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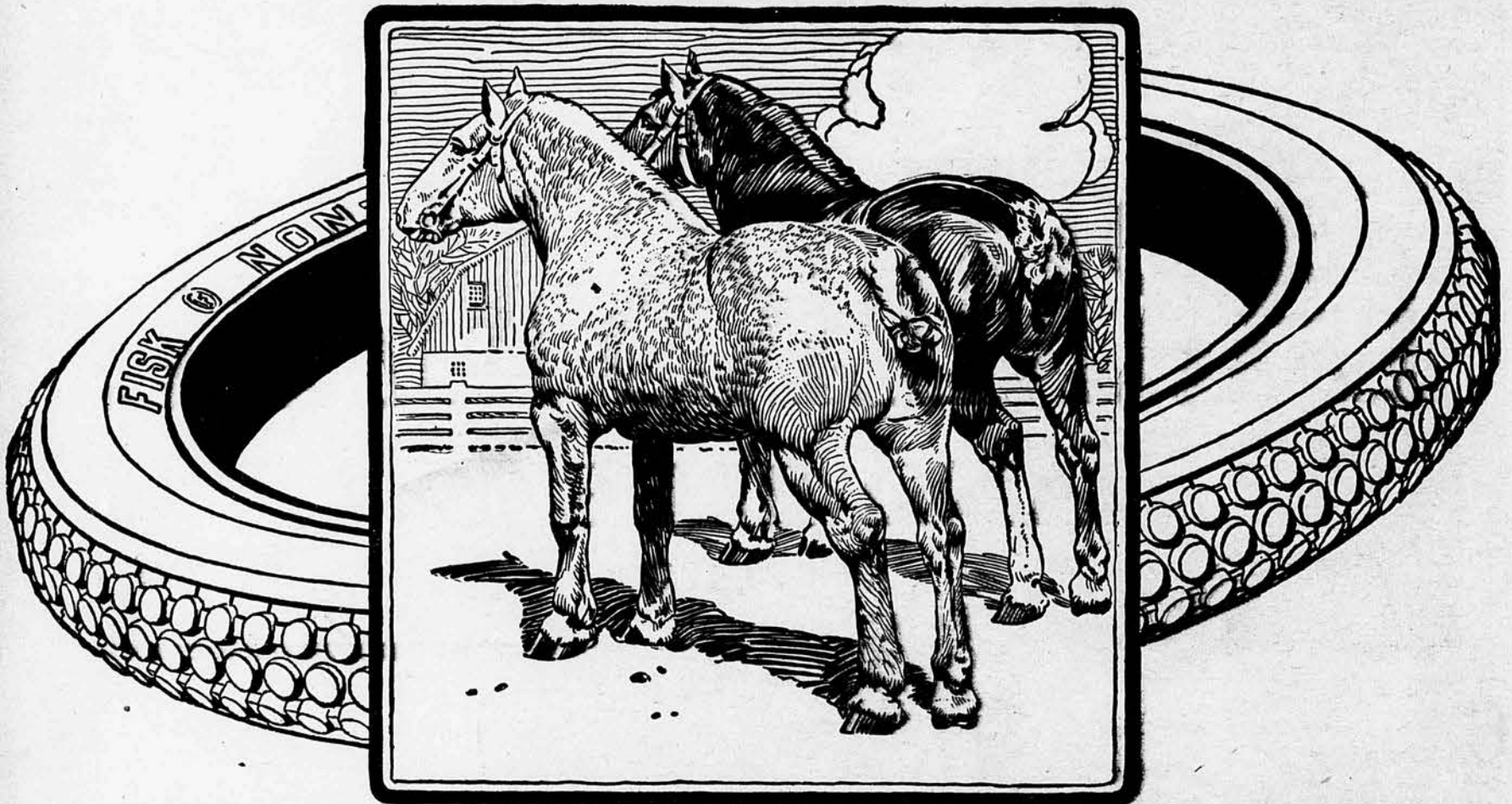
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Vol. 46

April 29, 1916

No. 18





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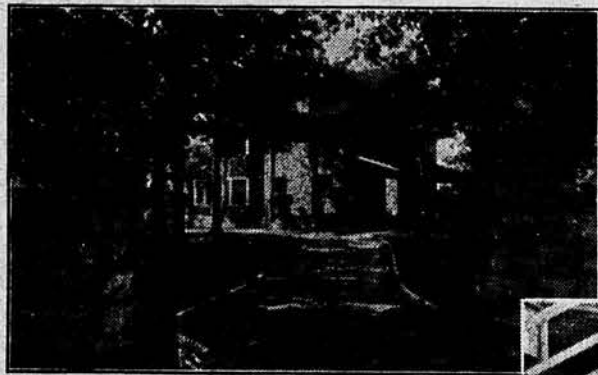
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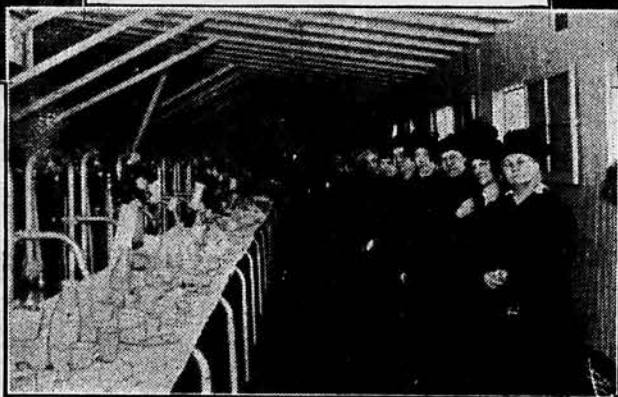
Volume 46
Number 18

TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 29, 1916

Subscription
\$1.00 a Year



Milk That's Certified V.V. Detwiler



CLEAN MILK brings the money, if you live near a good city market. H. T. Corson, Bethel, Kan., is one of the few men producing and marketing certified milk in Kansas. He sells his milk in Kansas City, Kan., for 12½ cents a quart. He has a remarkably well arranged dairy plant, made for service rather than for show. In order to get the dairy inspectors to allow his milk to be sold as "certified milk" he has to meet some very rigorous tests, as to cleanliness. His cow barn is kept as clean as a big airy kitchen that is scrubbed every morning after breakfast, and the milkers have to put on clean clothes and disinfect their hands before they begin to milk. A party of Kansas City women visited the Kaloka dairy farm, as this place is called, a short time ago, and luncheon was served in the dairy barn. I was a guest at the Corson farm that day, and I had my full share of the good things to eat. Boards were laid over the top of the metal stall partitions, and we just stepped right into the stalls and helped ourselves. The barn made a nice place in which to eat, too. It was perfectly sweet and clean. Even the barn yard was clean and free from odors. No unusual amount of cleaning was done that day in preparation for the Kansas City guests. The stable was washed out thoroughly, but that is done every day.

A score card is used by dairy inspectors, that totals 40 points for equipment and 60 points for methods. A dairy that grades up to 75 per cent is considered excellent, and is listed as Class A. The Kaloka dairy farm was inspected and graded by George S. Hine, state dairy commissioner, March 10, 1916, and made a score of 99.75-100 per cent.

In a letter to Corson, Hine says: "I can truthfully say that you have the best equipped, most sanitary barn and best equipped, most sanitary milk room and the most efficient method of handling the milk of anyone selling this commodity in the state of Kansas."

The cows in this herd are in good health, and are tested once a year for tuberculosis, and all reacting animals removed, according to the report made by Hine on equipment. The cows are kept in protected yards, and are properly handled. The food given to them is clean and wholesome, and the water is clean and fresh. The stable is well drained, and free from contaminating surroundings. Lime is used in the stable in keeping things pure and sanitary, and the inside of the stable is whitewashed at least twice a year. The stable has excellent light and drainage, and the floor, gutter, walls and ceiling are tight and in good repair. The stable yard has perfect drainage. The milk room has tight walls and ceiling, and a smooth tight floor. The water used in the milk room for cleaning is pure and abundant. Small top milk pails are used. The milkers wear clean milking suits.

The methods used by Corson are perfect, according to the score made by Hine. The cows are kept in the barn only during milking time, except in extreme weather. Clean, well drained and well bedded yards and sheds are provided for them. The cows are perfectly clean at milking time. The floor, walls, ceiling, mangers and windows of the barn are kept clean. The stable air at milking time is free from dust and free from odors. The barn approach is clean and well drained, and all manure is at once removed to more than 30 feet from the barn. The milk room is kept perfectly clean. The milk utensils are scalded in boiling water, sterilized with steam for

15 minutes, protected from contamination and inverted in pure air. Before the cows are milked their udders are washed and wiped. The milking is done with clean dry hands. The men who work in the barn are clean and their clothing is clean. The milk is removed immediately from the stable, and is given an efficient cooling. It is stored on ice until time for delivery, and in summer it is delivered on ice.

Corson knew nothing of dairying three years ago. He had lived in the city all his life, and was making good money doing contract work for railroads. Ill health made it necessary for him to get out of the city, so he bought a 25-acre farm one mile west of Bethel, Kan. He had no idea what he would do on the farm, so far as making money went. His job the first year was to improve his health. After he got back on his feet again, he began to wonder what sort of farming it would be best for him to learn. The idea of dairying rather appealed to him, so he visited successful dairies in his end of the state with the idea of learning something about the business. He went to Manhattan and got all the help and advice he could from the dairy experts connected with the agricultural college. He discussed dairies and the clean milk problem with Carleton A. Coon, pure food inspector of Kansas, City, Kan., and he interested George S. Hine, state dairy commissioner for Kansas, in helping him get started from the right foot.

Finally it was decided that as he was located within a few miles of the Kansas City market it

once fell off in their milk. I figured that, taking into consideration the reduced cost of the hay, I lost at least \$5 a day by feeding the cheaper feed."

The Kaloka dairy farm is composed of only 25 acres. Twenty-four Jersey cows are kept. They were bought for \$2,820. All the feed used last year was bought, this 25 acres did not even supply pasture for the cattle. This year Corson has leased 100 acres of ground. He will put up a silo this summer, and next winter his feed bills will be cut down to a reasonable price. It is remarkable that he was able to show a profit last year, paying \$18 a ton for hay, and proportionally high prices for every pound of grain fed. This year, with his larger business, added experience and decreased expenses, Corson should begin to get reasonably large returns for his time and investment.

He cleared \$547 last year, after figuring off 10 per cent depreciation on stock, buildings and equipment, allowing himself 5 per cent interest on the \$8,000 invested in buildings, stock and equipment, paying all running expenses, including salary for three men, and allowing \$5 an acre rent for the ground. Corson did not allow any salary for himself last year. He says that he expects to require the business to pay him a salary this year but that as he was learning last year he was willing to charge his work to experience.

When Corson talked to the men at the health department in Kansas City, Kan., about the dairy that he planned to develop, he was told that it would be impossible for him to deliver milk in Kansas City that would have a bacteria count of 10,000 or less. Class A milk may according to Kansas City, Kan., ordinance have a bacteria count as high as 100,000, and Class A milk is the best grade there is, next to certified milk. Corson expressed himself as positive that he could deliver milk with as low a bacteria count as any dairy in the United States, and went home. The first milk to be tested had a count of 20,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter. The officials were well pleased with this milk but Corson was far from satisfied. He had Carleton Coon, dairy inspector, come out to his farm and check up his methods point by point. Everything seemed to be perfect. The only advice that could be given Corson was to try a little harder.

The next milk that was tested had a count of only 15,000, the next went down to less than 10,000, and all last winter it has been held down consistently to 6,000.

There are larger dairies in the country than the Kaloka dairy, and there are dairies that cost a great deal more for stock, buildings and equipment; but it is impossible to find one that puts out a better grade of milk. It would be well worth while for every Kansas dairyman to visit the Kaloka dairy,



would pay Corson to go to the extra expense to put out the best milk sold in Kansas City. Hine and Coon helped Corson plan his buildings and equipment, to the smallest detail. Corson put it up to them this way: "If my dairy farm does not score 100 it will be your fault, because I shall follow your advice to the letter." Hine and Coon are as proud of the Kaloka dairy as Corson is, and that is as superlative a statement as it is possible to make.

"I made lots of mistakes the first year," said

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

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

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CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor. **F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor.**

E. W. RANKIN, Advertising Manager.

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 WE GUARANTEE that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with any subscriber, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us promptly, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze."

Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

Kansas Rural Credit

As I continue to receive inquiries concerning the Kansas Rural Credit association and my connection with it I have thought it worth while to make one final, general explanation.

I have believed, and still believe, that there should be established government banks thru which credit could be offered not only to farmers but to other citizens who have proper security, personal or collateral, and that such credit should be extended also to municipalities for paying for needed improvements; furthermore that such credit should be provided at cost.

I have favored the rural credit plan, not because I think it is the best that might be done, but because under present circumstances it seems to me to be the best that can be hoped for now. It has proved successful and beneficial in Europe, and ought to prove successful and beneficial here. I have no financial interest in the association, and have not profited a dollar from it nor do I expect to do so. So far as I can learn it is being managed honestly and with reasonable success.

By reason of the fact that it is impossible for me to keep in close touch with it I expect in the near future to resign as one of the directors in order that some one who can give it more personal attention may take my place. I hope to see the association succeed, and I believe that it will succeed.

I have not solicited or advised any one to become a member of the association. When asked about it I have advised that the farmer investigate the association until satisfied either that it would be to his advantage to join or not, to join, and to use his own judgment. It does not make a particle of difference to me personally whether you join this organization or leave it alone. I do not want any one to join the rural credit association on my account. If you don't think it is a good thing for you stay out of it.

Dreams for All

Nature, perhaps, has in many cases lessened the trials and hardships of poverty by the gift of imagination and the dower of hope. The poorest may dream. Fancy is an architect and builder who needs no gross materials such as wood and marble or silver and gold. At her magic command palaces supplant the hovels of poverty; the stench of the crowded, ill ventilated tenement gives place to the perfume of flowers which fancy has planted; birds build their nests in well-kept trees, and fill the air with the melody of their song. In the midst of velvety lawns gorgeous fountains play; within the fairy palace are tables loaded with the choicest viands that every climate and every soil of the world can produce, and the senses of the guests are ravished by the sweetest music produced by the masters of melody.

Of course the dreamer must wake after a while, and instantly the picture vanishes. The palace with its stately porches, its sculptured pillars of rarest marble; the trees with the singing birds; the fountains casting up their silver spray; the tables with their golden goblets filled with nectar; the food fit for the gods, all are gone and the dreamer is back to the wretched hovel or the ill-ventilated, overcrowded unhealthy tenement, with his poverty, his hunger and his misery. But it may have been worth while to dream, and it may be that there is more of contentment and happiness in these abodes of wretchedness than I have supposed.

No Religious Debates

In the issue of April 1 there appeared a short communication from one of our subscribers, Mr. Rambo, who holds to the unique view that the Jews originated at a different time from the Gentile peoples of the earth. In other words Mr. Rambo seems to be of the opinion the Almighty took a separate day in which to start the Jew race; that Adam was the first Jew but that there were other people in the world besides Adam and his family who had originated on a different day. I published this because it was a curious view, and not because I agreed or disagreed with it.

Whether Mr. Rambo's theory is correct or not seemed to me to be of very little importance, but since publishing it I have received a number of letters from other subscribers who take issue with Mr. Rambo, and argue at great length in expressing their opposition. They evidently consider this a

matter of vital importance, and insist that their replies shall be published. This incident discloses the principal reason why I have determined to refuse to give the limited space at my command to religious discussions. It was a mistake to publish the Rambo letter because it stirs up what might stretch out into an interminable and perhaps acrimonious discussion if it were permitted. So I must shut that off even at the risk of being called unfair. I have noticed that most of those who write on religious subjects for the newspapers are disposed to be dogmatic and intolerant. They will argue interminably, and never reach a certain conclusion, for the manifest reason, as it seems to me, that such a thing is impossible. Possibly I have made it clear why a large number of communications now on my desk will not be published.

As to Socialism

Would you kindly tell us what you consider the sound features of Socialism and what you think its chief weaknesses?
 C. W. H.
 Capron, Okla.

It is difficult for me to answer that question in a few words, for the reason that there is a rather wide difference of opinion even among professed Socialists as to what Socialism is. Webster defines Socialism as "A theory or system of social reform which contemplates a complete reconstruction of society with a more just and equitable distribution of property and labor."

If that is a correct definition of Socialism I scarcely see how, especially at present, any right thinking individual can fail to commend it. Certainly a reconstruction of society which will bring about a more just and equitable distribution of labor and property is desirable.

The Standard dictionary is more specific in its definition of Socialism, which it says is "A theory of civil polity that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth and a more equal distribution of the products of labor through the public, collective ownership of land and capital (as distinguished from property) and the public collective management of all industries."

This dictionary continues: "Socialism as claimed by its advocates, is distinguished from Communism in not demanding a community of goods or property, and from Nationalism in not asking that all individuals shall be rewarded alike. Fabianism is a modified form of Socialism that aims to bring about similar results through the Fabian policy of putting industry under state ownership only so fast as the state can be made ready to operate it."

Socialism vs. Anarchy

A good many critics of Socialism make the mistake of supposing that Socialism and Anarchy are synonymous. The truth is, however, that they are the extreme opposites of each other. The consistent Anarchist is opposed to all government while the radical Socialist is in favor of a co-operative government which will manage almost everything. The latest national Socialist platform makes the following demands:

1. The collective ownership and democratic management of railroads, wire and wireless telegraphs and telephones, express service, steamboat lines and all other social means of transportation and communication and of all large scale industries.
2. The immediate acquirement by the municipalities, the states or the federal government, of all grain elevators, stockyards, storage warehouses and other distributing agencies.
3. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.
4. The further conservation and development of natural resources for the use and benefit of all the people.
5. The collective ownership of land wherever practicable, and in cases where such ownership is impracticable the appropriation by taxation of the annual rental value of all land held for speculation and exploitation.
6. The collective ownership and democratic management of the banking and currency system.

The platform also specifically demands the shortening of the work day; the more effective inspection of workshops, mines and factories; minimum wage; old age pensions; industrial insurance against unemployment; disease; accidents; graduated income tax; increase of corporation tax; increase of inheritance tax; abolition of monopoly in patents; equal suffrage; the initiative and referendum; abolition of the United States Senate, and the veto

power of the President; election of the President and vice President by direct vote of the people; the increase of education, particularly vocational education; abolition of the federal district and circuit courts.

Now with most of these demands I am in accord. I have said and I repeat that of all the political platforms promulgated in 1912 the Socialist platform was the only one which proposed a plan for the reconstruction of society on an equitable basis which really meant something. It is a platform which would seem to appeal to the masses of the people, and yet two years after the promulgation of this platform we find that the Socialist party instead of increasing its vote suffered a tremendous falling off in the United States; the total vote in 1912 being 901,873 while the total vote in 1914 was only 687,495. Evidently then there must be a weakness in the organization or in its principles. What is it?

Weakness of Socialism

The first apparent weakness of Socialism was its failure as an international force. It was the hope of Socialists to build up an international sentiment which would hold together the Socialist workers of the various countries to prevent war. A great international anti-war strike was proposed but when the test came it was found that the Socialists in every country stood by their own governments and were found in the various armies fighting desperately against one another. The Socialist leaders in time of peace underrated the tremendous influence of the national spirit. They did not seem to realize that after all Socialists had as much pride of country as other people as a rule, and would, when the test came stand by their neighbors, their state, their government. Just as the members of a family may quarrel fiercely with one another but stand together and fight together if one is attacked by an outsider.

The second weakness of Socialism, to my mind, is that its leaders have been disposed to be too narrow and intolerant. Recently, as I recollect, a Socialist party official in Kansas was tried and expelled or at least suspended from the party because it was proved that he had voted for a candidate on some other party ticket. In my opinion a great political party cannot be built up on that sort of a foundation. The average American voter is coming more and more to believe in scratching his ticket, and no party can bind him to vote the ticket straight.

Perhaps the third weakness is that Socialism undertakes too sudden and radical changes in the organization and operation of society and government. The mass of people are instinctively conservative and fearful of changes. They stick to old forms and customs long after the reason, if there ever was a good reason for such customs, has ceased to exist just because they dislike to change, and are so largely creatures of habit.

Its Mission

The Socialist party probably will never become strong enough to carry a general election in this country, but it, in my judgment has done and will continue to do a great deal of good. It stirs up thought, it promulgates the doctrines of humanity and brotherhood, it is the skirmish line of human progress. In a word, its strength is the strength of altruism which appeals to the better nature of man, but its weaknesses are those of the altruist radical who fails to take into account the limitations of human nature. The honest and enthusiastic apostle of Socialism dreams of a great co-operative commonwealth, and an international brotherhood. He forgets that the mental horizon of the average individual is not wide enough to grasp any such idea. He forgets that most of us are deeply interested in the things which concern us personally and immediately, and we can't, somehow, feel that same profound interest in people we have never seen, who live in another and far off country and who speak a different language.

The principles of Socialism are not new. For thousands of years altruists have dreamed and preached and written of the ideal commonwealth to come, where injustice and poverty and ignorance and brutality should be abolished and every man would labor for the common good of all. They have died with the dream unrealized, and even now the

beautiful ideal seems little if any nearer realization than in the days of Plato and Socrates.

The question arises: Is it worth while, then, to strive for such an ideal?

Yes. The striving must go on, or humanity will perish. The contest between the forces of good on the one hand and the forces of selfishness and greed and brutality on the other, is never ceasing. It must go on till the end of time.

A Plan for Good Roads

No one doubts that hard surface roads would be fine, but everyone who thinks it over knows that we could have but few of our roads so constructed, on account of the enormous expense.

I should like to suggest a practicable method of making all our roads good, thereby benefiting every one equally, enlisting unanimous support and all at one one-hundredth or less of the expense of any of the hard surfaced roads suggested. In other words, under the plan I offer, I believe we can have 100 miles or more of good roads, good enough for any of us, for the cost of one mile of rock or gravelled road.

Our roads are very satisfactory almost the entire year, except certain parts, usually very short, which could be fixed easily and permanently and without any serious increase in expenses. Many of the bad parts of our roads, which stay soft and rutted from one to four weeks after the main part of the road is fine and dry, need nothing more than grading up a few feet high with adequate means for the water to pass thru the grade. By adequate means I do not mean one crushed pine box 6x10 inches, such as we have in general use at present. Plenty of drainage of permanent construction is an absolute necessity. Some places should be surfaced on account of seeps from underneath, but they are never very long, so the cost of fixing them permanently would not be heavy.

In the long run this plan would cost less money than under the present method of giving them a lick and a promise because less yearly labor would be required in the future.

I believe this plan put into operation will shorten our periods of bad roads by 75 per cent and besides that they would never get so unbearable as they are at times.

Will it suit us better to contribute heavily toward an occasional grand highway across the state, which we may or may not get to travel once or twice a year, or should we adopt a sane system of improvement for all our roads which will cost no more and benefit all of us equally, and every day?

Let's fix the bad places and fix them so they will "stay put."
A. C. KIOUS,
Meriden, Kan.

Men and brethren, isn't there a lot of good sense in the foregoing suggestions?

Food Prices in England

A good deal has been said about the cost of living in the countries engaged in war. An English friend of mine, Mr. Simmons, sends me a list of prices of commonly used articles of food, in England from which I quote as follows:

Butter 32 cents a pound.
Tea 54 to 56 cents a pound.
Rice 5 to 10 cents a pound.
Sugar 9 1/2 cents a pound.
Flour 60 cents for seven pounds.
Bacon 24 to 32 cents a pound.
Cheese 24 cents a pound.
Bread 9 1/2 cents for 32 ounces.

Continuing Mr. Simmons says: "I put the bread into ounces because in England when you call for a 2-pound loaf it has to weigh the full 32 ounces. I do not know what the weight of your Topeka 10-cent loaf is but in California the weight is about 26 ounces, so that really bread is cheaper in England than here. No doubt the same thing is true in France. My German friends here tell me that all food is cheap in Germany, and that they scarcely know the war is on there."

These quotations are rather surprising to me as they show that on most articles the price is no higher, and in some cases is lower than here. Flour is considerably higher, but apparently that is not true of bread.

Speaking of Germany, however, I quoted prices given by my friend Frank Focke taken by him from a letter written him by some of his relatives in Germany, which showed that prices of foodstuffs had risen there tremendously.

Why He Came to Kansas

I had a visitor a few days ago, John B, whom I used to know when he was a boy. He lived near a little village in which there were two stores. One of these was the regular loafing place of the men and boys of the town and surrounding neighborhood. They gathered there with great regularity every night and smoked and gossiped and told "man stories," until the storekeeper decided that it was time to close the store, which was generally somewhere between 10 and 11 o'clock, as I remember it. John B frankly owns up that he was one of the "regular" loafers and that he wasted a great many evenings sitting by the stove in the Crane store in the winter or sitting out in front of it in the good old summer time. Modestly and frankly he acknowledges that he was tolerably trifling in those days. One day he heard a conversation between his father and mother in the next room. They didn't know, of course, that John was within hearing. "What," he heard his mother ask his father, "What are you going to do for John?"

"I'm not going to do anything for him," his father replied. "John doesn't amount to anything. I'm afraid he never will. I expect to live long enough to see him land in the poor house."

"That made me mad," said John in telling me about it. "I made up my mind right then and there that one thing was certain; they would never see me in the poor house. It hurt me mighty bad then, but

I believe now that it was the best thing that ever happened to me, hearing that remark of my father's."

Well, John married, farmed a while on the shares on an Ohio farm, and then concluded that it was "Westward, ho!" for him. So he ho'd westward until he landed in Kansas. He hadn't much when he got here except a firm determination that he never would land in the poor house, and a good ambitious wife to help him.

That was nearly 36 years ago. John B is rated by his neighbors as being worth more than \$100,000. I don't know whether the estimate is too high or too low, but it is certain that there is no indication of the wolf of want howling about his domicile. John is not a dude; that must be acknowledged by his most partial friends. He is not a leader of fashion. He does not, in short, have the appearance of a man who might draw a check for \$75,000 or \$100,000 and have it honored. If you were to judge of his financial standing from his sartorial equipment you perhaps would guess that he hadn't more than six bits above the amount exempted by law from execution. However, it is very unsafe to judge a man by the kind of clothes he wears. You can't do that any more than you can tell how far a load will jump by counting the number of warts on its back.

There is a lesson to be learned from the life of John B. In the first place, if his pride had not been roused by the chance remark of his father he might have been content to settle down into a small town loafer, and of all the worthless human bipeds the confirmed small town loafer comes near being the limit. In the second place he had the good sense to come to Kansas, and choose a mighty good part of the state in which to settle. In the third place he built up a reputation for integrity, industry, good judgment which gave him almost unlimited credit. It is also fair to John B to say that while he is about as far from being a fashionable dresser as can be imagined, he is just as far from being a tightwad. He is a generous, kindly and progressive citizen. In passing it may also be said that he modestly gives most of the credit for his success to his wife.

A Criticism

An editorial was printed here April 1 under the heading "April Fool" in the course of which this appeared:

April is more emblematical of the average human life than any other month in the year. To the average human being, life seems like a succession of April fool days for the most part. We think we see green, delightful pastures just ahead but for the most part find that the prospect was an illusion. We think we are about to enjoy a toothsome feast but discover when we put the coffee to our lips that it has been ruined with the salt of disappointment and that the food which looked so inviting has been seasoned with aloes or asafetida.

To the majority of the human race life seems to be a ghastly joke with none of the lightsome laughter which is supposed to go with April Fool's Day. The human being who belongs to this hopeless majority, like his fellows, comes into the world without his consent and apparently compelled to spend his life in a hopeless struggle for a miserable existence.

And after spending 60 or 75 or possibly 80 years of bewilderment, drifting with the great current of life which he has never been able to stem; not knowing whence he came or where he is going he dies with the questions, why am I? and whence am I? and where go I? still unanswered. Life has been to him, mostly a succession of April fool days, dull, drab, unlighted by joy.

Taking this as a text the Haskell County Clipper devotes about a column to criticizing the editorial and the writer. Read this:

No man has a right to get "peeved" because he cannot have all pleasure, and no disappointments or sorrows. Did any one think Tom McNeal was hunting "flowery beds of ease" on which to lie while the rest of the human race was blessing God for their ability to bear the burdens of life? We have met the gentleman on occasions when he was not counted a "quitter" by any means. Sure, he came into this world without his own consent but what has that to do with it any way? Being here he should be full of joy at being allowed to live his long and useful life in the great busy world and help others bear their burdens, for he has a lighter burden to bear than others around him who are less able "to tote the load." What good would it do him to know where he was going after he dies, and how absurd for him to be prying around to get some excuse for getting sour and bitter, and all those other nasty conditions! Why not be thankful for the good things that have befallen him instead of getting mad because once in awhile someone put salt in his coffee or scrambled his eggs?

Now, assuming that I was complaining about my personal lot in life the criticism of the Clipper is entirely just and deserved, for personally I do not feel that I have any reason to complain of the treatment I have received from the world in general, or from my neighbors. While I have never been gifted with the acquisitive faculty and have never acquired, and never shall acquire what can be called even a moderate fortune, I have never in all my life suffered from hunger which I did not have the opportunity to satisfy. I have not always been able to obtain all the things I wanted, but I have always been able to supply myself and my family with the necessities, and with some of the comforts of life. My circle of acquaintances has been fairly large. The friendship of the people among whom I have lived and moved and had my being has been my most cherished possession, and to obtain and deserve their confidence has been my desire and hope. Of course they have treated me as well as I deserve, and much better, I often think.

I have no personal grudge against the world. I hope that I may come to the end of life's journey feeling no enmity toward any man, and with the kindest hope for the betterment of all mankind.

The truth is that when I wrote the editorial in question I was not thinking of myself. I was think-

ing of the vast multitudes comprising, as I believe, the majority of the human race, who seem fated to go thru life in a condition of poverty which even the poor of a favored state like this cannot appreciate; a poverty which means that hunger is never banished from the door; where aspiration is dead; where faces are pinched and brutalized by condition and environment, and dulled eyes look hopelessly forward to a succession of days and years of penury and squalor, during which hunger will never be quite satisfied; where unsanitary conditions will breed disease and misery, and if life shall unfortunately be prolonged, the last days will be the days of neglected, pitiful age eating the grudging dole of charity.

It was this submerged majority which I had in mind. I spoke of the "average man." The average man does not rise above the condition of the majority; if he did he would no longer be an average man. It seemed to me that to the average man belonging to this hopeless majority of the inhabitants of the world, life must seem like a ghastly farce.

Now, possibly I have drawn too dark a picture. I am aware that contentment often chums with poverty, and happiness dwells in the abodes of the poor. It may be that the condition of this submerged majority is not so hopeless as it seems to me—I hope not.

Truthful James

"No" said Truthful, "I never was in the show business myself but I had a friend, Ezra Peters, who used to manage a sideshow of human freaks. Ezra told me a good deal about his experiences. He said there was a lot of interestin' things connected with the show business but that it used to get on his nerves. 'Each one of them freaks,' said Ezra, 'had to be handled in a different manner from any other freak.' For instance there was the 'Human Ostrich.' Ezra heard of him in Australia, and paid a big price to get him in his show. He was a wonder, all right, according to Ezra's tell. He would eat broken glass, scrap iron, chunks of earthenware, barb wire, rusted tin dippers, chunks of granite, vitrified brick and other truck of that kind, and appear to enjoy it. For dessert he would call for a dish of shingle nails and carpet tacks, but the remarkable thing was that that feller was the most particular man you ever seen when it come to takin' a regular meal. He wouldn't eat hardboiled eggs, for instance, because he had heard they was hard to digest, and so the cook had to make up special dishes for him such as soft toast and stewed rhubarb.

"Ezra says the freak finally died with indigestion caused by takin' a bite of green apple. When they held a post mortem and opened his stomach they found a pound of nails, the broken pieces of a milk crock, a piece of a stove lid and the remnants of two soda pop bottles. These hadn't bothered him any. It was that bite of green apple that did the business.

"But Ezra said the freak that really gave him the most trouble was the doubleheaded man. He said that he never saw a man in his life who was so blamed hard to get along with himself as that two-headed man. The two heads never agreed on anything. One of the heads was a red hot, stand-pat Republican and the other was a regular moss-backed Southern Democrat. During the campaign that two-headed man would lie awake half the night arguing with himself. Each one of the heads would accuse the other of being a fool and a liar, and so blamed ignorant that it didn't know straight up.

"But Ezra said that on the question of religion he had more trouble with the two-headed man than on any other subject. One of the heads was a strong Baptist and the other insisted that the Methodist was the only church that was anywhere near right. The Baptist head wanted to join that church and be baptized and the Methodist head said he would be durned if he would stand for it. The two heads got so worked up about the matter that there were weeks at a time when they wouldn't speak to each other. The Baptist head got sullen and moped and wouldn't eat. Ezra said that he tried to settle the differences and persuade the two heads to agree on some church they could both join as a compromise, but neither one would agree. Finally Ezra thought of the scheme of dippin' one head and one leg and half the body and finally got the Baptist head to agree to that although it insisted that it wasn't really the kind of baptism a man ought to have; but maybe it could slip through on that under the circumstances. Then Ezra said that he struck another difficulty. One of the heads was a strong prohibitionist and the other believed in personal liberty as it called it. The prohibition head was great on makin' temperance speeches and one day just before it was to make a talk on the beauty of total abstinence that other head managed somehow to get a couple of cocktails. Ezra says he thinks it was the living skeleton who slipped the drinks to that head. Well, the two-headed man only had one stomach and as a result the liquor affected one head just as much as the other and when the prohibition head got ready to make its talk on total abstinence it was as drunk as a boiled owl and made a speech which was really disgraceful, Ezra says. It hiccupped and addressed the crowd as 'M' fren's,' and winked at the wife of a church deacon, and made a spectacle of itself generally, while the other head, which didn't show its liquor so much, laughed at the fix it had got the prohibition head into.

"Ezra says that the double-headed man gave him so much trouble that he finally had to let him go, although he was the best drawin' card he had in the show."

For Large Corn Yields

Good Cultivation is a Vital Need in Growing This Crop

BY A. M. TENEYCK

THERE are several impracticable or "fad" notions regarding corn cultivation. Farmers are likely to lay too much stress on some particular purpose or phase of cultivation. One man insists that the soil must be cultivated after every rain. Another harps on the "dust mulch" as being the most important factor, and he doubtless will tell you to "keep the cultivator going in a dry time." Then we have the shallow cultivation crank whose main purpose is to prevent any injury to the plant roots, and closely related to him is the continuous cultivation advocate who never stops the cultivator after the corn is planted until near husking time. I do not desire to go into a detailed discussion of the merits or demerits of any of these systems. In my judgment and experience some of them are incorrect and none of them are perhaps generally applicable in average farm practice.

The farmer has only a limited amount of time and labor which he can devote to the cultivation of his corn crop. He needs a common-sense method which he can follow without too much labor or expense, and which will give results. The plan which I give here is simple and effective. It is the result of many years of observation and experiment and of actual experience in the field. It will work under average conditions and on the average farm and it will give results.

The average farmer cultivates corn to kill weeds and this is in fact the principal purpose of cultivation, notwithstanding our much speaking about maintaining the soil mulch, conserving the soil moisture, warming the soil, aerating the soil, and developing the soil fertility. All these things are important and are aided by cultivation, but killing the weeds is after all the primary object and the thing which must be accomplished to raise a good crop of corn. The farmer who cultivates his corn to keep it clean and free from weeds usually will accomplish all the other purposes of cultivation.

The cultivation which counts most towards keeping a clean corn field and producing a large yield is the cultivation which should be given after plowing, before planting. It is possible on fall plowing or early spring plowing to kill two or three crops of weeds before the corn is planted, by the proper use of the disk or harrow. This is the cheapest cultivation which the crop may receive, and it accomplishes the other objects of cultivation, such as warming the soil, aerating the soil, conserving the soil moisture, increasing the soil bacteria, developing available plant food, pulverizing the soil, and giving it the right texture and tilth. All of these are very important for securing a proper seedbed in which to plant and start the crop. A clean, well prepared seedbed is "half the battle" in raising a large crop of corn. I prefer as a rule, to delay planting a week or two weeks after the regular date, if this is

necessary, in order to destroy a crop of weeds before planting, rather than to plant in foul ground and contend with a weedy corn field for the rest of the season.

After the corn is planted it is usually possible and advisable to harrow once or twice before the corn comes up, and after the corn is well up, 2 or 3 inches high, the harrow or weeder may be used again. Do not harrow corn with your eyes shut, advice which I have heard given, but rather keep your eyes open and if the harrowing seems to be doing harm, quit it. In any case do not harrow too much and do not delay the first cultivation with the cultivator too long, until the ground gets compact and hard and the weeds get too large in the row or hill to cover easily. The first cultivation is more important than any later cultivation in getting a weed-free corn field. The weeds in the row or hill which are not covered at the first cultivation will be hard to get with the cultivator at a later cultivation.

Some farmers practice cultivating the corn before it comes up, loosening the soil deeply with the shovels and following with the harrow. When such double cultivation can be given in a hard, compact seedbed, it may be preferable to harrowing alone, but usually the harrowing alone is sufficient and more practicable.

According to my experience, the cultivation of corn should usually be close to the hills the first time, to cut out or cover all the small weeds; a little soil should be thrown to the corn, just enough to cover the weeds. The old custom of using large shovels and low shields, or throwing the dirt away from the corn the first time, leaving a strip of weeds in the row, usually resulted in weedy corn, as the weeds were too large to cover at the second cultivation.

The second cultivation may be deeper, with the six-shovel cultivator, or the blades or flat shovels may be used again in cross cultivation. If the weeds have been killed and covered at the first cultivation, little or no earth need be thrown to the corn at the second cultivation. However, I like to see the soil loosened or laid to the very foot of the stalks at each cultivation, if this is possible without ridging the corn much.

If only four cultivations are given and this is an average practice, it will be possible by careful work to lay fresh earth around the stalk at each cultivation and still not ridge the corn too much. Corn planted in shallow furrows with disk furrow openers will be in better condition to harrow and cultivate the first time than level-planted corn, and such a field may be "laid by" with a more nearly level surface.

Lay the corn by with a mellow soil mulch. This may be accomplished with a six-shovel cultivator without materially injuring the corn roots, if the shovels are not run too close to the hills. The disk cultivator may sometimes be used



Good Cultivation Was Given.

to advantage in "laying the corn by," especially if there are large weeds to cover in the row, but this method will leave the corn considerably ridged.

My plan of cultivation for surface planted corn requires two types of cultivators, the blade or flat-shovel type and the medium size, pointed shovel cultivator. However, a good disk cultivator may sometimes be used to advantage. The "gopher" or blade type of surface cultivator is preferable for killing weeds, especially morning glories and quack grass, but if only one cultivator must be used the writer prefers the six-shovel type of single row or the 12-shovel type of double row cultivator. The blade or flat shovel surface cultivator may be all right in some cases.

It may not be desirable to harrow listed corn before the first cultivation, since the leveling of the ridges and the partial filling of the furrows interferes with the proper work of the disk lister cultivator, which is the best cultivator to use for the early cultivation of corn planted in listed furrows. The earth should be thrown out of the furrow with the disk lister cultivator at the first cultivation, which should occur as soon as the corn is well up. Care should be taken to adjust the disks to catch all weeds on the edges of the furrows. If the conditions are right, the soil not too dry and cloddy or trashy, the harrow may follow the cultivator after a few days, preferably after a rain, which will throw some loose earth to the bottom of the furrows, making a soil mulch and covering small weeds and partially leveling the sharp ridges, giving a better footing for the team for the second cultivation. If the soil has been packed by a rain, it is advisable to ride or weight the harrow.

At the second cultivation reverse the disks and move some earth to the corn, sufficient to cover the weeds, but do not fill the furrows at once or too rapidly, since this will largely defeat the purpose of planting in furrows, because if the furrows are filled too early, while the soil is still cold, the corn plants will form a new root system nearer the surface, whereas if the furrows are not filled until after the soil is warm and the corn well rooted, the root system will develop and remain deeper in the soil, which is an advantage in a dry, hot climate, or in a light soil. Also the slow filling of the furrows favors the storing and conserving of more soil moisture.

The disk lister cultivator should be provided with two sets of shovels in addition to the disks, one set of smaller shovels to run close to the corn in the bottom of the furrow at the first cultivation. These are to loosen or break the crust around the corn and to kill small weeds. One set of larger shovels is used to run on the top of each ridge at the second cultivation, to make a complete mulch and to destroy the weeds between the rows, which are missed by disks.

Fine Growing Weather

BY HARRY A. HUFF
Dickinson County

During the last week we have had fine growing weather. About an inch of rain fell, Saturday, followed by cool weather. Wheat is making a fine growth, and some of it is beginning to joint. The oats has come up in good condition. One man said he planted last year's oats that did not look as if it would grow, and about 95 per cent of it grew. I believe the alfalfa here is as far along as it ever has been at this time of year. It is from 8 to 10 inches high, and it will be only about two weeks till it is ready to cut. Several men here raise from 25 to 100 acres of alfalfa. They make it a rule to begin to cut it just as soon as they can find the new buds beginning to show on the bottom of the old stalks. Sometimes these buds will show before the alfalfa has started to blossom. The men who raise large fields of alfalfa try to bale as much of it as they can from the windrow, but when it rains on it so that it will not sell for first class hay, they have a barn to put it in, and then they use it to feed cattle. The land along the Smoky Hill bottoms in this part of the state is ideal alfalfa ground. When they once get a stand of alfalfa it will last for years unless it is overflowed. There is one piece of alfalfa near Chapman that has been here for more than 30 years, and it is still a good stand. The alfalfa on the sandy land does not live as it does on the bottom land. I know one piece that has been planted only eight or ten years, and it is so thin that it needs to be plowed up and reseeded.

Very little alfalfa was allowed to go to seed here last year, and the seed is very scarce. It is worth about \$12 a bushel. The people who had seed have nearly all sold it. If the coming season is favorable for producing seed a lot of it will be raised here. A good crop of seed will pay bigger returns than the hay, and as the second crop is the one that usually is allowed to go to seed it is a big advantage to raise the seed and spend the time that would otherwise have to be put on the alfalfa in the harvest field. The second crop of alfalfa and harvest come pretty close together here. One man here has about 100 acres of alfalfa, and he has a baling crew that he keeps busy all summer. Whenever he does not have hay of his own to bale he does custom baling.

We have had good bee weather for the last week. The bees are getting lots of pollen and some honey. I have placed one or two supers on some of my hives and will place supers on most of the others in the next week. If you have any transferring to do, now is about the best time to do it. Bees that are transferred now and given all the room they can use will not be likely to swarm this year, and should make a big lot of honey. The transferring to the new hive seems to give them the necessary excitement that they need every summer and they put in all their time working. There seems to be as much White clover coming up this spring as I have noticed for a long time. If your bees have been properly cared for, they should give you some surplus from the White clover. We also have some White Sweet clover here and that comes on about the same time as the White clover. If there is some alfalfa left to raise seed that will also help the bee pasture.

The city of Chapman seems to be trying to get rid of the dandelions. Children are getting 1 cent a pound for digging them, and delivering them to the city. It does not seem to do much good as in a few days there are as many as before. I do not see how they expect to clean them out by that method but it gives the children something to do. It always looks rather pretty to me to see the bright yellow of the dandelion against the dark green of the lawns, but it does not seem to appeal to the owner of the lawn. They will not live in a pasture. The cattle like them so well that they eat them off till they kill them. If people would pasture their cow on the lawn she might kill the dandelions. It might pay to try.

Five thousand dollars is the prize list offered for naming the best titles to 32 easy pictures. See the announcement in this issue about Capper's Home Picturegame.



Careful Cultivation is Necessary in Getting High Yields of Corn, Especially at the First of the Season When the Crop is Small.

Make the Draws Work

When Dams are Placed Properly the Water is Stored for Future Use

By F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor

THE "dam the draws" idea is winning in Western Kansas. This is especially true in Ness county, which is the home of J. C. Hopper of Ness City, the original Western Kansas advocate of this plan of saving water. He has shown on his ranch not far from town that the system is fundamentally right. He has 17 dams, so he certainly has given the plan a good trial. There are perhaps 50 dams in Ness county, of which about a dozen have been especially successful.

There are many advantages to the dams on Mr. Hopper's farm. They have provided water for the cattle and the other stock, supplied subsurface irrigation for the alfalfa along the low land near the draws, and helped to moderate the hot winds in the summer. They have made boating possible and have provided a good place for the fish—there are some very large fish in the ponds on the Hopper land.

A very fine thing about the dams across the draws is that they are very simple to build—any farmer can have one without the outlay of a single cent. All that is required is a little work. They are made by putting a dam of earth across the draw. On the upper side it is necessary to lay rock or some other form of protection for the bank against the waves. Lumber can be used if desired—Mr. Hopper has used both rock and lumber. While rock is not always plentiful it is possible for most men in Western Kansas who build dams to get the rock easily. Of course when a very large dam is built it might be necessary to use concrete, but this would hardly be necessary except on the very large streams, such, for example, as on the dam which it is proposed to build across Walnut creek not far from Ness City. The state has been asked to build this dam with the fund used for the irrigation investigations. There are a great many sites in Western Kansas for ordinary dams, such as the average farmer would make. Mr. Hopper says that there are more than 1,000 such places in Ness county.

When the water is held by the dam it is at once forced out thru the soil, which makes a subsurface irrigation on the lower land near the pond. Frequently the water will be backed up for a long way, and this will supply moisture to a great deal of ground. This will make it possible to grow alfalfa on the uplands where it could not otherwise be grown. It is true that the fields must follow the streams, and that they are not wide, but this is not important in comparison with growing this leguminous crop, which supplies the protein that frequently is so markedly absent from the crops of the Western Kansas uplands. Mr. Hopper gets four cuttings a year from this alfalfa, with an average of from 1½ to 2 tons a cutting, on land that would not produce alfalfa if it were not for these dams. This is irrigation at a minimum of cost, which is practicable on a vast number of farms in the western part of the state.

The water from these larger dams keeps working into the ground below the dams, of course, which gives a supply of water below the main reservoir for



A Pond Formed by a Dam Across a Draw on the Farm of J. C. Hopper of Ness City and a Herd of Purebred Herefords.

quite a distance. In other words, the available supply of water is not limited by the amount in sight; there also is a large body under the ground, which will come out later. On the Hopper farm the holes of water below the dams will continue after the main supply in the dams higher up has disappeared. A most interesting thing on the Hopper farm has been that the water level has raised rapidly in the wells near the streams after they are dammed—in some cases the water level has been increased as much as 5 feet.

There is no doubt that the high value of the Hopper system of damming the draws has been quite well established. This is true on many farms; take the reservoirs owned by W. H. Vandegriff, Ness City; C. W. Askew, Utica; Hopper and Lennen, Besler; and Sam Kanaga, Ness City, as examples, in addition to the ones owned by J. C. Hopper.

The fine thing about the dams is that they are easily and cheaply constructed; on a great many farms the work can be done at a time when it otherwise would be quite largely unproductive. Of course not all dams will be successful, and not all farms have sites where they can be constructed profitably. A hard layer, such as shale, is needed at a moderate depth to hold the water. Neither will the dams provide a relief for all of the ills of the country—the advocates of this system of supplying water have never believed this. But they will supply water for the farm animals when it otherwise would be hard to get, and they will give water by subsurface irrigation in many places for alfalfa and other valuable crops which require a great deal of moisture and which cannot under ordinary conditions be grown without this help. In addition a pond for bathing, fishing and perhaps rowing does much to add to the attractiveness of the place. Mr. Hopper has planted trees along the draws which have been dammed, to add a little contrast to the otherwise almost treeless country. These trees are small yet, of course, but they are doing well.

If the men who do not believe in the system advocated by Mr. Hopper would visit his farm, and see what has been done, there would be less alleged humor circulated about the idea. The progress which he has made along this line has come at a very small expense, just as it does on every farm, and it is bringing results that are paying very well. And that, let it be said, is the most that can be desired for any farm improvement.

It is not that the dams across the

draws will give an all-sufficient water supply in themselves—not at all. There is a need for about all the water that can be obtained for Western Kansas—there is a place for more than one good water supply system. Remarkable success has been obtained with the pumping plants which have been installed as a rule, and they are paying well. A pumping plant costs money, however, and if a man does not have the capital and is not able to get it he is not likely to get started with pumping. He can, however, take a team and scraper and make a dam, which will hold the water and give him some of the advantages of a larger water supply. Perhaps he will be able by this help to get together enough money to invest in a plant later. This is the way at least that the pit silo idea has worked out—in a great many cases the pit silo has made it possible for a farmer later to build a good concrete silo. There is another factor that enters with the dams across the draws too; in a great many places in Western Kansas the underflow cannot be found at a depth where it will pay to pump it, and when this is the case the high value of holding the surface runoff becomes even more plain.

The dam the draw idea is winning in Western Kansas, and it is doing it on merit. It is paying on most of the farms where it has been tried. It has passed thru the first pioneering stage of all new movements. From now on its progress will be much more rapid.

Behind With Corn Work

BY W. H. COLE
Cowley County

One of our recent jobs was to build a small park for the chicks that came out of the incubator a few days ago. On this farm, as on most farms, there are a few old, hungry rats ever ready to make a raid on the young chickens. The coops had floors last year but the rats would dig under, and eat holes thru it, and get the chicks. In making the park good straight posts were used and the corners were well anchored to stand the strain of the netting that was used. Netting 18 inches high, with a 1-inch mesh, was put around at the bottom and the dirt was banked up well against it to prevent the rats from digging under it. On top of the 18-inch netting was put some 4-foot netting with a larger mesh and to prevent the rats from climbing up the posts and getting thru the larger meshes we took some pieces of tin and nailed around the posts.

In the early part of the season, when the weather is cool and the chicks are small, it is all right to keep them in a tight coop, but when the sultry nights arrive, and the chickens get larger and the coops become more crowded it is necessary to give them plenty of air. About the only way to do this, with the average farm-built coop, is to open the door. The park solves the whole difficulty. Another thing: Should rain come the chicks can be shut up without your running thru the wet grass and weeds to do it. The cost of a small park is trifling as compared to the amount it will save in one season.

The bulk of the corn planting is yet to be done here. As a usual thing the corn planting is finished here by April

15. The farmer is considered slow who is not thru by that date. But April 18 is past and many farmers have not planted a grain. The showers that have been coming with annoying regularity have been just sufficient to keep the ground sticky on top which, of course, has kept the farmers from planting or preparing ground for planting. But we have not heard any of the farmers say anything about reducing the number of acres that they originally intended to put to corn. They still have faith in the season. The only change they will make will be in the method of putting in the crop. Instead of plowing and top-planting a part of their crop the lister will be resorted to as a means of saving time. With the most favorable weather considerable corn will be planted here in May, a very unusual occurrence. This means, among other things, that considerable corn will be cultivated after harvest.

The patch of Squaw corn that was put in on this farm March 21 was harrowed today, April 18. It is not all up but there were a great many small weeds starting, and we thought it advisable to get rid of them even if some of the corn was injured in the operation. A month is a long time for corn to lay in the cold wet ground before coming up, and we doubt very much whether any other variety would go thru such a period without rotting. But the hard glazing on this seed makes it a safe variety to plant early. There is little danger of it rotting.

Copper rivets, the chief means of repairing harness when the farmer does the work himself, are almost prohibitive in price. The usual retail price has been 20 cents for a half pound box. The box we recently bought was marked 35 cents. When we spoke about the high price a traveling salesman said that after the hardware dealers sold what they had in stock the new supply would have to be retailed at 50 cents a half-pound box.

For Better Farm Seeds

Grow pure sorghum seed and reap good profits. There is an opportunity in Kansas communities for farmers to make money through the production and sale of first class seed according to G. E. Thompson, crop specialist, division of extension, Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Kansas farmers have been selling mixed sorghum grain at 40 cents a bushel and paying \$1.60 a bushel for pure seed," says Mr. Thompson. "The high price given for the pure seed will more than pay for the extra labor required in its production."

"There is money in the pure sorghum seed business for a person who will do the work carefully and correctly. Farmers who wish to take up this kind of work should plant their sorghum seed this spring with the view of keeping it pure and receiving the extra price for the grain."

GOOD WORK

Proper Food Makes Marvelous Changes.

Providence is sometimes credited with directing the footsteps by so simple a way as the reading of a food advertisement.

A lady in Mo. writes, "I was compelled to retire from my school teaching because I was broken down with nervous prostration."

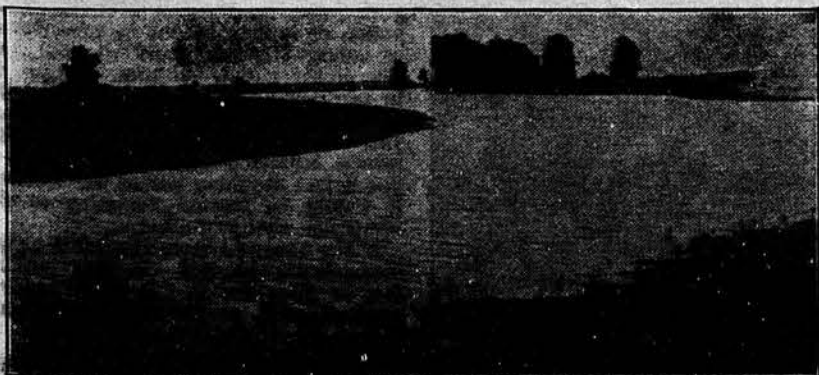
"I suffered agony in my back and was in a dreadfully nervous condition, irritable, with a dull, heavy headache continually, had no appetite and could scarcely digest anything. I was unable to remember what I read and was, of course, unfit for my work."

"One day as if by providence, I read the testimonial of a lady whose symptoms were much the same as mine, and she told of how Grape-Nuts food had helped her, so I concluded to try it."

"I began with Grape-Nuts, a little fruit, and a cup of Postum. I steadily improved in both body and mind. Grape-Nuts has done more for me than all the medicine I have ever taken. I am now well again and able to do anything necessary in my work."

"My mind is clearer and my body stronger than ever before. 'There's a Reason.' Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich."

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



This Reservoir is Formed Along a Draw to Supply Water for the Liberal Irrigation of Alfalfa and the Sorghums.

PREPAREDNESS Prairie Hay Prices are Low

**Produces Victory
The Red River Special
IS PREPARED**



In the trenches of a great army or in the threshing of a great crop those who are rightly prepared do not go down to defeat. Beat off the nation's enemies.—**BEAT OUT THE NATION'S GRAIN.** It must be done if the nation is to live.

In either event it is preparedness with "the Man Behind the Gun" that does the work.

This patented device, found only in the Nichols & Shepard Company's threshing machinery, can show more preparedness for securing and more actual capacity in securing and saving grain than any other separating mechanism that inventive ingenuity has yet produced.

Are you prepared for a financial victory when this year's crops are threshed?

Preparedness is now a great national issue. Some of your own neighbors have quietly provided the means to take advantage of this fact by saying "never again" to the thresherman that doesn't own a Red River Special machine. Send for the "extra" Home Edition paper that tells you about it. You might as well ask for a Big Catalog at the same time. Both are free.

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There is Little Profit in Baling This Feed

BY HARLEY HATCH

I HAVE never seen vegetation make more growth in 24 hours so early in the season as it did April 13. The air was moist and warm and both grain and grass fairly jumped from the ground. Pastures are almost as green as alfalfa fields and had the warm weather continued we should soon have been opening the pasture gates. But the inevitable change came and brought rain with it which delays farm work to some extent.

The last two weeks have been rather wet and on most farms but little field work has been done. It was just getting dry enough so the soil worked well on April 13 when down came the rain again. These rains come often but are not heavy; it is just what grain and grass like but it delays the preparing of corn ground. On this farm there remains the same 6 acres of ground to plow that we spoke of last week and it likely will still be on hand next time I write as our plans now include the planting of a 17-acre field of corn before any more plowing is done.

This 17-acre field was plowed early last fall after it was manured. It plowed up rather roughly then and the weather since has not leveled it to any extent. But the disk, which we started the other day just before the rain, levels it nicely and two times over with the harrow will put it in garden shape. This field lies rather flat and drains rather slowly as a usual thing but this year it is going to be the first field we can plant, thanks to the fall plowing. How it will stand dry summer weather is another matter.

It has been our experience of late that fall plowed land is by far the best in a wet season but that it dries out much quicker in a dry one. Winter plowing goes to still further extremes for it was on winter plowing that the best corn was raised during the floods of last summer. Should the summer be dry the corn on winter plowing would be the first to wilt. At any rate, that has been our experience on this soil. Fresh spring plowing seems to form a better mulch during a dry summer to hold the subsoil moisture.

During the dry year of 1901 we had our plowing about all done when there came the last heavy rain of that year. It fell about April 18 if I remember rightly and wet the soil up thoroly. Because we had only a 4-acre strip thru the field to plow we went at it while the ground was just a little wet and as a result this strip worked up cloddy. The rest of the soil plowed before the rain worked down like a garden but strange to say the cloddy, late plowed

strip stood the drouth the best all thru that hot summer. We figured that it was because the loose soil held in the subsoil moisture which is always plentiful on that field. But because of that one favorable experience we do not care to risk it again; we do not like any more clods in the field than are necessary.



We are finding that the force pump which was bought a short time ago is about the most useful thing on the farm. First it was used to spray the fruit trees, then to spray the henhouse and then it was used to wet up the old wall paper on two rooms which were being re-papered. The old paper stuck so tight that we could not budge it until it was wet up and this wetting was well done with the fine spray thrown by the pump. Lastly the pump was used to clean up the motor car which got a heavy dose of mud by being caught 14 miles from home in a heavy rain. The pump is just the thing to clean muddy painted work as it takes off the mud without scratching the paint.

We expect to attend the school meeting this afternoon and look for a large attendance as it is too wet for field work. The main question to decide is what heating apparatus shall be used. The house has heretofore been heated by a large stove but this stove is ready for the junk dealer and we would like to get something better in its place. The school room is large and a fire in the stove on a cold day sufficient to heat the far corners of the room makes it too hot near the stove. If a stove is not used we have a choice in heating plants between a furnace placed in a basement under the house and a cased furnace placed on the main floor. As there is no basement under the house it will be seen that the cost of making one would be large; probably the basement and furnace combined would not cost much less than \$350 and it might be more.

There is a great difference in opinion among school boards in this part of the state as to the merits of the furnace placed on the main floor. In some districts such furnaces have been a complete failure and have had to be taken out. No amount of adjusting would make them do good work. In other districts the same kind of furnace has given the best of satisfaction; our teachers says that he taught one term in a school house equipped with a furnace on the main floor and that he never saw a better heat-making plant; that even on the coldest day the heat was so evenly distributed that a thermometer would show no difference between the far corners of the room and right



The Force Pump Has Been very Efficient on Many Farm Tasks Including Supplying Water for Washing the Motor Car.

around the furnace. It would seem that this wide difference in the working of the same make of furnace must lie in the chimney; one probably had the right draft and the other was not right.

Nature may seem very unequal in her operations at times yet in the end most things are evenly balanced. This year there have arrived on this farm at this writing nine calves of which only two are heifers. This is a complete reversal in numbers from last year. A few years ago out of 13 calves raised on this farm 11 were steers but the following year out of the same number of calves only one was a steer. In former years when steers sold well and heifers, no matter how good and fat, had to be about given away, a heifer calf was looked upon as almost a total loss. Now the farmer is about as glad to welcome one as the other for heifers of quality sell for about as much, pound for pound, as steers. That they did not do so years ago was a graft upon the farmers.

Considerable prairie hay has been moved out of this locality recently at prices ranging from \$4.50 to \$5.25 a ton. Hay is the only farm product which is not bringing a good price and the course of the hay market and the prospect for the coming season is disgusting many farmers with the hay business. The low price of prairie hay is due to some extent to the large amount of low grade hay; even the best hay is brought down in price by the large amount of low grade stuff. A price of \$5 a ton for hay delivered on track either does not leave the owner of the hay a cent for his work or it does not leave him anything for his hay. He can take his choice as to which item his loss will fall on. For instance, it costs \$2.50 a ton to cut, rake and bale hay and at this season it cannot be hauled to the track for less than \$1.25 a ton. That leaves \$1.25 a ton for the hay itself and for the storing and hauling from the field. Huge profits, to be sure. The situation will bring its own remedy; more hay will be fed on the farms and more grass land will be made into pasture.

The railroads are asking for higher freight rates for hauling hay to market, makers of all kinds of haying tools and hay balers are putting their prices up 10 to 15 per cent, baling wire promises to bring the highest price in 25 years and commission men have boosted their charges 25 cents on every ton. And down at the bottom of all this system of higher charges lies the "mudsill," the man who is getting \$5 a ton for his hay after he has expended much more than that sum to get it to the railroad. But in what way is the farmer to raise his charges so that they will cover actual expenses to say nothing of any profit? Usually you will not find me complaining much about the treatment the farmer receives but in this case he certainly has been given a rotten deal. There will have to be a change or we will have to stop shipping hay from the farm. Probably, as I have suggested elsewhere, this bad situation will bring its own remedy but that is poor consolation for the man who is compelled to sell good hay for less than \$5 a ton delivered at the railroad station 6 to 8 miles away.

Gullet May be Ulcerated

I have a calf about 6 weeks old that vomits after it is fed. I give it nothing but milk now. It seemed to be all right until I began to feed it bran. The calf is one of twins, and the other one is all right under the same treatment. I. K.

Vomiting in calves almost invariably is due to some diseased condition of the gullet, such as a tumor or ulcer in the gullet, or it may be due to some tumor or enlarged lymph gland situated outside of the gullet, but pressing upon it. In rare cases these conditions affect the pharynx or the stomach. I suggest that you examine the inside of the calf's mouth, especially the back part, and if you detect anything out of the ordinary it should be treated according to the symptoms that you observe.

If the disease affects the gullet or the stomach the chances are that nothing can be done for it. It may improve spontaneously, or the calf finally may become so weak that it will die.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze fills the bill; could not be without it.—J. W. Hummel, Cherryvale, Kan.

Poland Breeders Hope to Win

Thirty-two Hustling Farm Boys Show the Kansas Spirit

BY JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

WITH 45 boys lined up with the big blacks Poland Chinas should make good records in the Capper Pig Club contest. Another Poland enthusiast was added when Elmer Moore, 13-year-old representative from Hays, Ellis county, entered a 250-pound Poland sow in the contest. Elmer won first in the pig feeding contest in his county last year, and he hopes to make a good showing in ours. Polands now lead the Durocs by two and likely this is the way matters will stand. There's a lot of friendly rivalry between boosters for these popular breeds. It will be interesting to note how the prizewinners line up.



Cecil Agnew, Thomas County.

Poland breeders, tho, fail to show the pep exhibited by their neighbors who breed the Reds. With only 43 members in the Duroc breed association we had 37 votes in the election of officers. With 45 in the Poland club we had 32 votes. I'm quite sure that all the boys will line up with the others when we get the associations fully organized, and our plans are fully explained by the secretary, but it would please me mightily if every member would respond readily without being urged. Don't go to sleep on the bases, fellows, show a little life.

Ora Force, Scott county booster, is president of the Capper Pig Club Poland China Swine Breeders' association. Ora won over Harley Dawdy of Osage county by six votes. Ora is 14 years old and attending high school at Scott City, his home town. He is enthusiastic about the pig club and the association, and showed the proper spirit by assuring me repeatedly that elected or defeated he would do all he could for the club's success. Ora paid \$35 for his contest sow and she was due to farrow last week. All the boys will hope he has good luck.

For secretary-treasurer, Virgil Knox of South Haven, Sumner county, received the same number of votes given Ora Force, winning by 19 to 13 over William Robison of Woodson county. As I told something about Virgil when his picture was printed all that will be necessary to say here is that he is one of the liveliest boys in the entire club, and should make a top-notch secretary. He is 13 years old and in the sixth grade at school, but from his letters you would think he was 21 and running a farm of his own.

I'm sure that all the Poland China breeders will agree with me that it will be a fine thing to have assistants for the officers in this big club, so Harley Dawdy will be vice president and William Robison will be assistant secretary. This will make a real Big Four, for the Poland boosters.

Harley Dawdy, Richland, Osage county, is 14 and in the ninth grade. He paid \$30 for his contest sow and says she is the quality kind. Harley lives on a farm but he has been a Boy Scout patrol leader and made good. A boy must show ability to lead to handle a job like that.

William Robison, 14, Yates Center, Woodson county, sent me an official document from his teacher showing that he is "there" in his studies. William (let's call him Bill) is a ninth grader but from the way he writes about caring for his contest sow and pigs I'd put him up a few grades in farming. Bill says that win or lose he's for the club and the Poland association, which shows the winning spirit that counts big in playing the game of life. I think we have a highly efficient lot of boys for officers in all these breed associations. Assistant Secretary Robison paid \$40 for his sow and she has some fine pigs. In a recent letter he says a neighbor has been trying to buy the pigs, but they are not for sale.

A number of the boys who breed Polands sent their 10 cent membership fee

to me, and I will forward the money to Secretary Virgil Knox at once. All the other boys who have this breed should send the 10 cents direct. Stamps will do as this fee is to provide postage for the secretary and president. Stationery will be printed and mailed to the four officers as soon as President Force chooses a slogan from the many submitted. Then I shall expect the officers to get busy and enter into correspondence with all members of the association.

My principal object in forming these breed associations, boys, is this: Almost all of you will have breeding stock to sell this fall. I expect to have every member list saleable breeding stock with the secretary of his breed association, giving description and pedigree of the sire and dam. Then I can place prospective buyers in correspondence with the secretary. He will keep a record of the pigs offered for sale and from the large number listed will be able to refer the buyer to a breeder who will have just what he wants to purchase. Some scheme, isn't it? You boys do your part and all of you will have a profit record to talk about next year.

Many of the club members write to me, just bubbling over with enthusiasm. "Father says I talk pig club in my sleep," says one youthful booster. "But," he adds, "I think he is just as proud of Daisy and the pigs as I am." And I'll wager that Dad and Jimmie aren't the only folks interested. All the family and all the neighbors are keeping an eye on those thrifty porkers that represent an entire county in a state wide contest. The boys who win will get some very desirable publicity; and advertising counts in the purebred swine game. One member, disappointed because his sow farrowed but two pigs, insisted that he could do no good in continuing and said that he desired to drop out of the contest. I've repeatedly explained that it is pounds of pork produced, and not number of pigs that counts. And the boy with two pigs certainly will not be handicapped in writing his story about, "How I Fed and Cared for my Sow and Pigs," which counts 25 points in the contest. Let's not have any quitters in the Capper Pig Club. The boy who tries will win.

This Boy Didn't Quit.

Cecil Agnew, 13, Brewster, Thomas county, paid \$14 for his contest sow. She farrowed in February and lost all the pigs. Did Cecil quit? I should say not. "I'm disappointed but not discouraged," he wrote to me, "and I'm taking the sow back to the man I bought from to have her bred again. Count me in on the breed club. I'm one of the boys who will stick." That's the proper spirit. Even if your contest litter arrives late you still have a chance to win, and to produce some pork at a good profit. The never-say-die spirit is what counts.

Come on with the pictures, boys. Let's show a club member or two in every issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze until the contest ends. It would be a fine plan to keep every issue telling about our club work. You will prize these papers in the years to come. And write to me often. I'm considerably behind with my answers to your friendly letters, but one of these days you will hear from me. And I certainly do enjoy hearing from you.

Treating Hogs for Lice

This is the season when lice most frequently appear on the hogs. When it once gets a start the hog louse multiplies rapidly. If the sleeping quarters are kept clean and the bedding is re-

moved twice a week or oftener, and each time fresh bedding is put in, lice seldom infest a herd unless introduced by strange hogs brought into the herd.

Unlike the cattle louse, the hog louse attacks the hog without respect to his condition, a fat hog being subject to them as well as a lean one. With cattle, lice invariably are found on the thin ones first. Indeed, fat cattle seem many times to escape even in the same barn with louse infested mates.

Herds of hogs are quite often infested with lice without the owner suspecting it, for the reason that they are sometimes quite difficult to discover.

They are a flat, spider-like insect, and especially in the winter conceal themselves much of the time in the folds or wrinkles of the skin. But fortunately they first deposit their nits in plain view, in the thin hair back of the hog's ears. The nits, tho somewhat smaller, very much resemble the nit commonly supposed to be deposited by the bot fly on the horse's legs about the knees.

Mud baths or emulsion dips will quickly dispel them. This may be applied with safety to brood sows or small pigs. A good way to apply the oil is with a whisk broom, working it in back of the ears and along the flanks. Tho the oil is harmless, it is not necessary to cover the entire body, as the hogs will begin rubbing after application and the oil spreads rapidly. If the bedding is changed often, two or three applications are usually sufficient. Emulsions and dips are impracticable in cold weather. Crude oil applied by hand or thru rubbing posts is a very effective means of getting rid of lice.

When Hogs Have Worms

BY JOHN M. EVVARD

We had a bunch of pigs that were infested with round worms and we divided them up into groups, three of which are of especial interest: One received santonin and calomel, the other coppers and calomel, and still another turpentine and calomel. After a number of treatments, the coppers being given in a dosage many times as large as ordinarily recommended and turpentine also in very heavy doses—as much as 5 ounces to the 300 pounds of pig—we were unable to get any worms from the two lots taking the coppers and the turpentine. But where santonin was fed we secured plenty of evidence of worms and we counted a number of them.

To make sure that the coppers and turpentine-fed pigs were infested with worms we gave them all santonin and calomel, and of course, as usual, a large number of round worms appeared in the voidings.

It may be that coppers and turpentine are of some advantage in that they might kill the eggs, but I do not know. Insofar as their effectiveness in an emergency remedy for use with pigs already infested with well grown worms of the round variety I consider these drugs ineffective.

We had equally poor results with areca nut fed alone with calomel.

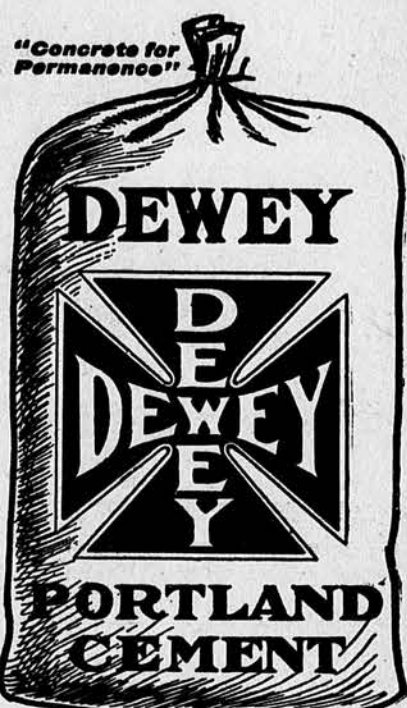
If coppers is kept before pigs continuously, it might be that they will eat enough of it to kill the worm eggs which are taken into the system. It would seem that there was some virtue in coppers and turpentine, considering the fact that they have been used so long in practice, but from the experimental standpoint we have not been able to get results.

Turpentine and coppers may have other effects which will tend to make the pigs look better and in that way they may be credited some time with expelling worms with the reaction they cause in the organism, or the physiological action was different than the vermifuge sort.—The Swine World.

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Who's Had a Dish of Greens Get Your Child's Point of View

Lamb's Quarter and Wild Mustard are Better than Medicine

BY MRS. C. F. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

AT LAST we are thru with house-cleaning. The actual cleaning has been done for several weeks but we have left the paper hanging in one room and the painting in others until we could have the windows and doors open all the time. We once lost a much prized canary that was caged in a freshly painted room. The fumes of the paint seemed the only cause for his untimely end. If the odor will kill a bird and cause some painters to have colic, we reason that we do not care to inhale much of it.

We have painted our kitchen wall with flat wall paint in light cream. We can wash this if we wish, but as washing paint is hard work, we have covered the high wainscoting and much of the wall back of the separator and sink and near the range with oilcloth in a blue and white tile pattern. There are few things that cost so little in comparison with their actual value as does oilcloth. It is so much more easily washed than wood and looks so clean too, that we think it worth twice its cost. The dining room has a fresh wall covering of tan oatmeal paper with a small conventional tulip design cut out for a border. This touch of red is all of that color we care to have. The previous owner had used a bright red paper for the room and for us it was a constant irritant.

We have fitted up an extra bedroom for the use of some help we hope to have. The floor was stained a mission oak so we did nothing to it. We should choose a lighter color if we were doing the work. Footprints show more plainly on dark than on light stained floors. A dark wood bedstead was given three coats of white paint and two of white enamel. A good sized mirror and a clothes press were painted to match. To this equipment was added a maple rocker with cane seat, a woven rug of blue and a window box or chest covered with blue burlap. New springs and mattress, new shades and sash curtains make the room pleasant enough to offer some inducements for a woman helper to stay even on the farm.

The persons who built this house did the best they could at the time. That is evident. There are few country houses built 20 years ago that are so well finished in many respects. The four lower rooms are completely finished but the upstairs bedrooms are minus their coat of plaster. The lathed walls and ceilings have been covered with cloth and papered so they look well. When the wind blows as it sometimes does in Kansas, however, the paper flaps and cracks with a racket distressing indeed to any nervous mortal. We dread the muss that would accompany the work of plastering these rooms. We have thought of trying wall board but we do not know much about it. We should appreciate letters from persons who have given it a trial. Is it as expensive as plaster and as satisfactory?

We have been without milk and cream this month for the first time in our housekeeping experience. All our milk cows have been sick with what the veterinarian calls stomatitis. This is due, he says, to a fungous growth on the hay. We have often said that if we were limited to one kind of shortening, we should choose cream, especially in summer, as it is more healthful for children than lard and meat fats.

Our ordinary cake is a sour cream cake that we can mix ready for the



oven in three minutes. We sift together the dry ingredients — $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of flour, 1 cup of sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of soda and a pinch of salt. We drop an egg on the mixture, pour in a cup of sour cream, beat all together and it is ready for the pans. This cake admits of so many variations in spicing, flavoring, and fillings that it answers for most purposes here. We originated a chocolate filling not long ago that we have liked very much. To a cup of sugar, we added a tablespoon of cornstarch, 2 tablespoons of cocoa, and 6 or 7 tablespoons of thick cream. When this combination was cooked, it made a filling that was soft without being sticky.

Our farm salad dressing requires cream, too. A scant cup of sugar, a cup of cream and one of vinegar, 4 eggs, a level teaspoon each of salt and cornstarch and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of mustard are the ingredients used. We mix the dry materials, add the well beaten eggs, then the vinegar and lastly the cream, stirring well after every addition, and cook in a double boiler till thick. This will keep indefinitely in covered glasses. We use so much cream for soups, vegetables, "warming over" potatoes, and the like that we certainly notice our lack of it just now.

It is astonishing how many men there are who declare they have no choice between juicy, spring greens and hay or fodder. Yet greens are generally admitted to have much the value of spring tonics on account of the mineral salts they contain. A magazine article read recently said that leaves of pieplant or rhubarb make excellent greens. We never had heard of anyone using them. A search thru the list of edible greens in a government bulletin does not include the pieplant leaf. This list gives for cultivated plants the following: Swiss chard, kale, Chinese cabbage leaves, upland cress, French endive, cabbage sprouts, turnip tops, New Zealand spinach, asparagus, spinach, beet tops, cultivated dandelion, dasheen sprouts, native mustard, Russian mustard, collards and rape. For wild greens the list is: Pepper grass, lamb's-quarter, sour dock, smartweed sprouts, purslane or "pusley," poke weed, dandelion, marsh marigold, wild mustard and milk weed (tender sprouts and young leaves).

We expect to try our hand at canning some of these greens. As we shall be new in the business our experiment will be limited to 3 or 4 quarts of spinach, beet tops and lettuce. We know the leaves should be picked, sorted, cleaned and canned in the same day. We shall put them in a wire basket and set it in a kettle of boiling water for 15 or 20 minutes, then plunge the greens in cold water, cut in convenient lengths, pack tightly in jars and season to taste. A little chipped beef, olive oil or other fat should be added and hot water to fill crevices, with a level teaspoon of salt to every quart. If using glass jars, place rubber and top in position and screw down loosely; if using tin cans, cap and tip completely. Sterilize or cook 90 minutes in hot water or 50 minutes in a steam-pressure outfit under 5 pounds of steam. Covers of glass cans should be tightened when removed from the steamer and the cans inverted to cool and test the sealing. Glass cans should be wrapped in paper to prevent bleaching.

A pinch of baking powder whipped into mashed potatoes will make them fluffy.

It may take some patience and some self-restraint to get your child's point of view, but you will be pretty sure to find it worth the trouble. A child's mind is acutely interesting. The reasons that lie behind his actions are usually far clearer and more coherent than the adult reasons, with their growing complexities. This simplicity of relation is what puzzles us in trying to get at what the little fellow thinks. His act so closely interprets his thought that it fools us. If we see him kicking wildly at his little sister, we often fail to realize that his whole being is wrapped up in impersonating a horse, and a bad horse. Sister is lost in the picture he has created.

Naturally you can't let him kick at his sister, but you do need to find out what he thinks he is doing, not to judge him by what you see him doing. Then you can explain that a horse which behaved that way would have to stay locked in his stable, and that if he cannot be trusted not to hurt his sister, that is what will have to happen to him. He will understand and appreciate your argument, while, if you had taken it for granted that he had been behaving as a naughty boy, and should be punished accordingly, you would have been arbitrary and unjust, and he would know it.

To be understood is one of the greatest blessings of life. The child who is sure of understanding from his mother and father is a happy child, and is a well-behaved child.

An hour of waiting for something desired is an eternity to a little boy or girl, and in measuring time for children you should take their point of view and not your own. In sending a child to his room for punishment, half an hour is equivalent to 3 hours in your measure of time. But how often do you realize this, or act by it?—Hildegard Hawthorne in the May Mother's Magazine.

Can You Write a Good Letter?

BY CARRIE MAY ASHTON.

There was a time, and not so very far back, when letter-writing was looked upon as an accomplishment worth while. Too little attention now is paid to this most important branch of study. Many a boy and girl completes a high school course with fairly creditable marks, and yet finds it utterly impossible to write a legible hand or to express himself, or herself, clearly and concisely. A good penman frequently is a poor English student or a miserable speller.

A first class letter writer must of necessity be a good speller, a legible penman, a fine English student, and must understand punctuation and capitalization. If he has good descriptive power and writes graphically, so much the better.

Above everything, avoid letters which are merely a jumble of words thrown together without news, entertainment or interest. A calamity howler, who chronicles only the trials and tribulations, the sickness and deaths in the family and neighborhood, is never a pleasing letter writer.

Family letters should be bright and newsy. Some persons write as they would talk, and these letters are like a fresh breeze from the ocean on a warm summer day. Few of us seem to realize how much of our personal atmosphere goes into our letters. They are like barometers, registering not only our mental condition but our mood at the time of writing. It behooves us, then, not to write letters when we feel discouraged, disgruntled or despondent.

Chipper, cherry, breezy letters accomplish a world of good to every one receiving them.

Like many another accomplishment, letter writing is a gift born with people; yet it can be cultivated to a great extent if one possesses the earnest desire and determination.

A business letter of necessity should be brief and to the point and very clear in its construction. Business letters require a very prompt reply. Where an answer is expected, a self-addressed envelope should be enclosed.

Sleep on It

Sleep on it. Always go to bed with the thoughts of the good you will accomplish the next day, the improved work you will do. Don't spend time calling your own attention or anybody else's to your faults, and weaknesses.

Don't try to think out a morbid state of mind. Run away from it. You will live to fight another day and fight better. Pretend you are indifferent, distract your mind, sleep—only forget it. But when you go to bed, don't think about sleeping. Just be grateful that you can lie down. You won't have to demand sleep; it will come to you.

Sleep will bring that release from suffering you have longed for all day. Sleep will solve that problem far better than lying awake. Then sleep on it.

Take a good thought to bed with you, a prayer, a wish for a better life, the remembrance of something beautiful, past or to be. Sleep on it!

The night will bring counsel.—Woman's World.

Cleanliness Saves the Babies

Baby needs pure air and clean food. He can't get it if there is dirt around his home.

Is the bedroom close and stuffy? Let in fresh air and sunshine. Baby sleeps there.

Is there dirt in the sink? Clean it out; it may get into baby's food.

Is the dishcloth discolored and greasy? Get a new one. It washes baby's cup or bottle.

Is the back yard littered with rubbish? Clear it out so baby can play there.

Do you throw dishwater and potato parings out the back door? Stop it. Garbage breeds flies. Flies carry disease germs that kill babies.

Is there filth in the barnyard or pig pen? Flies breed there, too. They may find their way to baby's food.

Dirt fattens flies and kills babies. Clean up and save babies' lives.

A Dress of Flowered Voile

A very modish dress which would be pretty made of foulard, taffeta, crepe de chine, flowered voile, marquisette or organdie is pictured here. The basque waist is one of the most popular of the new spring models. It is finished at the back with an irregular peplum. The skirt is three-gored and made very full. The deep cuff finishing the full sleeves



and the smart standing collar should be made of solid color material matching some tone in the flower design.

The pattern No. 7672, may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents. It is cut in sizes 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 36-inch material.

Have a Corner for Dahlias

Grandmother's Favorite Flower May Bring You Some Pin Money

BY NABEL GRAVES

WOMEN who live near cities or large towns can make pin money in a most enjoyable way growing dahlias to sell to florists or to hotels and restaurants. Dahlias in our grandmothers' gardens were tight round balls of red or yellow on a stiff stem about 24 inches tall. The flower wizards have been busy in recent years, however, and now the dahlia is a thing of beauty, as single as a daisy, as double as a rose, as ragged as a chrysanthemum, as velvety as a pansy and as richly colored as the rainbow. In all the family of flowers there is nothing else that gives more satisfaction to the square foot or is more easily grown.



May is a good month for planting dahlias. They may be planted in April also if one is sure the danger of frost is over. The earlier they are put out the longer their growing season will be and the sooner they will be ready to bloom, also the larger the tubers—bulbs, some folks incorrectly call them—will be for next year's flowers. To be sure, a tuber put into the ground and forgotten will grow and bloom, but to do its best a dahlia must have good, rich soil and some care. This is one of the rules of D. Debacker, a truck gardener near Topeka who has had remarkable success with dahlias. Mr. Debacker fertilizes with manure putting it on in the fall. He mixes it well with the earth or plows it in, then lets the ground lie till spring.

Don't Break off the Tubers.

One of the secrets of growing sturdy, thrifty plants is the way the tubers are handled in the spring. It does not pay to be careless with them. A tuber never should be broken from the main stem or allowed to fall off. Cut it with a sharp knife. A piece of the main stem must be attached to every tuber. Even a tiny bit will do. But if there is none of the main stem left with the tuber the tuber will not grow, no matter how fine and large it may be. Here comes the danger in breaking them or letting them fall off. The largest tubers are the most valuable, but because they are the heaviest they are the first to break. Smaller tubers produce plants that probably are as good, but they do not begin to blossom until later in the summer.

Plant the dahlia tubers about 4 inches deep. The soil in which they do best, according to Mr. Debacker is a sandy loam. It is a fact not generally known that dahlias will grow from seed and will blossom the same season the seed is sown. They come into bloom considerably later, however, than do the plants grown from tubers. Dahlias grow best when staked upright, especially in a season such as last year when they are brittle because of the abundance of rain. Some of the plants in the Debacker collection at the end of the growing season last October were 5½ feet high with a thickness of 2 inches at the base of the stalk.

The woman who wishes to market her dahlias must watch her flowers constantly. Florists like large blooms, so when a bud begins to grow at the end of a stem the gardener cuts off all the smaller buds that may appear along the sides, leaving a long stem for the one dahlia. This long stem is desirable for cut flowers that are to be put into vases, and then, too, all the strength of the stem goes to develop one perfect blossom.

Peonies on Ice.

When the tubers are dug in the fall they should be kept rather warm until dried. Out in the sunshine is as good a place as any. They should be stored for the winter in a cool place free from moisture. They dry out too much if the storage place is warm. The cooler they are the better, down to the freezing point. They never should be allowed to freeze.

Another old-fashioned favorite that gives wonderful flowers today is the peony, called by our grandmothers

"piney." Peonies give a wealth of bloom in May. They too, like the dahlia, produce larger and more abundant flowers if they have some attention. Many persons put their peony bulbs into the ground and forget them. "The main thing with peonies," says Mr. Debacker, "is cultivation. Cultivate all the time. If there are no weeds, cultivate anyway."

Those of us who have passed florists' windows just before Decoration day have wondered how it happens they are always filled with peony blooms at the very time these flowers are most in demand tho all the peonies in the yard at home have faded. Cold storage has taken a part with the flowers just as it does with eggs and meat. The peony buds are picked when they are large, set in about an inch of water and put into cold storage till they are cooled almost to freezing. Cared for in this way, they will keep for 30 days. They are brought out into the warm air a day or so before they are wanted, and open up with all their lovely pink and white fluffiness. One big Missouri firm, taking advantage of the cold storage plan, ships peonies all over the world.

Let's Talk Together

Preparedness is the word on everybody's lips these days. Some persons tell us we should be prepared for war, and others insist the really important thing is preparedness for peace. Leaving the military side of the question out altogether, did you ever stop to think what it means to be prepared for living? Nothing in the world but just that—prepared to live.

Life is such a difficult problem sometimes. How many of our boys and girls are ready to face it when they leave the shelter of mother's arms? The criminals who fill our prisons today are merely the boys and girls who went into life unprepared for it. The homes that are wrecked thru divorce are all due to someone's unpreparedness. Some girl had not learned the fine art of homemaking, some man had never been taught to control his temper and his appetites. All the unrest and trouble and crime in the country today has come because men and women have not learned the lesson of recognizing proper authority and submitting to it.

Are you preparing your boys and girls for living or are you weakly letting them have their own way so that they will have to face life undisciplined and unfit for it? Over indulgence is no favor to a child; it is the worst sort of injury. Let's talk the matter of child training over here on the Woman's page. Let's have the mothers tell one another ways they have found to teach their children self-control, orderliness, respect for authority, fair play, kindness to animals, honesty, and all the many qualities a man or a woman must have to be truly prepared to live. If you have had to punish, what sort of punishments did you find would teach the lesson intended without leaving the child feeling his parents had merely taken out their spite on him? There is no bigger question in all the world today than this very one of training the little ones.

There will be a cash prize of \$1 for the mother who writes the best letter on this subject before May 15 and a book of delightful bedtime stories for the writer of the second best letter to read to her little ones, also five smaller prizes for other good letters. Please do not write general theories. Tell your own actual experiences. Make your letters definite. Address the Woman's Page of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Angel Food with Nuts

Nuts add greatly to the flavor of almost anything that can be cooked and are especially good with angel food cake. Many persons may hold up their hands

in dismay at the thought and say the cake will be sure to fall, but if these directions are followed closely I will guarantee the cake to be light.

I use a 10-cent baking powder can for measuring as it holds a little more than 1 cup. Sift 1½ level cans of granulated sugar 6 times, then sift 1 level can of flour 6 times, sifting ½ level teaspoon of cream of tartar with the flour the last time. Add 1 level teaspoon of salt to the whites of 12 eggs and beat till dry enough to adhere to the dish when turned upside down. A wire egg whip is better than a Dover beater for this. Beat in slowly ½ level teaspoon of cream of tartar and fold the sugar into the eggs, a little at a time. Fold the flour into the mixture in the same manner, add ½ cup chopped English walnuts and 1 teaspoon of vanilla. Pour the batter into an ungreased stem cake pan lined with clean paper cut to fit the bottom, give the pan a hard jolt to make the batter settle, and place in an oven that is barely warm. An oil stove oven is more easily regulated than a coal range. Bake 60 minutes, looking at it as often as you wish. It should rise to the top of the pan before it begins to brown. Turn up the heat slightly after the cake has risen. Turn the pan upside down so that air can pass under and over it and let the cake hang in the pan till cold, then loosen it gently around the sides and it will slip out easily.

Mrs. Irene McIntyre.

Sumner Co., Kansas.

Buttermilk Pie

Beat the yolks of 4 eggs till light and frothy and stir in gradually 1¼ cups of sugar mixed with 2 tablespoons of flour. Stir slowly 1½ cups of buttermilk into the mixture and cook in a double boiler till it thickens. Just before removing from the fire stir in 2 tablespoons of butter. Cool slightly, flavor with 1 tablespoon of vanilla and pour into ready baked pie shells. Make a meringue of the egg whites beaten to a stiff froth with a little sugar, spread over the pies and brown in a quick oven.

Mrs. Abel Walz.

Russell Co., Kansas.

Money from Cottage Cheese

A woman who would like to make a little money every week will always find a ready sale for cottage cheese. Three gallons of clabbered milk will make 10 pounds. If properly made, it is delicious and will sell readily at 10 cents a pound. Any hotel and almost any private family will be glad to have it once a week.

Mrs. A. B. F.

Sedgwick Co., Kansas.

There's Magic in Ammonia

Ammonia will restore the color taken out of silk by fruit stains.

Inhaling spirits of ammonia often will relieve or cure a headache.

Carpets may be brightened by wiping them with a cloth dipped in warm water to which a spoonful of ammonia has been added.

When acid of any kind has been spilled on clothing, pour ammonia on the spot at once and the color will be restored.

Add a spoonful of ammonia to the water in which brushes and combs are washed and they will be fresh and clean.

Jewelry washed with a fine brush in a cup of warm water to which a teaspoon of ammonia has been added will look like new.

Equal parts of ammonia and water will take paint spots out of clothing.

To remove blood stains from linen or cotton moisten the spot with cold water, sprinkle generously with salt, rub lightly, and the stains will come out as if by magic.

The Inevitable

I like the man who faces what he must,
With step triumphant and with heart of cheer;
Who fights the daily battle without fear;
Sees his hopes fall, yet keeps unflinching true;
That God is good; that somehow, true and just,
His plans work out for mortals; not a tear
Is shed when fortune, which the world holds dear,
Falls from his grasp—better with love a crust.
Then living in dishonor; envies not
Nor loses faith in man; but goes his best.
Nor ever murmurs at his humbler lot.
But, with a smile and words of hope, gives rest
To every toiler. He alone is great
Who by a life heroic conquers fate.
—Sarah K. Bolton.



Baby's Bath

"Add a pinch of 20 Mule Team Borax to the water for the morning bath. Use 20 Mule Team Borax instead of soap for the evening sponge bath."

"20 Mule Team Borax solution heals scratches and insect bites."

"Use 20 Mule Team Borax to wash baby's clothing, so that it will be antiseptically clean and non-irritating."

"Use 20 Mule Team Borax in washing feeding bottles and other nursery utensils."

These are not guesses; they are the directions of well-known doctors and nurses as found in their published works.



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Dept. P. Galveston, Kansas.

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Mr. Farmer Can You Answer These Questions?
Here's Your Answer

May the farmer's wife act as administrator of the property which the farmer leaves after he dies? What happens to the farm, cattle, horses, machinery and so on after the farmer dies, if the farmer does not leave a will? What is the proper form for a farm lease? This little law book, containing 330 pages will be your adviser for life. It will answer all of these questions correctly for you without pay and hundreds of others. You are held responsible for a knowledge of the law. Therefore you ought to read this University law book and know what the law is.

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"Received and draft for some of the Vest Pocket Lawyer, which you sent me. It was most useful and I will dispose of them for you. (Signed) Customer."

The law compiled in the Vest Pocket Lawyer is the American Standard Law that has been upheld by the highest courts of the country for more than a century. The volume is filled with hundreds of law cases involving almost every difficulty men are apt to come in contact with. Also contains 114 colored legal forms, which lawyers use all over the country.

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WHEN you buy your grain binder this spring, do not make the mistake of experimenting with an untried or cheap machine. You cannot make money that way. A binder is useful for one purpose only—to get all the grain cut and bound in the short time allowed for the harvest. That is no time to risk experiments, especially when you do not have to. Choose your binder from one of the old reliable, yet up-to-date in every way, **International Harvester** binders sold under the trade names—

**Champion Deering McCormick
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You will find practical farmers, who know what particular harvesting difficulties they must overcome each year, urging the use of some binder with an IHC name. Years of building and betterment have resulted in these machines that insure as complete a harvest as it is possible ever to get, even under worst field and grain conditions.

Look for the same high-grade workmanship, the same famous IHC quality in IHC twine. Make the most of your crops. Your local dealer can furnish you with IHC binder repairs and twine. See him or write to us for information.

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We are making a "direct from factory to you" offer on these Jayhawk 1 and 2 Row cultivators. None better made—each one guaranteed. Exclusive features such as easy adjustment of discs and shovels, patent roller leveling device that absolutely prevents binding, new roller connection taking care of any variation in width of rows, etc., puts the Jayhawk in a class by itself.

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Our lever arrangement allows you to raise discs and shovels together or either discs or shovels separately. Float wheels spread well in front and prevent tipping. Bearings are dust proof and provided with hard oil cups. Sold completely equipped and at a saving of from \$15.00 to \$25.00. Write today for full particulars or order yours at once. They will not last long at these prices.

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H. & M. Harness Shop, Dept. K, St. Joseph, Mo.

Special Offer
Here's a dandy extra heavy copper fitted halter, 1 3/4 inch wide, sells for \$1.50 everywhere; our special offer **\$1**
—Prepaid—

My Shadow

I have a little shadow that goes in and out with me.
And what can be the use of him is more than I can see.
He is very, very like me from the heels up to the head;
And I see him jump before me when I jump into my bed.

The funniest thing about him is the way he likes to grow—
Not at all like proper children, which is always very slow;
For he sometimes shoots up taller, like an India rubber ball,
And he sometimes gets so little that there's none of him at all.

He hasn't got a notion of how children ought to play;
And can only make a fool of me in every sort of way.
He stays so close beside me, he's a coward, you can see;
I'd think shame to stick to nurse as that shadow sticks to me.

One morning, very early, before the sun was up,
I rose and found the shining dew on every buttercup;
But my lazy little shadow, like an arrant sleepy head,
Had stayed at home behind me, and was fast asleep in bed.

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

The Good Ship, Constitution

Since the old United States frigate, "Constitution" has become so old and dry it is feared that her life might be finished at any time by fire. Thousands of visitors view the ship yearly, but smoking while on board is strictly forbidden, yet a system of fire-bells has been constructed for its protection. The system consists of a bell patterned after the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia, placed at the entrance of the ship. To it is attached a rope which is within the reach of anyone who may chance to discover a fire. Like the bell of Atri the ringing of the bell will bring everyone within hearing of the bell, and the city fire department as well.

A ship that has resisted the shot from an enemy's shell on the high seas, and made famous by Oliver Wendell Holmes in, "Old Ironsides," must be spared from the awful fate of being destroyed by fire.

Three Cheers for the Baby!

I am a little girl 8 years old. I have two younger sisters. Their names are Freda and Marion. Here we are on a box. We live in the country and go



three-fourths of a mile to school. I enjoy going to school very much.

Our pets are a dog named Buster, a yellow cat named Tab and some bantams. We fed the birds last winter and enjoyed watching them eat from the windows.

Helen Headlee.
Labette Co., Kansas.

What States are These?

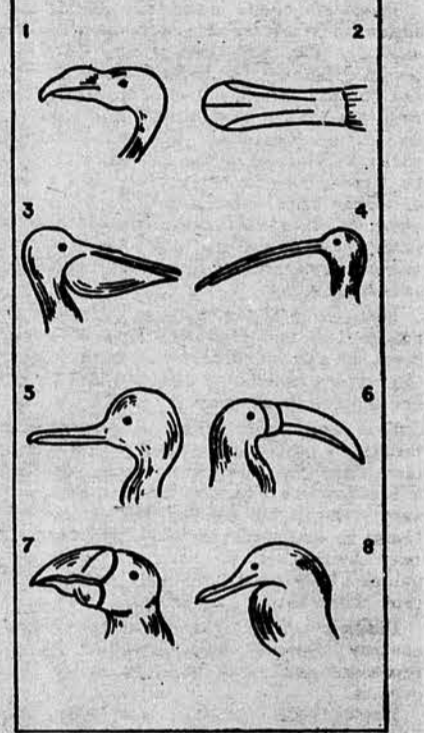
When asked from which state they came, the delegates to a young people's convention are supposed to have given these replies:

"I come from the Lone Star State."
"The Volunteer State is mine."
"Within the gate of the Golden State I hang out my modest sign."
"And I'm from the Blue Grass State."
"From the Pine Tree State I come."
"From the Everglade State I moved of late, Now the Gopher State's my home."
"And I'm from the Sage Bush State."
"From the Old North State I hail."
"In the Badger State 'twas my happy fate To utter my first weak wall."
"I own to the Blue Hen State."
"In the Sunshine State I dwell."
"Mine's the Hawkeye State at the present date."
"The I love the Bear State well."
"The Old Bay State I left For The Desert State; but I Will try my fate in the Webfoot State Ere another year goes by."
"I live in the Keystone State."
"In the Old Dominion I."
"Mine's the Empire State, and this, my mate, Chose the Garden State hard by."
"I dwell in the Granite State."
"In the Buckeye State I stay."
"In the Nutmeg State I watch and wait The dawn of a better day."
The answers will appear next week. Look for them.

The answer to last week's rhyme is the letter "M".

April Bills

You have noticed how different people's noses are, but did you ever think how much more different are the bills of birds? Look at these specimens. These are bills of well known birds, that may be seen in all bird books. How many of the birds can you guess by looking at the bills? Send in your answer by May 12.



The answer to the puzzle of April 1st is:
doMes-M
brAin-A
haRes-R
baCks-C
etHer-H

The prize winners are: Helen Hutcherson, Ruth Tenny, W. T. Corn, Anna Roberts, Theis Streiff.

Address all letters to the Children's Editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

A New Use for Sudan

BY G. E. THOMPSON

Has crab grass or fox tail come in around the edges of your alfalfa field? Are there spots that have been killed out by water, gophers, or by grass and weeds? If so, disk up these spots, and the edges around the field where grass has come in and sow them to Sudan grass this spring. The Sudan grass will come on, make a good thrifty growth, and will stand cutting as often as the alfalfa.

The hay will not be injured in the least for home use as all kinds of stock eat and relish Sudan grass hay. If alfalfa is grown for the market, a little care should be used in stacking to place the Sudan grass in one end of the stack. That portion of the stack then can be kept for home feeding. A few enterprising farmers in Kansas have already tried this scheme and have not only increased their yields because a crop was grown on former weed patches, but have helped the appearance of their farms as well.

Wide Planting is Best

Planting corn rows twice as far apart as the usual distance is a method which should be tried in Western Kansas more than heretofore," says G. E. Thompson, specialist in crops in the division of extension, Kansas State Agricultural college.

By this method, Mr. Thompson explains, ground for corn is prepared in the ordinary manner, the rows being listed 42 inches apart but only alternate rows being planted, thus making the actual rows 84 inches apart. All the ground is cultivated and handled the same as if corn were planted in each row.

When wheat seeding time comes, the wheat is sown between the rows. A gas or water pipe is bolted to the front of the drill and the ends of the pipe are bent out and backward past the drill wheels. By this arrangement, if one drives between the wide spaced rows the wheat can be put in rapidly with an ordinary drill, without knocking off many ears of corn.

What Puts Kinks in the Arm

Lack of Care Has Separated Many Pitchers from Baseball

BY TOM BLACKBURN

WITH the opening of the baseball season, schoolyards are black with boys trying out their diamond ability.

Most of them want to pitch, and aspire to Walter Johnson honors on the mound. The question arises, who can pitch? Usually the fellow does it who can throw a round house curve and pitch well enough to get three balls out of five across the plate. The great trouble with this sort of pitcher is his wildness. He knows that he has a curve and whips it across time after time, throwing the same hook, varied occasionally with a straight ball. With any kind of an umpire two-thirds of his efforts would be called balls.

The curve is not half so valuable as the control and the ability to slice the plate at any particular height or angle. Curves are finishing touches which pitchers acquire or develop.

The only gift that a prospective pitcher need own is ability to throw hard. He can learn everything else but a braided rawhide sort of arm is necessary. Otherwise he had better not attempt mound work, altho many examples may be quoted of veterans who won games after everything had departed except their head.

Playing catch is the best way to gain control. Spread a handkerchief out to represent the plate and get every ball over it.

Don't begin putting everything you have on the ball when warming up; throw it to the backstop as easily as possible at first, in fact, barely tossing it. Wrenching a cold arm is what makes it stiff and sore, giving out easily. Wear a sweater to prevent the arm from taking cold when warmed up.

After you have acquired the habit of putting the ball over the plate directly into the catcher's mitt—and doing it every time—it is then time to experiment with a curve. The "in" and "out" curves are thrown exactly the same way but a different twist is given the ball. As every player knows how to hold the ball for a curve it is needless for an exposition. Perhaps the "in" is the easiest to throw, requiring least effort. When beginning to learn this "hook" take care to deliver the ball in the same style that you used for the straight throws.

One Kansas college pitcher has mastered all the rudiments, and executes them well. But he is made more or less useless because of the fact that he pitches curves in a different way than

than estimated, reducing the force of the blow.

When the inshoot is thrown wide of the plate the man up will think it is a ball and start to let it pass, not realizing his mistake until it breaks across the plate into the catcher's mitt.

The outshoot is just as effective a ball, thrown in the same manner. Drop balls are extremely elusive to the novice batsman because he has little means of gauging the drop on the ball. It is harder on the arm to throw them, however, and the pitcher had better develop this delivery last. The "spitball" and "fadeaway" are master balls that the



novice need not bother himself about. Chances, are that he cannot throw them if he tries and many of the big league players depend entirely upon other balls in their mound work.

A health precaution which is not given often enough to young players is, keep your arm warm. Never permit the perspiration to evaporate rapidly enough to make the shoulder feel cool. A sweater should be worn on spring days and in the hottest weather it should be put on immediately after the inning. An arm will take cold easily and quickly develop into a "glass" appendage. Liment does a sore arm good but rubbing and kneading the muscles are more effective. Punching the arm and breaking up the soreness will take stiffness out of a pitcher's arm very quickly. But there is no sense in allowing the throwing mainstay to get in that condition.

Treatment of a Stifle Slip

I have a colt 8 months old that has trouble with its hind legs. The joint up by the flank seems to slip out every time he makes a move. H. E.

Your colt is affected with the condition known as stifle slip which is due to a relaxation of the ligaments which under ordinary conditions hold the stifle in position. Many times relaxation of these ligaments is associated with general unthrifty condition of the animal.

The best thing that you can do for this colt is to feed it liberally and give a tonic consisting of 1/2 ounce of Fowler's solution of arsenic in the feed daily. It is best to keep the colt tied up in a single stall for a period of six weeks or two months, to clip the hair short from the region of the stifle, and to blister this area with an ointment consisting of 1 dram of red iodide of mercury and 1 ounce of unsalted lard. The ointment is to be rubbed into the skin for 10 or 15 minutes and the colt is to be tied up so that it cannot bite at the blistered part. The ointment is to be washed off at the end of 24 hours and the treatment is to be repeated weekly. The object of the rest and the blistering is to keep the affected legs quiet so that the ligaments will have a chance to contract during the eight weeks rest period.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

Close Hitch is Better

Which is the better way to hook a team to a load: Close to the lead or farther away? In which way can the horses pull the better? Madison, Kan. D. C. HALE.

The horses can pull more if hooked close to the load.

Get all the family around you in the evenings and play Capper's Home Pieta-game. You'll find a lot of fun in it, and there's \$5,000 in it for some people too. Why not you? See our announcement on another page.



he delivers any other ball. It is an easy matter for the batter to guess what is coming.

The "in" is the easiest curve to throw and perhaps it is the most effective against a novice at bat. While he may not be afraid of it, the sight of a fast ball, breaking in toward his body often will disconcert the batter during the crucial fraction of time he needs. If this ball is not controlled, it often will hit the batter, giving him a base. Even should the man hit it, the ball often will be struck by the bat closer to the handle



Cold, damp storms of early Spring never bother the cosy household warmed by AMERICAN Radiators and IDEAL Boilers, which furnish heat to suit the weather.

Defeat chill days of early Spring

Farm life in the early Spring, when weather is changeable and dangerous, can be made most pleasant and healthful by flooding the entire house with the health and comfort-giving warmth of an IDEAL heating outfit.

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WRITE DEPT. 8

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ESTABLISHED 1903

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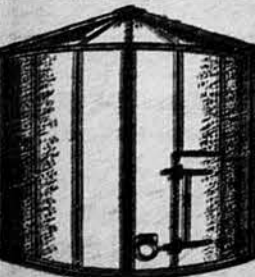
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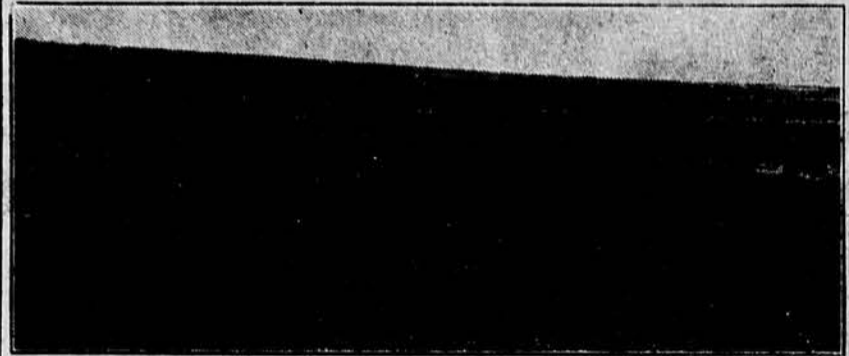
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A Use for Bindweed



This Flock of 130 Sheep Was Pastured Last Summer on Bindweed at the Ft. Hays Experiment Station With Good Results.



A Typical Field of Bindweed in Western Kansas; This Pest is Spreading Rapidly in the Cultivated Land in Many Communities.

CONSIDERABLE success has been obtained by pasturing sheep on bindweed at the Ft. Hays Experiment station. The flock last summer did well without additional pasture, and it fortunately did considerable damage to the weeds. The test will be continued this year. It is believed that the growing of sheep on bindweed land will make it possible to get at least some return from fields that now are almost worthless. It is well that some use has been found for this pest, for a great deal of land now is given over to its exclusive use. It is spreading slowly on most farms.

Swelling in Front of Knee

I have a mare with a swelling on the right fore leg at the knee. There has been a slight swelling for several years, but last winter it got worse, until now it is twice the natural size and very painful. The lump feels like a wind puff, and at times the leg is swollen from the knee to the ankle. I also have a 3-year-old mule with a large knee caused by a wire cut. This does not make him lame, but I should like to reduce the lump, because it lowers his selling value.

G. E. G.

Soft swellings in front of the knee may be due either to an excessive amount of joint water in the knee or in some of the tendon sheaths in that region. Many times these conditions produce no lameness while at others they are responsible for serious lameness.

The treatment always is of a technical character and attended with considerable danger especially when the joint is affected. If the sheaths in front of the knee are involved, the condition also is a serious one, but not as dangerous to operate upon as when the knee joint is affected. The treatment of this condition consists in removing the fluid under strict aseptic precautions and this must be repeated at intervals of two or three weeks until the fluid no longer accumulates. I suggest that you employ a competent graduate veterinarian.

Enlargement following wire cuts cannot successfully be reduced by any means that I know of. Many remedies are recommended for this purpose, but I believe they are valueless. Such swellings usually become somewhat smaller in the course of time, tho they always constitute a permanent blemish.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

Poison for the Cut Worms

Use of a poisonous bran mash as the most effective means of controlling the cut worm, which destroys small plants by gnawing into the stems and cutting them off at the surface of the ground, is advocated by George A. Dean, professor of entomology in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The caterpillars commonly known as cutworms are the larvae of several species of moths which are similar in general appearance and habits, says Dean. They work at night and at the approach of day hide under the clods or bury themselves just beneath the surface of the soil.

These worms are fleshy, soft-bodied caterpillars, varying in color from a dull grey to a dark brown, many times marked with blotches, stripes, and

dashes. When found in the soil or thrown out, they are curled in a closed spiral.

While certain species attack certain crops more commonly than others, most of them feed on anything green and succulent, such as young corn plants, clover, alfalfa, garden plants, and many species of flowers.

An effective means of control is the use of a bran mash, composed of the following ingredients: bran, 20 pounds; Paris green, 1 pound; sirup, 2 quarts; oranges or lemons, 3; water, 3½ gallons.

In preparing the bran mash mix the dry bran and Paris green thoroly in a wash tub. Squeeze the juice of the oranges or lemons into the water and chop the remaining pulp and peel into fine bits, and add them to the water. Dissolve the sirup in the water and wet the bran and poison with the mixture, stirring at the same time so as to dampen the mash thoroly.

The bait when flavored with the lemons is not only more attractive but is more appetizing and thus is eaten by more of the worms. The damp mash should be sown broadcast in the infested areas in the evening. If the worms are moving into an adjoining field a strip of the bran mash should be sown broadcast along the edge of the field into which they are moving. The worms do not eat the poisoned mash so readily when it is dry, and for this reason it should be scattered in the evening for the worms work mostly at night.

A Farm Agent for McPherson

McPherson county will have a farm agent. The financial campaign for raising the necessary amount has been successful and the bureau office is to be opened May 15. The county agent will be E. R. Emmert of Buffalo, Minn. Mr. Emmert comes from an agricultural school and has made farming his business. His salary will be \$1,800 a year and the office will be furnished for him.

To Buy for 400 Clubs

The co-operative idea is making great progress among Kansas farmers. At Burlington recently H. L. McIntyre was elected president of the Western Co-operative Dealers' association, an organization representing about 400 local co-operative associations which are planning to buy supplies by the carload for each district and to distribute them in small lots to members at the wholesale price.

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

State Publication.

Who introduced the bill providing for state publication in the legislature and what leading men, women and organizations worked for the passage of the law?
MRS. E. GASCHÉ.

Waverly, Kan.

House Bill 484, creating the state school text book commission and providing for the publication of school text books, was introduced January 31, 1913, by Representative Bunger. Senator Davis of Bourbon county introduced a similar bill in the senate January 16, 1913. The Davis bill passed the senate February 6, only two senators, Carey and Lambertson, voting against it. The lower house substituted the Bunger bill for the senate bill February 7 and passed it by a vote of 106 to 4.

Conference committees were appointed by the senate and house and these committees finally agreed on the law as it now stands. The house, by a vote of 107 to 1, adopted the conference report February 19. The senate adopted the conference committee report February 21 by a vote of 33 to 2, the only senators voting against the adoption being Lambertson of Brown and Price of Clark. Outside of the legislature Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Burton probably spent more time in helping to prepare the bill and in working for its adoption than any others.

Sometimes We Do.

Do you answer questions in personal letters?
READER.

Sometimes. There are, however, a few subjects about which I do not care to answer private inquiries; such for instance as the best method of caring for infants, my opinion on baptism, predestination or private matrimonial infelicities.

Can He Take the Cash?

A sues to collect a debt and in lieu of bond puts up a cash deposit. Judgment is taken against B by default. Then B takes an appeal from the judgment and gives bond. Can A's cash still be held, or has he right to withdraw it?
READER.

McPherson, Kan.

His cash deposit must remain in the hands of the court official until the case finally is decided.

Barnes High School Law.

Will the editor please give a brief synopsis of the Barnes high school law, with its advantages and disadvantages? The residents of Berryton high school district are deeply interested in this subject at present.
ONE OF 'EM.

Berryton, Kan.

The advantage of the Barnes high school law is that it enables small towns, like Berryton for example, to maintain high schools whereas they probably would consider the burden too great if the people of that town had to pay all of it. The Barnes law is not put into operation in any county until it has been adopted by the vote of a majority of the electors of the county voting on the proposition. This does not mean that in order to put this law into operation a majority of all the legal voters of the county must vote for it; only a majority of those voting either for or against is required.

In case any county decides to adopt the Barnes law, the county commissioners must levy a tax of not less than one fourth of a mill and not more than three mills on each dollar of taxable property in the county, with the exception that cities of more than 16,000 inhabitants are exempted from the provisions of the law. The fund collected from this tax is to be distributed among the several school districts maintaining high schools in proportion to the estimated cost of maintaining the high school for the ensuing year. If a district discontinues its high school it will not receive any further aid out of this high school fund. No levy will be made unless one or more high schools have been maintained in the county during the previous year.

The objections urged against the Barnes high school law are that it creates too many weak high schools, and that it taxes all the people of the country districts to maintain high schools for the people in the towns while the children in the country districts are often so situated that they cannot attend the high schools their parents are taxed to support. The same objection applies of course to the general levy of taxes to support the university and other higher educational institutions.

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ECHTENKAMP'S BIG yielding Seed Corn was picked before freeze. Each ear is fire dried on a rack with air and steam heat. Sure to grow because germ is preserved. Also Clover, Alfalfa, Oats, Rye and Garden Seeds. Write for catalog—it is FREE

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The "ACME" cuts, elevates the grain quickly and cheaply. Note these points, they are exclusively "ACME." All steel rotary butt adjuster, stop packer device, twenty-five starting points for the needle, self-acting twine tension and adjustable pitman.

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Less Politics— More Business

THE biggest business in this country is the business of the Nation itself. The Government of the United States represents a group of huge enterprises; each one a department in the Nation's business.

The Farming Industry is the most important department in the business—it is the backbone of our whole commercial body.

The problems of running the Government are therefore the problems of the Farmer—your problems, and to be assured of their solution you must actively interest yourself in them.

What do the stockholders of a great business concern do when they want to find the man most capable of directing its affairs?

Do they hire a theorist, an orator, a pedagogue, an experienced conjuror of words?

No! They employ one who knows; one who has met and overcome the problems of production—of labor—of transportation—of distribution—a **Business man** who is familiar with the operation of every department of their business.

Then let us get together—for each one of us is a stockholder in this Nation's huge business—and elect a man to the Presidency of the United States who will be fitted and experienced to run our business—not a theorist nor a politician—but a **Business Man**.

Let us elect a man who will make the Flag, and not the Pork Barrel, the Nation's trade-mark.

Let's Put the AMERICAN FLAG Ahead of POLITICAL PATRONAGE

Let's have a President—a government manager—with enough knowledge of **business** to exact efficient **service** from the country's employes; to obtain maximum **value** from the Nation's tremendous expenditures.

It costs a billion dollars a year to run the Government. Experts have agreed that thirty per cent—three hundred millions—of this is wasted.

The latest report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that it cost **SEVENTY-TWO PER CENT MORE PER CAPITA** to run the Government of the United States in 1915 than it did in 1886.

This is no cheap country. It has money to

spend, and the people are willing to spend it. But the people want to know that they are getting all that they pay for—dollar for dollar.

CO-OPERATION, which means markets; **TRANSPORTATION**, which means market roads; and **INCREASED PRODUCTION**, which means protection;—the big problems of the American Farmer—are essentially **BUSINESS** problems. Don't you think the man at the head of the National Government, who has so much to do with that solution, should be a **Business Man**?

Suppose you join us in this movement. Fill out the coupon and mail it; it entails no obligation.

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Mechanical Type



Model F-15— is the same instrument that was used as standard equipment during 1915 by the Ford Motor Co. and is installed in exactly the same manner except that a new post is furnished which clamps around the new type steering arm of the 1916 Ford Car. **\$8**



Model FF-16—New flush type for Fords. Fits on the windshield strip flush with the cowl dash where it can be easily read, and where a Speedometer should be. It is fast displacing all other types of Speedometers for Ford Cars. Furnished with a swivel drive for use on cars equipped with Shock Absorbers at an additional cost of \$2.00. **\$10**



Model F. C. N. B.—For Chevrolet 490 and Saxon (4 cylinder) is a Flush Type Instrument to be installed in the Filler Board. Furnished complete including the latest improved type swivel drive. **\$12**

For Sale by the Best Dealers Everywhere
SEARS-CROSS CO., Bush Terminal, New York
Branches and Service Stations in all principal cities

HOME MADE BROODERS

With warm medicated dirt floors. Saves baby chicks. You can change any old brooder or make one of these from an ordinary box. We will send this information absolutely free, also tell you **Why Chicks Die in the Shell**

Just send names of 5 or 10 friends who use incubators. This will save you from \$100 to \$500 this summer. **ABSOLUTELY FREE FOR THE NAMES.** Send Them Today. **RAISALL REMEDY CO., Blackwell, Okla.**

SAVES THE LITTLE ONES

Here it is—the one sure, safe, scientific chick feed. The feed that brings 'em through the first two weeks—the critical period. Don't permit roup, dysentery and other diseases to kill off your chicks when for a few cents you can keep them well. You will lose hardly more than 5 or 10 chicks out of every hundred— if—right from the start—you will feed

OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED

For "new" chicks. A natural food, prepared by poultry raisers who know how to mix the right ration of cereals, beef, bone and grit.

A pound feeds 50 chicks one week. Ask your dealer for it.



THE OTTO WEISS COMPANY
Wichita, Kan.

Crocodile Wrench and Handy Tool Free



The Crocodile Wrench requires no adjustment; simple; always ready for use; never slips. Works in closer quarters than any other wrench. It is light, strong, compact. Easily carried in the pocket. Successfully used as a Pipe Wrench, Nut Wrench and Screw Driver.

Three Dies for Cutting

or cleaning threads in bolts used on farm machinery. It is drop-forged from the best steel, scientifically tempered, nothing to get out of order. Look at the actual reproduction of a bolt cut from blank with a Crocodile Wrench—this feature alone will be worth a lot to you.

Our Special Free Offer

We will send the handy Crocodile Wrench free and postpaid to all who send \$2.00 for a 2-year subscription to Mail and Breeze. The Handy Tool is guaranteed to please you in every way or your money will be refunded. The dies on this wrench alone would be worth more than the subscription price in time saved in going to town for repairs.

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE
Dept. C. E. Topeka, Kan.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by the bacillus *Bacterium Pullorum* with which chicks are often infected when hatched. The germs multiply very rapidly and one infected chick may infect the entire brood. Prevention is the best method of combating the disease and should begin as soon as chicks are hatched. Intestinal antiseptics should be given to kill the germ. Mercuric Chloride is one of the most powerful remedies, but being a rank poison, its use is not to be recommended as long as there are safe, harmless remedies on the market that will do the work.—Advt.

How to Prevent White Diarrhea

Dear Sir:—I see so much about people losing their incubator chicks with White Diarrhea, and I know how discouraging it is. I have been raising little chicks for years and lost thousands before I learned how to save them. Finally, I sent 50c to the Walker Remedy Co., L4, Waterloo, Iowa, (formerly located at Lamoni, Ia.) for their Walko Remedy. It came by return mail. Before I received it, I was losing the little fellows by the lapful. I only lost one from White Diarrhea after getting it. Never had little chicks so thrifty. It just seems to give them new life and vigor. Mrs. R. B. Mercer, St. Paul, Kansas.—Advt.

Don't Wait

Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two-thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent White Diarrhea. Send for 50c box on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied. We were formerly located at Lamoni, Iowa, and parties recommending our remedies in the papers sometimes give our former address. To avoid any mistake or delay when ordering Walko White Diarrhea Remedy and Chick- tonic, be particular to address, Walker Remedy Co., L4, Waterloo, Iowa.—Advertisement.

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GIVE US YOUR LIVE STOCK FOR LETTERS AND GIVE CATALOG

Skim Milk Makes More Eggs

It is Worth While to Feed Meat Scraps in the Grain Ration

BY A. G. PHILIPS

THE most striking feature of experiments with laying hens at the Indiana experiment station is the influence of animal protein on egg production. The addition of some form of meat food in a ration, increased the egg production about 100 eggs a pullet a year. This would mean about 10,000 eggs in a farmer's flock of 100 hens. The income a bird from the check pen was but 67 cents due to the low egg production. The skim milk pen had a slightly higher income than any of the other pens, due to a heavier winter egg production. This same increased winter egg production helped to make the profit in the skim milk pen slightly greater than in any of the other pens. Winter egg production helps to swell the profits and since nature provides little food in the cold weather it is doubly important that animal protein be abundant in the ration.

Every figure in the table bears out strongly the need of some sort of animal food in the ration for poultry. There are too many farms on which fowls are compelled to hunt their living with only the addition of grains. Every effort should be made to cut down feeding expenses, but grain alone is an expensive ration. Every farmer can profitably feed either skim milk, meat scrap or fish scrap to his poultry, for these things are absolutely necessary for high egg production.

Meat Food is Economical.

The table gives a complete summary of the important results of the experiment. While the averages do not show the variations of the different years the figures were consistent enough from year to year to warrant using the averages as a basis of conclusion.

The number of pounds of feed in the skim milk pen is far greater than in any of the other pens, largely due to the quantity of milk consumed. The average milk consumption a bird in the four years was 93.75 pounds a year. Birds in the check or no meat food pen ate noticeably less feed.

The cost of feed in the meat scrap and fish scrap pens was nearly the same. In the skim milk pen it was somewhat larger, due to the quantity of milk consumed at a cost of 30 cents 100 pounds. The feed cost has a direct influence on the cost of producing a dozen eggs, the one other main factor influencing this being the number of eggs produced. Even with a low food cost the check pen produced eggs at a high cost. This was largely controlled by the egg production. The meat scrap, fish scrap and skim milk pens were rather consistent with each other in matter of cost and food consumption. This is found to be true in all the other features of the experiment. The number of pounds of dry matter in the feed necessary to produce one pound of eggs is very low in all pens, but the check pen. The presence of meat scrap, fish scrap and skim milk in a ration apparently enabled the birds to make a more efficient use of the grains fed to them.

Summary of Averages for Four Years.

	Meat scrap pen 2 years	Fish scrap pen 2 years	Skim milk pen 4 years	Check pen 4 years
Total number of pounds feed consumed by each bird.....	70.296	74.129	157.615	57.618
Cost of feed.....	\$.984	\$.995	\$ 1.10	\$.722
Cost of producing one dozen eggs.....	.085	.097	.097	.30
Number of pounds of dry matter to produce 1 pound of eggs.....	3.7	4.02	3.7	13.53
Eggs laid by each pullet.....	138	128	135.4	32.5
Income a bird.....	\$2.602	\$2.598	\$2.778	\$.67
Profit over feed.....	1.557	1.562	1.629	.097 loss

A Leghorn pullet is a very efficient transformer of raw material into the finished product.

When fed skim milk, pullets laid slightly better in December and January.

The feeding value of meat scrap for Leghorn pullets was \$23.92 100 pounds; of fish scrap was \$27.65 100 pounds; of skim milk was \$2.04 100 pounds.

It may pay to feed skim milk to the poultry instead of to the hogs on the farm.

The meat scrap pen averaged 135 eggs a pullet; the fish scrap pen averaged 128 eggs a pullet; the skim milk pen averaged 135.4 eggs a pullet, and the no meat food pen averaged 32.5 eggs a pullet.

The consumption of the meat scrap pen was 70.29 pounds of feed to the fowl at a cost of \$.984, the fish scrap pen, 74.13 pounds of feed a fowl at a

cost of \$.995; and the no meat food pen, 57.01 pounds of feed a fowl at a cost of \$.722. The consumption of the skim milk pen was 157.61 pounds, excluding the milk. When the milk was included the consumption was 157.01 pounds at a cost of \$1.10 a fowl.

Leghorn pullets consumed an average of about 93 pounds of skim milk a year.

The amount of dry matter to produce one pound of eggs in the meat scrap pen was 3.7 pounds; in the fish scrap pen was 4.02 pounds; in the skim milk pen was 3.7 pounds; and in the no meat food pen was 13.53 pounds.

It cost about \$1 to feed a Leghorn pullet one year.

It cost an average of 8.5 cents to produce one dozen eggs in the meat scrap pen; 9.7 cents in the fish scrap pen; 9.7 cents in the skim milk pen.

It cost less to feed a pullet when not fed meat scrap, fish scrap, or skim milk, but it cost more to produce a dozen eggs.

Balance the Ration for Hens.

Meat scrap, fish scrap, or skim milk greatly increases the efficiency of the grain and dry mash feed.

Meat scrap produced slightly better fertility and hatchability of eggs than did the fish scrap or skim milk.

Birds fed neither skim milk nor meat scrap produced the best average fertility, and in two experiments were the best hatchers.

The profit in the meat scrap pen was \$1.55; in the fish scrap pen, \$1.56; and in the skim milk pen, \$1.62. This gave a slight advantage to the birds fed skim milk.

Birds receiving neither meat scrap, fish scrap nor skim milk were kept at a loss.

At 30 cents 100 pounds, skim milk is slightly more expensive to feed than meat scrap at \$2.50 100 pounds.

All heavy layers do not molt late.

Leghorn pullets produced about 21 pounds of manure at night a year.

The highest laying pullet laid 197 eggs and was found in the skim milk pen. The poorest layer produced six eggs and was found in the no meat food pen.

She Prefers Bourbon Reds

When I engaged in breeding Bourbon Red turkeys as a side-line to White Leghorn chickens, I found such a demand for both stock and eggs that I am now devoting my entire time to the turkey business.

This is a new breed, only recently admitted to the standard. They are a deep brownish red, with main wing feathers white, and with more or less white in the center of the tail. These beautiful markings, with their stately carriage, make them an ornament to any country place.

They are of a kind and gentle disposition and do not stray from home as most turkeys do. Sometimes they lay in the hen house or barn like chickens.

The Bourbon Red has no superior as a money maker. The market poultry-

man will find them very profitable on account of their smooth, well-rounded bodies and large, full breasts. The hens are splendid layers, and good quiet mothers. My first experience with these turkeys was with two young hens, which laid 124 eggs the first season. Of course I keep many more hens now, but as near as I can tell, they have done equally as well ever since.

Goodrich, Kan. Mrs. J. E. Bundy.

SAVE YOUR CHICKS—FREE

Send the names of five poultry raisers to The Wight Co., Box 17, Lamoni, Iowa, and they will send you a free sample of Chictone (a positive preventive for White Diarrhea), enough to raise from 50 to 75 chicks. They will also tell you how you can get a full sized 50c box, absolutely free.—Advertisement.

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Grading Up a Dairy Herd

This Method Costs Less at the Start, But You Get Results Sooner if You Buy Purebred Foundation Stock



I DECIDED to grade up my herd of dairy cows, five years ago. I bought a Holstein bull calf named Sir Aggie Ormsby Mercedes De Kol. From my 14 grade cows I raised eight male and six female calves the first year. These heifer calves all have freshened two or three times. Two gave 50 pounds of milk that tested 4 per cent butterfat, two gave between 50 and 55 pounds of milk that tested 3.9 per cent. One heifer gave milk that tested only 2 per cent, and another 3.6 per cent. The last two animals were sold to the butcher. You will see from this statement that not all the offspring from a good sire will be extra good.

One of the cows I kept for grading up my dairy herd gave 7 gallons of milk a day which tested 3.9 per cent, when she was 2 years old. Now I have three heifers from the three best cows, which are doing nicely. They are giving about 3 gallons of milk at a milking.

If I had it to do over again, I believe that I should buy purebred animals to start with, instead of trying to grade up a herd with a purebred sire. The grading up method is as expensive as the other. It is necessary to keep all of the best heifer calves until they are mature and have been tested. It is necessary to dispose of the males at a reduced price.

In 1913 and 1914, when we did not grow enough roughness on 160 acres to feed a small herd of cattle, I paid from \$2.50 to \$3 for wheat straw, and then had to haul it from 13 to 16 miles. That made wheat straw rather expensive feed. Alfalfa hay was shipped in and sold for \$18 to \$20 a ton, and there was quite a little Russian thistle in the alfalfa. We found that cows will do almost as well on wheat straw, corn chop and cottonseed cake, as they will on alfalfa and corn chop. The cost here was a great deal less for the first ration.

Longford, Kan. J. M. Guy.

His Cows Produce \$55 a Year

At a cost of \$400 feed a year, a herd of 35 part purebred and part grade Jersey cows are earning an average of \$150 a month on the farm of George W. Senneff, a pioneer dairyman of Colorado. Mr. Senneff settled on the western plains many years ago and has been on his present farm in El Paso county 11 years. He has become independent thru dairying. He enriches his farm land by the constant application of manure. Senneff never buys a pound of feed for his herd—all is raised on his land. The average net profit for each of the cows last year was \$55.

The cream is shipped to Colorado Springs and sells for an average of 28 to 30 cents a quart. The herd's butterfat percentage is from 5.5 to 6.5. The feed ration consists of oats straw and corn fodder, all the cows will eat, and two feedings of alfalfa hay of 25 pounds a cow. The alfalfa is grown in a creek bottom and yields between 2 and 3 tons an acre on 14 acres. It is not irrigated. The cows range on the native buffalo grass. Several cows give almost 5 gallons of milk a day and the herd average is between 3 and 4 gallons. All unprofitable cows are sent to market. A purebred sire is at the head of the herd, and out of 14 calves this year, 11 were heifers. Steer calves are sold for about \$5 each when weaned. Heifers usually are added to the dairy herd or are sold for from \$25 to \$35.

Senneff has brought his dairy enterprise to such a profitable basis that he no longer bothers himself with the details of caring for the cows and milking.

He pays a worker \$500 a year and gives him a home with sufficient ground to make a paying crop, in return for which the hand milks the cows and disposes of the cream. By eliminating all unprofitable cows, the drudgery of the business has been removed and the business progresses profitably and smoothly. In time only purebred cows will be kept. Corn on average plains land in an average season will yield from 25 to 35 bushels an acre. Oats, cut for hay, will yield more than a ton an acre. The Calhan district in on the Divide and has a fair rainfall every year, sufficient to mature crops. The last two years have been remarkable for their productivity. Pasture can be counted on for five to six months a year and 60 cows can be grazed on a section without worry of feed shortage.

A large concrete barn and a concrete silo have been erected on the Senneff farm. Larger profits from feeding corn silage will be obtained this winter. Skim-milk is fed to calves. The absence of fat in the milk is supplied with alfalfa hay and a little corn. Berkshire hogs follow the cows and are also fed skim-milk, with good results.

Why the Milk Pail is Empty

I have four cows that are not giving satisfactory quantities of milk, as they used to do. One was fresh about five months ago, two of them six weeks ago, and the other four weeks ago. The four give less than a bucket of milk at a milking. For the last three years they have been fed as follows:

The first winter I fed silage, cottonseed meal, a little alfalfa hay and straw. The second winter they received silage, and some alfalfa hay and straw. Last winter they were given silage, kafir hay and straw. They have good pasture in the summer. They always had about all the silage they would eat during the winter.

Two of the cows are 9 years old, one is 8, the other 6. These cows used to be good milkers. Why are they no better now?
C. D. Y.

The reason these cows are not doing as well this year as they have previous years is because they are not being fed as they were two years ago. The feed for the first winter makes a fairly good ration for milk cows. The feed for the second winter was not quite as good, and the feed for the third winter is very much poorer. The first year cottonseed meal and alfalfa were fed. Both these feeds contain a high per cent of protein. The second year the cottonseed meal was left out, and only a small amount of alfalfa was fed. The third year all of the high protein feeds were left out and only the fat forming feeds such as kafir and silage were fed. Now it is absolutely necessary that some protein feeds, such as cottonseed meal, alfalfa hay, and bran be fed to a milk cow. I suggest that you feed the same sort of feed that you fed three years ago and notice the effect upon your cows.
O. E. Reed.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

Skimmilk Calves Did Well

I am sending you a picture of five calves that were reared on separated milk, with a handful of shorts added to the milk at each feed. We think that it is much cheaper to raise calves this way than to let them run with the cows. A skimmilk calf that is cared for properly is the equal of the calf that gets whole milk from its mother. The three heifer calves to the left in the picture sold for \$38 each at 8 months old. The two bull calves at the right sold for \$45 and \$46 at 10 months old. This picture was taken when the heifer calves were 3 weeks old, and the bull calves were 2 months old.
Mrs. B. R. Hooker, Okla.

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Keeping Up With Lizzie

By Irving Bacheller

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IN THE FIRST CHAPTER.

Socrates Potter is telling of the astounding and extremely human-interest events that followed in a Connecticut village as the result of vain striving to imitate or surpass the social activities of Lizzie Henshaw, just home from college. In last week's installment Lizzie and her mother, had just returned from Europe. Lizzie objects to the odor of ham and mustard which seems to cling to her father, a grocer. Socrates Potter visits the Henshaws to hear Lizzie describe her visit abroad. He discovers the tragedy that seems imminent through the family's straining to "keep up."

IN WHICH LIZZIE DESCENDS FROM A GREAT HEIGHT.

LIZZIE was on hand at the hour appointed. We sat down here all by ourselves.

"Lizzie," I says, 'why in the world did you go to Europe for a husband? It's a slight to Pointview—a discouragement of home industry.'

"There was nobody here that seemed to want me," she says, blushin' very sweet.

"She had dropped her princess manner an' seemed to be ready for straight talk.

"If that's so, Lizzie, it's your fault," I says.

"I don't understand you," says she.

"Why, my dear child, it's this way," I says. "Your mother an' father have meant well, but they've been foolish. They've educated you for a millionaires, an' all that's lackin' is the millions. You overawed the boys here in Pointview. They thought that you felt above 'em, whether you did or not; an' the boys on Fifth Avenue were glad to play with you, but they didn't care to marry you. I say it kindly, Lizzie, an' I'm a friend o' yer father's an' you

clothes an' jewels that you wear, Lizzie—these silks an' laces, these sunbursts an' solitaires—don't seem to harmonize with your father's desire to borrow money. Pardon me, but I can't make 'em look honest. They are not paid for—or if they are they are paid for with other men's money. They seem to accuse you. They'd accuse me if I didn't speak out plain to ye."

"All of a sudden Lizzie dropped into a chair an' began to cry. She had lit safely on the ground.

"It made me feel like a murderer, but it had to be. Poor girl! I wanted to pick her up like a baby an' kiss her. It wasn't that I loved Lizzie less but Rome more. She wasn't to blame. Every spollt woman stands for a foolman. Most o' them need—not a master—but a frank counsellor. I locked the door. She grew calm an' leaned on my table, her face covered with her hands. My clock shouted the seconds in the silence. Not a word was said for two or three minutes.

"I have been brutal," I says, by-an'-by. "Forgive me."

"Mr. Potter," she says, 'you've done me a great kindness. I'll never forget it. What shall I do?'

"Well, for one thing," says I, 'go back to your old simplicity an' live within your means.'

"I'll do it," she says; 'but—I—I supposed my father was rich. Oh, I wish we could have had this talk before!'

"Did you know that Dan Pettigrew was in love with you?" I put it straight from the shoulder. 'He wouldn't dare tell ye, but you ought to know it. You are regarded as a kind of a queen here, an' it's customary for queens to be approached by ambassadors.'

"Her face lighted up.

"In love with me?" she whispered.

"Why, Mr. Potter, I never dreamed of such a thing. Are you sure? How do you know? I thought he felt above me."

"An' he thought you felt above him," I says.

"How absurd! how unfortunate!" she whispered. "I couldn't marry him now if he asked me. This thing has gone too far. I wouldn't treat any man that way."

"You are engaged to Alexander, are you?" I says.

"Well, there is a sort of understanding, and I think we are to be married if—"

"She paused, and tears came to her eyes again.

"You are thinking o' the money," says I.

"I am thinking o' the money," says she. "It has been promised to him. He will expect it."

"Do you think he is an honest man? Will he treat you well?"

"I suppose so."

"Then let me talk with him. Perhaps he would take you without anything to boot."

"Please don't propose that," says she. "I think he's getting the worst of it now. Mr. Potter, would you lend me the money? I ask it because I don't want the family to be disgraced or Mr. Rolanoff to be badly treated. He is to invest the money in my name in a very promising venture. He says he can double it within three months."

"It would have been easy for me to laugh, but I didn't. Lizzie's attitude in the whole matter pleased me. I saw that her heart was sound. I promised to have a talk with her father and see her again. I looked into his affairs carefully and put him on a new financial basis with a loan of fifteen thousand dollars.

"One day he came around to my office with Alexander an' wanted me to draw up a contract between him an' the young man. It was a rather crude proposition, an' I laughed, an' Aleck sat with a bored smile on his face.

"Oh, if he's good enough for your daughter," I said, 'his word ought to be good enough for you.'

"That's all right," says Sam, 'but business is business. I want it down in black an' white that the income from this money is to be paid to my daughter, and that neither o' them shall make any further demand on me.'

"Well, I drew that fool contract, an', after it was signed, Sam delivered ten one-thousand-dollar bills to the young man, who was to become his son-in-law the following month with the assistance of a caterer and a florist and a string-band, all from New Haven.

(Continued on Page 26.)



Lizzie Dropped into a Chair an' Began to Cry.

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So many unauthorized persons are entering Kansas from other states and soliciting subscriptions to some or all of the Capper publications that this list is necessary. Where the county appears without a solicitor the omission will be filled in next week. In the future this list, or a map showing counties with solicitors' names will be published frequently so the public need be in no danger from dishonest solicitors. Here's the list; some have been in the service of the Capper Publications for five to fifteen years. They are all right:

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Notes from Johnson County

ROBERT McGRATH

Corn is selling at the elevator here for 72 cents. That is a good price. There probably will be an increase to 90 cents before the new crop arrives. Farmers who will be forced to buy corn for feeding purposes this summer certainly will find it to their advantage to plant a few acres of an early variety. We planted 12 acres of early maturing seed April 13. The early kind matures about three or four weeks earlier than the late corn and while the yield is not so great, the advantage of having it earlier for feed will more than even up matters when there is a shortage.

Last year the 90-day corn here made a better yield than the later varieties. A neighbor generally manages to split the acreage on the early and late seed. He had a 40-acre field of early corn and right across a slough he planted another 40 acres to big, late maturing corn. The fields were prepared in the same manner and given the same care in cultivating. The quality of the land seemed identical. When harvest time came the



Sheep Are Good Profit Makers.

early corn made 40 bushels while the later variety gave only 25. This was an exceptional case, however, for as a general rule the large kind will outyield the small by about 15 bushels to the acre.

It is queer what an effect the buying of feed has. When men are feeding the grain they raise they dish it out readily. But just as soon as one has to invest hard cash in grain, things take

another turn. And yet the grain one raises is just as valuable and should receive the same consideration as that which is bought.

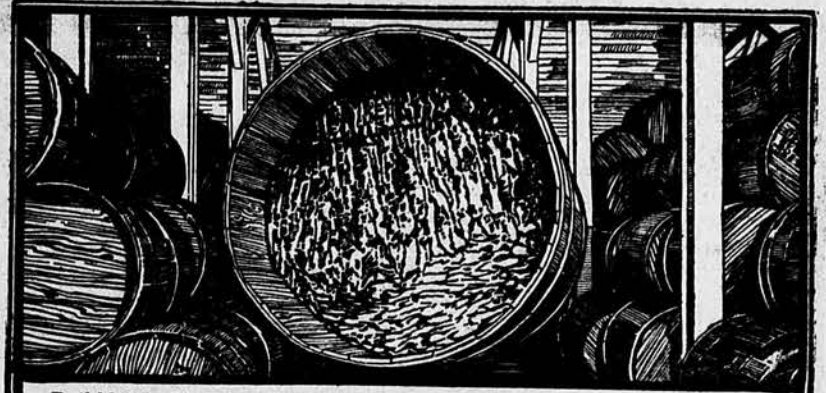
Many farmers who raise calves on skim milk begin wrong. They start with the idea that hand-raised calves are not so thrifty as those that run with the cows. That idea is wrong. I have seen just as good a product turned out by the skim milk method as the other. It all rests with the owner.

The little cockleburs are just now peeping thru the ground. When the plants are 1 or 2 days old they are relished by hogs. But burs are forbidden fruit at that stage and must not be eaten by swine under the penalty of death.

Experience has taught me that young timothy and clover should not be pastured. If stock is allowed to run on it they do much damage. Much of the clover is cropped too closely. Whenever a meadow is left without pasturing a crop of crab grass comes up in the fall and this crop protects the young plants the spring following besides adding fertility to the soil.

Several years ago when the corn crop was a failure I raised 200 bushels of cane seed on a 20-acre field. With that seed and some slop I managed to fatten my hogs for butchering. The cane made excellent roughness for the sows and while they did not grow so very fat, yet it kept them on their feet until grass. The horses worked day in and day out on a 2 1/2 gallon measureful each meal. But most amazing were the results the feed produced on the chickens. We never missed a day without getting at least three dozen eggs all thru the winter months. In this instance the cane diet was varied with jackrabbit and cottontail meat. Since that year, I never miss a season without planting a patch of cane.

If machinery displaces men and horses it demands more care than ever.



Partial Interior View of One of the Hundreds of Big Storage Warehouses in which the Choicest Burley Leaf is Aged in Wood Three to Five Years for Tuxedo Tobacco. The Large Central Inset Shows a Hogshead Opened.

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Favorable Report on Wheat

Only About 5 Per Cent of the Kansas Acreage Will Be Plowed Up and Replaced With Other Crops

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

We should like to print pictures of farm homes with these crop reports. Send us a picture of your home, and we shall take good care of it and return it if you wish. If you do not have a good picture of your home, you might send one of some other view taken on your farm. Please address these pictures to the Crop Reporting Service, The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

WH EAT growers are of the opinion at present that 5 per cent of the area sown is such a failure that the land will be devoted to other crops. This loss is evenly distributed thruout the state, altho the causes for it are various, as winter-killing, dry weather, Hessian fly, late sowing, winds, poor seed and neglected seedbeds. In the eastern third of the state considerable damage was done by ice and sleet, and in seven or eight counties elsewhere winter-killing was a prominent cause of loss. Damage by dry weather and winds was experienced to some extent in nearly every county in the western two-thirds. According to this investigation there is less evidence than usual of the Hessian fly in the counties of the Eastern third, but this pest is reported as having worked more or less injury in practically every county of the Central third, comprising in the main the so-called "wheat belt." The fields of Sedgwick and EMIs appear to be infested to a greater degree than those of other counties. This insect seems to be making its way westward, and this spring it is reported as far out as Sheridan and Meade counties. Owing to the late harvest and consequent shattering of overripe grain, and to uncut fields in 1915, there was an unusual amount of volunteer wheat last fall. Such wheat, where not destroyed, offered quarters for the fly. In Stafford and Decatur counties cut worms attacked the wheat to a noticeable extent, and some fields in Gove and Scott were damaged by prairie fires.

Soil conditions thruout the state are favorable for vigorous growth of wheat, except in Cherokee, Labette and Neosho, in the southeast, and in 14 other counties, mostly in the north-central part, where more surface moisture is needed. Subsoil moisture, however, is abundant, a circumstance which promises well for the prosperity of crops.

KANSAS.

Lincoln County—Cold, wet weather continues, but little farming has been done. Wheat looks good. Oats have come up nicely.—A. M. Markley, April 22.
Marshall County—High wind on April 19 followed by a good rain and wheat, oats and alfalfa fields look fine. Corn planting will begin soon. Corn 62c; wheat 98c; cream 37c; eggs 18c.—L. Stettinich, April 22.
Washington County—A good rain April 15 and 19 and wheat and oats greatly benefited. Farmers plowing for corn. Weather too cool for gardens to grow much. Eggs 18c; cream 32c.—Mrs. Birdsey, April 22.
Morton County—Late rains have moistened the ground well. Barley up and looking well. A good deal of corn will be planted this season. Most persons preparing ground for the season's crops.—E. E. Newlin, April 13.
Osborne County—Weather cool. Vegetation not growing very much. Wheat and alfalfa looking well. Farmers will begin listing corn about May 1. Ground in good condition for listing.—W. F. Arnold, April 20.
Harvey County—Weather very good for wheat and oats. Apple, pear, plum and peach trees in bloom. Corn listing has begun but weather is wet and cool. Eggs 17c; wheat \$1.03; lambs 11c.—H. W. Prouty, April 22.
Franklin County—Very windy week and a few local storms but not much damage done. Wheat and oats look very good. Corn plant-

ing is in progress. Bluegrass pastures good. Butterfat 32c; eggs 18 1/2c.—C. E. Kelsey, April 22.
Wabaunsee County—Weather too cool for growing things. Light frost yesterday morning. Some of the farmers planting corn. Oats all looking good. Wheat fair. Early potatoes coming up. Eggs 18c.—Henry Lesline, April 22.
Gray County—Wheat showing up nicely as there is plenty of moisture. Oats and barley growing well. Many persons going West in covered wagons. Stock looking well and grass is green. Eggs 16c.—A. E. Alexander, April 22.
Barber County—Fine growing weather since the rain. Oats that failed to come up when sown are coming all right now. Stock about all on pasture now and nearly all the corn planted. Wheat looks good.—G. H. Reynolds, April 22.
Leavenworth County—No work can be done in the fields because of excessive rains. Most of the corn land to be plowed. Wheat

The more corrupt the state, the more laws, wrote Tacitus nearly 2,000 years ago. In less than ten years, more than 65,000 new laws have been placed on American statute books. During this time many more decisions and counter decisions have been rendered, entered, overthrown and handed down, to further plague and muddle justice, until neither judge nor jury, lawyer nor layman knows or can know definitely what the law is now or will be the day after tomorrow. We know that 90 per cent of it is mere legal rubbish, or pitfalls for justice, that the law of the land instead of defending the right and protecting the weak, offers such opportunities for injustice and graft, such advantages to wealthy and predatory evildoers, that the people invoke the law only when all other means fail. What should be done? Clean up the rubbish, codify and revise the 10 per cent of useful and operative law.

looks good and oats came up well in spite of cold, rainy weather. Pig crop good.—George S. Marshall, April 21.
Stafford County—Corn planting has just begun and a small acreage will be planted. Wheat in some parts of the county poor. Oats just coming up. Apple trees in full bloom. Good horses and mules bringing fair prices.—S. H. Newell, April 21.
Cowley County—Corn planting being rushed since the ground has become dry enough to work. Wheat and oats look very good. Grass growing slowly. Wheat \$1.05; oats 40c; potatoes 40c; hogs \$9.25; eggs 17c; butterfat 32c.—L. Thurber, April 22.
Butler County—Plenty of moisture. Grass and crops coming on nicely. Oats looking well. Wheat coming out beyond expectations. Corn planting in progress. Horses scarce and high. Fat hogs \$9; fat cows 6c to 7 1/2c; corn 60c.—M. A. Harper, April 23.
Sherman County—Spring wheat all in and 80 per cent of the barley planted. Rain and snow last week. Small grains and grasses starting well. We will soon need top moisture again. A good crop of calves and colts. Stock on pastures.—J. B. Moore, April 22.
Russell County—Wheat looks as good as could be expected. Farmers preparing the ground for spring oats. Oats looking well. All stock doing nicely. Not much wheat going to market, because of low price. Corn 78c; eggs 18c; wheat 95c.—Mrs. Fred Clausen, April 21.



A Scene on the Farm of S. Uts, Near Piquan, Kan. Uts Has 800 Acres of Wheat This Year. He Raised 32,000 Bushels in 1914 and 1915.

Neosho County—Not much farm work done the last three weeks. Cold, rain, snow and hail have done considerable damage in this county. Oats and alfalfa growing nicely. Some stock turned on pasture. No corn up and most of it is to be planted yet.—A. Anderson, April 22.

Jewell County—Farmers all busy in the fields and a few have begun planting. Potatoes almost all planted. Alfalfa looking very well and growing rapidly. A good rain a few days ago which was helpful to the wheat. Corn 60c; eggs 17c; butterfat 29c.—L. S. Behmyer, April 22.

Wheeler County—Very changeable weather. Wheat fields do not look as good as they did a year ago. Cattle being put on pastures. Not much corn planted yet, as ground is too cold. No peaches this year. Hogs and cows scarce and high. Apples \$3.40.—D. Engelhart, April 24.

Crawford County—Continued wet and cold weather and not much corn planted yet. Oats very poor stand on account of wet weather. Pastures are green and stock doing well. Wheat prospects poor and a good deal will be plowed up and sown to oats.—H. F. Painter, April 23.

Rooks County—Light April showers. Some farmers have started to plant corn, regardless of the cold, damp weather. Potatoes not showing up. Gardens are slow. Wheat doing fairly well. Oats showing up well in spite of the cold spring. Eggs 16c; butterfat 34c.—C. O. Thomas, April 21.

Lyon County—Ground dry enough to work. Alfalfa growing rapidly. Good pasture on the bottoms. Most of the cattle turned on pasture. Some corn planted. Wheat fields growing rapidly. Hogs in good demand. Stock in excellent condition. Milk cows selling at a good price.—E. R. Griffin, April 23.

Comanche County—Wheat will average almost 100 per cent; oats \$0 per cent. Corn planting has begun with the ground in good condition. Acreage will be increased about 20 per cent. Grass is 10 days late. Cattle in fair condition. Fat stock of all kinds very scarce. Public sales numerous.—S. A. DeLair, April 22.

Geary County—Weather cold the last two weeks. Plenty of rain. Corn planting is beginning. Ground too cold for spring crops. Cool weather helping wheat but crop will be short this year at best. Stock selling high. Short crop of pigs. Wheat 93c; oats 35c; corn 63c; eggs 16c; butterfat 30c.—O. R. Strauss, April 22.

Republic County—Two or three thunder storms this week. Wheat fields beginning to show better growth. Oats not growing rapidly on account of stalling. Pastures showing green. Some farmers have turned their stock out on pastures. Wheat \$1.02; corn 60c; hogs \$9; butterfat 30c; eggs 17c.—E. L. Shepard, April 20.

Bourbon County—No field work to speak of has been done for 30 days because of wet weather. Soil just now getting dry enough to plow and the general rush is on. Some fields of oats badly damaged by wet, cold weather but on an average the prospects are fair. Embers will be a little late.—Jay Judah, April 22.

Wilson County—Not much farming done the last few weeks because of wet weather. Pastures and small grains doing well. Alfalfa looks better than was expected because of wet weather in 1915. A large amount of roughness on hand yet. Stock cattle not in as good condition as usual. Corn 75c; No. 2 hay \$7 to \$8.—S. Canty, April 18.

Mitchell County—Weather cool and windy lately. Wheat looking good. Not so many oats sown as usual. Corn planting has begun. Ground in fine condition. Pastures greening up nicely. Stock doing well. A good deal of rough feed to carry over. Old wheat \$1 bushel; corn 60c; eggs \$9; eggs 18c; butterfat 30c.—S. C. DeBoy, April 22.

McPherson County—Too wet to do much farming. April showers falling every other day. Wheat, oats and alfalfa doing well. Pastures greening up. Stock will go on pasture before May 1. Some corn planted. Considerable wheat and corn have been marketed lately. Wheat \$1 to \$1.04; corn 55c to 62c; hogs \$9.—John Ostlund, Jr., April 15.

Woodson County—No corn to speak of planted yet. Ground still wet and cold. No potatoes up yet. Not much grass. Most farmers have turned out stock. Feed all gone except hay. Oats and wheat looking well. No corn up yet. Weather cool and cloudy today. Apple trees in bloom but no peach blossoms.—E. E. Oppenman, April 20.

Morris County—Numerous showers have kept the fields too wet for steady work. Farmers getting behind in preparing the ground for corn and kafir. Oats, wheat and alfalfa very good and prairie pastures will be good by May 1. A good deal of feed will be left over. Ground works up well. A few farmers have begun planting corn but ground is cold yet.—J. R. Henry, April 22.

Douglas County—A good deal of windy weather. Plenty of rain. Wheat looks good. Oats up nicely. Potatoes coming along well. Corn planting has begun with about the same acreage as last year. Pastures very good and alfalfa never looked better at this time of year. Stock doing well. Hogs \$8.50 to \$9.25; alfalfa \$8 to \$10; prairie hay \$7 to \$8; corn 70c; oats 50c; hens 14c.—O. L. Cox, April 22.

OKLAHOMA.

Muskogee County—Heavy, frequent rains still keeping crops back. Some of the oats rotting in the mud. No corn coming up yet. Pastures good and all stock gaining well. Prospects for large oat crop.—K. D. Olin, April 22.

Roger Mills County—Good rains lately. Cool weather has kept crops back. Corn planting in progress. A good many hogs have cholera. Grass will be two weeks later this year than last. Wheat \$1.08; corn 66c and 56c; milt 70c cwt.—Hugh Sober, April 20.

Garfield County—Very changeable weather the last two weeks. Nearly all the fruit killed by a late freeze. Alfalfa and wheat doing fairly well. Green bugs damaging oats. Most of the corn planted and much kafir now being put out. Horses very high. Livestock in fair condition.—Jacob A. Voth, April 21.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze is the best of all farm papers. I like T. A. McNeal's editorials. Mr. Capper is stronger in this county than ever before. He will get a big vote for governor next fall.—B. L. Albright, Basil, Kan.

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Here We Show You Three Object Lesson Pictures.

They will give you an idea of what the regular pictures look like, and we also show you here how to find the best title to a picture.

OBJECT LESSON PICTURE NO. 1



Object Lesson Picture No. 1

shows two men standing face to face, and if you had our Catalog of Titles, alphabetically arranged, before you, undoubtedly you would turn to the letter "F" and look for a title like "Face to Face," and you would find that title there, and you would promptly decide that that title was the best one.

Now Look At Object Lesson Picture No. 2

It shows a farmer plowing a field. The first title that would come to your mind would be "Farmer," "Farming" or something of that sort. So you would turn to your Catalog, look under the letter "F," and sure enough you would find the title "Farming It." Isn't that a good title for the picture?

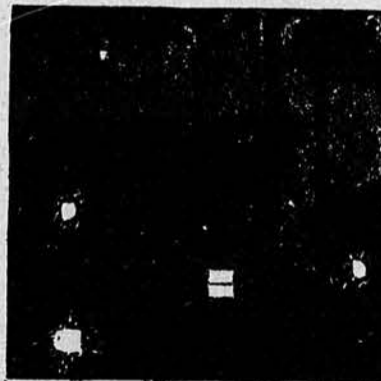
Now Let Us Take Object Lesson No. 3

It shows several lights shining in the forest. Well, you would look for some such titles as "In the Forest" or "Lights in the Forest" or "Darkness," or "Night." Look at the titles printed underneath the picture, and see if you can pick out the best title to the picture. This is the way you play the game. You simply pick out of the Catalog the titles you think best fit the pictures. Can't you pick out titles as well as anyone? Now, Today, Right This Minute, send us the coupon, and at once we'll send you FREE full and complete details about the game.

OBJECT LESSON PICTURE NO. 2



OBJECT LESSON PICTURE NO. 3



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What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO

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

Are You Sure?

A correspondent who welcomes our opening announcement, yet has a kindly criticism to offer writes: "You say you don't believe in taking medicine by anybody who doesn't know exactly what his trouble is, and exactly what the medicine will do. I do know. I know I have kidney trouble because it gets me up four or five times every night and I know Kidney Relief is my best remedy because I have taken it for years."

I don't intend to preach many sermons but this is too good a text to miss, because it so aptly illustrates the point at which so many persons' superficial reasoning leads them astray. In the first place he is quite sure he has kidney trouble. What's the evidence? It gets him up four or five times every night. Now, let's consider this. Does getting up at night necessarily indicate kidney trouble? One moment's thought shows you that it simply means that the bladder is disturbed so that it does not perform its usual function, which is that of a convenient reservoir. Is this

The size of an army has nothing to do with the state of its preparedness. Our army should be as well equipped and as highly efficient as the best trained soldiers in the world, and if it is not, no additional amount of money can make it so. No country on earth pays its soldiery more than this one, nor as much; none spends anything like as much money proportionately on its army as we do on ours. If it is not in equipment and morale all an army of its size should be, the remedy is not in spending twice as much money again upon it, but to better expend what is being spent.

disturbance due usually to kidney disease? Rather seldom. It is much more likely, in a man of middle age or past, that it indicates an enlarged or inflamed prostate gland, the enlargement in the gland crowding the bladder, preventing its complete emptying and causing the retention of some of the urine. This can be cured, but not by taking Kidney Relief.

You see the absurdity of his other point at a glance. He is sure of his remedy because he has taken it for years. No medicine that must be taken continuously is a real remedy. Its failure to cure shows that at best it is but a palliative, and there is always a probability that it is doing your stomach more harm than good, not to mention its effect upon your pocket book. I am glad our friend wrote, for the only way to get wrong ideas cleared up is to give expression to them. Now that you see how easy it is to make a wrong diagnosis please bear in mind that in writing about your ailments it is not worth while to say, "Please tell me what to do for kidney trouble," or "for heart trouble," and the like. The only way you can give me a picture of your complaint is by detailing your symptoms.

Please tell me a good home treatment for boils.

J. J. T.
Boils are formed by pus-forming bacteria attacking the skin. Any person may get a boil from contagion, but if you have repeated infections it indicates that your resistance is low and you should receive tonic treatment. A boil is ready to open after two or three days' ripening. You may do it for yourself with carbolic acid, but remember that pure carbolic acid is to be handled with exceeding care. Dip an ordinary wooden toothpick into the acid. Make sure that there is no surplus of acid that can drip or run. After cleansing the surface of the boil make a gentle boring pressure with the toothpick until the skin is pierced. Since carbolic acid is anesthetic this is a painless method of treatment and quite safe in the hands

of a careful adult. The boil will need dressing once daily for several days.

Is there anything I can do for piles without having a surgical operation? I am a young man trying hard to make my place pay for itself and I don't believe I can spare either the time or money for an operation. My piles aren't very bad yet but they give me lots of pain though not much bleeding.

ANDREW S., JR.

It depends on the stage your piles have reached. If they have become large tumors coming down with every action of the bowels and refusing to be replaced you will save time and money by having them removed at once. It is always expensive to try to do your work with a body at only 50 per cent efficiency. However, piles may readily be cured in the early stages. The thing of greatest importance is to avoid a daily aggravation by straining at stool. If the bowels do not move readily give assistance by the injection of a pint of quite cool water. After stool always be careful to replace the prolapsed tissues, using the well-oiled clean finger for this purpose. This is very important and usually gives prompt relief from pain. Cure your constipation by drinking half a gallon or more of water every day, and eating bread composed of half bran; half flour; also eating plenty of fruit.

What can I do to keep mosquitoes away from the house?

J. L.

Clear away all old cans and pans, one such may hold enough water to breed a big supply of mosquitoes. Screen your water barrel and cistern. Drain all pools and puddles. Cut down all weeds and bushes near the house, for the mosquito flourishes if it can find a dark, cool place to hide from the heat of the sun. Screen all your doors and windows—it can be done with mosquito bar at about 7 cents a window. But the best thing to be doing right now in the spring of the year is to destroy the breeding places. Pools that cannot be drained may be made safe by pouring enough kerosene to form a film over the surface.

Every two or three days I have to let my housework go till late in the day because of blinding headaches. I believe they are due to constipation as they don't come otherwise. Please tell me the latest treatment.

NETTIE G. L.

Read answer to Andrew S. A very important feature is to have a regular time for evacuation of the bowels and allow nothing to prevent. Laxative medicines in general are to be avoided, as one dose simply calls for more. You may use a daily enema of a pint to a quart of cool water until your bowels respond to the change in diet. I feel sure that the reason constipation is so prevalent among country women—men, too—is because of the inaccessible, unsanitary toilet which is still the makeshift for most country homes. Do you know that, if your husband will do a little of the work of installation, a sanitary closet can be installed in your home at slight expense? Write to your state board of health for particulars.

Our baby swallowed a penny two days ago. So far he has seemed to be all right. I didn't know what to do and I thought I'd ask you in case he should ever do anything of the kind again.

MRS. F. M.

Babies will swallow things and the mother must know what to do. If the thing swallowed lodges in the air passages and the baby chokes, turn him over on your knee with head downward and pat him vigorously on the back. If not successful in dislodging the object try putting your finger down his throat, but be careful not to push the object further down. If it is clearly lodged in the windpipe get medical aid at once. Fortunately most of the things swallowed go comfortably into the stomach where they are comparatively safe. If the child is old enough give him a good meal of bread or potatoes which will have a tendency to encase the object and carry it on into the world without damage. Teach children of all ages never to hold foreign bodies in their mouths. More than once I have had to put a child to sleep under ether in order to fish a pin out of its throat.

The Wrong Address

It was all on account of the labels. Dr. Bass had to send a box of pills to a patient, while there were half a dozen live chickens to be delivered to one of his friends. The labels became mixed and the messenger delivered the pills to the doctor's friend. So far, not much harm had been done, but the patient was distinctly pained on receiving a hamper of live fowls and an envelope containing the following instructions:

"Two of these to be swallowed every half hour in water."

FARMERS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMAS. EGGS \$1.00 per 15. A. M. Richardson, Altoona, Kansas.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

STOCK AND EGGS FROM FANCY AND utility stock. Prices reasonable. Mrs. F. O'Daniel, Westmoreland, Kan.

BABY CHICKS.

WHITE ORPINGTON BABY CHICKS that make good. Priced right. Sharp, Iola, Kan.

BABY CHIX—BARRED ROCKS, REDS 3/4c each. First quality. W. J. Feller, Superior, Neb.

YOU BUY THE BEST BABY CHICKS FOR the least money. Guaranteed and shipped anywhere from Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kansas.

BABY CHICKS—BARRED ROCKS, REDS, White Leghorns, 12 1/2 cents. May delivery 10 1/2 cents. Express paid. Safe arrival guaranteed. Mrs. Alfred Young, Wakefield, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, BARRED ROCKS, REDS, Buff Orpingtons, White Leghorns, 10 each. Eggs \$1.00. S. C. Black Minorca chicks 15. Eggs \$1.50. Riverside Poultry Farm, Blackwell, Okla.

CAMPINES.

SILVER CAMPINES—STATE WINNERS. Heavy winter layers. 15 eggs. \$2.00; 50, \$5.00. J. Drake, Nickerson, Kansas.

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TO INTRODUCE BEST TABLE FOWL Dark Cornish eggs \$1.50 per 15. \$6 per 100. Dr. Weed Tibbitts & Son, Richland, Kan.

DUCKS.

RUNNER DUCKS—CUP WINNERS. BURT White, Burlingame, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER EGGS 50 CTS.-12. ELSIE Hillmes, Humboldt, Kan.

RUNNER DUCK EGGS, CUP WINNERS. Eural Carter, Burlingame, Kan.

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WHITE OR ENGLISH PENCILED RUNNER eggs \$1.00 dozen. Earl Beckey, Linwood, Kan.

RUNNER DUCKS. FIRST PRIZE TOPEKA and Wichita. Free circular. Ora Dubbs, Douglas, Kan.

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FAWN RUNNER DUCKS. PRIZE WINNERS, good laying strain. eggs \$1.00 setting. \$5.00 hundred. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

LIGHT FAWN, WHITE EGG, RUNNERS. Stock from world's record holding pens. Eggs as low as \$5.00 per hundred. Write for list. Geo. F. Wright, Kiowa, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. M. E. Hoskins, Fowler, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS 30. Mrs. Ida Standiford, Reading, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS \$1.50 SETTING. \$4.00-100. J. E. Gish, Manhattan, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS 3c each. Sophia Hunt, Blue Rapids, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$3.00-100. J. W. Young, Sun City, Kan.

PURE S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$2.50 per 100. Mrs. Chas. Ginn, Haddam, Kan.

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

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. 30 eggs \$2. 100 \$4.50. John A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs \$3.50 hundred. Bertha Fortney, Clyde, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs \$3.00-100. Mrs. J. T. Bates, Spring Hill, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 75c-50 and \$3.00-100. W. Giroux, Concordia, Kan.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING SINGLE Comb Buff Leghorns. F. Weeks, Belleville, Kansas.

PURE BUFF LEGHORNS. EGGS 24-\$1.25, 45-\$2.25, 120-\$5.00 prepaid. Pearl Haines, Rosalia, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORN EGGS 17-\$1.00. 108-\$4.00. Baby chicks 10c each. Mary Moyer, Oakhill, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Cockerels, eggs for setting. W. J. Walton, Newton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS 15-\$1.00. 100-\$4.00. Mrs. Ellis Paramore, Delphos, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMBED WHITE LEGHORNS, eggs 100-\$3.90. Chas. McFadden, Morland, Kan.

FINE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN chicks, \$10 per hundred. Mrs. Anna Hese, Sedgwick, Kan.

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PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs \$3 hundred. Mrs. Harry Augustus, Waterville, Kan.

SPONG'S FAMOUS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, size and quality birds. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$5.00 per 100. Chicks 10c. Ida M. Vincent, Garden City, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, EGGS Kulps strain 15-\$1.00, 100-\$5.00. Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.

EGGS FROM EGG-BRED SINGLE COMB White Leghorns, \$4 per hundred. Mrs. Joe Boyce, Carlton, Kan.

PURE BRED, SINGLE COMB, WHITE Leghorns eggs, \$3.00 per hundred. L. Williams, Haddam, Kan.

EGGS, SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS \$1.00 setting. \$5.00-100. Mrs. John H. Peirce, Braymer, Mo.

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PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs for hatching, \$3.00 per hundred. J. L. Young, Haddam, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns eggs \$3.00 per hundred. Mrs. F. E. Tonn, Haven, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY. Birds with quality, mating list free. R. E. Davis, Holton, Kan.

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TOM BARRON STRAIN WORLD'S CHAMPION layers. S. C. W. Leghorns. Eggs \$5.00 per 100. Ferris Frantz Barron strain eggs \$3.50 per 100. Circular. C. C. Shenkel, Geneseo, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS PROGENY OF state prize winners; bred 21 years for constitution and heavy egg production; eggs \$1 per 15; \$4 per 100. W. I. Gorsuch, Stillwell, Kansas.

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LEGHORNS.

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READER: MAY I SEND YOU A CIRCULAR? Eggs Single Comb White Leghorns. Fine pens. Direct Young strain. Guaranteed fertile. Prices right. Reader: Your name today, please. Don't wait. The hatching season is passing. G. R. McClure, McPherson, Kansas.

25000 BABY CHIX AND 100,000 EGGS FOR sale from heavy laying White Leghorns. One flock headed by pure Barron Males, from world's heaviest layers. One large flock of our own breeding. Booking orders for future delivery. Send for circular and price list. Gay E. Schreff, Lincoln, Neb., Box M, R. No. 2.

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PRIZE FEDERATION BLACK LANGSHAN. Eggs. Mary McCaul, Elk City, Kan.

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HIGH CLASS SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca and Buff Orpington eggs. Frank A. Agnew, South Side, Omaha, Nebraska.

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COOK'S STRAIN OF SINGLE COMB BUFF Orpington eggs for sale \$1.00 per 15. Mrs. C. C. Thornburrow, Wetmore, Kansas.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM MY Kansas State Federation winners. \$1.00 and \$3.00. Thomas Gary, Abilene, Kan.

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FOR SALE, BIG AND BUFF TO THE hidge, Single Comb Orpingtons. Eggs, \$5.00 per hundred, \$1.50 per setting. Address Mrs. N. J. Alvey, Meriden, Kan.

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FISHER'S SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Special matings now \$2 per setting. Range eggs \$4 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. E. Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

HATCHING EGGS FROM THOROUGHbred Single Comb White Orpingtons. Fertility guaranteed. \$1.50 for 15. H. M. Goodrich, 712 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON SHOW AND UTILITY stock. Utility eggs \$5 per 100. Baby chicks, \$12 per 100. Mating list free. Pleasant Hill Poultry Farm, Ellinwood, Kan.

S. C. W. ORPINGTONS (COOK KELLERstrass strain, descendants "Crystal King") pens mated prize winners McPherson, Newton, Hutchinson, Kan. 15-\$1.50. 30-\$2.25. 45-\$3.00. Herman Thompson, 906 N. Maple, McPherson, Kan.

PARTRIDGE ROCKS.

PARTRIDGE ROCKS, 15 EGGS \$1.25. \$2.00 per 30. Stella Weigle, Winfield, Kan.

PARTRIDGE ROCKS, EGGS FROM ONE mating. Extra fine. \$1.25 per 15. \$4.00 per 50. Free catalog. Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

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BARRED ROCKS. L. K. MEEK, Mulhall, Okla.

BARRED ROCK EGGS 15-\$2. 100-\$8. Christina Bazil, Lebo, Kan.

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BUFF ROCK EGGS 100 \$3.50. 50 \$2.00. Mrs. Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS \$2.00, 15 PREPAID, \$6.00-100. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS 3c EACH. Mrs. Frank Miller, Augusta, Kan., Rt. No. 4.

PURE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS \$3.00 per 100. Mrs. I. W. Hubbard, Waterville, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS \$3.00-100, FOR BALANCE of season. Anna Swearingen, Kincaid, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ROCK EGGS 75c SETTING, \$4.00 hundred. Henry Marten, Wamego, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—BEAUTIES. EGGS FOR hatching. Mrs. John Osborn, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR sale of full bred stock. L. Thomas, Wetmore, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—WHITE CHINESE geese eggs \$2.50 setting. Grace Graham, Plains, Kan.

CHOICE BARRED ROCKS, EGGS 15 75c, 45 \$2.00, 100 \$4.00. Prepaid. J. M. Jarvis, Newton, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, WINTER LAYERS, EGGS \$2.50 per 100. Mrs. Florence Sleglinger, Peabody, Kan.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS, BOTH matings. Better than ever. Silver cup and sweepstakes winners. Eggs from pens \$3 and \$5 per 15. Utility \$5 per 100. Circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED ROCK SPECIAL \$5.50 TWO HUNDRED, \$9.00 case. Ideal Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, 12 YEARS BREEDING, 3 cts. each. W. Spealman, Marysville, Kan., R. 2.

FOR FINE PURE BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels inquire of Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan., R. No. 4.

DUFF'S BIG TYPE BARRED ROCK EGGS. Federation winners. Half price now. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, FARM RANGE, \$3.00 per hundred. Baby chick, 10. Fred Peltier, Concordia, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, EGGS \$1.00 PER 15. \$4.00 100. Extra good laying strain. Chas. Koepsel, White City, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, PURE BRED, FARM range. Eggs 15, 75 cents, 100, \$3.00. H. F. Richter, Hillsboro, Kan.

PRIZE BARRED ROCK EGGS \$2.50-15. \$4.50-30. \$9-100, 100 premiums. Mrs. Chris. Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

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PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR hatching. \$1 per fifteen. \$4 per hundred. Mrs. Elwin Dales, Eureka, Kan.

PURE B. P. ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY, 15 yrs. careful breeding. \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. W. N. Magill, Mayfield, Kan.

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WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS. W. F. Teague, Collyer, Kansas.

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



WYANDOTTES.

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DWARF KAFFIR, CLEAN AND PURE. Send for sample. \$1.50 per bushel. Gould Grain Co., Dodge City, Kansas.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. WRITE FOR price and description of earliest and best. W. D. Hayman, Wetumka, Okla.

ST. CHARLES WHITE SEED CORN. Fancy. Hand picked. \$1.50 per bushel. D. D. Sullivan, R. 2, Effingham, Kan.

SOY BEANS, PURE MONGOL VARIETY. The best. \$3.00 per bu. Sacks furnished. L. G. Snyder, La Monte, Pettis Co., Mo.

SEED CORN, FIRST PRIZE AT STATE exhibit. \$1.50 per bu. White Wyandotte eggs. A. Munger, Route 8, Manhattan, Kan.

NANCY HALL SWEET POTATO PLANTS by the millions \$2.00 thousand. 5,000 lots prepaid. J. S. Norman, Bentonville, Arkansas.

CANE SEED—BLACK AMBER 80 CTS. per bu. F. O. B. Macksville. Samples mailed free. John W. Shaw, Macksville, Kan.

PURE BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFFIR corn graded and tested. \$1.00 per bu. burlap sacks free. A. J. Rymph, Harper, Kan.

SWEET CLOVER SEED, (WHITE BLOOM) Scarified. High germination. Sample and prices on application. W. E. Doud, Eureka, Kan.

HOMEGROWN ALFALFA AND WHITE blossom Sweet clover, fancy and choice. Write for samples and prices. Asher Adams, Osage City, Kansas.

SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE BLOSSOM, hulled, guaranteed pure \$10.00 per bu., freight paid to Kan. and Okla. points. J. H. Criswell, Gate, Okla.

SUDAN, KANSAS GROWN, FREE FROM Johnson grass, fancy quality, and re-cleaned. Send for samples and prices. Gould Grain Co., Dodge City, Kansas.

ALFALFA SEED. 200 BUSHELS NON-irrigated alfalfa seed \$8.00 bu., Winona. Sacks 25c, sample sent on request. L. A. Jordan Seed Co., Winona, Kan.

MILLET SEED. I HAVE A QUANTITY of choice German millet seed for sale. Re-cleaned and fine. Ask for samples and price. E. A. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS; HALLS, YAMS, Queens \$1.25, Triumph \$1.50, Red Spanish \$2.50 per 1000. Cane seed cheap. Write for list. Southwestern Seed Co., Dept. C, Fayetteville, Ark.

SEED CORN—HILL'S WHITE DENT, ALSO Bloody Butcher. In ear \$1.50. Tipped, butted, shelled \$1.75. Graded \$2.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Samples free. John S. Hill, Melvern, Kan.

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

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

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, YELLOW JERSEY \$1 thousand. All other kinds \$1.25 thousand. Tomato plants \$2.50 thousand, 500 hundred prepaid. Give railroad. D. Childs, R. F. D. 27, Topeka, Kan. Phone 3751K2.

GOLDEN DWARF MAIZE, DWARF black hulled White kaffir in head 2c lb. Eden Gem canteloupe 50c lb. Teopery beans 10c lb. Delicious squash 15c lb. Mexican beans, 10c lb. F. O. B. Tyrone, Okla. J. W. Wartenbee.

BERMUDA GRASS—HARDY, RANK growing variety. Stands floods, droughts, hot winds and severe freezing. Best and hardest pasture grass. Great milk producer. Write today for leaflet telling how to get started. Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kansas.

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

PLANTS—CABBAGE, EARLY JERSEY Wakefield, Large Wakefield, Winningstadt, Early Summer, .25 per 100—\$2.00 per 1000. Tomato, Early Tree, Dwarf Champion, Kansas Standard, Earliana, Stone, Matchless, 30c per 100, \$2.50 per 1000. Egg plant, mango and hot pepper, cauliflower, .75 per 100. Sweet potato, ready May 1st, .05 per 100 extra by parcel post. F. P. Rude, N. Topeka, Kan.

NANCY HALL SWEET POTATO PLANTS and Newtown, Redrock, Junepink, Earliana tomato plants \$2.00 thousand. Wakefield, Flatdutch, Allhead, Drumhead cabbage plants \$1.25 thousand. All 5,000 lots prepaid. Any kind postpaid 40c hundred; \$1.00 three hundred; \$1.40 five hundred. Capacity million weekly. Quantity orders solicited. Quick shipment. Catalog free. Acme Plant Company, "Largest Southwest," Bentonville, Arkansas.

FOR SALE

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

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

FOR SALE—TWO CYPHERS INCUBATORS, 244 size, \$25 each. F. Vernum, Altoona, Kan.

RESIDENCE NEAR K. S. A. C., 9 ROOMS, modern, in the best residence section, \$4100. Terms. Address Mrs. B. E. Ford, Manhattan, Kan.

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

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

ALL MACHINERY FOR A 50 BBL. FLOUR mill, elevators, grinder, 36 H. P. gas engine dynamo for electric lights, everything in good running order, price \$1000.00, 15 miles from R. R. reason for selling. G. Schmidt, Goessel, Kan.

FINE TOPEKA HOME FOR SALE—I WILL sell my place in Topeka, located on the most beautiful street in the city, near limits of city, two blocks from street car, two blocks from fine school, fine old shade, park like surroundings, lot 6 1/4 by 206 1/2 feet, eight room house, modern in every detail, hardwood finish, four fire mantels and grates, of oak, brick and tile, big sleeping and dining porch, both screened, barn, poultry houses, etc., etc. Fine place for farmer who wants to move to the capital city. Price \$5,500, worth more. Cash or terms. Interest only 6 per cent instead of the usual 7 per cent. No trade. Address R. W. E., care Mail and Breeze.

LANDS

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

SEVERAL SNAPS IN WHEAT AND ALFALFA farms. C. S. Eno, Bazine, Ness Co., Kan.

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

FOR SALE—160 ACRES, ALL UNDER cult. except ten acres. 8 in alfalfa. 6 ml. Wilmore. \$5,000. Clarence Eaton, Wilmore, Kan.

KANSAS CITY INCOME PROPERTY TO exchange for improved Western Kansas land. Theo. H. Lampe, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

SEVEN WELL IMPROVED FARMS, KANSAS City territory. Big Bargains. Easy terms. Thos. B. Lee, Trustee, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—160 A GRASS LAND 3 1/4 MILES from Delta, Jackson Co., Kan. Lays well. Price \$50 a., will carry back 60 per cent. A. J. Jones, owner, Mayetta, Kan.

FREE 320 ACRE COLORADO HOMESTEADS. Last chance to secure one. Rich level land. Fine water. Address Day and Night Realty Co., Box 595, Pueblo, Colorado.

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

TO EXCHANGE—WELL IMPROVED stock and grain farms. St. Joseph territory, for clear Western Kansas land. J. J. Cunningham, Owner, 3814 Flora Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—GOOD NEW QUARTER OF grass land 3 1/4 miles from Delta, Jackson Co., Kan. In high state of cultivation, been in pasture for years. Price 50 a. A. J. Jones, Owner, Mayetta, Kan.

FOR SALE—MY 80 ACRE BOTTOM FARM 5 ml. from Jamestown, 1/2 ml. from station, also 52 a. Solomon valley land 4 1/2 ml. S. E. of Delphos, 1 1/2 ml. north of Summerville. Owner, S. Collins, Jamestown, Kan., R. F. D. 4.

WRITE FOR RELIABLE INFORMATION regarding 320 acres enlarged government homestead in southwestern Utah on the main line railway, water 20 to 100 feet, free fuel and fence post, fine climate, deep soil, ideal for grain and stock, dry farming successfully. L. A. Wright, Lund, Utah, Box 4.

160 ACRES 6 MILES FROM ANADARKO, county seat of Caddo Co., all tillable except 10 acres, 60 acres now in cultivation, 100 grass, new 5 room house, barn 44x60, 2 wells, one windmill, all fenced and crossed fenced. Price \$4000, \$1100 cash, \$1400 due the state can run 36 years at 5% interest, balance \$1500 can run one to 5 years at 7% interest. Here is a snap if sold soon. W. N. Courtney, Anadarko, Okla.

FARMS WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

WANTED—FARMS; HAVE 3,357 BUYERS; describe your unsold property. 647 Farmers' Exchange, Denver, Colo.

I HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR SALABLE farms, will deal with owners only. Give full description, location, and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

TANNING

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LET US TAN YOUR HIDE; COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalogue on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

CANNERS

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HOME CANNERS—ALL SIZES, USED BY U. S. government schools, girls' clubs, collaborators and farmers everywhere. Headquarters for cans and labels. For catalog and special offer, write Royal Home Canner Co., Dept. 200, Albion, Ill.

MALE HELP WANTED

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

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED. \$60 to \$125 monthly. Free living quarters. Write Ozment, 38F, St. Louis.

MOLIER BARBER COLLEGE, OLDEST and cheapest. Men wanted. Write for free catalogue. 514 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR FRUIT AND ornamental trees. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Pay weekly. Carman Nursery Co., Lawrence, Kan., Dept. A.

WANTED, RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS, clerk-carriers, and rural carriers. I conducted examinations. Trial lesson free. Write, Ozment, 38 F, St. Louis, Mo.

MEN WANTED TO BECOME AUTO chauffeurs, \$18 to \$50 week. Earn while learning. Sample lessons free. Franklin Institute, Dept. K 222, Rochester, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED

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LADY WANTS WORK ON A FARM OR ranch. Lillian Pour, Plqua, Kan.

EXPERIENCED FARMER WANTS JOB as foreman on widow's farm. I have had some years of experience in the handling of stock and grain farms and can furnish good ref. Address John Wood, Burns, Kan.

AGENTS

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

SUITS \$3.75, PANTS \$1.00, MADE TO MEAS- ure. For even a better offer than this write and ask for free samples and styles. Knickerbocker Tailoring Co., Dept. 451, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED: IN SMALL TOWNS and country to help us handle our subscription business. Experience not necessary. Our men clear \$5 to \$20 daily. Nothing like it ever offered before. I can use all or part of your time. Particulars mailed absolutely free. Mr. Wall, 716 Lucas Av., St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED

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

THOUSANDS GOVERNMENT POSITIONS now open to farmers. \$75 month. Write immediately for list of positions. Franklin Institute, Dept. J 48, Rochester, N. Y.

THOUSANDS U. S. GOVERNMENT JOBS now open to farmers—men and women. \$65 to \$150 month. Vacations. Pleasant work. Steady employment. Pay sure. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. J 51, Rochester, N. Y.

PATENTS

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

PATENTS THAT PAY. \$600,812 CLIENTS made. Searches. Advice and two books free. E. E. Vrooman & Co., 395 F, Washington, D. C.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, "ALL About Patents and Their Cost." Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 500C Victor Building, Washington, D. C.

PATENT WHAT YOU INVENT. IT MAY be valuable. Write me. No attorney's fee until patent is allowed. Estab. 1882. "Inventor's Guide" free. Franklin H. Hough, 532 Loan & Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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

IDEAS WANTED—MANUFACTURERS ARE writing for patents procured through me. Three books with list hundreds of inventions wanted sent free. I help you market your invention. Advice free. R. B. Owen, 34 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WRITE FOR LIST OF PATENT BUYERS who wish to purchase patents and what to invent with list of inventions wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Write for our Four Guide Books sent free upon request. Patents advertised free. We assist inventors to sell their inventions. Victor J. Evans & Co., 225 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

BEEES AND HONEY

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ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE. A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kan.

CREAM WANTED

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CREAM WANTED—THE INDEPENDENT Creamery Company of Council Grove, Kansas, buys direct from the farmer. Write for particulars.

FARM MACHINERY

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

ICE OR REFRIGERATING MACHINE; nearly new; just right size for market, dairy, produce houses, or ice cream mfr.; will erect and guarantee. H. A. Bern Co., Chicago.

Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for May 7: The Missionaries of Antioch. Acts 11:19-30; 12:25-13:12. Golden Text: Go ye therefore, and make disciples of all the nations.—Matt. 28:19.

We have talked and studied about the founding of the Christian church, but today's lesson gives us the birthplace of the name Christian, the city of Antioch, and from this time on Antioch is the center of activity, instead of the church at Jerusalem. One definition of a Christian is given as, "one that reminds others of Jesus." The name was invented most likely by a Greek speaking Roman. Greek for the Hebrew, Messiah, means Christ, the "ian" is Latin. Thus we have a truly cosmopolitan word, and it fits the worldwide character of Christianity with a dignity and honor that no other designation could contain.

So often one hears the expression, "I don't believe in foreign missions." And pray what are foreign missions? Sometimes we have a heathen right in our own heart. Isn't it a darkness concerning the knowledge of Christ? If we don't believe in helping others to know about our Savior, we have not the true Christian spirit nor a very great belief in our Bible. Jesus's two greatest commands were, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to all nations," and "Love thy neighbor as thyself." Rather hard facts to get around with just a statement of non-belief in Missions.

When we begin to study these wonderful missionary journeys, we can't help but know that something would have been lacking in our religion today, had they been left out of God's plan.

You remember how the followers of Christ fled from Jerusalem, after the stoning of Stephen; Saul had scattered the fire, he had not quenched it, and now we find him hastening to help those he had frightened away with his violence. Wherever the people had settled they formed a little band preaching only to the Jews. Their ingrained horror of association with the Gentiles kept them to themselves, but in Antioch the Gospel entered its true mission, being freely offered to all.

The land of Phenice is Phoenicia, and is north of Jerusalem along the Mediterranean sea, and south of Antioch. Antioch, in Syria, was built by Seleucus Nikator about 312 B. C. The spot was chosen carefully. The city lay in a deep bend of the Levant, 300 miles north of Jerusalem. It was 14 miles from the sea, but the navigable river Orontes, on whose left bank the city was built, united it with Seleucia, its fortress and harbor. Antioch fell heir speedily to the vast trade which had

TYPEWRITERS

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FOR SALE—REMINGTON TYPEWRITER in good condition. Will ship on approval. Price \$25.00. E. McKenzie, 1159 Wayne Ave., Topeka, Kan.

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

BINDER TWINE SISAL STANDARD 500 feet 10c for Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City. Cooper Twine Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

A LIMITED QUANTITY PURE VERMONT maple syrup. We produce it and guarantee it absolutely pure. Sugar 35¢ pound. \$3.25-10 lb. pail. Syrup \$2.00 gallon. Drop postal. Rust Bros., Chester Depot, Vermont.

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

FREE BOOK ON BABY CHICKS. SAVE your baby chicks. Whartenby's Wonder Baby Chick Saver saves and raises 95% of batches. Book "How to Feed and Care for Baby Chicks" included with 50¢ order or sent free for ten poultry raisers' names. F. A. Whartenby, 1911 N. Shartel, Oklahoma City, Okla.

once been the monopoly of Tyre, connected as the city was by the main caravan roads with the commerce of Babylon, Persia and India, and a seaport keeping it in touch with the great world to the west.

Thousands of Jews were attracted there because equal rights of citizenship were offered them with all the other inhabitants. It was a place of many marvels and wonderful engineering feats. They cut channels and tunnels; every house had its water pipe, and all public spots their graceful fountains. It was an intellectual rival of Alexandria. The court was filled with scholars who superintended the translation into Greek of the learned works of foreign tongues.

Antioch, the Beautiful, was a combination of Italian wealth, Greek aestheticism, and Oriental luxury. It was known as the Queen of the East, and the Third Metropolis of the Roman Empire. Ancient writers assure us that with all its advantages and beauty it was one of the most depraved cities and the foulest in the world. Its citizens were cosmopolitan in disposition and they acted as if they were emancipated from every law, human or Divine.

When Christianity reached it, the population numbered more than 1/2 million. Today it is shrunken to a small, ignoble and dirty town of 6,000. Yet this one queer fact remains: It is again the center of a Christian mission, and the Church of Antioch, as of old, is seeking to enlighten the surrounding darkness.

Our lesson probably is in the spring of A. D. 47. From A. D. 41 to 54 Claudius Caesar was the emperor of Rome and Cuspius Fadus was the governor of Judea.

We can imagine the controversy that took place in Jerusalem when the news reached there, of the Gentile converts up in Antioch, that resulted in the choosing of Barnabas to go and investigate these claims. Naturally they had not yet received any lesson concerning the widening out of the church, and they trembled for what might happen.

Barnabas was the name given by the Apostles to Joseph the Levite, a Cypriot Jew, whose first recorded deed was the selling of his property and the devotion of its proceeds to the needs of the Christian community. The name means "son of comfort." It was his kindly introduction of Paul to the Christians at Jerusalem that overcame their fears. He was a man of broad sympathies and discernment, and quick to recognize the work of grace among the Greeks at Antioch, and the need of one greater than himself in the work. Of all people, Paul was the one best fitted to cope with the situation. His pride in his Roman citizenship and his zeal for Gentile liberty could break away the idea of Jewish exclusiveness.

They worked together for a year in Antioch and then the church solemnly dedicated them to the missionary service. But before they started out on their first missionary journey they took some gifts down to Jerusalem, for the people suffering from the famine in Palestine, and they brought back with them, John Mark, the son of Mary, the leading Christian woman at Jerusalem. It was her home, where the upper chamber was used as a meeting place for the first disciples. Mark was a Jew and the cousin of Barnabas. Later he went with St. Paul as an assistant, and he was Peter's interpreter.

Cyrene was the capital of Libya (Tripoli) in North Africa. It was the home of numerous Jews, who, with the libertines, freedmen from Rome, and the Alexandrians, had a synagogue of their own at Jerusalem. Many of them became Christians and preached to the Greeks. It is thought by many that the Simeon in today's lesson is the same Simeon, who bore the Savior's cross.

Cyprus is an island in the Northeast corner of the Levant, within sight of the Syrian and Cilician coasts. Its greatest length is 140 miles and its breadth 60 miles. In configuration it consists of a long plain shut in on the North and Southwest by mountain ranges. The Jews first settled there under the Ptolemys and their numbers were considerable before the time of the Apostles. We have no definite knowledge of how the church grew, until we have 15 bishoprics, but the message was not entirely new, when Paul and Barnabas landed at Salamis, the Greek port of the island.

Bar-jesus, the Magian or false prophet that Paul and Barnabas found in Salamis, was a Jew, and in the retinue of

Sergius Paulus, the Proconsul of Cyprus. The title Elymas, is equivalent to Magus, meaning wise. The knowledge of the Magians was half mystical, and half scientific; amongst them were some devout seekers after the truth, but the most of them were mere tricksters. They were quite popular at this time with the Roman portion of the world, each family, when possible retaining their private soothsayer.

Elymas was full of deceit and not wisdom. Naturally he did not wish to have the Christians gain a strong foothold on the island, as he had a very enviable position at court, which he would lose if Christianity conquered the empire. His was an evil influence that must be overcome. The proconsul, Sergius Paulus, was too intelligent to be deceived by his deceit; yet we find him listening to Elymas, with apparent pleasure, just like we continue to do things that we know are wrong, for mere temporal advantage. Bar-jesus meant "Child of Salvation," Paul called him, "Thou child of the devil" and told him that he would be blind for a season. Blindness was the only miracle that Paul had seen, and he remembered what an inner sight his blindness had given him and he hoped that the blindness of Elymas would bring him repentance. This miracle, so surprised the proconsul that he was willing to listen to the teaching of Paul, about our Lord, and led to his conversion.

Keeping Up With Lizzie

(Continued from Page 18.)

"Within half an hour Dan Pettigrew came roarin' up in front o' my office in the big red automobile of his father's. In a minute he came in to see me. He out with his business soon as he lit in a chair.

"I've learned that this man Rolan-off is a scoundrel," says he.

"A scoundrel!" says I.

"Of purest ray serene," says he. "I put a few questions, but he'd nothing in the way o' proof to offer—it was only the statement of a newspaper.

"Is that all you know against him?" I asked.

"He won't fight," says Dan. "I've tried him—I've begged him to fight."

"Well, I've got better evidence than you have," I says. "It came a few minutes before you did."

"I showed him a cablegram from a London barrister that said:

"Inquiry complete. The man is a pure adventurer, character nil."

"We must act immediately," says Dan.

"I have telephoned all over the village for Sam," I says. "They say he's out in his car with Aleck an' Lizzie. I asked them to send him here as soon as he returns."

"They're down on the Post Road I met 'em on my way here," says Dan. "We can overtake that car easy."

"Well, the wedding-day was approaching an' Aleck had the money, an' the thought occurred to me that he might give 'em the slip somewhere on the road an' get away with it. I left word in the store that if Sam got back before I saw him he was to wait with Aleck in my office until I returned, an' off we started like a baseball on its way from the box to the catcher.

"An officer on his motor-cycle overhauled us on the Post Road. He knew me.

"It's a case o' sickness," I says, "an' we're after Sam Henshaw."

"He's gone down the road an' hasn't come back yet," says the officer.

"I passed him a ten-dollar bill.

"Keep within sight of us," I says. "We may need you any minute."

"He nodded and smiled, an' away we went.

"I'm wonderin' how we're agoin' to get the money," I says, havin' told Dan about it.

"I'll take it away from him," says Dan.

"That wouldn't do," says I.

"Why not?"

"Why not?" says I. "You wouldn't want to be arrested for highway robbery. Then, too, we must think o' Lizzie. Poor girl! It's agoin' to be hard on her, anyhow. I'll try a bluff. It's probable that he's worked this game before. If so, we can rob him without violence an' let him go."

"Dan grew joyful as we sped along. "Lizzie is mine," he says. "She wouldn't marry him now."

"He told me how fond they had been of each other until they got accomplishments an' began to put up the price o' themselves. He said that in their own estimation they had riz in value like beef an' ham, an' he confessed how foolish he had been. We were excited an' movin' fast.

"Something'll happen soon," he says.

(Continued on Page 23.)

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and the many bargains are worthy of your consideration

Special Notice All advertising copy 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.

160 A. fine wheat land; well located. \$10 acre. Box 874, Garden City, Kan.

FOR LAND BARGAINS write or call on Towanda Realty Co., Towanda, Kan.

SNAPS. 80 and 160, 3 mi. out; fine imp. Possession. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

PROSPEROUS Meade County. Land, \$12 and up. No trades. Write J. A. Denlow, Meade, Kan.

CHASE CO. RANCHES and grass land for sale only. No trades. Webb & Park, Clements, Kan.

GOOD improved 80 adjoining Burlingame. Electric lights and water works. \$5200. E. H. Fast, Burlingame, Kan.

LYON COUNTY corn and alfalfa farms at attractive prices. Cash or terms. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kan. Some trades.

320 A. stock and grain farm. \$37.50 a. Terms. Mdse. and farms to exchange. Hedrick & Beschka, Hartford, Kansas.

120 A **VALLEY FARM** 50 cult., rest grass. All tillable. Fair imp. Price \$3,600. \$1,400 down. Balance long time. Landrith & Bradley, Buffalo, Kan.

320 A. fine stock and grain farm, well located. Well impr. Price \$55 per acre; terms. Canterbury & Canterbury, Butler, Mo.

IMPROVED FARMS for sale in German Catholic and Lutheran settlement. Write Jake Brown, Olpe, Kansas.

TELL YOUR NEIGHBOR, and have him tell his neighbor, now is the time to buy Western wheat land. See or write The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

160 A. **WELL IMP.**, 100 cult.; 15 alfalfa, bal. pasture. Creek bottom. No overflow. \$150 income, gas rental. \$45 a. J. W. Showalter, Altoona, Kan.

80 **ACRES** 3 1/2 mi. to markets; well improved; near school; all tillable; plenty water; orchard; well fenced. \$50 per a. Home Inv. Co., Chanute, Kansas.

200 **ACRES**, 75 a. creek bottom, no overflow land; bal. meadow and pasture. Can mow all new set of imps. cost over \$4500. Good terms. No trade. A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kan.

160 A. Bourbon County, 2 miles to town, dark limestone soil, no stone; 80 acres cultivated, 40 meadow, 40 bluegrass; well improved, good water. \$60 an acre. Chenault Bros., Fort Scott, Kan.

MAKE A BUSH for this Rush County, Kan., bargain. 160 a. close to market; 100 a. in wheat, bal. fenced; no improvements. Sale only. A snap at \$4800. Terms. Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

160 **ACRES** 3 miles Ottawa, 20 acres alfalfa, 17 acres blue grass pasture, remainder cultivation, fine buildings, plenty of water, price right, terms. If wanted or will trade for western land. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

GOOD WHEAT FARM near Tyrone, Okla., 160 acres all smooth wheat land. 4 1/2 miles from Tyrone. 150 acres in fine wheat, 1/4 goes with the land. No improvements. Price \$4,200. Terms for \$2,500. Balance cash. Land-Thayer Land Co., Liberal, Kan.

FOR SALE. Imp. irrigated grain and alfalfa farms with electric power for pumping and farm use. Also unimproved shallow water land can be irrigated by pumping. Free book and photos. Agents Wanted: Write B. H. Tallmadge, Garden City Sugar Co., Garden City, Kan.

CORN AND WHEAT farm, 480 acres, well improved; 4 miles out; 200 a. cult., bal. pasture; 3 wells and mills. Price \$10,000. Will carry \$4,000.00 at 6%; other farms, all sizes. Above farm rented for 1/2. Come or write. Buxton & Rutherford, Utica, Ness County, Kansas.

FOR SALE: 80 acres, joins the city of Wichita; all level and every foot alfalfa land. Nothing as good around it at \$200 per acre. Price for a short time only \$125 per acre. There is a mortgage company loan on this; \$5000 long time 6%. Write Edminister, 415 Fourth National Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

SELL LAND AND LOTS AT AUCTION. It is the surest, quickest, most successful method, proven by hundreds of auction sales this season. For terms, etc., write **LAFE BURGEE, LAND AUCTIONEER,** Wellington, Kan.

WHEAT LANDS FOR SALE. A few choice wheat farms in Rush Co., Kan., can be bought with a small cash payment; bal. on wheat plan. Write for particulars. Schutte & Newman, La Crosse, Kansas.

A REAL BARGAIN. 273 a. good smooth land, 100 a. bottom, 2 sets improvements; good 8 room house, big barn, 10 a. bearing orchard; 4 1/2 miles to road R. R. town. Part cash, bal time; easy terms. Worth \$60, price \$45. Salter Realty Co., Wichita, Kan.

CHASE COUNTY FARM. 280 acres 6 miles Elmdale, main Santa Fe. 120 acres cultivated, 1/2 bottom, 1/2 second. 160 acres fine grazing, good improvements, daily mail, telephone, fine location, some timber. 40 acres alfalfa. \$13,000. Terms on half. J. E. Becock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

KAW RIVER BOTTOM FARM. 120 acres, 7 room house, barn, good out-buildings, 3 room tenant house. Fenced, plenty water. Main road. Improvements only 2 years old. Rich soil. All tillable. Does not overflow. Worth \$150. No trade. \$110 per a. Stephenson & Webb, Topeka, Kan.

DIRT CHEAP

160 a. in German settlement, smooth, level, raw land. Price \$17.50 per a., \$1,300 cash, bal. 3 yrs. 6%. Best bargain in country; good soil—fine crops. Don't write, but come at once. Coons & Jacobs, Plains, Kan.

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Choice wheat farms, near market, \$15 per acre. Excellent pasture lands as low as \$6.00 per acre. You want our bargain list. Liberal, Griffith & Baughman, Kansas.

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GUARANTEED LAND. Wheat, corn, hogs and cattle leading products. Some real snaps. \$16 to \$40. Write for particulars. E. D. Wheeler, Wakeeney, Kansas.

FOR SALE

160 acres Trego Co. land. Owner will sell at bargain. Write for description and terms. C. M. Bell, Box 106, Utica, Ness Co., Kan.

160-ACRE SNAP

Southwest of Wichita; joins good town; 90 acres wheat; 30 oats; new bldgs.; all crops go; possession; only \$75 per acre; terms. E. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

SCOTT COUNTY

160 a. level, near Modoc; close to school. 70 acres wheat; \$15.00, terms. Improved farms, ranches, alfalfa land. E. H. CRABTREE, Scott City, Kansas.

Stevens Co., Kansas Special

160 acres 4 miles S. of Moscow; nice smooth land. Sandy loam. The farm across the road made 40 bushels of wheat per acre in 1915. A snap; \$2000.00. Moscow Land Co., Moscow, Kansas.

These Good Rains

mean big crops, and advanced land prices. Buy while you can secure good wheat farms every foot smooth and tillable at from \$9 to \$17.50 per acre. Write for list and literature. Satanta Land Co., Satanta, Kan.

RANSOM

Is located on the famous Dutch Flatts in the center of a fine agricultural district in Ness County, Kansas. The country is developing rapidly, but I can still sell land at from \$10 to \$35 per acre. V. E. West, Real Estate Dealer, Ransom, Kas.

FARM BARGAIN

280 acres, 3 miles good town, 80 miles Kansas City, all tillable, 180 a. in cultivation, 40 a. native meadow, 60 a. pasture, 7-room house, frame barn 30x40, and out bldgs., near school and church, 2 good wells, living spring, the best bargain in East. Kan. Price \$47.50 per a. Earl E. Sewell, Garnett, Kan.

Ness County Lands

Good wheat and alfalfa lands at \$15 to \$25 per acre. Fine crops of all kinds in 1914 and better crops in 1915. No better soil in Kansas. Land in adjoining counties on the east \$40 to \$75 per acre. Buy here while land is cheap. Write for price list, county map and literature. No trades. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE. Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

E. KANSAS farms in Catholic settlements. Exc. Frank Kratzberg, Jr., Greeley, Kan.

206 **ACRES** Anderson Co., Kan. Improved; to exchange for clear land or income property. J. F. Bessel, Colony, Kansas.

TO TRADE—Good 160 a. in Hamilton Co., Kan. Submit proposition, giving price, etc. Haines & Conner, Hutchinson.

240 A., 160 A. **CULT.**; good buildings, fine water. 10 mi. county seat. Clear. \$6,000. Want mdse. Box 84, Springdale, Ark.

360 A. **WELL IMP.** N. E. Kan. Inc. \$10,500. Trade equity for hardware and implements. \$100 a. Modern home, new; Kansas City, Mo. \$26,000. Mtg. \$6,500. Equity for good land. Rental \$100 a month. Whitaker Bros., Falls City, Neb.

160 **ACRES** near Artesia, Pecos Valley, New Mexico. Clear of encumbrance; unimproved; artesian well district; all alfalfa and orchard land. Want Kansas or Missouri land, or Merchandise. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

CHOICE

Quarter, all level, Scott Co., 6 miles from wheat market. R. route, Tel. line, good water, fine neighborhood, church, school, store. Price \$7.50 per acre. Terms. No trade. F. O. Box 83, Scott City, Kansas.

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We have good propositions for the man with \$100, as well as the man with \$100,000. Large and small tracts, improved and unimproved. Terms, cash or easy payments. Low interest rates.

Santa Fe Land Co.

Hugoton, Kansas.

320 Acres

1 1/2 miles of Marienthal, Wichita Co., Kansas. Good house and barn; well and windmill in sheet water district with enough water to irrigate whole tract. Will sell for \$25 an acre and will carry \$3200.00 back on place. Write and tell me your wants.

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If you want to buy a farm or ranch, in the coming wheat, corn and stock county of the West, write me as we have bargains from \$8.00 to \$25 per acre. Both improved and unimproved. Let me know what size farm you want and how much you want to pay on the same. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.

Free Map

Send today for colored lithographed map of Ness County and list of land bargains. **MINER BROS.** (Established 1865) Ness City, Kan.

For Sale 960 Acres Fine Wheat Land

12 miles from Copeland, Gray Co., Kan. This is improved with six room house, barn and other out-buildings, three wells, two windmills, 200 acres in crop. Several sections of land fenced for grazing. Soil a black loam, all tillable. Price only \$16 per acre on good terms. For further information write

A. B. Gresham
Copeland, Kansas

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OKLA LANDS. 40 to 500 a. tracts. Write for list. Roberts Realty Co., Nowata, Okla.

SEVERAL bargains in Texas Co., farms if taken soon. Elmer Heir, R. 9, Guymon, Ok.

FARMING pasture, oil and gas land, \$3 to \$15 a. J. E. Cavanagh, McAlester, Okla.

WHEAT, alfalfa, corn land for sale. Write for list. Monzingo Agency, Fairview, Okla.

WHY PAY \$150 an acre for Missouri, Iowa and Kansas land, when you can buy just as good farm lands for 1/2 or less? Big oil and gas field. J. W. Davis, Ada, Okla.

160 A. all good corn land, 2 1/2 miles out. 80 broke; fine bearing orchard. Good well, all fenced; light improvements. Price \$2200. Good terms; no trades. Free list and map. Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Okla.

160 **ACRE DAIRY FARM,** 8 room house, inexhaustible supply soft cool water. Windmill, 2 silos, good land, good market butter and milk. Stock, machinery, etc., if desired. 1/2 cash, balance 6%. Charles Whitaker, Eufaula, Okla.

FOR SALE.

One Hundred and sixty acres four miles of Central State Normal school at Edmond, Okla. On state road. Lays well. Ninety acres in cultivation, fenced and cross-fenced. Fair improvements. A snap at \$30 per acre. Mortgage of \$2250. Balance cash. L. W. Marks, Edmond, Okla.

400 **ACRES,** 5 1/2 miles Oakwood. Second bottom and pasture land. 75 cultivated. Small house, well and windmill. All under fence. A good stock and grain farm. Price \$5,000. L. Pennington, Oakwood, Okla.

PRYOR, MAYES CO., OKLA

No oil, no negroes. Agriculture strictly. Write T. C. Bowling.

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Good land in Northeastern Oklahoma; price from \$20.00 to \$35.00 per acre. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Okla.

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200 acres without a draw of any kind, all tillable, 8 roomed, modern house, 3 barns, 8 other good buildings, \$2,000.00 stock and implements, 2 miles town 5000, crop planted, possession at once. All for \$65 per acre. Wire for full information. E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Okla.

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One hundred and sixty acres three miles of Central State Normal school at Edmond, Okla. Good roads, good buildings, fenced and cross-fenced. Eighty acres in cultivation, some timber, fine water and grass. Price \$5,100. \$2,100 cash, balance forty years at 5%. L. W. Marks, Edmond, Okla.

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

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A SNAP. 480 a., imp. 200 in wheat. Land and location choice. \$15 a. \$1300 cash, bal. easy. J. N. Johnson Land Co., Dalhart, Tex.

FREE TRIP TO SUNNY TEXAS All kinds of farms for sale. Send for our free list. G. Less, Texarkana, Tex.

BARGAINS IN FARMS AND RANCHES, improved and unimproved. Midland, Upton and Glasscock counties; 70,000 acres for sale right. **Henry M. Half, Owner, Midland, Tex.**

ARK-OKLA. INV. CO., Siloam Spgs., Ark., sell and exch. real estate, mdse., and other property. Describe what you have and want.

TO EXCHANGE QUICK for mdse. General stock preferred. 560 a. of all smooth, unimproved land located in Lane Co., Kan. No better soil in the state. Approximate value \$21 per a. I have all kinds of wheat and alfalfa land for sale. Address **C. F. Edwards, Ness City, Kansas.**

FARMS All sizes. For exchange. Gentry Realty Co., Gentry, Ark.

200 ACRES

On the Bay of Galveston, well improved, all under irrigation, rice and fruit land. \$65 per a. Will exchange for Kan. land. 80 a. well improved, 40 a. apple orchard, 4 a. peach, some small fruit. 2 miles from Gentry, Benton Co., Ark. \$9,000. will exchange for west Kan. land. Some fine clear homes in Wichita to exchange for land. 237 acres in Cass Co., Texas, improved, 175 acres cult., bal timber. \$25 per a. will exchange for Kan. land. **Live Wire Realty Co., Wichita, Kansas.**

MISSOURI

70 ACRES, 1/2 mi. good town. Well imp. Watered. \$20 a. John B. Fugitt, Holt, Mo.

FOR SALE: Small improved farms in Southeast Missouri, at very low prices and terms to suit. Box 5, Williamsville, Mo.

89 A. 1 mi. good town on Frisco 199 mi. S.E. E. C., all cult., well imp. \$52.50 a. Liberal terms. Wears & Gordon, Lowry City, Mo.

80 ACRES, highly improved. 2 miles Railroad town. \$80 an acre. Easy terms. K. & S. Land Co., Butler, Missouri.

WEST MO. fine well imp. farms \$15 to \$40 per a. Large list. Osborn Realty Co., Osceola, Mo.

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POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$6 monthly, buys 40 acres good land, near R. R. town; some timber; price \$200, \$10 monthly buys 80 a. Write for list Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

ARIZONA

COME TO CASA GRANDE, Ariz., and take a new lease on life. Climate unsurpassed—best and cheapest place to raise alfalfa, fruit, olives, hogs and cattle. Bountiful water supply. Good land cheap. Geo. W. Burgess, Casa Grande, Ariz.

COLORADO

FOR SALE: Fruit tracts and irrigated farms in Northern Colorado. Write me what you want. A. H. Goddard, Loveland, Colorado.

FOUND—220 acre homestead in settled neighborhood. Fine farm land; ample rainfall; nearly free timber. \$300, filing fees and all. J. A. Tracy, Ft. Morgan, Colo.

640 ACRES, gently rolling, all plow land, splendid soil, one and one-half miles Cheyenne Wells, County Seat, exceptional bargain \$10 per acre; half cash, balance to suit. Cheyenne County Land Company, Cheyenne Wells, Colorado.

LANDS IN THE RAIN BELT. Washington County, Colo. Finest farm land in the West at lowest prices. Land where the crop pays for it in two years. Good climate, markets, churches and schools. Live agents wanted. Write for information. Co-Operative Realty Co., Akron, Colorado.

ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS LANDS. All kinds for hogs and cows. H. Hall, Waldron, Arkansas.

40 A. WELL IMP. Good orchard. 2 1/2 mi. town. \$17.50. Exchanges made. Frazer Realty Co., Gravette, Ark.

FOR SALE. 39 a. 1 1/2 miles out, well imp. 1 a. orchard. Bargain, \$3500. 10 a. tract for auto. Foster & Anstie, Gravette, Ark.

90 A. smooth, rich prairie farm; running water; good imp.; near school. \$5,000, part cash. Might trade. Box 15, Gravette, Ark.

160 A. black sandy loam, 1/2 in cultivation. Grow corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa, cotton. \$40 acre. Pike and railroad. Folk Real Estate Co., Little Rock, Ark.

INVEST IN BAXTER CO. ARK.

New district, good schools and churches. Healthful. Raise anything. Stock and poultry district. Mineral district. Land \$5.00 to \$25.00 per acre. Information Free. Lobe & Seward, Immi. Agts., Mountain Home, Ark.

NEBRASKA

600 A. fairly well improved. 9 miles Broken Bow. Splendid ranch. \$20.00 per acre. Terms. E. Taylor, Broken Bow, Nebraska.

FINE LITTLE RANCH—480 a., 200 fine cult., bal. fine pasture, well fenced; ample bldgs., good condition. Station 6 mi. McCook, Neb. (Pop. 4,000). 11 mi. good roads. School 1 1/2 mi.; phone and R.F.D. Best small ranch in county. \$25 per a., 1/2 cash, bal. any time desired, 5% No trades. Write R. A. Simpson, Owner, Blue Hill, Neb.

MINNESOTA

FOR SALE: A stock farm 550 acres; river runs full length; all fenced; new set of buildings, good well. 20 acres ready for crop. Would furnish money to right man to buy stock. Price \$32 per acre. First State Bank Pine County, Pine City, Minn.

OREGON

FOR SALE. 160 acres good land in Oregon; over four million feet good fir timber on property. Price \$25.00 per acre. Fine investment. Timber alone worth more money. Address for full particulars. Box 193, Seattle, Wash.

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Politics Sent Wheat Down

Last Week's Prices were Affected by the Row with Germany—Livestock Prices are Not so Good

THE livestock market last week turned in favor of buyers. Receipts were fairly liberal, and buyers took advantage of unsettled international affairs to press their advantage. From point of quality the cattle supply was above normal with a liberal number of finished heaves. Prices declined 15 to 25 cents. Hogs declined 15 to 20 cents early in the week, and closed with 10 cents net loss. Sheep prices advanced moderately after Tuesday.

In the first two days last week the market for steers was weak to 10 cents lower, and on Wednesday were 15 to 25 cents under the preceding week. Since then receipts have been small, the not any of the loss was regained. Monday 18,000 cattle are expected in Chicago and 10,000 to 12,000 here.

Kansas this week sent in more good to prime fat steers than for some time past. Most of them were in the 1,200 to 1,400 pound class and sold at \$9 to \$9.50. Wednesday some 1,400-pound Kansas steers, the top of a large bunch, sold at \$9.50, and the poorer steers from the same bunch sold Wednesday of last week at \$9.50. A good many medium weight steers sold last week at \$8.75 to \$9.25 that were similar to those \$9 to \$9.50 last week. The top price on Colorado steers was \$9.10, and on Oklahoma steers \$9. On the quarantine side a few carloads of steers brought \$7.85 to \$8.50.

Prices for cows and heifers declined 10 to 15 cents. The price level, however, is comparatively high. Most of the cows are selling at \$6.50 to \$7.50 and heifers \$8 to \$9.25. Mixed yearlings and yearling steers declined 25 cents. Veal calves were steady. Because of the high prices paid early in the week traders are holding a good many bulls over, with bids lower.

About 11,000 stockers and feeders were sent to country points last week, about 1,000 more than the preceding week. Prices for the best grades were about steady, but the plainer kinds were lower. A few sales of heavy feeding steers were reported at \$8.69 to \$8.85. Demand for stock cows and heifers continued urgent. A selected drove of stock heifers brought \$8.45.

Monday hog prices were as high as any time this year, and the second highest on record for April. In the next two days there was a moderate decline, followed by stronger prices, and the close was 10 cents under the preceding week. Receipts were liberal. The five Western markets received 346,000, about 41,000 more than the week before, and nearly 100,000 more than a year ago. Smaller supplies are expected next week. There is a good demand. High prices for hogs have not restricted the use of pork to any material degree.

The average weight of hogs was 205 pounds, the same as the preceding week, and four pounds heavier than a year ago.

Sheep prices were lower on Monday and Tuesday, and in the last few days advanced 10 to 15 cents. Receipts were liberal, but the increase was principally in goats. Fed lambs are quoted at \$10.70 to \$11.45, clipped lambs \$9.25 to \$9.75, yearlings \$9.50 to \$10.75, ewes \$8.00 to \$9.00, and wethers \$8.50 to \$9.25. The big movement of Texas goats has started. This week receipts were about 7,000. Fat goats sold at \$5.25 to \$6.00, and stock goats at \$4.25 to \$5.50.

Table with columns: Receipts of Livestock, with comparisons, are here shown: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep. Rows for Kansas City, Chicago, Five markets, Last week, Preceding week, Year ago.

Depressing influences were rather numerous in the wheat market last week, and prices declined 3/4 cents in Kansas City and 4/8 cents in Chicago for the May delivery and 3/8 cents and 2/8 cents for July, respectively, in the two markets. Growing concern over the lateness of spring wheat seeding and probability of a reduced acreage brought about a temporary rally, but the market turned down again and closed near the low levels of the week. Prices in Minneapolis declined less than in Kansas City and Chicago, and in Winnipeg there was only a fractional decline.

Additional rain or snow fell over virtually all of the American Northwest last week. Belief is growing that the area of spring wheat will be materially reduced because of these delays in seeding.

Conditions in Canada, while not entirely satisfactory, were somewhat more favorable for seeding than in this country, and reports denoted that the work is well under way in Alberta and Southwestern Saskatchewan. Elsewhere planting is late, and taken as a whole it is considered probable that Canada will not equal its record production of last year. Shortage of labor adds to the difficulty of planting a full acreage.

Precipitation extended over the whole of the winter wheat area, and except in limited districts there is abundant moisture to carry the crop for a long time.

Fewer complaints were heard about conditions in the Central states and the Illinois Agricultural Bureau reported an improvement of 3 points in condition, though promise is still low. In the hard wheat territory general improvement was noted in the already favorable condition, as a result of the rains. The Kansas state report indicated a yield of 135 million bushels, the second largest on record. The estimated condition is 87.3, seven points above the April government report. Abandoned area from various causes is figured at 44,000 acres, leaving 3,019,000 acres for harvest.

President Wilson's ultimatum that the United States would sever diplomatic relations with Germany unless that nation immediately modifies its present methods of submarine warfare in violation of international law induced considerable selling in the wheat market, the just what effect this action would have is questionable. Selling was based on the theory that American shipments to Europe would be interfered with, and also that the end of the war might be hastened by this stand of the United States government.

An added weakening influence was the opening of navigation on the Great Lakes, which will release large quantities of Canadian grain and probably shut off virtually all foreign demand for domestic wheat. Stocks of wheat in Canadian elevators are 89 million bushels, compared with 26 million bushels a year ago, and ocean freight rates are lower from Canadian ports to England than from United States ports. It seems likely, therefore, that for the remainder of this crop season foreign demand will be largely restricted to Canadian wheat.

Stocks in elevators in the United States are about 37 million bushels more than a year ago and April, May and June last year exports from the United States averaged nearly 5 million bushels weekly. There seems to be no likelihood of that much wheat moving out in the same period this year.

Broomhall reported last week that unfavorable American crop reports were exerting some influence there, but that supplies of old wheat are so large that it is difficult to conceive of any advance in prices between now and next harvest.

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States and Canada last week, according to Bradstreet's, were 2,644,000 bushels, compared with 2,781,000 bushels in the preceding period and 3,723,000 bushels a year ago.

Argentina shipments of wheat last week were 3,224,000 bushels, compared with 5,138,000 bushels a year ago. Australia exported 962,000 bushels, 1,256,000 bushels less than in the preceding week. Initial shipments of the season were made from India, but that country's exports are expected to be moderate, owing to difficulty in obtaining ocean vessels.

Kansas City stocks of wheat decreased about 400,000 bushels last week. Minneapolis stocks decreased about 1/2 million bushels and in Duluth there was not much change.

Widespread rains reduced country movement of wheat somewhat. The five important winter and spring wheat markets had total arrivals of 3,891 cars, slightly less than in the previous week and 70 per cent more than a year ago. If farm reserves are as large as statistics indicate, liberal marketing is expected when weather is propitious.

Sentiment in the corn market favored the buying side owing to increased Eastern demand and growing belief that Europe will buy liberally of the American surplus. The market moved narrowly, however, and closing prices were fractionally lower than a week ago.

Stocks of corn in Chicago last Monday were about 10 1/2 million bushels, about equal to the total a year ago.

Receipts of corn at three Western markets last week were 1,513 cars, 13 per cent less than in the previous week and 29 per cent more than a year ago. Carlots in Kansas City were in good demand and prices were about the same as a week ago.

Unfavorable weather for gathering corn was reported in Argentina, and advices concerning the yield continued pessimistic, but shipments are increasing. Exports last week were 1,501,000 bushels, compared with 519,000 bushels a year ago.

Hard Wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.07@1.12; No. 3, nominally \$1.05@1.09. Soft Wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.12@1.15; No. 3, nominally \$1.05@1.11. Corn—No. 2, nominally 70@79 1/2 c. Oats—No. 2 white, nominally 45@45 1/2 c; No. 3, nominally 41@44 c; No. 2 mixed, nominally 40@41 c; No. 3, nominally 36@39 c. Rye—No. 2, nominally \$1.05@1.10. Shorts—Nominally \$1.05@1.10. 1 car \$1.05. Corn Chop—City mills; new hogs, nominally \$1.40. Seed—Per cwt., alfalfa, \$18.50@18.50; clover, \$16.00@19.00; cane seed, 35@36 c; millet, German, \$1.65@3.00; common, \$1.30@1.45; Siberian, \$1.25@1.40.

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Every person has valuable papers of some kind, such as fire or life insurance, notes, deeds, wills, mortgages, etc., that need a place for safe keeping. The box is made of heavy Bessemer steel, pressed and formed into shape by heavy dies, substantial lock and two keys. This box will last a lifetime and is especially valuable to farmers as many farmers have no place to keep valuable papers. You cannot afford to take the chance of having your valuable papers or jewelry lost or destroyed when you can see one of these steel boxes free. Special Offer: This steel box sent free and postpaid to all who send \$2.00 for a 2-year subscription to Mail and Breeze. MAIL AND BREEZE, Dept. S. D., Topeka, Kan.

Fool The Batter, Boys!

Baseball Curver Free. Boys, you can simply make monkeys of the other boys with this curver. You can be as big a hero in your town as any big league pitcher. The curver which is worn on the hand enables the pitcher to give the ball a rapid whirling motion thus causing a wide curve. It is so small that the batter cannot see it and they all wonder where those AWFUL CURVES come from. You can fan them out as fast as they come to bat. A complete set of directions for throwing curves with each curver. OUR OFFER: We are giving these baseball curvers away free as a means of introducing our great home and family magazine, The Household Magazine. Send us 10c for a three month subscription and upon receipt of same we will send you one of the curvers, by return mail free and postpaid. Address: HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Dept. C.4, Topeka, Kan.

Extra Fine "Name-On" Knife

Your Own Name on Knife—The finest knife you ever saw in all your life. Two fine razor steel blades of best quality. German silver tips, brass guides, nickel steel. New streamlined handle showing your own name underneath, same as if you were looking thru glass. The knife is 3 1/2 inches long. Just the right size for a pocket knife. It's a beauty, strong and serviceable; no better knife made at any price. Send for yours today. Our Special Offer: We will send this dandy knife and address on free for one yearly subscription to our publication at \$1.00. Address: MAIL AND BREEZE, Dept. H. K., Topeka, Kansas.

Keeping Up With Lizzie

(Continued from Page 26.)

"An' it did, within ten minutes from date. We could see a blue car half a mile ahead.
'I'll go by that ol' freight-car o' the Henshaws', says Dan. 'They'll take after me, for Sam is vain of his car. We can halt them in that narrow cut on the hill beyond the Byron River.'
'We had rounded the turn at Chesterville, when we saw the Henshaw car just ahead of us, with Aleck at the wheel an' Lizzie beside him an' Sam on the back seat. I saw the peril in the situation.
'The long rivalry between the houses of Henshaw an' Pettigrew, reinforced by that of the young men, was nearing its climax.
'See me go by that old soap-box o' the Henshaws', says Dan, as he pulled out to pass 'em.
'Then Dan an' Aleck began a duel with automobiles. Each had a forty-horse-power engine in his hands, with which he was resolved to humble the other. Dan knew that he was goin' to bring down the price o' Aleck's an' Henshaws. First we got ahead; then they scraped by us, crumpling our fender on the nigh side. Lizzie an' I lost our hats in the scrimmage. We gathered speed an' ripped off a section o' their bulwarks, an' roared along neck an' neck with 'em. The broken fenders rattled like drums in a battle. A hen flew up an' hit me in the face, an' I came nigh unhorsin' me. I hung on. It seemed as if Fate was tryin' to halt us, but our horse-power was too high. A dog went under us. It began to rain a little. We were a length ahead at the turn by the Byron River. We swung for the bridge an' skidded an' struck a telephone pole, an' I went right on over the stone fence an' the clay bank an' lit on my head in the water. Dan Pettigrew lit beside me. Then came Lizzie an' Sam—they fairly rained into the river. I looked up to see if Aleck was comin', but he wasn't. Sam, bein' so heavy, had stopped quicker an' hit in shallow water near the shore, but, as luck would have it, the bottom was soft an' he had come down feet foremost, an' a broken leg an' some bad bruises were all he could boast of. Lizzie was in hysterics, but seemed to be unhurt. Dan an' I got 'em out on the shore, an' left 'em cryin' side by side, an' scrambled up the bank to find Aleck. He had aimed too low an' hit the wall, an' was stunned, an' apparently, for the time, dead as a herrin' on the farther side of it. I removed the ten one-thousand-dollar bills from his person to prevent complications an' tenderly laid him down. Then he came to very sudden.
'Stop! he murmured. 'You're robbin' me.'
'Well, you begun it, I says. Don't judge me hastily. I'm a philanthropist. I'm goin' to leave you yer liberty an' a hundred dollars. You take it an' get. If you ever return to Connecticut I'll arrest you at sight.'
'I gave him the money an' called the officer, who had just come up. A traveller in a large tourin'-car had halted near us.
'Put him into that car an' take him to Chesterville,' I said.
'He limped to the car an' left without a word.
'I returned to my friends an' gently broke the news.
'Sam blubbered. 'Education done it,' says he, as he mournfully shook his head.
'Yes,' I says. 'Education is responsible for a damned lot of ignorance.'
'An' some foolishness,' says Sam, as he scraped the mud out of his hair. 'Think of our goin' like that. We ought to have known better.'
'We knew better,' I says, 'but we had to keep up with Lizzie.'
'Sam turned toward Lizzie an' moaned in a broken voice, 'I wish it had killed me.'
'Why so?' I asked.
'It costs so much to live,' Sam sobbed, in a half-hysterical way. 'I've got an expensive family on my hands.'
'You needn't be afraid o' havin' Lizzie on your hands,' says Dan, who held the girl in his arms.
'What do you mean?' Sam inquired.
'She's on my hands an' she's goin' to stay there,' says the young man. 'I'm in love with Lizzie myself. I've always been in love with Lizzie.'
'Your confession is ill-timed,' says Lizzie, as she pulled away an' tried to smooth her hair. She began to cry again, an' added, between sobs: 'My heart is about broken, and I must go home and get help for my poor father.'
'I'll attend to that,' says Dan; 'but I warn you that I'm goin' to offer a Pettigrew for a Henshaw even. If I had a million dollars I'd give it all to boot.'

TO BE CONTINUED.

Red clover and the hog seem to be made for each other.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD, Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

- A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia. 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa. 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri. 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

Shorthorn Cattle.

June 16—S. S. Spangler, Milan, Mo.

Jersey Cattle.

May 20—Robert I. Young, St. Joseph, Mo.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

May 26—E. H. Sallisburg, Kirksville, Mo.

Poland China Hogs.

May 3—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 20—Peter Luft, Alma, Kan.

Oct. 21—J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan.

Feb. 24—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

April 29—J. F. Staadt, Ottawa, Kan.

May 3—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 17—F. J. Moser, Goffs, Kan.

Nov. 2—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Smith's Holstein Sale.

J. R. Smith, Newton, Kan., with a consignment from the herd of Buskirk & Newton, Newton, Kan., sold on April 18, 33 Holsteins; 7 registered and 26 grades for a total of \$2,777.50. The registered animals averaged \$113.21, the grades \$77.11. It was not up to expectations. More money should have been paid. A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan., O. H. Craw, Peabody, Kan., and R. Molohan, Peabody, Kan., were among the principal buyers.—Advertisement.

Read Lookabaugh's Shorthorn Ad.

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., has a display ad in this issue that no man interested in Shorthorns should fall to read. The farmer's cow, the Shorthorn cow and the Scotch cow are all touched upon in this ad in a way that cannot fail to have weight if thought upon seriously. Fair Acres Sultan, considered by the leading Shorthorn breeders of America as one of the greatest Shorthorn sires of America, now heads Mr. Lookabaugh's great herd of cows. For numbers and noted families this herd of cows has no equal in the whole Southwest and has attracted the attention of all noted breeders of the United States. Notwithstanding the record made for prize winners and high priced cattle produced on Pleasant Valley Stock Farm, Mr. Lookabaugh is determined to keep cattle on hand to supply the needs and wants of those who can afford to buy only the common milking strain Shorthorns. Special attention is given at all times to the beginner. Mr. Lookabaugh's strongest belief is that on the success of his customers depends his own success. For Shorthorns write or call soon mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kan., a big type Poland China breeder, has enjoyed a nice trade this past year. He is offering for sale at present two good fall boars and some nice gilts he will breed to your order. Mr. Kosar is a fine gentleman to do business with and you are sure to be pleased with any business dealings you have with him. Write him about a boar or some bred gilts.—Advertisement.

Fitzwater & Cooley, Goffs, Kan., are breeders of Holstein cattle and their breeding establishment joins town. A herd bull that promises great things is Goff Paul Hengerfeld De Kol. They have about 30 head and expect to increase it by reserving choice heifers and buying occasionally from good herds. Mr. Fitzwater is in the bank at Goffs and is always glad to meet Holstein admirers. Call on him when in Goffs.—Advertisement.

Bancroft's Duroc-Jerseys.

D. O. Bancroft, the big Duroc-Jersey breeder of Osborne, Kan., reports good business. He just shipped a good September boar to P. N. Slipsager, Clifton, Kan. He writes that the demand for breeding stock has been good all season. His card may be found in every issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze. Look up his ad and if interested write him.—Advertisement.

Gideon's Hereford Bulls.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan., is offering two Hereford bulls. One is 4 years old and a mighty good bull. He will weigh now 1950 and is well marked and of good breeding. The other is 2 years old and equally as good a bull. These bulls will be priced right. He is also offering some choice Percheron stud colts. Write him for prices and descriptions and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

Durocs of Champion Blood.

W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan., offers 80 March Duroc-Jersey pigs, boars and gilts, for sale at weaning time. This is

no ordinary offer when you know that these pigs were sired by such boars as Jones' Model Pal, J's Good Enough, Wonder Lad, Illustrator 21, and Orion Cherry King, the grand champion of all breeds of the state of Ohio. They are out of as fine a lot of herd sows, considering them in every way as there is in the state in one herd. Mr. Jones will treat you right. He will also sell a few sows bred for August and September farrow.—Advertisement.

Duroc-Jersey Fall Boars.

F. J. Moser, Goffs, Kan., has had splendid success with his spring crop of Duroc-Jersey pigs and has 128 little red fellows that are a promising lot. Fancy Pal, by Model Pal and out of a dam by Top Finish, a 3-year old boar weighing 750 pounds in breeding form and a splendid individual, sired a good lot of them. The rest are by Crimson Rule, by R. & S. Crimson Wonder, by Golden Ruler, by Pearl's Golden Rule. Both boars are well bred and good individuals and the herd sows are of the big, prolific kind that farrow big litters and raise them. At present Mr. Moser is offering for sale 12 last September boars that are absolutely good and are offered very reasonably. In fact they are too cheap considering the quality. If you need a good boar write him today and ask for prices and description of these 12 good fall boars.—Advertisement.

Kentucky Mammoth Jacks.

Bruce Saunders, Holton, Kan., has for sale as fine a lot of jacks as was ever shipped out of Kentucky. They were bred on his uncle's jack farms in the vicinity of Lexington and in selecting and bringing this car to Holton they felt that they were shipping to Kansas as fine a lot of jacks as was ever shipped out of Kentucky. Competent authorities who have inspected them say they are a great lot of Mammoth jacks. Bruce Saunders, who owns a nice farm joining Holton where he has bred jacks and Percherons for several years, is associated with his uncle, U. G. Saunders, of Lexington, Ky., in this consignment of great jacks for Kansas buyers and invites every man that would buy a strictly good jack to write him at once. Not tomorrow but today. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and write him for further information.—Advertisement.

Very High Class Holsteins.

David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Kan., breed Holstein cattle and operate a dairy and breeding farm joining town. The writer had the privilege of visiting this farm recently and enjoyed a good visit with Mr. Coleman and his two sons who do the work and look after the herd in partnership with their father. A great barn with all modern improvements such as electric lights, milking machines, two silos and more important than all a carefully selected lot of cows without a shy milker or unprofitable cow in the barns. A great story could be written about this ideal dairy farm and the splendid collection of cows found on it. Two great matrons that Mr. Coleman went to Iowa and purchased at a cost of over \$1,000 for the two and others that have been bought or selected from their own breeding make up the splendid "big" little herd of Holsteins of David Coleman & Sons of Denison, Kan. They are starting their advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze this week and offer three young bulls for sale. Look up the advertisement and write them today.—Advertisement.

Richly Bred Herefords.

J. F. Sedlacek, Blue Rapids, Kan., is the proprietor of one of the best herds of Hereford cattle in the West. At the head of the herd is the great Maple Lad 34th, a full brother to Maple Lad 40th, in service in the herd of Col. E. H. Taylor, Frankfort, Ky. Maple Lad 34th sired the \$550 heifer that sold in Mr. Sedlacek's consignment at

Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—My stopping the present ad does not mean that I will not advertise any more. This ad has run as long as contemplated and I will probably do quite a little more later on. Your paper is the best I have tried in the state.—Yours very truly, J. C. Hopper, Real Estate Dealer, Ness City, Kan., April 13, 1916.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—I have been more than pleased with results from my card in Farmers Mail and Breeze. This is the third time since the middle of October that you have sold me out of stock. Have received an average of five letters of inquiry per week since starting ad with you.—W. W. Jones, Breeder of Duroc-Jerseys, Clay Center, Kan., April 7, 1916.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

B's Big Orange Fall Boars A few top fall boars by this great sire. Real herd boar material and popular blood lines. Prices right for quick sales. JOHN M. BLOUGH, BUSHONG, KANSAS.

Big Type Polands!

Herd headed by the 1020 pound Big Hadley Jr., grand champion at Hutchinson, 1915. Fall boars by Big Hadley Jr. and Young Orphan, by Orphan Big Gun that was 1st in Oklahoma Futurity, 1915. We are booking orders for spring pigs out of our best herd and show sows. A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Poland China fall boars, good big stratchy fellows, priced to sell. Ed Beavers, Junction City, Kan.

Enos Immuned Polands

Three choice late spring boars now ready for service. Also 30 choice late summer boars and gilts. They are all sired by Orphan Chief and Mastodon King. A. R. Enos, Ramona, Kan. You will like them. Write today.

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

FOR SALE: Yearling herd boar, a proven breeder. Young boars, heavy-boned fellows, ready for immediate use. Also choice fall pigs. Bargain prices. Write us your wants. P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kansas.

Original Big Spotted Polands!!

Fall and winter pigs and spring pigs at weaning time. Pairs and trios not related. ALFRED CARLSON, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

Poland China Gilts

Bred to your order. Also two good fall boars for sale. Write today. Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kan.

I Ship on Approval

Big Immune Sows and Gilts bred, for early litters, to McWonder and Long A Wonder. A few big boars and a lot of big fall pigs. Boar and gilts not related. ED SHEEHY, HUME, MO.

Fall Boars

sired by the sensational boar, Chief Miami, a 700 pound 2-year-old, with a 12-inch bone and quality to spare. These young boars are quality fellows with 8-inch bone and weigh up to 200 pounds, at 7 months. Priced right. Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kansas

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

DUROC-JERSEY BOARS AND GILTS Gilts bred to order to the champion Critic B. 200 pound fall boars, priced right. E. T. & W. J. GARRETT, Steele City, Neb.

Immune Durocs

Spring boars and gilts, best of blood lines, guaranteed. E. L. HIRSCHLER, BALSTEAD, KAN.

12 SEPTEMBER BOARS

Several of them herd boar prospects. Prices right. Write for breeding and prices. F. J. MOSER, GOFFS, Nemaha Co., KANSAS

Durocs of Size and Quality

Fall herd boars and gilts of large smooth, easy feeding type. From the champions Defender, Superba, Golden Model, and Gano Breeding. Prices reasonable. JOHN A. REED, LYONS, KAN.

Wooddell's Durocs

One summer boar and a few bred gilts sired by Cowley Wonder; also some fall gilts and boars. Priced to move. G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Ks.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

Fall boars and gilts by A Critic out of sows by Champion Tat-A-Walla. SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

Big Type Herd Boars

20 big, husky yearling and fall boars, by G. M.'s, Crimson Wonder and Good Enuff Chief Co. A choice yearling by Illustrator II and a Golden Model dam at \$50. Herd headed by prospect Order. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN. quick for first choice.

DUROCS—RED POLLS—PERCHERONS

20 Immune boars, \$30 each. 2 bulls \$125 each. Young ton stallions—bed rock prices. 1 good registered jack GEO. W. SCHWAB, Clay Center, Nebraska

TRUMBO'S DUROCS

Herd Boars: Golden Model 36th 146175, Crimson McWonder 160983, Constructor 187651. Write your wants. WESLEY W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.

30 Duroc Boars 100 to 180 lbs. \$15 to \$25

4 herd prospects, \$30 to \$35. 50 gilts to farrow in August. A few tried sows bred for June farrow, \$25 to \$50. Write me. I price them worth the money. J. E. WELLER, FAUCETT, MISSOURI

Jones Sells on Approval

80 March pigs at weaning time. Don't fail to write me for breeding and prices. Sows to farrow in August for sale. W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kansas

DUROC-JERSEYS

Buy the kid a registered pig Express prepaid to any Kansas point Boars and sows not related, \$12.50 Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

BANCROFT'S DUROCS

Everything properly immuned. No public sales. For private sale, September boars and gilts open or bred to order for September farrow. Spring pigs either sex. Pairs or trios not related. Weaned May 1st. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS Shipping Point, Downs, Kansas

Duroc Boars and Gilts

With Breeding, Quality and Size A few, choice, fall boars and gilts, sired by GOLDEN MODEL AGAIN and CRIMSON SURPRISE, out of our best sows. Guaranteed to please. Good prospects for useful breeders and show purposes. Correspondence fully answered. Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.

MULE FOOT HOGS.

Buy Big Type Mulefoot Hogs from America's Champion Herd. Low cash prices. Big catalog is free. Jno. Dunlap, Williamsport, O.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Purebred Hampshire Pigs \$10 The best blood lines. R. T. Wright, Grantville, Kan.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

Shaw's Hampshires

180 registered Hampshires, nicely belted, all immunized, double treatment. Special prices on spring pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Wichita, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Berkshire Pigs \$12.50 and \$15 each. Pairs and trios not related. Pedigree with each pig. R. J. LINSKOTT, Holton, Kan.

BERKSHIRE GILTS

Spring gilts safe in pig. Best of breeding. Prices reasonable. W. O. HAZLEWOOD, Wichita, Kansas.

Meadow Brook Berkshires

500 to 1000 Head

always on hand. Our sows are the best we can get of all the leading families. We keep 6 to 8 of the best herd boars we can produce or buy. All immune and nothing except good breeding animals shipped. Write your wants today.

E. D. King, Burlington, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

LARGE O. I. C's. Special offering in young pigs, pairs, trios or young herd. H. W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KANSAS

IMMUNED O. I. C's. Booking orders for March and April pigs; pairs and trios not akin. A. G. COOK, LURAY, KANSAS

O. I. C. FALL BOARS for sale. Also booking orders for spring pigs, both sexes. Everything immune. Registered free. F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS

Silver Leaf Stock Farm!

I am booking orders for Jan., Feb. and March pigs, to be shipped at 10 to 12 weeks old. Pairs and trios no akin. 10 summer and fall gilts left. Bred right and priced reasonable. C. A. Cary, R.F.D. No. 1, Mound Valley, Kan.

Fehner's Herd of O. I. C. Swine

Anything shipped anywhere on approval. Write today for prices. Herd immune. Member of either O. I. C. or G. W. Ass'n. HENRY F. FEHNER, Higginsville, Mo.

Chesters and O. I. C's Shipped C. O. D.

Spring pigs with prize winning blood on both sides of their pedigrees; at farmers prices. Either sex, no kin; immunized and guaranteed as represented. HENRY WIEMERS, DILLER, NEBRASKA

Smooth Heavy Boned O. I. C's

100 choice spring pigs, priced right. Descendants from blue ribbon winners, champions and grand champions. All ages for sale at all times. Write for circular, photographs and prices. F. J. Greiner, Billings, Mo.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS

Pairs and trios not related. Shipped in light crates and satisfaction guaranteed. Pedigrees with each pig. Priced for quick sales. Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

When writing to advertisers please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

JERSEY CATTLE.

JERSEY BULL Registered, 18 months old. Quick sale \$75. Ed Reddy, Harper, Kan.

LINSKOTT JERSEYS

Kansas First Register of Merit Herd. Established in 1878. A surplus of young bulls (nothing better) at bargain prices. R. J. LINSKOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS



The Giant Of The Dairy

Grade up with a Jersey Bull! He is half the herd, and the breed determines half the profits. Breed him to your grade cows and bring the herd average near the Jersey average—489 pounds of butter fat per year. Your calves will be beauties. They'll mature quickly into gentle, hardy, vigorous and persistent milkers, long-lived and adapted to any climate. Let us tell you more about them. Send for our book, "The Story of The Jersey." It's free and it's a dandy. Write for it now.

The American Jersey Cattle Club 255 West 23rd Street - New York City

the Manhattan sale March 4. In this sale the Sedlacek consignment sold for a general average of \$381 which was \$146 above the average of the whole sale. Beau Perfection 29th is also in service in this herd and is also a bull of great merit, both in breeding and individuality. Maple Lad 34th is strong in Anxiety breeding and Beau Perfection 29th is three-fourths Anxiety breeding and one-fourth Perfection. Mr. Sedlacek's advertisement will be found in the Marshall county breeders' advertising section. Look it up as he is offering an 18 months old bull ready for hard service, worth the money. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

Prewett's Cattle Sale.

W. A. Prewett's draft sale of Shorthorn and Polled Durham cattle at his farm near Asherville, Kan., last Tuesday was a success. The sale amounted to \$5,015. The average for cows was \$160. The average for the young bulls was \$115. The top cow brought \$255 and went to V. A. Plym of Barnard, Kan., who bought 16 head in all at \$2,570. The top heifer sold for \$125 and went to Samuel Troast, Concordia, Kan. The top bull brought \$175 and went to R. C. Reynolds, Kensington, Kan. The prominent buyers were J. Mike Wandler, Junction City, Kan., who bought three head; V. A. Plym, who bought 16; C. H. Parrott, Glasco, Kan., who bought five head; Elmer Fisher, Stockton, Kan., bought three; J. W. Smith, Beloit, Kan., bought three; W. E. Hackett, Jewell, Kan., R. C. Reynolds, Kensington, E. M. Edgeall, Barnard, L. W. Wells, Stockton, were the other buyers. It was Mr. Prewett's first sale of Polled Durhams and Shorthorns and was only a draft sale of surplus cattle. He is staying in the business and will continue to breed good cattle and Poland China hogs which he has bred for years. The sale was conducted by Cola C. H. Duncan and Will Myers and W. H. Harper.—Advertisement.

Ben Schneider's Holsteins.

Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan., starts his advertising again in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze in which he is offering for immediate sale three young bulls, one old enough for service and some 2-year-old heifers that are to freshen soon. All are registered and guaranteed in every particular. Mr. Schneider's Holstein herd is one of the best known in the West. Not because it is the largest but because of the high quality to be found in it. At the head of the herd is Mercedes Skylark De Kol, the yearling bull bought from the St. Marys college and one of the very best individuals to be found in the West. He weighs 900 pounds and is a great individual. Mr. Schneider is a breeder of Holstein cattle and not a speculator. He is interested in building up the breed and was one of the prominent organizers of the Kansas Holstein breeders' association organized at Herington, Kan., March 1. He believes the Holstein breeders of Kansas should stand together in a determined effort to keep Kansas from being made a dumping ground for worthless cattle. It is not selfishness prompting Mr. Schneider in this matter but an honest desire that the inexperienced buyer gets a square deal. Write Mr. Schneider about the bulls and heifers he is offering.—Advertisement.

Joe Schneider's Poland Chinas.

Joe Schneider, Nortonville, Kan., is a breeder of big type Poland Chinas, who is fortunate in the possession of a herd boar of real merit. Pfander's King is a big, massive hog that will easily weigh a half ton in fair flesh that Mr. Schneider was lucky enough to buy in a prominent dispersion. He has been at the head of his herd now almost a year and a big per cent of this spring's crop of pigs is by him. He was sired by old Long King and his dam was the great Iowa sow, F's Giants. Others are by big Bob's Son and still others by the great son of Long Jumbo, a boar of note in service in U. S. Byrne's herd at Saxton, Mo. All the spring pigs are of March farrow. The herd sows in the Schneider herd are all of notable breeding and have been carefully selected. They represent such noted families as Sampson Chief, Long King's Best, Guy's Expansion, Referendum 2d and Wonder. Mr. Schneider will not hold any public sales but the actual tops will be sold at private sale. Everything will be immunized.—Advertisement.

Fine Poland China Herd.

O. J. Olson, Horton, Kan., a Poland China breeder, is satisfied only with the best. At prominent Poland China sales he has bought nothing but the best and takes good care of them when he gets them home. Heading his herd is Bell Mount Jumbo 75183, by Long Jumbo 62719 and out of Big Lady Wonder 156524, by Long Wonder 65334. Bell Mount Jumbo is 2 years old and a boar of great scale. He has given good satisfaction as a breeder and a good per cent of this spring's crop of pigs is by him. Another herd boar that is indeed promising is Olson's Big Joe, by the great boar Big Joe, owned by Henry Fessenmyer, Clarinda, Ia. This boar is 1 year old and a remarkably good individual and a splendid breeder as indicated by this spring crop of pigs sired by him. Mr. Olson has 100 spring pigs, mostly of March farrow. He is a son of H. C. Olson, a pioneer, having come to Brown county 30 years ago from Denmark. It is interesting to know that Mr. Olson landed here with but very little of this world's goods and now he is probably the wealthiest land owner in Brown county and one of her wealthy and highly respected farmers. O. J. is the eldest of four sons and has been interested in Poland since he can remember.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

The Blood of Critic B.

R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Nebr., write that they have 100 spring pigs of March and April farrow. They are sold out of bred sows at present but will have several fall gilts bred for September farrow later. They have a nice lot of both gilts and boars of fall farrow for sale, some that will weigh 200. They have placed a splendid young boar in their herd. He was sired by the champion Critic B, the sire of more winners than any State Fair champion in the West. Not only does the get of Critic B win but it has tremendous size with proper finish. His dam was by King the Col. You will remember King the Col. has made big type Durocs popular. Mr. Duroc Man, if your herd is run down, if your Durocs

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

Double Standard Polled Durhams Young bulls and females for sale. C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Kansas.

75 POLLED DURHAMS

(Hornless Shorthorns) Double registered. Roan Orange, 2000, in herd. 15 bulls, reds and roans, low and blocky; halter broke. Will meet trains. Write J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kansas

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle Herd headed by Louis of Viewpoint 4th. 15624, half brother to the Champion cow of America.

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

Edgewood Farm Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

I have twenty registered Angus bulls—yearlings and two year olds, and one five year old for sale.

D. J. WHITE, CLEMENTS, KANSAS Main line of Santa Fe, 145 mi. west of K. C.

ANGUS BULLS

Five from eight months to one year old. Females for sale, bred or open. Farm joins town. Correspondence and inspection invited. W. G. Denton, Denton, Kans.

ANGUS BULLS

25, from yearlings to 3-year-olds. Bred from best strains. Call or address J. W. McREYNOLDS & SON, Montezuma, Kans., or Dodge City, Kans.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale! Six heifers, two-year-olds. Reds and roans. L. M. NOFFSINGER, OSBORNE, KANSAS



TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write. O. E. TORREY, Towanda, Kan.

200—Holstein Cows—200

You are invited to look over our herd of Holsteins before you buy. We have 150 high grade cows and heifers and a lot of registered bulls to go with them. Three Cows and a Registered Bull \$325 50 cows in milk and 40 that will freshen soon. Come and see our cattle. Bring your dairy expert along. The quality of the cows and our prices will make it easy for us to trade. Come soon and get choice. Well marked heifer and bull calves, \$22.50 each, delivered to any express office in Kansas. LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS



HOLSTEIN Cows and Heifers

I have for sale a nice collection of HOLSTEIN cows and heifers, a few registered bulls to go with them. All good big ones, nicely marked, and out of the best milking strains. If you want cows or heifers I can supply you, and that at the right kind of prices. J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS

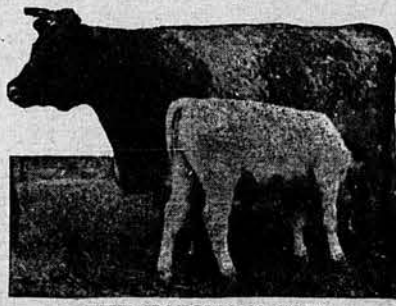
HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN FARM Towanda, Kansas

Pure bred and high grade HOLSTEINS, all ages. Largest pure-bred herd in the Southwest headed by Oak De Kol Beale Ormsby 166789, a show bull with royal breeding. Pure bred bulls, serviceable ages, from A. H. O. dams and sires. A grand lot of pure-bred heifers, some with official records. Choice, extra high grade cows and heifers, well marked, heavy springers, in calf to pure-bred bulls, constantly on hand. High grade heifer calves 6 to 10 weeks old, \$25. Bargains! Send draft for number wanted. All calves P. O. B. cars here. Inspect our herd before purchasing. Wire, GIROD & ROBISON, TOWANDA, KAN. write or phone us.



Lookabaugh's Shorthorns

Herd Headed by Fair Acres Sultan



SPECIAL NOW Herd bulls including sons of Fair Acres Sultan, \$200 to \$500; some higher. Cows with calf at foot and rebred to Scotch bulls, \$400. 20 heifers. Scotch topped milking strain bred to Scotch bull, 2 for \$300. Two Scotch heifers from best producing families, 2 for \$600. Farmer's bulls, Scotch top milking strain, from \$125 to \$200. Write for prices on car lots.

The Farmer Cow is the Shorthorn cow; for generations she has furnished milk for her calf with plenty to spare to make butter for the family, with milk for the table and some for the pigs. Her calf is a rustler and eats the rough feeds of the farm and the sum total, in milk, butter and beef, the Shorthorn makes more money for the farmer than any other cow.

The Scotch Cow not only produces this milk and butter, but is a calf of superior merit and especially so if the best producing families are used. Our success rests on the success of our customers. Special attention is given the beginner. You are always welcome at Pleasant Valley Stock Farm. Write or come.

H. G. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas
Prize winning registered Holsteins. Bulls from three months to yearlings for sale. Address as above.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS
A.R.O. bull calves. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kan.

Holstein Heifers to Freshen Soon
One yearling bull, one eight months and one three. All registered. BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kan.

Reg. Holstein Bulls
Two that are eight months old and one four months. Correspondence and inspection of herd invited. David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Jackson Co., Kansas

HOLSTEIN CALVES
High grade Holstein calves either sex 3 to 4 weeks old from good milking strain of grade Holstein cows \$20 each. We pay the express. Burr Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

BONNIE BRAE HOLSTEINS!
20 head extra big, fine, heavy producing young cows, fresh and heavy springers; also springing heifers, extra fine Guernsey cows and a few Guernsey heifers. IRA ROMIG, Sta. B., TOPEKA, KANSAS

Montgomery County Holstein Friesian Association
Young stock for sale. T. M. EWING, Sec., Independence, Kan.

ASON OF KING WALKER
Heads our Herd. He has 30 lb. sisters on his dam's side as well as some that run as high as 32.50 on his sire's side. We are offering for sale, some high bred registered cows and heifers, bred to this bull; also several good bull calves, at attractive prices. HIGGINBOTHAM BROTHERS, Rossville, Kan.

CANARY BUTTER BOY KING
Conceded the best Holstein Bull in Kansas. Two extra choice young bulls, sired by him and out of A. R. O. cows. Write for prices. MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Rule Bros., E. T. & R. D., Ottawa, Kan.
Livestock sales a specialty. Write for dates.

Jas. T. McGulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
References: The breeder: I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

A. Harris, Madison, Kan.
Live Stock, Real Estate and Merchandise AUCTIONEER. Write for dates.

R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo.
Selling all kinds of pure-bred livestock. Address as above

Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan.
Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

WILL MYERS, BELOTT, KAN.
LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Reference, breeders of North Central Kan. Address as above.

FLOYD YOCUM
LIVESTOCK and REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER. ST. JOEN, KAS.

Col. E. Walters, Skedee Oklahoma
W.B. Carpenter, 318 Walnut St. Kansas City, Mo.
Sell your farms and city property at auction, as well as your pedigreed livestock. Write either for dates. Also instructors in Missouri Auction School

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Saunders' Jacks
Holton, Kansas

I want to hear from every man in the next 10 days that is in the market for a good jack. If you are one of them write me today. Bruce Saunders, Holton, Kan.

HORSES.

Woods Bros. Co. LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
Successors to Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co.)



Our Importation is Here
We received at our barns March 31 an importation of Percheron stallions from the breeding herd of the late Chas. M. Avelline of France. This shipment is the first since war was declared, consisting of all ton horses rising 4 and 5 year old, mostly black, and the best that France has produced. We also have a very choice selection of American-bred Percherons, Belgians and Shires from one to six-year-olds, that we are making special prices on for the next 30 days. We are anxious to dispose of them to make room for our new consignments due to arrive early in May. We invite inspection. Come and look them over. We have what you want. Barns opposite State Farm. Woods Bros. Company, Lincoln, Neb., A. P. Coon, Mgr.

need size, length, bone you need some Critic B and King the Col. blood that will fix your herd. This splendid young boar is a prospect for a 1000-pound herd boar. They will have a few fall gilts bred to him for September farrow and will be priced right.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

Last Call for Laptad's Hog Sale.

This is the final notice of the Duroc and Poland sale to be made by Fred G. Laptad of Lawrence, Kan., May 3. The offering will consist of 40 head, 20 Durocs and 20 Polands. Ten boars and 10 sows of each breed. The entire offering is immune. Rule Brothers of Ottawa, Kan., will do the selling. C. H. Hay will represent the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Publisher's News Notes

Motorists who wish to save 60 per cent of their entire tire bills should get the free book on Tanlo Reconstructed Tires sent out by the Tanlo Rubber Products Co., 210 Tanlo Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. It gives valuable facts on how to procure a new 90 per cent puncture-proof tire for less than half the regular cost.—Advertisement.

From Mill to Farm.

August Post, of Moulton, Iowa, advertises his High Quality binder twine, direct from mill, on page 15 of this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He has been shipping twine direct to the farmers of the United States and Canada at wholesale for the past 26 years, and with his experience, both as a merchant and farmer, is in a position to know the needs of the farmer. Where not already represented he wants good, reliable farmers to sell the twine to their neighbors. Write for his prices and free samples, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

Keep Stock in Condition.

If the horses or cattle begin to go "off their feed" and to be sluggish and listless; if the cows' milk yield becomes scanty and the pigs are irritable and not laying on fat as they should, it's a sure sign that a good tonic is needed. Digestive and intestinal troubles and that all-too-prevalent pest—worms—play havoc with your stock, and unless remedial measures are taken quickly, losses are bound to ensue. Get a good, quick-acting medicine, something that combines the properties of tonic, laxative and worm destroyer, such as Dr. Hess Stock Tonic, a remedy that has been successfully employed by farmers and cattle raisers all over the country for the last 24 years. This stock tonic, made according to his own formula, is guaranteed to bring the desired results, or the dealer will accept your empty packages and refund your money. Use it regularly and your stock will be in prime condition all the time.

Could Shoe the Army in 5 Days.

By keeping its factory going at full capacity day and night for five days, a pair of shoes could be made for every soldier of the United States standing army of 120,000 men by the Mayer Boot & Shoe Company of Milwaukee. The regular working capacity of the factory is 10,000 pair of shoes for every 10-hour working day. This is at the rate of 17 complete pairs of shoes every minute. There is available in this plant facilities for turning out 3 million complete pairs of shoes during every working year of 300 days. Each shoe requires an average of 75 operations in the making. This means 450 million operations during each working year, which keeps industrious hands busy and provides employment for many. The product of the Mayer Boot & Shoe Company is well known to our readers, having been advertised with us for years. The company has been in business for 35 years. It grew from a very small beginning to the present big proportions, simply by making good shoes. The Mayers manufacture the well-known Mayer Honorable Shoes for men, women and children; Mary Washington Comfort Shoes; Dry-Sox Wet Weather Shoes and Honorable Cushion Shoes.—Advertisement.

The Acme line of harvesters and hay tools is again advertised in the columns of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. The Acme line consists of the Acme grain binder, corn binder, sweep rake, sulky rake, side delivery rake, tedder and stacker. These implements live up to their name. They surely are just about the acme of achievement in practical down-to-date agricultural implements. The Acme people have been at it a long time and they have kept constant pace with improvements in farm machinery, and sometimes they are ahead of the procession. The Acme goods are quality goods. This applies to all of the implements named. Of course they are not the only good implements of their various kinds that are made but they do have their own specific claims. If you are looking for something that is good in harvesting machinery and in hay tools you cannot at any rate fail to find out about the Acme line. There is in every section of the country an ever increasing demand for harvesting machinery of the greatest efficiency. The farmers of today realize that it is the grain and hay that is brought to market in good condition that determine their profit. What is left in the field is an actual loss. The farmer is entitled to the full fruits of his labor which is hard enough even under the best circumstances. The Acme line of machinery helps the farmer to get the full benefit of his labor. They do well the work they are made to do. They are excellently built. They are reasonably priced. They are simply and easily handled. There ought to be and doubtless will be a large sale for the Acme line of goods in 1916. The Acme catalog is very interesting. It tells all about the Acme implements. Write for the free catalog to the Acme Harvesting Machinery Company, Department G, Peoria, Ill.—Advertisement.

Rural Constable—Sketching the harbor is forbidden, sir. Artist—Oh, that's all right. I'm making a study of the clouds. Rural Constable (impressively)—Ah, but supposin' your picture got into the hands of the enemy's aircraft department see the use they could make of it!—Punch.

Best 1550 lb. Percheron KANSAS CHIEF

Who owns best 1400 to 1700 registered Percheron stallion in your section? Also several best 1100 to 1400 mares. (No ancestry requirements for mares.) It is quality we want. We want you to start a new breed of horses. Write for information. WAGON HORSE ASSOCIATION W. B. Carpenter, Pres., Kansas City, Mo. 818 Walnut St.,

World's Champion Jack Heads Fairview Stock Farm. More registered jacks and jennets than any farm in the West. Jacks up to 1,240 pounds. Choice young jennets bred to Kansas Chief 9194. Written guarantee with every jack sold. Reasonable prices and terms. Car fare refunded if stock is not as represented. Reference, any bank in Dighton. H. T. HINEMAN & SONS, DIGHTON, KANSAS.



54 extra heavy, 3, 4 and 5-yr.-old registered Percheron stallions ready for heavy stand; 38 growthy 2-year-olds ready for someservice and develop on. 19 Belgian stallions. It is a good idea to come right to the farm where they are grown and buy at first cost. Just above Kansas City, 47 trains daily. Fred Chandler Percheron Ranch, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa

Ed. Nickelson, Prop. Leonardville, Kansas. Riley County Breeding Farm. Pure-Bred License No. 4664. I have bought Jeun (84638) 8359, the undefeated grand champion sired by Carnot (66666) 66666 and out Tulipe 58429 by Lachere (48474) he by Beseque (19692) by Brilliant 3rd. This great stallion was bred in France and has been referred to as the second best stallion in the United States and will be retained at the head of my Percheron stud. I can breed a few good mares to him for other breeders. Service fee, \$100 for a live colt. Shipments received at RILEY and LEONARDVILLE. Mares pastured free. Write for further information. Address as above.

NORTON COUNTY BREEDERS ASSOCIATION. HEREFORDS---POLANDS Grover Mischief, a grandson of Beau Mischief heads herd, 85 spring pigs. A usual cattle and hog sale in February. C. F. Belmont, Oronoque, Kan. POLAND CHINAS 12 top Sept. boars by Panama Giant, 5 out of a Big Orange dam, 100 Spring pigs. Annual boar and gilt sale Oct. 21 at Norton. J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque, Kansas. Poland Chinas 10 Sept. gilts by Luft's Orange. Will sell them open or breed them to your order. Boar and gilt sale Oct. 20. PETER LUFT, ALMENA, KANSAS. SHORTHORNS 4 yearling bulls, by Pilot, by the 2700 pound Victorious King. Pioneer, a grandson of Avondale and Whitehall Sultan heads our herd. N. S. LEUSZLER & SON, Almema, Kansas. Percherons---Shorthorns---Polands A few choice gilts bred for June farrow. Barrington Bruce, by Lord Bruce heads my Shorthorn herd. C. E. Folsom, Almema, Mo. Percherons---Shorthorns---Polands 18 Sept. and Oct. gilts, by Jumbo Prospect, by Luft's Orange for sale open or bred to your order. C. E. Folsom, Almema, Kansas. Shorthorns---Poland Chinas For sale, a 30 months' old herd bull, Matchless Prince, got by His Highness. I am keeping his get. Write J. W. LIGGETT & SONS, Almema, Kan. COL. W. M. PATTON, Livestock Auctioneer ALMENA, KANSAS. Devoting my time to the business. Address as above. COL. C. H. PAYTON Purebred stock sales and big farm sales solicited. Write or phone. Address as above. NORTON, KANSAS

Marshall Co. Pure Bred Stock Breeders. Nothing but first class animals offered for sale for breeding purposes. It is economy to visit herds located in one locality. For the best in purebred livestock write these breeders or visit their herds.

HEREFORD CATTLE. Pleasant Valley Herefords. Two splendid bull calves and some good heifer calves coming 1 yr. old. GEO. E. MILLER, Blue Rapids, Kansas

Hereford Cattle All sold out of service-able bulls at present. Will have some for spring shipment. E. E. & A. W. GISSON, Blue Rapids, Kan.

WALLACE HEREFORDS Nothing for sale at present. A nice lot of young bulls coming on for next fall and winter trade. Thos. Wallace, Barnes, Kan.

Wm. Acker's Herefords! FOR SALE: 10 bulls, from 5 to 9 months old. Address WM. ACKER, Vermillion, Kansas

Clear Creek Herd of Herefords—Nothing for sale at present. A fine lot of bulls coming on for fall trade. J. A. SHAGHNESSY, Axtell, Kansas.

HEREFORDS Big and rugged, Farm 2 miles out. W. B. Hunt & Son, Blue Rapids, Kas.

Herefords 18 months old farm bull ready for hard service. Good disposition. J. F. SEDLACEK, BLUE RAPIDS, KANSAS

SHORTHORN CATTLE. PURE SCOTCH BULL that is pure white, for sale. A few heifers tracing to Choice Goods. DR. P. C. McCALL, Irving, Kas.

SHORTHORNS---POLANDS Bargain in Herd bull, 15 picked fall boars. A. B. GARRISON, SUMMERFIELD, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS. S. B. CLARK, SUMMERFIELD, KANS. AUCTIONEER. Write or phone for dates, address as above.

Jesse Howell, Herkimer, Kan. of Howell Bros., breeders of Durocs and Herefords can make you money on your next sale. Write for dates

POLAND CHINA HOGS. Albright's Poland Hogs For sale, Jan. 12 last fall gilts, 34 March and April boars and gilts. A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KAN.

45 FALL PIGS both sexes, farrow. By Sunflower King, by King of Kansas. N. E. COPELAND, Waterville, Kansas.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS. Red Polls, Duroc Jerseys, O. I. C. Hogs Young stock for sale. Write for prices. J. B. LAYTON, IRVING, KAN.

ILLUSTRATOR We offer choice gilts bred to a splendid son of Illustrator. Also spring boars. Address A. B. Skadden & Son, Frankfort, Kansas

Spring Boars by five different sires. A royal lot of big stretchy fellows and only the tops offered. HOWELL BROS., HERKIMER, KAS.

FANCY POULTRY. Plymouth Rocks Barred (Thompson strain) and white Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Address JOHN BYRNE, Axtell, Kansas

S. C. White Leghorn Eggs \$1 for 15 or \$4 per 100, from a strain that was bred to lay and does it. W. J. HARRISON, Axtell, Kansas

SILVER WYANDOTTES Fine lot of cockerels and pullets for sale. B. M. Winter, Irving, Ks.

DAIRY CATTLE. MILLS' JERSEYS One six months and 2 ten months old bulls, from Aquosa's Lost Time 12483. Prices reasonable. C. H. MILLS, WATERVILLE, KAN.

WILLOW SPRINGS JERSEY FARM Golden Fern's Lad's Lost Time 23662 at head of herd. Offer a few young bull calves. Joseph Hrasny, Waterville, Ks.

Jerseys and Duroc Jerseys Nothing for sale at this time. B. N. Welch, Waterville, Kansas

HOLSTEINS Cows and heifers for sale. Registered and graded. Address LACKLAND BROS., AXTELL, KANSAS

Making a Start With Bees

BY W. J. GREEN.

No Kansas farm should be without a few hives of bees, for nearly all persons like honey. Bees require but little care and the returns are usually large. The first thing to take into consideration in making a start with bees is the kind to be kept. The Italian bees are the most popular in the United States and are recommended for general use. They are gentle and easy to handle, and produce as a rule more honey than any other race.

Bees usually can be purchased more cheaply at home than from a dealer. However they cannot be bought always in modern hives if obtained from neighbors. In this case it is best to order them from a reliable dealer. If Italians cannot be obtained, get the common bees, kill the old queen, and introduce a purebred Italian queen. As the workers live but six weeks during the honey season, and all the bees produced from the eggs laid by the queen will be of the same race as herself, all the workers in a short time will be Italians.

The bee hive of today is very different from the traditional straw skep or hollow log with which we are accustomed to associate the honey bee. The modern hive is a substantial wooden structure constructed so that all parts are easily accessible. The bees build their comb in frames which are suspended in the hive and may be removed at any time for examination. The hive consists of two general parts: the brood chamber and the super. The brood chamber is the lower part in which the queen lays her eggs and the brood is raised. All honey stored in the brood chamber should be left in the hive for the use of the bees. The super is the upper part of hive and is the place where the surplus honey is stored.

Usually, honey is marketed in two forms, comb and extracted. If comb honey is being produced, the super should contain small boxes called sections which, when filled with honey, will weigh about 1 pound. In the production of extracted honey, a super is used which contains frames similar to those in the brood chamber. When these frames are filled with honey, the cappings are shaved off from the comb with a specially constructed knife. The frames are then placed in a machine called a honey extractor which extracts the honey by centrifugal force but leaves the comb unbroken. The combs can be returned to the hive to be refilled.

In the production of comb and of extracted honey each has its advantages, but for the beginner the first is recommended. The original cost is not great, as it is not necessary to buy an extractor. After a person has about 10 colonies of bees it is usually economical to buy an extractor for then it will soon pay for itself in increased production. About a third more extracted honey than comb honey can be produced on account of the bees not having to build so much comb.

The cost of making a start with bees is not large. The articles needed for the first year are as follows:

1 hive of bees.....	\$10.00
1 extra hive (in the flat).....	2.95
1 bee veil.....	.60
1 smoker.....	.85
1 bee book.....	1.75

Total.....\$16.15

If the bees are purchased near home they can sometimes be bought for as low as \$4 or \$5 a colony.

Bees are likely to swarm during the early summer and consequently it is advisable to have an extra hive or two ready for hiving them.

If you wish to keep bees do not invest too heavily at first. Buy one or two colonies and then as your apiary increases in size your knowledge of bees and bee-keeping will also increase.

A number of good books on bee-keeping have been published and may be obtained from any dealer in bee supplies. The United States Department of Agriculture has published several bulletins on bees and bee-keeping which may be obtained free upon request.

Better Farming for Shawnee

Shawnee county is to have a farm bureau in the near future. At a Pomona Grange meeting recently resolutions were adopted to start the organizing of the bureau. A committee, consisting of one member from each of the 15 Granges in the county and two farm-

ers from townships having no Granges, was appointed to complete the plans. Following are the members of the committee: John Dressel, Muddy Creek; Lloyd Taylor, Auburn; Charles Zirkle, Berryton; Will Stewart, Waukarusa; Ode Bickelhaupt, Silver Lake; Ralph Button, Indian Creek; L. P. Presgrove, Tecumseh; C. M. Warner, Watson; John F. Doane, Sunny Side; Harvey James, Rossville; Fred Engler, Oak; H. V. Cochran, Pleasant Ridge; A. B. Smith, Highland Park; H. M. Phillips, Dover.

At this meeting, Edward C. Johnson, director of the extension department of the Kansas State Agricultural college, explained the work of the farm bureau and method of organization. Each member of the Pomona Grange present expressed himself as heartily in favor of the movement. In order to make the plan a success it will be necessary to have at least 200 farmers in the farm bureau.

Do start to play Capper's Home Picturegame today. We want to give you your share of the \$5,000 in prizes. See our big announcement in this issue today.

Early stirring of the ground is more essential than early seeding.

Pus Cavities in the Udder

A mare 8 years old has a bad swelling on her udder, and has had it since about three months before foaling. The colt is about 2 weeks old now. Matter runs out on one side of the udder, and on the other side milk seeps out at times. The man I bought this horse from says she has this swelling every time she is in foal.

F. J. H.

Your mare's udder has become infected so that it contains pus cavities. The only way that a cure can be obtained is to open these cavities freely by incising them so that they will have good drainage and after this the wound cavity should be washed out once or twice daily with a 2 per cent watery solution of carbolic acid or other reliable antiseptic solution.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra,
Kansas State Agricultural College.

About the Dwarf Milo

What is a good variety of milo for this section? Where can I get the seed?
Hoxie, Kan.

C. L. M.

Probably the most satisfactory variety of milo for your section is the Dwarf Yellow milo, sometimes called Dwarf Red milo. Under good conditions it ought to make from 30 to 35 bushels of grain; the average of course is quite a little less than that.

I am sending you a brief circular on milo telling when and how it should be planted to the best advantage. The seed list gives the names of several farmers who have milo seed. The branch experiment stations at Hays and at Garden City have milo seed for sale.

G. E. Thompson.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

Blood Warts Again


I have treated blood warts on a mule, without the use of a knife, and treatment was a success. I first wash the wart in hot water, and then rub well with castor oil. Apply this treatment for five nights, and then miss five nights, until you have given the treatment 15 times. I had a mule with a wart as big as a dollar, and this treatment took it off.

W. H. Godsey.

Ft. Scott, Kan.

I have taken your paper for 20 years. While I have not lived on the farm for the past 12 years, I enjoy reading your paper and I think the "Passing Comments" by T. A. McNeal are worth the price of the paper every month by themselves.—W. P. Bosworth, Paola, Kan.

It's Here - See It!



1 1/2 H.P.
On Skids-With
**BUILT-IN
MAGNETO**
\$38.50

3 H.P. \$66-6 H.P. \$119
ALL F. O. B. FACTORY
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The NEW 'Z' ENGINE

Absolutely the one great, convincing engine value offered.

Fairbanks-Morse Quality at a Popular Price

That's the story in a nutshell. This new "Z" Engine puts dependable — efficient — economical "power" within the reach of every farm.

"More Than Rated Power and a Wonder At the Price"

Simple—Easy to Operate—Light Weight—Substantial—Fool-proof Construction—Gun Barrel Cylinder Bore—Leak-proof Compression—Complete with Built-in Magneto. Quick starting even in cold weather. Low first cost—low fuel cost—low maintenance cost. That's the "Z."

Go to Your Dealer and See the "Z"

Inspect it. Compare it. Match it point by point. Have him show you the features that make it the greatest engine value offered. You'll buy it.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago

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

The Service You Get When You Buy From Your Local Dealer

When you buy an engine from your dealer you deal with a local representative of the manufacturers. He shares their responsibility. He stands behind the engine he sells. He's responsible to you. He's at your service to see that you are satisfied. And he's as near you as your telephone any time you want him.