well-stored seed will show a germination of 99 to 100 per cent. The method of testing is simple, and the operation can be easily performed on any farm. Place 100 or 200 seeds between pieces of blotting paper or cloth, place these between plates, and keep them moist. They should be set in a warm room and allowed to germinate from four to six days. The seed used in this test should always be an average sample of that which is to be planted.

The time for planting kafir is from ten days to two weeks later than the average date for planting corn in any given locality. Like most other sorghums, kafir is a subtropical plant, and the seed will not germinate readily in cold soil. The seed may rot before germination takes place, or the slow-growing young plants may be choked by weeds. The result will be a poor stand or, in extreme cases, no stand at all.

The kafir plant makes a slow growth while young and is easily choked by weeds. The cultivation of the crop

should start early in the season and should be frequent enough to destroy all weeds and retain a surface mulch for holding moisture in the soil.

The spike-tooth harrow run either lengthwise or crosswise the rows in surface-planted kafir will give satisfactory results for the first two cultivations. The first harrowing should be done about the time the plants are appearing above the surface of the soil and the second one just before the plants are large enough to be satisfactorily worked with the row cultivator. The listed crop must be cultivated with the lister cultivator. For the first cultivation the disks are set to turn the soil away from the young plants, after which the disks are reversed to throw the soil toward the plants, thus filling the furrows and leveling the ridges as the cultivations continue. This process gradually buries the first-formed roots and the base of the plants and anchors the plants against overthrow by heavy winds when the ground is wet. It also places the root system deeper in the soil, where the moisture is more abundant and where it will be less easily injured by the cultivator. After the ridges have been leveled any ordinary cultivator may be used.

While the plants are young the cultivation should be deep and thorough, thus encouraging a deep root system. Later it should be shallow, to retain a surface mulch and not damage or destroy the feeding roots.

Use a Grain Separator.

An ordinary grain separator is used for threshing kafir. Care is necessary to prevent cracking a large percentage of the kernels. If about half the concave teeth are removed and the speed of the cylinder reduced to about 800 revolutions a minute, comparatively little grain will be cracked. Grain is not injured but is rather improved for feeding purposes by cracking. If the seed is to be used for planting, however, the cracked grain is not only a loss but the quantity present makes it difficult to adjust the rate of seeding. Cracked grain is more likely to heat in storage, because it packs more closely and because it is more exposed to the action of molds. Usually the broken grains are split about in half and cannot be readily fanned or screened from the whole grains.

Where the crop is cured in the bundle the heads are usually cut from the stalks before threshing. This is done by means of a hatchet or a heavy knife, like a cleaver, or by a long knife hinged at the point and mounted on a frame or on the wagon box. Some farmers load the bundles, heads out, on a hayrack, and saw off the projecting heads with a hay knife.

Since the grain in bulk heats so readily, great care must be used in storing it. It should be threshed only when fully ripe and thoroughly dry. The storage problem on the farm is usually not serious. The bins are not likely to be large or very tightly constructed. If a large quantity is to be binned, however, it may be necessary to provide for some means of ventilating the center of the mass. This can be done by means of a wooden pipe or a long, narrow wooden box, perforated at intervals, built through the center of the bin and opening outside. The openings should be covered by a heavy wire screen.

The Echo of Union Chapel.

A story of interest to country dwellers is "The Echo of Union Chapel," written by Clarence E. Hatfield. It concerns the experiences of a minister in a rural community, a minister who believed that his duties did not end when the Sunday sermon was finished. He learned to think as progressive farmers do, in terms of crops and cattle. His love affairs with many thrilling complications furnish plenty of romance. This book of 222 pages is published by the Broadway Publishing Company, 835 Broadway, N. Y., and is sold for \$1.50.

Most people who have to drink the bitter cup of trouble can look back to the place where they mixed it for themselves.

"What Does it Cost?"

BY OTIS E. HALL,
Montgomery County, Indiana.

One of the first questions raised in any rural community where consolidation is contemplated is "What about the relative cost and profitableness between the present and proposed systems?" And this is a question more difficult to answer than one at first realizes. It is undeniable that the cost of introducing consolidation is large. Suitable buildings, wagons and miscellaneous equipment cannot be purchased with words or good will; the taxpayers have a way of finding this out in the very outset.

But apart from the first cost, it can be shown that consolidation costs less and yields more than the system it displaces. This makes it possible to prove that in the long run it is not a great deal more expensive than the old district system. The rural voter is inclined, however, when debating this question, to talk in terms of the past. It is wise to remind him that little red schoolhouses will not last forever, and that they cannot be erected and maintained as cheaply now as they could twenty, or even ten years ago; and that in computing the cost of introducing consolidation he must

business; 22 educational; 35 fraternal; 7 genealogical; 23 Greek letter fraternities; 15 governmental and civic societies; 5 historical and literary; 15 industrial; 9 labor; 13 professional; 8 religious; 19 scientific and 7 social service.

The Livestock Exhibit in which all the great cattle and stock raising nations will display, will cover 65 acres. The exposition management has set aside \$175,000 for premiums and prizes for livestock, and \$47,000 has been raised by breeders' associations in the United States and abroad.

Thirty-eight states of the Union have up to the present signified their intention of participating in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The appropriations range from \$35,000 by North Dakota, to \$700,000 by New York state. Every state and territory in the Union will be represented in some way in the exhibit palaces.

The twelve main exposition palaces which are now either completed or in course of construction at San Francisco are: The Palace of Machinery, the Palace of Education, the Palace of Food Products, the Palace of Agriculture, the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy, the Palace of Varied Industries, the Palace of Liberal Arts, the Palace of Manufactures,

Against the County Unit

We, the board and patrons of District 64, of Jefferson county, Kansas, believing as we do, that the time for concerted action by the Rural School Districts of the State of Kansas has arrived, for their mutual protection and welfare, we therefore adopt the following resolutions:

Whereas, Concerted action is now being pushed by certain persons in nearly all parts of our state to the end that the present "School District Unit" shall be abolished and the "County Unit" adopted in its stead, and

Whereas, Under the present plan wherein district boards have served from patriotic motives instead of pay, we have gotten more for our money, and built up the most intelligent and educated generation to be found in any state; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we condemn the plan of abolishment of our "District Unit," as detrimental to the best interests of the people and their children, the Kansas farmer, whose toil, zeal and self-denial have made the Kansas people the idol of a nation, and we further demand of our legislators, that no law tending to destroy the unit be enacted. And be it

Resolved, Further, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to each Rural School District Clerk in the county and a copy to the Farmers Mail and Breeze and one each to our State Senator and Representative.

J. J. CLARK,
FRED WORSWICK,
B. A. THOMPSON,
Committee.

confine himself to the figures and demands of the present. It is also worth while to point out to him that his own house, his ganged-plow, his riding cultivator, his self-binder, and his automobile cost many times what their predecessors did, and that he considers this additional expense money well invested. From this thought one can pass very effectively to the thesis that even though the new cost more than the old, the resultant increase of pleasure, profit and genuine preparedness for life is many times larger and infinitely more desirable.

Busy at San Francisco

Thirty-five nations have accepted the invitation of the United States to participate in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco next year. The nations are: Argentine Republic, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Hayti, Holland, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Salvador, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The exhibit Palace of Machinery has been turned over by the contractors to the exposition management and will shortly be ready for exhibits. The building covers nearly nine acres. Three other exhibit palaces will be ready by May 10 and all will be completed by July 1.

More than two hundred and twenty conventions, at which more than 1/2 million accredited delegates are expected to assemble, will meet at San Francisco during the exposition in 1915. Among these are 21 agricultural societies; 20

the Palace of Transportation, the Palace of Horticulture, the Palace of Fine Arts and Festival Hall.

Painting a Tin Roof

BY J. Y. BEATY.

If you have a tin roof on any of your buildings, it should by all means be painted as soon as it is put on. First, remove any rosin or other loose substance that may be found on the tin, especially near the seams. Be sure that the paint is put on before any rust has started.

In painting a tin roof, use only the very best grade of either red or brown oxide of iron. Mix this with pure raw linseed oil and use litharge as a drier. This makes the paint dry quickly and also makes it adhere to the roof. When the paint made in this way is thoroughly dry it is almost impossible to scrape it off. By all means use the litharge. Do not use turpentine or any of the patent driers.

Rub the paint in well when it is applied and do not put it on too thickly. One coat that is rubbed in well is much better than two or three coats daubed on in thick layers.

After the roof has stood for two weeks or a month it may be a good plan to apply a second coat. Six months or so after this, put on a third coat. After this it will not be necessary to repaint the roof more than once in two or three years. While the paint is being applied keep it well stirred.

If you can have pleasant and serene thoughts when your automobile demands hot water at midnight and you are in a hurry to get home, then you are a hero and deserve all the pleasure a car can give you.

EF you'll jest stop t' anerlyze most troubles you'll find you can't—thar [ain't nothin' t' anerlyze. I allus carry a tin o' VELVET in my hip pocket an' when I see trouble comin'—I draw first.

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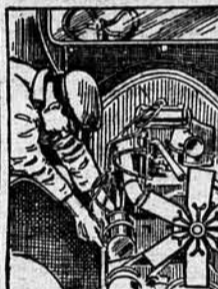
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has made this school the largest, finest, most completely equipped in the world. WE TEACH EVERY BRANCH OF THE BUSINESS—electric starters, traction engineering, trucks—every new development. We have turned 1900 Successful Graduates. There is Nothing Quite Like This School in the World. It Makes Young Men Successful. Simply send name for interesting Catalog.

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All I need is your name and address. Just drop me a postal card—and the first possible mail will bring you this great, big, handsome book—the finest buggy book ever issued by anybody.

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Granges Insure Cheaply

For This and Other Reasons Coffey County Farmers Join It

BY HARLEY C. HATCH

INSURANCE against fire and storm for a term of five years, by the old line rate, is \$3 on the \$100, to owners who occupy their buildings. The Grange rate for the same risks is only \$1 on the \$100. On livestock the old line rate is 80 cents on the \$100 for one year; the Grange rate is 75 cents on the \$100 for five years, or more than five times less. On hay the saving is even more, so that on insurance alone there will be a large saving to a farmer with the average amount of property. Two granges have been organized in this township during the month. One was at our school house, Sunnyside, and it begins with a membership of forty-four. There are several applications to be acted on. We think this organization will be profitable for the neighborhood, financially and socially. The financial saving will lie in the insurance and in buying and selling. A Grange the size of this one can easily handle carlots of feed but we are all hoping that we will have the handling of grain from instead of to this neighborhood after the new crop comes in. As to the saving in insurance, it will amount to considerable.

Some may ask, How can the Grange insure so much cheaper than the old line companies? Simply because it does not have the salaries and the losses to pay. An agent for an old line company told us some time ago that he was satisfied fully one-half of its fire losses were incendiary. He is an agent for one of the largest companies in the country and a great part of its risks are commercial. Everyone who knows much about insurance knows that commercial risks certainly are "risks", compared with what may be called home property. The rate on commercial or baled hay stored for sale, is much higher than on hay stored in a farmer's barn for feeding. When it becomes profitable for the property to burn the chances that it will burn are greatly increased, but there is small chance that a farmer is going to burn up his home, his stock and his feed to get the insurance money.

The losses in the Grange insurance company are much less and fewer than in other companies. During 1913 more than 18 million dollars worth of property was insured in the Grange insurance company of Kansas and the total loss was \$21,000. With such a showing is it any wonder that Grange rates of insurance are low? Does this not indicate that the "moral hazard" which the old line agent told us was responsible for half the old line losses is not present in the Grange or else is inconsiderable? We are not saying that the old line companies can meet the Grange rate; with their class of risks they cannot. But why should farmers be made to pay a share of these commercial risks when they can get just as good protection for one-third the money?

In the language of the country correspondent, "news is scarce." The work of the week on this farm has been plowing and the dozen and more odd chores that have to be done.

The plowing was done on a field that was sown to timothy and clover last spring but which made no stand owing to the dry weather. Some crabgrass and foxtail came up and this, with what tame grass there was, was used as a pasture during August and September. It helped out the prairie pasture wonderfully but this was all we got from this 17-acre field last year.

The stock had cleaned this field out of everything green, so no weeds are starting there this spring except pepper grass and that was coming in a perfect sod. There is nothing that grows unless it be what is called "fireweed" that will sap the moisture from the ground like pepper grass. Where there is a spot in the field free from it the soil is moist but where there is a growth of pepper grass the moisture is nearly gone from the top layer of soil.

But today, April 24, finishes the pepper-grass field and it will soon be covered in fine shape by the gang plow.

Tomorrow we shall start the plow on a field of clover sod and corn stubble. The clover lies in the creek bottom and the corn at the end of it over a little hill. The cornstalk ground has not been plowed for two years and for that reason we shall plow it even if it puts us back with planting a week. The clover sod of course, would have to be plowed so we shall plow the whole 25-acre field together and then plant it with the check-rower.

Lots of corn has been planted this week, which ended April 25. The largest part has been listed; some of it is being put in as it should be but we have seen a few fields which look as if they had been butchered. While we like to be in fair time with the corn planting we rather wait two weeks and get the ground fitted than be in too big a hurry and butcher the ground. By the middle of June the corn on the well-fitted ground will have caught up with the earlier planting and the man with the cultivator will not be sorry that the ground was put in condition before the planting was done.

One of the odd jobs on this farm this week has been taking care of the summer's supply of meat. It was drained the first of the week and then given a three days' smoke. The hams and shoulders were then wrapped in paper

In a public statement the officials of the Farmers' Union in Texas deplore that farmers have too long permitted their destinies to be shaped by men who merely played politics or served their own ambitions. They have called upon the membership of the Union, which is strong in Texas, to insist upon "state-wide prosperity" being made the paramount issue in the coming legislative and gubernatorial campaign in Texas. This is what should happen in every state. Nothing better could happen than to have farmers take a strong and active part in township, state and national politics.

and a cloth cover was sewed on after which they were hung up in the store room ready for use. The bacon strips were wrapped in paper and then packed in a big jar and covered with salt. We used to hang up the bacon strips as we now do the hams but in hanging during warm weather they would stretch out 50 per cent longer than when first hung and thinner in proportion. So this year we shall pack them down and see how that works.

After looking over the disk that went through the runaway last week we debated for a day or so whether to buy repairs or to get a new disk. The disk, a John Deere three lever, has seen hard service ever since 1905, but we finally concluded to order repairs and fix it up. The main things broken were the castings which act as bearings; these were badly worn anyway and we had intended to get them new next year. We got new castings for the bearings, new wood boxings and one new disk blade which was bent. The repairs cost about \$7.50, not counting the work, but it makes a disk that will last for several years more providing it does not go through another smashup.

Stock is doing well on pasture and grass is coming along. It was welcome this year as never before. It seemed to end officially the drouth of 1913 for it brought to us the first fruits of the season of 1914 and put an end to the feeding of the poor fodder the cattle had had to live on all winter. Probably the cattle were fully as glad as their owners to make the change. The day we turned the stock out we had just eight shocks of corn left, a margin plenty close enough to be uncomfortable.

Egg prices are on the upgrade, something uncommon for this time of the year. Kansas City reported yesterday that barely enough eggs were arriving to supply local demand with none for shipment or storage. We had fully expected this for we knew the number of hens that were kept over winter was not up to the average and that the stock of feed on hand was not sufficient to make the hens lay as well as usual. The old hens were sold off closely last fall and the stock of egg layers on the average farm cannot be more than 75 per cent of the usual number. The price paid for eggs locally today is 16 cents cash and 17 in trade.

Here Are the Officers

Do you know who is chairman of the state school book commission? Could you name a majority of the members of the state board of education? Are you right sure you know who is state superintendent of public instruction? It is to answer just such questions as these that this list of officers is printed.

- W. D. Ross, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- L. D. Whittemore, Assistant State Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- O. V. Henderson, Chief Clerk.
- State Board of Education, State Supt. W. D. Ross, President, ex officio
- Chancellor Frank Strong.....Lawrence
- President H. J. Waters.....Manhattan
- President Thomas W. Butcher.....Emporia
- John MacDonald.....Topeka
- Mrs. Grace Snyder.....Cawker City
- Miss Ella Mahaffie.....Kansas City
- State School Book Commission, W. C. Austin, State Printer, Chairman.....Topeka
- W. D. Ross, State Superintendent.....Topeka
- Public Instruction.....Topeka
- H. J. Waters, President State Agricultural College.....Manhattan
- Thomas W. Butcher, President State Normal Schools.....Emporia
- George B. Ross, President State Board of Agriculture.....Sterling
- C. A. Cain.....Topeka
- Cora W. Bullard.....Tonganoxie
- A. M. Thoroman, Secretary.....Topeka

- State Reading Circle Board, W. D. Ross, State Superintendent, president.....Topeka
- W. O. Steen, County Superintendent, Secretary, Manager.....Abilene
- J. J. Haney, City Superintendent Mankato
- George A. Allen, Jr., City Superintendent.....Sabetha
- F. L. Pinet, City Superintendent.....Parsons
- John F. Barnhill, City Superintendent.....Paola
- Anna E. Arnold, County Superintendent.....Cottonwood Falls
- S. P. Rowland, County Superintendent.....Hutchinson
- State Teachers' Association, L. A. Lowther, President.....Emporia
- Miss Hannah Wetzig, Vice President,.....Manhattan
- Kansas District Teachers' Associations, Central—J. O. Hall, President.....Hutchinson
- Golden Belt—J. E. Chamberlain, President.....Ellis
- North Central—W. S. Heusner, President.....Salina
- Northwestern—Abraham Davis, President.....Atwood
- Southeastern—John F. Barnhill, President.....Paola
- Southwestern—C. D. Jennings, President.....Bucklin
- Southern—B. E. Lewis, President.....Anthony

Lending Concrete Silo Forms

Farmers in Wisconsin may apply to the State university for forms for making concrete silos. These forms are made of galvanized iron, reinforced with iron frames, and are of simple design. They are in great demand, and a community may borrow a set for use all season.

It would be a fine thing in Kansas if something of this kind could be promoted. The lack of forms is perhaps the main thing that is holding down the number of solid-wall concrete silos in this state. The forms cost real money, and when all the expense must be added to one silo it very materially increases the cost.

A. B. Campbell of Geary, Okla., used a good scheme on letting the other man pay for his silo forms. When he constructed his silo he made some very good, strong forms, and since then the forms have been hauled from farm to farm in that section, where they have been used on other silos. Mr. Campbell has been paid for the rent of these forms, so it has been profitable for him.

But there are not so very many sets of forms of this kind available in Kansas. It would be a profitable thing if a system of lending could be worked up that would be similar to that used in Wisconsin.

There is no fun in having rheumatism if you can't tell about it.



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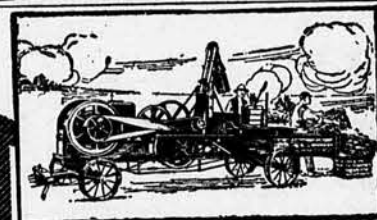
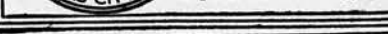
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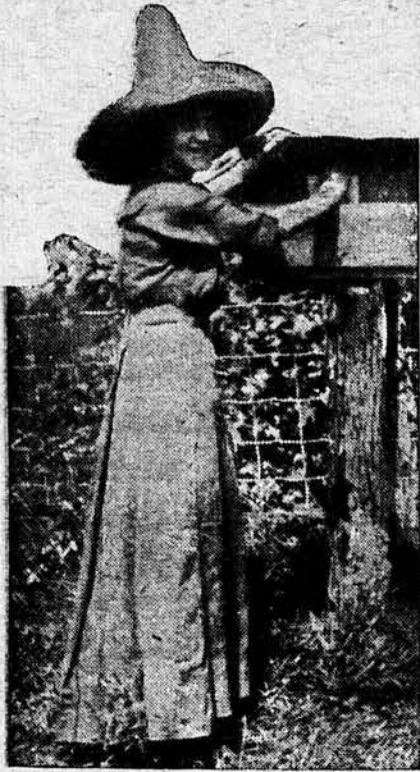
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Farm Experiences and Opinions

A Page of Readers' Letters On Worth While Subjects



BEING a small farmer I read all I can pertaining to intensive farming. But I note that many writers on this subject seem to have a hard time getting their minds below 100 acres. What about the fellow with 40 or 20 acres? I believe a family can live well on 20 acres. Of course you can't do it with kafir and Hereford milk cows.

Elk City, Kan. Hugh A. McCord.

That Alien Land Law.

The trouble with the alien land law of California is that it discriminates against other races instead of benefiting our own. It is a bad precedent, for Americans will soon want to buy millions of acres in foreign countries. A better law would be to prohibit landlords from selling to others than their descendants and relatives. That would insure a home for their posterity and would not wrong foreigners that have bought land on a free, open market at the landlord's price. When young men have graduated from the common school they should be prepared to earn an honest living in any climate or nation and in competition with any race of men on earth. We have introduced hardy grains and animals and it is only right to introduce hardy races of men for deserts, swamps and farms where our own men have failed to make good.

Athol, Kan. Edward Lind.

Get Acquainted With the Birds.

I notice in the news reports that specimen copies of the state primer are being sent out. Would it not be a good plan to have lessons on the habits and life history of our useful birds and insects in all state school books that could consistently contain them? To educate our children to a knowledge of the value of useful animal or bird life would be worth more than all the game laws we can enact.

Many children, and plenty of grown folks too, never give a thought to the usefulness of some of our birds and insects. I once asked some boys who were hunting near me not to shoot any birds as we needed them too much. They replied they did not know a bird was of any use. I have had men tell me they did not know a bee was of any use except to gather honey.

I know of an instance where one man examined the crop of a quail and found

more than 90 bugs in it and in the crop of another there were nearly 500. I do not believe in burning to stop chinch bugs. Protect the birds and they will keep them in check.

Oxford, Kan. D. M. Adams.

From Far Off Haskell County.

Haskell county is 24 miles square and is 99 per cent tillable. It is all prairie and nearly level with a rich top soil 2 feet deep. There is scarcely sand enough in it to make tools scour nicely. There are only 1,000 people in the county now but the population is increasing. We need more farmers. The county was settled 28 years ago and most of the first settlers mortgaged their places and left. Those that stayed went into the horse and cattle business, bought all the cheap land adjoining them, and they are now well off.

While we do grow a great deal of wheat, oats and barley, they are not sure crops. Milo, kafir and cane are sure crops and in late years we have turned to dairying in order to buy the necessities of life. We sow wheat, oats and barley each year and if they fail we still have a living without them. When they make good crops we have enough money to build, buy farming equipment and other improvements. Silos are being built and we are trying to learn the best ways to do things, and that is where we find the farmers' institute a help.

Santa Fe, Kan. S. D. Jean.

Plans For Sub-irrigating.

I have seen a great deal of practical information in the Farmers Mail and Breeze on subirrigation but not very much on reducing the cost of materials and lightening the labor. I believe my plan would be a help to many whether they expect to use clay tile, cement pipes, or lath.

I stake off the plot to be irrigated then use the lister to strike the lines where the tile is to be laid. Then I open the bottom of these furrows 5 or 6 inches deeper by the use of a diamond point on a single "stock." The loose earth may then be taken out with a long-handled ditching shovel. Then you have only to give the bottoms the proper grade. A fall of 1/2 to 3/4 inch to 100 feet is sufficient.

If the pipe lines are to be more than 150 feet long it will be well to run a feed pipe through the middle of the plot, at its highest point, and then run laterals out from this. After all the tiling is connected up, the water is turned in and a test is made to see that the lines are in working order. If everything is all right the ditches may be filled in.

Blanchard, Okla. M. M. Ennis.

In Defense of the Road Boss.

I would like to say something in defense of the much-abused road boss. I am in favor of good roads and am glad that we are waking up to the needs of the traveling public. Roads are not always worked in the way they should be nor at the right time, but is the road boss always to blame? In the spring when road building and grading should be done, it is often impossible to get teams to do the work because the

farmers are busy in the fields. Besides, many farmers do not understand how to handle dirt. They may work hard and yet not accomplish as much as an experienced hand.

The road boss is under the orders of the township board. The board, of course, wants the work done as cheaply as possible and distributed over the township so all taxpayers will be satisfied. A road boss that understands his business knows that it is best and cheapest to finish his work as he goes, for it costs but little to maintain a road after it is properly built. But suppose the trustee comes along and says: "This is all right but we can't afford to build boulevards. We only want good roads and you had better leave this as it is and work some other place." Of course he quits and then if a heavy rain comes and washes out part of his work, he gets the blame.

When competent men are elected as road-overseers and they co-operate with a qualified county engineer instead of a township board, we will have better results. In the meantime why not give the road boss what little credit he deserves?

Esbon, Kan. M. C.

Sure Death For Potato Bugs.

An insecticide which is fast gaining favor is arsenate of lead. This poison is slower than Paris green. It sticks firmly to the leaves and is not washed off by light showers. Enough will stick on the leaves to kill beetles weeks after the application is made. There is no danger of burning the leaves if a good grade of lead is used. If the plants are thoroughly sprayed with this substance, at the rate of 8 pounds to 100 gallons of water, when the first eggs hatch, the poison will remain on the leaves until most of the other eggs are hatched.

To mix, first fill the sprayer with water. Then weigh out in a pail the amount of lead required. Pour a gallon or so of water on the lead and stir the substance thoroughly with a stick. Pour off the top gently into the machine, through a strainer. It will probably be found that a part of the lead has not been mixed. Add more water and proceed as before.

If the grower has neglected the work until the leaves are being badly eaten by the insects, it will probably be better to spray with Paris green, at the rate of 1 pound of the green to 75 gallons of water.

S. A. Johnson. Colorado Experiment Station.

May-Planted Corn His Choice.

We plant our corn too early in Kansas. A man very seldom makes anything by planting corn in April but he is very likely to lose. This has been my observation for the last thirty-five years. Corn cannot be raised in the winter time in Kansas. Damp cool weather affects a grain of corn the same as it affects a young pig or a young chicken. Corn should never be planted on the upland until May 10 and not until May 20 on the lowland. If a farmer wants to do something before these dates let him put in his time disking the ground before listing.

One year I planted corn on June 1 and the yield was 43 bushels to the acre.

Another year I planted corn early and it made only 25 bushels to the acre. Still another year we planted 200 acres in corn and our best yield came from corn planted on June 12, which was 50 bushels to the acre. That year we had corn planted from May 1 to June 24.

Another great mistake that we make in raising corn is in regard to the amount of seed used, or in other words the distance apart we plant our corn. As a general thing we don't plant corn in Kansas; we just sow it. I will venture to say that nine-tenths of the farmers plant their corn less than 12 inches in the row. If you don't believe it take out your yardstick next month and see what the average distance is. I find that the best distance to plant corn on lowland is 20 inches and on upland 24 inches in the row and one grain to the hill.

We, of course, should never plant with the lister but follow the lister with the corn drill two or three hours later. Lowland should never be tampered with when either very dry or very wet, but this is not so important with upland. Corn should have a couple of shallow cultivatings during and after harvest whether on lowland or upland.

Abilene, Kan. J. G. Engle.

Give the Merchant His Dues.

The world could not long endure if it was all farm or all city. The farmer could not run a manufacturing plant, a mining camp or a saw mill in connection with his farm, and there is a large portion of the earth's people engaged in occupations which offer no opportunity for them to produce their own food. They must buy it.

The convenient meeting place for producer and consumer is the store. The store is the farmers' clearing house. Here he trades what he does not need for what he does need and the merchant who has the goods is the one whom the farmers appreciate and will patronize. On the other hand if the farmer expects the merchant to keep a large stock of goods he must give him his patronage. The merchant can't do business without a trade. But no extortioner can remain in favor with the farmer. We frequently hear the merchants complain of the farmer doing business with the mail order house. But does the merchant buy at home? Haven't you ever heard of a hardware man's wife ordering furniture from Kansas City, or a grocer buying his clothes in Wichita? And did you ever know of a furniture man doing his Christmas shopping in the county seat?

There is many a farmer who sells cream and buys butter. He hauls a crate of eggs to town and rather than peddle them out a half dozen or a dozen in a place for 18 cents he sells the lot for 17 cents at the store. The consumer rather than buy a hog and butcher it himself, pays the packer who is in that business for doing it, while he is going about his own business. At this age a person can't feed himself with eight fingers and two thumbs in ten different pies at the same time, though every pie may be good. There is a common interest between the merchant and farmer which deserves due respect.

Burden, Kan. Floyd R. Shively.



The man who will not try alfalfa because he fears harvesting it will mean too much work, is something like the woman who wouldn't take a trip around the world because she said she always got dizzy when traveling in a circle. The moral of this yarn is that a man will have to work as hard, any way, for with the profit from his alfalfa he could ease up somewhere else.—John Collyer, Tecumseh, Kan.

Saving the Farm's Waste

Poor Markets Need Not Mean the Loss of Good Fruit

BY MRS. C. F. THOMPSON

WE probably all know the story of the Englishman who asked an American what he did with all his corn and received the reply, "We eat all we can and what we can't we can." Of course English obtuseness is illustrated in the Englishman's attempt to repeat the story and in his wonder at the absence of smiles when he quoted the farmer as saying, "We eat all we can and what we can't eat we put in little tin cans."

Most people may not claim so much thrift. Many eat all they can, put some of the products of garden and orchard in glass cans, and waste the remainder.

A steam pressure canner enables one to can any vegetables or any meat product as well as the fruits that every homemaker aims to keep in store. If one wishes to use a canning outfit for fruits alone she might well get the materials needed for soldering tin cans and set up an old stove out of doors. A wash boiler with water in which to immerse the cans would answer all requirements. To can corn successfully without a large amount of salt and sugar requires a higher temperature than that of boiling water. This may be secured only in some closed retort where steam and heat may not escape.

Besides enabling one to can everything, these steam boilers admit of various other uses. Large jars of beans may be thoroughly cooked in them in an hour. The toughest of meat may be made tender by cooking it for a short time at 260 degrees. In hot weather we have boiled most of the things needed for dinner at one time and outside of the house. When we were trying to get ready for threshers by preparing chickens, beans, etc., the day before their coming we might have wasted most of our food when rain postponed the day of their coming; but the chicken canned with a liberal supply of butter was even better than when first cooked, and other things were no worse.

We bought our outfit three years ago. It is known as the home size, and consists of boiler with lid that may be screwed tight enough to prevent the escape of steam, an inner crate for the boiler, a thermometer, a steam pressure gauge, and a safety valve. It is possible to get 20 pounds pressure to the square inch, or 260 degrees temperature. We have also as part of the equipment a gasoline blast furnace, two capping steels, a tipping copper, and a pair of tongs. Besides these, if one is using tin cans, she needs some solder, solder flux, and a piece of sal-ammoniac to use in polishing the steels.

Tin Cans Better Than Glass.

Our outfit cost about \$25. It was the only small sized boiler made at the time and was intended for use on a stove. But so much heat was radiated from the boiler that we built a furnace out of doors, using stone and cement. This was so constructed that more than half the boiler was in the fire box. The boiler makers now advertise a boiler heated by a gasoline flame which at the same time heats the steels and copper. I should think this might have several advantages over other forms. Glass cans may be used, but tin ones can be used with so much more speed and ease that they are about the only kind to consider.

Some companies will, for a small additional charge, ship these cans in re-shipping cases. If the canner intends to ship her canned goods she will find it highly desirable to order such cases. Solder-hemmed caps for cans cost a little more



Town People Are Waiting for the Things That Are Allowed to Spoil in Country Gardens.

but they save so much trouble that it is money well spent. Small orders for cans receive special attention if sent in early. There is considerable delay sometimes if the home canner waits till factories are telegraphing their carlot orders.

Tin cans are numbered according to the number of pounds they hold, as No. 1, 2, 2½, 3, 10. The smallest size may be seen on grocery store shelves with labels denoting meat and fish contents. Sizes 2 and 2½ are used for peas, beans, tomatoes, corn and fruits. Size 3 is the one usually used for tomatoes

as well as berries, peaches, plums, pumpkins, kraut, etc. Size No. 10 holds approximately a gallon. The home canner will seldom use these. Grocery price lists quote prices on apples and pie peaches in this largest size can.

The larger the order for cans the cheaper is the cost a can. The smallest order would probably not bring the cost for each can over 3 cents, and this is including freight charges. For home use cans need not be wasted when opened. A coal of fire from burning hard wood placed on the cap soon melts the solder and makes it possible to pry off the cap with a pointed knife blade. If the can is emptied at once—as it always should be—and washed, it may be used any number of times.

Our boiler holds fourteen No. 3 cans and three No. 2 cans at one time. Any one can easily seal the fourteen cans in less time than she can properly screw the lids on three mason jars. The process is simple. Capping steels and tipping copper are heated in the blast furnace. The solder-hemmed cap is brushed with solder flux and placed over the opening in the can. A turn of the steel melts the solder around the edge of the cap. Steam caused by this melting is allowed to escape through a small hole in the center of the cap; otherwise the solder would not set or harden. This small hole is closed by applying the tipping copper to a bar of solder and allowing the drop



Berries Are Too Good to Waste.

of solder to fall directly upon the opening. The beginner's mistake is to fill the cans too full and thus prevent good sealing.

In canning fruits such as apples, peaches and berries the cans are nearly filled with the fruit, a sirup added, the cans sealed, then cooked a few minutes—three minutes at 240 degrees for peaches—and the work is done. Tomatoes may also be canned by merely placing the raw tomatoes in the cans, sealing tightly, and cooking. Peas, beans and corn, however, possess an acid prop-

erty which must be steamed out or allowed to escape before being permanently sealed or they will become mushy and disagreeable. They are said to "digest themselves." These vegetables are best and easiest handled when blanched or heated to near boiling point before being placed in cans. Complete and simple directions accompany each boiler sold.

Saving the Peach Crop.

There is much fruit wasted everywhere, but especially is this true of peaches in Oklahoma. There are few farms lacking in peach orchards which produce bushels of good peaches. They are not always as free from spots as spraying would make them, but they are good none the less. There is no local market for these peaches; it is unprofitable to ship by express or in less than carloads, not always then; and so bushels are fed to the hogs or allowed to rot on the ground. In our own Oklahoma orchard I have seen better peaches rotting on the ground than we were able to get in Wisconsin for \$2 or \$2.50 a bushel. It was this sight that suggested the thought that we might profitably can some peaches and ship them to northern states.

Two years ago we canned over 1,000 quarts of peaches and sold most of them for about a shilling a quart. We figured that we cleared 7 cents a quart, or over \$1.50 a bushel. It is, of course, necessary to label canned goods sold to grocery stores. We also exchanged peaches for northern berries and other fruit. Canned corn, beans, pork and beans, kraut, etc., may often be sold in plain tins to furnish cook shack supplies for threshing crews. Grocery stores will generally accept guaranteed goods, but one needs to have a good supply of what she asks a grocer to handle for her. If canning on a large scale is tried it is well to send samples to jobbers or wholesale grocery houses and solicit patronage.

There is money in the canning business. If rightly managed much may be made from what is usually wasted. There is unlimited opportunity to save in the family's living expenses by having well stocked shelves. Summer fruits and vegetables make the needed balance in winter diet; winter meats, pork and beans, soups, etc., save on summer meat bills.

We have occasion almost daily to appreciate what the canner has done for us in helping to supply our table. Personally, I appreciate even more the delightful co-operation with my neighbors that their use of our canner made possible. Had it not been for their help with peaches in exchange for the use of the canner to save tomatoes and corn we should probably have seen little of each other in the busy summer season. Working together, I am sure we all enjoyed what would otherwise have been hard and tedious work.

A Mothers' Day Party

According to an old English custom the fourth Sunday in Lent was known as "mothering Sunday," and it was the habit of young people to visit their mothers on that day, carrying to them either a trinket or a little cake, while the mothers gave refreshment known as "furnity" (wheat grains boiled in milk, then sugared and spiced). In our country the second Sunday in May is Mothers' Day, and the almost general observance is to wear a white carnation. It would be a graceful tribute to our living mothers as well as those no longer with us to bring together a party of mothers and entertain them at a time as near to our Mothers' Day as possible. The hostess must know something of the tastes and feelings of her guests, for what would make the young happy might not be pleasing to those more mature. Games are too exhausting, unless a good guessing game can be thought of. Music is always a pleasing feature. Ask the young folks to come in with their banjos or mandolins, or have one or more children give a fancy dance. Encourage the guests to relate some story or anecdote from their store of experiences. For the repast choose things that are palatable, without many "frills." Decorate the table with flowers and perhaps candles. Little cakes, prettily iced, can be placed at each plate, to be taken home as favors. Mrs. Anna L. Cheney. Cambridge, Mass.

Whenever you read smart sayings of children, you can bet there is a smart mother to edit them.



Victrola VI, \$25
Other styles \$15 to \$200

The Victrola is a source of endless pleasure to the entire household.

It gives everybody the kind of music they like best.

Hear your favorite music at any Victor dealer's. Write to us for catalogs.

Victor Talking Machine Company
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DAISY FLY KILLER



placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or six sent prepaid for \$1.00.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.



This Beautiful SET RING FREE

Warranted genuine gold filled—will wear for years. Most valuable ring ever offered on such easy terms. Set with two Rubies and two Brilliants, latest style and most substantial mounting. A Ring that is sure to please. One Ring Free to all who send 25 cents to pay for a year's subscription to our big home and story magazine "The Household" and 5 cents extra for mailing expense—just 30 cents in all. Be sure to say what size you want. Address HOUSEHOLD, Dept. 12-R, Topeka, Kansas.

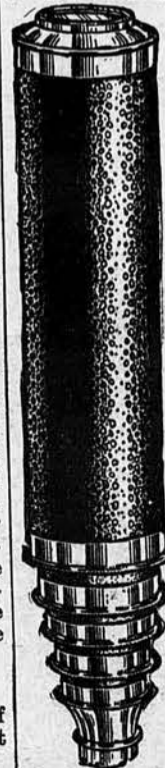
Strawberries—Everbearers

The coming berry for summer and autumn use. Americus for \$2.50 per 100; Francis for \$2.75 per 100. All you want, postpaid, guaranteed true to name. ALLEGAN NURSERY, ALLEGAN, MICH.



Brand new. Just out. Saturn Reel! Dust proof, rust proof, nickel plated. Out Door Clothes Line. Use indoors as well. Warranted 40 ft. line; tested to 180 lbs. Every household wants this; sample by parcel post, 50c. Also the latest improved vacuum cleaners on the market. Local and traveling agents wanted; Write for terms. Utility Sales Co., Riverside, Iowa.

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

Mail and Breeze
Elighth and Jackson,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.



HOME DRESSMAKING

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

The pattern for ladies' shirtwaist, 6608 is cut in six sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1 7/8 yards of 36-inch material.

The dress 6552 is also cut in six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 5/8 yards of 44-inch material with 5/8 yard of 18-inch lace for shield and 3/4 yard of 24-inch satin for a girdle.



Ladies' dress 6575 is cut in six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 5 3/8 yards of 36-inch material.

The four-gore skirt 6603 is cut in six sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Size 22 requires 2 5/8 yards of 54-inch material.

USE THIS COUPON FOR PATTERN ORDERS.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Pattern Department, Topeka, Kan.
 Dear Sir—Enclosed find cents, for which send me the following patterns:
 Pattern No. Size.....
 Pattern No. Size.....
 Pattern No. Size.....
 Name
 Postoffice
 State
 R. F. D. or St. No.
BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.

Milk That Is Worth Drinking

BY ADAH LEWIS.

That milk is one of our most valuable foods is a well known fact. Many people are under the impression that it is a perfect food; this is not true, however, for while it does contain all five of the food elements necessary for nutrition they are not present in the right proportion for proper maintenance of the body. Mother's milk is an ideal food for infants because nature supplies just the proper ingredients in the baby's natural food. Similarly, cow's milk is an ideal food for the calf; but it cannot rightfully be called a perfect food for the human adult.

The protein part of milk is of two distinct varieties, namely, (1) the albumen, and (2) the casein. The albuminous part is coagulated by heat while the casein is not, but requires the presence of rennin (obtained from the stomach of calves) or some acid material for coagulation. The latter phenomenon is illustrated in the preparation of cottage cheese, the casein being precipitated by the acid present, upon the application of heat. Milk sours because of the action of certain bacteria which fall into it, and the casein is precipitated by the acid formed from their action. Any process that will reduce the number of bacteria present will aid in keeping the milk sweet. This may be accomplished by cooling it immediately after milking, and also by pasteurization (heating it to 150 degrees) and by sterilization (heating it to 212 degrees).

The albumen of milk is very easily overcooked, as in the preparation of starchy sauces, custards, etc. For this reason a recipe will generally give directions to bring the milk "to a scald." This does not mean the boiling point, but rather the temperature when the scum commences to appear on the surface. Boiling any milk preparation decreases its digestibility.

Milk Needs Careful Handling.

While milk is a good food if correctly handled it may be made extremely dangerous for use by careless handling. It is an excellent medium for the growth of bacteria, both disease producers and others. Diphtheria, tuberculosis, typhoid fever and other diseases are frequently carried by it. Persons suffering from a contagious disease of any sort should not be permitted to handle milk in any way. Unsanitary barns, the dirty clothing of the milker, sneezing, coughing and spitting during the milking operation cannot be too strongly condemned. Milkers often do not seem to realize that milk is a food and should be handled as such.

Cow's milk differs from mother's milk in that it contains less sugar and more protein than the latter. It should, therefore, be modified in composition before it is given to infants, by increasing the sugar content and lowering the percentage of protein. This may be done by diluting the milk with water and adding a sufficient amount of cream and milk sugar to make it the right composition. Lactose, or milk sugar, which may be obtained at the drug store, should be used, as it is easier of digestion than the cane or beet sugar. A copy of Dr. Emmett Holt's book on "The Feeding and Care of Children" should be in the hands of every mother. Exact formulas are given in this book for modifying milk to suit the various needs of the infant. Many infantile diseases could be avoided if mothers were fully aware of the dangers lurking in the milk bottle that is not kept clean. This applies not only to visible dirt, but to the invisible, or germ, dirt as well.

Sick Folks Need Variety.

Milk may be daintily prepared for the invalid in various ways. Variety is also necessary here, else the patient soon tires of it. It may be served piping hot at one meal, as a frozen dish at the next, as junket or milk jelly, or simply flavored and slightly chilled.

Milk should never be swallowed hurriedly, for upon its entrance into the stomach a curd is formed, which is difficult of digestion if in one large clot. If the milk is swallowed slowly the curds will be smaller and hence more digestible. Some persons find it necessary to mix some starchy material with the milk in order that it may be easily retained in the stomach for digestion. The starchy material makes the clot spongy.

Cover for the Flower Pot.

A pretty flower pot cover for a fern or other nice plant can easily be made to hide the ugly earthen pot. Take a strip of cardboard 2 inches wide and long enough to reach around the pot. Two rolls of paper are needed. The paper is doubled in the center, and a second roll laid an inch below. These strips of paper are cut evenly at the bottom and gathered with needle and thread. A 4-inch ruffle is gathered at the bottom and fastened. A band and bow of satin ribbon complete the cover. When it is done you have no need to covet anyone's fern dish.

Mrs. George P. Ernenwein, Verona Station, N. Y.

Order Old Dutch from your dealer today.
 Directions and suggestions for easy house cleaning on large sifter-can show how to lighten your tasks and make all cleaning quick and thorough.
Large Sifter Can 10c

Brass Watches, Trashy Sewing Machines, Shoddy, Doctored-Up Pianos

Are Guaranteed 25 years by irresponsible dealers who promise anything to get your money NOW

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Are Honest Pianos For Honest People Sold by An Honest House

Stop and THINK a moment. The cheap sewing machines, plated watches and shoddy pianos are loudly advertised and much emphasis is put on the GUARANTEE. Puzzle Schemes, Guessing Contests and wholesale prices are used by mail-order houses to sell pianos.

A piano should be a life-time purchase and it is important to KNOW the house you buy from. Reliability is necessary. All pianos, when new, LOOK and sound fairly well, but in a few years, often in a few months, the cheap piano shows its miserable quality. The House of JENKINS has been here nearly forty years. It is the largest piano house in the Southwest, if not in the United States. Our word is good. We want you to know our ELBURN Piano.

In solemn earnestness we say to you the ELBURN is the best piano in the world at its price. We can save you \$50 to \$150. We do not brag but we do deliver the goods and live up to our word.

We will not misrepresent. Do not be deceived by loud claims or circus methods. If you want a piano on easy terms, a piano you will enjoy and be able to use for years, then write us.



Very Easy Terms

We can give you thousands of names of ELBURN owners and can give you addresses right in your own community.

Let us tell you about the ELBURN. Just write us this way:—Please send prices, terms and description of the ELBURN Piano.

J. W. JENKINS Sons' Music Co. KANSAS CITY MO.

SAVE YOUR ALFALFA

Use Equity Metal Stack Covers

They are guaranteed to last for years and will not rust—are made to fit any size stack and cover it down the sides as well as on top—You don't have to build the stack to fit the cover. They are easy to put on, keep on, or take off as desired. They have no corrugations to get mashed out of shape—no keys or bolts to give trouble. Made of nothing but the best galvanized sheets, and put together with lock-joints so as not to leak. Save their cost the first season. For price list and full particulars, address the

Kansas Metal Granary Co.,
 434 No. Wichita, Wichita, Kansas.
 "WE PAY THE FREIGHT."

Dollars In Every Mail Box

R. F. D. Boxes Have Silver Linings—Jack Discovered It

BY FELIX J. KOCH.

PERHAPS his name isn't Jack at all. That doesn't matter. His idea is genuine and the money he took in has an honest ring. Other farm boys can do the same thing. It doesn't take much time to try it—just a few dollars for stamps or telephone tolls.

Like most intelligent farmers, Jack Roosa took the Sunday issue of the nearest metropolitan daily. Social notices are usually reprinted on Sundays. Roosa could keep tab on most social affairs going on in town. Everyone worth bothering with in such connection had a telephone and so the book at his own instrument's side served to give him their addresses at once.

Roosa read the society page through carefully, A to Z, clipping from it all items as to parties coming and social affairs outside of those by professional caterers, that had occurred. As he cut he sorted hostesses alphabetically. Then, taking first affairs prospective, he stepped to the telephone, took the most promising clipping and read, perhaps:

"Mrs. Gustave Rendigs entertains at dinner Friday at her home, Bennet Villa, in honor of the engagement of her daughter, Alice Louise, to Mr. Louis Motz."

How Jack Started.

Roosa found Rendigs in the telephone book, called them up and asked for the hostess.

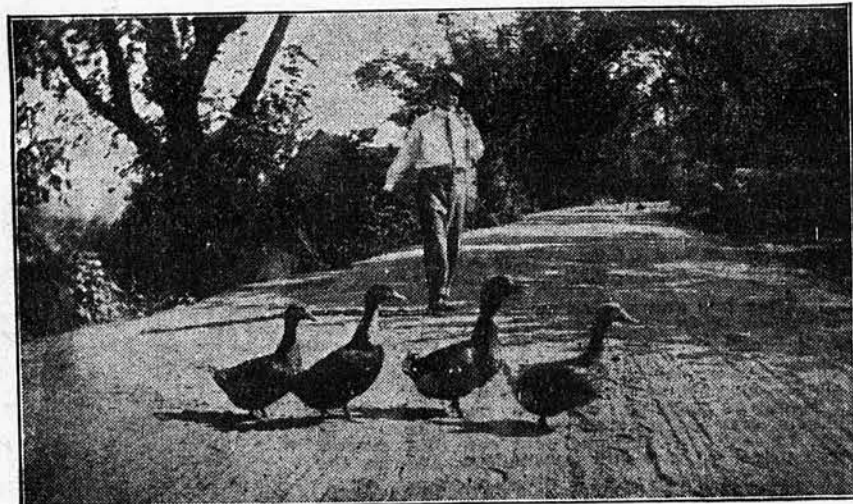
"You don't know me, personally, Mrs. Rendigs," he began after a formula he'd memorized, "but I see in today's Enquirer you're to entertain soon. I have a large farm out near Woodside and the apple orchard is filled with blooms. Why not an apple blossom motif for your dining room? We send whole sprays in by parcel post for much less than florists charge for more expensive flowers. Then the wild flowers are running riot on our place. Perhaps you might wish to fill the upstairs rooms with these. If you are not having the catering done from outside, might I suggest that we send in butter and eggs at—" and then he quoted prices. She didn't know he'd called up the grocer before he called her and by a simple, "How much are eggs now?" And, "What's butter worth?" found what to ask and yet underbid him!

Naturally the woman was interested. Probably not for the party itself, but city folk are always on the lookout for country produce, fresh from the farm.

So, wily Jack Roosa managed to suggest that he had some splendid geese just ready for killing, or that they were going to slaughter some spring lambs very soon, or did she ever care for mutton, fresh from the farm? He would send everything on approval, C. O. D. by the new parcel post system, and if she didn't find it up to expectations, she could return it collect. He took a pardonable pride in seeing that his wares were what they should be.

Unique Decorations.

Finished with the woman, and the first order listed, Roosa could be reasonably sure he'd obtained a new customer for years to come. With that order went a cheaply printed price list of what he asked for other goods, plus the postage, and this invariably underbid the grocers and hucksters.



We're the Ones To Be Ordered This Time.

The next item probably told of how Mrs. Gilbert had entertained at bridge whist. Among those present were—and then the list of names.

Roosa got these on the telephone. He had seen in the paper that they had been present at Mrs. Gilbert's party and he took it for granted that, sooner or later, they would reciprocate. Might he suggest that at all seasons, from spring violet time until fading autumn leaves painted the forests, he could supply unique decorations, lavish in their profusion, out of all proportion in price to what florists ask. Again the suggestions of country produce, the hint of fresh cottage cheese for a Dutch supper or of fruits in season, fresh from the farm. Would they remember him at preserving time, that he had berries, currants and peaches?

On their promise next day he sent them his catalog, and where they did not order he accompanied it with a few choice peaches or pears.

Opening such a parcel, come wholly unexpected, naturally opened the way for receiving the message in the most receptive of moods. Few, indeed, the people who didn't proceed to make use of the printed self-addressed post card for ordering this or that from the farm.

Simple as it seems, the business that has developed is growing faster now than Roosa can well take care of it. He often has to buy of neighboring farmers at an established rate between themselves to fill demands. A pleased customer is the best advertisement and Roosa makes a point of pleasing.

"Our Loving Friends."

When Mrs. Porter drops in on Mrs. Levi and talk turns to housekeeping, Mrs. Levi is sure to say, "Aren't things high?" Mrs. Sammet, with that pride women always find in excelling some one other, will remark, "Yes, but I've run onto a bargain—a farmer near Rushville, who delivers by parcel post. You can order by mail or telephone. He has the finest fruit! Let me show you the plums he sent in—" and with that she steps out and brings in plums, apples and pears. Mrs. Sammet becomes a customer forthwith.

Roosa supplies not only the ordinary farm products, but he mentions oddities. Pawpaws and persimmons, hickory nuts and American walnuts, mistletoe and Christmas trees and bunches of red bitter sweet berries and whatever else the seasons prescribe.

Nor is there any reason why any farm boy or girl may not become the Roosa of his countryside. Sunday papers seldom cost more than 5 cents a copy, at most \$2.60 a year. Telephone tolls on pay phones are 5 cents. Five dollars pays for 100 of these. Return post cards are but \$5 for 250, and the printing shouldn't exceed \$2. That is almost the only outlay necessary until orders come in. Try it on a small scale and be convinced.

A Few Stories on Dad

[Boy's Letter Awarded First Prize.]

Once when father was a lad living in Minnesota he had quite an experience with wolves. It was a pretty night in the summer and he went out to sleep

on a hay stack where it was cool. He had been there a few hours when he heard something sneaking up and he knew it was a wolf. He lay very still and the old wolf covered him with straw and ran away to let the rest of the pack know. One wolf will seldom make an attack alone. When the wolf had gone, father ran to a little two-story summer house with one room upstairs and one room down stairs. He took a long stick up with him and soon he heard the pack coming. When they found he was gone, they were angry and killed the first wolf, then they tracked father to the little house. They all ran in the house, then father took the stick and pushed the door shut from the upper story. Then he took an old ladder and let himself down. He had the whole pack of wolves shut up. The next morning, father took a gun and killed them.

Eldorado, Kan. Blaine Egan.

Pay as You Enter.

When my father was a boy, he went up to Council Grove to the county fair with two neighbor boys. The largest one said, "Let's save our money." They went around the back way and crawled through the fence. My father said, "We ought not to sneak in this way." Soon they saw the marshal coming up. He said, "You boys come out to the gate with me." And he made them pay, after all.

Council Grove, Kan. Chester E. Lee.

A Runaway Calf.

[Boy's Letter Awarded Second Prize.]

When papa was little he saw grandpa driving oxen and that gave him an idea. He thought he would drive the calves. He made his harness out of rags and pieces of old straps. He already had a cart. One day he put the harness on the calf, hitched it to the cart and climbed into the box. His head just showed above the top. He had no lines, so he cracked his whip and the calf started to run. Papa yelled, "Gee! Haw!" but the calf didn't understand such talk and took a circle around the lot towards the house. Just at the west side of the house stood a wash bench with a board nailed to a couple of stakes. Right between the stakes the calf went, the cart wheels catching on them. The harness broke and the calf was turned loose. Papa says he can't remember trying to teach another calf to gee and haw.

Bronson, Kan. Oral Holeman.

What's the Matter With Father?

One time my father was walking alone with a bark peeler on his back. He stumbled, fell on a rock and broke four teeth. Once he was crossing a creek. He happened to step into the channel and went down over his head. Once when he was standing by the cook stove, his brother upset the tea kettle over his forehead. The water was boiling hot, and now father is bald headed. One day when father was sharpening his scythe, he slipped and cut himself in the side. The gash was three or four inches long. When he was older, he was kicked badly by a horse. He preempted a quarter section in Kansas. He had to sleep on a horse collar for a pillow and the prairie for a bed. He walked four miles for water, and fourteen miles for something to eat. He had to carry his fuel four miles.

Willis, Kan. Grant Oswald.

Uncle Sam Wasn't Slow.

[Boy's Letter Awarded Third Prize.]

Once papa and Uncle Sam found a squirrel in a tree. Both were carrying the ladder, Uncle Sam in front and papa behind. Just as they got to the tree, papa dropped the ladder and it skinned uncle's shins as it fell. Papa laughed, and that made Uncle Sam angry and he pulled out for dad. Papa had a good start and he reached the house and ran up stairs and jumped out of the window on the front porch, ran to the corner of the house, down the other side and jumped out on the back porch and into the window. He went down stairs and got a piece of bread covered thick with half melted butter. Uncle Sam soon caught him up stairs and cornered him. Papa gave the bread a fling into uncle's face and dodged him.

John Rex Cunningham
Glencoe, Okla.

One reason why a man should not be a grouch is that it costs him too much.

EARN \$25 TO \$50 A WEEK IN THE AUTO BUSINESS

AS DRIVER, REPAIR MAN, GARAGE MANAGER OR SALESMAN!

My graduates are earning big salaries in the cities and towns throughout the Southwest. There seems to be a demand greater than I can supply for capable workers in all departments of the automobile business. The average salaries range from \$25 to \$50 a week and there is a chance of making a whole lot more as an automobile salesman or in conducting a garage and repair shop of your own.

I Can Teach You in 3 to 6 Weeks

You will be surprised to find out how easy it is to master the complete details of the automobile business. The training that you get in my school is so thorough and practical that you can complete the entire course in from 3 to 6 weeks and be ready to step into a good paying position or business of your own.

Get the Information Write me today for detailed information regarding the being done by my students. I claim to give the most practical and thorough training offered by any other school in America at about half the average rate for tuition charged by other schools. Don't pay a fancy price for a scholarship until you get my proposition. Send your name today. Address

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You can sew old or new harness, saddles, canvas, tents, rugs, carpets, quilts, shoes, grain bags and many other things. You can use any kind of thread in the Myers Awl, and it makes a lock stitch same as a sewing machine. It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with two needles; one is straight and one curved, with a small screw driver and wrench combined. Also a reel of waxed thread with each awl ready for use. The cut does not show full size. With needle the awl is 6 1/2 in. long. It is the Myers Famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awl. It is the only Sewing Awl made with a groove running the full length of the needle, so as not to cut the thread when sewing, and has what is known as a diamond point. Every teamster and farmer should own a Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awl, as there is use for one in almost every household. The Myers Awl is nicely finished, the metal parts are nickel plated, the needles and wrench are kept in the hollow handle which has a screw top.

Anyone who will send \$1.25 to pay for a one-year's subscription to our big farm paper can select one of Myers' Lock Stitch Sewing Awls, which we will send by mail, postage paid, as a free premium. Use Coupon below.

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is the biggest and best farm journal in the West with over 100,000 readers. Established in 1873. Price, 1 yr., \$1.00. The best edited farm journal in America.

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First instead of "working up to it." Get our free Art Book on Separating Cream and Handling Milk. Shows best methods, gives results of extensive experiments and information found nowhere else. Make

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Dotto Whip Manipulator

Attach to whiffletrees—close to horses—rod to driver's seat—twist and pull, reaches any horse. Low price. Write today. Agents wanted.

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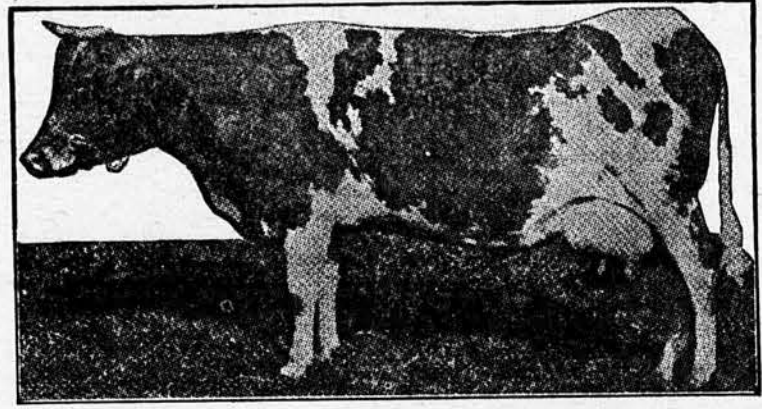
Poultry Magazine

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.**

The World's Best Cows

A Guernsey Is the New Butter Fat Champion

BY A. G. KITTELL



The Guernsey Cow, May Rilma, New Butter Fat Champion of the World.

BY PRODUCING 1,059.59 pounds of butter fat in 365 days, a Pennsylvania Guernsey cow known as "May Rilma" has broken all previous records for butter fat production. She is owned by E. B. Cassatt, of Berwyn, Pa. Her year's record was supervised by the Pennsylvania Experiment station and checked up by the dairy division of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The new champion displaces Banostine Belle DeKol, the former record holder, by only 1 1/4 pounds butter fat. Banostine is a Holstein that broke the world's record in 1912. Her year's record is 1,058.34 pounds butter fat from 27,404.4 pounds of milk. May Rilma's milk production is considerably less, being but 19,639 1/2 pounds. But Guernseys give a very rich milk, being like Jerseys in this respect, while Holstein milk is almost at the foot of the list so far as per cent of fat is concerned. May Rilma is not quite 7 1/2 years old. She was born December 15, 1906. During the year just past, while she was making her phenomenal record, she was kept in a roomy, well aired and lighted box stall, and milked three times a day—at 4 a. m., 12 o'clock noon, and at 8

a Holstein, Colantha 4th's Johanna, took it from her with 998.26 pounds of butter fat produced in a year. Then came another Holstein, Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd, with a record of 1,017.3 pounds of butter fat. This was in 1911 and in 1912 Banostine took the lead as already mentioned.

Here Are the Best. The following table shows a list of the best cows, according to latest official records published, and their production of butter fat for 365 consecutive days each:

Name	Breed	Pounds butterfat
May Rilma	Guernsey	1,059.59
Banostine Belle DeKol	Holstein	1,058.34
Pontiac Clothilde DeKol 2d	Holstein	1,017.28
Sophie 19th of Hood Farm	Jersey	999.27
High-Lawn Hartog DeKol	Holstein	998.34
Colantha 4th's Johanna	Holstein	998.26
Spermfield Owl's Eva	Jersey	993.25
Eminent's Bess	Jersey	962.82
Spotswood Daisy Pearl	Guernsey	957.38
Jacoba Irene	Jersey	952.36
Olympia's Fern	Jersey	937.83
Miranda of Mapleton	Guernsey	927.16
Creamelle Vale	Holstein	924.68
Auchenbrain Brown Kate	Ayrshire	917.60
Aralia DeKol	Holstein	913.86

In addition to the foregoing, one of the Jerseys, Sophie 19th, has a second record of 931.97 pounds butter fat produced in one year. Although far down the list in butter fat, the Holstein, Creamelle Vale, holds the world's record for milk, nearly 1 1/2 tons produced in 365 days.

A Believer in Good Stock

[Prize Letter.] It is certainly surprising in this day and age of the world to see how many farmers manage herds of cows and think they are making money milking and sending a little cream over the railroad to a creamery some distance away. Then we hear them say, "Well, if it was not for my cream checks this winter we would have no money coming in," thus making the neighbors, who do not know what milking cows means, think that they make an actual profit by milking eight to ten cows.

A few days ago I visited a good friend of mine who, I believe, is milking several cows. The cows were in very poor condition and I had not seen such poor little, scrubby, dirty calves for years. There was no good shedding or stable to keep them out of storms or for them to sleep in at night. The calves had scours and will never make good animals. The cows were not paying for even the small amount of feed they consumed. I believe the first thing we should do is to provide a good place or stable for our cows and calves.

My way of starting in the dairy business was to first buy a purebred bull calf. If you like the Holstein cows, go to some breeder of purebred Holsteins whom you can depend on and buy an extra good bull calf whose dam has a large record for milk and butter production, say not less than 14,000 or 16,000 pounds of milk and 500 or 600 pounds butter a year. Then don't fall over when the owner of this bull calf asks \$200 or \$250 for him. Buy him; take him home and feed him well. Then get the best cows in your neighborhood—high grades of various breeds if you cannot find what you want and breed them to the bull. I will guarantee that in five years' time you will be the proud possessor of a fine herd of good money-making high grade cows that you will be perfectly willing to have everyone examine and test.

L. Reep.
Washington, Kan.

Life is too short to wear it away in drudgery. Improvements in home and home living not only conserve the health and happiness of mother, but the health and general well-being of the whole family. No money is saved by not having them, by paying out instead, as much, if not more money than they would cost, in doctor's bills or for a funeral.

p. m. She received 18 pounds of grain feed a day, mixed up in the following proportions: Bran 250 pounds, gluten 100 pounds, cottonseed meal 50 pounds, oilmeal 50 pounds, and hominy 50 pounds. In addition she received 3 pounds of beet pulp and 3 pounds molasses a day, also all the clover and alfalfa hay and silage she wanted. Beginning January 24 she had 16 pounds of carrots daily. In good weather she had the run of an orchard near her stall. She was watered several times a day.

Although the making of this record required a great deal of extra care for care and feed she left a clear return for her year's work of \$716.19. Her milk was sold for 6 cents a quart, or a total of \$1,178.37. Her food cost nearly 70 cents a day, or \$270.83 for the year. Straw used for bedding amounted to \$44 and she was also charged with \$147.35 for the labor in taking care of her. This made the total expense \$462.18, leaving a profit of \$716.19. The value of the manure produced is not considered.

The record taken was from April 8, 1913, to April 7, 1914. One of the most remarkable facts about this remarkable cow is that she produced more butter fat during her thirteenth month than during the first month after freshening. The last Guernsey that broke a world's year record for butter fat was Yeksa Sunbeam. In 1905 she finished a year's production of 857.15 pounds of butter fat. She held the title until 1907, when



The women-folks praise the **BEATRICE** Cream Separator for its easy cleaning **Says Farmer Onswon.**

The great bugaboo with most separators is cleaning the bowl. The Centrifugal Washing Device does the trick for the Beatrice—washes, rinses, dries and aerates in two minutes.

One of the many good reasons for preferring the Beatrice is that it's a remarkably simple machine—very few parts—all of them easy to get at.

The makers have wisely constructed the Beatrice so it does not give trouble.

When you take home the Beatrice you are not taking home a machine to worry over. It is ready for duty, night and morning, for years to come.

But dependability is just one thing. Don't overlook the other requisites. The Beatrice gets all the cream whether milk is warm or cold. It turns as easy as any separator. And it's no job at all to wash up and clean up when you are through.

Buy your separator with your eyes open. Don't buy any machine till you know the Beatrice. My word for it, it will save you money and worry. Write the nearest office below for catalog and name of local dealer near you.

BEATRICE CREAMERY CO.
CHICAGO
Des Moines, Ia., Dubuque, Ia., Lincoln, Neb., Topeka, Kan., Denver, Col., Oklahoma City, Okla., St. Louis, Mo.

Build Your Own Silo

Send today for complete plans and specifications for the erection of a steel and concrete silo without forming a silo which will last forever and can be erected by yourself with the assistance of only one man. The details have been carefully worked out and experts have declared ours to be one of the best silos on the market.

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AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned.

Absolutely on Approval. Gears thoroughly protected. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Western orders filled from Western points. Whether your dairy is large or small write for our handsome free catalog. Address: **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.** Box 1092 BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.



Feeding Chicks For Growth

Rations That Have Been Scientifically Balanced and Tested

BY T. E. QUISENBERRY
Director, Missouri Experiment Station



THE question of the young chick and growing stock is now uppermost in our minds. If you have not already hatched all you need, then get busy. May and June-hatched chicks often develop into the best show birds, and frequently make good layers.

We sprinkle a little clover chaff, shredded alfalfa, fine cut straw or clean litter, free from must and mold, over the floor of the brooder or hover before the chicks are placed in it. We provide a small fountain of sour milk or buttermilk for at least the first half of the day, and water may be provided for the last half. If you cannot get the milk, then see that pure water is always before them. We prefer sour milk to the use of sweet milk for the reason that much of the bacteria which we find in the intestinal tract cannot grow and develop in sour milk or buttermilk but sweet milk hasn't this same effect. The acid of milk aids digestion, kills bacteria and has an appetizing effect.

No Feed For 48 Hours.

The chicks are not fed for 48 hours or more after they are hatched. Don't feed too soon. Give the chicks time to assimilate the yolk of the egg which contains enough food to last them several days.

Begin by feeding a mixture of 2 parts rolled oats and 1 part wheat bran

old, their ration of chick feed and rolled oats can be gradually changed to cracked corn, wheat and kafir. Continue the dry mash. Look out for lice and mites. Keep the chicks dry. Sour milk used for the start will check white diarrhea. Get the chicks into colony houses and on free range and fresh ground as soon as possible. Feed them from hoppers. They will grow faster and do better as a rule.

The average amateur doesn't know as much about feeding as the chicks themselves. Let the grain food for the growing stock be composed principally of equal parts of cracked corn and wheat fed in hoppers. Feed the dry mash in the same way. Give a moistened mash to the growing stock once every day. We have had a number of cockerels fed in this way that developed so rapidly that they were crowing vigorously when 7 weeks old.

Selling "Tested Out" Eggs

A number of poultry raisers, it seems, are putting on the market infertile eggs that have been tested in incubators from three days to a week, says a report from the Department of Agriculture at Washington. After the eggs have been in the incubator for this period they are distinctly stale and rot very quickly. Even when just taken from the incu-

CHEAPER TO STORE EGGS FROM CHINA.

Fifteen cases of eggs from China have just been placed in cold storage by A. W. Bear, a Kansas City commission man. "Should their keeping qualities prove good," said Mr. Bear, "our firm will import large quantities beginning in August." The eggs cost 2 cents a dozen less than Kansas eggs, laid down in Kansas City. "I ate some of the eggs for breakfast and they were as good as those produced within 30 miles of Kansas City," said Mr. Bear. The eggs were four weeks in transit. It seems a fair presumption that if the hens of China can compete with Kansas hens at this time of the year, the competition is likely to prove constant. As the Chinese supply is huge, eggs from China promise to become a staple in the market.

mixed with a small amount of charcoal. Oatmeal is the finest food known for animals. This is fed on a clean board or paper four or five times a day and only a small quantity is given at a time. We remove the feeding board after the chicks are through eating. Clean, coarse sand or fine grit is given about the time they get their first feed and not before.

After the chicks are 4 days old and we have been feeding them rolled oats and bran for a day or two, we begin to add a little commercial chick feed to the foregoing mixture, and gradually increase this until the rolled oats and bran are eliminated from the first or grain feed. The rolled oats and bran are fed morning, noon and night, and a good grade of commercial chick feed is thrown into the litter between meals. This compels the little fellows to exercise, and they soon begin to scratch as vigorously as if they had been at it for many weeks. You can almost see them grow and develop, and become active and husky.

Dry Mash Menu.

At the age of 4 or 5 days begin to feed a dry mash made up of 2 parts wheat bran, 1 part corn meal, 1/2 part shorts, and 1/2 part rolled oats or oatmeal.

To every hundred pounds of this mixture we add a handful of fine charcoal, a handful of bone meal, and 1/2 pound of fine table salt, mixing it in thoroughly.

When the chicks are about 6 weeks

bator these infertile eggs are not fit for boiling or poaching, although they may be used for frying, and are good for cake or certain other baked foods. When boiled hard and chopped up fine these eggs make good chick food.

The mixing of incubator eggs with the fresh spring eggs leads the egg packers, who get their principal cold storage supply in the spring, to cut the price they pay the farmer, Department of Agriculture investigators find. Eggs which have once been subjected to the heat of the incubator cannot be stored, even though frozen.

The poultryman who sells incubator eggs to the dealer, therefore, is very liable to injure his own market for fresh eggs.

Never Lost a Chick

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

To Construct a Poultry House

The best site for a poultry house in any location is one where good water and air drainage are available. The floor and yards will then be dry. The house should not occupy a low hollow in which cold air settles. Wherever possible, a southern or southeastern exposure should be selected.

"Poultry House Construction" is the title of the new Farmers' Bulletin (No. 574), in which are explained the main features that should be considered, and in which pictures and plans of satisfactory houses are shown. Every poultryman who contemplates erecting new poultry buildings is urged to write to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., for this bulletin, which will be sent free on application.

A Grain Patch for the Flock

We find that a small patch of wheat sowed near the poultry houses gives plenty of picking for young and old, chickens and turkeys. The green leaves furnish the necessary green all summer, and from the time the heads begin to form, until harvest time the flock feeds almost entirely in the patch. The turkeys and larger chickens jump up and pull down the heads, while the smaller ones help thresh out the grain. Thus they get exercise and feed in plenty. If sorghum, kafir or milo is the grain, the entire flock takes a turn at flying up and shattering the heads.

Elco, Colo. Mrs. J. M. Nelson.

White Diarrhoea

Readers of this paper who want to get rid of white diarrhoea among their little chicks should send a 50c money order to the Hammer Remedy Co., MU-4, Lamoni, Iowa, for a box of Inomal White Diarrhoea Remedy. W. R. Taggart, Meriden, Kan., writes: "Since using Inomal remedy we haven't lost a chick. It has saved several that were nearly dead." This is a reliable company and they guarantee Inomal Remedy to save 90 per cent of every hatch.—Adv.

DR. HESS Instant Louse Killer

Kills Lice on Poultry and Farm Stock

It kills them *instantly*—as soon as it gets to them—that's why it's called *Instant*. It also destroys bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, slugs on rose bushes, etc. See the name "Instant" on the can—that's the louse killer formulated by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.). Sifting-top cans, 1 lb. 25c; 3 lbs. 60c. Except in Canada and the far West. If not at your dealer's, write Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio.

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. or 100 for \$6. Your check with exchange accepted. NORFOLK BREEDERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSN., NORFOLK, NEBRASKA.

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 chs., 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.

Baseball Curver FREE!

Boys, you can simply make money of the other boys with this curver. You can be as big a hero in your town as any big league pitcher. The curver which is worn on the hand enables the pitcher to give the ball a rapid whirling motion thus causing a wide curve. It is so small that the batter cannot see it and they all wonder where those AWFUL CURVES come from. You can fan them out as fast as they come to bat. A complete set of directions for throwing curves goes with each curver. We are giving these baseball curvers away free as a means of introducing our great farm and family magazine, Missouri Valley Farmer. Send us 10c for a three month trial subscription and immediately upon receipt of same we will send you one of the curvers, by return mail free and postpaid. If you want one of these wonderful little curvers do not delay but send us your subscription at once to the address below. Our supply is limited. Do not put off sending in your order now. Address MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER, BC20, Topeka, Kansas

The Powerful Smalley Cuts Silo-Filling Cost!

Hurry-up calls for the Powerful Smalley to replace broken-down, flimsy silage machines happen every day. The Smalley works on the *grip-hook, force-feed* principle; it does work that no cheap machine can stand up under. The grip hooks and extra paddle roller *force* the corn, alfalfa, oats or peas into the knives as fast as you can throw it on the table. And it cuts that silage *fine and uniform*. No uneven, coarse pieces. Your silage packs tight—you get more tonnage.

The Powerful Smalley Force-Feed Silage Cutter

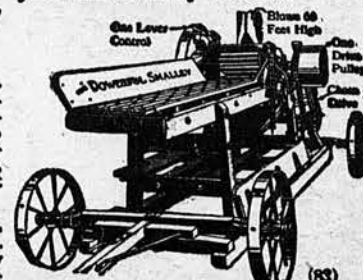
One-pulley and chain-drive on blower outfits replace power-wasting idlers. Large journals. Hard-oil cups mean easy running, no burned-out bearings. Blower operates separate from cutter—no chance of sudden stoppage of cutter causing breakdown. Send a postal for the latest Smalley Catalog, and get all the facts today about the fastest, cleanest Cutter and Filler in the world.

The Smalley Mfg. Co., Box 186, Manitowoc, Wis. Mfrs. of Ensilage, Alfalfa and Hand Feed Cutters, Combination Ensilage and Snapping Machines, Drag and Circular Saw Machines, Champion Flows, Gob Grinders and Feed Mills.

"We have just finished filling four silos with the Smalley No. 13. It's not only a force-feeder, but a self-feeder. We do away with one man by using the Smalley." JAMES W. WILSON, Director, Agri. Exper. Sta., Brookings, S. D.

Alfalfa-Grinding Screen

Another great Smalley feature. Grinds 100 to 400 pounds of alfalfa meal per hour. More fattening than wheat bran, at half the cost. Screen detachable. Protected by screen patent No. 721-246. Don't fail to get prices on our new Enclosed Carrier, if you operate a 5 or 6 horsepower engine. Fills your silo in windy weather.



More Hay, Less Straw, This Year

(Continued from Page 3.)

rain. One of the leaders in this is Fred North, who lives just east of Neosho, Mo., on Hickory creek. The covers he uses are of eight-ounce duck, 40 by 40 inches, and they cost 28 cents apiece, in large quantities. These covers are heavy and strong, and if they are properly cared for they will last for many years. It is best to have them treated with chemicals, Mr. North said, to make them mildew proof.

These covers are held in place on the shocks by concrete hangers, which consist of one part cement and three parts sand. The hangers weigh about one pound apiece, and they are attached to the covers by hooks, which are placed in the weights. The weights are molded by hand, and four are used to the cover.

I was with Mr. North for a day last spring when he was putting up his first crop of alfalfa. He was especially well pleased with the covers, for they had kept the alfalfa from being seriously damaged by rain. He believes there will be a great extension in the use of shock covers in the future. He thinks that in time all the leading alfalfa growers in eastern Kansas will use them. Personally I think there will be an increase in their use, but I believe it will come slowly. They are an expense, and there is quite a bit of labor involved in placing them on the shocks, although this work can be done faster than I had believed. There is no doubt that better hay can be put up when the covers are used.

Put Paint on Your Property

(Continued from Page 7.)

farm? These farmer boys are pretty long headed; they are taking all these things in and they don't care to cast their lot with a bunch that has apparently so little general business ability. Of course we have farmers who are exceptions, but the ambitious farm boy aims high and usually fails to do as well as he would have done had he stayed on the farm.

We need these manly young fellows in the country to help us put our business where it belongs. To help us hold them here some good farm homes, a motor car and occasionally trips to the mountains, the seashore and abroad, as possibilities for successful farmers, would do something to convince them there was something in farming beside hard work and plain living.

Let us add to these good features a more enterprising, intelligent spirit of business and sociability, attend our farm institutes, have weekly meetings in the school house, rebuild or add to it, build on a kitchen and dining room like those town churches have, let the older girls serve dinners, have some lamp posts and good lights and hitching racks outside; better still, some sheds for the horses; have concerts, good lectures, or picture shows of an educational character, establish a co-operative organization and pull together for general advancement. These things are all practical and within the reach of any community that will have them. Charles B. Farwell, Fredonia, Kan.

All Work and No Play

It is thought that boys who are raised on the farm and are accustomed to hard work need no athletics, but this view is entirely wrong. After a boy has worked hard all summer and enters the school room to sit for six hours, five days in the week, that boy is sure to become drowsy, dull and careless. Before long he will demand exercise and unless the school can furnish some means whereby he may work off that excess energy he will go back to his usual occupation on the farm and whose fault is it? Certainly not his.—The Meade Tattler.

Notice How the Hen Feeds 'Em

It's pretty safe to follow the old hen's method of feeding chicks. She feeds them often and in small bits. She gets them plants and tender greenness. She keeps them on the move. She gives them animal food in the form of worms and bugs, and doesn't mix any wet mash.

W. A. Lippincott.
You are on the wrong road if the success of someone else disturbs you.



How Kansas Laws Protect You If You Insure With This Company

Undoubtedly the safest place for a Kansas farmer to buy farm insurance is of a Kansas Company, organized, managed and controlled by Kansas farmers—a Company which does business according to the laws of Kansas. Such a Company is this one—THE FARMERS ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY, of McPherson, Kansas. You can feel positively safe when you become a member of this Company, and take out a Policy in it for the protection of your farm property against loss by Fire, Wind or Lightning. Kansas laws state definitely the extent of your liability. Here IS the law. Read it. There can be no mistake about its meaning. It is explicit, definite,

and it says in plain English that no member of this or any other Mutual Company shall be liable to the Company or to anyone else for the Company's obligations, over and above the amount of his premium. With Kansas laws so thoroughly protecting you, you need not hesitate to join with us and buy your farm insurance on the Mutual Plan—At Actual Cost—at rates that are 20% to 40% lower than those of the old line companies—at rates that will enable you to save from \$5 to \$15 on the cost of every thousand dollars worth of insurance you carry. Remember, we are a Mutual Company—not a stock company. We have no stockholders, no coupon-clippers—no dividends to pay—no profits. We return to our policy-holders such portions of their premiums as are not legally needed to cover the cost of carrying their insurance. For over 26 years we have been doing business in just this way. And we have been successful—have met every loss promptly—don't owe a cent—have now a membership of over 40,000 satisfied Kansas farmers—and over \$70,000,000 of insurance in force right here in Kansas.

Let us hear from you. Give us your name and address on a postal, so we can send you full particulars about our plan. If you are now carrying insurance just tell us when it expires and we will gladly take this matter up with you again when your renewal time comes.

Farmers Alliance Insurance Co.
Room 1, F. A. I. Bldg. McPherson Kas.

Here is the Law—Read It!
Section 4243, General Statutes of Kansas:
"Mutual fire and tornado insurance companies having a guarantee fund of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars may accept in payment of the premiums on their policies cash or time notes payable at such time and place as provided in said note or notes, payable in assessments, but the members of said companies shall not be liable to the companies or any other person to exceed the amount of their PREMIUM or premium notes and interest due thereon."

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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.

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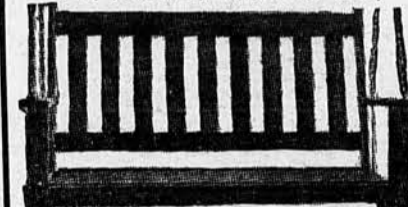
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We want to prove that our machines are a good investment before you give up your money. We know they are so good that we do not feel it a risk to make this offer. Many new features have been added which you should know about before buying a machine. Catalog explains all. It is free. Machines and repairs are carried at principal shipping centers in the West.
The E. W. ROSS CO., Box 170, Springfield, Ohio

The Famous Waverly PORCH SWING

Made of Selected Oak Nicely Finished
In the following sizes, F. O. B. Waverly:
4 ft., \$4.80; 5 ft., \$6.25; 6 ft., \$7.50.



These swings are made in our own big factory, and the prices quoted above are the lowest at which this quality of Swing can be purchased. Send your order today, direct to factory, giving us the name of some reliable hardware or furniture dealer in your nearest town. Write today. Satisfaction guaranteed.
WAVERLY MFG. CO., Waverly, Mo.

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Does high class baling with minimum expense for power and crew. Big capacity—low upkeep cost. Light draft—2 horses haul it easily. Weight as shown with engine 4250 lbs. With or without engine or engine platform. Suitable mounts for any standard engine.
WRITE FOR THE ELI BOOK
Get facts on Eli construction—18 models—belted motor, geared motor, belt power and horse power. Write today. Address
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MR. FARMER
Furrow openers are as essential as good seed in getting a big yield of corn. The Kemper Disc Furrow Opener will pay for itself three times a day used on ANY planter. It makes a loose mellow seed bed, plants uniform depth, gives a good stand, cultivates the ground, kills all the weeds, and makes the cultivation quicker and easier. Ask your dealer or write us for circulars and prices.
WALKER MFG. CO., 10-18 12th St. Council Bluffs, Ia.

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WHOLESALE PRICE TO CONSUMERS—Combining best quality with low price. NO WATER IN MY KEROSENE OR GASOLINE.

XXX 46 gravity water white kerosene	.....	\$6.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
XX 42 gravity kerosene (the kind usually sold)	.....	\$5.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
XXX 64 gravity gasoline	.....	\$10.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
1 case graphite axle grease (2 doz. 3 pound pails)	.....	\$3.50
40 gravity prime stove distillate	.....	\$4.50 for 52 gal. bbl.
38 gravity stove distillate	.....	\$4.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
60 gallon (26 gauge) galvanized steel tank with pump and hood cover complete—a great convenience in every home	.....	\$3.60
Extra heavy pure crude oil, steamed and settled, (black oil)	.....	\$4.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
good lubricant, just the thing for greasing tools	.....	\$5.00 for 52 gal. bbl.

STANNARD'S PROCESSED CRUDE OIL, the best dip made for killing lice and curing mange. One application will do more to kill lice and cure mange than three applications of any other dip made (it destroys the nits).....\$5.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
I also carry a full line of lubricating oils.
I will pay \$1.25 each for my crude oil barrels, \$1.50 each for my refined oil barrels returned to me at Coffeyville, Kansas, in good order, less freight charge on same.
C. A. STANNARD, BOX M, EMPORIA, KAN.

Blast the Subsoil Defy Dry Weather
Make your soil hold moisture all summer. You can do it by opening up the subsoil—making it mellow four or five feet deep. This prevents flooding in wet weather and baking in dry weather. The cheapest, quickest, easiest way to loosen subsoil and release rich, new plant food for your crops is by using

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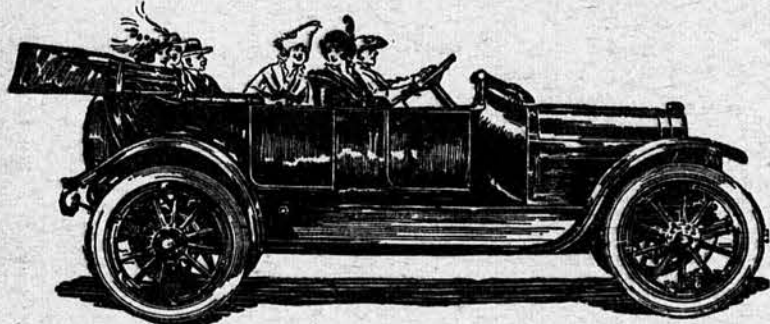
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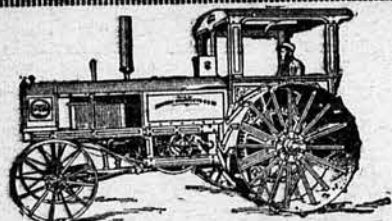
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Bigger and Better Crops

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15-30 horsepower

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Remember your friends and forget your troubles, and be careful not to reverse the operations.

Get the pigs, old and young, out on the ground as soon as possible, for a part of each day, at least.

Fine Wheat Crop in Sight

Rains All Over the State Have Improved Conditions

By Our County Correspondents

WITH the largest acreage of wheat in its history, the best average condition for this time of year since 1903, and the state soaked from end to end last week, Kansas is looking forward to a "pretty fair" crop of wheat this year. The acreage as given out by Secretary Coburn in his last report is 8,333,000, and the average condition for the whole state April 25 was 96.5 per cent. One or two more timely rains will make the crop.

It has been many a week since the Mail and Breeze crop reports were so uniformly hopeful as they are this week. Last week's rains in central and western Kansas were the most valuable that have fallen in that section in years. The rains have been of great help to all crops except newly planted corn which has been badly washed out in places.

With the growing season well advanced pastures are beginning to show the true effects of last season's drouth. Where it was closely pastured the grass is badly killed out and weeds are taking its place. But by keeping the weeds down by close grazing it is hoped the grass will spread and reclaim the ground.

KANSAS.

Norton County—Heavy rains the last 10 days. Some listed corn washed out. Alfalfa is making big growth. Stock all off wheat. —Sam Teaford, May 2.

Greeley County—Finest rain in years fell here May 1. Farmers busy planting corn. The wheat that was not blown out looks fine. —F. C. Woods, May 2.

Allen County—Most corn planted. Oats look good. Some broomcorn planted. Big crop of kafir and some feterita will be put out. —Geo. O. Johnson, May 1.

Wilson County—Cool weather. Two-thirds of the corn planted. Prairie grass damaged. Wheat and alfalfa doing well. Large acreage of alfalfa sown. —S. Canty, April 30.

Chautauqua County—Everything doing nicely. The recent alarm over the scarcity of grass has subsided. More alfalfa sown than ever before. —F. B. Mantooth, May 2.

Meade County—Four inches of rain May 1. Wheat never looked better. Grass is fine. Large acreage of spring crops being put in. Butterfat 20c. —J. W. Rosson, May 2.

Russell County—Everything is looking fine. Plenty of rain the last two weeks. Wheat is from 6 inches to a foot high. Wheat 80c; corn 78c; eggs 15c. —Mrs. Fred Claussen, May 2.

Stafford County—Wheat prospects good. Nearly everyone planting corn. Oats are up and look well. Stock on pasture. Not very good prospects for fruit. —S. H. Newell, April 30.

Graham County—Four inches of rain the last six days filled the soil with moisture. Wheat crop is in the finest condition. About a fourth of the corn is planted. —C. L. Kobler, May 2.

Hodgeman County—Good rains April 26 and 27. Corn up nicely and wheat looks fine. Some sickness among cattle and quite a number of the milk cows have died. —E. N. Wyatt, May 1.

Doniphan County—Wheat looks fine. Corn planting has commenced. Plenty of moisture and pastures are growing well. Fruit promises a good crop, especially apples. —C. Culp, Jr., May 1.

Finney County—Windy spell was broken by a week's rain. Cattle on grass again. A lot of feed will be planted as soon as ground is dry enough. Considerable alfalfa being sown. —F. S. Coen, May 2.

Harvey County—Weather fine for listing corn and farmers are making good use of their time. Wheat and alfalfa looking good. Wheat 80c; corn 74c; oats 50c; potatoes \$1. —H. W. Prouty, April 27.

Pratt County—Wheat in fine condition and ground is well soaked. Oats doing well and corn planting in progress. Potatoes up. Some stock on pasture but grass on uplands is poor. —J. L. Phelps, May 2.

Gray County—Three fine rains during the week. Wheat could not be better. Grass and all crops growing rapidly. Stock in good condition. Cream 21c; eggs 15c; wheat 80c. —A. E. Alexander, May 2.

Barton County—A light shower and cool weather have improved the looks of wheat. Oats in bad condition. Very little corn planted. Grass in pastures not showing up much. —J. A. Johnson, May 1.

Gove County—Good old fashioned rain lasting a week. Ground is thoroughly soaked. Grass starting nicely. Wheat that was not killed earlier in the spring looks fine. —H. W. Schable, May 2.

Phillips County—A fine 1-inch rain fell last night and soaked into the ground. Wheat is looking well. Nearly all stock being pastured on the wheat. Alfalfa looking fine. —N. E. Schneider, April 27.

Ford County—All crops doing fine. Farmers busy planting corn and some alfalfa is being sown. Rain has put a stop to pasturing wheat. Grass is short yet. Eggs 17c; cream 20c. —John Zurbuchen, May 2.

Lyon County—Fine rain May 2. Alfalfa wheat and oats looking good. Most corn is planted but not many fields up large enough to be cultivated yet. Plenty of pasture on prairies. —E. R. Griffith, May 2.

Ottawa County—Cool weather is fine for wheat but poor for corn. Farmers busy putting in corn. Wheat all over the county looks nearly perfect. Cattle and hogs selling high at sales. —W. S. Wakefield, May 1.

Ness County—First rain of consequence came April 26 and since that time we have had fully 5 inches. All wheat not destroyed

by worms and wind is in fine condition. Large acreage of oats and barley sown but on account of freezing and high wind both are almost total loss. Listing will be rushed as soon as ground dries. Large acreage of alfalfa to be sown. —C. D. Foster, May 4.

Rush County—Recent heavy rains have put the wheat crop in first class condition. Ninety-five per cent of the wheat in the county promises a good crop. Farmers are putting in feed crops. —J. F. Smith, May 2.

Rawlins County—About 2 inches of rain the last three days and all soaked in. Wheat shows about a 95 per cent stand. Thistles are coming up very thickly. Some corn planted. Grass coming out fine. —J. S. Skelout, May 2.

Atchison County—Plenty of moisture. Wheat, oats and grass making rapid growth. Fruit prospects good. Corn planting has begun in earnest. Hogs very scarce. Horses and mules plentiful and cheap. —C. H. Feerer, April 30.

Jefferson County—Ground is in good working condition. Many farmers beginning to plant corn. Wheat and oats looking fine. Not many chinch bugs. Pastures making good growth but are pretty weedy. —Z. G. Jones, April 29.

Brown County—Farmers began planting corn May 1. Ground in fine condition but cold. Acreage will be small. Wheat and oats look fine. Wheat 81c; corn 72c; oats 48c; potatoes 90c; hay \$12; hogs \$8. —A. C. Dannenberg, May 3.

Thomas County—Three inches of rain this week. Wheat looking fair. Corn planting in progress. Large acreage of forage crops to be planted. Grass is growing well. Corn 80c; eggs 15c; butter fat 23c; hay \$10; barley 55c. —C. C. Cole, May 2.

Harper County—Plenty of moisture. All wheat looks well. Oats not so good. Corn about all listed but not much up yet. Pastures good. Wheat 82c; corn 75c; oats 45c; cream 20c; eggs 15c; cane seed \$1.50; kafir \$1.10. —H. E. Henderson, May 2.

Dickinson County—Farmers planting corn. Peaches and cherries all right. Potatoes coming up. Alfalfa knee high. Wheat is very heavy on the bottom land. Pastures are poor. Corn acreage will be small. Oats look good. —J. G. Engle, May 1.

Marshall County—Wheat is growing fine. Oats slow on account of the cool nights but stand is good. Potatoes coming up. A few good rains have soaked the ground well. Wheat 78c; corn 77c; oats 46c; potatoes \$1; eggs 15c. —F. Stettinich, April 30.

Stevens County—Had 2 1/2 inches of rain within 48 hours and ground is too wet to work but just what we want. Wheat is doing fine and corn coming up. Kafir and milo planted. Grass greener than any time last year. —Monroe Travers, May 1.

Pawnee County—Fine general rain last night and was badly needed. Condition of wheat about 100 per cent. Very little corn planted yet. Oats look poor. Pastures very weedy. Wheat 82c; eggs 15 1/2c; corn 78c; oats 48c. —C. E. Chesterman, May 2.

Roos County—Corn planting is about finished. Weather is too cool for corn and oats. Some damage to wheat by heavy winds. A good many cows being lost, and the veterinarians lay the cause to heavy wheat pasture. —C. O. Thomas, May 1.

Sumner County—Ground is thoroughly soaked with a 4-inch rain last night. Wheat, oats, alfalfa, corn, pastures and gardens are growing rapidly. Corn is coming up nicely. Some silos being built. Wheat 82c; corn 80c; oats 45c; butter fat 22c; eggs 15c. —E. L. Stocking, May 2.

Cloud County—Corn planting is in progress. Weather cool and damp, and the ground is in good condition. Wheat, oats and grass making fine growth. Stock on pastures in fair condition and doing well. Fruit trees in full bloom. —W. H. Plumly, May 1.

Pottawatomie County—Splendid rain today and all going into the ground. Good growing weather for everything but corn. Wild grass pasture light. Bluegrass fine. Wheat and oats promising. Use of stallions greatly reduced this spring and prices have dropped a third. —S. L. Knapp, May 2.

OKLAHOMA.

Alfalfa County—A good rain May 1 and everything looks fine. Farmers taking quite an interest in poultry. One farmer has 1,000 little chicks hatched out with hens. —J. W. Lyon, May 2.

Noble County—Need rain here. Wheat and oats looking fine. A small acreage of corn was put out. Chinch bugs scarce. Some wheat fields infested with green bugs but not much damage done. —A. E. Anderson, April 27.

Custer County—Had 2 1/2 inches of rain since May 2. Most spring planted crops doing well. Corn came up very unevenly but will make fair stand. Hogs \$8. —E. E. Baker, May 2.

Payne County—Good rains April 26 and May 2. Wheat and oats look well. Not many bugs. Corn is up and most of it looks good. Kafir nearly all planted. Peaches all frozen but apples promise fair crop. —F. F. Leith, May 2.

Lincoln County—Fair weather. Alfalfa ready to cut. Corn is big enough to plow. Cotton planted. Plenty of garden truck. Prospects good for big crops of everything but fruit. —J. B. Pomeroy, May 2.

Grant County—Fine rain last night and still raining. Oats and alfalfa look good. Lice seem to have quit damaging wheat, but some little fly from the wheat is destroying gardens. Pastures fine and stock are fat. —A. C. Craighead, May 2.

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. \$3.50. On Cob—Peck \$1.25, bu. \$4.00. LAKESIDE SEED FARM, Route 3, Knox Indiana.

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Advertisements will be inserted in this department for 5 cents a word each insertion for one, two or three insertions. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. Remittances should preferably be by postoffice money order. All advertisements are set in uniform style. No display type or illustrations admitted under any circumstances. Each number or initial counts as one word. Guaranteed circulation over 104,000 copies weekly. The rate is very low for the large circulation offered. Farmers Mail and Breeze is the greatest classified advertising medium in the farm paper field. It carries the most classified advertising because it gives the best results. Here is a splendid opportunity for selling poultry, livestock, land, seeds and nursery goods, for renting a farm, for securing help or a situation, etc., etc. Write for proof that it pays. Everybody reads these little ads. Try a classified for results.

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BUFF ROCK EGGS \$1.00 PER 15. EFFIE Huxtable, Frankfort, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS. Circular free. M. L. Stamper, Clifton Hill, Mo.

GREAT BIG BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Hatching fine. M. O. Culver, King City, Mo.

BARRED ROCK EGGS 50 EACH. 10 YEARS' careful breeding. Wm. Spealman, Marysville, Kan.

SUPERIOR "RINGLET" CHICKS. Fifteen cents. Eggs. Mabel Hall, Junction City, Kan.

BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCKS. EGGS \$1.50 and \$2.00 per 15. Fred Warren, Todd, Okla.

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

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

FINE BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.00 PER 15. \$4.00 per 100. Wm. C. Mueller, R. No. 4, Hanover, 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.

WHITE ROCKS—SCORE TO 94. EGGS, 100 \$4.00. Chicks 15c. Mrs. J. W. Hoornbeek, Winfield, Kan.

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

BARRED ROCK EGGS. THOMPSON Bradley strains, 75c per setting, \$4.00 100. M. Burton, Haddam, Kan.

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

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

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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 15 \$1.00. 100 \$4.00. Can handle large orders. Chas. Cornelius, Blackwell, Okla.

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PURE WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS. Range. Hatching fine. 75 15, 100 \$3.50. Mrs. Frank Horrell, Vinland, Kan., R. No. 1.

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

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PURE BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS exclusively, no inbreeding. Eggs 15 65 cts. 50 \$2.00. 100 \$3.75. S. B. Shaw, Goff, Kan., R. No. 3.

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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.

OFFER'S WEIGHER-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.

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.

WHITE ROCKS, FLOCK HEADED BY birds with 5 pointed comb, bay eyes, excellent shape. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. Pen \$3.00 per 15, hens scoring 92, 94. Blue ribbons at Red Oak show. Mrs. Melvin Baird, R. 8, Red Oak, Iowa.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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.

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.

WHITE ROCKS. PURE WHITE, BIG boned, farm raised. Eggs \$1.00 for 15, \$2.50 for 50, \$5.00 for a hundred. Good laying strain. Prize winners. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

PURE BRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—THE heavy laying, utility kind. Eggs, \$7.50 per 100. Also pure bred, registered Hampshire swine from champion sires and dams. Isom J. Martin, Lancaster, Mo.

FULL BLOOD BARRED ROCKS. FLOCK headed by cockerels bred by Madison Square Garden winners. Farm raised. Eggs 15 \$1.25, 30 \$2.00, 100 \$5.00. Mrs. John Yowell, Route 4, McPherson, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, BUY PRIZE WINNING stock. Our birds won 8 firsts at Hutchinson and Wichita. Pen eggs \$3 and \$5 per 15. Utility \$4 per 100. Descriptive circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

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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. Coblentz, La Harpe, Kan.

HANLY'S FANCY PLYMOUTH ROCKS, Barred, White and Buff. Winners wherever shown. I have some of the best I ever raised, birds I could sell easily at \$50.00 each. Eggs, pullet mating, Pen 1 \$5.00 per 15; Pen 2, pullet mating, \$2.50 per 15; Pen 3, ck. mating, \$3.50 per 15; 50% guaranteed fertile or duplicate the order at half price. Eggs half price after May 15. J. R. Hanly, Monticello, Mo.

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WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, 15 \$1.25 \$1.50. D. P. Neher, McCune, Kan.

LARGE WHITE ORPINGTON HENS \$1.25 each. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

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GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTONS, COOK strain. Eggs \$0.175. 100 \$4.75. White House Poultry Farm, Salina, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS; DOUBLE PEN; good size and color. Eggs \$1.50 15, \$3.50 50. Maud Fagan, Minneapolis, Kan.

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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.

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S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS AT HALF price, for delivery after May 15th. Illustrated booklet free. P. H. Anderson, M-53, Lindsborg, 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.

S. C. W. ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE AT less than half my regular price; \$1.25 per setting from high quality hens with a record of from 175 to 215 eggs per year. E. E. West, Creighton, Mo.

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.

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STRICTLY KANSAS 1912, KAW VALLEY grown, tested seed corn. Boone Co. White, Silver Mine, Imperial White, St. Charles White, \$1.50 bushel. Reid's Yellow Dent \$1.75, our track, sacks free. Order quick. Wamego Seed House & Elev., Wamego, Kan.

HILDRETH'S YELLOW DENT SEED CORN, finest shown at State Fair, Hutchinson, Kan., this year. Tipped, hand shelled, and finest germination, bargain price \$2.15 per bu., sacks free. Raised on our own farm here, and guaranteed. Order quick. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kan.

FARM SEEDS—CHOICE DWARF MAIZE and white kafir \$2.50. German millet \$3.00. Siberian millet \$2.50. Canes \$3.00. Feterita \$4.00. Standard maize \$3.00. Red kafir \$3.50. Standard and dwarf broom corn \$3.50. Sweet clover \$3.00. All per 100 pounds. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

PLANTS: CABBAGE—EARLY .25 PER 100, \$2.00 per 1000. Tomato—Earlane, early tree, Kansas Standard, Dwarf Champion, Stone, Beauty, Matchless, .30 per 100. \$2.50 per 1000. Sweet potato—Yellow Jersey and Nansmond .22 per 100, \$1.85 per 1000. Red Jersey, Red Bermuda, Southern Queen, Early Golden .30 per 100. \$2.50 per 1000. Not prepaid. Parcel post .05 per 100 extra. F. P. Rude & Son, North Topeka, Kan.

AFRICAN KAFIR SEED—THE EARLY-maturing, sure crop kind direct from its original home. This was tried with so great success here last year that I am importing direct from Africa. Why waste your season's work on the native variety which has become so late that it will not mature even in the best season, while this matures in 75 days. \$5.00 per bushel, bags extra. But little left. Asher Adams, Osage City, Kansas.

BUSINESS CHANCES

FOR SALE—COMPLETE GROCERY AND meat market fixtures, at your own price. A. F. Whitelock, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE—GENERAL STORE IN GOOD town. Close to markets. Doing a nice business. \$3,000 will handle it. S. care of Mail and Breeze.

RESTAURANT—FOR RENT. BUILDING 18x50, two rooms, completely equipped. Price \$12.00 per month, or will sell. Good opening. Ad. Post Master, Hamilton, Kan.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich get richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 425, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

LANDS

FOR SALE BY THE OWNER—80 A., ALL No. 1 alfalfa land. Will give possession any-time. L. B. Allee, Sedgwick, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH. No matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 5, Lincoln, Neb.

I WILL BUY, RENT OR TRADE FOR A good grain and stock farm, in east half of Kansas. What have you? Address Lock Box 184, Hale, Mo.

SWEET CLOVER SEED, PURE WHITE blooming variety. Price per bushel, hulled, \$16; unhulled, \$14. Each of 60 pounds. E. G. Flannup, Garden City, Kan.

QUICK SALE BARGAIN. 120 ACRES, 1 mile railroad station. No rocks. Healthy. Over \$800 worth new improvements. \$2,000. Come quickly or write wants. Box 45, Little Rock, Ark.

DON'T PAY RENT WHEN YOU CAN BUY rich productive land close to station at \$12.50 to \$20.00 per acre. Small payment down, easy deferred payments. D. J. McMahon, Crookston, Minn.

WANTED, MEN TO TAKE UP HOME-steads in good community, good school, good land, four miles of town. I have farmed here for past six years, write me for particulars. A. Sowers, Caddo, Colo.

MISSOURI IMPROVED FARMS—BEST IN the world for the money, \$10 to \$40 per acre. Terms. Healthy climate; timothy, clover, alfalfa. Stockman's paradise. Circulars free. G. R. Bakeman, Richland, Pulaski Co., Mo.

160 ACRES FINE BLACK LAND, WHAR-ton Co., south of Louise, in rain belt, Gulf Coast, Texas. Direct from owner. Will make splendid farm. Owner going in business, need cash. Address 1916 Taft St., Fairview Add., Houston, Tex.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST \$20 ACRE farms in Central Kansas, good land, good improvements, good terms on part if wanted, part under irrigation with perpetual right. If interested write the owner for full description. H. D. Prose, Macksville, Kan.

ADVERTISE YOUR PROPERTY IN CAP-per's Weekly for quick and sure results. 250,000 circulation guaranteed—among best farmers in Kansas and adjoining states. Advertising rate only 8c a word. Address Capper's Weekly, Adv. Dept., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE BY OWNER. A 920 ACRE im- proved creek valley stock and alfalfa farm in Beaver county, Oklahoma. A great opportunity. Price and terms attractive. Correspondence wanted from moneyed men at once. This is too good to last. Address Mrs. Sarah Wickham, R. 1, Box 9, Madison, Okla.

FOR SALE OR RENT—40 ACRES, 3 MILES of Carbondale, Kan.: 30 under cultivation, balance pasture and little timber on creek; 2-room house, barn, cow lot, chicken house and corn crib; 1 mile to good school; 3 to church and store; fine neighborhood. Am a widow and must sell or rent quick. Bargain. Mrs. Rachel Layman, Carbondale, Osage Co., Kan.

OREGON STATE PUBLICATIONS FREE. Oregon Almanac and other official books published by State Immigration Commission, telling of resources, climate and agricultural opportunities for the man of moderate means. Ask questions—they will have painstaking answers. We have nothing to sell. Address Room 67 Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Oregon.

PATENTED STATE SCHOOL LANDS JUST opened for sale on the remarkably easy terms of one-twelfth cash, balance ten years' time. Located near railroad, only 32 miles from Houston. Ample rainfall; good markets. Big crops, cotton, potatoes, fruit, corn, vegetables. Free Texas map and particulars. Write Dr. C. H. Walters, Trustee, 422 First National Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

INVESTIGATE THIS: EXCELLENT LAND in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon—adjacent to the Northern Pacific Railway—the best developed sections of the Northwest; obtainable at low prices. State land on long payments and deeded land on crop payment plan; good climate, good schools—no isolated pioneering. Send for literature saying what state most interests you. L. J. Bricker, Gen. Immig. Agt., 216 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

FARMS WANTED

FARMS WANTED. WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 28 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

AUTOMOBILES

SEVEN PASSENGER 60 HORSE POWER Winton six, fully equipped, self-starter, top and windshield. Cost \$3,000 when new. Can be bought at a great bargain. This is a great family car and has only been used by owner. Would also make profitable investment as livery car in country town. T. D. Costello, 1512 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES.

ILL SAVE YOU MONEY ON TIRES! DOL-lars saved on every size. Signed guarantee of 3,500 miles with every tire. I'll show you how to make dollars on your old tires too. Don't buy another tire until you get my illustrated price list. Write me today. It will pay you. State size. J. A. McManus, Manager, Peerless Tire Co., 304-B 54th St. West, New York City.

OILS.

HAVE YOU OUR LATEST DIRECT PRICE list on auto, gas engine, harvester machine, kerosene, gasoline, cup grease, crude dip, etc.? Neosho Valley Oil Co., Station "E," Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE

BEST WATERPROOF SHOE AND HAR-ness oil. Half-pint can postpaid 25c. Best Co., Chanute, Kan.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—REASON-able. Doing good business. Address "Z," care Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE—4,000 HEDGE POSTS, KAFFIR corn. Cane good. Millet seed. Baled hay. P. Ludvickson, Severy, Kan.

LONG GREEN LEAF TOBACCO TO CHEW or smoke. Twenty-five cents per pound. 100 pounds delivered. True Cutler, Holt, Mo.

BALED PRAIRIE AND ALFALFA HAY. Alfalfa seed. Lyon County Farmers' Produce Ass'n, A. B. Hall, Mgr., Emporia, Kan.

TOBACCO. I HAVE THOUSANDS OF pounds of fine old Kentucky chewing or smoking tobacco; 30 cents per pound, postpaid. Chas. T. Daniel, Owensboro, Ky., Dept. E.

SAVE YOUR HAY. OPEN STACKS AND ricks easily and quickly covered with our filled canvas covers. Saves cost many times each season. Wire, phone or write Ponca Tent and Awning Co., Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

WILL EXCHANGE FLORIDA FARM FOR Kansas farm. Box 72, Orlando, Fla.

RESIDENCE IN BALDWIN FOR LAND IN north central Kansas. M. Tillman, Baldwin, Kan.

EXCHANGES, 1000, FARMS, MDSE., ETC. Everywhere. Write for list. Reidy & Overlin, California, Mo.

WILL TRADE 30 H. REGAL TOURING car, nearly new, for 160 or 1/4 section western Kansas land. Address D., care of Mail and Breeze.

YOU CAN SELL YOUR FARM OR BUSI-ness quickly for cash, no matter where you live, through our system. Particulars free. Blacks Business Agency, Desk 18, Durand, Wis.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—320 ACRES FINE land 10 miles southeast Syracuse, Im- proved. \$12.50 per acre. Trade for anything good. Consider good auto. Get busy. Other bargains. W. & M. Sales Co., Spearville, Kan.

WILL SELL OR TRADE FOR CATTLE, 30-60 H. P. Hart-Parr tractor with 2 section Emerson disc plow. 7 discs per section and 6 bbl. oil tank. All in good condition. Engine operates successfully on kerosene or distillate. James Hills, Lewis, Kan.

PATENTS

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, "ALL About Patents and Their Cost," "What to Invent," "Sale of Patents," etc. Shepherd & Campbell, 500-C Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED—MANUFACTURERS ARE writing for patents procured through me. Three books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 34 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PAY. \$561,530 MADE BY clients. I sell patents. Prizes offered. Patent Book—"What and How to Invent—Proof of Fortunes in Patents" free. E. E. Vrooman, Patent Attorney, 885 F St., Washington, D. C.

MEN OF IDEAS AND INVENTIVE ABIL-ity should write for new "List of Needed Inventions." Patent Buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 25, Washington, D. C.

SILOS.

A SIXTY TON SILO AT ONE-THIRD THE cost. Tested four years. None better. Fully guaranteed. Buy early, erect and take orders. Your neighbors will want it. This is the coming silo. Must have orders early. Bonita Farm, Raymore, Mo.

HOME CANNERS AND SUPPLIES.

BEST HOME CANNERS. ALL SIZES. Latest methods. Illustrated literature free. Headquarters for cans and labels. Write today. Royal Home Canner Co., Dept. 134, Albion, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

CONSIGN YOUR HAY TO E. R. BOYNTON Hay Co., Kansas City, Mo. Established 1889.

AUNT SALLIE, 4224 EAST 15TH ST., KAN-sas City, Mo., offers special bargains for fifteen days in dry goods, notions and shoes. Write for circular.

YOU MAY HAVE A BUSINESS TRAINING. Whatever your circumstances. The Success Club, Topeka, Kan., will find you a way. Write fully. Enclose stamp.

I WANT VOLUMES ONE, TWO AND three, of the Kansas State Historical Society Reports and would like some copies of the Kansas Magazine published in 1872 and 1873. Address Sam F. Woolard, Wichita, Kansas.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SHORT TIME ONLY. Send only 10 cents and receive the greatest farm and home magazine in the Middle West for six months. Special departments for dairy, poultry and home. Address Valley Farmer, Arthur Capper, publisher, Dept. W. A. 10, Topeka, Kansas.

BIG WESTERN WEEKLY SIX MONTHS 10 cents. Biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Interesting and instructive departments for young and old. Special offer, six months' trial subscription—twenty-six big issues—10 cents. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. W. A.-12, Topeka, Kan.

HELP WANTED

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED. Make \$125.00 monthly. Free living quarters. Write Ozment, 38-F, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—RAILWAY MAIL CLERK-CAR-riers and rural carriers. Examinations soon. I conducted examinations. Trial examination free. Write Ozment, 38, St. Louis.

\$120.00 ABSOLUTELY SURE—MAN OR woman to distribute literature. 60 days' work. Opportunity for promotion. Experience unnecessary. Spare time may be used. Ziegler Co., Philadelphia.

WILL PAY RELIABLE MAN OR WOMAN \$12.50 to distribute 100 free pkgs. Perfumed Borax Soap Powder among friends. No money required. M. B. Ward Company, 218 Institute Pl., Chicago.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE PARTY TO take charge of our business in each county handling sale of Automatic Combination Tool, a combined wire fence stretcher, post puller, lifting jack, etc. Lifts or pulls 3 tons, weighs 24 pounds. Sells readily to farmers, shops, contractors, etc. No experience necessary. Descriptive catalogue, prices and terms free upon request. Harrah Mig. Co., Drawer O., Bloomfield, Indiana.

MALE HELP WANTED

MOTORMEN—CONDUCTORS. INTERUR-ban. \$75 monthly. State age. Experience unnecessary. Qualify now. Application, details free. F., care Mail and Breeze.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. All or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. National Co-Operative Realty Company, L-157 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED

I WANT FARM WORK CAN MILK, PLOW or do any sort of work on the farm and am not afraid of it. Geo. Weber, 115 Olive St., Peoria, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED ON A FARM. I want a chance to make good for some good farmer. I am 13 years of age. Have no bad habits. My reputation is good, and I have a good common school education. Can refer to citizens of Cawker City as to character and disposition. Harvey C. Par-getter, R. 2, Box 91, Cawker City, Kan.

MY SISTER AND I WANT WORK ON A farm. We are of German descent. I am 44 years of age. She is 36, is a good cook and a nurse. Prefer a place on a farm belonging to o.d. people, or to a widow or widower, or will take a thresher's shack to run during harvest from Kansas to Dakotas. We are competent and will give good service. Recently from Illinois. Address P. O. Box 47, Siloam Springs, Ark.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED FOR FULL LINE fruit trees and shrubs. Work full or part time as you prefer. Draw pay every week. We teach you. Outfit free. Lawrence Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

TOBACCO.

KENTUCKY LEAF TOBACCO—DIRECT from farm, 3 pounds \$1.00; 20 pounds \$5.50; postage or express prepaid. Brand & Dowdy, Mayfield, Ky.

Union Market For Kansas City

BY C. O. DRAYTON,
President Farmers' Equity Union, Green-ville, Ill.

Mr. Editor—We are working hard to build up fifty Equity exchanges around Kansas City, Kan. They must each have the loyal support of 100 good farmers. They must be organized on the Equity Union plan of golden rule co-operation so they will stay organized and keep united. Each exchange must have at least \$10,000 invested in warehouse, coal sheds, elevator, and some money in the bank for capital. There must be a continual campaign of education by lectures, literature, a weekly paper teaching co-operation and monthly meetings so our members will be loyal to their own exchanges.

Now, as we build up these country markets and equip them, we shall organize the Equity Union consumers in Kansas City, Kan. They will be members of the Union and will take stock with the country exchanges in the Kansas City Equity exchange. Consumers' shares will be \$10 and the limit will be one share apiece. Five dollars in cash must be paid down on each share. The other five need not be paid in cash but will come to the stockholder in his patronage dividend.

This central exchange will handle Equity Union milk, cream, butter, eggs, poultry, fruit, vegetables, honey, meat, flour, etc. The exchange will buy and sell for cash; buy and sell at the market price; but every member will be given credit for what he buys or sells.

At the end of every year there will be a settlement. Out of the gross earnings the board of directors will take the expenses, each member's dues, \$1, and a 5 per cent stock dividend if it is made.

Profits and Dividends.

The directors can never declare more than 5 per cent dividends on the stock subscribed. All over this is net earnings and is prorated back to stockholders according to the amount of patronage contributed by each.

We shall buy and sell on a safe margin. We will not boost the price on farm produce when we buy it nor cut prices when we sell, but we will work for a large volume of trade centered in one channel, for economical distribution by organizing streets as solidly as possible, and prorating as large a patronage dividend as possible to all stockholders who are patrons.

This will bring producer and consumer face to face in the economic world. A 5 per cent patronage dividend will hold them together, but the system has made such an extreme difference between producers' prices and consumers' prices that we shall be able to pay back at least 10 per cent for patronage if we get a large volume of trade and good honest management. This should help us in holding our members and gaining others.

Then a farmer who sells the exchange \$1,000 worth of produce will get the market price when he sells and \$100 more on the annual settlement day. The consumer who buys \$1,000 worth will receive back \$100 for his patronage, and will be sure to come again and bring some of his neighbors. The producer and consumer divide the \$200 profit.

Need of Co-operation.

The December report of the Department of Agriculture at Washington indicates that the income of 20 million farmers is less than \$300 a year more than their board for each man and that 1 million receive much less than this amount. The report says:

However desirable increased production on farms may appear to be from the consumer's standpoint, it does not follow that such increased production would result in any increase in the cash income a farm or the per capita of farm population or that prices paid by consumers would be any lower.

Had the total production in 1913 equaled or exceeded the 1912 production, it seems probable that the average cash income for each farm would not have been greater and might have been less than in 1912; but it is extremely doubtful whether the cost to the consumer would have been less, because retail prices are promptly raised on a prospect of under-production, but are very slow to decline if there is over-production. The high prices paid by consumers, ranging in some cases from 5 to 500 per cent more than the farmer receives, indicate there is plenty of room for lowering the cost of farm products to consumers, and at the same time largely increasing the average cash income of each farm without increasing farm production.

This condition is undoubtedly a marketing problem which will have to be solved by better organizations of farmers and improved methods of marketing. When, as a result of such organization and improved methods, the price of farm products can be maintained at a higher level, without increasing the cost to consumers, farmers will be justified in increasing the output of their farms with a fair prospect of realizing reasonable pay for the time, labor and capital expended, which in the aggregate is enormous. This is the very difficulty which is being slowly but surely met by the Farmers' Equity Union.

The Power of Success

BY OTIS E. HALL,
Indiana.

Success is a powerful stimulant. One successful consolidated school in any county plus the support of a few teachers and school officials whose hearts are in the work of consolidation will do more to get the entire county in favor of the new and superior system than all the lecturing and log-rolling imaginable. "The heart giveth grace unto any art." No man can lead others in a cause in which he himself is not vitally interested. As soon as we get our teachers and school officials heartily interested in and enthusiastically for consolidation, just so soon shall we have made more than a good beginning toward effecting it.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose ads appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and bargains worthy of consideration.

Special Notice

All advertising copy, discontinuance orders and change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication to be effective in that issue. All forms in this department of the paper close at that time and it is impossible to make any changes in the pages after they are electrotyped.

100 A. bottom farm, \$140 a. Best of improvements. Write A. Lindstrom, Ottawa, Kan.

LYON COUNTY 128 a. improved. \$1,000 down. 240 a. improved \$65 for gen. mdse. stock. Ira Stonebreaker, Allen, Kansas.

160 A. 4 ml. from Catholic church in N. E. Kan.; near school; \$1,500 of impr. 60 a. cult. 20 a. meadow, bal. good grass land. \$37.50 a. Terms. J. B. Wood, Seneca, Kan.

FOR SALE. Level half section five miles from Wakeeney, \$15 per acre; improved quarter section farther out \$12.50 per acre. Address P. O. Box 312, Wakeeney, Kansas.

160 A. 3 ML. OUT; 34 a. wheat; dandy imp.; \$8,400. 60 a. 5 ml. out; good imp.; \$3,200. 80 a. 3 1/2 ml. out; good imp.; \$4,200. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kansas.

I HAVE a very fine 5,000 acre stock ranch that I will sell worth the money. Also a 660 acre dairy farm, that will bear investigation, and will be sold cheap. Write me at Ness City, Kansas. J. C. Hopper.

I CAN SELL YOU the finest farms, not to be excelled anywhere for the price. For alfalfa and grain farms. Stock raising. Descriptions and prices on request. Cash and good terms. H. H. Stewart, Wellington, Kan.

KANSAS FARM RANCH for sale. 5,512 a. in square tract, close to station; highly improved. Excellent location for raising thoroughbred stock. Address John Moffet, (owner), Washington Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

MONEY FROM HOME. Improved 160 acres. Well, windmill, 80 cult.; 80 pasture. All can be farmed, well located, 10 miles Spearville, \$2,800. Terms. Send for list. Thos. J. Stinson, Spearville, Kansas.

FOR SALE: A-1 wheat farm of 160 acres 4 miles south of Dodge City; 50 acres in wheat; fenced and cross-fenced; sand-loam soil. A snap at \$27.50 per acre. 1/2 cash. G. L. Painter, Dodge City, Kan.

GOOD, smooth wheat and alfalfa lands at \$15 to \$25 per acre. Write for price list, county map and literature. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kansas.

PASTURE containing about 5 1/2 sections rolling pasture land, well watered. Will rent. South of Dodge City, Kan. Write Thos. Bragg, R.F.D. No. 1, Dodge City, Kan.

320 ACRES, 1/2 mile Kingery. 115 acres in spring wheat, about 50 a. in second bottom. Best of soft water can be had on the land. Can put in paid up lease on 640 acres adjoining. Price \$12 per acre. 1/2 of the wheat crop goes in on the deal. Kingery Realty Co., Kingery, Kan.

IF YOU WANT one to five acre tracts or farms write Doane & Sons, Strang Line, Lenexa, Kan.

COFFEY COUNTY, EASTERN KANSAS. Good alfalfa, corn, wheat and tame grass lands. List free. Lane & Kent, Burlington, Ka.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY no matter what or where it is. Pay no commissions. Particulars free. Dept. F, Co-operative Salesman Company, Lincoln, Neb.

WALLACE COUNTY, KANSAS. Stockmen, attention! 50,000 acres choice grazing and alfalfa land for sale. Best watered county in Kansas. No stock diseases known here. For reliable information apply Box 244, Peter Robidoux, Wallace, Kansas.

Northeastern Kansas Land

for sale in the famous Bluegrass, Timothy, Clover and alfalfa district, \$50 to \$100 per a. Compton & Royer, Valley Falls, Kan.

\$2600 Will Buy

Improved 80 a. Montgomery Co.; 2 ml. town; good strong soil; terms. Foster Brothers, Independence, Kansas.

Wheat and Alfalfa Farm

160 a. 1 1/2 ml. from Lawrence, all bottom land, except 5 a. where buildings are located. 70 a. wheat, balance corn and grass. Possession any time. \$100 per acre, liberal terms. HOSFORD INVESTMENT & MORTGAGE CO. LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Kiowa County

Land bargains. Write for descriptions. Several of my own farms; can make terms to suit. C. W. Phillips, Greensburg, Kan.

Attention Renter

You are entitled to a home and independence. You are now paying the net earnings of your labor to your landlord when it should be paying for a home for your family. Write us for information how to get one. NEW HOME REALTY CO. 1307 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Farm Wanted to Buy

In Jackson or adjoining counties or anywhere in N. E. Kansas. 80, 120 or 160 a. tract, imp. or unimproved; no washed, culled nor overflooded farm. Prefer one fairly level, clear of alkali. Must be good soil, priced right. Describe what you have, give price, distance to R. R. point, plat of farm. Address Box 312, Effingham, Kan.

SEDGWICK COUNTY FARM BARGAINS.

220 acre alfalfa farm. 120 acres now in alfalfa. Land level; water in 12 feet any place on farm; good house, horse barn, cattle barn; can feed 200 cattle and holds 300 tons alfalfa hay at same time; 60 acres wheat; all crops go. \$105 per acre. This will suit you.

80 acre farm, all good land, 6 room house, large barn. This nice little home 6 miles from Wichita. \$5,500. Terms on half. Call on or write H. E. Osburn, 227 East Douglas, Wichita, Kansas.

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.

CADDO COUNTY AGAIN WINS.

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

MR. HOMESEAKER: If you want to buy rough pasture land at \$3.00 per acre or good farm land at \$20 per acre where the land is productive and the rain falls, write Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

Indian Lands

Improved and unimproved farms for \$25 to \$40 per acre, in the corn, rain, oil and gas belt of northeast Oklahoma. Agents wanted. J. A. Wettack, Nowata, Oklahoma.

NORTH DAKOTA

NORTH DAKOTA LANDS DIRECT.

We have listed with us to sell several hundred thousand acres of choice North Dakota lands. To obtain settlers along our 1,200 miles of track in North Dakota we will sell these lands at cost. Prices are about one-fifth those asked in Iowa or Illinois and agricultural possibilities are just as great. Roads, schools, churches, railroads all established. For literature and particulars write J. S. Murphy, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie Railway Co., (Soo Line) Minneapolis, Minn.

FLORIDA

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

WASHINGTON

RICH VALLEY LANDS in White Salmon, Washington, on the Columbia river. Excellent soil, climate, plenty of rainfall. Within seventy-five miles of Portland, Oregon, and has splendid train and boat service. Close price to party with cash or terms for part payment. F. E. Holton, Box 971, Minneapolis, Minn.

\$35.00 PER ACRE (\$7,000) CASH will buy this 200 acre stock and dairy farm, located six miles S. W. of Reece, Greenwood Co., Kans. 40 acres valley land under cultivation (would grow splendid alfalfa), balance extra good pasture. Has a good six room house, other buildings only fair, farm all extra well fenced, good well, equipped with mill, and large cement water tank. Legal numbers are—The N. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 Sec. 27-26-8 Greenwood Co. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 28-26-8 Butler Co., Kans. No trades considered. Address W. H. Dayton, Abilene, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

EXCHANGES. All kinds. Free list. Foster Bros., Independence, Kan.

WILL SELL OR TRADE you "That farm you want." James Harrison, Butler, Mo.

BARGAINS in Lyon county. Trade anywhere. S. M. Bell, Americus, Kansas.

LAWRENCE REALTY CO., home of the swappers. Patrick C. Quin, Mgr., Lawrence, Kan.

EXCHANGE BOOK, of hundreds of honest trades, farms, merchandise, etc., everywhere. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.

320 ACRES, six miles Van Buren, Carter Co., Mo. Unimp., 1 mile Current river. Sell or exchange. R. L. Presson, Bolivar, Mo.

FARMS, ranches in Texas, Okla., Ark., Mo., Colorado direct from owners. To buy, sell or trade. Land Buyers Guide, McKinney, Tex.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. Relinquishment, 320 a.; 11 ml. north of Stratton, Colo. Chas. C. Duell, Goodland, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE—160 acres well located and lays good with new barn and small house. Spring water. All tillable land. Mtg. of \$5,000 at 5% three years. Price \$18,000. Will take income prop. up to \$5,000. Brown Co. land. Walter Hanson, Sabetha, Kan.

183 ACRES, Cass County, Missouri, second bottom, very rich; 2 sets improvements; water never fails. Want well improved 160 in Central or Western Kansas. Snap. Charles Bird, Harrisonville, Mo.

To Trade for Western Land

Good business income property, located in Central Kansas, leased for one year at \$35 per month. Want good land close railroad. Frank W. Thompson, Beloit, Kan.

ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS FARMS for sale. Terms. List free. J. C. Mitchell, Fayetteville, Ark.

DOWELL LAND COMPANY will furnish you lists of farm, timber and rice lands at lowest prices. Walnut Ridge, Arkansas.

FOR DES. LIT., city props., Ark., and Okla. farm, fruit, timber, grazing lands, write Moss-Ballou & Hurlock, Sloom Sprgs., Ark.

BOTTOM and upland farms, for corn, etc., and livestock. Low prices. For full particulars write McKamey & McCarroll, Imboden, Ark.

120 ACRES upland, 7 ml. Morrilton. 60 a. cult., 80 cleared, balance timber. Fair imp. Rented \$100 cash. Price \$850.00. Stephens, Cazort & Neal, Morrilton, Ark.

CORN, OAT, CLOVER land. Sure crops. No swamps, hills. Fine climate, schools, churches. Small pay't down, bal. long time. Maps, circulars. Tom Blodgett Land Co., Rison, Ark.

160 A. RICH imp. Hurricane creek farm; 60 cult.; bal. timbered; 130 fenced; orchard; healthy; 3 1/2 ml. Winthrop. Lays level; \$20 a 1/2 down. Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

QUIT RENTING and write Eugene Parrick, the land man, for fruit, grain and timber farms. Best prices, terms, water and climate in Ark., Missouri and Oklahoma. Describe your wants in first letter. Hiwasse, Ark.

440 ACRES OF FINE LAND, all open but 50 acres, fine alfalfa and clover land, 150 acres Bermuda grass, 2 miles inland town, 5 1/2 miles of two railroad towns; small dwelling, 3 tenant houses; price \$40 per a. Horton & Company, Hope, Arkansas.

200 A. 3 ml. of good town of 800. 60 a. in cult. 500,000 ft. of timber, 2 houses, 2 barns, 3 wells, 2 springs, 1/4 ml. to good school, church, P. O. and store. A genuine bargain. Price \$1,250. For sale by Black & Pitts, Waldron, Arkansas.

LAND—What have you to trade for Arkansas, level, unimproved land? Close to railroad. Shaeffer Land Co., 641 Reserve Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Free Farms

500,000 acres government land free, open for entry in Arkansas. Where located and how secured shown in my new booklet sent post paid for twenty-five cents. R. C. Jarrell, Department 2, Carthage, Mo.

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 FARMS, stock ranches, irrigated farms, garden and fruit tracts at bargain prices. Write me, stating your wants. F. James, 1734 Welton St., Denver, Colo.

Buy or Trade with us—Exchange book free

Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Kas

1914 BARGAINS

Choice farms just listed in northwest Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, for sale or exchange. Advise me your wants and what you have with full description. M. E. Noble & Son, 507 Corby-Forsee Bldg., St. Joseph, Missouri.

Want Western Kansas Land

In exchange for 160 a. rolling limestone land. Small improvements; 8 ml. east of Garnett, Anderson Co., Kan. Price \$50 per a. Mtg. \$2,500. Quick deal. IOLA LAND CO., Iola, Kansas.

To Trade

440 acres well improved Montgomery Co., Kan.; want mdse. 320 acres pasture Wilson Co., Kansas, for mdse or rental. 320 acres unimproved timber land southeast Missouri for mdse. or livestock. 80 acres southeast Missouri for auto. C. A. Long, Fredonia, Kan.

To Trade for Land.

Business property in Topeka, elevator, steam heat, electric lights, close to post-office and court house. Price \$40,000. Address GEO. M. NOBLE & CO., Topeka, Kansas. 435 Kansas Ave.

Some Good Ones

Improved and unimproved tracts from five to forty acres, well located in and near Wichita. 200 acres good smooth land, small improvements, two miles from railroad town in Arkansas. Want more land or merchandise.

H. C. Whalen

413 Blitting Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA FARMS for sale. Easy terms. Write A. G. Whitney, St. Cloud, Minn.

PAYNESVILLE LAND CO., sell Minnesota farms. Write for list. Paynesville, Minn.

BOOKLET, "Why Best Buy." Wadsworth Co., Windom, Minn. or Langdon, N. Dak.

SETTLERS WANTED for clover lands in central Minnesota. Corn successfully raised. Write Asher Murray, Wadena, Minn.

IMPROVED Red Lake county lands for sale. Write for prices and terms. Merchants State Bank, Red Lake Falls, Minnesota.

CORN, CLOVER, POTATO and dairy farms and lands; very best loam soil on clay, within 50 ml. of St. Paul. For desc. list write Frank Fredeen, Taylors Falls, Minn.

A FARMERS' COMPANY operated for the benefit of farmers. 160 a. imp. near town on new electric line. Telephone, R.F.D. We grow corn. Price \$42 per acre. Farmers Co-operative Land Co., Thief River Falls, Minn.

\$1.50 A. DOWN, bal. 20 yrs., 5% int. Good land. Dairy country. Diversified farming. Can be inspected at small cost. Land lies in and near Beltrami Co., Minn. Grand Forks Lbr. Co., Box C, East Grand Forks, Minn.

CLOVER, CORN, COWS, COIN—You will find them all in Red Lake County. All or any part of a gas tractor section of prairie land, six miles from market for \$25 per acre. Write for booklet. Higginbotham Land Co., Red Lake Falls, Minn.

CENTRAL MINNESOTA. Otter Tail and adjoining counties in corn, clover and alfalfa belt. Prices comparatively low. Terms easy. Imp. farms for sale. Write for further information. Scandia Land & Investment Co., Inc., Capital \$50,000, Fergus Falls, Minn.

ACTUAL SETTLERS wanted for our west central Minnesota improved corn, clover, alfalfa and blue grass farms. \$40 to \$70 per a. Write for "Ulland's Information Bulletin." Ulland Land Co., Fergus Falls, Minn.

STOCK AND CORN FARM.

No. 105. 280 acre well improved stock and corn farm, Morrison County, good buildings. Sandy loam soil. Nice laying land. Price \$53.00 per acre. \$3,000 cash, bal. terms. A snap. Ask for our list of money-making farms in English or German. Louis W. Traub Co., 405 Temple Court, Minneapolis, Minn.

Settlers Wanted \$5,280 buys 160 acres improved, near town. Mostly cultivated. Easy terms. Get particulars. T.K. Thompson, Owaer, Loan & Trust Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

HEALY LAND Co.

Corn successfully grown. Drouth unknown. Don't doubt, but write for information and list of bargains. RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

MISSOURI

FOR FARM LANDS in Barry Co., Mo., write J. Y. Drake, Exeter, 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 impr. 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: 156 acre farm in Jasper county, close to town. Write for full information. J. E. Hall, Carthage, Mo.

IMPROVED 320 acre farm Bates Co., Mo. 4 1/2 miles town. Price \$36.50 acre. J. P. Hart, Butler, Mo.

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

800 ACRE ideal stock ranch, wire fenced; good timber, springs and creek on ranch. Will consider part trade. T. A. Pritchard, Collins, Missouri.

HOWELL CO., MISSOURI.

120 a. farm 2 ml. from Pomona. 75 a. in cult. and orchard, 500 bearing trees, apple and peach, 100 a. fenced, 5 room house, good barn, 2 wells, cistern, phone line, rural mail. 1/2 ml. school. \$28, terms. Farms for merchandise or town property. A. P. Cottrell Land Co., Pomona, Mo.

MONTANA

MONTANA FARMS for sale. Write for list. Platt & Heath Co., Helena, Montana.

FARMS that will pay for themselves, with three average crops. Low prices. Easy terms. W. W. Huntsberger, Great Falls, Mont.

320 ACRE HOMESTEADS.

We can locate you on 320 acres. All plow land; rich soil, good water. R. F. D. routes, free coal and timber. Write DAVIES REAL ESTATE CO., Montana. Billings.

TEXAS

BIG CROPS, BIG MARKETS, BIG PROFITS. In the Houston, El Campo district of the Gulf Coast. Write us for Free Booklets, "Where Farming Pays," "Pointers on Where to Buy Land;" also "The Gulf Coast Bulletin," for six months Free. Allison-Richey Land Co., Houston, Texas.

THE OZARKS, WHAT OF THEM?



Purebred poultry and high-grade Holstein, Jersey and Ayrshire cows have transformed the Ozarks. Not many years ago southern Missouri and northern Arkansas were celebrated mostly for its moonshine whiskey, squirrel rifles and "yaller" hounds. Today the citizens of that section are progressive, industrious and rightfully proud of the fact that in no other undeveloped section is land advancing so rapidly in value.

Climatic conditions in the Ozarks are ideal for the poultry business. High records made by the hens in the national laying contest at Mountain Grove can be largely attributed to the open winters. Poultry can range almost the year through and the egg basket is filled in winter as well as in summer. Much of the grain fed at the poultry experiment station is grown on the station farm and can be grown in any other Ozark section. Early hatched chicks pay best. Incubators are running in the Ozarks in January and springs go to the St. Louis market when top-notch prices prevail. Ozark dairymen report a net profit of more than \$100 per cow for 1913 in spite of the drouth and high price of feed. Testing has enabled them to find the producer and discard the drone, and many co-operative dairy associations are making the dairy business more profitable. The man with milk on his shoes holds high standing with Ozark bankers for he has a bank of his own.

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

SALES AND EXCHANGES in lands and merchandise anywhere on earth. Co-operative Realty Company, Humansville, Mo.

BARGAINS in fruit, stock and grain farms in the Ozarks. Climate and water unsurpassed. G. G. Rice, Mammoth Spring, Ark.

300 A. and 500 a. farms, well imp., to exchange for mdse. Other timber land for sale, \$10 a. J. H. Englekling, Diggins, Mo.

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.

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.

NEW YORK

READ AND COME AND SEE THIS BIG FINE FARM.

320 acres, 21 room house, four large barns, many outbuildings. Grand opportunity; price \$12,800, part cash. Great stock farm. Catalog number 314. Hall's Farm Agency, Owego, Tioga County, 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.

FARMS in Wisconsin

Genuine bargains. Improved farms for sale in every county in Wisconsin. \$1,000.00 up. Taylor County Farms & 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., (Incl. Inc.) Medford, Wis. OWNERS & AGENTS, Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

WISCONSIN

80 A. Bayfield fruit district \$2,000 Terms. Other bargains. Deniston, Bayfield, Wis.

30,000 ACRES cut-over lands; good soil; plenty rain; prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us. Brown Brothers Lumber Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

SETTLERS WANTED for our Douglas Co. clay loam lands, western Wis., direct line between twin cities and twin ports. Uncultivated for clover and grain. Farmers Land & Cattle Co., Globe Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

CUT OVER LANDS northern Wisconsin, excellent soil, close to Duluth and Superior. Right price to parties with cash desiring one to ten sections or more. Write for particulars. E. A. Moe, 309 Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

HOMESEEKER'S OPPORTUNITY. We are offering our selected clay loam, cutover, hardwood lands, any sized tract, to actual settlers. In dairy, clover, corn and alfalfa section. Write for free booklet and map giving full particulars. Arpin Hardwood Lumber Co., Grand Rapids and Atlanta, Wis.

THE MARSHFIELD DISTRICT. \$500,000 paid out here monthly for cheese and butter. The country of big red barns; corn, clover and alfalfa successfully grown. \$2,500, part cash, buys 80 a. imp., 50 in cult. Close to town. Other good ones. Coles Land Agency, Marshfield, Wis.

14 IMPROVED corn, clover and dairy farms, near twin cities. Low prices. Easy terms. J. M. Hagan, New Richmond, Wis.

WE OWN THESE FARM LANDS. Northern Wisconsin, Ashland and Bayfield counties. On good roads. R.F.D., tel., good markets, excellent fruit, cattle and general farm lands. Write us for prices and terms. James W. Good & Co., Ashland, Wis.

WE WANT SETTLERS To locate on our hardwood cut-over lands. Clay loam soil, over 20,000 acres, selling in tracts of forty acres and up; terms 1/4 cash, bal. easy payments. Buy from the owners direct. C. K. & C. C. Ellingson, 200 Main Street, Hawkins, Wis.

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.

Better Seed for Illinois.

A group of farmers of Kankakee county, Illinois, who are interested in seed breeding met recently in the office of Dr. Collier, agricultural director of Kankakee county, and organized what is to be known as the "Pedigreed Seed Breeders' Association."

Don't write any book of lamentations unless you have as good reason as Jeremiah had.

Eighty Dollars For Grazers

Pasture Stock Comes High This Spring—Other Market News

BY C. W. METSKER, Market Editor.

EIGHTY dollars a head is about the limit for grazing steers but this price was paid last week by W. B. Cox of Eureka, Kan. He bought about 1,400 head of 4-year olds, averaging 1,100 pounds, in the Panhandle country. Part of them will be brought to Greenwood county and grazed while the rest will be held in Oklahoma and Texas on cottonseed cake and grass. These steers can be put in the 1,400-pound class by fall, and will be equal to double summered and wintered grades. That class will comprise the best beef available in the West in the next five months.

Demand for stockers and feeders is large but prices are held within reasonable bounds by buyers, who prefer to do without rather than to stock up at ruinous prices. All good quality thin cattle have sold readily and more could be handled at prevailing quotations. Prices now are holding at \$7 to \$8. Some selected kinds at \$8 to \$8.25. The summer season holds out no indication that prices will be lower. Many cattle already show a big grass fill, and increasing weight will make them more expensive later in the season. Demand for winter feeding promises to be urgent.

Grassers Going Early.

Last week several big bunches of 900 to 1,000-pound grassers sold at \$7.25 to \$7.60 and on that basis it looks as though there is some incentive for early marketing.

In the line of beef demand there should be a period of further expansion. Killers are operating on a hand to month basis and increased requirements will reflect a better tone in cattle quickly. Killers are still concerned over the future supply of prime beefs. There is no condition at present that indicates increased summer feeding and demand will have to be satisfied from the best grassers and short fed grades. It will be November before corn fat cattle will move and they will have been fattened on old corn.

Slump in Hog Prices.

Packers last week made material headway with a bear campaign in the hog market and as a result prices fell 35 to 40 cents to new low levels for the season. Packers say they are going to put May prices under the 8-cent level, but that seems improbable as the supply in April was the smallest since 1902, and the country has no reserve supply of marketable hogs on hand. If pork demand were up to normal hog prices would be \$1 a hundred pounds higher than at the present time. Many believe that if prices sag below \$8 there will be a suspension of summer feeding, and many hogs will be held on grass awaiting crop developments.

Sheep Season Changing.

River markets are the only points that are receiving fed woolled lambs, and as soon as the high feed lots in the West clear their supply the market will be on the basis of shorn grades. In the West Texas sheep and western spring lambs are increasing in supply and prices are lower. Goats are quoted off 25 cents. The general market is working to a summer basis, when spring lambs and grass sheep will be the only offerings.

April Live Stock Receipts.

Receipts of cattle and hogs in Kansas City and Chicago in April were the smallest since the corresponding month in 1902. Other points showed smaller decreases. In sheep the April receipts were near a record for the fourth month, this being due to late marketing of fed sheep, and an early movement of southwest grass fat sheep and goats.

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:

Table with columns: Per 100 lbs., 1914, 1913, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep. Chicago... \$9.50 \$8.75 \$8.57 1/2 \$8.60 \$6.50 \$8.00. Kan. City 9.15 8.75 8.45 8.40 7.25 7.25

Copious Rains in Wheat Belt.

Western Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska, the area that had reported deficient moisture in early April received 2 to 7 inches of rain last week. This places the growing crop in a most promising condition. The effect in the market was to depress speculation prices to a new low level, though owing to a material decrease in the visible supply cash prices strengthened. Corn was in active demand and up about 1 cent. Oats were stronger.

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:

Table with columns: Wheat, Corn, Oats. Chicago... 97 1/2 c 1.04 67 1/2 57 3/4 38 1/2 37 1/4. Kan. City... 90c 1.02 72 1/2 56 3/4 40 36

Seeds and Feeds.

Seeds, per cwt.—Alfalfa, \$7.50@9; clover \$9@12.50; flaxseed, \$1.33@1.35; timothy, \$3.75@4.00; cane seed, amber \$2.70@2.90; orange \$2.75@3.25; millet, German, \$1.85@2.10; Siberian, \$1.25@1.40. Feed—Bran \$1.17@1.18; shorts \$1.20@1.24; corn chop \$1.34; rye 60¢ a bu.; barley 52@54¢ a bushel. No kafir offered.

Broom Corn Acreage Uncertain.

The recent heavy rains in much of the area that was planted to broom corn last year will cause farmers to put in feed

crops. However, in the established broom corn belt farmers are planning a big acreage. The market price for last year's crop is about steady and determined by the warehouse dealers. Choice green selfworking corn is quoted at \$120 to \$140, fancy up to \$150 a ton, fair at \$90 to \$115, and common to fair \$65 to \$85 a ton.

High Levels for Hay.

Prairie, alfalfa and timothy hay were quoted up 50 cents to \$1 a ton, and other hay was firm. These are the quotations at Kansas City:

Table with columns: Hay type, Price. Prairie, choice \$17.50@18.00. Prairie, No. 1 14.00@16.00. Prairie, No. 2 11.00@13.50. Prairie, No. 3 9.50@10.50. Timothy choice 18.00@18.50. Timothy, No. 1 17.00@17.50. Timothy, No. 2 15.00@16.50. Timothy, No. 3 13.00@14.50. Clover mixed, choice 16.50@17.00. Clover mixed, No. 1 15.50@16.00. Clover mixed, No. 2 13.50@15.00. Clover, choice 14.50@15.00. Clover, No. 1 13.50@14.00. Alfalfa, fancy 18.50. Alfalfa, choice 17.50@18.00. Alfalfa, No. 1 16.50@17.00. Standard 15.00@16.00. Alfalfa, No. 2 12.00@14.50. Alfalfa, No. 3 9.00@11.50. Straw 5.50@6.00. Packing hay 5.00@6.00

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Elgin, May 4.—Butter this week is firm at 25 cents.

Kansas City, May 4.—Prices this week on produce are:

Eggs—Firsts, new white wood cases included, 19c a dozen; current receipts, 18c. Butter—Creamery, extra, 23c a pound; firsts, 21c; seconds, 20c; packing stock, 16c. Live Poultry—Broilers, this year's 25@30c a pound; spring chickens, 25c; hens, No. 1, 14@14 1/2 c; culls, 8c; old roosters, 1 1/2 c; turkeys, 16@17c; old ducks, 15c; geese, 6c.

Produce Prices Now and One Year Ago.

Table with columns: Produce, 1914, 1913, Hens. Chicago... 25 23 19 18 16 16 1/2. Kan. City... 23 30 19 18 14 14 1/2

Cocklebur Kill Hogs

What causes hogs to die from eating young cocklebur? Is there a poison in the plant that kills them or is it the hull from the old burr? I lost some several years ago and think cocklebur killed them. My hogs will leave good rye pasture to eat the young burrs. I have known of hogs dying every year that were supposed to have been killed by this plant. J. R. B. Elk county, Kansas.

It is an established fact that young cocklebur will kill hogs. Just what causes the trouble is not definitely known. The general belief is that the hog eats the hulls of the old burr, which adhere to the young plant while it is in the two leaf stage, and that these hulls irritate the stomach, causing a disordered condition which kills the animal. Some believe that the young plant contains prussic acid which poisons the hogs. The young burrs seem to be very palatable and hogs will eat them readily, especially when other green feed is scarce. For this reason it is never safe to allow hogs to have the run during the early part of the season of fields that are badly infested with burrs.

Concrete Fence Posts

Where cement is easily obtained and proper aggregates are available, which applies practically to the greater part of the United States, farmers are finding it profitable to substitute concrete posts for posts of wood. Wooden posts are temporary at best, and in some localities decay within a very few years.

Concrete posts are indestructible, keep in better alignment than wooden posts, and, under normal conditions, cost little more if as much as the latter. In some sections of the country they can be made cheaper than a good wooden post. Their fireproof and everlasting qualities make them especially desirable. A simple type of post can be easily made on the farm. A farmer may make his own molds, or he can purchase them from one of the various concerns that manufacture molds on a large scale. Farmers sometimes club together in purchasing factory or metal molds, thus reducing expense to the individual. This is a very good plan as metal molds do not warp or decay.

Posts should be reinforced with a rod or wire in each corner. In most cases round bars three-sixteenths or one-fourth inch in diameter are used.

When a young man finds his chosen job hard to master, he should remember that doing things that are so easy everyone can do them won't swell his bank account much.

Publisher's News Notes

Robinson & Company of Maryville, Mo., proprietors of the Mammoth herd of Poland Chinas, write that their spring crop of pigs is large and coming along in great shape. They are booking orders now for single pigs, pairs and trios, not related, to be shipped at weaning time. Not only does this company produce the best of big type Poland, but they sell them with an iron-clad guarantee that they must please. Note their card advertisement in this issue in which they tell of the stock they have for sale and the liberal guarantee under which they sell.

Country Lighting Also.

The Lauson-Lawton Company, De Pere, Wis., well known to our readers as makers of gasoline engines, make also electric lighting plants for country homes. The illustrated catalog or booklet telling about these plants is exceedingly interesting and attractive, and it tells all about it. If you want the best light for your home, and if you are interested in power in the home and on the farm, it will pay you to get a copy of this little-book. The time has passed when only city homes can have modern conveniences. The farmer can have them, and he is getting them. Write the company for a free copy of the booklet; say you saw the offer in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

A New Silo Book.

The Indiana Silo Company of Anderson, Indiana, calls its new book, "The Indiana Silo, the Watch Tower of Prosperity." It is one of the very best silo books we have seen and that is saying a good deal for the silo people get out excellent literature. When you have read this Indiana book you will know about silos, and especially about the Indiana Silo. It describes the silo fully, and tells how to erect it. There are also some excellent articles in the book on the feeding of silage and some fine letters from farmers who use the Indiana Silo. This company has factories not only at Anderson, Indiana, but also at Des Moines, Kansas City, and Fort Worth. Write for the Watch Tower booklet, addressing Indiana Silo Company, 579 Union Building, Anderson, Indiana.

"The Backbone of the Nation."

Bishop W. W. Webb, of Wisconsin, in an address recently delivered before the Fourth Wisconsin Country Life Conference, deplored the tendency of young men and young women to go to the city rather than stay on the farm. He declared that the rural population constitutes the true backbone of the nation, and said "they more truly represent the nation than the inhabitants of our cities. It is often said Paris is not France, and no one who knows Paris really knows France or the French." "It is just as true of this country," he continued. "New York and Chicago are not the United States, and one might know those cities well and have no conception of the life of the real American, who, on the farm is living the life of the country and is helping to provide that which is absolutely necessary for the existence of the nation." Bishop Webb further said that "one weakness of rural life is its lack of recreation, especially for boys and

girls" and made the plea to bring into the life of every one all possible happiness, joy, and helpfulness. He referred to the talking machine as being one of the modern inventions that are largely instrumental in adding to the happiness and contentment of the farmer. "With a talking-machine," he said, "you can have parts of the greatest oratorios sung by some of the greatest singers, and symphonies played by the best orchestras—things that up to within a comparatively few years ago could be heard only in the metropolitan cities." And referring to his own experiences he stated: "I have asked some of my farmer neighbors to come and listen to my Victrola and they appreciated the music so much that they would have stayed well into the night if I would have kept on playing records—and we know what that means to men who start to work at half past four in the morning." In every direction the farmers are taking advantage of the modern inventions and conveniences, and it must be admitted that the Victor and Victrola with their wonderful repertoire of the world's best music are big helps in solving the problem of making the farm-home more cheerful—more attractive for the old folks as well as the young. The handsome illustrated Victor catalogs are of interest to every one—the book of Victor Records in particular contains a fund of information regarding composers, operas, artists,

and other musical subjects—and every farmer should write to the Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., for them. They will gladly send them without obligation, and will tell you the name and address of the nearest dealer, who will gladly play for you any music you wish to hear.

Reo Company to Have "Movies."

"Are you going to the 'movies' tonight?" This is a form of question that will soon be going the rounds of the employes of the Reo Motor Car Company, the latest concern to take up the moving picture business. It is also the pioneer concern to introduce moving pictures into the industrial world. The Reo company, however, is not going into the "movie" business for profit. The management after a thorough investigation, has decided that efficiency can be greatly increased with the aid of films along industrial lines; so it has purchased a complete moving picture outfit, will take pictures of the machines in operation, of various departments in the plant and pictures of various scenes and incidents connected with the work of manufacturing automobiles. These films will be exhibited at intervals in the large factory dining hall for the benefit of the employes. Duplicates will be shipped to the company's various agencies and shown to the public through them. In this way it is hoped not only to

interest the employes in their work to a greater extent, but also to arouse the public to a greater interest in the Reo car. Arrangements are now being made to take the first reel of pictures and these will be shown at the plant as soon as finished.

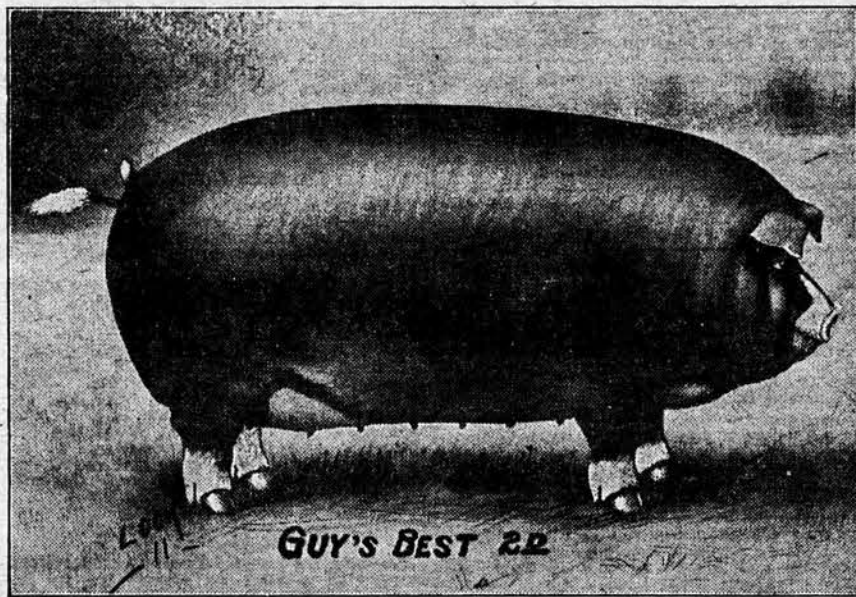
Convicts For Road Building

Road building by convicts has stood the test of the scientific investigation made for Columbia university, through its graduate highway department, by Sidney Wilmot, a road engineer. The findings of the investigation show that the work performed by the convicts in the different states ranges in value from \$1.50 to \$5.70 a day, with a profit to the state by the use of this labor of from 50 cents to \$4.03 a day. In short the contention is well sustained that there is a general and considerable profit at present going to the state by the use of convict labor for road work over the cost by other methods of construction, this saving being quite independent of locality and types of construction, although influenced by the size of the gang used.

An interesting feature of the study is the comparison of the cost of subsistence and of guarding. The average cost of subsistence is found to be 40 cents a man a day; while the expenditure for guarding in those cases where costs could be secured averaged 48 2-5 cents. The striking thing of these figures is that the expense of guarding adds to the cost of the work over 20 per cent more than that of feeding. This throws into prominence the economic advantage of the "honor system." This substitution of a man's word and his conscience for a gun was, at the first, a makeshift, but has since become a necessity—a saving in every sense of the word.

The prisoner himself benefits most of all by his work on the roads. The healthful, outdoor labor, the better food, the incentive of the honor system, and, above all, the wage increasing in proportion to the profits of the state, all combine to make him better fitted to re-enter society. The investigation proves conclusively that the building of good roads can be made a definite factor in the upbuilding of men.

You can slide down hill but it takes legs to go up.



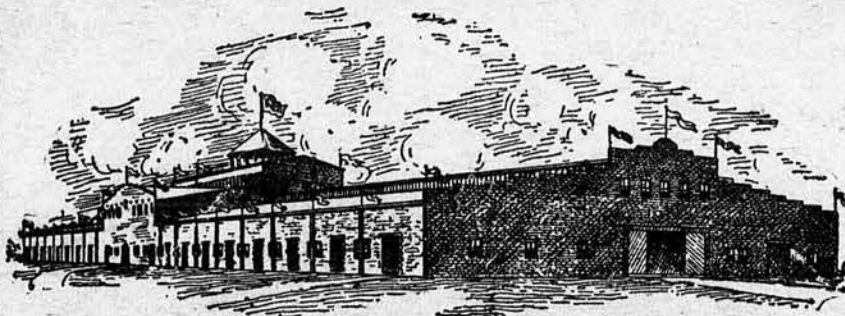
One of Joshua Morgan's Big, Typey Tecumseh Sows.

The above is a good likeness of Guy's Best 2d, one of the big, smooth sows in Joshua Morgan's herd at Hardy, Neb. Mr. Morgan lives in Jewell county, Kansas, but gets his mail at Hardy, Neb., which is just across the state line. This fine specimen is only one of the many splendid sows in the herd. She was sired by Expansive, by Expansion, and her dam was Guy's Best. She is raising a line bred Guy's Price litter. Mr. Morgan's herd is one of the outstanding big type herds of the West.

Fine Stock Sale!

**Frank Rockefeller
Consigns**

- 100 Shorthorn Females
- 25 Shorthorn Bulls
- 15 Hereford Females
- 15 Hereford Bulls



**M. A. Watkins
Consigns**

3 Shorthorn Bulls

**H. Braithwaite
Consigns**

2 Hereford Bulls

At Enid, Oklahoma, Stock Pavilion,

Enid, Okla., June 2, 3, 4, 5.

We have a nice lot of small consignments consisting of Jersey cattle, draft and standard bred horses, Poland China and Duroc hogs. We want more stock of every kind to sell, except Shorthorns and Herefords. Crop conditions could not be better; the demand for good stock is exceedingly strong. If you have a surplus now is a splendid time to sell.



Money Making Shorthorns

Write me at once describing what you have for sale. If you want to buy write me for catalog with breedings and description of all stock to be sold.

**F. S. KIRK,
Sales Manager
Enid, Oklahoma**



Economical Beef Producers

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, N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
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.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

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.

Oct. 15—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 20—U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Mo.
Oct. 21—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 22—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 24—Wm. R. Zahn, Concord, Ill.
Oct. 28—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Oct. 30—Fritchard & Martin, Walker, Mo.
Feb. 2—John Kimmerer, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 2—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.
Feb. 5—H. L. Pritchett, New London, Mo.
Feb. 13—J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan.
Feb. 15—Joshua Morgan, Hardy, Neb.
Feb. 17—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 19—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
Feb. 20—Hubert J. Griffith, Clay Center, Kan.
Feb. 26—W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Aug. 20—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
Oct. 21—A. C. Buckingham and J. A. Porterfield, Jamesport, Mo.
Jan. 26—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.
Jan. 27—R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.
Feb. 9—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.

Berkshire Hogs.

May 27—J. F. Bayer & Sons, Yates Center, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

June 25—Alvey Bros., Meriden, Kan. Dispersion. Fair grounds, Topeka, Kan.
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. 1 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.

Boars For Service.

Harold P. Wood, Elmdale, Kan., has a bunch of well grown fall boars ready for service that he is offering for sale. These pigs have been pushed along all winter on plenty of feed and are now big, stretchy fellows with lots of scale and substance, plenty of bone and excellent quality. These pigs are well bred and are so good individually that they are sold on a good individual guarantee. The offering includes a few herd header prospects for the breeder and some excellent sires for the feeder. Any Duroc man needing a boar will do well to write to Mr. Wood as these boars are marked down and priced to sell.

German Coach Horses.

J. C. Bergner & Sons, Waldock Ranch, Pratt, Kan., are making attractive prices on German Coach stallions. They have perhaps the best lot of German Coach horses, considering both number and quality, to be found in the state. At the head of this herd of over 70 stallions and mares is the great breeding sire, Milton \$159, grand champion at the St. Louis World's Fair, assisted by Mephistopheles 4221, a Kansas State Fair prize winner. These are the kind that Germany uses to farm with and supply their army. They not only have plenty of size but are wonderful in endurance, adapted to all kinds of work and weather, are intelligent and easily broken and handled. Write for full particulars.

Huston's Duroc Boars.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., is offering a nice lot of Duroc-Jersey boars, ranging from the strong, vigorous, farmer's kind to the most fashionably bred fancy individuals needed at the head of some breeder's herd. They are selected from the best of the last fall's crop of pigs and are out of his best herd sows. Several of these boars are by Village Farm Chief, by Iowa Chief, and out of a daughter of Frankfort K. Jr. 73109, second in class of 118 at Nebraska State Fair, 1907. Others are by Country Gentleman, by Sol's Crimson Wonder, second prize aged boar at Interstate Fair, Sioux City, Ia., 1912, and out of a Belle's Chief 2d dam. He also is offering a yearling son of Golden Model 3d, out of Grandview Duchess, by Belle's Chief 2d. If you want a good boar write Mr. Huston today, mentioning the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Fine Stock Sale.

Sometime ago, Frank Kirk announced that he would hold four sales of purebred livestock at Enid, Okla., each year. The first of this series of sales was held in March, and the result was entirely satisfactory to both buyers and sellers. The second sale will be held the first week in June. For a time it looked as if the June sale would have to be abandoned, as breeding stock is so scarce that it seemed impossible to get enough to make a successful sale. However, a good sale is now assured as Mr. Kirk recently closed a deal with Mr. Frank Rockefeller (brother of John D.), to sell all of his registered cattle, in the June and November sales. Mr. Rockefeller's consignment to the June sale consists of 100 Short-

horn females, 25 Shorthorn bulls, 15 Hereford females and 15 Hereford bulls. This herd of cattle probably has more high priced blood than any herd in the Central West. Mr. Rockefeller, being very wealthy, engaged in the breeding of registered cattle more as a hobby than for profit. In selecting his foundation stock, he bought the best blood and the best individuals that money could buy, paying from \$1,000 to \$5,000 for many of his cows and as high as \$10,000 for bulls. At one time an Ohio breeder offered him \$30,000 for 10 heifers, and he refused the offer, preferring to keep the best for his own use. Mr. Rockefeller has now reached the age where his ranch and cattle, in place of being a pleasure to him, have become more or less of a care and worry and he has decided to sell all of his stock. This consignment alone insures a big sale at Enid in June. It will be a grand opportunity for the farmers in the Central West to buy the richest blood in the land at their own price. Mr. Kirk advises us that he has all the Shorthorn and Hereford cattle that he wants in this sale, but would like to have more Jersey cattle and more horses and hogs of all breeds. If interested look up his advertisement in this issue and send for catalog, mentioning the breed in which interested. If wishing to consign stock, write for entry blanks, stating which breed. Please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

N. E. Kansas and N. Missouri

BY C. H. WALKER.

Good August Boars.

Walter Hildwein of Fairview, Kan., has a few choice August boars for sale that should suit those wanting good size, heavy bone, and boars with an outcome. They are sired by Wonder Ex., out of Big Hadley bred sows. They are good and will suit. Bargain prices will prevail for the next 30 days. Write Mr. Hildwein for further particulars.

Graner's Boar Bargains.

Farmers and breeders interested in good boars and gilts will find what they want in the 60 head which Henry Graner & Son are offering for sale at this time. These pigs are strictly of the big type, being sired by Moore's Halvor, a line bred Chief Price boar, and by Sampson Ex. These are out of the very best big type sows in the Graner herd and are being priced to sell. Twenty-five dollars gets a good boar and a pair, one boar and one gilt, will be sold for \$45. At these prices they are bargains. They are immune.

Alvey Brothers to Disperse Herd.

One of the very best herds of Jersey cattle in the state, numbers considered, will be dispersed on June 25, when Alvey Brothers of Meriden close out their herd at the fair grounds at Topeka on that date. For richness of breeding, performance at the fall and individual records this herd ranks with the best in the country. It is a splendid opportunity to make selections of the very best in Jerseys and the animals to be sold are of such merit that their like are only to be found in dispersion sales. In due time detailed information of this offering will appear in these columns. In the interim write Alvey Brothers for any information desired and get your name on their catalog mailing list. Kindly mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when making inquiry.

N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan., is offering Big Orange Again and Gritter's Surprise September boars for sale at very attractive prices. They are out of Mr. Swingle's largest and best sows and are extra good.

J. R. Jackson, Kanopolis, Kan., the Duroc-Jersey breeder, bought Dreamland Col., from Leon Carter last winter. Mr. Jackson has a fine crop of spring pigs and is one of the many western breeders who had nerve enough to hold his herd together last season when conditions were so discouraging. We will have a more complete writeup of his herd later on.

J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan., is offering September Poland China boars at attractive prices. They are out of his big, mature sows and sired by King of Kansas and other herd boars of note. Write him for further information and prices which will be found low as he is anxious to move them. Everything immune. Look up his advertisement in Farmers Mail and Breeze.

W. H. Mott, proprietor of Maplewood herd of Duroc-Jerseys, Herington, Kan., is offering the tops of a choice lot of September boars at from \$20 to \$25. If you want one you better write at once. The breeding is up-to-date and the boars are a thrifty, healthy lot and the above prices are made to move them quick as the room is needed for the spring pigs. It's your chance if you are going to need a boar.

E. A. Trump, Formoso, Kan., has a nice crop of spring pigs. They are extra good but Mr. Trump complains that there is not enough of them, only about 50 with three sows to farrow soon. Mr. Trump is a member of the Jewell County Breeders' association and his card will be found in the Jewell county breeders' section in Farmers Mail and Breeze. He has been offering bred sows and requests that his ad be changed at once as he is being swamped with inquiries. He will sell his spring boars and gilts at private sale. Mr. Trump is one of the many good breeders of northern Kansas.

E. G. Munsell, Herington, Kan., is the proprietor of Quivera Place herd of Duroc-Jerseys. "Quivera Place" is a nice little "ranch" of 20 acres joining Herington. Its owner, Ed. Munsell, is one of the popular breeders of that section and raises red hogs, Jersey cattle, white chickens and claims to put in more hours at hard work than any

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

W. C. CURPHEY, Salina, Kansas
Write, phone or wire for dates. Address as above.

BOYD NEWCOM Wichita, Kansas.
Estate Auctioneer. Write, wire or phone for date.

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.

FRANK J. ZAUN
FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER. INDEPENDENCE, MO.
"Get Zaun. He Knows How." Bell Phone 675 Ind.

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.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

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.

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.

German Coach
70—Horses—70
The great general purpose horse. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or call.
J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Pratt, Ks.

Part from 2400-lb. imported sire and part from 2200-lb. imported sire and imported dams, my 2, 3 and 4-year-old registered Percheron stallion, would prove valuable breeders for you. With all their weight and bone they are dressy and straight sound. This is some of the most substantial and most attractive Percheron breeding material in the world. Farm-raised and offered at farmers' prices. Fast trains direct from Kansas City and St. Joe.
FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, CHARITON, IOWA

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

Record Association Stock at Bargain
1 share American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n stock and complete set volumes; 1 share Duroc-Jersey Ass'n stock and volumes; also sale tent 10x60, good repair. Sacrifice prices. **MRS. J. F. STODDER, Burden, Kan.**

HEREFORDS.

Registered Hereford Bulls
Car load of twos and threes; car load averaging 20 months, all registered and best of breeding. In fine condition. Sell you one or a car load or more. Price very reasonable. Mr. Farmer or Ranchman, these are the sort you need. Come and look them over.
SAMUEL DRYBREAD, ELK CITY, 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, E. 6, Lawrence, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle.
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

Red Polled Cattle Choice young bulls under 10 months for sale. Best of breeding. Write, or better come and see.
CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Ks.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Choice Young Bulls. Several good enough to head good herds—heavy boned, broad headed, breezy kind. Show prospects. Also a few cows and heifers. Visitors welcome. Call or write.
I. W. POULTON, Medora, Reno Co., Kan.

DAIRY CATTLE.

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.

HIGGINBOTHAM'S HOLSTEINS
60 head of cows and heifers—registered and high grade. Also a few registered and high grade bull calves.
HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KANSAS

For Sale: Two high grade Guernsey cows, fresh soon; one high grade Guernsey bull 6 months old and one registered Guernsey bull coming 2 years old. Write for description and prices.
E. G. L. HARBOUR, BALDWIN, KANSAS

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**

Oak Hill Holsteins

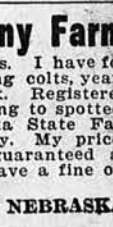
Bulls ready for spring service by Shadybrook Gerben Sir Korndyke out of A. R. O. dams. All tuberculin tested. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. State your wants fully in first letter—I can fill them.
BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAS.

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 contented milker. Write or call.
W. G. MERRITT & SON, GREAT BEND, KAN.

SOMMER--BLADS GUERNSEYS!

TUBERCULIN TESTED.
Headed by Goodwills, Raymond of the Preel, son of Imp. Raymond of the Preel. Grade and registered females for sale, also registered bulls.
ERNEST KENYON, Nortonville, Kansas



SHORTHORNS.

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 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.

Shorthorn Bulls

6 bulls from 10 to 14 months old. Also 6 heifers from 1 to 2 years old. Got by pure Scotch sires. A grand lot. Prices reasonable. L. M. Noffsinger, Osborne, Kan.

Pearl Herd of Shorthorns

15 young bulls 8 to 13 months old. 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

HAMPSHIRE.

Registered Hampshires Spring boars and gilts priced to sell. Every hog properly vaccinated. C. E. LOWRY, OXFORD, KANSAS

FOR SALE A fine lot of Hampshire weanling pigs. Trios not akin. E. G. L. HARBOUR, BALDWIN, KANSAS

Pure Bred Hampshires Some extra choice, immune, 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

O. I. C. HOGS.

O. I. C. FIGS. LARGE TYPE. Pairs, \$15.00. Harry W. Haynes, Meriden, Kansas.

Tried Sows and bred gilts, also registered boar. Henry Kamping, Elsmore, Kansas.

O. I. C. Pigs Spring farrow. Priced to sell. ROY S. ENRIGHT, BURNS, KS.

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 Carter varieties, \$2.50 per bu. shelled. Also eggs for setting S. O. 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 2843, Orange Blossom 3630. Falls and trios no kin. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

URIDALE HERD O. I. C.'S

URIE BOY by Don Magna, out of a litter of 24, leads 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.

400 CHESTER WHITE FIGS ON 400 MAPLE LAWN STOCK FARM 400

They are bred by Illinois Protection 22283, Maple Lawn Fines 24513 and many other noted boars. We sell our best pigs delivered anywhere in the United States at \$25 each or \$45 a pair. Shipped on approval. CASH to accompany EACH ORDER. We pay express. EDWARD ROSS & SON, White Hall, Illinois.

other farmer in that county. Mr. Munsell's advertisement appears regularly in Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Good Shorthorn Bulls.

Fifteen young bulls from 8 to 13 months old, in the way C. W. Taylor's advertisement reads in this issue. Mr. Taylor is one of the leading Shorthorn men of the state and always has something especially good for his customers. These bulls are Scotch and Scotch tops and out of one of the best herds of cows in the state. Mr. Taylor writes, "Cattle are all out on grass and we are getting a bunch of choice calves. Never saw wheat look any better than at present. Corn planting is well under way with the ground in better condition than it has been for the past three years." If you need a choice Shorthorn bull write Mr. Taylor and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Farnham Offers Good Boars.

E. N. Farnham, Hope, Kan., is offering 15 October Duroc-Jersey boars, sired by Taylor's Model Chief and Crimson Wonder's Equally, by Crimson Wonder Again. These boars are selected from a much larger number and will be sold at very reasonable prices to move them as the room is needed for spring pigs. The writer saw them last week and they are extra good and have a healthy, thrifty appearance. Taylor's Model Chief is Mr. Farnham's leading herd boar. In 1912 he was third at the Missouri State Fair at Sedalia and headed the first prize young herd. He was also awarded second honors at the American Royal the same year. In Mr. Farnham's herd are several sows sired by Col. Wonder, the grand champion boar at the Missouri State Fair last season. Also sows by Tatarax and other noted sires. These young boars are out of these sows.

S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri

BY ED. R. DORSEY.

W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo., owner of the grand champion winner of 1913, King Hadley, writes that the 748,000 circulation on the Capper Publications is bringing mail orders from everywhere.

Four hundred Chester White pigs on one farm can be seen at White Hall, Ill., at Ross & Son's farm. This is the largest white hog farm we ever saw and each pig has the same proper care as if they only owned one litter. It's this firm's business to grow pigs and sell them for breeders.

If there are any better and more reliable breeders in Illinois than Way & Halgrove of Jacksonville, Ill., we do not know of them and we certainly know the Illinois hog breeders as well as those of any state. When you book an order with this firm you may be sure of getting what you order every time and no one breeds more size in Poland Chinas, nor more quality.

Zahn Getting Results.

Howard Zahn of Jacksonville, Ill., writes that the 748,000 circulation in the Capper Farm Papers is getting a start on the thousand pigs that he hopes to sell in 1914 and 1915. Mr. Zahn is a wide-awake business man, owns a large farm as good as Illinois affords and until just recently he has made the farm his home. He now lives in Jacksonville and has his office in the city, but a machine soon takes him and customers out to his ranch.

Forty Fall Gilts.

Parties desiring to buy good fall gilts, Duroc-Jerseys, for a bred sow sale or to keep in their herds as breeders should correspond with E. C. Watson of Altoona, Kan. He is offering 40 head of extra good fall gilts that will weigh from 180 to 200 pounds. In addition to these gilts he is offering some good, big, stretchy fall boars and one extra good yearling Model Top herd boar. Mr. Watson has about 100 spring pigs to date. He is booking orders for these to be shipped at weaning time. He guarantees his hogs right in every particular and prices them worth the money.

The Bayless Importing Company.

Under recent date W. H. Bayless & Company of Blue Mound, Kan., write that they have been selling stallions right along since the first of the year. They have on hand one Belgian, one Percheron and one home bred stallion also a nice lot of imported mares. These mares are being worked on the farm and are doing nicely with their colts. Mr. Bayless is planning on a trip to Europe in August when he will bring back a load of the best horses he can find. No importing firm in this country brings over a better class of horses than Messrs. Bayless & Company. Any of our readers wanting a good stallion or some especially good mares should see these horses before buying.

Bred for June Litters.

E. D. King, the big Berkshire man of Burlington, Kan., is offering 80 sows and gilts bred for June farrow. It is rather unusual to have sows farrow at this time but as a matter of fact Mr. King has sows farrowing practically every month in the year. He asks us to call special attention to these 80 sows and gilts as he is anxious to sell them. Mr. King has sold 70 bred sows this spring and has 300 of the finest pigs he has ever raised and is increasing this number daily. The litters are averaging from eight to 12 pigs. His sows have done unusually well this year. His pigs are out on alfalfa pasture making bone and muscle and will be ready for new homes soon. Write him if interested in Berkshire hogs and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Tops From Two Good Herds.

We recently visited the two good Poland China herds owned by W. O. Prichard and H. L. Martin of Walker, Mo., who will hold their sale as Prichard & Martin on October 30, 1914. At this time they will sell 60 head. For two or three years these men have been buying their foundation herds of such breeders as W. A. Baker & Sons, Butler, Mo.; W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.; E. D. Frazier, Drexel, Mo.; W. C. Prichard, Walker, Mo.; A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan.; Roy Johnston, South Bend, Kan.; and J. T. Ellis, Adrian, Mo. They have sows sired by John B. Hadley, first prize winner at the American Royal in 1913, now at the head of Amos Coffman's excellent herd at Mt. Sterling, Ill., he by King Hadley, owned and exhibited by W. Z. Baker and the greatest big type winner of 1913, he by Big Hadley, the greatest big type prize producer known

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.

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.

Clover Herd Herefords

Headed by Garfield 4th, by Columbus 55rd. 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 8-year-old cows, by Garfield 4th, all bred to calve in spring.

F. S. JACKSON, Topeka, Kansas

DUROC-JERSEYS.

TWO HERD BOARS Fall pigs; also booking orders for summer gilts bred and spring pigs at weaning time. B. C. WATSON, Altoona, Kan.

DUROC BOARS

I have that boar you need For Service Now. Bred right, made right, priced right and guaranteed. Write me today and get your choice. HAROLD P. WOOD, ELMDALE KANSAS

COLONEL WONDER

The Mo. champion heads herd. 106 spring pigs at \$15 each. Will pay express on all orders booked by May 1. Also bred gilts and last spring boars. CHAS. A. 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. H. SMITH, NEWTON, KANSAS

QUIVERA HERD DUROCS

Am now receiving orders for spring pigs. I have some nice things to offer in the way of bred gilts. Everything immune and priced to sell. E. G. MUNSSELL, Route 4, Herington, Kansas

DUROC-JERSEY PEDIGREED HOGS

One 2-year-old boar, about 500 lbs. Three 7-month-old boars, two 7-month-old gilts. I also want to buy or trade one of these for a fall boar. WALTER W. LOVE, MAHASKA, KANSAS

Maplewood Durocs

The tops from twenty September males at \$20.00 to \$25.00. Write quick if you want one.

W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kan.

"Red, White and Blue" Duroc Herd

I am offering high class gilts bred for August farrow. Also high class service boars. Booking orders for weaned pigs from my American Royal winning brood sows. Pigs sired by "Firestone", my Champion boar. James L. Taylor, Olean, Miller Co., Mo.

An Extra Good Duroc Boar

By Golden Model 3rd 117887. Also good fall boars sired by Country Gentleman 132541 and Village Farm Chief 142537, bred good enough for anybody. All guaranteed immune and priced worth the money. Call or write today. W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.

GOOD E. NUFF AGAIN KING 35203

The sensational Grand Champion of Kansas State Fair 1913 leads our great herd. Sale average March 11, \$62.12. 40 good sows and gilts for sale. Prices right. W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KANS. "The men with the guarantee."

Hillcrest Durocs

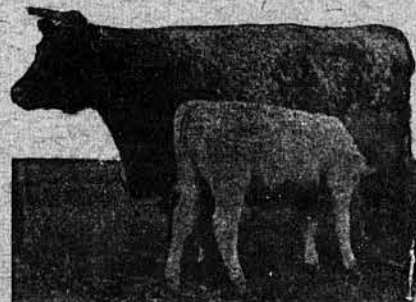
15 extra choice October boars for sale. Out of mature dams and sired Taylor's Model Chief 126455. I will sell you a fine pig at a fair price. E. N. FARNHAM, Hope, Kan.

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. Eighty bred sows and gilts to farrow in June. Open gilts and boars ready for service. Not a poor back or foot. Every man his money's worth. E. D. KING, BURLINGTON, KANSAS.

LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS

High class Herd Bulls, close to imported Scotch Dams, and sired by such sires as Lavender Lord by Avendale. Nicely bred young heifers from milking strains. Rugged young 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.

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.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

BARGAINS IN DUROCS!

A number of select well-bred fall gilts. Also three extra good boars. Prices \$15 to \$20. O. 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.

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 May and June 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. GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

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.

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.

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 3, Wichita, Kan.

Walnut Breeding Farm

BERKSHIRE boars and gilts, spring farrow, grandsons of Barron Duke 56th, Big Crusader and Masterpiece 17000 and out of Lord Premier sows, also an imported bred outstanding 2-year-old boar and a few good Hereford bull calves. Leon Watts, Winfield, Ks.

KIESLER FARM BERKSHIRES

Herd headed by Grand Leader by the champion, Superbus; Rivalier and Starlight Premier 9th. Fall boars, fall gilts, bred or open and spring pigs—the kind that were good enough to win at the International and Berkshire Congress. Herd immune, correspondence a pleasure, prices reasonable. A. J. MCCAULEY, Prop., PERRYVILLE, MO.

Special Offering Sutton Farm Berkshires. 200 head for sale, 40 boars, 30 gilts, 30 bred sows, 109 fancy fall pigs, at attractive prices. SUTTON FARM LAWRENCE KANSAS

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. Eighty bred sows and gilts to farrow in June. Open gilts and boars ready for service. Not a poor back or foot. Every man his money's worth. E. D. KING, BURLINGTON, KANSAS.

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.

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

POLAND CHINAS.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES ON BOARS. Poland China fall boars—lowa breeding. Good individuals, priced low to make room. stock Island and Livingston shipping points. J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan.

Sunny Side Poland Chinas Pigs of September, 1913, farrow for sale. Have sold all my spring boars and bred sows. J. G. BURT, Solomon, Kansas.

WE ARE BOOKING ORDERS for pigs by the blue ribbon boar, King John, Jr., the reserve champion King John and grand champion W. Z. BAKER, RICH HILL, MISSOURI

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.

Lockridge's Mammoth Polands Booking orders now for pigs to be shipped at weaning time, sired by A Wonder, Hercules, Pawnee Price 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. Prices right to move them quick. L. E. KLEIN, ZEANDALE, KANSAS.

BIG BONED POLAND CHINA BOARS! I have for sale animals ready for use. Can make immediate shipment. Animals sired by First Prize Winners, Kansas State Fair. A. F. BATTEY, FLORENCE, KANSAS

Big Orange Again & Gritter's Surprise boars of September farrow, for sale. They are out of my largest and best sows—and are immuned 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 Poland China gilts to farrow in May and June for sale. Also fall and yearling boars. I will sell my herd boar, Big Mogal. Write for prices and descriptions. J. D. WILLFOUNG, ZEANDALE, KAN.

J.L.GRIFFITHS,Riley,Ks. offers top September Poland China boars at reasonable prices, out of mature sows. Everything immune. Address as above.

Poland Chinas That Please! Fall boars suitable for both breeder and farmer. Orders booked for spring pigs to be shipped at weaning time. Prices right. P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

Big Type Poland China Pigs By either of the following herd boars: Emory Mc, John B. Hadley, 1st prize winner at American Royal, Black Big Bone, Long Prince, Great Jumbo, and Dollar Mark. Your choice at weaning time at \$25 delivered. We pay express. WAY & HAIRGROVE, Jacksonville, Ill.

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.

One Herd Boar! We are offering ONE Poland China herd hog right in every way. Five fall pigs by Major B. Hadley, grand champion of 1911. Booking orders for spring pigs (sold all of our bred gilts we had advertised). A. J. ERIHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

BLACK MAMMOTH POLANDS The kind that weigh and win. The best of Big Type breeding. Satisfied customers in nineteen states. Write for catalogue. It tells all. Paul E. Haworth, Lawrence, Kansas

to the breed. Also have sows by Major B. Hadley, champion of 1911 at the American Royal; John Ex., that has been a prominent factor in both of the Baker herds; D's Silver Chief, White Sox, Bill Grand, Long Price, Big Hadley Chief, Big Spot, John Ex., Long John's Equal and Giant Wonder, by A Wonder. Certainly there can be no criticism of these blood lines as they represent many of the noted state fair champions of the big type. Since both these men have the money and the willingness to buy the best it is safe to predict that this will be one of the good sales of 1914.

J. T. Bayer & Sons' May Sale. Through years of experience as stock breeders and careful selection and breeding J. T. Bayer & Sons of Yates Center, Kan., have aided materially in improving and perfecting Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire hogs in this state. They have through their tireless work and careful selections built up a herd of the large, thick-fleshed, easy-fattening Berkshires of which they are now selecting 50 head of the choicest individuals for the sale to be held May 27. The offering will consist of 20 head of sows and gilts, 10 head of fall and winter boars of serviceable age and 20 early March pigs. These hogs will bear the closest inspection and will be sold without reserve. Write Messrs. Bayer at once for their catalog of this sale and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Laptad's Big Sale. While the Fred G. Laptad Duroc-Jersey and Poland China sale at the Laptad Stock Farm near Lawrence, Kan., did not result in a strong average it was reasonably successful, since there were but four sows sold; the others being gilts, down to 10-weeks-old pigs. The top was a 6-months-old Duroc-Jersey male that went to Cummings & Sons, Clinton, Kan., at \$50. He and his four mates brought \$161.50 or an average of \$32.75. The litter out of Mortgage Lifter brought \$109. Wm. Jackson of Hartford bought a litter of suckling pigs on a mail order for less than \$4.50 each. They were by Laptad's Golden Rule and out of Top Notcher Rose. The top price paid for a male Poland China pig was bought by F. H. Breash of Lawrence, for \$30. This litter was sired by Douglas and out of Look's Giantess. They brought \$168.50. The general average on the Poland China pigs was \$20.37; on the Duroc-Jerseys \$20.11. Mostly males of both breeds were sold, as the gilts were reserved for Mr. Laptad's October 15 sale. Following is a list of the Poland China buyers: P. O. Wells, Tonganoxie, Kan.; Geo. Husted, Lawrence; Bert Herman, Tonganoxie; W. E. Brass, Lecompton, Kan.; John Murphy, Bonner Springs; S. B. Harnes, Tonganoxie; Geo. Huston, Baldwin; P. H. Breash, Lawrence; R. W. Gorrel, Lawrence; Charlie Dority, Bonner Springs, Kan. Duroc-Jersey buyers: Paul Laptad, Lawrence; Cummings & Sons, Clinton; John Milton, Middleton, Okla.; Ed. Harvey, Lawrence; G. W. Shear, Lawrence; A. J. Kohler, Eudora; Jas. Norris, Lawrence; C. H. Dority, Lawrence; Fred Heins, Baldwin; Bert Herman, Tonganoxie; Fred Hienbreiser, Baldwin, and Wm. Jackson of Hartford, Kan. The creak work was principally done by Col. F. J. Zaun of Independence, Mo., and he was ably assisted by Col. W. T. Rule of Ottawa and Col. J. H. Mandling of Lawrence, Kan.

The Star Breeding Farm. We recently visited the Star Breeding Farm owned by Samuel Drybread of Elk City, Kan., who has a national reputation as a breeder of Hereford cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs. We have visited this farm several times a year for a number of years and always found it looking prosperous. We believe this time it looked more prosperous than ever, especially when we looked around in the different pastures and saw his great herds of sows with large litters, and about two carloads of yearling and 2-year-old Hereford bulls that wintered fine. We never saw them looking better on the Star Breeding Farm. Some have the impression that the Hereford cow is no miker but when the matrons at this farm were turned into the barnyard, calves 4 months of age were thoroughly contented when they had finished their evening meal, and others, 2 and 3 weeks old, were not able to take more than half of their mother's milk. Mr. Drybread says they vary in their milking just the same as other cattle. Some are extremely heavy milkers and some are light milkers. The herd bull, Topson 4th, as a 6-year-old, is still carrying his youthful bloom and is showing up an excellent crop of calves this year. This bull now weighs 2,300 and is the admiration of all who look at him. The Duroc herd is up to the standard and is headed by three great boars. Perfect Col., Ohio Eagle by Ohio Chief and S. D.'s Buddy by Buddy K. 4th. The usual number of spring litters are on hand and promise a great bunch next fall. Mr. Drybread is offering 10 fall and summer boars, ready for service. The majority of these are grandsons of Ohio Chief, out of the best sows in the herd. A few yearling bred gilts are also offered for sale at this time, besides quite a number of fall gilts. Those in need of richly bred Durocs or Hereford bulls get busy and write Mr. Drybread, who will cheerfully answer all correspondence and will be glad to meet you at the farm whether you buy or not.

Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers. Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Our advertising with you has been quite satisfactory, and we intend to do considerable business with your periodicals. Yours very truly, MERRIAM, ELLIS & BENTON, Real Estate Dealers, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 11, 1914. Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—We just shipped a fine bull calf to St. Joe, Ark., and one to Bunker Hill, Kan. The demand for Red Polled cattle was never better. Farmers Mail and Breeze is a winner and should be in the hands of every farmer and stock grower. Yours very truly, CHAS. MERRISON, Breeder of Red Polled Cattle, Phillipsburg, Kan., April 13, 1914. Every week for years Farmers Mail and Breeze has printed voluntary letters from its advertisers and different letters are printed every week.

Jewell County Breeders' Association Members of this association, advertising below will offer nothing but first class animals for sale for breeding purposes. F. W. Bevington, Pres. I. W. Kyle, Secy. O. I. C. HOGS. Dr. W. W. Spencer, Mankato, Kan. BREEDER OF O. I. C. HOGS A FEW SEPTEMBER BOARS FOR SALE. POLAND CHINAS. Poland China Bred Gilts 15 bred for April 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. John Kemmerer's Polands Choice boars out of Jumbo Ex. and Neb. Chief. Inspection invited. John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan. Ira C. Kyle & Son's Large type Polands Giant King, Bell's A Wonder 61891, by A Wonder, Henry's Expansion 175889, 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 Crimson Burr. Pairs and trios not related. Everything priced to sell. DANA D. SHUCK, BURR OAK, KAN. E.A. Trump, Formoso, Kan. 50 spring boars and gilts for sale at private treaty. Write for prices and descriptions. Address as above. 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, Kan.

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 tight, 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 Heiness Royal and by Graduate Col. G. C. NORMAN R. 10, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

Dean's Mastodon Poland Chinas Serviceable boars and bred sows and gilts. I have some 3-year-old sows 65 inches long, bone 8 1/2 in., and 34 inches high. VACCINATED AND IMMUNE. Herd headed by Mastodon pig, 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.

ROBINSON'S Mammoth POLAND CHINAS We offer 100 February, March and April pigs of both sexes for delivery when weaned. Some now ready. Pairs and trios not akin. They have heavy bone, great length, depth and thickness and show ring quality. You don't send us a cent until you have received pig, and if not satisfied return pig at our expense and you are not out a cent. F. P. ROBINSON & CO., MARYVILLE, MO.

DOOLEY'S SPOTTED POLANDS Eterville Breeding Farm, home of the old original spotted Poland Chinas. Booking orders now for spring pigs at weaning time sired by five of the biggest and best spotted boars of the breed. Pairs and trios not related. Get your order in early as they are going fast. Over 100 head to select from. EDGAR DOOLEY, ETERVILLE, 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 A 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 Colossus. 10 sows, this spring, farrowed 92 pigs. Descriptions guaranteed or money refunded. Can ship via Union Pacific or Rock Island. HOWARD H. AMES, R. R. 2, MAPLE HILL, KANSAS.

Every week some doctor trots out a new theory as to the cause of cancer, and it always seems just as good as the discarded theories that other doctors have trotted out. It is just as well, in going through this vale of tears to discount most mean stories 65 per cent and to add to the good stories 75 per cent for depreciation in the telling.

Death of Secretary Wellhouse

After a lingering illness of several months, Secretary Walter Wellhouse of the Kansas Horticultural society, died at his home in Topeka on the afternoon of May 2.



Walter Wellhouse.

Mr. Wellhouse was 65 years old at the time of his death and had been secretary of the Horticultural society for eight years.

For a half century the name of Wellhouse has been prominent in the fruit growing industry of this country. The father, Judge Fred Wellhouse, known as the "apple king," came to Kansas with his family in 1859 and settled in Leavenworth county. In 1864 the son, Walter, enlisted in one of the Kansas regiments and saw active service in the latter part of the Civil war. In 1875 the son and father formed a partnership and began the planting of commercial apple orchards. More than 1,000 acres of apple orchards were planted by them in Leavenworth, Osage, and Miami counties.

The death of Mr. Wellhouse will necessitate the election of a new secretary, of the Horticultural society but whether this will be done immediately or put off until the annual meeting in December is not known at this time. During the illness of Mr. Wellhouse, his son Walter Jr., has very efficiently managed the affairs of the secretary's office.

Hay Growers to Meet

The Lyon County Farmers' Produce association, of Emporia, has decided not to stand for the increase in commissions recently put into effect at Kansas City and other market centers. Commission men demand that they be paid 75 cents a ton for handling hay, instead of 50 cents. This arbitrary increase of one-half has caused the farmers to take things into their own hands. They propose to organize, eliminate the middleman and sell their hay directly to the man who wants to buy it.

This association gets results. In three months it has marketed 140 cars of hay directly to consumers, and has bought thirty cars of grain for the farmers. They get better prices for their hay, are not affected by inexplicable fluctuations of the market, and save the commission.

Friday, May 15, 500 farmers will assemble in Emporia to consider such an organization. The meeting will be held in the Commercial club rooms at 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon. All interested farmers are invited. The Kansas Grange, the Farmers' union and the Anti-Horse Thief association will have representatives present. This will be a general outpouring of all Kansas hay men and farmers, and will be the most remarkable meeting of its kind ever held in Kansas. Without further invitation, each local organization is requested to send delegates.

Wheat Prospects Are Good

Neither green bugs nor plant lice are likely to do much damage to the wheat, according to George A. Dean, entomologist of the Kansas State Agricultural college and Experiment station.

Reports that the green bugs had appeared and were seriously injuring the wheat have been found to be apparently without foundation. When an infestation occurs in Kansas, it is likely to be preceded by an outbreak in Texas, and reports to Mr. Dean are to the effect that the pest is not present in any of the states to the south. What few green bugs have been found in Kansas, have been in very limited numbers.

The two species of plant lice which are 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 rather closely resembles the green bug. These two common grain lice, says Professor Dean, may be found in wheat, oat, and rye fields any year but never damage crops so seriously as the green bug. These plant lice, Mr. Dean believes, have now probably reached their maximum in numbers and will do very little damage.

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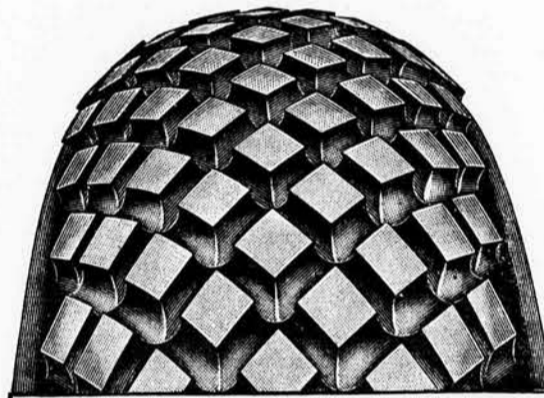
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