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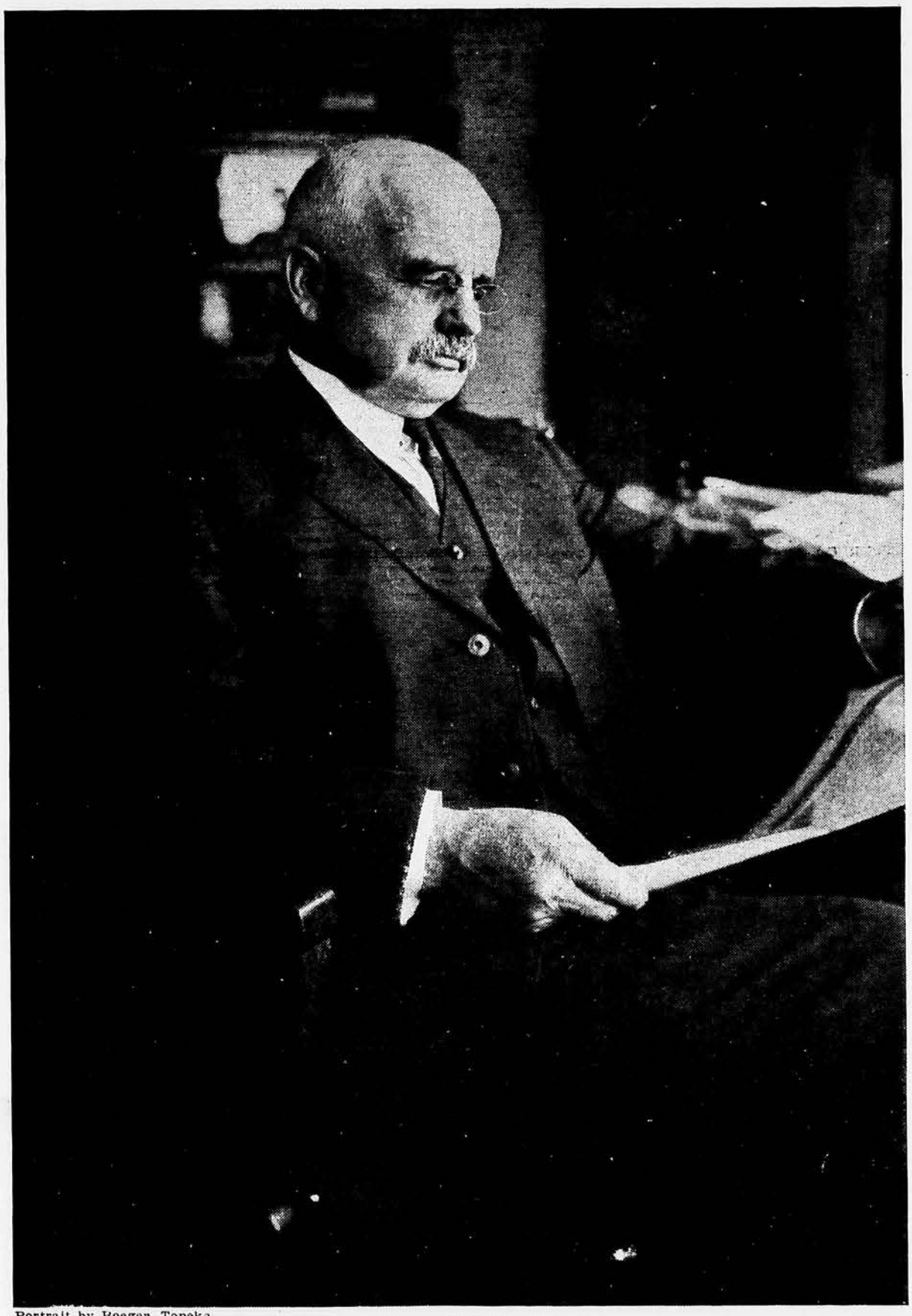

Portrait by Boeger, Topeka.

Tom McNeal

MR. McNEAL didn't know this photograph would be used on the cover. Ostensibly it was made for the office collection, but actually because it was believed every reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze would like to see a picture of the real Tom McNeal. So there he is, just as the photographer caught him at his desk. Mr. McNeal hasn't seen his desk for many years. It is covered, a foot deep, with letters from friends, mostly farmers, in every part of Kansas. Tom keeps his old letters as he keeps his old friends—close to him.

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Alfalfa Harvest is Ready

But Good Haying Weather is Holding Off—Other Crop News

By Our County Correspondents.

UNLESS rains interfere alfalfa cutting will be in general progress in Kansas next week. In Oklahoma haying is well under way and the first car of new alfalfa from that state was sold in Kansas City Saturday of last week. It graded No. 1 and brought $14.50 a ton. The prospects are that this cutting will be one of the best first crops of alfalfa this section has harvested in many years.

The showers early this week were discouraging for haying weather but every other crop except cut alfalfa needed the moisture badly. In the east and east central parts of the state the ground had dried out rapidly the past week or two, and cracks were beginning to appear in fields not continuously worked. Apparently the western half of Kansas has received more moisture this spring than the east half.

Frost last week is reported to have done considerable damage to early corn and gardens. Potatoes in the Kaw valley were badly nipped.

There are still a few Kansas counties not now represented in the Farmers Mail and Breeze crop reporting service. It is our object to have one well-informed correspondent, actively engaged in farming, in every county. A report, similar to those appearing on this page, is to be sent in about every other week. We shall be glad to hear from any reader who is in a position to do this work and who cares to take it up. Applications will be acted upon in the order in which they are received. The remaining names will be placed on file to be drawn upon in case of future vacancies. Correspondents are needed in these counties only: Edwards, Ellis, Haskell, Kearny, Lane, Neosho, Wabaunsee, and Wallace.

KANSAS.

Sedgwick County — Conditions favorable for a full wheat crop. Alfalfa and oat crops also look promising. No bugs in this locality.—J. R. Kelso, May 18.

Labette County—Wheat and oats looking fine. Wheat is heading out. Severe windstorm May 11 damaged a number of buildings.—Wilbert Hart, May 16.

Grant County—Farmers are hurrying to get crops in. Prospects are fine. Weather cool but plenty of moisture in the soil. Wheat looks fine.—J. L. Hipple, May 14.

Ford County—Wheat looking fine and prospects are good for a bumper crop. Spring crops a little backward. Cream 20c; eggs 15c; hogs $7.50.—G. S. Greger, May 14.

Greeley County—Weather cold and rainy the last two days. A bad frost on May 13. Grass is fine and cattle are doing well. Eggs 15c; butter fat 21c.—F. C. Woods, May 16.

Wyandotte County—Wheat doing well. Potatoes nearly all up. Corn growing slowly. Frost on May 14 killed tender vegetables. Fruit prospects generally good.—G. F. Espenlaub, May 15.

Crawford County—Fine growing weather. Corn cultivation is in order. Wheat and oats continue to look well. Alfalfa is about ready to cut and a heavy crop is expected. —H. F. Painter, May 16.

Lincoln County—No rain since May 2. Stock looks good but grass is short and thin. Wheat about ready to head. Corn nearly all planted but is making slow growth.—E. J. G. Wacker, May 12.

McPherson County—Wheat and oats look fine. Corn doing as good as can be expected. Fine crop of alfalfa will soon be harvested. Many colts this spring. Wheat 82c; corn 72c; oats 42c.—M. D. Waldo, May 18.

Chautauqua County—Good rains all over the county. The first cutting of alfalfa is being put up. Some farmers are having to replant crops on account of hard rains, hail, insects and crows.—F. B. Mantooth, May 18.

Washington County—Farmers busy planting now. Wheat, oats and alfalfa looking fine. Good prospects for peaches and cherries, but apples will not make a good crop except where sprayed.—Mrs. Birdsley, May 11.

Saline County—Wheat is in the best of condition. Most farmers had to replant their corn on account of a hard surface crust. Rye looks good. Potatoes and alfalfa damaged by the frost.—Geo. W. Holt, May 17.

Graham County—Wheat is doing fine. In another week the corn will all be planted. All small grains looking good. Alfalfa crop will be heavy. Pastures exceptionally good and livestock doing well.—C. L. Kobler, May 16.

Kiowa County—Wheat is very promising. Plenty of rain but the winds and cool weather have not favored the growth of corn, which is very sickly. Pastures are not very good owing to the dying out of much of the bluestem grass last fall.—H. E. Stewart, May 16.

Butler County—Wheat prospects are the best ever. Some corn washed out by heavy rains. Pastures are good but there is not enough stock to fill them. Fat hogs $7.75; oats 44c; corn 75c; eggs 15c.—M. A. Harper, May 13.

Norton County—Wheat is very good. Corn about all listed. Large acreage of fodder crops going out. Alfalfa is very good. Poor spring to sow sweet clover and alfalfa seed. Hay is scarce. Baled prairie hay $17.50 a ton.—Sam Teaford, May 15.

Pawnee County—Fine rain May 16. Wheat commencing to head. Corn nearly all planted. Acreage below the average. Oats and barley show condition of about 50 per cent. Hog buyers busy. Wheat 83c; corn 83c; eggs 16c.—C. E. Chesterman, May 18.

Cowley County—Wheat never looked finer. Oats are good. Corn is up and stand is good. Elephant bugs are doing some damage. No chinch bugs. Some early planted kafir being replanted. Eggs 16c; butter fat 21c.—Hale C. Thurber, May 15.

Greenwood County—Crops nearly all in. Corn is in good shape but the weather is too cool for it to grow much. Alfalfa doing nicely and it is almost ready to cut. Pastures very good. Corn 80c; potatoes $1.20; eggs 16c.—E. E. Rardon, May 16.

Sheridan County—Plenty of rain since May 1. Crops of all kinds growing at top speed. Corn planting nearly finished. Kafir seed scarce and hard to buy. Early wheat stands at 100 per cent and late sowings at about 75 per cent.—R. E. Patterson, May 11.

Sumner County—Plenty of rain and crops are growing rapidly. Wheat heading out. First crop of alfalfa being cut. Corn and kafir acreage small. Some calves dying with blackleg. Wheat 82c; corn 80c; oats 43c; alfalfa hay $13.—E. L. Stocking, May 16.

Scott County—Foggy, damp weather. Too cold for corn and garden truck. Most of corn is planted and a large acreage of fodder crops will be planted. Pastures better than for years at this time. Many colts, calves and pigs coming on. Wheat looks fine.—J. M. Helfrick, May 16.

Harvey County—Wheat is in very good condition and is making a rapid growth. Livestock doing fine. Had a frost on night of May 12 but no damage except where mulching was used. Hogs $7.50; spring lambs $7; eggs 15c; hens 11c.—H. W. Proutz, May 15.

Dickinson County—Weather cool and dry. Potatoes and tender garden truck damaged. Early planted corn shows a good stand, but that planted just before the rain is badly crusted and not coming out good. Wheat looks good and is just starting to head. Oats doing well but need rain.—F. M. Lorson, May 16.

Pottawatomie County—Frost on May 14 cut the early corn and gardens in the low places but the corn will come out again. Oats doing fine. Some corn will be listed this week. All corn up shows an excellent stand. A number of fruit trees and maples dead from last summer's drouth. Big acreage of kafir.—S. L. Knapp, May 16.

Geary County—Crops are growing fine but a good rain would be welcome. Corn planting about finished. Some early plantings being replanted on account of poor stands. Wheat not hurt much and it is starting to head. Stock doing well but pastures are short. Wheat 81c; corn 78c; oats 47c; eggs 14c; fat hogs $7.50.—O. R. Strauss, May 16.

Marion County—A light frost this week did a little damage. A good crop of alfalfa is almost ready to cut. Corn came up fairly good but doesn't look very healthy. Some farmers are through disking their corn the first time. Oats looking very good. Wheat looks well on the average but some fields were badly damaged by the fly last fall.—Jac. H. Dyck, May 16.

Woodson County—Corn all planted and kafir and cane nearly all in. Corn is growing slowly but stand is good generally. Wheat looks fine. Chinch bugs numerous in oats. Alfalfa will soon be ready to cut. Pastures good and stock doing fine. Potatoes doing well and fruit crop looks fine. Hogs $7.75; corn 77c; oats 45c; eggs 15c.—E. F. Opperman, May 15.

Rush County—Early sown wheat beginning to head and shows a condition of 105 per cent. Late sown barley looks fine. Early plantings of corn show a good stand. Alfalfa on the lowlands is about ready to cut. Potatoes coming up nicely. Some prairie pastures damaged by drouth of last summer and freezing and thawing of the winter. No pests so far.—J. F. Smith, May 16.

Gray County—Three fine rains in one week, the last one coming on May 1. Wheat crop is certainly fine. Oats and barley are also good. Pastures could not be better and stock is thriving. Two new elevators being built here. A number of tractors and horse drawn plows are breaking sod in this locality. Wheat 81c; corn $1.50 cwt; eggs 15c; butter fat 21c.—A. E. Alexander, May 16.

OKLAHOMA.

McIntosh County—Still getting excessive rains. Small grain looks well. Wheat is heading. Alfalfa is ready to cut. Too cool for cotton.—H. S. Waters, May 15.

Delaware County—Weather cool and cloudy this week. Most corn is up and the stand is fair. Wheat is heading out and prospects for a crop are good. Oats look fine.—Frank Rock, May 16.

Mays County—Corn about all planted, and acreage is small. A lot of cotton being planted. Wheat is the finest in years and acreage is large. Oats look fine. Eggs 20c; corn 75c.—L. A. Howell, May 11.

Dewey County—Spring work well along. Plenty of moisture. Alfalfa about ready to cut. Not much replanting of crops so far. Wheat and oats look the best in several years. All fruit but grapes and apples killed by frost. Large acreage of kafir, milo and feterita, but small acreage of corn. —Wm. Liston, May 13.

Texas County—Plenty of rain. Broomcorn crop will be much shorter than usual. Harvest hands very scarce at $2.50 and $3 a day. Men and teams get $5 and $6 a day. Wheat in some localities looks fine. Barley and oats are weedy. Eggs 14c; oats 48c; barley 75c; corn 84c.—Frank Free, May 16.

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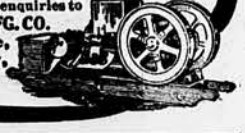

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TWO WAYS TO WIN SUCCESS

PUREBRED LIVESTOCK

BY F. B. NICHOLS
Field Editor

ANGUS cattle have had an attraction for W. G. Denton of Denton, Kan., ever since he can remember. He started handling the breed in 1888, and he has been dealing in purebreds exclusively for the last 14 years. He keeps an average of about 50 head on his 240-acre farm near Denton, of which about half are breeding cows. The herd is one of the leaders of this breed in Kansas.

Mr. Denton always has believed that breeding animals should receive good care, but that no "hothouse" methods should be used. His methods are practicable for average farmers. The herd has free range for the entire year; few days in the winter are too stormy for the animals to be out on the pasture. They get all their feed from the rich bluegrass pastures in the summer as a rule, the only exception to this being last summer, when it was necessary to give some additional feed. The farmers in the Denton community got through the summer about as well as those in any Kansas community, but the pastures all were dried up. Bluegrass will not grow after all of the available soil moisture has been used.

Reutger Heatherson 3rd, Herd Leader on the Denton Farm.

Fortunately the Denton farm is well supplied with water from a spring that does not fail, so the cattle had an abundance of pure water, and that helped. This spring is carefully walled, and the water is run through a pipe to a tank on lower ground. Thus the water is protected from contamination, and it is always cold, fresh and pure.

Red clover and alfalfa hay are fed the cattle in the winter. The aim with the breeding animals is to get a good growth; no special effort is made to produce fat. In order to bring this about it is necessary to make the ration high in protein of course. Red clover and alfalfa are the cheapest sources of protein in that section. A little corn and bran also is fed, but these feeds were used sparingly last winter, for both were high. Mr. Denton was fortunate, however, in that he had considerable corn left over from the 1912 crop, which aided very materially in taking the stock through last winter. He always makes a practice of planning his feeding operations to have several hundred bushels of corn left over, so he will be protected against corn failures. It is probable that last season will convert others to this system.

A large use is made of oats in feeding young animals, as Mr. Denton believes it is especially valuable in giving them a desired growth. Oats and corn are ground and mixed half and half, and then about 30 per cent of bran is added to this mixture. This combination in connection with good roughage like corn fodder or prairie hay, and with clover or alfalfa hay and good water brings the cattle along in good shape.

Most of the animals from this herd are sold into [illegible] although some go to other places. A great [illegible] animals have been sold within 25 miles of [illegible] as this breed is rather popular there. The interest of the average farmers in that section in beef cattle is increasing, too, for the decline in soil fertility has shown it is "High Time that Something Should Be Done." The main demand for beef cattle in that section is for animals that have quick maturity; the baby beef idea is gaining. Thus an opportunity for the Angus breeders is created.

Mr. Denton has two herd bulls. The older bull is Reutger Heatherson 3d 118104, calved in September 1907. The sire of this animal was Reutger Milado 82395. This animal is decidedly of the Angus type. He is strong in the heart girth and loin. The younger bull is of the queen mother breeding, and is an animal of great promise. This is Sultan T. 169374, calved May 18, 1912. He was bred by Thomas Tyner & Sons of Imogene, Ia. His sire was Proud Master 107320.

While the Angus cattle is the leading line on this farm, hogs also occupy an important place. The Duroc-Jersey breed is handled, and about 12 purebred breeding sows generally are kept. Two litters a year are raised. Most of the hogs are sold on the market, but the leading individuals go to the breeders.

Most of the feed of the breeding hogs in the summer is obtained on the clover and alfalfa pasture. This was especially true this spring, with the high prices prevailing for grain. In a normal year the hogs finished for market get a heavy ration of corn, but this, too, has been reduced this year. The aim is to have the hogs get plenty of available protein in their ration. It is much cheaper, too, to grow this protein on the home farm than to buy it in expensive commercial forms.

That is the reason why it is planned to increase very materially the alfalfa acreage. This crop is the cheapest source of protein in that section, or in any other part of Kansas where it will do well. It will produce more feed than red clover, Mr. Denton said, and it has a slightly higher quality. There have been a good many failures in that section in getting a stand—Mr. Denton has had some—but most of them, he said, were caused from loose seedbeds. Therefore he made a great effort to get his seedbed well worked down last fall, although he was not entirely successful in getting the capillary attraction as well restored as he would have liked. The land was plowed and

PROPER ROTATIONS

disked four times, harrowed seven times and carefully rolled twice.

Mr. Denton would like to have a seedbed very firm and well settled, with just a little loose dirt on top, but he does not like to have this extend much deeper than the seed is planted. He believes the supremely important thing in preparing the seedbed is working the soil repeatedly, so the capillary attraction will be well restored between the plowed soil and the subsoil. At the same time the crust on the top soil will be broken, so evaporation will be checked. Moisture will thus be conserved, and the conditions will be made favorable for the formation of soluble nitrates. Thus when the seed is planted the well worked soil is firm, and it contains plenty of moisture and available plant food, so the roots can strike right out into it at once. When these conditions are present the plants have a good chance to get well established before freezing weather, when the seed is sown in the fall.

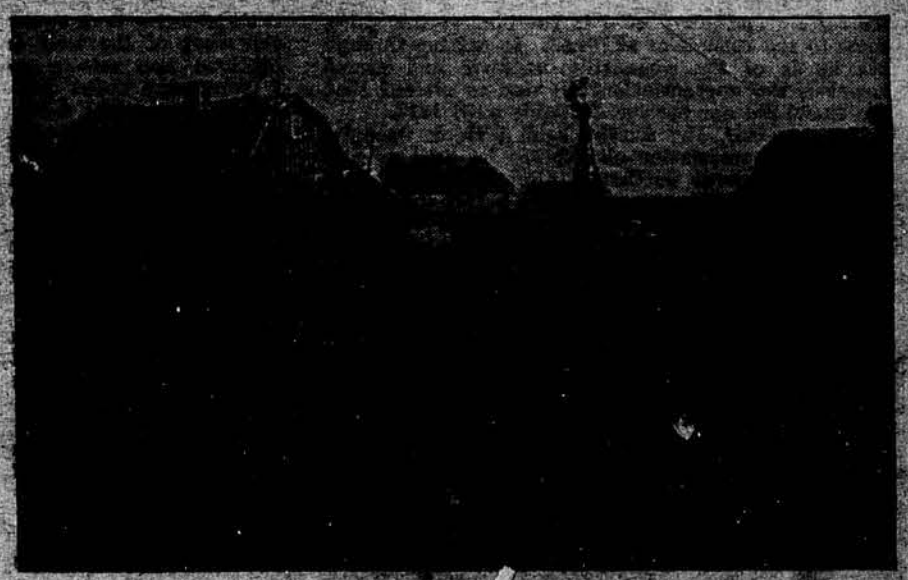
Mr. Denton always sows his alfalfa in August, and he drills the seed both ways. He believes it pays well to run the drill over the field twice, for the seed gets a more even distribution, and at the same time it reduces the chances of having bare spots in the field. Fortunate is the man who sows his grass seed one way and does not get at least a few bare spots.

With the red clover, the seed is sown in the spring with oats or wheat for a nurse crop. The soil near Denton is mostly of a limestone formation, well adapted to red clover. The crop usually does well no matter what sort of a nurse crop it has. It has been the experience of most men there that it does a little better with wheat than with oats. The wheat tends to ripen before harvest time, and to let the sunlight in to the young clover plants. Thus there is not such a shock to the tender legume when the wheat is cut.

The crop rotation that commonly is used is clover, corn, oats and wheat. There is some variation from this; the alfalfa, for example, takes several years when it is grown on the land, and this tends to break into the rotation. All the manure is hauled to the fields promptly, for the supreme aim on the Denton farm is to conserve the soil fertility. It is run with this end in view. The farming system is based on good livestock, crop rotations and legumes to bring it about.

Perhaps the most interesting thing is the high acreage of legumes. There must be a great increase in the growing of leguminous crops in that section.

Mr. Denton has a fine example of what a successful, average sized stock farm in the corn belt can be made. He has proved that it pays to keep cattle and other paying livestock on high priced Kansas land.



A Part of the Angus Herd on the Denton Farm.

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

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PASSING COMMENT—By T. A. McNeal

A Word Personal

I have carefully refrained from partisan statements in my editorial utterances in the Mail and Breeze. Where reference has been made to public questions it has been my endeavor to state the facts as I understood them regardless of whether they might seem to be favorable to the political party with which I have generally affiliated or not.

In the matter of the tariff law which is necessarily a matter of great public and political interest, I recently wrote two editorials which I notice were extensively copied by the Democratic press of Kansas. Several Democratic editors took the trouble to commend me for my fairness. I mention this fact simply to show that I have tried to be fair. While I want to treat every one fairly regardless of his political belief, I also want to be treated fairly myself.

In a recent speech Governor Hodges is quoted as saying, "when I left the office of state printer I also left a deficit of $15,000 for the Democratic legislature to take care of." The governor referred, I presume, to Chapter 3 of the session laws of 1913 which purports to provide for a deficiency at the State printing plant for the year ending June 30, 1911.

As a matter of fact, the amount provided for in that bill was $9,464.31 instead of $15,000 as the governor states. It would seem that the governor of a great state ought to be at least reasonably accurate in his statements but our governor displays a reckless disregard of facts that might be expected in an irresponsible street corner orator, but is not to be expected of a governor.

I am willing to assume however, that the governor has never taken the trouble to investigate the facts in this case and hope that after his attention is called to them he will not continue to misrepresent matters to his audiences.

The facts in regard to this alleged deficiency are as follows: The bill provides for deficiency in labor fund $1,720, deficiency in incidental fund $601.98, deficiency in printing and binding material fund $4,437.18, deficiency in equipment fund $2,704.53. Total deficiency, $9,464.31.

The two principal items of this deficiency are $4,437, for printing and binding material. The truth is that I turned over to my successor $12,353.70 worth of printing and binding material on which the state owed the sum of $4,437.53. Instead of the state being in the hole it was ahead $7,916.52.

The auditor however, held that although the printing and binding material was used in 1912, because it had been purchased during the year 1911, it could not be paid for out of the money appropriated for 1912. Therefore although there was nearly $3 worth of printing and binding material on hand at the close of my term for every dollar the state owed for such material, the bills were not paid and had to be taken care of in a deficiency appropriation.

The next item in size is that of $2,704.53 for equipment. The legislature of 1911 made an appropriation of $6,000 to be used in buying additional equipment. As that appropriation bill was originally drawn the money became immediately available. Supposing that it was immediately available I contracted for certain machinery used in the bindery and press room to the amount of $2,704.53. In passing through the hands of the committee on ways and means however, the appropriation bill was so altered that the $6,000 did not become available until 1912.

My successor, Mr. Austin, held, I think wrongly, that this appropriation should not be used to pay for the equipment purchased, although it had been made for that very purpose. As a result the money to pay for this machinery lay unused in the state treasury for two years and the machinery purchased was paid for out of a deficiency appropriation.

The item of $1,720.62 was for work done at the Agricultural College plant but perhaps rightly charged to the State printing plant account, as, if the work had not been done at the college, it would have had to be done at the plant here. My recollection is however, that the bill for this work was not presented until after the expiration of my term of office. In short, then, at the end of my term of office the state had on hand $12,353.70 in printing and binding material and owed on that material $4,437.53. That was a pretty comfortable sort of deficit, was it not?

It had on hand $2,704.53 worth of new machinery and in the state treasury was $6,000 with which to pay for that and other machinery.

If a private individual had on hand in cash and perfectly good assets more than $18,000 and owed, all told, bills to the amount of a trifle over $9,000 he would not be considered as having a deficit but a surplus. That was just the situation the state of Kansas was in with reference to its printing plant.

I had not intended to say anything about this old matter but I want the readers of the Mail and Breeze to know the truth and I want to correct so far as I can the misstatement made either willfully or ignorantly by the governor.

A Coffeyville Man's Ideas

Writing from Coffeyville, Dr. Charles Morrison says that while he is in favor of the gold standard he is in favor of government banks. "The government," says Dr. Morrison, "should operate loan and deposit banks. They would thereby get gold that could be used for redemption of the currency. Government taxes can be paid in any kind of money. The burden of redemption is on the government but it has no way of getting the gold and I do not believe that we can have a currency without having it redeemable in either gold or silver. I think gold should be the standard of measure and gold and silver used for redemption purposes. The science of money is Greek to most of your readers and it is a waste of time to discuss the question on account of their ignorance and indifference on this and other questions of government. I often talk to people about these matters and they say, 'Too deep for me. I am just interested in making a living.'

"Reforms are started by the poor, the ne'er-do-weels, who are sneered at by the wealthy and designated as irresponsible agitators.

"Christ was the greatest agitator the world ever knew and they killed him because he stirred up the people; and by the way, the idea is growing that he was a Socialist. I do not know whether he was or not, but have never looked on him as one.

"Changes must be brought about in this country by political parties or a political party. It is too big a job to stir the people up to demand legislation. If we get the initiative and referendum who will circulate the petitions asking for the laws? There are not enough people interested to circulate the petitions without pay and who will pay the circulators? I fear the use of the initiative and referendum would be by those who had some selfish purpose to serve. I have had some experience in circulating petitions and know whereof I speak. If we are to have these measures the circulators should be paid by the state.

"It has always been a strange thing to me that so few take an interest in government but then the preachers tell us that it is necessary to give suppers in order to get the people interested in their souls' salvation. All a great many people care for is making money.

"The Socialists may elect a congressman in the Third Congressional district. They polled 12,000 votes at the last election and are getting an extensive and effective organization. With four parties in the field they may win."

Why Not Raise Lambs?

I spent the first twenty-four years of my life for the most of the time on the farm. Our principal business was raising sheep and therefore I think I know more about that kind of livestock than any other. We raised sheep for the wool and as wool growers we knew that the price of wool was very materially affected by the tariff. The vote of the state of Ohio has been changed more than once by the wool growers who were almost without exception in favor of a fairly high tariff.

However, it was not my purpose to discuss the tariff question but the growing of mutton. It used to be our custom after shearing time to pick out the best wethers in the flock, feed them on grain for a few months and sell them in the fall when fat. My recollection is that we rarely got more than three cents a pound for fat wethers in those old days and often got less. It was a good wether that would sell on the market for more than three dollars. And yet the sheep raisers made money. If we could have received the present prices for our muttons we would have done well if we had not sold a pound of wool.

As this is written the market quotations on sheep in Kansas City range from $6 to $6.75 for wethers; $8.75 to $9.10 for spring lambs; $8.75 to $9.10 for wool lambs. Last fall I talked with a farmer who had just shipped a car of spring lambs to the Kansas City market for which, as I recollect, he received about $7 a head and they were not more than 6 months old. They were very good lambs of course but they certainly brought very good prices.

It seems to me that there must be good money in raising lambs at that figure entirely regardless of the price of wool. I do not understand why so few farmers engage in the business of raising lambs for the market. I have heard of a few here and there who are in the business and so far as I have heard every one of them is doing well, better I believe than he could do raising and feeding cattle.

So far as the farm is concerned there is no kind of stock that so improves the land as sheep. If they are not kept in very large flocks sheep are generally healthy and ready to eat nearly any sort of vegetation. They are easier to handle than any other kind of stock. The sheep is naturally gentle and friendly to man. The man who becomes accustomed to handling them would rather feed sheep than any other kind of livestock. Mutton, especially young mutton, is constantly growing in popularity and the price of the meat has been gradually rising for years.

I believe that a Kansas farmer with a quarter section of land can get a flock of good ewes and turn off a fine flock of lambs every fall. In order to economize on feed the farm should be equipped with a large silo. Sheep will do well on ensilage. As to the number of sheep that can be kept on a quarter section of land, that will vary of course, according to the quality of the land. On the old home quarter we used to keep from two to three hundred head together with considerable other livestock. I would suppose that a Kansas quarter section would support as many sheep as that Ohio quarter. It seems to me that the good sheep farmer ought to be able to turn off from two hundred to two hundred and fifty lambs every fall that at present prices would bring him an income of from $1,400 to $1,600 and in addition he would have the wool clip from the ewes which ought to pay for the cost of feeding and caring for the sheep.

A Few More Words With Editor Palmer

It may be, as Editor Palmer, of the Jewell City Republican says, a discussion of the currency and banking question by himself and myself is largely a waste of time, but it must be remembered that even wise financiers have been far from united on the question and also that these same supposedly wise financiers have been almost a unit in condemning our monetary system which Mr. Palmer praises so highly.

True enough, perhaps they would not agree with me at all, but they have at least agreed that what we now have has not been a success and so one of the great questions before congress was a proposed settlement of the banking and currency system. As a result we have the present law which will go into operation within the next two or three months.

How that law will work out in practice I do not know and neither does anyone else. My own opinion is that it will be a good law for the bankers but of mighty little benefit to anybody else. I believe that a vastly better system might be adopted that would be of inestimable benefit to the vast majority of the people, although it would no doubt work a hardship on those whose business it is to lend money and collect interest.

Now I have read the articles written by Mr. Palmer with care and while he presents his views with ability, as he always does, I think his logic is faulty and furthermore he evidently fails to understand my position. That may be because I have not stated it clearly. He assumes that I want the government to create a vast volume of irredeemable fiat currency and asks why the government should ask the people to pay any taxes if it has the power to create unlimited money without cost.

Now I have never proposed that the government should issue an unlimited volume of fiat currency nor am I in favor of that. I have never been in favor of an individual trying to get something for nothing and neither am I in favor of the government, which is simply an aggregation of a great many individuals, acting collectively, trying to get something for nothing.

What I want is that the government shall exercise, what is now officially and legislatively acknowledged to be a proper function of its power, in the interest of the whole people and not in the interest of a small fraction of the people. In the present banking and currency law, which will shortly go into

active operation, the government is authorized to issue its notes and upon the deposit of the required security those notes will be lent to the central reserve banks and through them to the various member banks.

Mr. Palmer says the government owns no property and therefore should not issue the kind of currency I have heretofore suggested, because, he says, there would be no value back of the currency. But our congress has passed a law which does permit the government to issue money and lend it to the banks.

Is it dishonest on the part of the government to do this? Certainly not. All it does is to exercise its sovereign power by issuing this money which will be a legal tender when issued and to secure itself takes over the security deposited by the bank.

Why, asks Mr. Palmer should the government collect taxes if it has the power to issue money? The reason is that the government should no more than an individual get something for nothing. The revenues and expenditures of the government should balance. Of course there might be variations from this rule in certain years, but in a series of years the government should collect just enough to pay its bills and no more. It is not a proper function of government either to hoard money or to run in debt. Now the government is the greatest business concern in the world. No private enterprise anywhere near rivals it either in volume of business done or the number of people employed.

The government should issue its non-interest-bearing notes in payment for services rendered and material furnished. These notes should be full legal tender in payment of all public dues and debts public and private. Then with the proper balance between expenditures and taxes, the same volume of non-interest-bearing notes issued by the government in payment for services rendered and material furnished to the government would come back into the treasury in the way of taxes. There would be a continual redemption of this government currency and it would not be trying to get something for nothing. The government, however, would not be paying out interest on bonds; that is the wrong in the present system.

Now suppose the government should take control of the banking system, or rather, should enlarge the scope of its present postal savings banks making them banks of loan as well as deposit and should then permit the people to deposit good safe securities in these banks, such, for example, as mortgages up to 60 per cent of the assessed value of their lands, or chattel mortgages on their personal property, or personally secured notes, and then when currency might be necessary the postal bank could assign these securities to the government for so much currency as might be necessary. Would that be getting something for nothing? Or would the government be doing something in that case that is different in principle from what is proposed to be done under the new banking and currency law?

As I have heretofore stated, I do not think that a vast volume of currency would be needed. The citizen depositing his notes or mortgages in the government bank would check against it just as he now checks against his deposit if he happens to have one in a bank. On his mortgage notes or chattel securities the citizen would be charged a tax sufficient to pay his share of the expense of operating the government bank, including the cost of printing the currency. He would pay no interest beyond that. In other words, through the agency of the government he would be permitted to use his own credit, to make it liquid. Instead of paying interest to a banker and on top of that paying his share of the expense of operating his government he would simply pay his share of the tax necessary to maintain his government.

There is nothing impractical about the plan and nothing dishonest. It would not be trying to "lift ourselves up by our boot straps" nor would it be trying to get something for nothing. It would free business from the constant menace of contraction or wild expansion that necessarily goes with our present system.

Let me give a local illustration of what I mean by a currency that would represent all values instead of a single value: During the war it became very difficult to get sufficient currency to transact business. A good many enterprising merchants hit on the device of issuing their own currency. (One firm that ran a sort of department store in a town of about five thousand people, issued a considerable amount of this kind of currency and paid it out to its country customers in exchange for produce. The currency was payable to bearer and was redeemable in any kind of goods kept in that store. It had no intrinsic value neither was it redeemable in any particular article that had intrinsic value, but it was redeemable in any sort of goods that store had in stock.

And so on an infinitely larger scale could the government of the United States issue a medium of exchange which would stand for all values and would be redeemed if you please, in whatever men had to sell, whether it be the products of the soil, the mine, or labor of hands or brain.

As a matter of fact there can be no such thing as a substance with a fixed value by which all other values can be measured, because the value of whatever substance is so selected must itself be measured by the values of other substances. The value of gold has varied greatly within the past century. At times its value as compared with the general range of values of other things has been much greater than at other times. To compare gold with the standard measures of weight and measure as Mr. Palmer has done is absurd and I cannot understand how a man of his brains can make such a foolish comparison.

Measures of space, time or weight do not change. If there is in some government depository, as he claims, a sacred yardstick made of platinum that yardstick has exactly the same length, yesterday, today and forever. If that sacred yardstick should shrink or expand from half its ordinary length to twice its ordinary length then it would be of no value as a measure. In the very nature of things its length is fixed; invariable. In the very nature of things it is impossible that the value of gold or any other substance can be fixed, invariable. To make gold the redeemer of every other substance is to give one commodity an undue advantage over every other commodity, and necessarily places the control of commerce to a large extent in the hands of a few to their great profit and with a corresponding detriment to the vast majority.

An Object Lesson

The objection to government ownership and operation of railroads has always been that it would be inefficient and probably corrupt; that it would give to the party in power the means by which it could perpetuate its control of the nation indefinitely.

And there is considerable force in the argument. In order to operate government railroads successfully, that is, as successfully as they should be operated, the management certainly should be kept out of the hands of mere politicians. It might even be necessary to follow the plan that has been adopted in the regular army and navy I believe since the beginning, which is to disfranchise the railroad employes so long as they were in the service. That would certainly take the organization out of politics as it has taken the army out of party politics.

But in any event government management certainly could not be so rotten and inefficient as has been the private management of many of the great railroad systems of the country.

The latest example of the evils of private management is that of the New Haven road, the affairs of which are now being examined by the Interstate Commerce commission. The New Haven railroad system was supposed to be one of the soundest and best managed systems in the United States. Back of it was what was considered the best financial brains and most powerful financial interests in this country. And so, resting secure in this happy delusion, the people who had invested their money in the stock of this corporation continued to draw their dividends supposing that the road was as firm as the granite hills of New England.

The investigation now going on shows the most rotten administration imaginable. While the stockholders slept the road was being looted. A single individual calmly testifies that by buying stock from the company through an arrangement with the president of the company and then selling the same stock back to the company he cleared up the neat sum of nearly 3 million dollars. This is only one of the incidents showing how the company was looted by those who had been entrusted with the management of its affairs. And this is only one road among many that have been looted, wrecked by inefficient and dishonest management. It is very certain that these roads would not have been as badly managed under government ownership as they have been under private ownership.

The truth is that government ownership, as I am glad to say, has generally been free from graft and while not always economical or efficient it compares very favorably with private management.

Private enterprise undertook to build the Panama canal and failed miserably. It proved to be both inefficient and corrupt. The United States government started the building of the canal at first with the intent to have the work done by private contract but discovered that it must do it as a public enterprise. Perhaps no work of equal magnitude has been done so well or at so little cost. In fact there has never been a work that encountered the same tremendous difficulties as this. Not only has the work been well done, honestly done and economically done, but it demonstrated the capacity of the government to take care of a vast army of workmen, to treat them generously, humanely and in a way that cared for both the health and comfort of the employes from the highest to the lowest.

Recently we have taken possession of the Mexican city of Vera Cruz. It was filthy, badly policed, with general conditions about as bad as they could be. Already it has been cleaned up. The people of all classes are being better cared for than ever before in their lives. The management is the most efficient the city has ever known.

It may be said generally that government management is efficient so far as it has been tried. So I believe it will be when the government takes control of the transportation lines. I believe they will all be as efficiently managed then as the best of them are now.

As to Harvest Hands

Have you begun to figure on the number of men you will need, this year, for harvest?

The United States army is very likely to reduce the number of unemployed in the cities, especially if war, unfortunately, should be declared. Even without a war the militia and the army may be recruited to a degree certain to affect the supply of harvest hands. Many of the unemployed would enlist for border patrol duty in preference to entering the wheat fields.

Hadn't we better begin to think about this labor qustion? Kansas hopes to have a big wheat crop this year. How are we going to handle it?

The Farmers Mail and Breeze will conduct a "Harvest Hand Exchange" beginning at once, in the interest of the wheat growers. The service, of course, will be free. The purpose of this exchange will be to try, in every way, by co-operating with the State Employment Bureau and with private exchanges, to get farmers and farm hands together. Write, as soon as possible, to the Harvest Hand Exchange, of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, say how many men you will need; when you will need them; how long you will have work for them and how many acres of wheat you have to harvest. We will put you in touch with the best sources of supply.

THE HARVEST HAND EXCHANGE.

What the Women Can Do

Doubtless many good women who never have voted are considering whether they should vote now, now that Kansas women have full suffrage.

First, they should ask themselves, if for the sake of Kansas progress, better and less expensive government, better schools, and pure social and moral conditions, in the country as well as in the towns, it would not be of tremendous help to have the vote of every good woman in support of the best candidates who come up?

Voting, itself, is a simple enough formality, requiring about five minutes' time. And marking a ballot is about as simple as checking up a grocery list by putting an "X" mark to the right of each one of the articles desired. Only in this case it is the names of the chosen candidates that are checked with the "X."

Today in Kansas we are struggling to abolish that ancient and vastly expensive evil known as the "spoils system," which puts any kind of a man in office if he is what is called "a good fellow," or "stands in" with some political gang, in politics solely for what it can make out of it. These men waste the public money and give us the poorest of service.

In Kansas also we are trying to shape up important legislation for the future, which will prescribe the conditions under which the children of the present are to be helped or hampered in their later struggle for existence as men and women.

Is any one more vitally or strongly interested in these issues than mothers, wives, sisters and daughters?

Kansas women have still another obligation as voters: In the large cities there still exist a few women having the lower view of life, or living in an environment which makes it difficult for them always to judge right from wrong. These women frequently vote with the class of ignorant, vicious, or misguided men found in every city—because the ward bosses of the corrupt political machines see that they do.

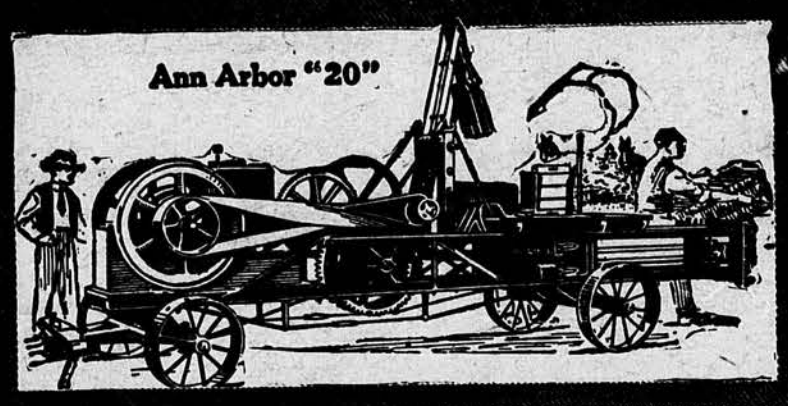
It is to offset this influence in Kansas, as elsewhere, that we need every rightly directed ballot we can obtain.

Woman suffrage has come because it is greatly needed and it is here to remain. It simply provides a more direct and efficient method for women to make their influence count. By the simple process of voting always for candidates known to be clean, honest, upright, able and efficient, the 300,000 women voters of Kansas can bring to our aid in this state a mighty force for better government. It is the general hope of the men of Kansas, that now women have full suffrage, they will use it.

Kansas, like the rest of the world, is fighting a continuous and mighty battle against the powers of darkness, graft and greed, and it needs the help of every good woman. It is time for men and women to put all prejudices aside and vote for the Right all the time.

Kansas women have the right this fall to vote for or against any of the candidates that men may vote for, both at the primary, August 4, and at the election, November 3. The widespread hope now is that they will exercise that right.

Arthur Capper.



Hay Balers Can Now Make Good Profits

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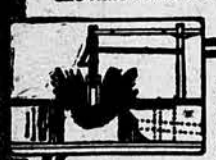

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Plates Small For New Kafir

African Seed Much Larger Than Our Grain—Farm Doings

BY HARLEY C. HATCH

A NEIGHBOR who is planting kafir seed that came from Africa, finds the plates he has used in planting kafir the last few years will not do. The kernel of the African kafir is about 50 per cent larger. He had to have the holes in his planter plates made larger before he could plant. Most of those who are going to plant the imported seed figure on making a bushel plant 20 acres; the seed is too valuable to strew it the usual way. We think they will find a better grain crop will grow from this thinner planting, too. We all plant our kafir too thickly and if we have seed so valuable that careful planting is imperative it may teach us something about kafir raising. We shall be mighty well satisfied with the imported seed if we can raise kernels as big as those we plant; the contrast between the home-grown seed and that from Africa is astonishing; we didn't know our native kafir was so nearly played out.

The first week in May saw most of the corn planted in this locality. Most of the early planting is up and we have heard no complaints of poor stands. The corn we have seen has too much of a stand, rather than too little.

Farm work has progressed rather slowly on this farm for the last two weeks. Every work horse on the farm except one has had distemper and while they have not been entirely unable to work full time could not be put in. When they were feeling the worst they would not eat much grain and when a horse cannot eat he should not be made to work.

Distemper acts on a horse like a bad case of grip on a man. They find difficulty in drinking during the worst stage; their throats are sore and they hate to swallow the cold water. They have to prime their throats before they can drink and it looks as if nearly as much water runs out of their nostrils as they take in at their mouths. All the horses are recovering but the last one taken ill is now at the worst stage of the disease.

This is the second time we have had horse distemper on the place since living in Kansas. Three years ago two colts running in the yard had it but not severely and although they drank at the same tank with the other horses none of them took it. It has been epidemic in this county this spring and we have heard of several horses dying with it, or rather with some other disease brought on by it.

Within the week another farmer in this county has lost four good young horses through feeding ensilage and another is sick with no hope of recovery. It seems difficult to convince some farmers that ensilage is not a good horse feed. We have had a number tell us "good ensilage is fine horse feed and horses do well on it." Good ensilage may be the best of horse feed but when are we to know when ensilage is good and when it is not? The loss of so many horses during the winter through feeding ensilage indicates that there are many times when ensilage is poison to horses. It never seems to harm cattle.

Very little prairie hay is left in this section or is for sale. A neighbor still has a carload or so but it is probable he can sell it all out to farmers who will have to have a little more to carry them through. He is getting $12 a ton for it at the barn which pays better than shipping it. Hay is high enough in Kansas City but the cost of getting it from a farm 8 miles from the railroad to the local shipping point and then to Kansas City is not small.

It now seems probable that the large prairie hay crop we were all looking for early this spring may not materialize. The fault is not in the weather conditions but is an effect of the drouth last year. The meadows on the best soil do not appear to have been harmed but on the thinner soil the grass has been damaged and will this year be weedier than usual. While the prairie hay crop will be good it will not be the large crop many of us had been expecting.

It is evident that prairie hay can no longer be fed to cattle if we are to get the prices we have had the last few years. There are some who say that at present prices it will not pay to feed cattle alfalfa but if we keep cattle we must feed them something. The price of prairie hay and of alfalfa now differs little in the market but alfalfa is the finest cattle feed we can get while prairie hay is little better than wadding. Our 25 head of cattle would no doubt have eaten every bit of the 30 tons of prairie hay we sold last fall and if they had would have been little better off this spring and would literally have "eaten their heads off," for 30 tons of hay at $13.50 a ton makes quite a bunch of money. If we are to raise cattle in the corn belt we shall have to depend on the corn fields and alfalfa for our winter feed. It is a waste of money to give cattle prairie hay.

Every field of spring sown alfalfa we have visited shows a fine stand. Nearly every farmer in this section sowed the seed at the rate of 1 peck to the acre and this has produced enough plants to cover at least twice as much ground. This young alfalfa stands a fine chance of living, for there is but little grass starting in the fields. It is crabgrass and foxtail and kills young alfalfa, not weeds. The weeds can be mowed and killed, while mowing only thickens up crabgrass and foxtail.

A dispatch in the daily papers a short time ago said the peach crop in southern Kansas had been killed by the freeze. We wish the man who wrote that dispatch could see the trees in this locality; he might change his mind. Not in a good many years have the peach trees here set more fruit than this spring. It is true we had a freeze that was hard enough to have killed the peaches, and in most instances it would have killed them, but this time it did not. We have a seedling peach tree on this farm, down by the creek, which is the largest peach tree on the farm. It is a chance seedling, growing among the other timber and this is the first year it ever had peaches on it. This time it is well loaded.

The crow army which lived here all winter left when warm weather came but left enough of its number behind to make life miserable for those who live within a mile of the creeks and are trying to raise young chickens. An old crow with a nest full of young birds is far worse on chickens than any hawk. It is here that the bounty comes in good play. The boys range up and down the creeks hunting crows' nests and when they find one they climb up and pitch out the young crows. A nest of four or five young birds will net them from 20 to 25 cents. The old crows stop their stealing when their nests are robbed and the chickens thereafter live in peace.

We have been getting our machine repairs this spring by parcel post and find it a great saving in time, travel and money. The former course was to order these repairs from the dealer and he would have them come by express; then we would have to make a trip to town for the parts. Now we order of the dealer just the same but he orders it sent direct to us by parcel post and the carrier brings it right to our door. The old way our express bill for the average case of repairs would be from 25 to 50 cents; now the parcel post bill is from 5 to 10 cents and we get the repairs quicker. The man who opposes the parcel post or any legitimate extension of it will not be very popular with the farmers of Kansas.

Appreciated on the Coast

Cappers Weekly is a clean and interesting paper. I have been a subscriber for 5 years to the Missouri Valley Farmer, a paper every farmer should read, and the other day I saw the postmaster distribute a good many of the Household magazines at this p. o. "The great common people," need more men like Arthur Capper in the U. S. Senate.

Molson, Wash. W. Culbertson.

France has 50,000 spinsters.

Against the County Unit Plan

Farmers and Others Tell Why They Oppose the State Teachers' Proposed System

D. A. ELLSWORTH says of the county unit plan that it is the one subject in which every man and woman is interested. I will go a step farther and say that it is the only place, so far as the country school district is concerned, where politics has never shown its head, and square-toed democracy is the rule. They have built schools that were better buildings than nine-tenths of them lived in at home; levied taxes to keep them in order and paid the teachers better wages than they can get from any business houses in their vicinity for like service and qualifications. It would be well to go slow about tearing this to pieces until we count the cost.

The question of taxing corporations and distributing the same equally among the districts of a township has been before the legislature, but a constitutional question was in the way and nothing came of it. As most townships voted bonds to get the railroads, it would be only fair that the tax should go to the township and it would be easier and create less opposition to amend the constitution in this respect than to change the whole law.

To bolster up his theory Mr. Ellsworth takes a district out west with a valuation of $27,720; there are only eight pupils and it costs $35 to educate a child. In what way would the county unit lower the cost of education? When a man takes his family and moves into the wilderness or into some remote canyon of the flint hills, it isn't reasonable to suppose that the paved street and the academy are going to be sent to his door. There is such a thing as paying too much for a whistle. A school district that has only $27,720 worth of property in it must be in some remote nook.

Mr. Ellsworth says the plan is to supplement the boards and not supplant them. The county board would not be experts, just ordinary men like the ones that fill them now. What duties could a board of that kind perform that the present boards are not performing equally well? The burden of proof is on the plaintiff; a statement is not proof. The present boards clean the well, fix the stove pipe, adjust differences between teacher, pupil and parent, and do it out of regard for education. They get no pay. The persons best qualified to speak, and those most interested in the school do not look with favor on a county board that would be sure to drift into politics and create about seven hundred more elective offices.

When the teachers met in Topeka last fall they passed a resolution favoring the county unit. They did not ask to meddle with the city school in any way. They landed on the rural school only. The teachers who went up from these parts were teachers from the city schools. None of the teachers from the rural districts around here attended. The people noticed this. Now this same little bunch pledged themselves to change the whole face of the school law that would affect a million people whether they would or not. The daily press gave us this news as it transpired. Naturally the farmers talked these things over when they met in any of their organizations, and to show their opinion they passed resolutions. This was legitimate and about the only way to find whether we were for or against.

John A. Boylan.

Arkansas City, Kan.

In your issue of May 2 D. A. Ellsworth gave an illustration of the county unit which, as shown in that paper, would certainly be a measure to approve. It would equalize the taxes so that the levy in the small district would be the same as in the large district. This, however, is the only thing that can be brought up in favor of the county unit. It will not reduce the expenses in a small district like No. 99 in Decatur county, where it costs $35 a child annually.

I am inclined to think that if the county unit were adopted it would cost from $10 to $15 a child more in the same district than it costs now. As long as the county would pay the bill the patrons of one district would consider themselves entitled to just as good a teacher as their neighbor district. Another point to be considered is the fact that modern school houses would be a common thing to find even in a small rural district. The bonded indebtedness for new, modern school houses would be very large and the county unit would be the cause. The county unit would have a tendency to encourage extravagance.

It is true that the present system of taxation as far as school tax is concerned is entirely unjust. The school tax in Lincoln county ranges from one mill to five mills. Why is this the case? One cause is that some years ago a blunder was made in organizing small districts, or districts where there is no chance of ever being densely settled.

It is a hard matter now to correct this blunder. Another cause of the difference in the school tax in the different districts is the fact that corporations are paying their tax wherever their property is located, yet the entire country has to help to keep up the business of the corporations.

We need a change in the taxation law but I am opposed to the county unit. As for the county school commission we have no use whatever for it. The present system of school boards is good enough. The idea that at present the teachers have too many bosses does not go with me. I have been on the school board for 23 years, and my experience has been that when a teacher's contract has been signed the only thing the board can do is to pay the teacher, whether the money has been actually earned or not.

H. F. Rickenberg.

Sylvan Grove, Kan.

Old School System Best?

I read in the Mail and Breeze of May 2 an article on school consolidation. I disagree with the author so far as the district schools are concerned. But I am not so positive about the county high schools. I do think that our rural population should have a school system that will qualify our country boys and girls to be on an equal with our city cousins.

I have been a district clerk for nearly thirty years and think that our own school has been a success. We have graduated some of the best talent of the state from our district schools, among them three of the Bradshaw family all of whom are, or have been holding responsible positions at the head of a lumber firm. The Stuckey boys have graduated under the same system and one is at the head of two lumber yards and I am proud of him. I think he is direct proof that our old district school system is a success. I have one boy that has been cashier in the Nashville State Bank and was lately cashier of the Elbing State Bank. He has lately resigned his position there and gone into other private business. I have eight children, six boys and two girls, and they are not without honors as far as education in the district school goes.

The trouble with our district teachers today is that they try to see which one can get the most county graduates, regardless of what their qualifications are, and I think County Superintendent Pence will bear me out in this statement. But regardless of this last criticism I think our old system is the only good system because the patrons of the school have the power to say how long school shall last, how much we shall pay the teacher and what improvements shalll be made. With consolidated schools I do not know what some of us would have to say about taxes.

J. L. Stuckey.

R. 6, Wichita, Kan.

I heartily favor the consolidation of district schools except where the population is too sparse. I know many boys and girls who walked from three to four miles to district schools for all the schooling they got. I was one of them. Our parents did not complain about their children being overtaxed with study and walking. I mention this because I have read articles by men who earnestly opposed consolidation because the pupils had to ride in a closed, covered and comfortable spring wagon, no farther than hundreds of Kansas boys and girls used to have to walk.

I appreciated the clear and intelligent presentation of the county unit by Mr. Ellsworth. This is a subject which is very much misunderstood by many persons. The subject has been debated in this county, and the prevailing opinion

(Continued on Page 12.)

Going to Church June 14?

Prosperous farm conditions alone cannot make an ideal rural community. We talk too much about the farmers' financial needs and too little about his moral, mental and spiritual needs. And yet it is true that in the country religion and prosperity are largely synonymous. God has never forgotten His pastoral people. It has been said that the true wealth of a community can be estimated, not by the size of its flocks and herds, its well tilled fields or its silos and barns, but by its churches and congregations. No one thing will so greatly increase land values as the proximity of a church whose congregation has the real spirit of worship.

The country has need for the church and its pastor should live with the people he serves. Though he lives close to nature and to nature's God the country dweller needs the stimulus of daily example, the feeling of kinship that constant association gives. Strong men, willing to give unselfishly of their time and talent, possessing the gift of leadership, can accomplish much. The country is calling for this kind of service. Here is a fine field and abundant promise of a bountiful harvest.

The church should be a factor in the social and political as well as the religious life of a community. Young people must have pleasure and recreation. Where the church has been made the social center and harmless amusements fostered that did not conflict with religious work, there has been found Sabbath observance and happy, contented boys and girls. Much progressive legislation has been brought about because of the active and aggressive work of the rural church. The church has not been content with merely asking for needed reforms, but has demanded them. Voting for men and merit rather than party and politics is a trademark of genuine Christianity.

The rural church should be made so attractive, its influence so wholesome that the habit of regular attendance will be easily formed. We need more of the "go to church" spirit in the country as well as the city. Nowhere else can be found the inspiration and incentive for doing one's very best. The community strong in religious sentiment is the community doing things worth while.

Arthur Capper

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WE will match the "TUNG-LOK" against the most expensive silo ever built, and prove ours the most perfect silo—the very best you can buy at any cost. Made entirely of wood, on our patented tongue-and-groove locking principle; no guy wires, hoops, bands.

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when you can prevent it by a simple method of treating the seed. Don't let disease rob you of a valuable horse or cow when a simple remedy applied in time will save it.

Learn how other farmers have stopped these little losses that make big holes in the year's profits. What they have done YOU can do.

THE I.C.S. FARMER'S HANDBOOK contains 380 pages of money-making ideas and pointers gathered from the experience of the most successful farmers in the country. A few of the subjects treated are:

Soil; Drainage; Fertilizers; Farm Crops; Fruit Culture; Sprays; Gardening; Truck Farming; Vegetable Crops; Livestock; Feeding; Diseases; Judging; Dairying; Bacteria; Absorption of Odors; Testing and Keeping the Records; Bee Keeping; Implements and Machinery; Agricultural Tables; Seed Required per acre; etc.

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I enclose $_____ for which please send me the following Handbooks_____ Poultry Handbook _____ Agricultural Handbook.

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And a Doll Shall Lead Them

How Alice and Sam Worked Out a Problem

BY MRS. S. W. W.

I USED to wish sometimes that Sam would do something really wicked; that he'd come to the house some night with whisky on his breath or smash up the dining room chairs in a fit of rage. But Sam never had fits of anything. If he'd done something really wicked I should have felt crushed and humiliated; but a woman doesn't mind that occasionally, and one direct battle will bring results that years of dozy love never brings at all. At least I used to feel that way. It isn't the demons of drink, the devils of passion that have caused unrest among women. There aren't enough devils and demons. The Sams have done it, the so-called good providers.

Of course I like to feel that by my side a man stands ready to resist with his fists any one who'd dare take from me anything that I consider mine. Any woman wants a protector. It is one of those things that she doesn't need but she'd rather have than all the necessities of life put together. When I hear people worrying about women becoming coarse and bold, I can laugh at their fears for I have experienced the delightful fluttery feeling that comes to a woman when a strong man looms up and offers to fight her battles. Women always have had that feeling. It's the feeling that made Eve a woman and made a man of Adam. Women have been interested in rights and votes, but if you should attempt to take from them the silly, senseless joy of dependence, dependence on men, you'd see a fight where black women and yellow women and white women would struggle as sisters to the finish. Thank God for fluttery feminine feelings! But there's a world of difference two or three worlds of difference between a protector and a provider.

Chicken Money and Independence.

Providing has to do with dollars and pennies, and it was right there that Sam and I made our mistake. Would you believe it, I had no idea until a week after we were married as to whether Sam had a bank account of five dollars or five thousand! I was earning forty dollars a month teaching school when I was married. I didn't mind giving up the school though—not with Sam and the little farmhouse over the creek waiting.

I had chickens the first two years. They were my own, I hatched them with hens and tended the little fellows faithfully. The chicken money was mine. I didn't need any new clothes during those years, for mother and I had sewed yards of muslin and gingham and wash silks into clothes before the wedding. Out on the farm they lasted beautifully. We could get embroideries that would wear in those days. The chicken money bought little extras about the house and Sam tended to the other bills.

The next year I didn't try to have chickens. Bless you, I was giving little Tubby his bath every morning when the chickens needed attention, and in the evening I was singing lullabies when the chickens went to roost. It was a good year and Sam's account at the bank was growing; but—it seems greedy to say it—I missed the chicken money.

By that time the old wedding clothes were out of style and I needed new ones. I realize now what I should have done. I should have told Sam to stop at the bank and bring out a check book for me.

I went to town with Sam and little Tubby one Saturday. At the store I got some thread and a little rattle. Then I saw a piece of gingham, sort of a fine plaid that I fell in love with at first glance. I had enough for a dress cut off and wrapped. Tubby was sitting on the counter and wiggling so that I could scarcely figure how much to get. As the clerk handed me the package I happened to think that I had only twenty-five cents to my name, my own name. I told her I'd pay as soon as Sam got back from the blacksmith shop.

He stuck his head in the door. I was sitting on the bench where they sit to try on shoes, and Tubby was asleep in my arms. He asked, "Ready?" I motioned for him to come over, and told him I needed some money. It was the first time I'd ever done it. Don't you know, my heart was bothered with the queerest, anxious feeling. I felt almost afraid of him. I knew that women shouldn't be afraid of their husbands, and I wouldn't have called it fear exactly, but it was something that was all wrong. Of course he gave it to me.

For ten years after that, I asked Sam for money when I couldn't get it in any other way. Some years there were chickens and some years there were babies. I've always been glad that the years I had to grit my teeth and ask for money for clothes and tacks and pins were the years when I had little ones to cuddle close and croon to. A woman can't love a man as God intended when she must ask him to give her things that already are her own. I thought of the forty dollars I had been earning when I was married very often then. I was ashamed to do it, of course, but there is some satisfaction in doing things we are ashamed of. I couldn't look into the eyes of the little tots and wish I was still teaching; I couldn't look into Sam's tanned face and wish that. Those were the days when I almost wished for whisky on Sam's breath, or tantrums. If only he hadn't been so desperately good to me!

Then one day I was started on the mathematical road to happiness. A certain starry eyed doll was the leading person in the incident. Mary Ellen wanted it. It wasn't Christmas, and it wasn't her birthday, but she saw it in the window and her little mother heart wanted it, to kiss and dress and stick pins into. If it had been a big doll, one that cost more than a dollar, I would have explained to her that little dolls need mothers more than big dolls. But it wasn't big; it was a sweet little blue eyed thing. Sam didn't know about dolls. He didn't know that girls need them just as men need plows and binders. That's why Mary Ellen didn't get the money. I didn't have the money to give her, and that's why I took a sheet of scratch paper after the children were in bed. I was angry—not with the kind of anger that makes women pull hair, but with the anger that sets lips into stiff, thin lines and takes fear from hearts. Sam was a good man; I knew it. We'd made some mistakes; I knew that. I was going to set things right before I went to bed, and I was dead sure of it.

Just as Sam laid the daily down on the table I said quietly, "Sam, I want you to give me some of your blank checks, and the next time I am in town I will stop at the bank for a book of my own."

He was surprised. He picked up the paper again just to have something to serve as a barrier.

"Papers down, Sam," I said. "We're having news of our own tonight—right out here on the farm."

"What's up?" he questioned.

"Yes, I'm telling the news tonight," I went on. "The big story is that Mary Ellen is to have a new doll tomorrow."

I wasn't too timid to say it. Mothers don't have the little fears that just women do at times.

"Here's a little statement, Sam. I didn't want to make it out, but I'm sick and tired of asking for money for curtains and towels. It's hard on my self respect to ask for money I've earned. If you were working in a store, Sam, instead of out on the farm, you'd expect to receive your pay on Saturday night without mentioning it. How long would you work for a man who'd make you ask every week for your wages?"

He didn't have time to answer. I didn't want him to talk. I gave him my statement:

What I've Earned in One Month.

Cooking—	
20 cents a meal, not counting Sunday nights	$16.00
Cleaning—	
One hour every day, four hours extra on Friday	8.80
Washing—	
Family wash	4.00

(Continued on Page 13.)

When Coffee Gets You—

The experience will be like that of thousands who have ignored the fact that coffee contains a habit-forming drug, caffeine—about 2½ grains to the ordinary cup.

Some say, "Coffee don't hurt me," and seem to get on with it for a time. But there are few persons who can use coffee as a routine daily beverage and not sometime feel its effects—headache, nervousness, indigestion, biliousness, sleeplessness, heart trouble, or some other discomfort.

Thousands have found relief by stopping coffee and using

POSTUM

A delicious table beverage made only from whole wheat and a small per cent of molasses, POSTUM contains the nourishment of the grain, including the essential mineral salts (phosphate of potash, etc.), but is positively free from the drug, caffeine, or any other harmful substance.

Postum now comes in two forms:

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

Instant Postum—a soluble form—requires no boiling—30c and 50c tins.

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

There's a mighty army of POSTUM users —the number is steadily growing—and

"There's a Reason"

Grocers everywhere sell POSTUM

HOME DRESSMAKING

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

The stylish dress 6571 for misses and small women is cut in sizes 14 to 20 years. Age 16 requires 3¼ yards of 36, 44, or 54-inch material.

A sectional skirt, also for misses and small women, is shown in 6618. The pattern is cut in sizes 14 to 20 years. Age 16 years, requires 2⅛ yards of 54-inch material for skirt and 2⅜ yards of 36 or 44-inch material for foundation.

The little dress 6583 is cut in sizes ½ to 5 years. Age 4 years requires 1¾ yards of 36-inch material and 1½ yards of edging.

A coat of the sort that little folks must have on days that are at all cool is shown in No. 6586. The pattern is cut in sizes 1, 2, and 3 years. Age 3 years requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material with ¾ yard of 24-inch contrasting goods for collar and cuffs and ⅞ yard of 36-inch lining.

A one-piece apron is shown in 6553. The pattern is cut in sizes 6 to 14 years. Age 8 years requires 1 ⅞ yards of 27-inch material with 2½ yards of insertion and 3¾ yards of edging.

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 .....
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Postoffice .....
State .....
R. F. D. or St. No.....
BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.

To set a hen with scaly legs, or with mites or lice on her, is inviting disaster—and there is no need of it. Dip the scaly legs up to the feathers in kerosene and the cause of the scales will be no more.

How to Make a Rose Jar

The following letters have been received in reply to the request of Mrs. T. E. R. of Fountain, Okla., who asked for directions for making a rose jar:

Gather rose leaves while fresh and spread on papers to dry. Do not wait until the roses have become faded before gathering. When well dried to 1 pound of rose leaves add 2 ounces allspice, ¾ ounce cinnamon, ¾ ounce cloves and ¾ ounce nutmeg, all well pounded together. Mix thoroughly and place in a jar with a cover. If the leaves become very dry a small amount of lavendar water may be sprinkled over them. This will last for years if kept covered, and may be opened when desired.—Edna Bush, Burlingame, Kan.

Success with a rose jar depends largely on getting the rose leaves dry. Gather them after the dew is off, lay on plates and sprinkle a small amount of salt on them. Stir three times a day until the leaves are dry; they mold easily if they are not tended carefully, and they get very wet as it is; but persevere, and after several days they will be dry and fragrant, and will be a delight for years. When the leaves are thoroughly dry put them in a jar. First put in a layer of leaves, then sprinkle with any desired spices—cloves, cinnamon, etc.—and with three to five drops of one or two of the oils you like best. Then add more leaves and spices and oils until your jar is full or all of your leaves have been used. Cork jar tightly and leave 10 or 12 days. Your jar may then be opened as often as you wish to perfume your rooms.—Mrs. J. H. D., R. I, Oswego, Kan.

No More Hot Summer Kitchens

For some time I have used a coal oil stove that burns air with great success. I found a woman with a stove like mine who could not use it. After cooking a meal with a very smoky stove she could not put it out, and had to call help to take it out of doors. I discovered the trouble; it was not sitting level. The manufacturers do not give instructions to set the stove level, and many a stove is condemned and cannot be used just for this reason. Coal oil is safer and cheaper than gasoline, but the stove must be kept clean, and the stove claiming to use so much air must sit level. I use the stove that burns bushels of air principally for cooking the poultry food. In the house I use one bought from an advertiser in Farmers Mail and Breeze, and it is perfectly satisfactory and makes a pretty blue flame. With my blue flame oil stove and my fireless cook box I save many a hot hour's hard work over a hot stove.

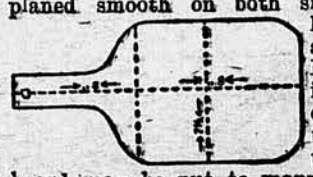
Mrs. B. R. Buffham.

Roswell, N. M.

Helps About the Kitchen

[Prize Letter.]

One of the handiest things for baking day is what I call my pie board. It may be made from a wide cedar shingle planed smooth on both sides, and a handle cut at one end. Bore a hole in the handle by which to hang it up. This board may be put to many uses, chief of which is to remove hot dishes, such as pies, pans of beans, etc., from the oven, thus saving soiled holders and burnt hands. Mrs. Frank Bush.



Jamesville, N. Y.

Ants in Strawberry Patch.

Can you tell me of a good way to get rid of ants? They are especially bad in my strawberries. Their hills are in most instances around the plant, and they seem to sap the life from the plant. The roots are half dead and dried up.—Mrs. G. W. C., Palatka, Fla.

Ants can be destroyed in their nests by pouring into the entrance a teaspoonful of carbon bisulphid. Or put the bisulphid in a shallow dish at the side of the entrance to the nest. In either case cover the hole with a galvanized iron pail or tub. The bisuphid fumes, being heavier than air, will sink; and they are sure death to the ants. Ants may also be killed by kerosene. Ants may be driven from the cupboards in the house by the use of oil of sassafras, and this would undoubtedly be successful out of doors were the strawberry patch not too extensive.

Old Dutch Cleanser

Puts **Rush** In the **Brush**

Lightning-like in its effect. For cleaning floors and linoleum it cuts the dirt and grime as quick as a flash—Makes everything spotless.

Don't Be Without It

LARGE CAN 10c

"My New Floor—and the Work Was So Easy!"

The old floor was made new over night. It was painted yesterday. One hour with a brush and a quart can of Lincoln Floor Paint. This morning it's dry enough to walk on. In the corner where the boards had pulled apart, Lincoln Crack and Crevice Filler was used. The result—a floor smooth and even. Floors that you can be proud of are easy to have with the use of

Lincoln
Paints and Varnishes

You can get Lincoln Floor Paint in almost every color and almost any size can. Simple directions go with every can—merely stir the paint up and apply it with an ordinary paint brush. So easy to do that almost anyone—even if inexperienced—can get excellent results.

Make your housekeeping easier by painting your floors and woodwork with Lincoln Paint. Lincoln painted, varnished and enameled surfaces take a wonderful amount of backache out of house-cleaning—also every-day housework.

Write us for our Booklet "Home Painting Jobs"

and learn about the many easy ways in which you can make your home more cheerful. There's a Lincoln Paint, Varnish, Stain, Enamel or Finish for every surface, new or old, indoors or out. Lincoln Climatic Paint is made especially to give the most satisfactory wear in your climate. Write today for booklet and name of the Lincoln dealer nearest to you. Address

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Dept. 25
Lincoln, Neb. Dallas, Tex.

Getting On With the Cows

Every Day Feed and Care That Increase Dairy Returns

BY GEORGE LENHERT, Abilene, Kan.
President Pioneer Cow Testing Association.

A bunch of promising young Holsteins. This is the breed that is in general favor with the Dickinson County Cow Testing association.

WHEN I started milking cows I had just a small herd of grade cattle. I would, no doubt, have been satisfied with them and with the profit they were returning if I had not learned what other men were doing. However, I became dissatisfied, bought a purebred sire and saved the heifer calves. I then sold off my poorest and kept only the best. I soon learned, also, that it pays to give a good cow a liberal feed since a cow can give milk profitably only when fed more than she needs for the support of her body. It does not pay to support a cow's body two years when by more liberal feeding she could be made to give the same amount of milk in one year.

A cow must have some grain, because she cannot eat enough rough feed to properly sustain her body and also give a large amount of milk. In order to do her best she should have from 2 to 2½ pounds of protein feeds in her ration daily beside the carbohydrates and fat. The cow that is exposed to cold and wet weather must use some of her feed to keep warm and the cow that is chased or frightened wastes her energies instead of using them for the production of milk and she is going to charge all these things up against her owner by reducing his profit. The cow that does not get enough water or gets it too cold is also at a disadvantage because a cow is in some respects like a growing crop—she must have water first to sustain her body, and second to make milk. Milk, as it comes from the cow, is about 68 degrees warmer than ice water, and the only way the cow has of warming it is by the feed that she eats.

Kindness is Repaid.

Cows do their best work if they are treated kindly. Giving down milk is in some degree an appreciation of the treatment given her and the better you treat her the more milk she will give, other things being equal. Some persons think it is unfortunate if a cow has a large appetite, but I put my faith in the cow that is first at the feed trough.

When a cow is coming fresh I like to have her rather fat. If she is not fat I feed her grain. In fact, the only time I do not feed her is when I want her to dry up and right after she has freshened until her udder is normal. I think the skimmilk is usually worth more to the calves and hogs than the grain costs that the cows get.

When the calf is quite young it should have the first milk of the cow, as it has the laxative qualities that are needed by the calf. In feeding the calf always use a galvanized iron or tin pail and never a wooden one, as the tin pails are kept clean more easily. Then be sure that the milk is as near blood heat as you can get it and give the calf about 4 or 5 pounds at a feed twice or three times daily until it is about 3 weeks old. Then gradually substitute skimmilk, putting in about 1 tablespoon of dried blood meal at each feed. I start to feed shelled corn by putting it in the calf's mouth while it is wet. I think there is less danger of bowel trouble after they learn to eat grain. I also feed silage and alfalfa hay. A good dry feed is very much appreciated by the calves.

Good Sires are Needed.

Some one has said that a good sire is half the herd and a poor one is nearly all of it. It is for this reason that I want purebred sires. I get the best results by keeping them by themselves and leading them out when I need them just as we do in the case of horses. One can then keep a more accurate record of the breeding dates. You can then also have your cows freshen when you want them to, and dry them off at the proper time.

I have my cows freshen in the fall and winter. By so doing I think they give more milk in a year's time. By caring for them in the right way you practically have them freshen twice a year, for when turned on grass in the spring they will give nearly as much milk as they did after calving in the fall. Besides, by having the cows freshen in the fall the heaviest work comes in the winter, when we have the most time for it, and the cows are dry when the weather is hottest and the flies at their worst. Another advantage of fall freshening is that winter prices for dairy products are better than in summer.

Making Butter For Market

[Prize Letter.]

I am always interested in the dairy letters and notes in the Mail and Breeze. We make butter rather than sell the cream because we think it is more profitable. Perhaps our method of making and marketing butter may benefit someone else. The cream is cooled after being separated and then placed in the ice box with the cream which is being saved for the same purpose. I find that the cream ripens more evenly if stirred frequently.

We use a 10-gallon keg churn and churn four or five separations at a time. After each churning the churn is thoroughly scalded so all that is necessary is to cool it and rinse it out with plenty of cool water. The cream is then emptied into the churn with just enough water to rinse out the cans. After the butter has been churned and gathered in one big ball, the buttermilk is drawn off, cool water is added, and the butter washed while it is still in the churn. We then lift the butter, salt it, working the salt well into it, and set it in the ice box until the second working, which I think is the most important.

After working out all the water, we wrap each pound brick in parchment paper and then put it in cartons the same as the creamery uses. In this way the butter is kept in a perfectly sanitary condition and it costs very little more. The butter is then placed in the ice box until market day, which is every Saturday. We always get the top price for our butter. Mrs. P. D. Caskey.

R. 8, Parsons, Kan.

Testing Showed the Best Cow

[Prize Letter.]

After a few years of dairying we find it most satisfactory to raise our own cows. The most important thing in dairying is to have good cows. It is difficult to buy a good cow unless under peculiar circumstances, such as a forced sale. Cull out the poor cows and heifers and after a while you will have a herd that you will be proud of. We have had our cows tested and it pays. The one we had thought of selling proved to be the best. We were judging by the color of her milk and as it was whiter than the other milk, we thought it was not so rich, but it gave the highest test.

Another important point in dairying is the care of the cows. Have a good shed or barn for them and feed and milk them regularly. We feed cane, hay or corn fodder, clover hay, plenty of bran and not much corn. Be kind to the cows.

We run the dairy merely as a sideline and find that it pays well. I think every farmer should own a herd of cows. The cream is always ready cash besides the profit from raising calves. If we could get the farmers to see and realize the easy money in dairying, so many people would not be talking of hard times. Of course it requires a bit of hard work to keep the barns in order as they should be cleaned every morning. I don't think there is anything nicer than a good herd of milk cows.

In butter making be very careful in handling the milk and see that no dirt gets in. Keep the separator clean and separate the cream as soon as you can after milking. Cool the cream as soon as separated. Never add warm cream to cold cream—cool it first. Keep the cream in the cellar or a cool room and when ready to churn the temperature of the cream should be about 50 to 55 degrees. Wash the churn in hot water and cool with cold water before churning. I never have any trouble about having good butter when I follow the rules. I think it is better to sell the cream than to make butter as there is less waste and it saves labor. Abbie Surbaugh.

Leeton, Mo.

The Cow at the "Big Show"

At the great exposition in San Francisco next year the cow and her family will be on exhibition during the entire period from February 20 to December. There will be conducted a dairy demonstration in which a considerable number of grade dairy cows will participate under expert direction. This will in no sense be a competition between breeds, but will have for its object the determination of such questions as those which concern the feeding for quantity and length of lactation period, the sanitary handling of the cattle and of the milk for home manufacture, or factory, and for all other purposes.

In another building specially erected for the purpose, there will be housed selected herds of all of the recognized dairy breeds, each individual of which will have been chosen by authority in that breed as being typical of the breed and representative of its best type. Adjacent to this building is planned another one to be devoted to the manufacture of dairy products. Here the milk will be turned into butter, cheese, ice cream, etc., under the conditions which modern dairy methods shall impose and as an object lesson in the economy of manufacture as well as in the sanitary care of milk and its production.

There never has been a great world's fair in which such prominence has been given to the cow and to other livestock as is now provided in the plans and premium list of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

No Use For Cream Stations

We have been milking several cows for some time and I think dairying is one of the most profitable branches of farming. We have wild pasture in the summer and feed alfalfa hay in the winter with corn ground in the ear. There are very few silos around here but I believe they are of great benefit to the farmers.

We milk from 10 to 15 cows and have sold as much as $100 worth of cream a month when the grass was good. We have sold $1,100 worth of butterfat and eggs in a year, not counting what we used at home.

We have been shipping our butterfat direct to the creamery and in that way we get from 3 to 6 cents a pound more than by shipping it through the receiving station. I would advise every farmer to ship direct to some creamery and cut out the receiving station; also to use the scales and Babcock tester.

George Newcomb.

Morrowville, Kan.

School attendance is 80 per cent in good roads states; 64 per cent in bad roads states—a better argument for better roads than all the mudholes that ever mired a team and wagon.

Farmer Onswon Talks on

BEATRICE Cream Separators

The man who buys the Beatrice Cream Separator need never buy another separator.

It has but few parts that can ever wear out. And there's not a single part that can ever wear out or rust out that is not replaceable.

When the bowl or other part does finally wear out, you don't have to junk your machine and buy a new one. You simply buy a new part.

If you should replace every single part that could wear out on your Beatrice, the cost would be less than $35.

Isn't that better than paying $110 and over for a new machine, which is necessary with some separators?

That is just one of the great Beatrice points. The Beatrice is the high-grade, fair-priced separator that you can clean in two minutes and that gets all the cream whether the milk is hot or cold.

Know all about the Beatrice before buying a cream separator. Be sure to write the nearest office for free catalogue and name of dealer near you.

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

15.95 AND UPWARD ON TRIAL.

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:

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Heals Barb Wire Cuts

On Horses, Without a Scar. Heals wound from bottom. Prevents blood poisoning. Quick and sure.

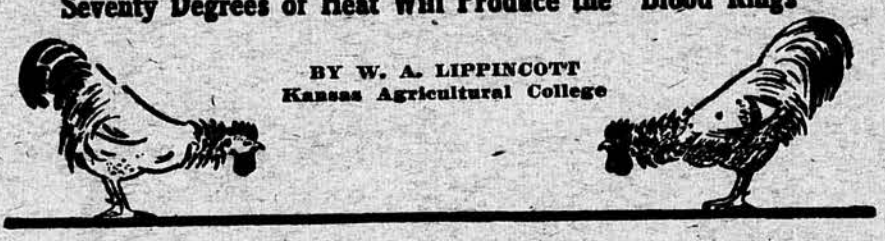
Dean's King Cactus Oil

is the best remedy for harness sores, sprains, bruises, galls and all external diseases. In 15c, 50c and $1.00 sizes. If not sold by your druggist, write to

A. R. Olney, Mfr., Clinton, Iowa

The Loss in Fertile Eggs

Seventy Degrees of Heat Will Produce the "Blood Rings"



BY W. A. LIPPINCOTT
Kansas Agricultural College

AMONG the means of producing first-class market eggs none is more important or far-reaching than the production of infertile eggs. A very large percentage of the loss which occurs by the deterioration and spoiling of eggs during the hot months comes from the appearance of the blood ring. These blood rings mean just one thing, and that is, that the egg has been partially incubated, and the embryo has died.

It is quite easy to see this ring in a white-shelled egg, and often quite difficult to discover it in a brown-shelled egg. The germ of an egg begins to develop at any temperature above 70 degrees. The development is more rapid as the temperature becomes higher. This means that any eggs that are fertile and are not kept all the time in a temperature below 70 degrees will sooner or later show the blood ring. It is difficult for the germ to develop in a temperature below 85, and after struggling along for a time it gives up, and the blood ring results.

Down With the "Rings".

Now if the male birds were kept away from the laying flocks there would be no blood rings. It has been found, by experiments carried on in Kansas by investigators from the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, that 42 per cent, or nearly half, of the total loss in market eggs during the hot months was eliminated when nothing else was done except to remove the male birds from the flocks. It was further found by these same observations that where the male birds were kept from the laying flocks the eggs were of good size, naturally clean, and when collected twice a day, put in a cave cellar that had a temperature of about 60 degrees, marketed twice a week, and protected from the sun on the way to town, 97 per cent were tested out by an expert candler as first-class eggs. This means that by taking these pains the farmer can practically control deterioration.

A small percentage of eggs probably represented by the 3 per cent that were second class are second-class eggs when they are laid. For the present, at least, it is beyond the control of the farmer to eliminate this small percentage of loss, but it is so small as to be almost negligible.

The Rooster's Fate.

In answer to the question as to what to do with the male birds during any but the breeding season, I would reply, that in my judgment the best practice for the farmer is to purchase strong, vigorous, purebred cockerels of the breed he prefers, each year, and mate them with the breeding flocks of hens about the middle of February. When the breeding season is over, dispose of them—get them off the farm. Unless an artificial and inflated purchase price has been paid, the farmer will have gotten his money back in the flock of strong young chicks that are coming on. The best breeding year for a male bird is the first year. When the first season is over turn him off on the market for what he will bring. There is no object in keeping him around to spoil the market value of the eggs by fertilizing them, on the one hand, and eat up food, on the other. Anyway, a new bird of different stock will be wanted for the following year.

Canker and Chicken-Pox

I have a disease in my flock that I have been unable to check. I have already killed eight birds and a dozen more are sick. One of the first symptoms is sleepiness. The affected ones stand around listlessly and then scabs and sores appear on combs and wattles. There are also yellow sores in the mouth, on the throat and tongue. Their eyes and mouths are affected until they can scarcely shut either. The eyes swell up to a large size. When they reach this condition I kill them. What is your advice?—L. W., Conway Springs, Kan.

The symptoms indicate a complication of chicken-pox and canker. These ailments are common in the fall but there seems to be a general outbreak this spring, due perhaps to the continuous cool and damp weather. The diseases are contagious and the first thing to be done is to separate the well from the sick birds. If possible, remove the well birds to new quarters and thoroughly disinfect the old while treating the sick birds. Get some sulphite of soda and mix a tablespoonful to the gallon of drinking water and allow the birds no other drinking water. It is also well to bathe the heads in this solution. This has been found very effective in loosening up the sores in the mouth which usually may be removed in a few days after they begin drinking this water.

Wash the affected parts about the head in carbolic soap suds and soften with vaseline. Better still, mix some sulphur with carbolated vaseline and apply to the sores and scabs. Keep the ailing birds closely confined and burn all carcasses of those dying of the disease.

Then You Have a Good Feeder

[Prize Suggestion.]

Get an empty can from your butcher, or any old bucket that has outlived its usefulness, then make a box a little larger than the can and 3 or 4 inches deep. Take two pieces of heavy wire that will reach across the top of the box, lay them so the can will set on them nicely and mark can and box for holes about half an inch from the top of both. Punch holes with a nail, insert one wire through the box and can, clinch ends of it and you have a hinge-top dry mash feeder. To fill, set the can on the ground, turn back the box, fill, turn the box over the can again and invert quickly. Put the other wire through the box and can, or under the can as desired. Smaller boxes and sirup pails may be used in the same way for grit, shells and charcoal.

Le Roy, Kan. I. L. DeWitt.

Hatching Periods for Eggs

The period of incubation of different species of poultry varies slightly according to conditions, but rarely more than a day or two either way. Under natural conditions the period of incubation for all the varieties of common domesticated fowls is as follows:

	Days
Hen	21
Pheasant	22-24
Duck	28
Duck (Muscovy)	33-35
Turkey	28
Peafowl	28
Guinea	26-28
Ostrich	42
Goose	30-34

Turkey Hens the Best Mothers

[Prize Letter.]

I have been quite successful in raising turkeys. I think a flock of turkeys is a great help to the farm as destroyers of insects which are a detriment to growing crops if for no other reason. I gather the eggs while fresh and store them in the cellar. If the weather is very cool I cover them with a flannel cloth. They should be turned every day.

As soon as the turkey wants to sit in earnest, I give her as many eggs as she can cover well, usually from 15 to 18. At the same time I set three hens on turkey eggs. They should have good, clean nests and be thoroughly dusted with insect powder once a week for three weeks. On the twenty-fifth day give them another good dusting and remove the old nest. Put in clean straw and let them alone until they hatch. When the young turkeys are quite dry, remove them from the nest and put in a warm, airy place until the hens are through hatching. They give the old turkey and all the little ones a last dusting and put them in a large coop. I do this after dark so those hatched under the hens will not be afraid of the old turkey.

Put sand in the coop but do not feed the young turkeys until they are 48 hours old when they may have a little commercial chick food. Do not overfeed them. Give them water but do not let them get wet. After they have been in the coop two or three days to accustom them to their mother. I turn them out for the summer and do not feed them again until I fatten them for Thanksgiving. They feed on bugs and grasshoppers and I see that they can get plenty of water. Turkeys know more about selecting the proper food for their young than most of us do. L. M.

R. 5, Ottawa, Kan.

Remedy for Lice

I should like to have a remedy for lice on horses described in the Farmers Mail and Breeze about a year ago. I should like also to have the remedy for chicken-pox published a few months ago.

Coffey county, Kansas. W. F. W.

A very good method of treating horses for lice is to mix 2 tablespoonsful of some standard dip with 1 gallon of water. Apply this mixture to the entire body of the horse, rubbing it into the mane and tail thoroughly. Rinse the body well with lukewarm water after the dip has been on about a half hour. Blanket the animal if the weather is at all chilly.

Chickenpox is a contagious disease, the infection of which usually is brought from outside sources. It appears in small yellow ulcers about the beak, nostrils, eyes and other parts of the head, hence the common name of "sore head". Wash the affected parts with carbolic soapsuds and then apply vaseline to soften the sores.

We would suggest that our correspondent obtain a binder and keep the copies of the Farmers Mail and Breeze on file so that information such as this will be available when needed.

The Brownies Shelled Out

A report from Mrs. E. E. Knight, living south of Olathe, Kan., states that she sold 1,050 dozen eggs during February, March and April, from 200 Brown Leghorn hens and pullets. In addition there was an average allowance of a dozen eggs a day for table use. Not a bad income from chickens.

Try This to Keep Off Disease

There is no better disinfectant so far as my experience goes, than crude carbolic acid. A tablespoonful in a pail of water used to wash out the chicken's water trough twice a week will make poultry diseases scarce. Use also as a spray on roosts and other poultry house fixtures. Hugh A. McCord.

Elk City, Kan.

Incubator Chicks

Dear Sir: We hear so much about the difficulty of raising incubator chicks. I have been in the business for 21 years, always lost so many I was quite discouraged. This year I sent 50c (M. O.) to the Walker Remedy Co., L 13, Lamoni, Iowa, for their Walko Remedy and am having great success with it—makes me think I have found a gold mine. If I had only tried it long ago, just think of the hundreds, yes thousands of little downy fellows I could have saved. It certainly is a boon to incubator users.—Mrs. Chris Wolf, Exira, Iowa.—Advertisement.

Human Turnstiles

C. D.

Some men you encounter these days, especially in politics, are like turnstiles at the county fair: They are in everyone's way but they stop no one.

Curiosity.

The hen stood on the garden lot,
Whence all but she had fled,
And didn't leave a planted spot
In all that onion bed.
With vim she worked both feet and legs,
The gardener says he bets
She tried to find the kind of eggs
On which the onion-sets.

—Sent in by Mrs. L. M. Heaton, Hewins, Kan.

Servian women fought at the front against the Turks in the Balkan war.

The Powerful Smalley Cuts Silo-Filling Cost!

The day of the old slat-apron silo filler is gone. No wise farmer is going to use one when he can get a money-saving, grip-hook, force-feed SMALLEY, that does the work quicker, easier and at less cost. It handles silage, cow peas or alfalfa in a hurry. Cuts it fine and uniform. Packs silage tighter—gives more tonnage.

No Power Waste

One pulley and chain-drive on blower outfits replace power-wasting idlers.

1914 Carrier

A 5 H. P. Engine will run a No. 12 force-feed and our 1914 enclosed carrier. Special alfalfa grinding screen furnished extra, protected by screen patent No. 721,246. Make your own meal.

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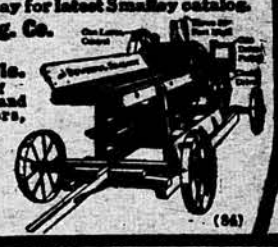
Manufacturers of Ensilage, Alfalfa and Hand Feed Cutters, Combination Ensilage and Snapping Machines, Drag and Circular Saw Machines, Champion Plows, Cob Grinders and Feed Mills.



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I am the highest type of architecture known to builders—I'm of the richest concrete — gradually grew better—require no attention or repairs — am always ready for use — I'm air, water, fire, wind, decay, band, crack, rust and repair proof—I'm an asset, not an expense.

My diamond or double wedge shaped staves are tongued and grooved—distribute weight and equalize pressure, are sealed in all joints as I'm erected—I'm washed within with two coats of U. S. Gov't glaze that's impervious to water or acid — am erected for you, and guaranteed for ten years — If I have an equal, don't buy me—that's straight, isn't it? Can you afford not to write for prices and booklet of silo facts? They are yours for the asking.

Diamond Concrete Stave Silo Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Only $2 Down
One Year to Pay!
$24 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 1. Light Running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 qts. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 5 1-2 shown here.
30 Days' Free Trial Enjoy its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save half.
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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 Brahmas; 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.
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Pump—Grind—Do all power work with a 4-H. P. Vertical
FARM CUSHMAN
All Purpose Engine
4-Cycle. Weight 160 lbs. Does all work a 1,000-lb. engine can do. 10-year guarantee. Also 6-h. p. up to 20-h.p. Special Heavy Duty Engines. Get catalog and "trial offer."
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$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder. | $14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.

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

Set with four Sapphires surrounded with six bright sparkling imitation Diamonds. This is one of the most beautiful rings ever given. We will send one of these handsome rings as a free premium to all who send just 25c to pay for a year's subscription to our big home and story magazine and inclose 5c for mailing—only 30c in all. Be sure to state size of ring wanted.
HOUSEHOLD, Dept. SR-202, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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.

It's Wise to Deal in Futures

Boys and Girls May Help Father Keep a Plan Book

BY W. CLEMENT MOORE.

HERE is something which the farm boy or girl can arrange for father and help him keep planned accurately. Make it for him now, and he will appreciate it.

Farmers, in order to be successful in their work should be systematic, not only in their general business transactions, but in farm operations and management. Many good ideas may suggest themselves to the farmer who is always alert for methods which will save time and money.

It is best in every line of business—and farming is no exception—to plan out carefully the work that is to be accomplished in the future. A plan book is the best solution to this problem—one that may be carried in the vest pocket, similar to the pocket diary, will answer very well—although I know some very good farmers who prefer to use a large white card, or calendar back, ruled off in 31 lines and arranged like this:

1. Begin harvesting lower field.
2. Get extra help and prepare barns to receive harvest.
3. .....
4. Go to Centreton. See Jones about buying surplus grain from field.
5. .....
6. .....
7. .....
8. Pay bill of H. B. Smith, due 10th.
9. .....
10. .....
11. Write Central Threshing Co. about date for threshing.
12. Arrange for extra help in August.
13. .....
14. .....
15. See Cartwright about new machine.

This card is hung either in the farm sitting room or in the farmer's office, if he has one. Being in plain sight, the items and plans are known not only to the farmer but to his family, so that in his absence or illness the work goes ahead without loss, just as he had planned it.

Entries are shown in the foregoing for the first fifteen days of July. Such entries will, of course, depend entirely upon the kind of work the farmer has to do.

These are simply representative items in one case and do not apply to any particular year, but they show the methods employed by the farmer in order to keep things working smoothly. This farmer is educated, or trained, rather, to his business, and during his leisure moments thinks out and plans ahead to meet the little matters constantly worrying the average farmer and keeping him awake nights.

No cost is attached to such a record, and there is no reason why it should not have a fair trial. Of course, if it is hung up as suggested, for all to see, there may be a few personal matters which the farmer would not care to jot down, but this need not matter, as the main purpose of the record is to aid in the management of the farm work.

It is not sufficient, however, to rule off the record and jot down a few items on it without a thought or plan. In your quiet house, much care and thought should be given to the planning of your future work, and then having fixed upon a definite plan or idea, the result of your thoughts should be jotted down on the record card, lest the whole purpose of the thinking be lost or forgotten.

You will not need to think long to recall many cases where you have planned to do certain things about your farm and then have forgotten them entirely until it was too late.

The plan is worth the careful attention of every progressive farmer, and is sure to be productive of good. Every farmer can adopt one of these books in which to keep his farm work carefully planned through the year, a month or two ahead of the operations scheduled. The benefit lies in bringing system into the work where in many instances several odd jobs would accumulate.

Sewing Models Were Good

The prize winners in the sewing contest are Pearl Chitty, Alta Vista, Kan.; Annie Aitken, Severy, Kan.; Ella L. Krause, Marysville, Kan. The junior sewing editor was surprised to see the excellent work done in the contest. The fine stitches, neat seams and patches would be a credit to any sewing class. One girl only 5½ years old sent a set of very neat models. Her mother cut them out for her, but she did all the basting and sewing herself. Very probably you will wish to keep your models, so they have been returned to you. When you are older you will take a great deal of pleasure in looking them over, and you will say just as the sewing editor did, that such work from girls not more than 15 years old was very good.

Answers to Puzzles.

The names of factories and mills illustrated in the March 11 issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are silk, grist, iron, planing, powder, and shoe mills. The prize winners are Doris Thomas, R. 2, Huntley, Mont.; Henry Lee, R. 1, Middletown, Ia.; Lester Munger, Hoyt, Kan.; Carl Ritter, R. 4, Thayer, Kan.; Hattie Helms, Reece, Kan.; Letha Smith, Frankfort, Kan.; Roy Frazier, Dunavant, Kan.; Ida Janicke, Box 26, Leona, Kan.; Clarence J. Scott, Holliday, Okla., and George W. Corner, Jr., R. 1, Polk, Ia.

The solution to the puzzle in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of April 18 is that the waiter started with the sixth man to the left of the stingy man, counting to the right. The prize winners are E. H. Lancaster, R. 1, Ottawa, Kan.; May Hardiman, R. 2, Neodesha, Kan.; Ruby Matlack, Basil, Kan.; F. O. Bragg, Preston, Kan.; Helen Williams, R. 5, Baldwin, Kan.; Marian M. Pfister, R. 4, Hiawatha, Kan.; Vera Breithaupt, Eudora, Kan.; Berneta Clark, Augusta, Kan.; and Daisy G. Chadwick, Box 27, Loring, Kan.

These Boys Weren't Napping.

This is a story my grandma tells. They lived in the mountains in Maryland where the timber was heavy and where there were fierce fires in the woods sometimes. One time a great fire was raging and grandfather and grandmother and the two older children went some distance from the house to help fight fire. Three little children were left at the house—one boy six years old, my papa who was four, and a little girl who was in a cradle. The boys usually went upstairs to take a nap and the old dog used to go along and sleep under the bed. That day the old dog went up stairs to take his nap as usual, but the boys didn't go. The fire came suddenly from another direction and the barn and outbuildings caught fire. The little boys watched the barn and outbuildings burn and thought it was fun. But when the glass in the windows of the house began to melt they thought it was time to get out. They pulled the cradle with their little sister in it out of the house. When the parents returned they found their home had been burned, but the children were safe. The old dog burned with the house.

Smith Center, Kan. Vera Stein.

Dish Washing Four Times a Day.

My mother was born in England. She went to school when she was very young as all little ones have to go to school young there. And they go the year around. She used to like to wear her mother's little bonnet with a veil on it. They had four meals a day. Breakfast came at 7 o'clock, dinner at 12 o'clock, tea at 4, and supper at 7 or 8 o'clock. One time mamma's sister and she went down to the sea as they always do there and were waiting for the tide to come in. Grandma was waiting for them for it was almost train time and mamma lived twenty miles from the seashore. When grandma came to get them, there she saw both mamma and her sister in the sea with their shoes and stockings off. They had to run and finish putting on their shoes half running and half walking. Grandma was angry but she could not keep from laughing to see the girls hopping along trying to dress. It was very interesting on the big ship when mamma came to this country. There were 500 persons who were just the crew. The ship was called the City of Paris. Mamma saw a whale and a big iceberg. They were just a week on the ocean. When they were on the train going to Chicago her sister May was looking out of the train window and her hat blew off. Grandma had to buy her one in Chicago, and every one just looked at them and mamma said they felt so silly. Grandma bought a blackberry pie to eat on the train but the people looked at them so much they made grandma put it in her lap and they took a bite once in a while when no one was looking. But mamma says she likes this country best. She says it is a free country and lots of good people are here.

Wathena, Kan. Arbie Weber.

His Father Crossed the Sea.

I am going to tell you about my father, how he was doing when he was a boy. My father was born in the old country and then he came with his father and mother to Kansas when he was three years old, and then they could not find much to eat. And now my father is 38 years old. And he went to school when he was nine years old, and he got in the first reader and then he did not go any more to school. And they wore poor clothes and heavy boots to school and a poor hat. And my father helped his father when he was a boy. He had to herd cattle around the road and father said that they had lots of fun. They were killing snakes. The snakes were under the rocks. My father got two brothers and two sisters and two brothers died and two sisters, too. When my father was a young man he said he went to a dance and each dance he had a new girl. Then he got married and lived on a rent and he had to buy him horses and then he bought him a farm. There are 120 acres. Now on this farm my father lived about 11 years. My father caught on fire and he burned his hands so he had to go to the doctor. And my father had been operated on 2 years ago in Omaha. And once he was bacheloring and he was baking biscuits and he didn't put any baking powder in them and then you could know how the biscuits looked.

And I forgot to tell you that my father had a runaway once. When he went to a dance with his girl the seat of the cart broke and they fell down and the horse wanted to run but my father got hold of the lines so he stopped the horse. My father that time skinned his head a little. And one time he was riding with an old horse and the horse was nearly dead and my father had to get off and walk home, and then the horse died and now my father has good horses.

Cuba, Kan. Frank Trecek.

A Small Family, This.

Mother had quite a time of it when she worked out. She worked for a family. There were only two in this family, just a man and his wife. When mamma cooked any meals, she had to set the meals in the dining room. The lady would eat in the room all alone because her husband was never at home. Mother was never allowed to eat in the same room. When she ate, she had to go in the kitchen.

Walsburg, Kan. Delpha Peterson.

Where Was St. Patrick?

One day in May my mother and her little sister were returning from school. They saw a large rattle snake lying across the road on a hillside sunning itself. They got sticks and stones and tried to kill it but it ran or crawled away into the grass. They ran after it throwing stones. Then they heard the rattling of a snake and looking around, they saw they were completely surrounded by rattle snakes. Summoning up their courage they picked their way out back to the road and reached home safely. A short time after a farmer near there with his hired man found and killed a den of eighty rattlers.

Hazel Elder.

R. 1, Morrowville, Kan.

He Didn't Touch Home

"Strike two, ball three!" the umpire cried, and then our Casey swung
And hit the ball a mighty swipe with his good wagon-tongue.
Above the fielders high it soared a speck against the sky,
While round the bases Casey romped with triumph in his eye.
"Home run! Home run!" the rooters whooped, as Casey turned at third—
In Hopewell Center, miles away, the cheering could be heard;
And panting Casey on the bench sat down, a famous lad,
While in the stands above his head the crowd went nearly mad.

But standing there beside the plate the frantic catcher yelled,
"Throw up the ball! Throw up the ball!" and high his glove he held,
And when he had the bounding sphere, he rushed with savage vim
To smilling Casey on the bench and tagged the ball on him.
"You're out!" the umpire loudly called, and all the crowd was dazed.
And mad for fair this time they went, and much disturbance raised.
But "out" the umpire's verdict stood; the crowd might fume and foam;
For Casey in his circuit had neglected touching home.

How like to Casey's downfall are the failures all about
Of men who swat the business ball with fierce and crashing clout;
Who race around the bases, winning fortunes right along
Amid the cheers and envy of the adulating throng!
They gather wordly honors and a reputation tall,
But overlook the very most important thing of all.
Among the big world's champions, wherever you may roam,
There's many a heavy hitter who forgets to touch at home.

—Credit lost.

Against the County Unit Plan

(Continued from Page 7.)

among the farmers is that the city is going to take the power of the district boards from them, and force city ideas and city administration upon them.

What is needed is a better understanding between educators and farmers. Both can make some concessions. The farmer should realize that the educators are working for better school conditions in the country. The educators should concede to the farmers the right to determine what course of study shall be pursued.

I liked Mr. Hatch's article, but I take issue with him on the Barnes Law. I believe the Barnes Law was intended to aid in the establishing of country high schools. I have taught two years here in a consolidated school. We have an enrollment of twenty-two this year in the high school course. We are accredited by the State University. We expect to graduate a class of five in 1915. In counties where the Barnes Law is in effect consolidation offers an excellent opportunity for the establishing of a Barnes High School.

In counties where the Barnes Law does not exist Mr. Hatch's proposed country high school would operate satisfactorily. Then the board could decide from local sentiment what courses should be taught, and thus eliminate the complaint that the State University dictates what courses shall be pursued before the school can participate in the county tax fund.

I wish more farmers would express their opinions on school problems.

Kipp, Kan. A. R. Baldwin.

A heifer calf that is to be raised for the dairy should be handled and made accustomed to all necessary manipulations from the time she is a calf until maturity, in which case she will be little or no trouble and make a better cow.

And a Doll Shall Lead Them

(Continued from Page 8.)

Ironing—	
Family size	4.00
Sewing—	
4 gingham dresses	8.00
1 thin white dress	3.00
Three underskirts	2.25
One pair curtains	3.00
Mending—	
Six pairs stockings	.90
Darning Mary's pink dress	.50
Millinery—	
Retrimming two hats	1.50
Bill for vegetables I grew—	
Radishes	1.50
Lettuce	2.00
Spring onions	.90
Peas	1.00
Beans	.75
Bill for flowers I grew—	
10 bunches sweet peas at 50 cents a bunch	5.00
Total	$62.74

What I Cost.

Board—	
At $3.00 a week	$12.00
Clothes	5.00
Room rent	4.00
Total	$21.00

What I've Been Worth To You.

Earned	$62.74
Expended	21.00
Total	$41.74

What I've Earned Since We Have Been Married.

$41.74 multiplied by 12 and that by 13 gives	$6,511.44

"Six thousand, five hundred eleven dollars, and forty-four cents—that's what I've earned; and I've had my board and room and chicken money! I know it's wrong to figure my work in dollars, Sam. A woman's work isn't figured that way. That's why I counted everything so low. You couldn't get cooks and dressmakers and milliners to work that cheaply, Sam, you know that. I didn't put down the sore fingers I've tied up, nor charge you with caring for the children, that's the work I'm doing for eternity. But I thought if I'd put down a few of the things in dollars you'd see it," I said.

There are some things a woman won't talk about—some things are too sad and some things are too thrillingly sweet. There are looks that one never tries to describe—helpless baby looks into mother's eyes, tiny-girl looks into doll's eyes, prince-charming glances into—

What's the use of concealing results longer? During the last paragraph you have inferred that Sam saw it, that Mary Ellen got the doll, and that I got a check book. He did, she did, and I did.

The First Fruits Are Safest

Many a housewife has regretted, when a drouth caused a shortage of later things, that she did not put up more of the early fruits. Some of the earlier ones, as the early peaches, are tasteless, but in combination with other fruit they are a valuable addition to the preserve closet. Do not peel the peaches but wash well, cut them from the pits and stew slowly with sugar until the juice is absorbed. Combined with shredded pineapple in the proportions of a small can of the pineapple to a gallon of the cooked-down peaches the result is a delicious marmalade. The cost is very little more than it would be without the pineapple, and it is more like pineapple than peach.

Rhubarb will combine with the tasteless mulberry and produce a flavor almost like blackberries. I have often had pies made from this combination taken for blackberry pies. Bushels of both fruits go to waste every year that might be utilized if this were well known. When making rhubarb pies or sauce combine the rhubarb with lemon, orange, or stewed raisins to make a variety.

When you can cherries can all the juice you can get, and in the summer and fall see how easily it will "jell" by adding currant, crabapple or quince juice, about one-third of its bulk, and yet retain the cherry flavor. Using these often-neglected fruits is one way to overcome the high cost of living.

Topeka, Kan. Mrs. H. C. Davis.

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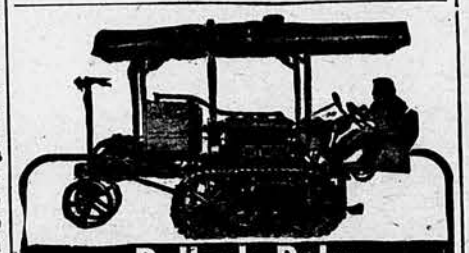

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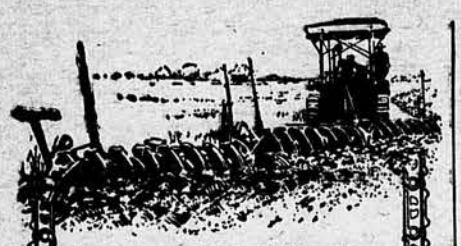

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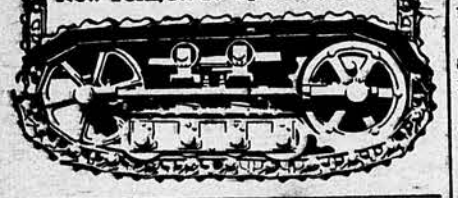

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Give Rural Pupils a Chance

Country High Schools Are Badly Needed in Kansas

BY L. D. GRIFFEE
Goodland, Kansas

A VERY intelligent woman, the wife of a progressive, well-to-do farmer, came to the principal of a county high school and said, "I wish your advice. I have a girl of thirteen and a boy fifteen years old. They have finished the work of the rural schools. We live eight miles from the nearest accredited high school. That is too far for them to drive back and forth every night and morning. In my opinion they are far too young to board in town away from their father and mother.

"We have thought of leaving the farm and moving to town, but we have worked hard for years to get our farm paid for, improved and stocked. We have a beautiful farm home, we enjoy farm life and don't wish to live in town. As a last resort I have considered renting rooms in town, coming in with the children on Monday morning, keeping house for them until Friday evening and then all going home together to remain until Monday. However, I should be in misery, idling about

The girls learn to make their own clothes.

in town, knowing that my husband was eating cheerless, half-cooked meals and that my housework was being neglected.

"Like most American parents we are ambitious for our children and we are financially able to give them a good education. When they are older we shall be willing for them to leave home to go to college. Now you are the principal of a high school, what do you advise us to do?"

"Mrs. A—," said the principal, "you have asked a question too big for me to answer." He turned away with the feeling that something is wrong in the great, rich state of Kansas that such alternatives should be forced upon prosperous, intelligent citizens, well able to give their children anything that a reasonable amount of money can buy and yet are forced by circumstances to break up their home life or deny their children further educational opportunities.

Do you think Mrs. A— overdrew the facts? Do you think her case cannot be duplicated in thousands of instances? Let us see. There are more than 500,000 school children in Kansas. About 70 per cent live in the country. Probably 40 per cent of these are out of reach of any high school unless they are sent to town to board. Leaving out entirely the question of expense, most fathers and mothers are unwilling to send children of this age away from home. I believe they are right. The average boy or girl should enter high school between the ages of thirteen and fifteen. If ever they need the companionship and advice of a father and mother it is at this age.

Sometimes the farm and the livestock are left in the hands of a tenant, and the family moves to town. Here the man of the family finds himself out of a job. He does whatever repairing and fixing up he can find to do on the house and lot and then joins the little band of loafers that is to be found along the shady side of the street in any of the smaller towns. This goes pretty well for a few weeks, and then it palls. Farming is a business, and any man who has a good farm well improved and stocked has a business worthy of his time and attention. Habit is a powerful thing, and the man who is accustomed to getting up at five o'clock to tend the stock and be in the field at seven o'clock doesn't take kindly to dawdling about on a city lot.

The mother also doesn't find town life to her liking. There are many places she may go, and she is as well dressed and well educated as the average of her town neighbors, but most of her friends live in the country. Soon these two older members of the family become discontented. The children do well in school, but there are no chores to occupy their spare time after school, and they spend a good deal of time on the street. This does not suit the father and mother, and I think they are right. After one year of this the whole family usually is glad to get back to the farm, and further efforts to educate the children are abandoned.

The case I have pictured is only one of thousands, and this state of affairs is a comparatively recent thing. Up to ten years ago the high schools of the state did not fill a very prominent place in the educational system. But times have changed. The state educational institutions now require four years of high school work for admission to the freshman class. The boy or girl who has had no opportunity at high school thus has the college doors closed forever. Then, too, the high schools are waking up and coming into their own. The courses of study have been greatly improved by the addition of such subjects as agriculture, manual training and domestic science. There has been a remarkable increase in attendance and in the smaller towns and in the county high schools this increase has consisted largely of country boys and girls.

There is a feeling, however, that the town high school does not provide just the training necessary for country boys and girls. There seems to be a strong tendency in many of these high schools to train away from the farm instead of for the farm. The opinion seems to be that the ideal high school for country boys and girls should be in the country. The course of study should be somewhat like that of the new agricultural high school at Manhattan, modified of course by the fact that the school would be much smaller than the Manhattan school.

This rural high school would run very well with two or three teachers if these

(Continued on Page 15.)

Teaching Horse Judging to Kansas High School Students

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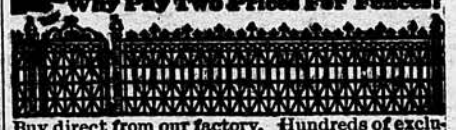

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Why We Study Agriculture

BY HERBERT LADD,
Salina High School.

Agriculture, in the high schools of the United States, is a subject just added during the last few years. The younger boys and girls of today are beginning to awaken to the fact that agriculture must be thoroughly studied.

We study agriculture to learn better methods of farming. Soils must be carefully studied, as poor soils may be made to be productive by the use of fertilizers. The study of drainage and irrigation are also important factors in making barren soils produ ive. At this time, the government is building reservoirs and irrigation ditches to irrigate the arid lands in the western part of the United States. Seeds also should be carefully studied, as to their selection, where they should be kept during the winter months and how their purity may be tested before putting them into the soil.

As livestock is a great source of income to the farmer, not the least important feature of the study of agriculture is that pertaining to the care and selection of livestock. Another step of the government in helping the farmer, is using bulletins to prevent contagious diseases from spreading among different herds.

All this knowledge helps to increase the farmer's wealth and this prosperity enables him to provide better advantages for his family in regard to both the comforts and luxuries of life. Many farmers have their own electric light plant, water system and other modern conveniences in their homes. However, the effect of this prosperity does not end here, but shows itself in better roads, churches, schools and thus the whole community is benefited by the farmers' increased wealth.

That the professional or business man may secure through the farmers their share of the increased prosperity, it is becoming more and more necessary that they too become familiar with the subject of agriculture, in order that they may be able to discuss intelligently with the farmer a subject of such vital importance to him.

Cattle and Meat Imports

More than 11,500 beef cattle and 98,000 feeder cattle were imported by the United States in February. These cattle came from Canada and Mexico. The imports from Canada amounted to 1,956 cattle for slaughter, 107 feeder cattle, and 158 dairy and breeding cattle, while those from Mexico consisted of 9,586 cattle for slaughter, 98,206 feeder cattle, and seven breeding or dairy cattle.

The imports of fresh and refrigerated meats during the same month amounted to more than 8 million pounds of beef and more than 1⅛ million pounds of other meat. The amount of canned and cured meat brought in during the same time was almost a million pounds and the amount of other meat products totaled about 350,000 pounds. The bulk of the fresh meat came from Argentina and Uruguay, while most of the canned and cured meat was imported from Australia. These figures indicate what may be expected from these countries in the future when better transportation facilities are available.

How We Study Agriculture

BY GROVER SIMPSON.

For all the boys taking the Normal Training course in the Salina High School agriculture is a required subject, but anyone else may take it as an elective. The class, held every day, is at present composed of fifteen pupils, the majority boys. Three days in the week we have recitation and the other two days we have laboratory work. We study Warren's "Elements of Agriculture" which deals with farm problems such as the improvement of the soil and the manner in which it may be improved. In fact every phase of farm life and things pertaining to the farm are studied. In recitation we not only recite "What we know", but also take up questions about farm life.

The Salina High School is very well equipped for laboratory work in agriculture. The class is held in the physics and chemistry laboratories. In this way we have the use of all of the materials of the physics and chemistry classes. The laboratory is equipped with ten tables. Gas burners are fixed on these tables so it is very easy to get heat. Another very helpful thing is the lantern and the great number of slides in the laboratory. Every small article that cannot be seen with the naked eye can be thrown on the screen and then it is very easy to know the different parts. Everything that is needed is in the laboratory.

As I have said before two periods a week are taken up in laboratory work. In the laboratory we prove the facts laid down by the book. Already this year we have had many experiments. For instance: We have learned how much organic and mineral matter and water there is in a potato. Another thing we have learned is to test milk with the Babcock milk tester. The different kinds of seeds and their relation and adaptation to the soil have been studied. These are just a few of the many things with which we have experimented.

Give Rural Pupils a Chance

(Continued from Page 14.)

were carefully selected. For principal I should choose a man prepared to teach agriculture from a practical standpoint who is good in mathematics. He also should have an interest in athletics. One woman teacher should be able to teach domestic science and other branches such as English and history. If there were a third teacher I should like that teacher to be prepared to teach vocal music. Someone also should be able to teach manual training or farm mechanics. In this class I would not have the boys taught to make comb-cases, fancy footstools and towel racks as is frequently done in the town schools, but would have them taught to make every day farm articles, beginning with such simple pieces as a milk stool or a doubletree.

In the less populous townships the teaching force might even be reduced to two. That number of teachers can handle three years of high school work very well where the classes are small.

All this will cost money. So does everything else that is worth having. A school of the kind I have pictured could be maintained for as low as $2000 annually exclusive of the original cost of the building. There are many townships in the state with an assessed valuation of from 1 to 2 million dollars. In a township with a valuation of 1½ million dollars to support a township high school that cost $2000 annually, the tax rate would be increased one and one-third mills on the dollar above the average rate. While this is not pleasant it is not prohibitive. With the average tax now levied for the support of the rural schools it would still leave the combined school tax lower than in most of our first and second class cities.

I have been over the whole ground time and again with thoughtful farmers and farmers' wives, and most of them agree that the country boys and girls who live more than two or three miles from town are not getting a square deal. The rural schools of Kansas have fallen behind in the procession of the states. There seems to be only two possible solutions of the difficulty, the country high school or the consolidated school, comprising both high school and grades.

Trust busting in the past has cost the consumer dearly. Heavy fines have been paid by increases in prices; now, if a prison sentence of a number of years, either confinement or hard labor, had been meted out, the other fellows would have been more careful. Send them up if they violate the law, just as we are treating the man who steals a loaf of bread or bag of coal. Justice and equity should govern.

A garden of one-third to one-half acre should be large enough to supply the average family with all the vegetables required and with some small fruit as well.

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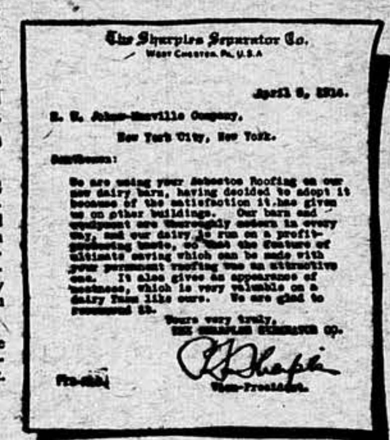
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The Sharples Separator Co.
Vice-President.

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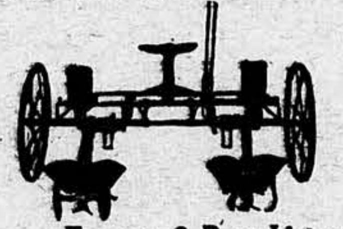
You can now buy the famous Swanson-St. Joseph Plow Co.'s complete line of guaranteed farm tools and farm implements direct from our big factories at less than wholesale prices. This means that you can now buy any Swanson implement at a lower price than was formerly enjoyed by dealers, and represents an actual saving that every farmer is keen to accept. Soon you will be in the market for a lister. Let us call your special attention to the two listed below:



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Send your name and address today for our new selling plan, sensational price list and "mean-what-it-says" guarantee.

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No delays, sure, certain operation. These are yours with the fast working Sandwich Motor Press. Many owners make enough clear cash to pay for their outfits the first year—$200 to $300 clean profit each month. One Sandwich owner writes he baled "32 tons in 8 hours with a 3-man crew." Another how he averaged $18 to $22 per day after paying all expenses. These men can do this because they have the right press. 20 years experience built into it and special patented features found only on the Sandwich press —these are the reasons Sandwich owners make more money than others. The Sandwich way, the sure way.

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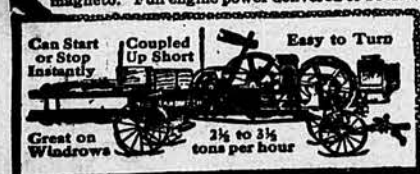

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Hay Sellers' Fees Resented

Farmers Combine to Oppose the Kansas City Advance

BY F. B. NICHOLS,
Field Editor.

FOUR hundred farmers met in Emporia Friday, May 15, and organized the Kansas Farmers' Produce association, which is designed to form a working basis among the farmers' organizations of Kansas. The special aim is to work out a new marketing system for hay to overcome the advance in hay commission charges on the Kansas City market from 50 to 75 cents a ton. The officers of the new organization are: George Plumb, Emporia, president and C. D. Resler, Chanute, secretary.

Those who attended the meeting were representative farmers; men were present from all parts of the state, and all the leading farmers' organizations were represented. Another meeting will be held soon, at which it is expected that from one to five delegates from every county and every state-wide farmers' organization will be present. A state-wide farmers' exchange organization with local organizations will be organized, and the producers then will be in a position to oppose the advance in rates.

Kansas City hay dealers were well represented at the Emporia meeting. Among those present were B. F. Tyler, of the B. F. Tyler Commission company, president of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' association; James N. Russell and E. C. Kruse of the Russell Grain company; and Charles D. Carlyle of the Carlyle Commission company. In the course of a speech defending the advance in commission charges, Mr. Russell said:

"Kansas City is the largest hay market in the world, and it is the best one. We give good service, and this service costs money. It has been believed for some time that the charges were too low, when the quality of the service we give is considered, so the advance was made in March."

Not All Are Dealers.

The contention of the speakers for the hay producers was that the advance in rates was not justified. As was shown in the "So Up Go the Hay Rates" story in the Farmers Mail and Breeze for March 27 there are 57 members of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' association according to a list furnished by the secretary to a representative of this paper March 9. Not all of these men are dealers. Forty-four men and firms are classified by the Kansas City directory as hay dealers and eight as dealers in feed and hay; in all 52 firms to get a living out of the hay business.

The receipts of hay on the Kansas City market average about 30,000 cars a year, which would be about 600 cars a year to be handled for a company, or about two cars a working day. It is quite obvious that the business is sadly overdone. Too many hay dealers are making their living, and an easy one at that, off the hay producers of Kansas and other states in the Middle West. Much of the business is taken by about a dozen of the leading firms. They got along fairly well in 1912 when the receipts were 31,182 cars, but the receipts decreased to 26,352 cars in 1913, largely on account of the drouth of last year. This decreased the business, so it was decided to add a little more tax on the producers.

Not Enough Hay?

Every hay shipper who addressed the Emporia meeting said that the advance was absolutely unjustified; and many of them, George K. Bideau of Chanute as an example, have had an immense amount of experience in hay shipping. Mr. Bideau has been in the hay business almost 30 years, and usually he ships several trainloads every year. Representatives of the Farmers Mail and Breeze have spent considerable time in this hay investigation on the Kansas City market, and the only reason they could find for the advance in rates is that there are several times too many men in the business. Under the old rate there was not enough hay to go around to make a living for all of the men; the cost of living is high on the scale used by most of the dealers.

So the hay producers are asked to contribute $114,264 to this high cost of living business for the Kansas City dealers this year, if the receipts are as large as they were in 1912; and if we have a normal year it is probable that the receipts will be equal to that year. This is assuming that there are 12 tons of hay in the average car.

If some of the Kansas City hay dealers who forced this advance and who allege that they cannot live if the charge were left at 50 cents a ton would get out on a Kansas farm and produce this hay they would come to believe that the $114,264 should be left with the producers who do the hard work and also it might be that the dealers who are left in Kansas City could get along quite well under the old rates.

George K. Bideau gave a long address, in which he alleged that there is a combination between the dealers. He also said that there is a working agreement between the railroads and the dealers. He told of many examples of financial loss which he and other shippers from Woodson and the other leading hay counties of Kansas have suffered because of poor service. He does not believe that any special care is taken in the service, or that it is expensive. And there are few men in Kansas who have shipped more hay than Mr. Bideau, or who have had more experience with the game all along the line.

But There Are Others.

But the producer has to pay other fees. There is a charge of 50 cents a car for switching, another charge of 50 cents for inspection and another of 15 cents for "watchman's fees." Then if the hay is not all of one grade there are still further charges. As one of the speakers said: "What they do to a hay shipper down there with the system they have is sad to see."

Joe Mercer, secretary of the Kansas Livestock commission, told of the work of that association in helping out the shippers of animals. He gave many examples to show that it is essential that the shippers should be organized, so they can employ someone to care for their interests. One shipper has little chance against a combination, but when the producers get together and form an organization they can make other organizations pay some attention to them.

A. Docking of Manhattan called attention to the fact that the farmers are the last persons to get organized. All other classes have formed organizations for their protection. He showed how the farmers and livestock men of Denmark have placed that country in the front rank among the farming nations of the country by their organizations.

George Plumb, the president of the new organization, will soon announce the call for the new state-wide meeting. By that time plans will be perfected for opposing the advance in the hay commission charges.

Country Editors Want It, Too

We consider the Farmers Mail and Breeze one of the best farm papers printed, and we surely need it.
J. D. Ball.
Editor the Independent, Lowry City, Mo.

You are publishing a most excellent farm paper and though I am a woman and live in town the Farmers Mail and Breeze makes a strong appeal to me.
(Mrs.) Adah L. Roussan.
The Times, Osceola, Ark.

I have been taking the Farmers Mail and Breeze for some time. It surely is a farmer's paper.
R. 2, Lebo, Kan. W. F. Rice.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze is the best farm paper I have ever taken.
Randall, Kan. O. F. Steichelmay.

I like the Farmers Mail and Breeze, especially as a stock paper.
Driftwood, Okla. L. Cheal.

The first manure spreader ever built was constructed by the Kemp & Burpee Manufacturing company in 1878. This first machine is on the sample floor of the Marseilles company at East Moline, Ill., today.

Kansas Has a Good Road

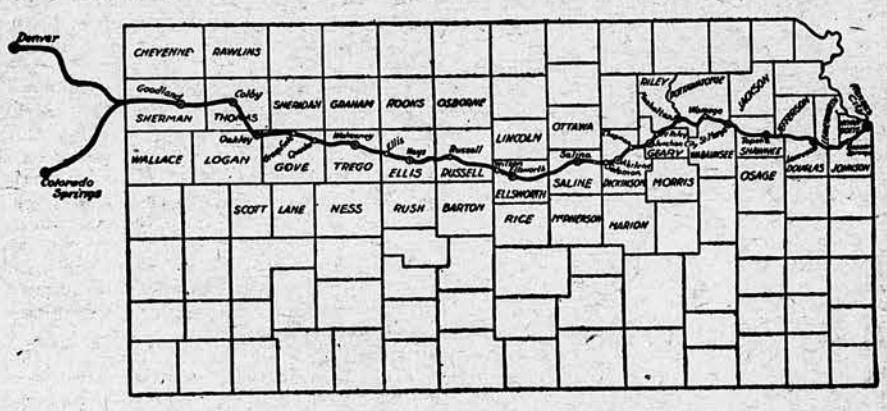
Much interest is being taken in Kansas over the Golden Belt road. This public highway offers the shortest, most picturesque and best route between Kansas City and Colorado. It traverses the rich Kaw and Smoky Hill valleys, the wheat section of Kansas, and takes the most direct route over the high plains. It connects at the Kansas-Colorado state line with the Midland highway into Denver and Colorado Springs. At Salina it connects with the Meridian road north and south across Kansas and at Wilson with the Sunflower trail from Kearney, Neb., to Ellinwood, Kan. It parallels the Union Pacific railway from Kansas City to Colby and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific from Colby to the state line.

The Golden Belt road is marked from end to end at every turn. Signs bearing the words, "Golden Belt Road," in yellow letters on blue background are placed where a turn is to be made. Preceding each turn, where practicable, three telephone poles are marked with yellow bands to indicate a turn. Much of the route is marked with a yellow band on every telephone pole along the road. "Danger" signs give warning of dangerous places.

Much special work has been done on the Golden Belt road during the past few months. The aim of every county is to make it a perfect highway. With the automobile tax it can be kept to a high standard. Some of the special work reported is:

Shawnee County—The Golden Belt road has been graveled entirely across the county, and it has a roadbed that is good in all sorts of weather.

Riley County—The boosters of Manhattan have spent in work and money about $4,000, making the famous Stagg hill and the sand stretch west of it to Eureka lake a model road. There is a hard surface for the sand and easy grades on the hill, the improvements continuing into the city of Manhattan.



Dickinson County—The county commissioners have spent several hundred dollars hard surfacing with clay the sand road between Abilene and Solomon, transforming it into a first class highway, good in all weather.

Ellsworth County—The Harker hills have been graded and smoothed until the run over them is one of the finest rides on the road.

Sherman County—The thirty-mile straightaway across that county has been graded in one contract and it is kept in fine condition.

Leavenworth County—About $3,000 is being spent near Linwood in straightening and grading the highway.

The executive officers of the Golden Belt Road association are: President, C. M. Harger, Abilene; first vice president, G. W. Stansfield, Topeka; second vice president, Roy L. Wood, Russell; secretary, B. W. Smith, Manhattan, and treasurer, Frank Hageman, Salina.

The local representatives are: J. A. Stark, Bonner Springs; T. W. Martin, Linwood; A. P. Hults, Lawrence; V. C. Raines, Perry; H. S. Putney, Topeka; E. J. Fischer, Wamego; H. Breymeyer, Wamego, R. 1; W. H. Rhodes, Manhattan; John M. Gartner, Junction City; E. E. Coulson, Abilene; F. C. York, Salina; George T. Tremble, Ellsworth; E. W. Voorhis, Russell; E. C. Waldo, Ellis; A. B. Jones, Wakeeney; E. D. Sampson, Quinter; C. W. Winslow, Oakley; F. A. Louis, Colby, and A. D. Stewart, Goodland.

Sheep and Wool Men to Meet

The Secretary of Agriculture has issued a call for a public conference of persons interested in the sheep and wool industry, to be held in Washington D. C., June 2, 3, and 4. The manufacturing value of American wools; the improvement of farm and ranch methods of handling wool; the possible adaptation of foreign methods to American conditions; the standardization of the wool clip, and the prevention of damage by dogs and predatory animals are some of the topics to be discussed.

The animal husbandry division of the Bureau of Animal Industry will make an exhibit of wools and wool fabrics collected for educational purposes. This exhibit shows the market requirements and the proper preparation of wool for market.

Benefits of Farm Co-operation

Farmers do not need any help from the government nor from any other business enterprise. This thing of offering help to the farmer reminds me of the man who took a boatride with a fisherman. This man lost his balance and fell overboard. He struggled and raised a cry for help but the fisherman only laughed. "You fool," said he, "why don't you stand up? The water is only three feet deep."

Why should not farmers stand up and help themselves? They have the means in their own hands—organization and co-operation. Every industry or class of laborers, from the big trust down to newsboys and bootblacks has its union. Only two classes are not organized—idiots and farmers.

Many attempts have been made at organization among farmers but so often they will not stick together. They have been beaten and humbugged so many times that they are afraid even to trust themselves. Many farmers do not have education or sense enough to see the benefits of organization. They think somebody is getting rich on the dues they pay. Meanwhile their brightest and best young men are leaving the farm because they see that other occupations offer better opportunities than farming. Then there are the big farmers that do not realize the need for co-operating because they can buy and sell in carloads, handling the small farmer's products as well as their own.

Our "Farmers' Home Co-operative Society" was organized March 1, 1913. We started with about 50 members and now have about 250. We have eight locals in the county, each of which has a director, which, with the officers of the state local, do the buying and selling for all our unions. Individual members of unions do their business through their own directors.

During the past winter we bought corn, oats, flour, cottonseed meal, oil meal, coal, sand and cement, in carload lots, and saved many hundreds of dollars by it. A warehouse is now being built on the railroad right-of-way.

Members pay dues of $1 a year to cover expenses of the organization, with enough charges added in buying and selling to pay expenses of handling goods or farm products. We issued stock to the amount of $1,500 under the Rochdale system. This stock sells at $5 a share, and shareholders receive 8 per cent on their investment. The surplus profits are divided among members according to the amount of business done by the individual.

Herman Lickteig.

Richmond, Kan.

I have been a constant reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze for ten years. Though my husband who first subscribed for the paper has passed away, I find I cannot get along without the old reliable paper any better than I could in his life time.

Ellen E. Hackford.

Louisville, Kan.

Just about time you got *yours*

The limit of going some in the smokings line is to make fire with a match, then hitch it to a jimmy pipe packed brimful of Prince Albert! Me-o-my! Gets you mighty pleased-like, and turns on the sunshine spigot in your system very early in the A. M.

Doesn't make any difference what you think about being able to smoke a pipe, you can and you will—and get happy on every pull—if you'll nail your flag to the mast of

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

Men, here's class—and quality and flavor and fragrance. Get a whiff or a puff of P. A. fresh out of a pipe or from a makin's cigarette and you've just got to have more. Tastes so good it's right hard to wait till the next fire-up. Because P. A. can't bite your tongue! Bite's cut out by a patented process. Paste that in your hat!

Prince Albert is sold in toppy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; also in handsome pound and half-pound humidors. Today you can get it in every civilized country in the world!

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When you buy a piano you must look ahead to future years, which is the only real test of durability, tone and piano value. There are many downright frauds in the business who promise everything. Beware of puzzles, coupons or schemes. Honest reliable houses do not resort to fake schemes. We have been in the piano business nearly 40 years. We have customers in your community who have dealt with us and can tell you we are most reliable, most truthful, most safe to deal with. We guarantee you the very lowest prices and most easy terms. To honest sincere people we offer our good Elburns on very easy terms. The best guarantee of the future is the record of the past. You should deal with the old reliable square house whose guarantee means something. The new house cannot give you the names of old customers and old customers are best. Write us for prices and terms on the Elburn pianos or player pianos.

Play While You Pay

and know you have the very best piano in the world for the money. This we guarantee.

Very Easy Terms

J. W. JENKINS SONS' MUSIC CO.
KANSAS CITY MO.

Handy on the Binder

for keeping horses under control. Whip never interferes with lines.

***Ditto* Whip Manipulator**

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

G. M. Ditto, Box 301, Joliet, Ill.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

The old reliable remedy for curb, splint, bony growths, ringbone, spavin or other lameness. 35 years of remarkable results. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At all drug stores. Ask for Free Book, "Treatise on the Horse."

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

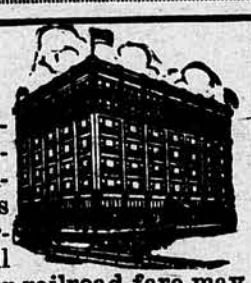
To the Visitors—

Who Will Come to Topeka for the Big Reunion and Memorial Hall Dedication, May 26-27-28

The Merchants whose names appear below, Members of the Topeka Rebate Association, BID YOU WELCOME! Every convenience in all these stores is at your command,—the phones, the rest rooms, the free check stands and other helps. You will find each Store replete with SPECIAL DISPLAYS and CHOICE BARGAINS when you are ready to do your shopping. Each Merchant represented here will REFUND YOUR RAILROAD FARE in proportion to the amount of your purchase.

THE TOPEKA REBATE ASSOCIATION.

THE BIG STORE



will offer the season's strongest price-attractions during Dedication Week. The Department Managers' Semi-Annual Sale will be continued in order that our out-of-town customers may have the full benefit of the special offerings at the time when a visit to Topeka will afford the greatest interest and pleasure. Your railroad fare may cost you nothing—as we refund fare according to purchase.

THE MILLS DRY GOODS COMPANY
TOPEKA, KANSAS

Blue Serge Suits for Memorial Dedication

We have a special lot on sale in strictly pure all wool, fast color, all worsted Blue Serges for Men and Young Men.

$10 $15 $20

Auerbach & Guertin Parlance Co.
709-711-713 Kansas Avenue

The Store of Dependable Merchandise.

Welcome G. A. R.

This store is the first to be reached from all railroad stations. All street cars stop in front of our store without transfer. Reunion visitors are invited to check their baggage here **without charge** until they secure rooms. Use our facilities at your will.

The Warren M. Crosby Co.

DON'T BUY A PIANO!

Until you get our wonderfully liberal and attractive proposition on the Guaranteed Guild—the *only* moderate priced piano in the world backed by a *perpetual* guarantee. We will prove that we can save you money—up to $150—and give you the biggest quality bargain available in America today. Full particulars are free. *Don't* buy until you get them!

PERPETUALLY GUARANTEED—FREIGHT PAID 20-DAY FREE TEST—PAY AS YOU PLEASE!

We prepay freight and allow 20 days free test in your own home. You must be satisfied or the piano comes back at our expense. If pleased—and we know you will be—you can pay our wonderfully low price all cash or in easy monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual payments as desired. Send for illustrated catalogue and buying plan.

E. B. Guild Music Co.
725 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

MEMORIAL VISITORS

Your Trunk Moved or Stored FREE { C. D. SKINNER, 611 Quincy

Men You can find anything you want in clothing or furnishings, suitable to your individual needs, at fairest prices, at this conveniently located men's store.

FELIX CLOTHING CO.
L. W. FELIX 631 Kans. Ave., F. W. GRIGGS

While in Topeka Dedication Week, be sure to visit the Largest Exclusive Women's Garment Shop in Kansas.

Spring Clearing Sale Now On

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' READY-MADE COATS, SUITS, DRESSES, SKIRTS at Big Reductions.

BERKSON BROS., 707 Kan. Ave.

Special Prices Will Be Given on
Everything in Jewelry Dedication Week
at the Freidberg store. Freidberg is the DIAMOND specialist of Kansas. Don't miss the opportunity of visiting this store while in Topeka.
S. FREIDBERG, 625 Kans. Ave.

Specialists in Women's Outer Apparel
733 Kansas Ave.
The Outlook CLOAK & SUIT CO.

The Rosery
Has a better way of giving you better FLOWERS at ALL times—but we especially invite Topeka's visitors to visit us during the big G. A. R. Reunion next week.
THE ROSERY, 103 West Eighth Street

While in Topeka, visit the new store in the Orpheum Building, the niftiest Hats, Shirts, Ties, Collars, and everything for men to wear. They will save you money on everything you buy at this store.

CHAFFEE & CO. ORPHEUM BUILDING

The Home of **New Ideas in Millinery**
It has been our aim to supply our customers with the newest ideas in millinery. Nothing but the latest styles are displayed. A hat from us means—style, quality and economy.
PUCKETT & PATTERSON, Ladies' Hat Shop.
819 Kansas Avenue Topeka, Kansas

We're going to offer many special inducements to you to visit us while you are in Topeka. You'll find everything you'd expect in a complete Dry Goods store priced less than you are accustomed to paying.
Every Day Something New
Crockett's 629 Kansas Avenue

Very Special Prices on
GOOD MILLINERY
Our urgent invitation to Topeka visitors on May 26th, 27th, 28th is to visit this splendid display without fail.
PICKENS LADIES HATTER 609 Kan. Ave.

You Can More Than Pay For Your Visit
by taking advantage of the unusual bargains offered in our millinery department during Memorial week. Special offerings in trimmed hats at 98c, $1.98, $2.98, $3.98, that are worth two and three times these prices.
GREENBAUM, 605 Kansas Ave.
Topeka's Finest Millinery Dept.

To the visitors at the Dedication of the Memorial Hall, May 26th, 27th, and 28th. You are cordially invited to call and see us, in our new location, 727 Kansas Avenue. Nothing but new millinery displayed.
The Topeka Millinery Company,
727 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

While in Topeka Dedication week step into the
Topeka Electric Co., 816 Kansas Ave.
We carry a complete line of Electrical and Gas fixtures and appliances, special prices to out of town purchasers.

Autoists Get our new 1914 catalogue of supplies and accessories—we carry everything for the automobile—prompt service, best goods, fair prices—largest supply house in state—special proposition to dealers and garage men.
Southwick Auto Supply Company, 925 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas

United States Has 1,253,875 Cars

An article by Donald McLeod Lay in a recent issue of "The Automobile" says in part:

Despite the wide-spread talk of hard times, business depression, and tight money, which characterized a large part of the year 1913, the automobile business in general seems to have been very little affected. The truth of this statement is readily realized when the statistics of the industry are studied.

According to the most accurate figures obtainable, during this year of hard times, the number of automobile and motor trucks registered in the United States increased from 1,010,483 in 1912 to 1,253,875 in 1913, a gain of 243,392, and the output of the factories grew from 378,26' cars and trucks in 1912 to more than 450,000 in the past year.

Lime and Sulphur Dip

Can you give me the government formula for lime and sulphur dip for mangy cattle? The cattle are shedding and this is the best time to dip them. J. B. S.

Lincoln county, Nebraska.

The approved lime and sulphur dip is made by mixing 12 pounds of unslacked lime with 24 pounds of flowers of sulphur and boiling both with 30 gallons of water for not less than two hours. All sediment should be allowed to settle before the liquid is placed in the dipping vat. The amount of liquid should be diluted with enough water to make 100 gallons of dip before it is used.

How to Add Lime

A subscriber at Weir asks if it is all right to add lime with the fertilizer attachment of a drill or corn planter. This was commonly done last year in Cherokee county, by men who did not understand the use of lime. Lime is not a fertilizer; it is applied for the purpose of correcting acidity and making conditions in the soil more favorable for the plants. At least two tons an acre of ground limestone should be applied at a time. A lime spreader, or a manure spreader may be used, or it may be spread by hand.

The school children of Selma, Fresno county, California, are selling vegetables grown on the school grounds from a push cart which they take out into the town.

Buy the BEST Watch—The Famous Santa Fe Special
ON EASY PAYMENTS
"Direct from Factory to You."
Save 1-3 Your Money
You can pay for the watch at practically your own terms. The Santa Fe Special is the Best Watch on Earth.
It is guaranteed for life.
Guaranteed to pass railroad inspection. Either 17 or 21 jewels—adjusted to positions, adjusted to heat and cold, adjusted to isochronism, adjusted to the second. Thin model.
FREE—Our beautiful new 52 page catalog which tells all about this wonderful watch and shows you the very newest designs in watch cases. Send for it today.

Santa Fe Watch Co.
Dept. 14 W.
TOPEKA, KANS.

FARMERS CLASSIFIED PAGES

Advertisements will be inserted in this department for 5 cents a word each insertion for one, two or three insertions. Four or more insertions 4½ cents a word each insertion. Remittances should preferably be by postoffice money order. All advertisements are set in uniform style. No display type or illustrations admitted under any circumstances. Each number or initial counts as one word. Guaranteed circulation over 104,000 copies weekly. The rate is very low for the large circulation offered. Farmers Mail and Breeze is th 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 seeuring help or a situation, etc., etc. Write for proof that it pays. Everybody reads these little ads. Try a classified for results.

POULTRY

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

BUFF ROCKS—EGGS. WRITE ME TOday. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS. SCORE 97¾. 15 75C. 100 $4.50. D. P. Torrey, St. George, 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.

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

BUFF ROCK EGGS $3.75 PER 100. RATES on larger numbers. Mrs. M. E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

PARTRIDGE ROCKS—NOFTZGER strain. Eggs now. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

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

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

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

BIG BARRED ROCKS, GOOD LAYERS. Eggs 16 $1.00. 100 $4.00. Can handle large orders. Chas. Cornelius, Blackwell, Okla.

THOROUGHBRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGton eggs $1.00 for 15, $6.00 per hundred delivered. J. A. Blunn, St. A, Wichita, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING BARRED ROCKS. PEN and range eggs. Baby chicks. Mating list free. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

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

PRIZE-WINNING WEIGHER-LAYER Barred Rocks. Eggs $1.00 15, $5.00 100. Stock half price. W. Opfer, Clay Center, Kansas.

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.

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

BUFF AND WHITE ROCKS. WON SIX firsts at Hutchinson Jan., 1914., also specials. Eggs 15 $1.00. 100 $5.00. W. H. Beaver, St. John, Kan.

BIG TYPE BLUE BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks, Bradley strain, none better. Eggs 15 $1.25, 30 $2.00, 50 $3.00, 100 $5.00. Mrs. T. B. Mitchell, McPherson, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. 68 PREMIUMS, TOPEKA, Manhattan, Clay Center, Denver. Eggs, 15, $3.00; 30, $5.00; 15, $1.25; 60, $4.00; 100, $6.00. Mattie A. Gillespie, 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.

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.

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.

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; 60% guaranteed fertile or duplicate the order at half price. Eggs half price after May 15. J. R. Hanly, Monticello, Mo.

MINORCAS.

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCAS, TEETZ strain; $1, $2.50 and $5.00. J. L. Bryant, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs 15 for $3.00, from first prize winners at the combined show at Kansas City last Dec. Mrs. J. M. Post, Colony, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS $2.50 PER 100. Mrs. Chas. Ginn, Haddam, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 100 $3. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS. 15 75 CENTS, 30 $1.25. Inez Gookin, Russell, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS $4 PER hundred. Hulda Keearns, Girard, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN CHIX 9½ cents. Mrs. James Reilly, Inman, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs $3.00 100. Mrs. Henry Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

PURE BROWN ROSE COMB LEGHORN eggs 3½ cents each. Laura A. Hazen, Wayne, Kan.

LARGE S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, 100 $3.00. Farm range. Hattie Jones, Jamestown, Kan.

PURE S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 15 75 cts. 100 $4.00. Baby chicks 10 cts. Ella Beatty, Lyndon, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—STATE show winners. Eggs 15 $1.00, 100 $4.00. Geo. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

FERTILITY GUARANTEED. SINGLE COMB White Leghorn eggs. $1.00 15. $5.00 100. Emery McKee, Hallowell, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. Specialty 12 years. Satisfaction guaranteed. Olive Hoskins, Fowler, Kan.

DORR'S PRIZE ROSE COMB WHITE Leghorns won 65 ribbons and silver medal. Eggs $1.00 per 15, $4.50 per 100. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. EGGS HALF price. Pure bred stock; guaranteed fertile. 100 $3.50. 50 $2.00. 15 65 cents. A. B. Haug, Centralia, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorns. Wyckoff cockerels, mated to Frantz hens and pullets. Eggs, 15 $1.00; 100 $4.00. Adolph Berg, McPherson, Kan.

EGGS FROM PURE BRED S. C. W. LEGhorns. Early maturing kind. $3.50 per hundreds. Pullets hatched any time up to July will lay next winter. Harry Givens, Madison, Kan.

ACKERMAN'S LAYING STRAIN SINGLE Comb White Leghorns; 15 eggs $1.00. 100 eggs $5.00. Baby chicks 10 cents each. Early cockerels 30 cents each. Send me your order now. Mrs. Joe Boyce, Carlton, Kan.

EXHIBITION AND UTILITY SINGLE Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs from pen No. 2, 3, 4, $2.00 per 15. Utility yard $1.00 per 15 or $5.00 per 100. My Leghorns are extra large size; good winter layers. I have been breeding for 25 years. H. P. Swerdfeger, Wichita, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

R. C. RED EGGS CHEAP. MATING LIST free. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

ROSEDALE YARDS. ROSE COMB REDS. Eggs. Chicks. Mrs. Abbie Rienlets, Pratt, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED SINGLE COMB R. I. Red eggs $1.00 per 15, $5.00 100. Mrs. Clara Helm, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS. FIFTEEN $1. Hundred $5. Prize winners. Fertile eggs. Mrs. Arthur Jaeke, Pawnee City, Neb.

ROSE COMB RED ROOSTERS, 6 EXTRA good, $1.50 each. Also hens 70 cts. each. Mrs. Florence Puckett, Garrison, Kansas.

ROSE COMB RED, PURE BRED. $3.00 100 eggs. 50 $1.75. $1.00 15. Guarantee 80 per cent fertile. James A. Harris, Latham, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS. EGGS. THE RED kind, that are red. Prize winners. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. J. Smith, Burlingame, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. BABY CHICKS AND eggs from four excellent pens. Stock after May 20, pairs, trios, pens or by the dozen. Mrs. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. FIFTY PREMIUMS, including Kansas State Shows. Pen eggs $2.00 per 15. Range $4.50 per 100. Free catalog. Stover & Myers, Fredonia, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH COMBS, from richest colored and best laying Tompkins and Bean strains in this country. Eggs 15 $1.00; $5.00 100. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS AT SACRIFICE prices after May 15. From 5 grand pens mated to roosters costing from $10.00 to $35.00. 15 eggs $1.25; 30 eggs $2.00; 50 eggs $3.00. Good range flock $3.00 per 100. Send for catalog. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

TURKEYS.

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

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS $3 PER eleven. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. B. Humble, Sawyer, Kan.

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

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs $3.00 per setting. Flock headed by 40 lb. prize winning tom. S. H. Lenhert, Abilene, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

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

TRY MRS. HELEN COLVIN'S BUFF ORPington eggs and chicks. Junction City, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS. 15 EGGS $1.00, 100 $6.00. Ralph Chapman, Arkansas City, Kan., Route 5.

SETTINGS FROM MY BEST KELLERstrass Orpingtons during May $1 for 15. Wm. Billups, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS for hatching. $1.00 for 15. Good layers. Mrs. Amelia Wales, Downs, Kan.

GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTONS, COOK strain. Eggs 30 $1.75. 100 $4.75. White House Poultry Farm, Salina, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS DIRECT FROM Kellerstrass' $30 matings; 24 $1.50. Parcel post, 100 $4.50. Mrs. John Jevons, Wakefield, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS; KELLERSTRASS winners and layers. Eggs $2 per fifteen. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. B. Humble, Sawyer, Kan.

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

BUFF O. EGGS FOR SALE; PEN HEADED by Prince, a son of $150.00 imported cock, Struble O. farm, Bascom, Ohio. $5.00 eggs for $3.00 rest of season. Mrs. Clara Barber, Corbin, Kan.

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.

G. G. G. THE THREE G. POULTRY Farm. "Gertrude Geer's Goldens." Single Comb Buff Orpingtons. Sixty premiums, two silver cups. Eggs, pens 1 and 2 $5.00 per 15. Farm range $1.50 15, $4.00 50, $7.00 100. A. H. Hawkins, Route 8, Winfield, Kan.

S. COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM two exhibition pens $3.00 per 15. Free range flock $1.25 per 15, $4.00 per 60, $6.00 per 100. Fawn and White Indian Runner ducks, extra well bred, $1.25 per 15, $7.00 per 100. Can fill orders quick. Good hatch guaranteed. Shipped by parcel post prepaid. Jas. McKendrick, Glenlussa Farm, Ernie, Iowa.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS 5 CTS. EACH. Mrs. M. F. Austin, Miltonvale, Kan.

PRIZE SILVER WYANDOTTES. 100 EGGS $4. Mrs. J. W. Gause, Emporia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FIFTY CENTS 15, $3.00 100. Alice Sellars, Mahaska, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, 100 $4, SETting 75c. Mrs. Emma Downs, Lyndon, Kan.

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

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

PURE GOLDEN WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR sale, $1.50 setting. W. W. Meade, Route No. 4, Kingfisher, Okla.

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

ROSE COMBED WHITE WYANDOTTES. 15 eggs $1.00. 30 eggs $1,80. 50 eggs $2.50. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

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

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

EGGS: THOROUGHBRED WHITE WYANdottes exclusively. Best laying strain. Fertility guaranteed. $1 setting; $3 fifty. $5 hundred. Snowflake Poultry Farm, Mrs. H. S. Tonnemaker, Beatrice, Neb.

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

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

WHITE WYANDOTTE AND BARRED Rock eggs from a great laying strain. 15 $1.00; 30 $1.75. Chilcott Poultry and Stock Farm, Mankato, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS. FIFTEEN $1.00. One hundred $5.00. 60% hatch guaranteed or order duplicated at half price. Write for circular or order direct. B. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS AND COCKerels from prize winning stock. Reduced. $1.00 per 15, $1.75 per 30, $5.00 per 100. We guarantee 9 chicks per setting or duplicate order at half price. G. A. Wiebe, Beatrice, Neb.

DUCKS.

INDIAN RUNNERS. SILVER CUP WINners. Burt White, Burlingame, Kan.

ENGLISH RUNNER DUCKS AND EGGS for sale. Mrs. S. S. Boyer, Wilsey, Kan.

"QUALITY" FAWN AND WHITE RUNners for sale. E. H. Kilian, Manhattan, Kan.

FAWN-WHITE RUNNER EGGS $1.00 FOR 20. White eggs. Gertrude Mills, Sabetha, Kan.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS. FISHEL strain. $1.25 12 eggs. James A. Harris, Latham, Kan.

FAWN-WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS $1.00. Eggs 75c for 13. A. L. Young, Wakefield, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, FAWN and White, $1.25 for 15, $7.50 per 100. W. W. Eddy, Havensville, Kan.

ENGLISH PENCILED INDIAN RUNNER ducks. Eggs 15 $1.00. 50 $3.00. Mrs. Henry Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER, FAWN AND White Runners, Buff Orpington duck eggs. Mrs. T. N. Beckey, Linwood, Kan.

WHITE RUNNERS; EGGS 12 $2.00. ENGlish Penciled Runners and Rowen eggs 24 $1.50. H. J. Byers, Homewood, Kan.

FAWN-WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS, white eggs, $1.00 setting, $6.00 hundred. Viola Bailey, Route 3, Sterling, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING INDIAN RUNNER ducks, Fawn and White. White eggs, 15 75 cts. Minnie Miller, Kincaid, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS—HALF price—$1.50 per 12. Greatest layers on earth. Buff-all Poultry Farm, Altoona, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS. EXTRA quality. Greatest layers known. Eggs one and two dollars 12. Mrs. C. A. Hall, Fredonia, Kan.

FAWN-WHITE RUNNER DUCKS FOR sale. My entire flock, including state show winners. Trios $5. Mrs. D. A. Pryor, Fredonia, Kan.

FAWN-WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS $5.00 trio. Eggs $5.00 100. $3.00 50. $1.00 14. White eggs. G. W. Skinner, Baxter Springs, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER duck eggs $1.00 for 13. $1.75 for 25. Fresh, fertile. Orders promptly filled. Mrs. Emma Mitteen, Brownell, Kan.

EGGS—YES, BASKETS FULL OF THEM from Fawn and White Indian Runner ducks. 12 $1.00. 100 $6. Special prices large orders. Chas. Cornelius, Blackwell, Okla.

FAWN RUNNERS. FINE LAYERS OF large white eggs, mated to drakes from guaranteed white egg and show winning stock. Eggs 13 for $1. Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.

WHITE RUNNERS. TWENTY FIRSTS including Kansas and Mo. State Shows. Eggs $1.50 per 12. $5.00 per 50. $10.00 per 100. Fawn Runners. State show winners for four years. Eggs $1.00 per 15. $3.00 per 50. Big free catalog. Stover & Myers, Fredonia, Kan.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DRAKES $1.00. Eggs from white ducks 10 $1.00, 100 $8.00. English Penciled and Fawn and White eggs from best prize winning stock and white egg strains in this country, 15 $1.00; $5.00 per 100. Five ducks and one drake $10.00. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan.

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BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS. SCORED birds. $1.50 per 15. John Bolte, Axtell, Kan.

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BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS FROM HIGH scoring winter layers, $1.00 per 15 or $4.00 per 100. Geo. W. Shearer, Lawrence, Kan.

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WANTED: BABY CHIX ANY SIZE OR age. State hatching dates. Shelton Co., Baby Chix Market, Denver, Colo.

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ANCONA EGGS REDUCED, MAY AND June. 100 $4.00. Lucie House, Haven, Kan.

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PURE BRED LIGHT BRAHMAS. EGGS 15 $1.00. Carrie Warner, Grenola, Kansas.

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS. PRIZE WINNERS. 75c per setting. V. E. Rogers, Sharon, Kan.

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FINE REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BOARS. Photos furnished. A. L. Faivre, Clay Center, Kan.

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STOCK RANCH, 1,200 ACRES, RICH, level soil. 4,000,000 feet virgin timber. R. McGinnis, Nettleton, Ark.

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LANDS

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160 ACRES FINE BLACK LAND, WHARton 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.

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260 ACRES 45 MILES FROM MINNEAPOlis, one mile from town; 160 acres under cultivation; balance used for pasture; can practically all be cultivated; heavy soil; good set buildings, consisting of 8-room house, large barn, granary, corn cribs, etc.; the land will produce 60 bushels of corn per acre; telephone in house; country thickly settled; complete set of machinery; 27 head of stock; consisting of eleven cows, balance one and two year olds; six good horses; 25 hogs; chickens; one-half of this year's crop and everything on the farm goes at $50 per acre; half cash. Schwab Bros., 1028 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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SITUATION WANTED: I AM AN EXPERT engineer and separator man. I have had 15 years' experience in the threshing business. I am 39 years old, in good health, and have no bad habits. Can furnish first class recommendations. Write W. S. Dugger, Martin, Tenn.

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SCOTCH COLLIES. WESTERN HOME Kennels, St. John, Kan.

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FOR SALE OR TRADE—160 ACRES OF land, unimproved, incumbrance $300.00, will trade for livery stock, stallions or jacks. Joe McCune, Tyrone, Okla.

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

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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.

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Produce Prices Now and One Year Ago.
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	Butter		Eggs		Hens	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Chicago.....	25½	28½	18¾	18	15½	15½
Kan. City...	25	27	19	18½	14	14

Brussels sprouts should be grown only for summer consumption.

No Competition in Cattle

Packers' Manipulation of Market Continues—New Record on Lambs

BY C. W. METSKER
Market Editor

LACK of competition in the cattle market is rather amazing, especially when the supply of fat cattle is short and there is no indication of a material increase in the future. Packers' orders are so surprisingly well adapted to the fat steers offered that they do not come in competition with each other.

Salesmen say that the market is on a "one-bid" basis. The first packer-buyer in makes the price of the cattle and none will follow and raise his bid. While striking similarity exists in packers' bids, the order buying business is extremely dull. Men who in former years at this season bought 30 to 40 carloads weekly, to go East, are buying 80 per cent less than a year ago, and their business in the aggregate is so small that some have quit the trade entirely.

Not in the past 10 years has consumption of beef in the East been smaller than at the present time, though in the Central West it is fully up to normal. Killers say that conditions in the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri river valleys are far better than on either coast.

Trading on Basis of Fills.

While there seems to be a lack of competition, prices have not shown any material quotable change. The greatest variations were made on the degree of "fill" shown by the cattle. Early last week, with temperatures above 80 degrees, killers took off 10 to 15 cents a hundred pounds in the price, but after Tuesday, with unseasonably low temperatures prevailing, cattle drank less and weighed less but killers put on a little. Monday of last week a big drove of western steers averaged 1,148 pounds, and brought $7.60, and Thursday some of the same kind weighed 1,118 pounds and brought $7.70. The difference in weight made the steers that sold for $7.60 bring $1.16 more a head than those that filled poorly but sold at $7.70 on Thursday.

"Fills" as they are made are theoretically wrong, but manipulated as they are the killer-buyers see that they do not work a hardship on themselves. On the early market killers will buy a few bunches in great haste to give the trade the appearance of activity so that salesmen will fill the cattle and prepare to trade, then they sit back and wait for the shrink to set in.

Hog Prices Nearly Stationary.

Hog prices last week held within a narrow range and Saturday were a shade higher than at the close of the preceding week. This small net gain, however, was worthy of note as it was brought about in the face of an increased movement and a falling off in shipping demand. Packers bought freely and it now appears that the lowest point of the season has been passed.

Country reports indicate that fat hogs are scarce, and market receipts will be determined largely by what conditions of health and crops prevail in the next three months. The country in general is in a position to stock up on hogs, and many have already contracted hogs for fall feeding. Packers say that with a good corn crop the winter packing season will open with light supplies and close with heavy receipts.

Lambs Make New Records.

Spring lambs up to $10 in Chicago, wooled fed lambs up to $9.20 in Kansas City. These are new high records for the season. Chicago was practically without offerings of wooled fed lambs, and on that account made no new high records in that class. General improvement was noted in all classes, notwithstanding the increased movement of grass sheep. Demand for both mutton and wool is the largest of the season.

The Movement in Livestock.

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

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City	21,250	45,650	56,700
Chicago	40,800	112,000	84,000
Omaha	11,850	41,300	28,700
St. Louis	13,700	49,800	16,500
St. Joseph	4,700	28,200	20,700
Total	92,300	276,950	204,600
Preceding week	88,700	237,400	184,250
Year ago	98,700	309,600	169,700

The following figures show receipts of livestock in Kansas City thus far this year, together with receipts in the same period 1913:

	1914	1913	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle	486,767	572,394	.....	85,627
Calves	25,654	29,274	.....	3,620
Hogs	796,843	957,844	.....	161,001
Sheep	774,743	772,332	2,411	.....
H. & M.....	38,476	39,345	.....	869
Cars	32,836	40,183	.....	7,347

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:

Per 100 lbs.	Cattle 1914	Cattle 1913	Hogs 1914	Hogs 1913	Sheep 1914	Sheep 1913
Chicago..	$9.30	$8.90	$8.60	$8.26	$7.75	$6.85
Kan. City—	9.10	8.60	8.50	8.45	6.75	7.00

Horses Very Scarce.

Good sound horses, for express, city hauling and heavy draft work are extremely scarce. The country seems to have sold short on the best kind or is holding a fairly large supply for its own use. Farm and harvest requirements will need a big supply of horse power from now on, and there will be no general selling until late in August. Dealers say that June to September is always a period of light demand. Few mules are offered and demand is small.

Grain Prices Higher.

The visible supply of grain, or the amount available at markets for immediate use is showing a rather alarming decrease. This means that the movement of grain from the country to markets is smaller than the use or demands at markets. Cash prices consequently are advancing. This is generally the case at this season, as elevator stocks are firmly held. Corn now is 7 to 8 cents a bushel higher than at the low point in April, and the second highest for the crop movement. Oat prices show less strength, as it is the first feed crop that will be marketed this year, except alfalfa.

Isolated spots of the country, principally Missouri, have reported damage to the wheat from the Hessian fly and there was a flurry in futures. However, wheat is in such uniformly good shape that speculative trade is abnormally small.

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

	Wheat 1914	Wheat 1913	Corn 1914	Corn 1913	Oats 1914	Oats 1913
Chicago....	99c	$1.07	73¼	60	41¾	40
Kan. City..	91½c	.97	76	58½	40½	38½

Seed and Feed Prices.

Alfalfa is quoted at $750@9 a cwt.; clover, $9@12.50; timothy, $3.75@4.50 a cwt.; cane seed, $2.70@3.25; millet seed, $1.85@2.10.

Feed prices: Kafir is quoted at $1.67@1.85 a cwt.; bran, $1.14; shorts, $1.17@1.22; corn chop, $1.43; rye No. 2, 64½@65c a bushel; feed barley, 52@55c.

Kansas City Hay Quotations.

Prairie, choice	17.50@18.00
Prairie, No. 1.....	15.50@17.00
Prairie, No. 2.....	13.00@15.00
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	14.00@14.50
Clover, No. 1.....	12.50@13.50
Alfalfa, fancy	17.50
Alfalfa, choice	16.00@17.00
Alfalfa, No. 1.....	14.50@15.50
Alfalfa, standard	12.50@14.00
Alfalfa, No. 2.....	8.50@12.00
Alfalfa, No. 3.....	5.50@ 8.00
Straw	5.50@ 6.00
Packing hay	5.00@ 6.00

Good Prices for Broomcorn Expected.

Indications that practically none of the 1913 crop of broomcorn will be left by the time the 1914 crop is available makes broomcorn growers optimistic about coming prices. Last year's crop, or what remains of it, is in warehouses, and held at firm prices, ranging from $75 to $150. Early broomcorn of this year's growth is expected to begin moving on the price basis of the old crop. The progress of other crops, whether good or bad, will determine an increase or decrease in the broomcorn acreage this year. However, the established producing sections of the Southwest will have about the usual acreage.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Elgin, May 18.—Butter this week is firm at 25½ cents.

Kansas City, May 18.—Prices this week on produce are:

Eggs—Firsts, new white wood cases included, 18½@19c a dozen; current receipts, 17½@18c.

Butter—Creamery, extra, 25c a pound; firsts, 23c; seconds, 21c; packing stock, 16c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 1½ pounds or over, 24@26c a pound; under 1½ pounds, 20@22c pound; spring chickens, 25c; hens, No. 1, 14c; culls, 8c; old roosters, 10c; turkeys, 15c; old ducks, 12c; geese, 5c.

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."

OIL - OIL - OIL

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 white 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) good lubricant, just the thing for greasing tools .....$4.00 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.

HACKNEY AUTO-PLOW

THE "ONE-MAN" OUTFIT

Gasoline-Kerosene Burning Motor—Heavy Transmission—Leads the World as a Combination Tractor and Farm Power Machine for Plowing, Seeding, Discing, Harrowing, Harvesting, Road Grading, Orchard work, Hauling, Grinding Feed, Sawing Wood, Threshing, etc. Send for our literature.

HACKNEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 575 Prior Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

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.

S. E. KANSAS farms $35 to $60 per acre. Write **Home Inv. Co., Chanute, Kansas.**

190 A. bottom farm, $140 a. Best of improvements. Write **A. Lindstrom, Ottawa, Kan.**

160 ACRE creek bottom farm, Lyon Co. German neighborhood, for sale. **Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Kansas.**

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

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

160 A. 3 MI. OUT; 34 a. wheat; dandy imp.; $8,400. 60 a. 5 mi. out; good imp.; $3,200. 80 a. 3½ mi. 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.**

FOR NESS CO. LAND bargains, write **Doerschlag, Ransom, Kansas.**

200 A. well located in Franklin Co., Kansas. 4¾ miles to town, 8 room house, splendid barns, good water. Priced right. Owner wants cheaper land farther west. **Allen Mansfield, Ottawa, Kansas.**

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. 320 acres improved in the famous Moran Valley, Allen county, Kansas. Very low for cash or on easy terms. View of farm sent on application. Address owner, **Lock Box 367, Iola, Kansas.**

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

PASTURE containing about 5½ sections rolling pasture land, well watered. Will rent. South of Dodge City, Kan. Write **Thos. Bragg, R.F.D. No. 1, Dodge City, Kan.**

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

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

CHEAP LAND.
560 a. ranch, improved, some alfalfa land, running water, in Rawlins Co., Kansas, 12 miles from Ludell. Price $15.00 per a. 400 acres in Decatur Co., Kan., small imp., 1 qr. smooth, 3 rough eighties; price $10. 1,800 acre stock ranch, well fenced, improved, living water; price $10.00; only 2 miles from town, in Rawlins Co., Kan. 1,600 acre stock ranch; 75 a. alfalfa; 350 acres farmed, balance grass, with running water, fair improvements; price $24,000. 160 a. alfalfa farm, 120 in alfalfa, adjoins Co. seat. Price $110 per a. For cheap western corn, wheat, alfalfa lands and stock ranches, address **C. M. Kelley, Beaver City, Nebraska.**

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 mi. town; good strong soil; terms. **Foster Brothers, Independence, 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, gullied nor overflowed 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.**

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

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.**

35,000 HARVEST HANDS wanted in Kansas. Buy your land of **G. L. Painter,** who is selling his 7,000 acres on account of poor health. Any size wheat farms to suit purchaser at prices ranging from $15 to $40 per a. **Dodge City, Ford Co., Kansas.**

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 Douglass, Wichita, Kansas.**

ARKANSAS

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

FREE—All about lands for sale. Describe what you want. **Hubert Hall, Waldron, Ark.**

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

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

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

120 ACRES upland, 7 mi. 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.**

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, 5½ miles of two railroad towns; small dwelling, 3 tenant houses; price $40 per a. **Horton & Company, Hope, Arkansas.**

200 A. 3 mi. of good town of 800. 60 a. in cult. 500,000 ft. of timber, 2 houses, 2 barns, 3 wells, 2 springs, ¼ mi. 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.**

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 mi. of St. Paul. For desc. list write **Frank Fredeen, Taylors Falls, Minn.**

WANTED—Farmer in every locality to handle our West Central Minnesota farm lands. Liberal commissions. Write for proposition. **King Land & Loan Co., Breckenridge, Minn.**

SEVERAL wild quarters on new electric line at $25.00 per acre; soil is a black loam, underlaid with yellow clay. Reasonable terms. **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.**

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 Marshall county. Well improved, near town. Mostly cultivated. Easy terms. Get particulars. **T.K. Thompson, Owner, Loan & Trust Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.**

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

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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.**

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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.**

NEW COUNTRY. Fertile soil, ample rainfall. Cheap land. Place for man small means. Write **Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.**

FOR SALE. Eastern Oklahoma lands for farming, fruit growing, stock raising. Abundant rainfall. **H. E. Bullock, 1803 Diversey Parkway, Chicago, Ill.**

1,060 ACRES, 2 to 3 miles from Vinita. Most all creek and valley land, well improved, doesn't overflow. Price $50 per a.
820 ACRES of black limestone corn and wheat land. Very fine with three flowing wells. Can get as many as you please by drilling 75 or 100 feet. Three good sets of improvements and one tenant house. 15 miles from R. R. town, 24 miles from Vinita, and 4½ miles from an inland town of 800 or 1,000 inhabitants. $32.50 per a. $5,000 cash, carry balance 6% if bought soon. Crop goes with it. Lots of small places that will suit most anybody. $25,000 will buy good business income property that will pay 10% on $40,000 after paying taxes and insurance. Tell me what you want for I have it. **J. J. Robinson, Vinita, Oklahoma.**

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

FARM FOR SALE BY THE OWNER.
An excellent farm about 250 acres, $5,000 worth of substantial improvements; very rich land, practically level, no overflow. Extreme Northeast Oklahoma, about 3 miles from Vinita. Small cash payment, balance on time; low rate of interest. **W. M. Mercer, 88 Fox St., Aurora, Ill.**

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.**

MISSOURI

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

$5 DOWN, $5 monthly buys 40 acres good timbered land; near town, S. Mo. Price $225. Perfect title. **Box 425, Carthage, 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.**

IMPROVED 320 acre farm Bates Co., Mo. 4½ miles town. Price $36.50 acre. **J. P. Hart, Butler, Mo.**

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

CASS COUNTY, Missouri: 320 acres; fine land; sightly improved; only 50 miles to Kansas City; must be sold to settle an estate. Price $65. Terms to suit. **Charles Bird, Harrisonville, Mo.**

176 A. FARM in Polk County, Mo., 7 mi. from Bolivar, 4 mi. to R. R. station. Well improved; all in high state of cultivation but 15 acres of nice timber. All first and second bottom land of excellent quality. Price $55 cash. **R. L. Presson, Bolivar, Mo.**

HOWELL CO., MISSOURI.
120 a. farm 2 mi. from Pomona. 75 a. in cult. and orchard, 500 bearing trees, apple and peach, 100 a. fenced, 5 room house, good barn, 2 wells, cistern, phone line, rural mail. ½ mi. school. $28, terms. Farms for merchandise or town property. **A. P. Cottrell Land Co., Pomona, Mo.**

NORTH DAKOTA

FARMS FOR SALE in corn and alfalfa belt of North Dakota. Easy terms. Write **D. T. Owens & Co., Bismarck, N. D.**

WRITE for illustrated Blue Book describing my rich Red River Valley farms. Soil black loam. We grow corn, clover and wheat. Address **William McRoberts, Casselton, N. D.**

$3,000 CASH, balance crop payments will buy 380 acre improved farm. Will grow corn, alfalfa, potatoes and grains. Price $32.50 per acre. For full description write **Hodgson Realty Co., Fargo, N. D.**

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.**

$35.00 PER ACRE ($7,000) CASH will buy this 200 acre stock and dairy farm, located six miles S. W. of Reece, Greenwood Co., Kans. 40 acres valley land under cultivation (would grow splendid alfalfa), balance extra good pasture. Has a good six room house, other buildings only fair, farm all extra well fenced, good well, equipped with mill, and large cement water tank. Legal numbers are—The N. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ Sec. 27-26-8 Greenwood Co. and the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 28-26-8 Butler Co., Kans. No trades considered. Address **W. H. Dayton, Abilene, Kansas.**

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.**

A. P. HOUSTON will sell or exchange your land or merchandise anywhere. Want land exchanges. **Pittsburg, Kansas.**

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

160 ACRE wheat farm, 80 acres good wheat, 7 miles of Lindsborg, Kan. Will trade for income property. **Theo. Voeste, Olpe, 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.**

EASTERN LAND FOR WESTERN.
240 acres, well improved, about 75 mi. southwest of Topeka. Price $18,000, mtge. $5,500. Want good land, in Kansas, not too far west for equity. What have you? Might assume some. **Frank W. Thompson, Beloit, Kan., Agt.**

FOR EXCHANGE.
Dandy well improved Seward County half section, half mile town, $7,500. Mtg. $3,000. Want gen'l mdse. New livery barn, four room house, in Kingsdown, $4,000; trade for good 80 or 160. **Kingsdown Realty Co., Kingsdown, Ford Co., Kan.**

WANT WESTERN LAND
for 320 acres about 40 miles from Wichita, all good black tillable land, good water, near town and school, small improvements, desirable location. Give full description and price in first letter.
I own a nice 160 acre farm, well located, in high state of cultivation, 100 acres wheat, good improvements. Will sell at a bargain, good terms. **H. C. Whalen, 413 Bitting Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.**

Buy or Trade with us—Exchange book free Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Ks

A BUMPER CROP

is the prospect for Western Kansas this year. We have W. Kans. land to trade for E. Kans. farms, town property, or mdse. Write us what you have. **Iola Land Company, Iola, Kansas.**

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.**

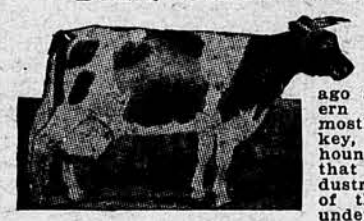
To Trade

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 postoffice and court house. Price $40,000. Address **GEO. M. NOBLE & CO., 435 Kansas Ave. Topeka, Kansas.**

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.

OZARK FARM BARGAINS. Write or see the **Southwestern Land & Immigration Co., Springfield, Mo.** Exchanges made.

OZARK DAIRY, stock and poultry farms pay well. For free list and booklet write to **Ward B. Hitchcock, Mansfield, Mo.**

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.**

FOR SALE ONLY. My 150 a. dairy farm. Well imp. 80 a. bottom. Extra well watered. **R. F. Baker, Owner, 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.**

25,000 A. timber land, imp. farms, Douglas and Ozark Cos. Best bargains on earth. **Homeseekers Real Estate Co., Ava, Mo.**

WHITE RIVER CLUB sites on lake. Farms, ranches, city property; mineral, fruit and poultry land. **White River Realty, Branson, Mo.**

IF YOU WANT farms or stock ranches in the Ozarks of Missouri, write **A. J. Johnston, Mchats. Nat'l Bank Bldg., Springfield, Mo.**

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

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

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

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

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

80 A. 6 mi. Lebanon, R.F.D. and phone, 65 a. cult., fenced, 6 room house, good barn. Price $2,800.00. **Stilwell Land Co., Magnetic City, Lebanon, Mo.**

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

POLK COUNTY FARMS for sale or exchange. Ideal climate, pure water, fine pastures, short feeding season, productive soil, prices and terms to suit. **Harry T. West Realty Co., Bolivar, Mo.**

MISSISSIPPI

Prize Corn Farm In Mississippi Alfalfa Belt

140 acres rich black soil with soft limestone subsoil, all in high state of cultivation; real alfalfa land good for five cuttings a year, a ton to a cutting; alfalfa sells here $18 to $20 a ton; milk 25 to 40 cents a gallon; a few steps to school, surrounded by good neighbors, overlooks large town only 1¾ miles away by good hard pike road and only 3 hours to either Memphis or Birmingham; corn from this farm took all prizes at Tri-State Fair; value of crops last year totaled $4,470 (over $31 an acre); to close quickly price only $60 an acre; for picture of comfortable residence see page 41, "Strout's Memphis Catalogue," just out and filled from cover to cover with just what you want to know about soils, climate, crops, markets, schools, roads and land values throughout this wonderful, fertile Black Soil Prairie Belt of Mississippi and Alabama; Corn Belt Farmers and Kentucky stockmen are moving here; read our catalogue and learn why. **E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 3125, 12 So. Main St., Memphis, Tenn.**

WISCONSIN

80 A. Bayfield fruit district $2,000 Terms. Other bargains. **Denlston, 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.**

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.**

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.**

CENTRAL WISCONSIN STOCK FARM. 360 a.; 100 under cult.; 80 in pasture; 40 hardwood timber; bal. cut-over; log house; basement barn, silo, other buildings, orchard. Price $35 an a. 600 a. wild grazing land adjacent at $17.50 an acre. School ½ mi. Terms to suit. **Coles Land Agency, Marshfield, Wis.**

FARMS in Wisconsin Genuine bargains. Improved farms for sale in every county in Wisconsin. $1,000.00 up. **Taylor County Farms a Specialty.** Thousands of acres of productive cut-over land. Good soil, on roads close to R. R. and town. $10 up. Taylor, Marinette, Clark, Rusk, Polk, Bayfield counties and others. Liberal terms on every piece offered. We have some places for trade. Our reference this paper. Write today for lists and *"Stump Facts"* **FREE**
Loeb-Hammel Realty Co., (Net. Inc.) Medford, Wis. OWNERS & AGENTS, Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

CANADA

PARTY owning fine half section in eastern Alberta, Canada, will sell at close figure to party who can pay cash or half cash, balance terms. **E. F. Glenny, 311 Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minn.**

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.**

OWNER of 30,000 a. of good land near schools, churches and railway markets offers limited amount for sale to good farmers at a right price on terms of 1-10 cash, bal. 9 yearly payments at 6%. Write **Canada Lands Ltd., 400 Northern Crown Bank Bldg., Winnipeg, Can.**

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.**

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., Billings, Montana.**

THREE DOLLARS PER ACRE DOWN Of the purchase price, balance crop payments with interest at 6 per cent, will buy a farm in the Judit Basin. Any size tract. For further particulars, address **E. F. Cobb Land Co., Lewiston, Mont.**

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.**

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.

Aug. 18—Joe Hemmy, Hill City, Kan.
Sept. 5—J. E. Will, Prairie View, Kan.
Oct. 15—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 20—U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Mo.
Oct. 20—Joe Hemmy, Hill City, Kan.
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. 28—Geo. S. Hamaker, Pawnee City, Neb.
Oct. 29—Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb.; at Fairbury, Neb.
Oct. 30—Prichart & Martin, Walker, Mo.
Nov. 11—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Jan. 23—A. C. Lobough, Washington, Kan.
Feb. 2—John Kimmerer, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 3—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.
Feb. 4—Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Neb.
Feb. 5—H. L. Pritchett, New London, Mo.
Feb. 10—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 13—J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan.
Feb. 13—Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb.; at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 15—Joshua Morgan, Hardy, Neb.
Feb. 17—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 19—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
Feb. 20—Hubert J. Griffith, Clay Center, Kan.
Feb. 24—Alfred Carlson, (Spotted Polands), Cleburne, Kan.
Feb. 26—W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Aug. 26—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
Oct. 22—M. M. Hendricks, Falls City, Neb.
Oct. 31—A. N. Farnham, Hope, Kan.
Nov. 10—J. B. Duncan, Flush, Kan.
Jan. 25—B. F. Swank & Sons, Blue Rapids, Kan.
Jan. 26—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.
Jan. 27—Ralph P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.
Jan. 28—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 2—A. C. Buckingham and J. A. Porterfield, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 9—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.
Feb. 9—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 10—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Feb. 11—Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.
Feb. 12—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.
Feb. 25—Martin Kelly, Verdon, Neb.
Feb. 27—A. N. Farnham, Hope, Kan.
March 5—Samuelson Bros., Blaine, 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.

Holstein Cattle.

June 2—T. A. Gierens, Walton, Neb.

Combination Livestock Sales.

June 1 to 6—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.
Nov. 9 to 14—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.
Jan. 4 to 10—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.
March 8 to 13—F S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.

Percheron and Holstein Sale.

June 11—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.

NEBRASKA

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

FLORIDA

THE GATEWAY to the Everglades, Southern Florida's coming big city. Lots, lands, fruits, profits, unexcelled. **Parker & Aushcrman, 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.**

NEW YORK

PRICE CUT TO SELL QUICK. 187½ acres, lot of timber, nine room house, two large barns, hog house, hen house, fruit; 3 miles to railroad town. Only $2,800, part cash. **Hall's Farm Agency, Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.**

McBurney's New York Farms Are the best for the least money. Come and see. **McBurney & Co., Bastable Block, Syracuse, New York.** Or, for list, write to **McBurney & Co., Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.**

C. F. Dietrich is Dead.

C. F. Dietrich, of Boise, Ida., died at his home Sunday morning, May 10. Mr. Dietrich was the senior member of the firm of Dietrich & Spaulding, of Richmond, Kan. For more than a third of a century Mr. Dietrich has been a breeder of Poland China hogs and has used every possible means to better the breed in his state. Many of our readers will recall the Dietrich & Spaulding show herds and the cheerful welcome given by "Charlie" Dietrich when they called at his pens. For several years past he had served the Poland China breeders of Kansas as director of the American Poland China Record company, of which company he has been an active member for many years.

A few years ago, on account of his health, Mr. Dietrich went to Idaho, where he was recently joined by Mrs. Dietrich and the youngest boy, George. All the family was at his side when the call came but Frank, who is running the home farm at Richmond. In Mr. Dietrich's death Kansas loses a splendid citizen (for this was still his home) and the Poland China breed loses an untiring advocate.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Graduate Col. Herd Headers.

Royal Scion Farm, Winfield, Kan., has at least six herd header prospects that are by the great Graduate Col. Some of these are out of the great sow, Royal Heiress, and to those who want the fashionable blood of this great hero that is becoming more and more popular throughout the Southwest, we advise that you get in early for choice of these excellent fall boars. He also has a number of fall gilts either by Graduate Col. or bred to him for September litters. In writing please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Robison Sells Percherons and Holsteins.

J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan., will sell Wednesday, June 10, at Whitewater Falls Stock Farm, near Towanda, Kan., 30 Percheron stallions and mares and 30 Holstein cows, heifers and bulls. Practically all of these Percherons are either sired by or bred to the champion Casino and consist of 25 mares and five stallions, mostly 2 and 3 years old, a few of mature age and a few weanlings, including some of the best colts Casino ever sired. Mr. Robison will also offer 30 head of purebred and high grade Holstein cows, heifers and bulls. They are all sired by purebred sires of the most fashionable strains and all of the 25 females of breeding age are safe in calf to purebred sires. Some of the cows are now milking over 50 pounds of milk a day. Write today for catalog, mentioning the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

The Enid Sale.

During the past week, numerous consignments have been made to the big combination sale that will be held at Enid, June 2-3-4-5. Among the new consignments is a full car of exceptionally good registered stock from the Agricultural & Mechanical college at Stillwater. They have consigned three Percheron stallions, each of them 2 years old past, and all of them weighing very close to 1,600 pounds. Their consignment also includes several Jersey cows and heifers, and their famous Jersey herd bull, "Napoleon's Eminent," by the famous $12,000 imported Eminent, and out of the imported cow, Napoleon's Fontaine, by Napoleon's Bonaparte, son of Golden Fern's Lad, recognized as the greatest Jersey bull that ever lived. There are 20 registered Jersey females in this sale, many of them with breeding equally as good as that of the bull above. Mr. M. A. Smith has consigned two registered Holstein bulls and seven Holstein cows; add to this the 115 head of Shorthorn females, and 35 Shorthorn bulls, 15 Hereford females and 15 Hereford bulls, and you have a total of more strictly high class registered cattle than have been offered in any sale held this year.

S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri

BY ED. R. DORSEY.

Berkshire Sale Postponed.

J. T. Bayer & Sons of Yates Center, Kan., who have been advertising a Berkshire sale for May 27, have concluded to postpone their sale until a later date. Further announcement concerning this offering will be made at the proper time.

Park's Hampshire Hogs.

Frank H. Park, of Olathe, Kan., has a magnificent lot of Hampshire pigs for the 1914 trade. His herd boar, Gov. Hodges 14869, is making good and is showing up a lot of good ones. Rube 17513, by Rubin 1st, by Golden Gem's Model is a great hog and his breeding is hard to beat. Mr. Park has one of the leading Hampshire hog herds now in the West and he is increasing his herd annually to supply the demand. Those wishing to buy should order now while he has a good number from which to select.

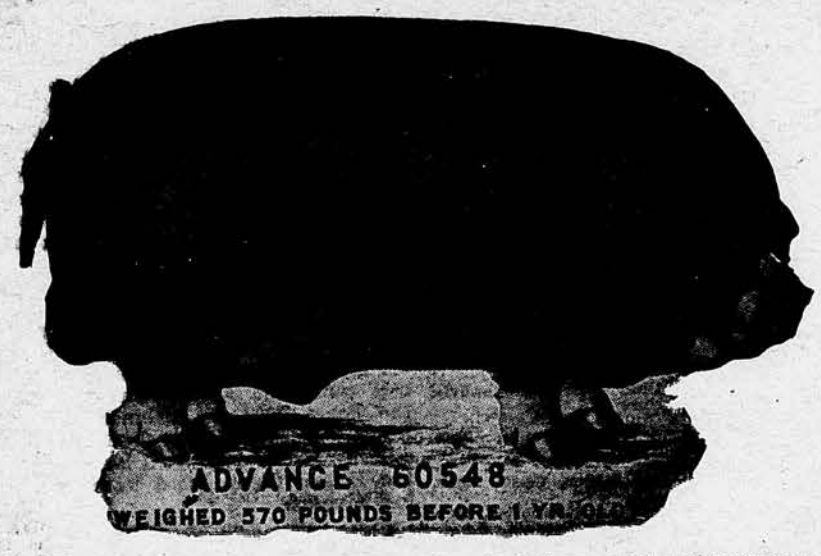
Eighty Poland China Pigs.

Under a recent date E. E. Carver & Sons write, "You may cut out the horse advertisement and say we have 80 as pretty pigs as we ever raised for sale. They will do to

ship now very soon. Our pigs are by Mo.'s Mastodon Wonder 61477, Look's Hadley 69109, Great Look 47659 and Capital 53854. We had a good sale on our saddle stallions and are now about to close a deal with a party in Oklahoma for a fine 2-year-old. We have a number of Shorthorn calves this spring and our cattle are all doing nicely. We have 11 yearlings that are looking good. We sold two heifers and four bulls to Judge H. H. Bonniwell of Hutchinson, Minn., recently." Mr. Carver is one of the oldest exhibitors and breeders of Poland Chinas in Missouri and one of the leading breeders in the United States. His farms have no grades of any sort, they consist of registered Shorthorn cattle, Poland China hogs and saddle horses.

Haworth's Poland Chinas.

This is a good likeness of Advance, the boar that did so much to popularize the herd of



Black Mammoth Poland Chinas at Lawrence, Kan. The pedigree of this boar is as good as can be written in big type blood lines. He is a grandson of Expansion, Colossus, and Bess Corwin, representing state fair prize winners in every line. He weighed 570 pounds before he was one year old and 810 pounds before he was two. He won first place in class, headed first prize young herd and young herd bred by exhibitor at Kansas State Fair 1911 and the blue and purple fell on him in 1912. Paul E. Haworth, owner of the Black Mammoth herd, is offering spring pigs, out of sows by Advance, and sired by Kansas Big Bone, Big Jumbo and Oakland Prince. There is no better breeding and the pigs have pleased customers in 20 states. Write early and get first choice. Mention this paper when writing.

Holsteins and Hampshires.

Dr. Geo. C. Mosher is building up at his farm, near Kansas City, a foundation of carefully selected individuals both in Holstein cattle and Hampshire hogs. The Holsteins include the Sarcastic Lad breeding for which Hillycroft has been noted since 1901. Recently a fine son of King Walker has been placed at the head of the herd. Official record cows are used in breeding stock and all females are being saved until the foundation reaches a certain number. Bull calves are being offered for sale and are usually disposed of early. The Hampshire hogs include champion lines such as General Tipton, Messenger Boy and other noted families. Only males are offered for sale of these also. It is the intention as soon as the herd reaches sufficient dimensions to hold an annual sale in Kansas City, probably in connection with other breeders. If interested in either breed and if you can use a richly bred bull or boar, write Dr. Geo. C. Mosher, 3612 Locust St., Kansas City, Mo., and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Keep This Sale in Mind.

Fred Cowley, Hallowell, Kan., breeder of high class Shorthorn cattle, will join Adam Andrew of Girard, Kan., in his Shorthorn sale August 20. Mr. Cowley furnished 10 head that represent Walnut Wood Shorthorns. At the head of this herd is Ingle Lad Jr., by Ingle Lad, by Imp. Collynie out of Sweet Mistletoe, by Imp. Collynie. This bull has plenty of scale and a head hard to beat; in fact he is a first class animal and he gives entire satisfaction as a breeder. It is needless to say he represents the very best of Scotch breeding, being a grandson of Imported Collynie. In this sale there will be four heifers and three bulls by Ingle Lad Jr., and every one good. He will sell one daughter of Captain Archer; one by Imp. Lord Cowslip. Mr. Cowley has bred Shorthorns for the past 25 years and he, like Mr. Andrew, is selling his own breeding. He has been buying from the very best herds of America and his breeding and individuals will compare most favorably with cattle from the very best and most popular herds. He has exhibited at the American Royal and other great fairs and never went into a show but his stock won their share of the prizes. He has consigned many good animals to the American Royal sales and other good sales and this is as good an offering as he ever made. It is Mr. Andrew's and Mr. Cowley's intention to offer nothing but first class cattle.

N. E. Kansas and N. Missouri

BY C. H. WALKER.

Many of our readers will doubtless be interested in the sale announcement of C. A. Robinson of Kirksville, Mo. Mr. Robinson is advertising a dispersion sale of his Jersey herd consisting of about 100 head. Included in the offering will be many of his famous producing cows which heretofore have not been for sale at any price. Also included in this sale will be daughters of more than a dozen of the breed's greatest bulls. Many of the cows will have calves at side and most of them are heavy in milk. Besides the female offering there will be 15 bulls, 10 of serviceable age, including the great sire Beatrice Stockwell. Mr. Robinson has just received an importation from the Island consisting of 31 head. This is the best lot of cattle Mr. Robinson has ever imported. The entire importation will be included in this sale. On June 10, the day following the Robinson sale, England & Miller will hold a sale of Jersey cattle at Callao, Mo. Both these sales can be attended with practically one expense. If interested in either offering write for catalog today, mentioning the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

T. P. Teagarden, the Republic county Duroc-Jersey breeder, located at Wayne, Kan., has a nice lot of March and April pigs. Mr. Teagarden is one of the veteran Duroc-Jersey breeders.

Carl Jansen & Son, Belleville, Kan., are old and reliable breeders of Poland Chinas. They have a nice crop of spring pigs and will be able to supply many of their old customers and some new ones this season with boars.

Adolph Gustafson & Son, Leonardville, Kan., are Duroc-J[illegible] breeders with over 100 early sp[illegible] Attractive King and Crimson [illegible] sired the spring pigs. They recently bought a fine young boar from the Agricultural college.

Hays Pitman, Keats, Kan., is a young Poland China breeder who went out and bought a string of the best bred sows offered in the public sales last winter. He sent to Roy Johnson and bought a pair.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

BOYD NEWCOM Wichita, Kansas. Livestock and Real Estate Auctioneer. Write, wire or phone for 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.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
Reference: The breeders I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

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

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 Auctionee
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 Pnone 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.

Hog Cholera Preventive
Farmers save your hogs. Our serum is sure and inexpensive. Send for descriptive circular, explaining method and cost. Price 1½ per cc. PIONEER SERUM CO., Central and Water Sts., K. C., Kan.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Jacks and Jennets
25 head of Black Jacks from 14½ 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.

German Coach
70—Horses—70
The great general purpose horse. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or call.
J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Pratt, Ks.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

ANGUS CATTLE A select lot of ready-for-service bulls for sale, best breeding and right individually. W. G. DENTON, Denton, Kansas

Angus Bulls and Heifers
SUTTON FARM
Have 30 splendid heifers and 30 extra good bulls priced to sell. Write us today.
SUTTON & PORTEOUS, R. 6, Lawrence, Kan.

DAIRY CATTLE.

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

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. E. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas

DAIRY CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN BULLS Registered, ready for service; also springing high grade heifers for sale.
Springdale Stock Ranch, Concordia, Kan.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALF
Combining great milk and butter strains. Grandson of King Walker, whose daughter just completed world record for milk and butter, 365 days. Four generations cows over 30 pounds butter 7 days in this pedigree. No females for sale. Established 1901.
GEO. C. MOSHER, 3612 Locust St., Kansas City, Mo.

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 milkers and good teats. They are large, often weighing 1,700 pounds. There is no better market for the Kansas crops than the dairy route. In no other way can the present high priced feed be turned into as much profit as by the Holstein cow. A good feeder and a conscientious milker. Write or call.
W. G. MERRITT & SON, GREAT BEND, KAN.

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

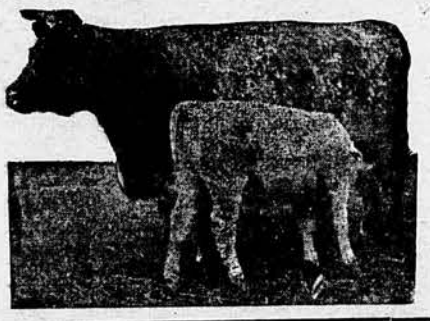
Auction Sale, High Grade
Holsteins
Cows, Heifers, Bulls
Walton, Neb., June 2
75—Head—75
30 cows, big heavy milkers and good individuals, 25 two and three-year-old heifers, all safe in calf and some choice young bulls make up the offering. For further information, write
T. A. GIERENS, Box 565 Lincoln, Neb.

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 stallions 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.

LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS

High class Herd Bulls, close to Imported Scotch Dams, and sired by such sires as Lavender Lord by Avondale. Nicely bred young heifers from milking strains. Rugged young bulls, the Farmer and Stockman's kind; cows with calf at foot and rebred.



This splendid array of Foundation Shorthorns carry the Best Blood of the Best Families and the Most Noted Sires of the Breed.

I want to sell during the next six weeks $10,000 worth of Shorthorns. Six or nine months' time if desired. What we want is your trial order. Young heifers and bulls at $75, $100 and up.

THE FARMER'S COW The Shorthorn cow is the farmer's cow because she is best adapted to farm needs. She has been bred for milking purposes generation after generation and will furnish milk for her calf with a surplus to spare to make butter for the family, milk for the table and some for the pigs. Her calf has inherited a tendency to supplement this milk diet with the rough and waste feeds of the farm and the sum total for milk and beef in net gain to the farmer is more than is produced by any other than Shorthorns.

CALL ON OR WRITE
H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Okla.

Monarch No. 1 Dip
Use one part of Dip to seventy-five parts water. Certificate of Government Approval on Every Can.
The Best for Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Poultry and Hogs.
Sure death to Lice and Ticks. Cures Scab and Mange. Cures Cholera, Roup and Gapes. Chases Flies. Cures Collar Boils and Barb Wire Cuts. Kills Disease Germs and Prevents Hog Cholera.
GUARANTEED BY RoC. CHEMICAL CONCERN, LINCOLN, NEBR.
IF NOT SOLD IN YOUR TOWN WRITE TO US.

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.

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. Nolfsinger, 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

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, breedy kind. Show prospects. Also a few cows and heifers. Visitors welcome. Call or write.
I. W. POULTON, Medora, Reno Co., Kan.

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 53rd. Choice cows from Funkhouser, Sunny Slope, Newman and other noted herds.

FOR SALE—Bulls from 6 to 12 months old, at $75 to $100. Also 15 extra good 3-year-old cows, by Garfield 4th, all bred to calve in spring.
F. S. Jackson, Topeka, Kansas

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

HAMPSHIRES.

Registered Hampshires Spring boars and gilts priced to sell. Every hog properly vaccinated. C. E. LOWRY, OXFORD, KANSAS

Pure Bred Hampshires

Some extra choice, immuned, fall pigs, both sexes, not related. ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kansas

YOUNG HAMPSHIRE BOARS

and Boar Pigs For Sale. Champion bred stock. Best families, best individuals. Write for particulars. Surplus females all sold.
HILLYCROFT FARM, 3612 Locust St., Kansas City, Mo.

SPECIAL PRICES on Pedigreed young Hampshire boars, bred sows and gilts. Call on or write,
J. F. PRICE, Medora, Kan.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM
HAMPSHIRES

Pigs now ready to ship. $20 each, or 3 for $50. If you say they are not worth the money, I will try my level best to adjust the difference. If you know a fairer way to sell hogs, tell me and I will sell your way.
FRANK H. PARKS, Olathe, Kansas

He has a nice lot of spring pigs. Mr. Pitman owns one of the best farms on the "Wild Cat" and is a capable young man who will be welcomed by the Poland China breeding fraternity.

E. P. Flanigan, Chapman, Kan., breeds Duroc-Jerseys and Shorthorns. He has 45 spring pigs and a nice young herd of Shorthorns. His herd boar, Tata Wala 2d, by Tata Wala, bred by Searle & Cottle, is the sire of the spring pigs. He is a good sire.

Warren Watts, Clay Center, Kan., breeds Shorthorn cattle and has a nice young herd at his farm near town. He recently bought a fine young bull in the ex-Governor Shellenburger sale at Alma, Neb. This bull is a yearling and pure Scotch. There are about 30 head in this herd.

Fear Brothers, Bala, Kan., are Duroc-Jersey breeders who breed on an extensive scale. They bought out Grant Chapin when he quit two or three years ago and secured many of the great sows in that herd. King's Col., by King of Cols. 2d, heads the herd. They have 128 early spring pigs.

Frank Swiercinsky, Belleville, Kan., breeds Poland Chinas and Shorthorn cattle and is not a stranger to the Farmers Mail and Breeze readers. His crop of spring pigs numbers over 100 head and he has a fine lot of fall gilts. His Shorthorn herd is one of the good young herds of central Kansas.

J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan., is offering top Poland China boars of September farrow at prices that should move them. Most of them are by his great breeding boar King of Kansas. Write to him today and ask him for prices and further information. Look up his advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

T. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Kan., breeds Shorthorn cattle and Duroc-Jerseys. His crop of spring pigs is not large but as usual they are good. His herd boar, Crimson Bob, is of Crimson Wonder breeding. College Critic, another boar in use, was bred at the Agricultural cattle. His Shorthorn herd is young but growing fast.

Geo. E. Smith, Agenda, Kan., Poland China breeder, has 71 spring pigs that are doing nicely. These were sired by Smith's Long King 66266, by Long King's Best, a boar in use in H. B. Walter's herd. Smith's Long King is 2 years old in July and will weigh around 700 pounds now. He has strong 10-inch bone and is a great boar.

Ed. Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan., breeds Percheron horses and has 21 head of registered horses on the farm now. He also breeds Red Polled cattle and Duroc-Jerseys. He is in the banking business in Leonardville but in thorough touch with his stock farm which is near town. Visitors always welcome.

Edgar Shoebotham, Fairbury, Neb., a breeder of Shorthorn cattle, has around 100 head at the present time. Baron Sultan, 6 years old and sired by White Hall Sultan, stands at the head of the herd and is one of the great bulls of the breed. He was purchased in one of Iowa's great dispersion sales at a long price but has proven a good investment.

O. B. Smith & Son, Cuba, Kan., are Poland China breeders who have been in the business for years. Five sows farrowed 43 pigs for them and 40 of them are alive and as showy a lot of youngsters as we have seen this season. They are by Longfellow Pride. King Wonder is a yearling herd boar, by King of Kansas, of which they are particularly proud.

Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb., will sell an outstanding January boar pig sired by Blue Valley and out of a Big Giantess dam and a litter of 10. Also an August yearling sired by Blue Valley and out of a great sow, by old Exception. This is a good opportunity for anyone desiring to buy something outstanding. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.

In this issue Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb., changes his advertisement and is offering Duroc-Jersey bred sows and gilts and Red Polled bulls. Mr. Schwab has enjoyed a good business in all lines of purebred stock, which he handles, the past season. He is offering about 20 fall boars ready for immediate use and about the same number of bred sows, that will farrow along up to July and he is breeding others for later farrow. Mr. Schwab also breeds Percheron horses and sold three this winter of his own raising and for good prices. He is offering some choice Red Polled bulls ready for service. Look up his advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Pure Scotch Shorthorns.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., is becoming extensively known because of the high class Shorthorn cattle which he breeds on his fine farm near Clay Center. Three-fourths of his herd is pure Scotch and it is considered by competent judges one of the strongest herds in the West. We visited the herd last week and found Mr. Amcoats sold out of bulls of serviceable ages but in fine shape for the fall trade with a grand lot of young fellows that will be ready then. He has a nice lot of fall, winter and spring calves. Secret's Sultan, a grandson of White Hall Sultan, is a 3-year-old bull at the head of this herd that will weigh 2,000 pounds in fair flesh. He was bred by Bellows Brothers and is a valuable bull. Mr. Amcoats's advertisement will appear a little later and he will have some fine Scotch bulls for sale. Mr. Amcoats is always pleased to show visitors his splendid herd and anyone interested in good cattle should stop off at Clay Center and visit the herd. It is only a few miles out from town. Phone Mr. Amcoats from town.

Kansas Spotted Polands.

Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan., is proprietor of Cleburne breeding farm, which is the home of spotted Polands. The foundation stock in this herd came from three prominent herds in Missouri and everything is registered or eligible. Mr. Carlson has spared neither money nor time in building his herd and in breeding and individual merit it is one of the strong herds in the West. His spring crop of pigs numbers over 100 of March farrow. Big Ben, of noted Missouri breeding, is one of the best big type individuals we have seen in a long time. He is big and smooth and a great sire. He is the sire of most of the 100 March pigs. Original big spotted Polands the kind our forefathers raised are popular all over the corn belt wherever they are

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

O. I. C. HOGS.

O. I. C. PIGS. LARGE TYPE. Pairs, $15.00. Harry W. Haynes, Meriden, Kansas.

Tried Sows and bred gilts, also registered boar. Henry Kamping, 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 Cartner varieties, $2.50 per bu. shelled. Also eggs for setting S. C. R. I. Reds $1 per setting, $5 per 100. JOHN H. NEEF, Boonville, Missouri

Grandview Stock Farm

Herd headed by O. K. Wonder. Choice O. I. C. May boars. January and May gilts bred or open. Priced for quick sale.
ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KANSAS.

Edgewood O. I. C's. Booking orders for spring pigs by Progressor 2865, Tonganoxie Chief 3107, Burr Oak Model 3290, Bell Metal 3100, Herd Improver 25433, Orange Blossom 3636. Pairs and trios no kin. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kans.

URIEDALE HERD O. I. C.'S

URIE BOY by Don Magna, out of a litter of 24, heads the herd. The most unique hog plant in the country. Size, prolificness, quality and cleanliness. Sows of best breeding. Booking orders now for spring pigs at weaning time. W. T. URIE, BOX 93, INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI.

400 CHESTER WHITE PIGS ON MAPLE LAWN STOCK FARM 400

They are sired by Illinois Protection 22283, Maple Lawn Prince 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 exprcss.
EDWARD ROSS & SON, White Hall, Illinois.

BERKSHIRES.

BUY BERKSHIRES FROM BAYERS. They sell SHORTHORN BULLS too
J. T. Bayer & Sons, Yates Center, Kan.

Hazlewood's Berkshires!

A few good bred sows and gilts. Write today.
W. O. Hazlewood, Route 8, Wichita, Kan.

Walnut Breeding Farm

BERKSHIRE boars and gilts, spring farrow, grandsons of Barron Duke, 50th, Big Crusader and Masterpiece 77000 and out of Lord Premier sows, also an imported bred outstanding 2-year-old boar and a few good Hereford bull calves. Leon Waite, Winfield, Ks.

Special Offering Sutton Farm Berkshires

200 head for sale, 40 boars, 30 gilts, 30 bred sows, 100 fancy fall pigs, at attractive prices.
SUTTON FARM LAWRENCE KANSAS

KIESLER FARM BERKSHIRES

Herd headed by Grand Leader by the champion, Superbus; Rivaleer and Starlight Premier 6th. 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.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

TATARRAX HERD DUROCS

Choice September and October boars by the Grand Champion Tatarrax and G. M's. Tat. Col., at reasonable prices. Tatarrax Herd.
C. L. BUSKIRK, Mgr., NEWTON, KANSAS

DUROC-JERSEYS.

TWO HERD BOARS Fall pigs; also booking orders for summer gilts bred and spring pigs at weaning time. R. C. Watson, Altoona, Kan.

McCARTHY'S DUROCS

Handsome fall pigs, either sex. Champion blood on both sides. Priced for quick sale. They will please you. Daniel McCarthy, Newton, Kan.

DUROC BOARS

I have that boar you need Bred right, made right, priced right and guaranteed. Write me today and get your choice. **For Service Now.**
HAROLD P. WOOD, ELMDALE KANSAS

COLONEL WONDER

the Mo. champion heads herd. 100 spring pigs at $15 each. Will pay express on all orders booked by May 1. Also bred gilts and last spring boars. CHAS. L. TAYLOR, Olean, Mo.

Smith's Durocs Fashionably bred boars, including grandsons of the great Graduate Col., and a herd-heading son of the champion, Tatarrax. Also spring boars. J. R. SMITH, NEWTON, 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 heads our great herd. Sale average March 11, $62.12. 40 great sows and gilts for sale. Prices right. W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KANS.
"The men with the guarantee."

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

Bargains in Durocs

A number of select well-bred fall gilts. Also three extra good boars. Prices, $15 to $20. Smooth, thrifty weanling pigs, boars, $7, sows, $10. C. D. WOOD & SON, Elmdale, Kan.

BRED SOWS and GILTS

To farrow in May and June.
Also Red Poll Bulls. Address,
GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

Fall and spring pigs nice enough to head any herd or to show at any fair out of prize winners. Write for prices on boar and three sows, last fall's farrow, for show. SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KAN.

Quivera Herd Durocs

Spring pigs all sold, am now taking orders for fall pigs which will arrive August 15th to October 1st.
E. G. MUNSELL, Route 4, Herington, Kan.

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

BANCROFT'S PEDIGREED DUROCS

We hold no public sales, nothing but the best offered as breeding stock. Choice September boars; open gilts bred to order for September farrow. Spring pigs, pairs or trios not akin, about May 1st. Customers in 12 states satisfied. Describe what you want, we have it.
D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS.

Hillcrest 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.

POLAND CHINAS.

THIRTY DAY SPECIAL OFFER

on 50 head of choice pigs out of my Peter Mouw herd sows; $20 each. Every one is fully guaranteed and shipped on approval.
Howard Zahn, 126 Pine St., Jacksonville, Ill.

Bayer's Berkshire Sale Postponed

Until further notice, I will not hold my sale of Berkshires, which was advertised for May 27.

J. T. BAYER & SONS, Yates Center, Ks.

POLAND CHINAS.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES ON BOARS.
Poland China fall boars—Iowa breeding. Good individuals, priced low to make room. Rock Island and Burlington shipping points. J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan.

Sunny Side Poland Chinas Pigs of September. Ten [illegible] for sale. Have sold all my spring boars and [illegible]. J. G. [illegible], [illegible], Kansas.

WE ARE BOOKING ORDERS for pigs by the [illegible] [illegible]. 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 summer 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.

Poland China Bred Gilts
15 September gilts bred for September farrow for sale. Also a few choice boars of same age. Popular big type breeding. Gilts $25 to $35. Boars $20 to $25. JAS. ARKELL, Route 4, JUNCTION CITY, 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.

Having Decided Not to Show
Poland Chinas this fall, it leaves me with a number of good ones for sale. Whether you desire to show or not here is a good place to get in on some of the right sort. JOHN COLAW, BUFFALO, KANSAS

Model Wonder Sept. Boars
12 September boars, sired by Model Wonder, out of big mature dams. Great values at $20 to $25, with one or three at $35. Write now for further information. C. R. STRAUSS, MILFORD, KANSAS.

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, [illegible] herd headers. Satisfaction guaranteed on all breeding stock. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.

[illegible] Large Type Polands
[illegible] U Wonder by A Wonder and Orange Lad [illegible]. Have a few good fall boars for sale. [illegible] book orders on [illegible] spring pigs. Excellent opportunity for young breeder to start right. [illegible] & WOOD, ELMDALE, KAN.

Alfred Carlson's Spotted Polands
Original Big Boned Spotted Polands. 100 spring pigs. I am ready to book orders. Bred sow sale February 24.
ALFRED CARLSON, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

EVERGREEN HERD HAS 90 HEAD
We are offering 90 head extra fine Big Type Poland China pigs and a few sows to farrow in September, [illegible] Mastodon Wonder 61477, Looks [illegible] Hadley 59109, Great Look 47865 and Capital 53854. Write for prices. T. E. Carver & Sons, Guilford, Mo.

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 Mogul. Write for prices and descriptions. J. D. WILLFOUNG, ZEANDALE, KAN.

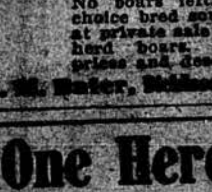
J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Ks.
offers top September Poland China boars at reasonable prices, out of mature sows. Everything immune. Address as above.

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.
F. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

Big Type Poland China Pigs
By either of the following herd boars: Futurity 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. ERHART & SONS, New City, Kan.

BLACK MAMMOTH POLANDS

The kind that weigh and win. The best of Big Type breeding. Satisfied customers in twenty states. Write for catalogue. It tells all.
Paul E. Haworth, Lawrence, Kansas

Poland. Mr. Carlson's herd is probably the largest and of the most noted breeding of any herd in the West. He will price boars of spring farrow now. The top gilts are reserved for his sale of bred sows at the Cleburne breeding farm February 24. Look up his advertisement in this issue and write him for prices and further information.

Big Type Poland Boars.

W. A. McIntosh, Courtland, Kan., in the Poland China section of the Jewell county breeders' section, is offering three young boars that are ready for service and some choice gilts bred for early August farrow, to Miller's Sioux Chief 2d. This boar Mr. McIntosh bought of A. J. Swingle last winter and he is of noted Iowa big type breeding. He is also offering spring boars at weaning time at attractive prices. But write him about the three boars ready for service and he will be glad to give you a description of them and make you a low price. Everything immune.

Nebraska

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

A Dairy Cattle Offering.

A good many of our readers will doubtless be interested in the sale announcement of T. A. Gierens of Lincoln, Neb., in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze. This offering will consist of 75 head of strictly high grade Holstein cows, heifers and young bulls. There will be 30 cows in milk all capable of making satisfactory records at the pail. The heifers will consist of 25 2 and 3-year-olds, all safe in calf. Mr. Gierens says in a recent letter that these cattle are marked and typed like purebreds and that we cannot say too much in their favor. The sale will be held at Mr. Gierens's farm at Walton, Neb. If further information is desired concerning the offering write T. A. Gierens, Box 566, Lincoln, Neb., and arrange to attend the sale at Walton, Neb. When writing mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Publisher's News Notes

Processed Crude Oil.

This season, as in past seasons, Mr. Stannard's Processed Crude Oil is leading in effectiveness all preparations on the market for ridding livestock of lice, ticks, nits, mange and other parasites. Mr. Stannard is continually receiving letters from satisfied customers who find this dip unequaled. A recent letter reads: "I have been buying Processed Crude Oil of you for spraying my hogs for lice and skin diseases. It is the best remedy I have found for skin diseases, and during the past years I have tried a good many preparations." Mr. Stannard carries an advertisement regularly with us to which you may refer for further information. In writing him mention this paper. Address C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kan.

How Metals Are Used.

Readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze who are fortunate enough to attend the coming Panama Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco next year will find much to interest them in the gigantic exhibit of the United States Steel Corporation and subsidiary companies. H. V. Jamison, advertising manager of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, whose advertising appears regularly in this publication, has been appointed director of exhibits of the entire corporation. Among other features will be shown a model farm. All the products of the various companies suitable for use on the farm will be displayed. For example, the many uses to which Apollo Best Bloom Galvanized Sheets may be put will be demonstrated in a most practical way. Among the other features will be the process of manufacturing iron and steel products, from the mines to the production of the hundreds of products of the corporation. It is intended to show how the ore is transported by rail and water, the dock operations, the production of coal, coke, and pig-iron and thence to the specialized lines of manufacture. The exhibit will even show how the by-products are produced, and will show many of the products in practical use.

To Measure Motor Parts.

The records of Illinois showed recently the incorporation of a company under the title "American Efficiency Survey of Motor Car Units." That the officers and others in the company have not been idle is evidenced now by the disclosure of the fact that some of the richest, strongest and largest manufacturers of "automobile units" have accepted the new company at its full face value, and have taken out memberships in the new undertaking. The idea is to make the most comprehensive and exhaustive examination and analysis of every individual unit which enters into the building of an automobile, such as axles, radiators, oils, magnetos, carburetors, wheels, motors, tires, brakes, spark plugs, speedometers; in fact everything that can affect the quality and service of the car and to make complete reports on the result of these examinations. None of the company is even remotely connected with the automobile industry; the members of the board of expert engineers are absolutely free and disinterested critics and are recognized as the foremost in their line in this country, if not in the whole world. This marks an important epoch in automobile making and selling, and gives to the buyer a sense of security in the knowledge he now can have concerning quality in automobile parts which he has long desired. The offices of the new company are at 30 North Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, where there is a cordial welcome for visitors, and where one can get more prompt and lucid replies to his questions than usually is the case with new enterprises of a similar character.

Grand Champion Corn is O. K.

I am ready to make a report on my 32 kernels of Grand Champion corn you sent me March 27. I planted the corn March 30, and 28 of the kernels sprouted. By April 20 the plants had made a good showing and were 3 inches high. At this date (April 30) the plants are 5 to 6 inches high. I am expecting to compete for a prize with this corn at the coming state fair.

Hutchinson, Kan. J. N. Burton.

Jewell County Breeders' Association

Members of this association, advertising below will offer nothing but first class animals for sale for breeding purposes.

F. W. Boutelle, Pres. [illegible], Sec.

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 farrow, sired by Jumbo and bred to Kansas Big Bone. Ira M. Swihart & Son, Webber, Kansas

JOSHUA MORGAN, Hardy, Neb. The best in Big, Smooth Polands. Stock for sale. See me for a boar.

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 Chief Price [illegible], by Long King; Bell's A Wonder [illegible], by A Wonder. Henry's Expansion 178859, by Dorr's Expansion. MANKATO, KAN.

Three Fall Boars Five gilts bred for Aug. farrow, to Miller's Sioux Chief 2nd, and spring boars. Priced to sell. W. A. McIntosh, Courtland, Neb.

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, Ka.

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.

15 FALL BOARS by Crimson [illegible], son of Crimson Wonder 3rd. Big values at $20 each. Everything immune. Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Ka.

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. S. Thomas, Webber, Kan.

SHORTHORNS.

Oscar Green's Shorthorns Popular breeding. Stock for sale. A good herd bull proposition. OSCAR GREEN, MANKATO, KANSAS

POULTRY.

EGGS FROM WHITE POULTRY Pekin and Runner ducks, Rocks, Holland turkeys and Cochin bantams. Also Spike Geese and Fantail pigeons. A. T. GARMAN, COURTLAND, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

Reg. Guernsey Bull Calves For Sale Old enough for fall service. Write for description and prices. W. E. EVANS, Jewell, Kansas

JERSEY CATTLE.

Jersey Heifers that will freshen in Jan., Feb. and March. Four fall yearlings bred, six heifer calves 10 months old. Write for prices. J. W. Berry, Jewell City, Kan.

D. S. POLLED DURHAMS.

Bull Calves, year old in April and May. Dark red in color. Priced reasonable. We want a herd bull. Can't we trade? H. T. Vandeventer & Son, Mankato, Kan.

PERCHERONS.

PERCHERON Breeding Farm Stock for sale. Always good horses for service. [illegible]

AUCTIONEERS.

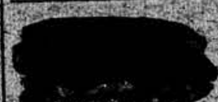
John Brennan & Son [illegible], KANSAS **Livestock Auctioneers** WRITE OR PHONE FOR DATES

H. S. HOYT, MANKATO, KAN. **Livestock Auctioneer** Write or phone for dates.

Frank Regan Livestock Auctioneer ESBON, KAN. WRITE OR PHONE FOR DATES

Ole Hanson, Livestock Auctioneer Mankato, Kan. Write or phone for dates.

DAN GALLAGHER, Jewell City, Kan. **LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER** Write or phone for dates.



Royal Scion Farm Durocs

The great Graduate Col. and Col. Scion head this herd; extra choice fall boars by Graduate Col.; also fall gilts bred for September litters by or bred to him.
G. C. NORMAN, Route 10, WINFIELD, 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 [illegible] with modern equipment. ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. [illegible] Winners at American Royal and Kan. and Okla. State Fairs. H. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan. **REDS**

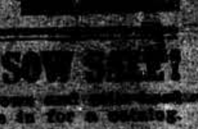
BIG TYPE UNPAMPERED BERKSHIRES
150 sows bred to Fair Rival 10th, King's 4th Masterpiece, Truetype, King's Truetype, and the great show boar King's 10th Masterpiece. All long, large and heavy boned. Sows farrow from August 1st to December 1st. Eighty bred sows and gilts to farrow in June. Open gilts and boars ready for service. Not a poor back or feet. Every man his money's worth. E. D. KING, BURLINGTON, KANSAS.

Dean's Mastodon Poland Chinas Serviceable boars and bred sows and gilts. I have some 6-year-old sows 65 inches long, bone 8½ in., and 34 inches high. VACCINATED AND IMMUNE. Herd headed by Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder and Gritter's Longfellow 3d. Everything guaranteed and sold worth the money. Phone Dearborn; station, New Market, and postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MISSOURI.

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 [illegible] 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
Etterville Breeding Farm, home of the old original spotted Poland Chinas. Booking orders now for spring pigs at weaning time sired by [illegible] 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 [illegible] head to select from.
EDGAR DOOLEY, ETTERVILLE, MISSOURI

Big Type Poland Boar Bargains
We are offering the tops of 60 fall boars and gilts, ALL VACCINATED AND IMMUNE, sired by Moore's Halvor and Sampson Ex, out of best big type sows. $25 each; boar and gilt, $55. These are good and guaranteed as represented. These are bargains. HENRY GRANER & SON, Lancaster, Kan.

80 Big Type Poland China Pigs!

[illegible] boars 8 to 16 weeks old $[illegible] to $[illegible]. [illegible] $22.50—two for $[illegible] or 3 for $[illegible]. These pigs are sired by [illegible] and out of [illegible] sows, by Big Defender and Colossus. [illegible] spring, farrowed [illegible] pigs. Descriptions guaranteed or money refunded. [illegible] Union Pacific or Rock Island. [illegible] S. [illegible], R. R. 2, [illegible], KANSAS.

JOE HEMMY'S A WONDER BRED SOW SALE!
Tuesday, August 18. [illegible] head of Poland China sows and gilts bred to my two A Wonder herd boars. Send your name in for a catalog.
JOE HEMMY, HILL CITY, KANSAS

The Largest Live Stock Sale of the Year

Enid, Okla., June 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th

60 Head of Horses.—40 Head of Hogs.—218 Head of Cattle Consisting of 32 Jerseys, 155 Shorthorns and 32 Herefords.

DAILY SALE PROGRAM

Tuesday, June 2nd

Forty head of horses, consisting of draft stallion and mares, standard bred stallion, mares and colts. Horses in training ready to show. Twenty head of big grade farm mares for work and breeding.

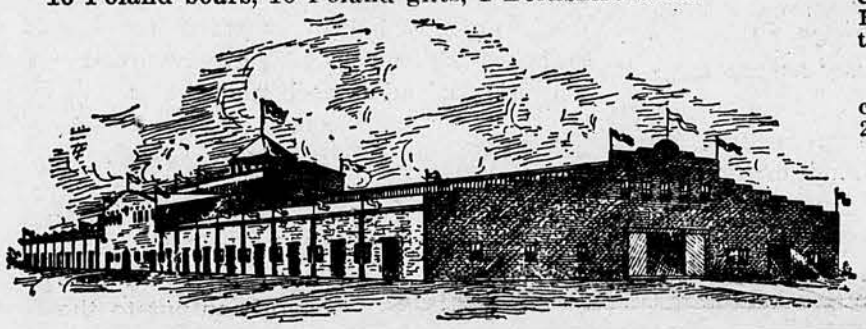
Wednesday, June 3rd

20 Registered Jersey females, 20 Grade Jersey females, 3 Registered Jersey bulls, one of them by the $12,000 Imported Eminent, and out of Imported Napoleon's Fontaine, by Napoleon's Bonaparte, son of Golden Fern's Lad, herd bull for three years at the A. and M. College, Stillwater.

2 Registered Holstein bulls, 7 Holstein cows.

15 Duroc bred gilts, 5 Duroc open gilts.

10 Poland boars, 10 Poland gilts, 1 Berkshire boar.



Thursday, June 4th

Dispersal Sale of Frank Rockefeller's Cattle, 75 Shorthorn Females, 15 Shorthorn Bulls.—In selecting his foundation stock Mr. Rockefeller bought the best that money could buy, paying from One to Five Thousand Dollars for Cows and as high as Ten Thousand Dollars for a single bull A large per cent of the bulls used in recent years were Double Standard Polled Scotch Bulls. These cattle have been grown under semi-ranch condition, they will come to the sale from the pasture not pampered or fatted, and no doubt will sell at reasonable prices within the reach of every farmer and breeder.

Friday, June 5th

Dispersal sale of Frank Rockefeller Continued—40 Shorthorn Females, 20 Shorthorn Bulls, 15 Hereford Females. 17 Hereford Bulls. No better blood lines can be found than we will sell in this sale. The Herd Bull, Columbus Busybody, is one of the greatest Hereford Bulls that ever lived. All the Shorthorn and Hereford cattle in this sale except nine Shorthorn and two Herefords are consigned by Mr. Rockefeller. The catalog will give you the Blood Lines and description and will be mailed free on request.

A. & M. COLLEGE OF STILLWATER, OKLA.
consigns 4 stallions, 1 Berkshire boar, 4 Duroc gilts, 1 Poland gilt, 2 Jersey bulls, 2 Jersey cows and 1 heifer.

Big Banquet For Stockmen

The Retail Merchants of Enid will give a banquet for all stockmen Wednesday evening, June 3. You are invited. Come for business and have a good time with us. Write today for catalog.

F. S. KIRK, Sales Mgr. Enid, Okla.

Auction Sale

100 Head Imported and American Bred Jerseys

Kirksville, Missouri

Tuesday, June 9, 1914

This is practically a dispersion sale consisting of both imported and home bred cattle and including famous producing cows that heretofore have not been for sale at any price.

There will be daughters of a dozen of the greatest bulls of the breed, both on the Island and in this country. Many of the cows have calves at side and practically all of them are heavy in milk.

Fifteen bulls, ten of serviceable age, including the great Beatrice Stockwell, one of the breed's greatest sires, will be sold.

My last importation just arrived—thirty-one head, the best I ever brought over. They all go in this sale.

England & Miller Sell Jerseys
At Gallao, Missouri, June 10

Attend both these big Jersey sales with practically one expense. Write today for catalog. Address

A. C. ROBINSON, Kirksville, Mo.

Percheron Horses and Holstein Cattle

Sale at Whitewater Falls Stock Farm

Towanda, Kan., Wed., June 10

30 Percheron Stallions and Mares
30 Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Most all of these Percherons are either by or bred to the Champion Casino. 25 mares and 5 stallions, mostly 2 and 3 year old. Some of mature age and a few weanlings. A few mares with colts at side. Some of the best colts Casino ever sired go in this sale.

25 Holstein cows and heifers, 5 bulls, every animal purebred or high grade. All are by purebred sires of great milking strains. Some of the cows in this sale are giving 50 pounds of milk daily. They range from weanlings to five years. Write today for catalog.

CASINO (45462) 27830

J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kan.

Auctioneers: John D. Snyder, Boyd Newcom, Wm. Arnold.
Fieldman: A. B. Hunter.

Sees Hope in the Lever Bill

For fifty years the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the agricultural colleges of the different states have been accumulating a large amount of knowledge of great value to the farmer. They have been trying to reach the farmer with this knowledge through circulars and bulletins, institute speakers and demonstration trains, but few have derived benefit from these agencies. I recently received a list of more than 400 farmers' bulletins available for distribution from the Department of Agriculture at Washington. These bulletins treated of every subject from how to catch rats to growing alfalfa. I also have a list of more than 50 bulletins available at our own Agricultural college. I think it would surprise us to know how few Anderson county farmers have asked for any of these free bulletins.

But the salvation of our agriculture may come through what is known as the Lever bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Lever of South Carolina, chairman of the committee on agriculture, and passed almost unanimously by the House and Senate some weeks ago. This bill provides for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several states and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This extension work shall consist in the giving of instruction in agriculture and home economics to persons not attending colleges through field demonstrations, etc.

To pay the expenses of the extension work the bill appropriates $480,000 a year, or $10,000 for every state; also an additional sum of $300,000 for the fiscal year following the first appropriation and for every year thereafter for nine years, a sum exceeding by $300,000 the sum appropriated for the preceding year, and for every year thereafter there is permanently appropriated the additional sum of 3 million dollars a year. Such additional sums shall be allotted to each state in the proportion which the rural population of each state bears to the total rural population of all the states, provided an equal sum is appropriated by the state.

The additional sum provided for by the bill will be $300,000 in 1914 and $2,700,000 in 1922, after which 3 million dollars a year will be appropriated. So with the 3 million dollars appropriated by the states there will be 6 million dollars available besides the original $480,000 a year.

The bill is intended to provide a practical and comprehensive plan for extending the work directly to the farm, and as domestic economy is included in its scope, the women of the state will be interested and will undoubtedly aid greatly in persuading the next legislature to do its part towards obtaining the benefits to be derived from this bill.

R. 3, Garnett, Kan. A. L. West.

As to Mexico's Commerce

There has been considerable discussion as to the effect the Mexican difficulty will have on trade. One effect as noted by the Shoe and Leather Reporter (Boston), would be the falling off in imports of hides and skins from Mexico. We imported from Mexico for the year 1913, 28,457,714 pounds of cattle hides valued at $4,353,689, and of goatskins 4,779,997 pounds valued at $1,731,623. In addition to this we imported 533,064 animals valued at $7,622,910. We exported to Mexico for the same year 737,706 pairs of shoes valued at $1,546,571. Under present conditions or in the event of war being declared, this business would of course be greatly interfered with, if not entirely obliterated.

The livestock resources of Mexico according to the last census, 1902, credited that country with the following: Cattle, 5,142,457; horses, 859,217; mules, 334,435; sheep, 3,424,430; swine, 616,139; asses, 287,991; goats, 4,206,011. The exports of hides and skins from Mexico for the year 1910 were, in pounds: Alligator, 258,377; cattle, 37,906,613; deer, 711,396; goats, 7,191, 806; sheep, 24,705.

Industry of any sort and agriculture in particular is bound to be very much demoralized.—American Industries.

Cowpeas will give the farmer who grows them a good crop and at the same time make the land better. We certainly need to get them into our crop rotation more generally.

No-Rim-Cut Tires
Dropped 28%

During 1913 No-Rim-Cut tire prices dropped 28 per cent. They dropped so fast, so far, that 16 makers have declined to follow.

Now comes this situation:

Sixteen makes of tires are selling higher than Goodyear prices. Some are nearly one-half higher. Higher, mark you, than No-Rim-Cut tires—the tires which once cost one-fifth more than other standard tires.

The Reason Is—Mammoth Production

The difference lies in quantity. In this new factory with its new equipment we are building up to 10,000 motor tires per day. Perhaps twice as many as the largest rival plant.

Factory cost has dropped immensely as our output multiplied. And every saving goes to you. Last year our profit averaged only 6½ per cent.

Those are the only reasons why we undersell sixteen other makes.

Extra Features

In fabric and rubber we give you in Goodyears the best tire men know how to build. Our experts have tried a thousand ways to lower cost per mile, and they say that these tires mark the present-day limit in low cost per mile. It is simply unthinkable that any maker has learned a better way to build tires.

We give you in addition four great features found in no other tire.

We give you the No-Rim-Cut feature, which we control, and which has ended rim-cutting completely.

We give you the "On-Air" cure, which saves the countless blow-outs due to wrinkled fabric. This one extra process adds to our tire cost $1,500 daily.

We give you a method—controlled by patent—which lessens by 60 per cent the risk of loose treads. And we give you the double-thick All-Weather tread, the one anti-skid which runs like a plain tread—which is flat and smooth and regular.

No-Rim-Cut Popularity

No-Rim-Cut tires, even when high-priced, came to outsell any other. And now, after millions have been put to the mileage test, we are selling 55 per cent more tires than in any previous year.

They offer you the utmost in a tire at the lowest price possible now. At a lower price than 16 other makes.

GOODYEAR AKRON, OHIO
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With All-Weather Treads or Smooth

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO
Toronto, Canada London, England Mexico City, Mexico
Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities Dealers Everywhere
Write Us on Anything You Want in Rubber

(1517)

ROSS SILO FILLERS

Backed up by 64 years of experience

The Ross is the only machine of this type that is equipped with **steel cutting apparatus, steel blower disc,** and **steel truck.** Other machines of this type are furnished with cast iron cutting apparatus, cast iron blower disc. The steel equipment makes the Ross **indestructible,** and the **most reliable** and **durable** silo filling machines on the market. Strong claims made for strength, capacity, durability and ease in feeding. **Ask for large catalog** Machines and repairs are carried at principal shipping centers in the West.

The E. W. ROSS CO., Box 170, Springfield, Ohio

SOLD DIRECT BY MAIL

8 cts. per foot. Soft copper cable. Extra heavy. Rod your own buildings. **Shipped on Trial, Freight Prepaid, With Complete Directions.** System guaranteed satisfactory or goods returned at our expense. Write today for **Free** catalog. Address

IOWA COPPER CABLE CO., 212 EAST FIRST STREET, DES MOINES, IOWA

LISTEN! Read This Twice

For five months starting February first I am going to make my New Special Proposition to every dairyman in this country on the New Genuine Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator. It's a combination offer. Its equal has never been made in the history of this country. I not only save you dealer's, jobber's and catalog house profits but I sell you a better machine and give you a bonus as well to try it, which shows my faith in my separator, my proposition and my plan. No such offer as I make on the class of separator I sell has ever been made.

The New Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator is made so good in my factory that I will send it anywhere in the United States without an expert to any inexperienced user for a ninety day free trial to test against any make or kind that even sells for twice as much and will let the user be judge, because it's the most modern—the most sanitary—the most scientific—the cleanest skimmer—the most beautiful in design of any cream separator made today and I have seen them all. Write me and I will tell you how to make money in the dairy business when the pastures are dried up in summer. I did it on my own farm and know. Get my proposition now. It's so good that no dairyman who owns two or a hundred cows can afford to be without it. All I ask you to do is to first get my proposition before you decide to purchase any cream separator of any make, kind or at any price. Just drop me a postal. Address

Wm. Galloway Pres. William Galloway Co.
43-B Galloway Sta. Waterloo, Iowa

Travel 20,000 miles, look over every factory in the United States and all of the foreign countries—you won't find its superior at any price. Made in our own factory from finest materials on best automatic machinery, by skilled workmen, in tremendous quantities, all parts alike, interchangeable, and standard and sold to you for less money than dealers and jobbers can buy machines not as good in carload lots for spot cash.

Get my 1914 Catalog and Cow Book FREE

90 Days Free Trial
5 Year Guarantee