

Forty-Four Pages

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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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No. 15.

Road Specials:

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By W. S. Gearhart

Elk County's Good Roads
By C. F. Osborn

How Horses' Feet Are Ruined
By Dr. C. W. McCampbell

Laws About County Bridges
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Kansas Needs Better Roads
Tips For the Workers

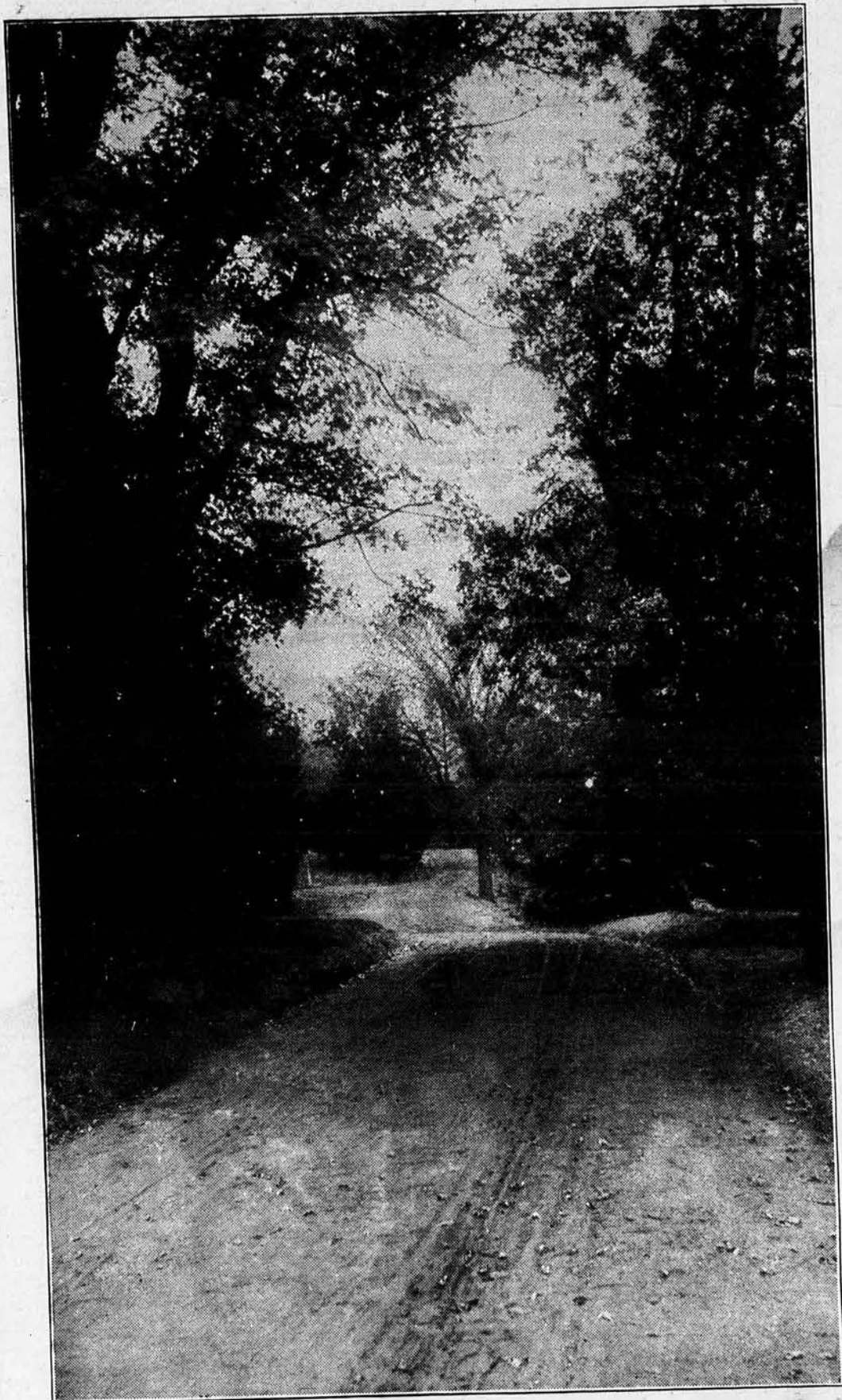
Other Good Things:

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By F. B. Nichols

Straw On Land Saved \$500
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By Lona Gardner

Away With Dust and Dirt
For Spring Housecleaners



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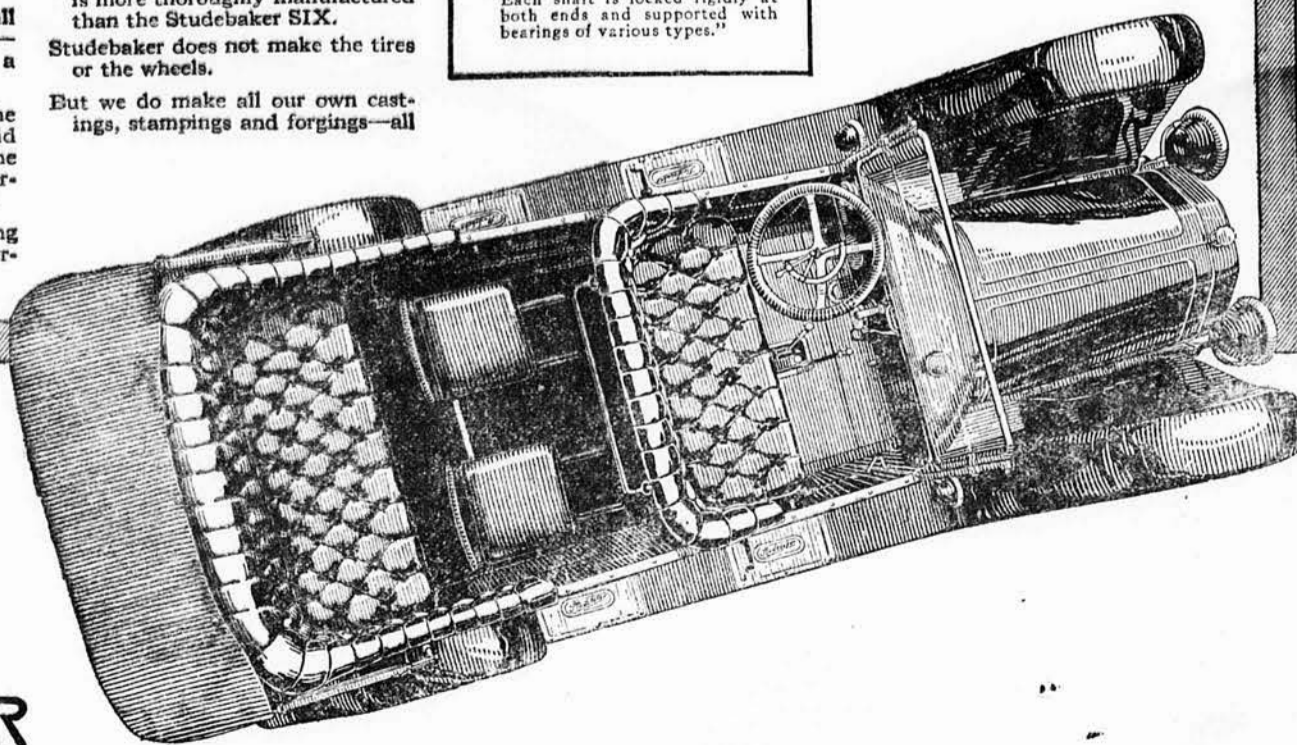
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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 44
Number 15

TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 11, 1914

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Highways of the Future

Motor Trucks and Good Roads Will Reduce Expenses and Make Life Pleasanter

By W. S. Gearhart, State Highway Engineer

NO community can develop a system of general farming without improved public roads. The soil and climatic conditions in Kansas are unexcelled any place and in two-thirds of the state excellent vegetables can be grown more economically than in the states where truck farming is one of the principal industries. Despite these facts most of the canned corn and tomatoes used in Kansas come from New Jersey, which state is one of the foremost in highway improvement and was the first to grant state aid for road construction and to establish a state highway department.

It has been demonstrated in every section of Kansas that dairy farming is profitable, yet a large percentage of the creamery products come from northern Illinois and southeastern Wisconsin, where from 60 to 80 per cent of the public highways have been improved by surfacing with gravel or macadam so that they can be used at all seasons.

General farming is the only system of farming by which the soil fertility can be maintained permanently. And let me repeat that general farming is impossible without a system of well improved public highways.

Just as soon as the public roads will permit it daily motor truck routes will be established, the same as the rural mail routes, to gather the milk, butter, eggs, vegetables, fruits and other farm products. England has had such a system for years. With this system it would be possible to establish local cold storage plants which would effect an enormous saving in freight and a big expense to the consumer, to say nothing of the superior quality of the home products.

The grain will then be stored in granaries on the farm where the land is cheap, instead of in elevators in Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, and New York, where the land is very costly and a heavy expense is incurred in moving these large quantities of grain every thirty days to keep it from heating. The hauling to the local elevators will be done by contract when the price is best. The farmer will then get the full benefit of his labor and the cost to the consumer will be materially decreased.

A system of well improved highways will also economize the farmers' time and his motive power by permitting him to carry on his farm operations

at the proper time for he can then do his hauling when it is convenient and when the prices are good.

The success of the consolidated country school and the social center is entirely dependent upon the conditions of the public highways, and the rural church is largely dependent upon them.

The time has passed when there can be any doubt about the necessity, the benefits, the economy or the wisdom of constructing and maintaining a system of first-class public highways. The best, the most successful and progressive farmers and business men in every community are demanding that this be done.

The necessary funds will be provided by federal, state, county and township appropriations. The most important part of the problem now is to establish a comprehensive, efficient system of road management so that these funds may be expended economically.

It now behooves Kansas to provide such a system by legislative enactment, and also to amend its constitution so that the state can participate in the federal appropriations.

What is known as the Wyandotte draft of the state Constitution contained a provision that 5 per cent of the funds derived from the sale of school land should be used for the construction and maintenance of public roads. Unfortunately the later framers of the Constitution not only struck out this provision but inserted one that prohibits the state from doing internal improvement work of any kind. This provision of the Constitution should be repealed.

The system of road management for Kansas should provide for a state highway department composed of a patriotic board of three members. The department should be liberally supported and have general authority over the road and bridge work of the state. District engineers should be appointed under civil service rules by the county commissioners and these district engineers should have direct charge under the authority of the county commissioners of all the road and bridge work in one or more counties.

For all intents and purposes the district engineer should be a deputy of the state highway department. The district engineer should, with the consent of the county board, appoint the overseers

for the different road districts of the county road system and with the consent of the township board for the township road system.

The overseers should work under the direction of the district engineer and be given enough territory so that they could devote their entire time to the work; and they should be liberally paid and should hold their positions strictly on their merits.

The location of a road is the one thing that can be made permanent. If the location is selected with due consideration of grades, natural contours, public utility, first cost, and maintenance expenses, material saving can be made in the cost of hauling and fixed charges on the upkeep of the road.

Unfortunately these important factors have been and are, generally, almost entirely ignored. The roads follow the section lines over the rocks and hills and through the swampy bottoms, often crossing the same stream two or three times in a mile.

Little or no attempt has been made in locating highways to eliminate the dangerous railroad crossings. There are hundreds of places in the state where two or more grade crossings could be avoided entirely by paralleling the railroad instead of "tacking" back and forth across it, as if the highways were to be used by sail boats.

The grades should be kept down to 5 per cent, or 5 feet rise or fall in 100 feet. It should be remembered in hill road location that the bail of a bucket is no longer when it is down than when it is up. Straight roads are desirable but light grades determine their utility, and the grade should largely determine the location of all roads.

Before expensive improvements are made on any road the officers in charge should be absolutely sure that the road is located to the best advantage. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on this phase of the problem.

The graded width of the main traveled highways under average conditions need not be more than 30 feet between the centers of the side ditches. The center of such a road should be crowned about 24 inches above the bottoms of the side ditches. This width of roadway will give room for an 18-foot dragged or paved surface driveway, which is ample width for double track traffic. The less important roads, if graded 25 feet between the centers of the side ditches, will serve every purpose.

The economy of gasoline as a fuel for producing power as compared with oats makes it now plainly evident that the future highway traffic will consist largely of heavy motor trucks for marketing farm products. Also, on account of the economy of time and the convenience and pleasure of motoring, the public highways will have to be constructed and maintained to carry satisfactorily such traffic as well as for horse drawn vehicles, not only during dry weather in the summer, but in all kinds of weather at all seasons.

In all the large cities heavy motor trucks are extensively used and in sections of the eastern and New England states where the roads have been highly improved the express companies have already established 25 to 50 mile motor truck routes and are able to compete with the railroad rates. The parcel post gives a much needed economy in rural life.



A Fine Macadam Road Leading Into Arkansas City, Kan. Farmers Go Out of Their Way to Haul a Load Over This Road.

<p align="center">DEPARTMENT EDITORS</p> <p>Livestock Editor.....Turner Wright Field Editor.....F. B. Nichols Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch Markets.....C. W. Meisler</p> <p>Entered as second-class matter Feb. 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.</p> <p align="center">SPECIAL NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The Farmers Mail and Breeze</p> <p>Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas.</p> <p>ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher. T. A. McNEAL, Editor. CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor. A. L. NICHOLS, Associate Editor. E. W. RANKIN, Advertising Manager.</p> <p>SUBSCRIPTION RATES, - - - One Year, One Dollar</p> <p align="center">ADVERTISING RATES.</p> <p>40 cents an agate line. 104,000 circulation guaranteed.</p>	<p align="center">DEPARTMENT EDITORS</p> <p>Women's Pages.....Mabel Graves Dairying.....A. G. Kittell Poultry.....G. D. McClaskey Manager Livestock Advertising.....Frank Howard</p> <p>No liquor nor medical advertising accepted. By medical advertising is understood the offer of medicine for internal human use.</p> <p align="center">OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED.</p> <p>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."</p>
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PASSING COMMENT—By T. A. McNeal

Coxey to Lead Another Army

Jacob Coxey has announced his intention of starting for Washington April 20 with another "commonweal" army to make certain demands on congress.

Coxey's demands may be summed up as follows: He believes that a proper function of the government, in addition to keeping the peace, is to promote trade or exchange of products among the people. As transportation of products is necessary to exchange of products and to trade and commerce generally, among the people, Coxey favors the government ownership of the means of transportation more especially the railroads, and their operation in the interest of the whole people, at cost.

As there must be an easy medium of exchange in order that trade may be unhampered, he favors the government issue of money or medium of exchange. He would have the government issue through government banks money which would be a legal tender. This would be lent to individuals on proper security on which the borrower would pay a tax of 2 per cent.

He would permit states and municipalities to deposit with the United States non-interest-bearing bonds which they would pay in 25 years or at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. On these bonds the government would issue to the states and municipalities currency that could be used in road building and other public works and for the payment of the present interest-bearing obligations of the municipalities as fast as the same fall due. In this way Mr. Coxey would employ all otherwise idle labor.

Now, while I favor most of the ideas advocated by Mr. Coxey, I cannot see just what he expects to accomplish by gathering a lot of men together and marching to Washington. No doubt he will have some well-meaning men in his army who are really idle because they cannot get work, but I apprehend that the bulk of his army will be made up of men who are not hunting for work at all, but who like this idea of tramping across the country and sponging their living off of industrious people who are in no way to blame for present conditions. The result of this march will be to embitter the people who are annoyed by these hoboes and make them opposed to any theory, no matter how much merit there may be in it, that is called a Coxey theory.

Good Roads

The Mail and Breeze is most emphatically in favor of good roads, but is not in favor of a system that will put a great burden of taxes on the farmers of Kansas.

Rock roads for any considerable part of the state at present are out of the question, not only on account of the original cost, but also on account of the expense of keeping up the rock roads after they are built.

Dirt roads properly constructed are better roads eleven months out of the year in Kansas than 90 per cent of the rock roads and during most of that time are the equal of any rock roads. A rock road that is neglected after being constructed in a comparatively short space of time becomes one of the worst kind of roads.

Almost three years ago I drove over a rock road in eastern Kansas that I presume cost a good deal of money to build in the first place. It had been neglected, I judge, ever since it was originally constructed. As a result it was the worst road I found in that part of the state. It was calculated to try the patience of the Christian and to make the sinner a geyser of profanity.

On that same trip I drove over a few dirt roads that had evidently been constructed with thoroughness and intelligence. These roads were a delight to the traveler and calculated to make him call down the blessings of heaven on the neighborhoods through which they ran and the men who had had sense enough to construct them. I regret to say, however, that a great many dirt roads in Kansas showed neither method nor intelligence in their construction. They were neither properly graded nor properly drained.

If the inmates of some hospital for the insane were turned loose without instruction or direction further than to tell them to go ahead and build a road according to their several disordered fancies, they could not do a worse job of road building than

has been done on many of the country roads of Kansas.

I firmly believe that if all the money and labor that has been expended on making roads in Kansas had been done under competent management most of the roads of the state would right now be in excellent condition.

What work has been done in most cases has been done not according to any systematic plan nor under any competent direction. The work has often been done at the time of year when it was an actual damage instead of a benefit.

What would be thought of a railroad company that would start to make a grade without any preliminary survey or general plan as to the grade or inanner of construction? Suppose that the company should hire Tom, Dick and Harry at random, set each one to work on some part of the proposed line and tell him to make the grade according to his own fancy without the guidance of grade stakes or any survey to assist him, and without any co-operation with the other men who had been picked up at random to build other sections of the line. What sort of a railroad grade do you think would result from that sort of management? You don't need any paper or pencil to figure out what kind of a railroad grade that would be. You know that the work and money expended that way would be just that much wasted. And yet that has been the way wagon roads have been made not only in Kansas but in many other states of the Union.

What is the difference between a wagon road and a railway grade, anyway? Simply this: Both are public highways in a sense, but there is a steel track laid on top of the graded roadbed in the case of railroads, while the wagon road is simply a graded roadbed without the steel track. Every public wagon road should be laid out and built according to a well considered, intelligent plan. It should first be surveyed and a grade established. Then the construction of the road should be under the command of a competent road builder.

There is no sort of doubt that a dirt road, properly graded, properly drained and then properly dragged will, during most of the year, be one of the best roads in the world and it will not cost much money, comparatively speaking, either to build it in the first place or to keep it in order after it is built.

The Mail and Breeze is for the properly made dirt road. Of course, the time may come when the people of Kansas and Oklahoma can afford to build more expensive roads, but they are not able to do it now.

A Government Owned Road

Robert B. Leedy, writing from Neosho Falls, says: "I am informed by a citizen of this town who visited the Panama canal recently, that the engines used are now rusting on the sidetracks for lack of use and care.

"The greatest objection to government ownership comes from those who deplore the present situation, but who do not see their way clearly to remedy it. If we could have just one line of government-owned roadbed, extending across the continent, fairly operated, you would see the high-priced, useless barnacles get off the backs of the producers as did the express companies when Uncle Sam interfered in behalf of the people. You remember how easily that was brought about when proper methods obtained."

Editor Palmer on Currency

In the last issue of the Jewell City Republican, Editor Palmer devotes two columns of his editorial space to a reply to an editorial of mine in the Mail and Breeze on the question of money.

I am glad he has done this, although he does not agree with me at all, for I consider this an exceedingly important question. The people generally have been taught to believe that it is so deep that only a few people whose business it is to lend money and collect interest thereon are capable of understanding it, and therefore their conclusions must be accepted by the rest of us as infallible.

I have said before that Brother Palmer is, in my opinion, one of the ablest and fairest of the Kansas editors. I think that he wants to get at the truth on this and every other matter that affects the public welfare, no matter whether the truth agrees with his preconceived notions or not. That is what we all should want to do. Furthermore, we should go into the investigation of questions with becoming

modesty and humility, freely acknowledging always that we may be mistaken in our conclusions, and if convinced that we are mistaken in any case, we should be frank enough to acknowledge our mistake.

It seems to me that Brother Palmer's conception of money is wrong in this: He confounds physical bulk with measure. This is natural. When I was learning definitions in mathematics at school, it was nearly impossible for me to disassociate theoretical measurements from the substances with which the measurements were made. The definition said that a line had neither breadth nor thickness. Yet I could not help thinking of the string or other substance used to measure the line. From the reading of Mr. Palmer's article I cannot help thinking he is troubled in the same way.

Referring to the money unit, Mr. Palmer says:

Now let us get to fundamentals. What are units of measure? This government with all its great power could not create length or weight. The Almighty Creator had already done that. But the congress of the United States selected something that had a definite length as a unit, a starting place. It named that definite length a "yard." It divided it into feet and multiplied it into rods. Then it could take that yard unit and lay it alongside of any other thing that had length and measure that length. It selected something that had weight, named a certain definite quantity of it a "pound," divided it into ounces and multiplied it into tons, and it was ready to measure in these terms anything that had weight. Then it came to value. What is value? It is a measure of men's desires. Length can only be measured by something that has length. Weight can be measured only by something that has weight. Value can be measured only by something that has value. Where can such a measure be found?

In the above, as it appears to me, there is a confounding of theory with substance. It is true that the government does not create weight, which scientists tell us is specific gravity, and which, by the way, I think nobody, not even the scientists, clearly understand, but the government did create arbitrary measurements.

Mr. Palmer says the government "selected something that had weight, named a certain definite quantity of it a pound, divided it into ounces and multiplied it into tons." Well, I must confess that is news to me. What was the substance which the government of the United States selected that had weight and then named a certain amount of it a pound? Was it iron, lead, silver, wood or feathers? Which was the favored article among all the multiplied things that have varying degrees of specific gravity or weight, which the government used as a basis? Or what was the thing that the government selected which had definite length and named that a yard? Certainly on second thought Brother Palmer will not expect anyone to take that statement seriously.

Measures of value are purely arbitrary. Where the terms yard, pound, ton, etc., originated I do not know, but so far as we know now they are purely arbitrary terms.

But let me follow this illustration of Brother Palmer's a little further. Suppose that the government had done as he says it did, selected some particular substance having weight to establish the unit of weight. Suppose, for example, it had decreed that the only weights that would be recognized were weights made of gold and that the only yardsticks that could be used to measure articles must be yardsticks made of mahogany, or of gold, what would Mr. Palmer think of the justice of such a law? Immediately there would be a scramble for the gold weights and the gold yardsticks and those who possessed them would have a tremendous advantage over those who did not. Before the farmer could sell his hogs he must hire the use of the gold weights and merchants who must measure cloth would be compelled to hire or buy at a fancy price the one kind of recognized yardstick.

It is true enough that 25.8 grains of gold were decreed to be a dollar, but that is exactly the thing of which the people have the right to complain. Brother Palmer by his own illustration has, it seems to me, destroyed his argument. He acknowledges that the dollar is a measure of value and then compares it to the pound and the yard as measures of weight and length. Correct, so far. But he knows when he thinks it over that the yard and pound are mere arbitrary divisions used for convenience to measure all weights and all lengths, and so the dollar should be a mere arbitrary division used to measure all values.

Speaking further of gold, Brother Palmer says: "Its value is recognized everywhere and is the same everywhere, coined or uncoined." Surely that must have been written in haste. If that were true values

would be uniform, but as a matter of fact a given amount of gold will purchase five times as much labor in one locality as another. It will buy three times as much of the necessities of life in one locality as another. Sometimes it will buy 2 bushels of wheat, sometimes only one. Has the value of the wheat decreased or the value of this bit of gold?

It seems to me to be manifestly unfair that one kind of property should be given such an advantage over every other kind of property, and the reason why the people have stood for it so long is that the old confusion of the arbitrary unit and the substance measured by that unit still lingers in the minds of so many.

When so intelligent a man as Mr. Palmer will calmly declare that this United States government picked out some substance, broke off a chunk of it and called it a pound and then weighed all other things by that pound of iron, coal, hog liver or feathers, he does not say what, it is not to be wondered at that the average man has nebulous ideas on the money question.

The government has the power to fix weights and measures. It has the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, which the supreme court has said gives it the power to issue legal tender notes not necessarily redeemable in any particular kind of property. It has the right to fix this arbitrary unit and then to issue bills of that denomination which have the debt paying power. It cannot compel anyone to exchange his property for that or any other kind of money, but can say that his creditor shall accept the government note in satisfaction of his debt.

It may be that I have not yet made myself clear to Brother Palmer as to what I mean by an arbitrary unit of value. It is entirely clear to my own mind, but possibly I have not the power of expression to make it entirely clear to others.

Blames It on the Retailer

Writing from Havana, Kan., Amos King gives his opinion on the high cost of living. He says, in part:

Editor—The Mail and Breeze—There seems to be a great deal of talk about the high cost of living and high taxes. I think the reason our living is high is on account of the retailer. A merchant will start with \$500 and in a year or two will have a big store with two or three clerks, paying them \$50 and \$60 a month and own a \$1,000 automobile. Now, start a man on the farm with that amount of capital and let him have a failure or two and the chances are that the bank will be selling him out. We get good prices for our products if we produce anything. The trouble is that there is lots of land in Kansas that won't raise beans or weeds.

I will not say that there are no retail merchants who have made the remarkable successes described by Mr. King, but my impression has been that most of the country merchants are having tolerably hard sledding themselves.

A Southern Man's View

Editor The Mail and Breeze—In an editorial in your issue of March 21, entitled, "Injustice to the Race," you make this statement: "The trouble is that the ruling white class does not intend to do anything of the sort. What they are determined to do is to keep the negro population in a permanent condition of intellectual degradation and servitude as nearly like the former condition of chattel slavery as possible."

You are a good man and edit an excellent paper. Frequently you give excellent advice, but, like the rest of the human family, you occasionally go off at a tangent and "rush in where angels fear to tread." You have repeatedly in your paper advised people who have moved into new faroff communities to go slow and do as the oldest and most successful settlers of such communities, because they always know conditions better than a newcomer. If you would do about the race question as you would do about raising cotton in South Texas, you would find yourself here in the South doing as the best and most successful Southern people do.

We Southern people, of course are still human; we have made mistakes and undoubtedly will make some in the future, but we, of the ruling class, as best we understand it and can, endeavor to solve the race problem in a way that in our humble opinion will best accomplish the purpose. If you are more honest, more capable, more experienced and are sure that you can handle the problem better than we, we believe that you are sinning against God, the Southern people and the negro, if you do not come down here and show us how.

Can you make the statement that you made without violating the law of the lowly Nazarene, who said, "Do not draw the mote from your brother's eye, before drawing from your own the beam that is in it?" Now we do not accuse you of anything. We simply say that you are sadly mistaken about what the intention of the ruling class is, relative to the negro race. We cannot afford to judge you, and will not. Like the rest of the human family you have your vexing problems and we feel sure that you can solve them without our advice to you. It would be wrong on our part to say what your intentions are, if you do not take hold of them as we would.

I am a native of this state, am past 45 years of age, have worked negroes and have lived in the same community with them all of my life. I am well acquainted in the greater portion of this state. The following are some statements that I challenge you or any other northern friend to disprove:

First, Every honest, industrious, and reliable negro prospers in proportion to his ability, as do the whites.

Second, No real deserving, ambitious negro child need suffer for the want of a college education. We have several large colored colleges here in Waco where any deserving negro youth can get a good education. From here they can go to Harvard, Yale or other universities.

Third, The negro's dollar buys as much as the white man's if it is as carefully invested.

Fourth, The Biblical rule that what a man sows he shall also reap applies to negroes the same as to the whites.

Fifth, Negro school teachers, with but few ex-

ceptions get all the pay they deserve, considered from a just and business standpoint.

The southern people are of the same blood and stock as their northern cousins, and therefore, they and especially the ruling class are as patriotic, as charitable, as conscientious and intelligent. If that be conceded by you, then kindly tell your readers why it is that you so often feel called upon to question the motives of the southern people, when they handle their own problems in their own way, and not as you in your wisdom think they should?

I am sure you meant no harm when you made that statement in your editorial, yet, if you had just stopped to think a moment before you printed it you could have seen that it is calculated to engender bad feeling between the two sections of the country, and make every underserving negro who simply reads what he sows believe that he is unjustly treated.

You could serve your section of your country better by assuring the readers of your excellent paper that the majority of the white people of the South can be trusted as well as can the majority of the North, and that you can put your valued space to better advantage than to try to instruct us how to do something about which you know nothing from experience.

Waco, Tex.

E. W. HANDER.

I rather like the above letter because it is so mild and reasonable in comparison with most of the letters I receive from southern subscribers taking issue with me on the race question. It will be noted, however, that Mr. Hander evades everything that is specific and deals in generalities.

The figures I quoted in my editorial were not my figures. They were gathered from the records by Booker T. Washington. They speak for themselves. In all the southern states separate schools are maintained. I do not criticize that but what is the theory on which the free school system is based? It is that the state shall furnish equal opportunities to all the children of the state to obtain a primary education.

The children of the poor man are supposed to be given just as good an opportunity to acquire this primary education as the children of the rich man, and the children of the black man are supposed to be furnished with as good primary schools as the children of the white man.

Now what are the facts as shown by the records quoted by Booker Washington? They are that in the state of South Carolina forty-six times as much per capita is spent on the education of the white children as on the education of the negro children and that an even greater difference is shown in the case of the Alabama county quoted. I do not know how it is in Waco but I do know that no fair-minded man can go into a great many southern towns without being impressed with the striking difference in the character of the school buildings furnished for white and colored schools.

Now let Mr. Hander get down to cases. Does he claim that it is a fair deal to spend forty-six times as much a head out of the public funds on the education of white children as on the education of colored children? Why have free schools at all? There is only one ground of justification so far as I know and that is that the education of the masses is necessary for the preservation of the republic. On that theory the more ignorant the masses the more public money should be expended on their education. On that theory, the percentage of ignorance being greater among the blacks than among the whites, if there is to be a difference there should be more money spent per capita on the education of the colored children than on the white. But no one so far as I know is asking for that. All that is asked is a fair deal.

It will be noted that Mr. Hander does not deny the statement of Booker Washington that the negro teachers are poorly paid, but he says that they get all they deserve. Perhaps so. If so, then they are poor teachers, for if they were good teachers they would deserve more. If the negro schools are supplied with inferior teachers then the negro children are not given a fair deal.

I observe that Mr. Hander, like most of my southern readers who write me, says in substance, "We understand this race problem and know how to handle it. We want no suggestions from outsiders."

I have just finished reading the speech of Senator Vardaman as it appears in the Congressional Record, on his proposed repeal of the Fifteenth amendment. The burden of the speech is that the negro has steadily grown worse since freedom, although he acknowledges that the whites have for nearly forty years had full control of the situation. If that is true it is evident that they have not made a success of solving the problem and might with propriety listen even to a few suggestions from outsiders.

Of course the only logical inference to be drawn from Vardaman's speech is that as the negro has continually grown worse under freedom, the only proper thing to do is to put him back into slavery. I notice that every southern senator voted with Vardaman, so I suppose he represents the majority opinion of the whites of the South. Does Mr. Hander agree with Vardaman?

Here is another letter from the near South. I have several others as a matter of fact but I think this is as much as the readers of the moral and agricultural guide ought to be asked to stand for in one issue and maybe more, but I will give this because it gets at the question from a little different angle from any other I have received.

M. A. Dunlap, writing from Ponca City, Okla., says:

Editor The Mail and Breeze—Whatever you may say I do not mean to excuse injustice in the South or North or anywhere else, nor do I mean to uphold mob law anywhere. I have stood in the mob when the raging floods of primitive activism swept us

back past the savage to the mere brute, yet even then something in me caused me to stand by the victim and ask, not in vain, that he be turned over to the officers of the law. But I wish to say what the Master said when he told the Jews to "first cast the beam out of thine own eye then thou shalt see clearly to cast the mote out of thy brother's eye." Do not speak of the injustice in Louisiana when you have worse in Kansas. If your acts do not preach justice your words are futile. If your personality is too weak to influence your neighbor whom you have seen, how can your words affect those whom you have not seen?

I will therefore say first that the condition of the renter on the uplands of southern Kansas is poorer than in any other locality with which I am familiar. So grinding and terrible is it that every man and then one kills himself to escape it. A man who is familiar with the conditions says the suicides will average one a year, in a county. I do not know that that is true but I do know that only white men could endure such conditions—that negroes would be utterly unable to exist.

If you will examine the statistics you will see that the above statement is borne out by the statistics which show a great increase of negroes in the two bordering states of Missouri and Oklahoma and a corresponding decrease in Kansas. In the name of humanity why do you not do something for the upland renter in Kansas? Even now it is rumored that the Grain Dealers' association intends to exploit (that means steal) him for a few more cents a bushel on his wheat this year.

As to the assertion that the laws are more vigorously enforced against the negro in the South, I had occasion to look into the matter a few years since with a certain Pharisee. We found that the percentage of criminals was not only larger in the negro population of the North than in the South, but that it was also larger among the whites. I hardly see how you will escape the conclusion that either you make the negro more criminal or execute the laws more vigorously.

Another theme for the tongue of the Pharisee was the immorality of the southern men in connection with negro women and girls. Well, now, if you can find anywhere in the South more of a gingerbread lot than are near the Kansas State University you have seen more than I have. And it is stated that in at least one city of Kansas the negroes are segregated in their schools and property so in the interests of morality.

You also caution the South to beware of the rising of negroes against oppression, but I say to the world, beware. We, the white race, have forced ourselves upon the dark races and enslaved them nearly all. Our oppression is about to arouse them. In that not far distant day the great red dragon of China will ally itself with the waving crescent when the teeming hordes of Asia and Africa, led by some Ghengis Kahn or Tamerlane will hurl themselves against the great Germanic nations including the Anglo-Saxon, and it seems to me very doubtful about which side the Latins will take.

Then will you be ready to say, "Let not only the South, but all mankind rue the day when injustice and inhumanity were heaped upon the weak and helpless, for all are guilty, one as the other?"

In one thing at least Mr. Dunlap is mistaken. The ratio of crime in proportion to the population is not greater in the North than in the South. On the contrary it is considerably less.

Take the typical northern states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas with an aggregate population according to the last census of 29,888,542, which had a prison population of 37,710. The south central states consisting of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas with an aggregate population of 17,194,435, had a prison population of 25,080. If the prison population in the northern states mentioned had been as great in proportion to the population as in the southern states there would have been in round numbers 43,000 prisoners in the penitentiaries of the northern states instead of 37,710. The ratio of homicides to population is almost twice as great in the South as in the North.

The Dog Owners Roar

When the legislature of 1913 passed that dog tax law, I predicted that it would cause more roaring and gnashing of teeth than almost any other law passed by that remarkable legislature which, by the way, has a good many things to answer for and explain.

Letters from the dog owners are coming in from all parts of the state and they are not filled with words of honey. The dog owner asks why he is subjected to double or even triple taxation, for in some cases the state takes a tax, the city or town takes another and then the dog may be assessed as personal property. Of course, that would be an extreme and unusual case. Here is a sample letter from a farmer out near Larned:

Editor The Mail and Breeze—I just thought I would write a word to say "amen" to James Fitzpatrick in regard to the recent dog legislation, which I think is the rankest injustice the dog owners have had to suffer in a long time. I think the dog is one of the farmer's most valuable assets. I have seven dogs. I have been compelled to sacrifice three of them, owing to the recent dog law. I have no objection to a man keeping as many sheep as he pleases and I ask the same privilege in regard to my dogs. And why the discrimination in the tax levied on male and female dogs? One is as necessary to the propagation of the species as the other.

I have been in different communities where the keeping of dogs has been discouraged and have found it to be invariably the case that such communities have become overrun with wolves, wildcats and other "varmints," including tramps and book agents, who always frequent counties where the dogs have been legislated out of existence.

Another practice which I think ought to be condemned is this thing of automobile and motorcyclists tearing through the country, killing and maiming people's dogs whenever one happens to be in the road. In one case a man in this neighborhood had a dog so badly injured by a motorcycle that it was necessary to shoot the animal, and to make it worse, the owner of the dog was forced to pay an exorbitant bill to the owner of the motorcycle for injuries he claimed to have sustained in the collision.

We will vote for anyone who stands for the immediate repeal of the dog law.

A Page of Readers' Inventions

Ways and Means That Shorten and Lighten Daily Farm Tasks

USE my broken and discarded traces to replace wornout breast straps and belly bands. For a belly band I select a piece about three inches shorter than the old band, buckles included. I cut two strips of sheet iron, about 18 gauge, 8 inches long and wide enough to fit the buckles. A hole is cut for the buckle tongue and the ends bent over. The trace is then split at each end and the strips of iron inserted, and then riveted together with the leather on the outside.

W. A. Oakley.
Beloit, Kan.

Easy To Handle This Gate

[Prize Suggestion.]

Mr. Editor—I have found a good device to use in a sliding gate. In place of the crosspiece on which the gate slides I have a roller from the "butter" canvas of an old binder. The boxings are spiked on to the posts at the right height. Try this scheme and you will have a gate that is easily opened and closed.

Ralph Stahl.
Wakefield, Kan.

Putting Old Files to Work

[Prize Suggestion.]

Mr. Editor—Old wornout files may be used to good advantage as jaws for a wooden vise. The files are heated, cut to proper lengths, and two holes drilled in each. These are then fastened to the inside and upper edges of the vise jaws as shown in the drawing.

Most people have some old files but no pipe wrench. We often need a wrench to hold or turn something that is round, where an ordinary wrench will not take hold. A good pipe holder may be made by turning the tongue of one file at right angles, slip a washer over it, then insert another file in the washer and grip them together over the object.

Rosebud, N. Mex.

H. N. Kerr.

For Fence Creeping Pigs

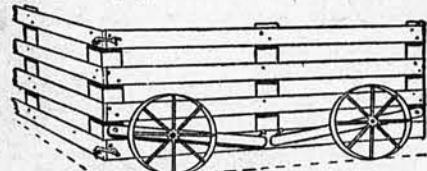
It is the custom of many farmers to drive stakes crisscross over the bottom wire of a fence for anchors to prevent hogs from working their way under the wires and getting into places where they are not wanted. But the stakes rot off and must constantly be changed. A better method is to sink wire hoops midway between the posts, filling in with rocks, etc. The bottom wire may be fastened to this and it will remain intact for years.

Austin Long.
R. 6, Pittsburg, Kan.

A Hog Pen on Wheels

[Prize Suggestion.]

The farmer who has a hog or two and no hog pasture will find a pen on



Release the Handles to Drop the Fence. wheels a handy contrivance. It will be better, at least, than pulling weeds or keeping the hogs in a dry pen. Any wheels from old machinery will do or if these are not to be had they may be

sawed off the end of a log and banded with old hoop iron or smooth wire. Such a pen may be moved about wherever there are weeds or grass enough to furnish feed for the porkers.

Scibert, Colo.

J. C. Love.

When the Mill Is at a Distance

[Prize Suggestion.]

Here is a scheme I use that opens or closes a windmill automatically a half mile from the house. The drawing shows how it is arranged. The pipe A is 1 inch in diameter and is inserted in a hole in the side of the tank an inch from the top. The opening in the tank is sealed up water-tight about the pipe and the end of the pipe is bent downward so that objects floating on the surface will not get in and clog it. B is a candy bucket hung on the shutoff wire. Directly below the bucket I dug a hole and boxed it up. One inch from the bottom of the bucket a small hole was bored and the spout of a machine oilcan inserted, small end turned down inside.

When the water in the tank reaches the pipe A it will run off into the bucket, which when full, will be sufficiently heavy to shut off the mill. As soon as the water leaks out of the bucket the mill will be released again and pumping is resumed, until the water again rises and fills the bucket. The pipe C drains off the water that leaks out of the bucket. This scheme has worked successfully for me on a Dempster windmill and drilled well.

D. E. Jones.
R. 5, Belleville, Kan.

Straightening a Crooked Tree

[Prize Suggestion.]

The saying is that "as the twig is bent the tree is inclined." But if the crooked tree is taken in time it can be straightened. Take a spring from an old window blind and fasten one end to a stick driven in the ground. Tie a string to the other end and fasten to the tree. This will not interfere with the growth of the tree, at the same time it will gradually straighten it. Any similar spring could be used.

Ben F. Allen.

Douglas County, Nebraska.

Saves Effort Moving Hogs

[Prize Suggestion.]

Mr. Editor—This drawing shows the plan of my "live-pork wagon". That it is handy and useful is demonstrated by



No Lifting Is Necessary.

the big demand there is for it among my neighbors. I made it out of an old buggy that had been discarded. The floor of the crate is made of two 1 by 5-inch boards, 5 feet long. The standards are 2 by 2's and wagon bed straps are used for braces, just as in a wagon bed. The top and front end are made of 1 by 2-inch strips. The end gate is made of rough lumber with heavy strips to prevent breaking when loading heavy hogs. Two heavy strap hinges are fastened at the bottom being bolted on to give strength. Two catches at the top hold the gate up when closed. Once a hog is half way in you can grab up the end of the gate and in he goes.

The bottom should not be more than 10 inches above the ground. The front axle may be used as it comes from the buggy, the crate being narrow and set back far enough to permit turning. A drop axle is used for the rear wheels. This wagon hauls Duroc-Jerseys better than any other breed of hogs—the kind sired by Goldenrod King or Uneeda Crimson Wonder, for instance.

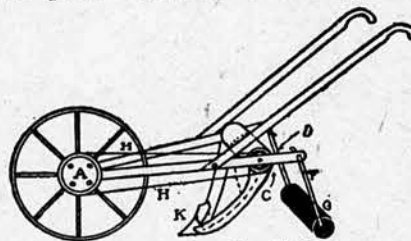
C. H. Partridge.

Valley county, Nebraska.

Seeder Attached to Wheel Hoe

[Prize Suggestion.]

I will try to tell you how I made a seed drill out of my wheel hoe or garden plow. I fitted a small grooved



Good For Any Small Seeds.

wheel (A) to the large wheel in front, which serves as a drive wheel. In the frame at the rear I mounted a half-gallon sirup pail for the seedbox (D). In the center of this can I punched a row of holes all the way around from which the seed falls into a trough (C), which carries the seed down directly back of the shovel (K). The holes are punched through from the inside of the can. A piece of heavy wire is used for the axle of the seedbox, passing through the center of the bottom and lid. A small grooved wheel to receive the belt (H) from the front wheel is tacked onto the lid of the seedbox. A chalk line makes a good belt. At the rear I have a small roller (G) to firm the surface over the seeds. The frame (F) is made of old buggy tire. I have found this drill very useful in sowing onion and other small seeds.

Samuel R. Huiatt.

Forest City, Mo.

Beats Driving or Lifting

[Prize Suggestion.]

I have a handy device for moving hogs from one place to another. It is made out of a common hog crate with top and bottom knocked out. It can also be quickly made out of 4-inch lumber. It is handiest of all at farrowing time and is a real pig saver. The crate can be placed over the sow very carefully and it will not disturb her. Meanwhile the pigs can be taken away in safety. By placing the crate over a hog and walking along the animal may be moved from place to place with very little difficulty.

Corsica, S. D.

Peter Dykshom.

Try This in the Garden Fence

This sketch shows a handy as well as novel gate that may be used for the garden as well as elsewhere. The weights passing over pulleys in the frame make it easy to raise or lower the gate. The weights are just heavy enough to balance the weight of the gate. By using a 2 by 4 for the uprights and nailing a 6-inch fence board on each side, a groove is provided in which the gate may slide up and down.

A. R. W.

Udall, Kan.

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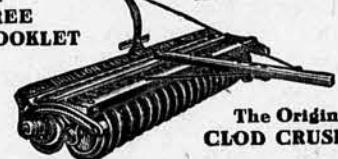
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What I Saw Next Door North Nebraska's Livestock Farmers Are Leading in Prosperity

By F. B. NICHOLS
Field Editor

NEBRASKA is a state of undeveloped agricultural resources. There is room for a great extension of the farming business in that state, especially along livestock lines. It is the livestock men in that state who are making the money, conserving the fertility of their farms and providing the home comforts that are essential in giving contentment. The most interesting thing I noticed on a trip into that state in March was the remarkable difference in the financial standing of the livestock and the grain farmers. The men who have a little stock around them are getting along pretty well, but the grain farmers are not all paying their grocery bills.

I rode into the state on the Jersey, which was quite appropriate, as I was to write several dairy stories. The Jersey, let me pause to add, is not a cow, but a fearful and wonderful local train which I was on from Belleville, Kan., to Fairbury, Neb. I might also add that the heartless way in which the engineer occasionally applied the brakes to the wheels reminded me of a cow on our farm by the name of Old Cranky, which I used to separate from her abbreviated milk yield. She had a way of applying one foot to the bucket that was much the same as the system of applying the brakes used by the engineer.

Fairbury is not so very far from the Kansas line, and therefore one might expect that it would be in a good farming section, which it is. I went out to call on Edgar Shoebottom, who owns 400 acres. The crops on his farm usually are good, for he has used much care in soil management. He also believes that one should feed the crops to well bred animals, as they will make a higher cash return than those which have inefficient breeding behind them. He therefore has purebred Shorthorn cattle—about 100 head—Percheron horses, Shetland ponies and Berkshire hogs. The cattle are making him the most profit.

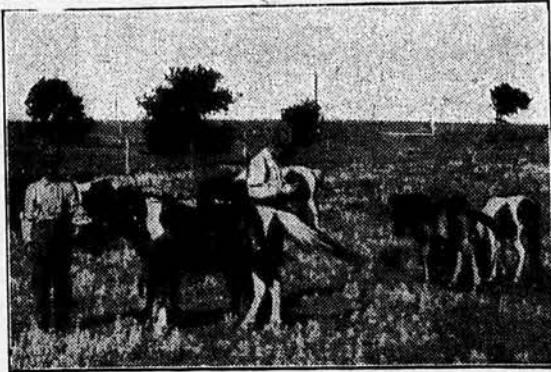
Mr. Shoebottom has given a great deal of attention to alfalfa, a leading crop in the Fairbury section. And I am impressed with the fact, also, that if the present interest in this crop in Nebraska materializes in the way it should, Kansas will have to hustle if it keeps in the lead as the greatest alfalfa state. Thad Mendenhall, near Fairbury, now has 200 acres of alfalfa on his 560-acre farm, and he expects to increase this planting soon to about 350 acres. He is an extensive cattle feeder, and he got started in alfalfa growing to furnish the protein part of the ration for the fattening steers. Much of the soil on his farm is in the rich Little Blue river valley, and it is almost an ideal alfalfa soil, for it is rich in mineral elements, especially lime. The crop always has done well; this was true even last year, and it has made a larger profit than the grain crops.

After leaving Fairbury I went up to Alexandria, which is a little town northwest on the St. Joseph and Grand Island railroad, to call on Thomas F. Walker & Son, who are in the Poland China hog breeding business very extensively. Mr. Walker has 20 head of breeding sows on his farm, and they produce two litters a year. He is one of the older breeders in the state, as he started with purebred hogs in 1888. This was in the early days in the hog raising business in the West; corn was cheap, and there was not much appreciation among farmers of the value of good breeding in hogs. Scrub boars were the rule, and there were not many men who were willing to pay more than market prices for purebred boars. It was to be expected, therefore, that prices would be low for the first few years—they were, all right, and the profits were small.

The young farmer stayed with the purebred hog business, however, even if the outlook was rather discouraging at times. Twenty years ago the average of

the sale was but \$16 apiece for both the boars and the sows, which was not a price that offered much encouragement to the purebred hog business. In recent years the profits have come easily. The trade now extends over much of the United States; hogs were sold into 14 states last year. The average of all the hogs sold was about \$100 apiece.

A very extensive use is made of alfalfa pasture, and the high proportion of digestible protein which this crop has does a great deal to give the hogs the



Shetlands on H. H. Johnson's place near Clay Center, Neb.

fine development for which the other hog breeders pay such good prices. The hogs get some corn and oats when they are on the alfalfa in the summer, but the grain that is given is not more than one-fourth of a full ration. The sows and spring pigs get some shorts slop in addition to the grain; and the grain always is soaked for 12 hours for them.

After leaving Mr. Walker I went to Clay Center, the real chicken town of the West. If the poultry raisers of the country ever wish to found a Mecca to which they can go to get inspiration, I shall



On Harvey's Dog Farm, Clay Center, Neb.

suggest Clay Center. Every one there, I believe, including the section hands on the railroad, is interested in the poultry business in some way; at least in the making of poultry supplies. The most famous thing about this town is the M. M. Johnson Company, which makes the Old Trusty incubators and brooders. This company, perhaps, is the most famous example of the building up of a great business in the manufacture of farm implements out in the country, for the factory is well out from the town, and the town is very small. About 350 hands now are employed by the company. About 75,000 incubators are made every year. The business for March,

this year, was 32 per cent larger than for last year.

This company was founded by M. M. Johnson, and the business now is in the hands of his son, H. H. Johnson, who is general manager. In addition to directing the work of making 75,000 incubators a year, and seeing that the 350 men are efficiently employed, Mr. Johnson also farms 240 acres of land, and he spends a great deal of time on this farm. His main specialty is Shetland ponies, there usually being about 120 on the place. Mr. Johnson got started in the Shetland business in 1906, and he soon found that there was a great demand for the little ponies. He expects to increase the size of the Shetland herd.

H. H. Harvey, who is associated with Mr. Johnson in the incubator office, also has a side line; he sells Collie dogs. He owns the Harvey dog farm, and about one dog a day is the usual rate at which they are sold. All of the Collies on this farm are registered or can be registered. Mr. Harvey makes a specialty of selling male and female Collie dogs in pairs that are not of related breeding, which gives good foundation stock for a man who wishes to go into the Collie business. There has been an immense demand for this kind of a combination in the last few years, Mr. Harvey says, which indicates that this breed is becoming increasingly popular throughout the West. A Collie dog will produce two litters a year, and the average number of pups to the litter on the Harvey farm has been seven or eight.

Another extraordinary farm business which has been built up at Clay Center is that of the Nebraska Poultry Company, of which W. F. Holcomb is manager and principal owner. He has contracts with 75 farmers near Clay Center for the growing of purebred poultry; in all 45 breeds of chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks and guineas are produced. Only one breed is grown on a farm, so there is no chance of mixing the breeding. Mr. Holcomb is the sales agent for these birds; that is, he has them grown for him under contract. This really makes him the chicken adviser for the Clay Center community, and I believe that the chickens around that town are of a higher grade than you can find around almost any other town in the West.

While at Clay Center I went out to call on George W. Schwab, who has made a reputation in the last few years with his Duroc-Jersey hogs; he now has 15 sows which are bred twice a year. He also keeps purebred Percheron horses and Red Polled cattle. Mr. Schwab has worked up the trade in purebred livestock until it now extends into 25 states. One of the remarkable things he has worked out is an order blank for hogs. He says he has noticed that many men cannot tell in a letter just the kind of a hog they would like to have, but if they have a set of blanks to fill out they can give quite an intelligent idea of what they need.

After leaving Clay Center I went to Grand Island to see North & Robinson, one of the leading horse breeding firms of Nebraska. This firm specializes in Percherons, just as our own Kansas Robison, J. C., does at Towanda. North & Robinson have two farms, one at Cairo and one at Bridgeport, which is 300 miles west of Grand Island. The sale barn is at Grand Island, where the horses are fed for the sales.

My next stop was made at Cambridge, which is 'way west on the Denver branch of the Burlington, out where the rainfall is but 22 inches. I went to call on Mousel Brothers, the Hereford breeders. These brothers have developed a remarkably high class herd of Herefords out on the prairie, and they are getting fine financial returns. There is a most remarkable difference in the financial

(Continued on Page 31.)

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Call a Hay Growers' Meeting

Lyon County Hay Producers Suggest That Kansas Hay Raisers Organize if Increased Commission Charges Are Not Rescinded

A STATE organization of Kansas hay dealers to market Kansas hay if the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Exchange declines to take off the recent increase of 50 per cent in commission charges, is suggested in a letter to the Farmers Mail and Breeze from the manager of the Lyon County Farmers' Produce association, a local organization of hay growers in the center of the hay growing district. A meeting to be held at Emporia some time in May is suggested by way of protest and if this fails of effect that the meeting proceed to organize a marketing association whereby Kansas hay growers may do their own selling. The letter follows:

About a year ago, when the Kansas City Hay Dealers' association first considered raising the commission charges to 75 cents a ton for selling hay, I wrote an article for the Farmers Mail and Breeze advising every farmer and hay shipper to enter a protest. The proposed increase was voted down at that time by a small majority. I received numerous letters then from commission men saying they were opposed to the raise, but it seems that during the year they have been whipped into line by the "bosses" and the deal has gone through. We are aware that Kansas City is a great hay market and are proud of it, but not proud enough to pay \$9 a car in order to sell our hay there.

The only recourse we can see for the farmers of Kansas is to organize and refuse to pay the 50 per cent increase in charges and if that course fails, to put a selling commission of their own in the field.

I suggest holding a producers' convention some time in May in Emporia, which is about the center of the hay-

growing district, possibly to organize a State Produce association somewhat after the plan of our Lyon County Farmers' Produce association. For a nucleus for such an association Lyon county has two Farmers' Union organizations, one local Grange and our produce association which is 4 months old.

On an average Kansas City receives about 100 cars of hay a day. Divided among the 50 firms handling hay at that market, this would be about two cars a day for each one, or a commission charge of \$18 for one man's time. To own a seat in the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Exchange costs \$1,000.

In our organization our manager does all that the Kansas City salesman does in selling the hay, makes the sale, collects the money and renders an account to the shipper. We are in a position to know what time it takes and we have no objection to paying 50 cents a ton, but we will not stand for the raise even if we have to make the fight alone.

In our short four months of doing business our farmers' association has had communications from New York, West Virginia, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wisconsin. If it must be, why cannot we work up a statewide reputation in selling hay as well as Kansas City? We believe the only way is to organize and dictate terms instead of being dictated to. To this end we invite correspondence and urge every county in the state to join in organizing a producers' state meeting in Emporia some time in May.

A. B. HALL,
Manager Lyon County Farmers' Produce Association, Emporia, Kan.

Roads and Rural Schools

The rural population is more willing to support better schools today than at any previous time. It is being realized that all educational activities or agencies must be more or less correlated, and, more than all else, that they must be made accessible to the children. In many counties where bad roads prevail, most of the schools are of the antiquated one-room variety. They are usually located along bad roads, which, during the winter, when the schools are usually in session, become so nearly impassable as to make it difficult for the children to reach them. This condition causes irregular attendance and restricts the educational opportunities of the child. Not only this, but it often impedes the economic consolidation of these smaller schools into larger, stronger graded schools, with high-school courses, directed by a competent principal and corps of teachers, according to the Office of Public Roads.

On the other hand, in counties which have improved their roads the schools are easily reached, the average attendance greater, the efficiency largely increased, and economic consolidation made possible. Regular attendance at school means consistent and regular growth of both school and pupil, and consolidation of schools means a maximum of efficiency at a minimum of cost. It is also noteworthy that there is a marked tendency for the consolidated school to become the social and intellectual center of the community. Most modern rural school houses are so constructed as to serve the community as gathering places for various kinds of public meetings, and where vans are used to convey the children to school during the day they are frequently pressed into service to haul the farmers and their wives to institute work, lectures, or entertainments at the schoolhouse. The consolidated school becomes a sort of community center to which all educational and social activities converge, and in order that it may properly perform that function all of the highways leading to it should be so improved as to render it readily accessible throughout the year.

Enough feed of suitable composition must be the basis of good dairying even with cows of superior dairy type.

For Better Kansas Roads

If Kansas were divided into highway districts and an engineer employed for each district, 65 men could do the work now being done by the county engineers and county surveyors, and nearly a million dollars a year could be saved the state by the improvement in the system. W. S. Gearhart, state highway engineer for Kansas, proposed this plan at a recent meeting of the Kansas Engineering society in Topeka.

"The county engineer law is a failure in Kansas except in thickly populated



A Rest in the Shade.

counties," said Mr. Gearhart. "It is not practicable to employ such an engineer in every county for the county unit is too small except in such counties as Wyandotte, Shawnee, Sedgwick, Reno and a few others. There is not enough work to keep a county engineer employed throughout the year, in most counties. But if two or more counties were combined to employ a district highway engineer or manager, it would be possible to pay a sufficient salary to get a thoroughly competent man. Such a system would be in strict harmony with the very best system of road management adopted by the states that rank highest in road improvement.

"If the counties were combined into districts with due consideration to railroad facilities it would be practicable to include as many as six counties in one

district in the western part of the state, and provision could be made to reduce the size of these districts to meet future needs. I have studied the matter carefully and am convinced that 45 districts would answer every requirement, now, and probably for the next six or eight years.

"We need competent officials and fewer of them. There are 101 county surveyors in the state, and about ten county engineers who are not county surveyors. This makes a total of 111 officials. Forty-five district highway engineers, employed by the year so they can definitely plan their work, can, with the assistance of one man about half of the time, do the work these 111 men are doing, and in addition, all the other road and bridge work that will be required until Kansas begins to build the more expensive types of roads. This means that about 65 men could take the places of these 111 officials. More than that, it means that all of the townships and counties could have the services of a capable highway engineer and surveyor."

Mr. Gearhart believes that a bill, designed to carry out such a plan, will pass the next legislature. A bill, embodying similar provisions was introduced late in the sessions of the last legislature but, for lack of time, did not come to a vote, although it had many supporters.

Careful of Pastures

It is reported that a good many farmers are turning their stock on the pastures already this spring. Writing to the state board of agriculture, Peter Pfeiffer, an old-timer of Brown county, Kansas, says this is a great mistake, as it is not only an injury to the stock but a great injury to the pastures.

"Cattle should be kept off pastures for a month yet," says Mr. Pfeiffer, "so the grass will have some size and more nutriment. Stock should have the very best of care at this time of the year, as the weather is so changeable, and the animals shedding their hair, more feed is needed than is afforded by the pastures to keep the stock warm and in thrifty condition. I hope the farmers will heed this advice."

Some boys lay the foundation for eminence in the evening hours that other boys waste hanging around the loafing places.

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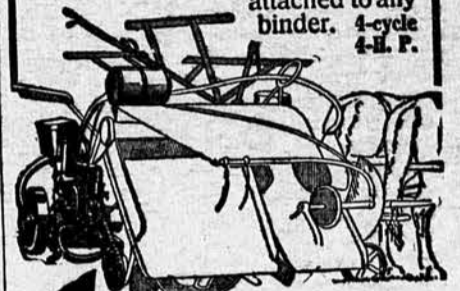
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Elk County Has Good Roads

Concrete Bridges Were Built in Place of Tin Structures

BY C. F. OSBORN

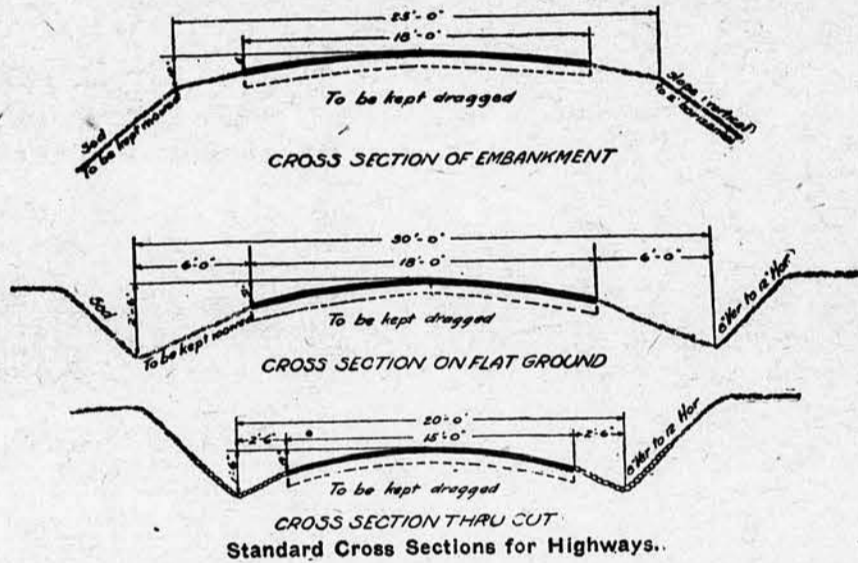
THE county commissioners designated the county roads for Elk county a year ago, as provided in the laws of 1911. This law provides that the most practicable roads between market centers shall be designated. In Elk county the board took over 106½ miles, which is more, according to our road mileage, than the average county probably has taken, but it seemed necessary in order to comply with the law.

When these roads were taken over the commissioners had no tools, no organization and had more than 100 miles of the heaviest traveled roads in the county to care for, with scores of old wood culverts, nearly all of which were in a falling condition. Within two weeks from the day they took the roads every mile was under written contract to be dragged and looked after. Every contractor had a new steel drag and from that day to this the whole plan has worked as smoothly as a well organized system should work.

This plan includes a system of re-

hauled over them every day, rain or shine, throughout the extremely bad weather of the past two months. During this first year's trial of this system, practically 20 miles of new grades have been built; probably 75 per cent of this has been in hill country, and has been heavy and expensive work. The dragging has cost \$12.11 a mile, and these heavy grades have cost \$85.21 a mile. We have the heaviest part of this work done now, and hope to be able, with the funds at command, to nearly complete the grading of the whole system this year.

During the past year we have built 70 permanent concrete and stone bridges and culverts on these roads, replacing so many old wood "eye-sores." The present season will see the last of 25 to 40 more of these old wooden structures, and the expense of keeping these up will be over. These new bridges and culverts have cost \$3,854.21. We have on hands the necessary steel for more culverts, the 31 steel drags, all as good as new.



ports by which it is known, every day, the exact cost of every section of road in the county. No matter when you ask the question the taxpayer may get full information as to the cost of any section he may ask about. This is something new in Kansas—to be able to give the taxpayer instant answer regarding the expenditure of his tax money.

These roads have been dragged very much more than the ordinary roads of the county, and for several reasons. Probably 15 to 20 per cent of the traffic goes over them. The necessity therefore is much greater for constant care than on the ordinary road. Then, it never hurts a dirt road to drag it, and it does it a world of good; it keeps it from getting bad and under the rule "a stitch in time saves nine," 50 cents worth of dragging today may save several dollars worth of repairs later.

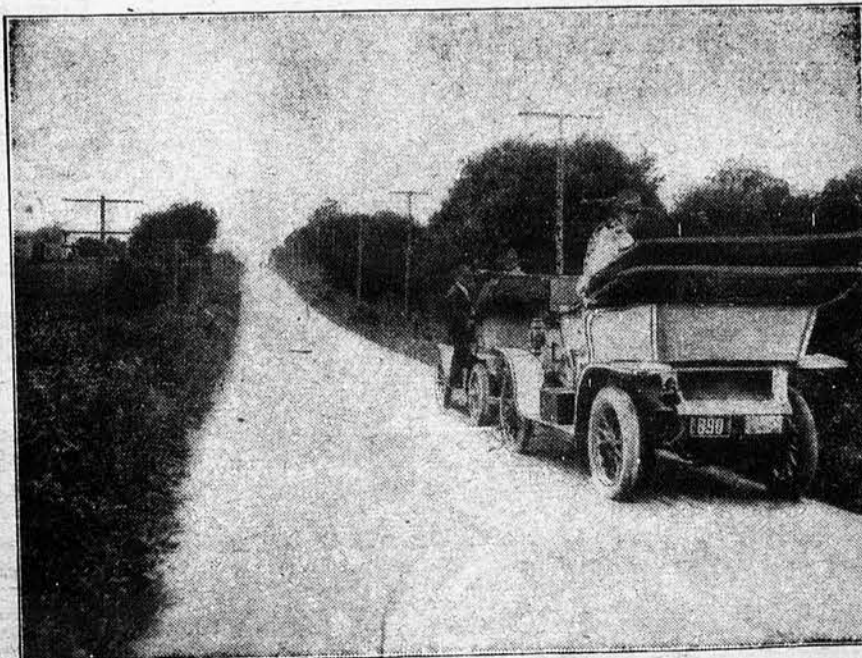
The persistent dragging of these county roads has put them in such condition that heavy loads have been easily

The greater part of the work has been done by farmers living along the roads, to whom we have paid \$416.52, on the 106 miles, for filling in culverts and bridges, cleaning ditches, hauling gravel and cutting brush and such necessary work and repairs.

Elk county levies one-half mill for this road tax (just one-half the legal rate), and the towns of the county pay 16 per cent of this road tax. This levy raises about \$7,000, and the auto tax raises about \$400 more, all of which was expended as follows:

Dragging.....	\$1,289.75
Repairs, filling gravel, etc.....	416.52
Seventy stone and concrete bridges and culverts.....	3,854.21
19½ miles heavy grade.....	1,861.75
30 adjustable steel drags.....	570.00
1 roofer.....	23.40
Total for first year.....	\$7,815.63

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Kansas Needs Better Roads

All Grades Should Be at Least 24 Feet Wide—The Surface Water Must Run off Quickly

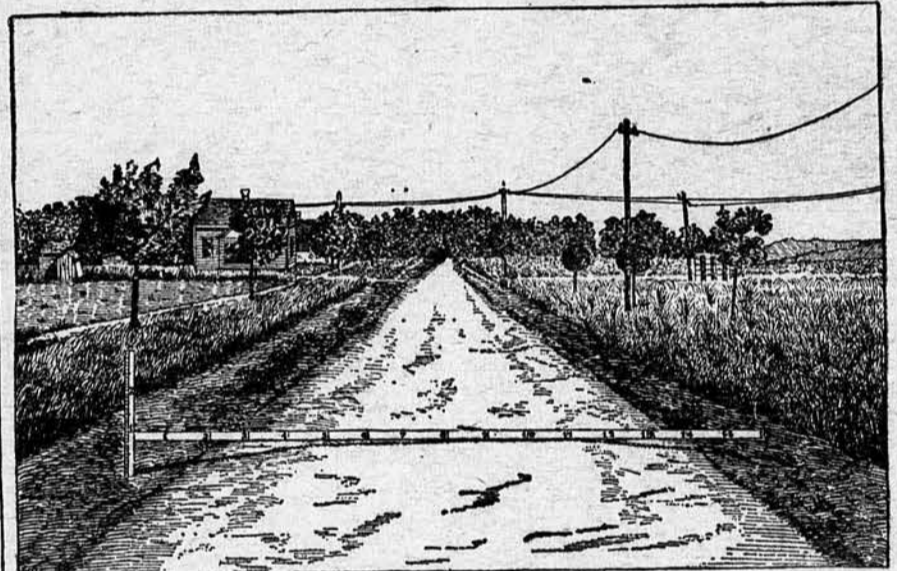
EVERY road being built today should be built amply to accommodate the traffic for which it is intended during the next ten years, and not for the exact amount of traffic which will pass over it the year it is completed. Where it is necessary to get a right-of-way, as in the case of an entirely new road, this right-of-way should be of such a width that it will allow of a suitable widening of the road as traffic conditions will demand. In the case of a road that is certain to become a main traveled thoroughfare, full allowance should be made for an ultimate twenty-four foot roadway, with seven-foot shoulders on each side, and at least three feet allowed on each side for gutters, which would make the total right-of-way to be secured forty-four feet. And it would really be better to secure at the beginning fifty feet.

The Right of Way.

In improving this wide right-of-way, it is a simple matter to make use of it at no great excess expense, for unless deemed advisable, it is not necessary to improve the entire width. The hard or permanent surface can be built either in the center, or, as will be better in some sections along one side. This would leave a wide strip that would be built of the natural soil, and experience has demonstrated that no matter what the sur-

If a 24-foot roadway is built, there will be an extra strip of finished surface four feet in width to construct, which is one-fifth wider, and will require one-fifth more material than the 20-foot roadway. If this same amount of material were added to the length of the road, the road could be built but 1,056 feet longer, and would not be nearly so desirable a road as the one four feet wider. Then when the question of wear is considered, the advantage is all in favor of the wider road, and traffic will be much more evenly distributed, with the result that maintenance costs will be lower over the entire roadway. Another advantage in favor of the wider road is that the surface exposed to the drying action of the wind and sun is greater, and after a rain, the road will drain off and dry off better and quicker. This will reduce the amount of super- vision for the roadway, and will likewise assist in lowering the maintenance charges.

It is well known among roadbuilders that the cost of maintenance on a road depends more on the amount of traffic, and the kind of traffic than on the extent of the surface. Just about the same amount of material will be required in repairing a road 24 feet in width as one 20 feet in width, as the former road will not be cut up or rav-



Properly crowned and well-drained earth road. Note slope from center to sides. Road was worked with road machine and horse roller in March; photograph taken June 1, about 48 hours after long, hard rain.

face of the permanent road, here will still be considerable traffic that will prefer the earth road when it is in good condition, which would approximately be half the year. The crown of the road in case the permanent road is built to one side, should be formed just as though the roadway was to be built in the center of the right-of-way. Part of the surface water will run off the improved section over the dirt section, but unless a drain is constructed between the two sections, there is no way to avoid this.

All the repairing that the earth section will require will be the proper use of the road drag, or road hone, and the cost will hardly exceed \$50 a mile a year. In any section of the country, according to Better Roads. It will be found that the traffic that is diverted from the improved portion of the road in good weather when this earth section is in good condition, will more than pay for dragging the road, the dragging costs being more than offset by saving in wear and tear on the hard surfaced section. The improved, or paved portion of the road should never be less than sixteen feet in width, this being the width necessary for the safe passing of two vehicles, especially if they are automobiles. If wider road is desired (by this is meant a wider improved section) it should be built in multiples of eight feet, as twenty-four or thirty-two feet. The reason for this is that the cost of construction is very little more for a twenty-four foot road than it is for a twenty or a twenty-two foot roadway unless there is an unusual amount of grading to be done, or if the excavation is principally rock.

eled so much under ordinary conditions as the narrower one. And there is very little difference in the labor cost in spreading the material.

In the case of oiled roads it would seem that this would not apply, but here again actual test has shown that there is not much difference in the cost of re-oiling a road. Modern machinery is used, and the road-oiling machine does its most effective work covering just about eight feet of roadway on each trip. Two trips will just properly oil a sixteen-foot roadway; but if the roadway is twenty feet wide, one half of the machine must be cut off and a third trip made. This is invariably on the edge of the roadway and at its lowest point, so an excess of oil is laid, owing to a portion of the oil from the last section oiled having run down due to the transverse contour of the roadway.

No Fixed Rule.

No absolutely fixed rule can be laid down regarding the crown of roads, as local conditions and the type of road will necessarily govern in every case, and would only cause wide deviation from any fixed rule that we might give. It is agreed by all recognized road-builders and road engineers that the shape of the road should be convex, and that the water should be drained to the side gutters or ditches. Years ago, it was just the opposite, when many of our early roads had the gutter in the center, and the surface of the road was concave. This gave up to drainage the best and most valuable portion of the road, and causes complications, resulting very often in trouble, and at any inter-

(Continued on Page 31.)

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Growing Milo in Kansas

A Reliable Feed Where the Rainfall Is 16 to 24 Inches

BY H. M. COTTRELL

MILo is the small sister of kafir, and is a reliable feed grain to plant where the annual rainfall is 16 to 24 inches. It has been grown for years in eastern Colorado, southwestern Kansas and in the Panhandle of Oklahoma. In years of midsummer rains it often yields a good crop of grain in central Oklahoma after wheat harvest.

It matures two to four weeks earlier than kafir. It has a shorter stalk and fewer leaves than kafir. On account of the shorter period of growth, shorter stalk and fewer leaves, milo requires less moisture than kafir and will mature in locations and in seasons where kafir will fail.

Milo has suffered even more than kafir from the careless farming methods common to districts of light rainfall. In the summer of 1913 I spent a month in one of the counties of northwestern Kansas. The drouth was so severe that a short wheat crop was certain and the farmers on this account were particularly anxious to raise feed grain. They planted corn and milo, listing hundreds of acres of both. They started to cultivate the corn as soon as the plants were above ground, and most of the corn was thoroughly cultivated four times. Some of the farmers went through the corn fields and cut out with a hoe what few

where the altitude is higher, the season shorter and the rainfall less than in western Kansas.

In the belt in Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma and Texas for which dwarf milo is adapted, the districts having an average annual rainfall of 16 to 24 inches, it is advisable to list in the fall, the land that is to be planted to milo in the spring. In seasons of dry winters and springs, the lister furrows will collect all the moisture that comes from the snow and rain, and the winds will keep enough loose soil in the bottom of the furrows to make a soil mulch that will hold this moisture. If the ground is very dry at planting time the seed may be planted in the bottom of the furrow. Even in extremely dry seasons there will be sufficient moisture in this old furrow to bring up the plants quickly and for a rapid early growth. When there is a good supply of moisture in the spring the lister ridges should be split and the seed planted in the new furrow. The dwarf milo, yellow or white, is the variety to plant.

Milo has two serious faults: The head is borne on a crook-neck stem, preventing the crop from being headed by machinery, and the stalks break down soon after the heads become ripe. These faults make it necessary to harvest the



This is not an exaggeration in some parts of Kansas; you've all seen such roads in the springtime.

weeds the cultivator left. All this time the milo was left untouched.

Milo Was Neglected.

I visited farms where, up to the time the corn had been cultivated four times, the weeds cut out with a hoe, the milo had not been touched and the shoulders of the furrows were lined with tall weeds that were taking moisture out of the soil twice as fast as would milo that was making 40 bushels an acre. After the corn was laid by, most of the milo growers set the cultivator shovels deep and filled the lister furrows with weeds and lumps. The milo was a failure, of course, and as this is the treatment that it usually receives in that part of the state, it is generally held that milo is not adapted to northwest Kansas. In spite of the thorough cultivation, corn failed on account of drouth and hot winds.

P. S. Houston, Gem, Kan., lives in the center of the district in northwest Kansas where both milo and corn failed in 1913. He planted several hundred acres of corn and 80 acres of dwarf milo, both on upland. He gave both crops the same thorough cultivation, persistent cultivation, that his neighbors gave their corn. Mr. Houston's corn was a total failure; his dwarf milo yielded 25 bushels an acre and the season was one of the most severe in 20 years.

Dwarf milo can be depended on as a staple grain crop with an average yield of 40 bushels an acre throughout the western third of Kansas, where the growers will give it the ordinary care in selecting seed, planting and in cultivation that is given corn in the eastern part of the state. It has matured for years in sections of eastern Colorado

heads by hand and harvest it as soon as it is ripe. The United States Department of Agriculture has for a number of years been breeding a milo with upright heads. Milo of this type is just what is needed, as the heads could be harvested by machinery. The government men have been fairly successful in maintaining, by careful selection, this feature of upright heads. A number of farmers have secured seed from the government, but I have never seen one who was successful in keeping the heads upright under ordinary farm conditions. It quickly goes back to the crook-neck type.

Early Heads for Seed.

The earliest heads should be selected for seed. There is a difference of three weeks in the ripening of different heads of milo in the same field. In a severe season a difference of five days in ripening sometimes makes the difference between a good yield and a failure. The milo grower should watch his fields closely as soon as the first heads appear and tie a string or piece of cloth around each desirable early head. The selected heads should remain on the stalks until the crop is ripe, when a man can go through the field with a sack and gather the marked heads.

At the Government Experiment Station, Amarillo, in the Panhandle of Texas, the best yields have been obtained by having the stalks seven to eight inches apart in the row. The average annual rainfall is 22 inches. In districts having less rainfall, thinner planting is advisable.

As soon as pigs begin to eat well they become partially self-supporting and demand less and less of the mother.

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30x3 1/2	15.75	17.00	3.50	35x4 1/2	34.00	36.05	6.30
32x3 1/2	16.75	18.10	3.70	36x4 1/2	35.00	37.10	6.45
33x4	23.55	25.25	4.75	37x5	41.95	44.45	7.70
34x4	24.35	26.05	4.90	38x5 1/2	54.00	57.30	8.35

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Against the Spoilsmen

[From an address by Arthur Capper before the Kansas Good Citizenship League, Emporia, April 3.]

I stand for civil service and for uncompromising hostility to the abominable spoils system in the public business. I am for clean government as against selfish partisanship, to the end that prisons, charitable and educational institutions shall not be under incompetent and inhumane partisan control. There is no more excuse for a partisan administration of a reformatory, an educational or a charitable institution than for the political administration of a hospital, a school or a bank. When I hire a printer on my newspaper, I don't give him a job because he has a political pull in the third ward. I hire him because he can print.

Political protection of vice made possible the unspeakable atrocity of which a woman nurse was the victim a short time ago in Kansas City. The place to which she was lured under the belief she was answering a professional call had frequently been complained of, but the proprietor of the resort had a political pull and was permitted to continue.

Does anyone believe if the women of Kansas City were voters that such a place would have been allowed to exist?

There is no essential moral difference between giving jobs in the public service in return for personal favors or political support, than for giving them in return for a cash consideration. Proved efficiency and tested honesty ought to be sole considerations for appointment and for promotion in the public service—not some supposed service that a hanger-on or a ward-heeler has given the political boss or a political machine in the campaign.

The state's welfare and the people's good is the business of state government, not apportioning out the jobs to vote-getters, or to pay political debts, or to buy another's good will.

The man who gets a state job should be the best man it is possible to obtain for the money. Merit should be the sole test of his fitness, and merit should be the sole requirement for his retention in office.

For any public official, state or federal, to use the places under him or to permit their use, for merely party or personal ends, is as much a betrayal of his trust as stealing from the public treasury, or as if he stood by and permitted others to loot it.

Our great need in Kansas is not more party politics, but the merit system. Not a poor weak pretense of a law, but an honest act so plain, so strong that no partisan official, nor political fixer, nor gang of fixers, dare evade it.

I think we should encourage a more practical and businesslike system of state, county, city and township government that will simplify and consolidate the public business, do away with waste, extravagance and inefficiency, and cut down the expense of conducting public affairs.

I am for the strictest economy in public expenditures; for a reduction in the number of office-holders wherever possible, for wiping out useless boards and bureaus, and other unnecessary jobs created for political purposes; and for the elimination of all extravagant appropriations. The cost of government is steadily increasing. We must drive deeper into public consciousness the determination to make economy, honesty, simplicity and efficiency the watchwords in the administration of the people's business.

As to Road Drainage

To prevent washing on steep roads, the water should be carried under the surface at frequent intervals from the upper to the lower side, and from the lower side away from the road. Five 12-inch pipes in a mile of roadway is about as cheap and far better than one 24-inch pipe. The water must be disposed of before it gains force or headway, or has time to damage the road.

If much fall is obtained in a culvert pipe, the spillway should be paved. Earth should be tamped under and around the pipe in layers, and should be of sufficient depth to prevent the pipe from being broken by traffic; but under no circumstances should a ridge over the culvert be allowed, for it not

only endangers the life of the culvert, but is a menace to traffic.

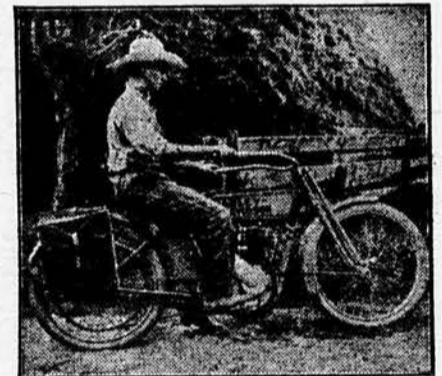
An attempt to drain mud holes with culvert pipe will fail in most cases. The water should be drained off by means of open ditches; the soft mud thrown out and replaced with just enough good firm earth to make it level (after consolidation) with the surrounding surface. If mud holes in earth roads are filled with brush or stone, it will usually result in two mud holes, one at each end.

Why Is a Road?

BY W. C. PALMER.

The average cost of hauling a ton one mile on the ordinary country roads is 25 cents, while the average price of hauling one ton one mile on the railroads is 3/4 cent. In other words, the cost of hauling is 33 times as much with team and wagon as with steam. This has been accomplished by a number of factors. Some of these can be and must be considered in making good roads, that is, to have a good hard roadbed and to eliminate grades. The railroads do not, as a rule, have a grade of more than 3 per cent, while some of them have adopted 2 per cent as the maximum grade. Two per cent would mean a rise of 2 feet in a hundred feet. This would not be considered much of a grade on the ordinary road, but this is the way it works out.

A team can exert a pull on a short distance of one-half its weight, but for ordinary work the load it can pull



Good roads make this machine useful.

should not be over 1-10 the weight of the team, for instance a team weighing 3,000 pounds can exert a pull of 300 pounds when it is to continue the work for, say, 10 hours. For a small stretch it would be able to exert a pull of 1,500 pounds. This, however, is putting forth all the energy of which the horses are capable. It has also been found that the pull required to take a ton load over ordinary roads is 160 pounds. Supposing, then, that the load is one ton and the wagon weighs 1,300 pounds, this would make a total of 3,300 pounds. At the rate of 160 pounds a ton the total pull would be 264 pounds, or a little less than the team is capable of hauling. In fact, it could very nicely handle 500 pounds more which would bring the pull up to 300 pounds, and make the load 2,500 pounds. This, however, is for the level. As a grade is approached this, of course, will be increased. A 5 per cent grade would increase the draft of the wagon and load of 3,300 pounds by 315 pounds, bringing it up to 579 pounds, which is almost twice what the team can handle as a regular thing. If the grade is increased to 20 per cent, or 20 feet in 100 feet, the draft on this same load would come to a little over 1,500 pounds, or the maximum that this team could pull when exerting its utmost power. Any grade beyond this would mean that the load would have to be reduced, and in fact no team should be required to have to pull to its maximum capacity. From this it is evident that increasing the grade increases the draft very fast and hence grades should be eliminated as far as it is possible.

On a macadam road a team can pull three times as much on the level as on the good earth road, but the increase in draft for grade remains the same as on the earth road, so that a grade would be more objectionable on a macadam road than on a poor road. On the level a 3,000 pound team could easily handle 4 tons, while the maximum grade that it could pull up with such a load would be a 10 per cent grade and even that is more than should be expected from the team.

Let's Improve the Roads

Eight state highway and trails associations met at Topeka recently and organized a new state organization to boost good roads for Kansas. The new organization, to be perfected at a meeting in Topeka some time in May, is to be known as the Kansas Highways Federation. J. T. Kinkaid of Topeka, president of the Kansas Good Roads association, is temporary head of the new organization; G. J. Hinshaw of Kansas City, Kan., is secretary. The state association is not in the list of members of the Kansas Highways Federation.

There are now three state good roads organizations in Kansas, all three boosting for more and better roads, but each along slightly different lines. The Kansas Good Roads association is a general good roads booster organization. The Kansas Automobile association is working especially for good roads between county seats, and connecting roads in the counties, and is largely responsible for the automobile registration law.

The Kansas Highways Federation, as tentatively organized, is interested especially in state highway and trails, the following trails associations being represented: Rock Island Highway association, by Dr. C. W. Cole of Norton and A. Q. Miller of Belleville; Old Santa Fe Trail, by J. M. Miller of Council Grove, F. A. Davis of Kansas City, Kan.; Golden Belt Route, by C. M. Harger of Abilene, B. W. Smith of Manhattan, George W. Stansfield of Topeka; New Santa Fe Trail, by Ralph Faxon of Wichita, O. M. White of Emporia; Meridian Road, by J. C. Nicholson of Newton, S. E. Jackman of Minneapolis, A. Q. Miller of Belleville, and W. C. Edwards of Wichita; Kansas City, Omaha and Gulf Route, by Frank Harwi of Atchison; Corn Belt Route, by Dr. M. S. Creight, Judge Oscar Raines, and F. A. Sharp of Oskaloosa; Oil Belt Route, by W. W. Gowdy and O. E. Parks of Garnett.

Don't Delay Road Work

It is a great mistake to put off working the earth until August or September. The surface is then baked dry and hard. It is not only difficult to work but is unsatisfactory work when done. Earth which is loose and dry will remain dusty as long as the dry weather lasts and then turn to mud as soon as the rains begin. By using the road machine in the spring of the year while the soil is soft and damp, the surface is more easily shaped and soon packs down into a dry hard crust which is less liable to become dusty in summer or muddy in winter.

Storm water should be disposed of quickly before it has time to penetrate



This man is for good roads.

deeply into the surface. This can be done by giving the road a crown or slope from the center to the sides. For an earth road which is 24 feet wide the center should be not less than 6 inches nor more than 12 inches higher than the outer edges of the shoulders. A narrow road which is too high in the middle will become rutted almost as quickly as one which is too flat for the reason that on the narrow road all the traffic is forced to use only a narrow strip.

Shoulders are often formed on both sides of the road which prevent storm water from flowing into side ditches, re-

taining it in the ruts and softening the roadway. These ruts and shoulders can be entirely eliminated with the road machine or split-log drag.

Ordinarily, the only ditches needed are those made with the road machine, which are wide and shallow. Deep, narrow ditches wash rapidly, especially on steep slopes, which is another good reason for decreasing the steepness of the grades. It is difficult to maintain an earth road, or any kind of road for that matter, on a steep grade.

The width of the earth road will depend on the traffic. As a rule, 25 or 30 feet from ditch to ditch is sufficient, if the road is properly crowned. A road that is narrower than 25 feet is difficult to maintain for the above stated reason that on narrow roads the teams are more apt to track than on a wider road, causing it to rut if subjected to heavy hauling.

Repairs to roads should be made when needed, and not once a year after crops are laid by. One day's labor, judiciously distributed throughout the year, will accomplish more and better work in the maintenance of an earth road than the same amount of labor expended in six days, especially if the six days are in August, September or October, when the ground is hard and dry.

Because of its simplicity, its efficiency and cheapness, the split-log drag or some similar device is destined to come into more and more general use. With the drag properly built and its use well understood, the maintenance of earth and gravel roads becomes a simple and inexpensive matter. Care should be taken to make the log so light that one man can lift it with ease, as a light drag can be drawn by two medium sized horses and responds more readily to various methods of hitching and shifting positions of the operator than a heavier one.

Locating a Road

Wherever possible roads should be located on straight lines between terminal points. In hilly or mountainous country, however, the attempts to keep roads straight between terminals often leads to the serious error of heavy grades. Straightness and grade must, therefore, be handled together. The best location is one which is straight in general direction, is free from steep grades, is located on solid ground, and serves the largest possible number of people. Roads should be located for the benefit of the public, as well as the private landowner.

The elimination of one or two steep hills on a line of road will frequently enable horses to draw three or four times as much as they could draw on the old road. It takes approximately four times as much power to draw loads up 10 per cent grades (10 feet vertical in 100 feet horizontal) as on a level; but on a 4 per cent or 5 per cent grade a horse can usually draw (for a short time) as much as he can draw on a level. A 4 per cent grade is therefore, considered the maximum on roads subject to heavy hauling. Many steep grades may be avoided by locating the road around instead of over the hill—the handle of the bucket is no longer when held in a horizontal position than in a vertical. By going around we avoid two steep hills.

If the road must pass up a steep hill or mountain sides, the steepness of the grade may be decreased by increasing the length of the road. In other words, eliminate steep grades by locating the road on curved or zigzag lines, and not in a straight line from the bottom to the top of the hill. These curves should be carefully plotted and the straight stretches located with an instrument. This improves the looks of the road and does not add materially to its cost.

Shawnee County's Bridges

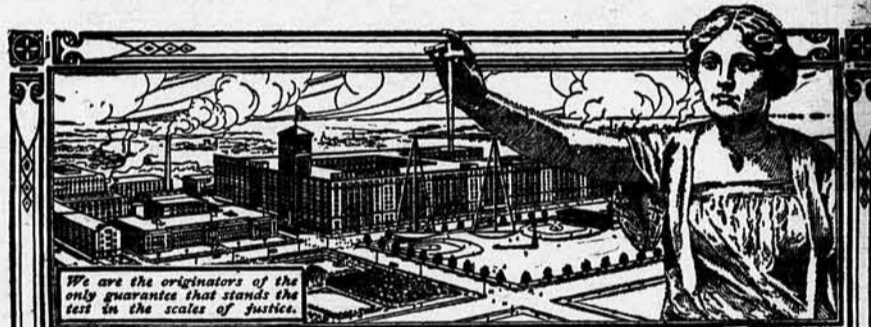
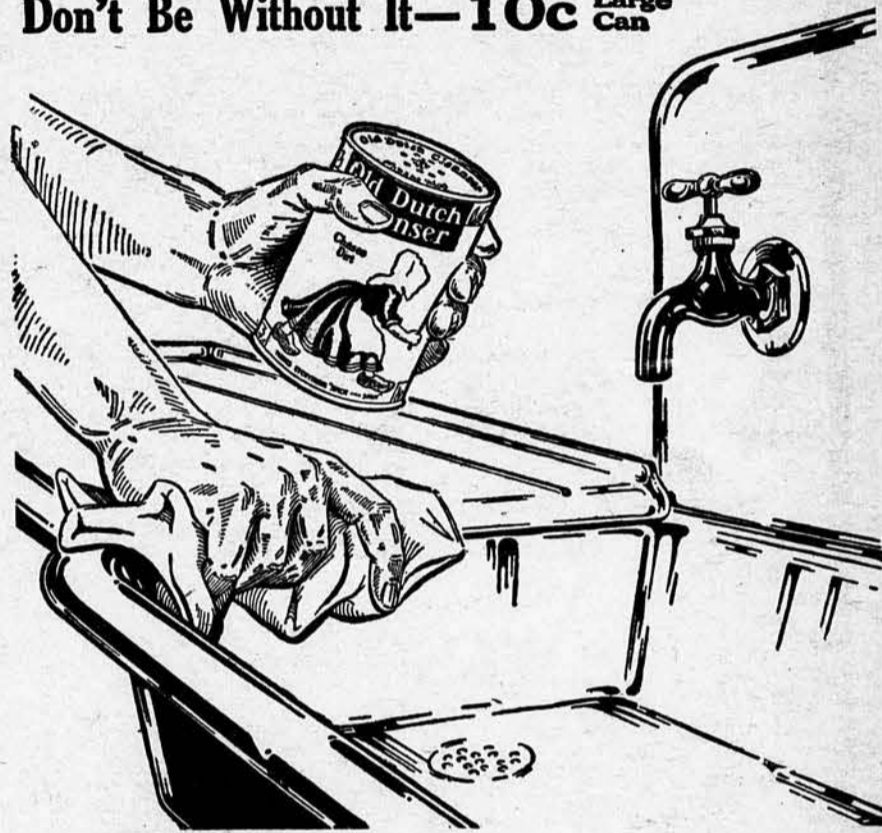
Shawnee county has 144 bridges and 100 of them need repairs. And still some persons wonder why taxes are high. All the money, W. J. Arnold, county engineer, says, was paid out as fast as it came in; and there isn't any in the trunk to pay the bills. Furthermore, the county's roads are in bad condition. Mr. Arnold is advocating "rock" roads now as a matter of economy, and he wants no more "tin" bridges.

Before starting the teams to work in the spring, see that the collars fit the horses' shoulders properly.

Keeps SINKS SNOWY WHITE

"OLD DUTCH" cleans the sink "as quick as a wink." Quickly banishes grease, dirt and stains from porcelain, enamel and metal parts. Equally effective for scrubbing wooden sink boards.

Don't Be Without It—10c Large Can



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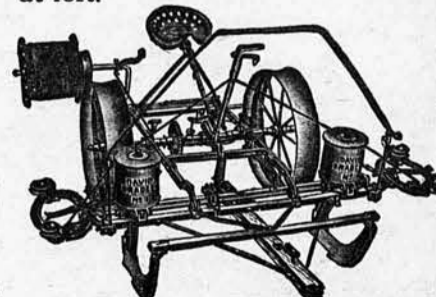
THIS is the old reliable David Bradley No. 1 Flat Drop Force Drop Corn Planter. For over thirty years it has held first place with thousands of farmers in all parts of the country under all conditions. Recent improvements have made it even more popular than before.

It takes all kinds and sizes of seed, deposits without scattering. Is strong and durable, yet light enough in weight and in draft for any ordinary team to handle easily.

Simple, easy to adjust and drops uniformly. Hinged seed boxes tilt forward, making it easy to change plates. These and many other advantages are fully explained in catalog described at left.

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For complete description and prices turn to the implement pages of our big General Catalog, or if you prefer, send for our new Planter and Implement Book which contains descriptions and illustrations of the complete line of Bradley planters, plows, cultivators, harrows, spreaders, etc., besides buggies, wagons, harness, gasoline engines, supplies for dairymen, poultrymen, fruit growers and bee keepers. We make edge drop planters too. These are also described in the book we will send you. Just say "Send me your Planter Book No. 65M76 on a postal card and mail to



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Fine Start in the Contests

Capper Boys and Girls Are Busy Getting Their Ground Ready for Corn, Kafir and Tomatoes—Another Chance to Join

BOYS and girls who are expecting to win out in the Capper contests this year have been hustling for some time, getting their ground ready. There is plenty of moisture in the ground and it works up in fine shape. Altogether it looks as though this would be the banner year of all the Capper boys' and girls' contests.

Both boys and girls are asking a good many questions. We will try to answer those of a general nature through the paper. Several boys wish to know what kind of a location is best for corn and whether their acre plots must be off by themselves or whether they can be part of a larger field. Of course, corn will do best on bottom land, if it is well drained. A large yield of corn needs a lot of water in the soil and that is why a moist lowland soil grows the biggest crops. Your plot may be either in one piece by itself or it may be part of a larger field.

The rules of the contest state that the boys must do all the work of getting the ground ready and plant, tend and gather the crop. Harvey Hutchins of Circleville, Kan., wishes to know if he would be allowed to use some ground for his plot that had been fall plowed by someone else. What the rules really mean is that any work on the acre plots during the present crop year must be done by the contestants themselves. If there is some fall plowed ground on the place, no matter who did it, plant your corn there, for corn nearly always does best on fall plowing.

James Savage of Thayer, Kan., wishes to know if he and his brother can work together on an acre of corn. That would hardly be in accordance with the rules. If you cannot have an acre apiece, the best thing to do under the rules would

be to divide the plot between you and go in for the single ear prizes.

Lester Richards of Falun, Kan., and a number of other boys have entered both the corn and kafir contests. Lester wishes to know if he would get two prizes if he should win in both contests. While one boy may enter in the two contests he can win a prize in but one. The advantage in going in for both crops is that it gives him two chances at a prize.

It is not too early for the girls in the Tomato Contest to get their ground ready. Outside help may be obtained for all work done on the plots up to the time of putting out the plants. From that time on every girl is to look after her own plot without assistance. Several contestants have written in asking what variety would be best to plant. It would be hard to say which one variety would do best. That depends very much on the section of the state you live in and the kind of soil you have. It would be a good idea to find out what kinds have done best for the neighbors and follow their advice. Opal Haynes of Girard, Kan., who won first prize in last year's contest, had the Majestic variety. Junia Wray of Norton, second prize winner, and Ida Riddle of Chetopa, who made the third best yield, both grew the Earlianas. Other good varieties are the Ponderosa, Stone, Kansas and Beefsteak.

The fold is still open for boys and girls who have not yet sent in their names, but there will not be many more opportunities to enter in this year's contests. If you have not yet sent in your membership, here's the blank on this page. All that is needed is to fill it out, mail it as directed, and you're in.

This Enters You in the Contest

ARTHUR CAPPER, 800 JACKSON STREET, TOPEKA, KAN.

Please enter me in the
Boys' Corn Growing contest.
Boys' Kafir Growing contest.
Girls' Tomato Growing contest.

(Draw a line through the contest you do not wish to enter.)

My name is

P. O. and State

My age is

Properly filled and mailed as directed, this blank entitles the signer to the full benefits of the club and contest, without further notice from the Mail and Breeze.

GET ALL THE WOOL—LONGER AND BETTER—MORE MONEY!

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We Must Have Roads

BY EMMET O'NEAL.

One of the chief obstacles in our efforts to encourage and increase rural population is found in the isolation, the loneliness and social disadvantages of rural as compared with city life. How can this disadvantage be overcome? While rural delivery and the use of the telephone have marked an important step in improving conditions in our rural communities, they alone are not sufficient to overcome the most serious impediment to the growth of our rural population.

Every thoughtful student of the conditions of rural life admits that the first and most fundamental step is to get a system of improved highways, furnishing to the dweller upon the farm easy access to the county and state markets, increasing the attractiveness, overcoming the isolation and securing to the farmer those manifold advantages which good roads always furnish.

With a proper and adequate system of improved highways leading to every part of each county in the state and connecting with the main highways and trunk lines, which the state will, I trust, at no far distant date construct, not only will there be rapid and material advancement in farm lands, but the movement of "back to the farm" will find a responsive echo in the hearts and minds of our people. The farmer will not be content until he has the same advantages of schools, churches and libraries enjoyed by citizens of the larger

cities. How can these advantages be obtained? The answer is "Good Roads."

The experience of other states has demonstrated that one of the greatest economies resulting from improved highways is the opportunity it furnishes to lessen by concentration the cost of education, and to improve the tone and character of our rural schools and rural churches. With good roads—the automobile omnibus, and other methods of transportation, distance will be annihilated and that concentration will result which will not only decrease expense but furnish better educational facilities.

There are those who say that the railroad obviates the necessity of good roads. This is unfounded. All of the products of this country must sooner or later pass over our dirt roads. The construction, therefore, of railroads, only makes it more imperative that there should be good roads over which the products of the land could be hauled to the railroad. Experience has shown that construction of every railroad makes absolutely essential, if progress is to be attained, the building of necessary highways, which become the feeders for the railroad, and without which there can be no industrial development.

The experience of all reliable corn growers and breeders is that the points of value in a strain of corn are: First, maturity—will it mature seed every year and the entire crop in the large majority of the seasons? Second, yield—is it a heavy producer, giving a large amount of sound corn?

Stock Buyers After Calves

Preparing for a Big Fall Demand for Feeder Cattle

BY HARLEY C. HATCH

SHOULD there be a good crop of corn this year it is the general opinion that cattle will "go out of sight." There seems to be good ground for such an opinion and there are not wanting those who are willing to stake their good money that we shall have a good crop this year. One of our neighbors, who is going to raise a number of calves, was offered \$25 a head by a stock buyer for all he raised, whether steers or heifers, delivery to be made next fall at weaning time. The offer was refused. The full meaning of this offer may be appreciated when we consider that only a few years ago \$10 was thought to be a good price for a calf at weaning time and the calf had to be a good one at that. Our neighbor's calves are to run with the cows this summer and as they were all born in March they are likely to be good ones. At any rate, the neighbor did not take up the offer.

Nature seems to be doing what she can to avert a scarcity of stock cattle. The four calves that have come to this farm in the last week have been heifers.

For a number of years we have been raising Shorthorn cattle and of late most of them have been roan in color. In this spring's calf crop is one that is pure white. It is the best calf in the lot but nearly everybody seems prejudiced against white cattle. Most persons, those of southern birth especially, seem to favor white as a color for the human race but are not so strong for it in animals.

We shall have to admit that we prefer a nice roan to any other color in cattle but in horses we prefer gray, which turns to white as the animal advances in age. Give us roan cattle and dappled gray horses and we are fully suited so far as color is concerned but we are aware that color is not all by any means. However, it is generally conceded that a white horse is better adapted to stand the sun than one of any other color. It is a common opinion that a black horse stands the heat of summer worst of all.

School meeting comes next week. One of the things to be voted on is district ownership of school books. In theory there is much to be said for this proposition; it may be said that if the district furnishes the school house, the teacher, and even sees that chalk is supplied for the blackboard that it should go just the one step farther and supply the books. But the fact remains that where the district provides the books the book bill for the school is twice as great as where they are supplied in the old way. At least, this was the way it worked in the Nebraska district where we used to live. Little care is taken of the books and new ones have often to be bought.

We have a letter from a reader who asks who is the owner of the manure on a rented farm. He wishes to know if he, a tenant, can sell the manure when he leaves the farm. If the manure is made from feed raised on the farm it belongs there and cannot be sold. If the feed was grown on other land and was merely hauled to this rented farm and fed there, the manure is the property of

the tenant and he can do as he likes with it. We have seen this question come up several times and this is the way it has always been settled.

Another question asked was, whether a tenant can be prevented from removing crops produced on the farm if the work is not done until after the lease has expired. It is always the best plan to have such property off the farm before the time expires, especially when the tenant knows he is to have the place no longer. But sometimes it happens that the crop cannot be moved out in time and if there is ill will between the owner and tenant this may make trouble. The tenant can go on the land, however, and move his crops but he is liable to the landowner for any damage he may do in removing them. If no damage is done, there will be nothing to pay.

We once happened to be in the office of a good lawyer when a client came in with a case exactly like the one submitted by this inquirer. The tenant had a lot of shock corn on the land and when moving time came it was so rainy and muddy that it was out of the question to move the feed. He waited until it dried up and then went after his feed. There was enmity between him and the land owner and the land owner forbade him to set foot on the land. The tenant brought the case to our lawyer friend, who told him that he could not be prevented from taking his property, but that if he damaged the land by so doing he would have to pay the damages. The tenant asked him if it would not be trespass to go on forbidden property and the lawyer said that it would be, after a fashion, but that it was trespass that could not be prevented. It certainly stands to reason that a man may go on the land of another to get his property if he does not in any way damage the landowner by so doing.

We have an inquiry from a Minnesota reader who asks if we know anything about a new way of unloading hay from a wagon into a barn without the aid of slings, horse fork or carriers. He says that he has been told that in parts of South Dakota this new way is being used. It is by means of ropes and some pulleys fixed in the barn and the whole load is taken off at once. We know nothing of such means of unloading but would like to find out how it is done. We cannot see just how they would go about it to get a whole load off the wagon and up to the top of the barn. If any of our readers knows of such a plan, will he please send it in and oblige us and thousands of other farmers who have wrestled with forks and slings, for lo, these many years.

A reader at Clifton, Kan., asks for a discussion in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of horse clipping. We never had it done but we have heard it favored by many as a good means of disposing of the old hair in the spring. But it should be understood that if chilly weather comes on after the horse is clipped he must be kept blanketed if housed in a cold barn or if he is tied out in the open. We are sure that our readers would like

(Continued on Page 29.)



"They're after my family, too. I've seen them before."

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Our dealers everywhere are prepared to co-operate with you to this end. They will willingly lend you a Mitchell model. If the car drives well and acts well under your guidance, than ask the dealer for the details of construction and the materials used therein. Ask your dealer to show you all the models. The engines all perform the same whether in the big and little sixes or the four. One acts as well as the other. Try one or try all. Suit yourself. But don't let some one else tell you how the cars operate. Drive them yourself.

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How They Celebrate Easter

Many Different Customs Mark the Day Among the Nations

BY LONA GARDNER

Nature voices all her gladness,
Lays aside her gloom and sadness,
All is peace and joy and gladness
At Eastertide.

WINTER is past and Spring is here! The dry brown bulbs and dormant roots have come with the wealth of fragrance and beauty that resurrects Nature. It is in Nature that we have the most familiar symbol of what Easter means to a Christian nation.

Almost every nation and tongue has some Easter observance peculiarly its own. When we enter our home churches, decked with beautiful floral tributes, the Annunciation or Easter lily is queen of the occasion. It has been such a little while ago that the brown bud lay apparently lifeless, but the marvelous hand of Nature has resurrected it and lo, a wonderful flower.

Going back in the book of time we find there was a Saxon goddess named Eastre, meaning goddess of spring. There were pagan rites and a special celebration in honor of this goddess of spring. In the year 68 A. D. the word became connected with Christian worship, and since that time Easter has been the principal Christian celebration, linking hand in hand with Christmas.

There is no occasion that exercises a more delightful spell over humanity than the coming of Easter, the day on which our Lord was raised, and the memory of which great event the churches celebrate with such joy and praise. The supreme feeling of reverence that attends this day is beyond expression.

In the Holy Land an entire week is spent, called Holy Week. Those participating visit the Pilgrim's Ford and make the great Circuit of the Sepulchre, and many other services are performed. In Rome the festive attire is very brilliant

at Eastertide. Beautiful palm decorations are in abundance. In Russia Easter is considered with great solemnity. It is their most pompous and imposing celebration. In Paris it is considered a great pleasure making occasion. The beautiful and impressive ceremonies are supplemented by the height of gay fashion and flower shows.



Spring Is Here.

Many quaint customs still abound in England, Scotland and Ireland. The custom of eating Hot Cross buns at Easter time is said to have originated in England, reminiscent of the cakes eaten by the Saxons in honor of their goddess, Eastre. They also distribute a great quantity of cakes and bread among the poor, according to an old endowment fund. Scotland claims the custom of egg-rolling; the eggs are used in ball playing. In Ireland the people rise early to see the "sun

dance." Then comes the egg feast, which is followed by mass. The entire day is taken up in dancing and merry making. The Tyrol has a very pretty custom of musical entertainment at Easter. Bands of musicians visit entire neighborhoods singing and playing carols of love and cheer. In the evening the peasants, each bearing a lighted torch of pine wood, escort the band on its joyous mission. In Mexico, Spain and Portugal, Easter Sunday is devoted most especially to Judas the Betrayer. His effigy is made as hideous as possible and maltreated in many ways.

With the various nationalities Easter has many meanings, but with us it means Hope and Gladness. To the sacred music of Eastertide we join in gladness song, because we not only commemorate the resurrection of Christ but we hail the glorious renewal of Mother Earth.

Eggs For the Easter Season

BY ADAH LEWIS.

Can a daintier food than a correctly cooked egg be found? And what a multitude of tempting ways we have for preparing them! We are only hoping Mrs. Hen will be able to keep us better supplied during the coming season than she has in the past.

Eggs are an economical food, as compared with meat, and also a nutritious food for both young and old. But too many times they are ruined in the cooking when it would be just as easy to prepare them in the right way.

It seems strange that comparatively few people know the right way to cook an egg in the shell in hot water. Generally we find it being cooked in boiling water until the desirable degree of hardness has been obtained. Upon examination the egg will be found to be overcooked in the portion next the shell, and often undercooked in the center. Eggs should not be cooked in boiling water for any length of time. The best way is to pour the boiling water over them, cover the vessel closely and set on the back part of the range until eggs are sufficiently cooked. An egg cooked by this method will be tender all the way through and will be easy of digestion.

Fried eggs are not as desirable from the health standpoint as eggs cooked by other methods. If, however, you prefer a fried egg to any other variety be careful not to cook it until the brown, papery substance is formed from the white. This is very hard on the stomach, and one runs the risk of provoking a severe attack of indigestion every time he eats an egg cooked to such a consistency. Hard cooked eggs stay in the stomach longer than the soft cooked, but scientists tell us they are eventually as completely absorbed and made use of by the system as the others.

Eggs are lacking in one of the food principles, namely, carbohydrates. They

are quite rich in protein and fat, the latter recurring in the yolk. Sulphur is present also in the yolk. We are all familiar with the sulphurous gases found in rotten eggs. Occasionally an egg may disagree with a person, owing to the formation of gases from the sulphurous compounds.

Like milk, eggs may be made into wholesome invalid dishes. As they are more easily digested and absorbed when raw it is a good plan to serve them so; or very slightly cooked. The white may be prepared for serving as follows: Stir it thoroughly with a fork in order that the cells may be well ruptured. Prepare a glass of lemonade or orangeade and stir the white into it. Strain through a cloth, which will take out the stringy materials. Milk or cocoa may be used instead of the orangeade. Have you tried the following recipes?

Dropped Eggs on Toast.

Cook the egg in hot milk until the white is firm, then place it on a slice of toast and make a white sauce of the milk by adding flour, butter and seasoning to it. Pour over the egg and toast.

Baked Eggs.

Butter a bake pan and slip in the eggs without breaking the yolks. Pour on cream, allowing 3 tablespoonsful to each 6 eggs used. Dust with salt and pepper and bake in a moderate oven until the white is firm, or about 10 minutes.

Plain Omelet.

Four eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper, 4 tablespoons milk, 1 teaspoon butter. Add seasoning to the eggs, beat vigorously, and add milk. Melt the butter in the frying pan and add the egg mixture. Cook until light brown in color, then fold over and serve. Placing the omelet in the oven for a few minutes before serving will take away any objectionable raw taste.

When at all reasonable in price eggs are more economical as a source of protein than meat. It has been said that

eggs at 25 cents a dozen are cheaper than meat at 20 cents a pound. This gives a general idea of their comparative value. Since carbohydrates are lacking in their composition the former should be supplied in the form of starch or sugar in various forms to secure a balanced ration.

Things They Are Asking

Will someone please give a recipe for making a rose jar?—Mrs. T. E. R., Fountain, Okla.

Lime in the Teakettle.

Will you please tell me how to clean out the crust that gathers on the bottom of an aluminum water kettle from the use of hard water? Also how to polish the aluminum on the outside?—Subscriber, Peabody, Kan.

It is said that keeping a clean oyster shell in a kettle will prevent the lime crust from forming. Borax often cuts the lime satisfactorily. To polish on the outside wash with soap and polish immediately with a dry cloth.

About Baby Pictures.

What is the prize you offer for the picture of a baby under two years old? I think I saw it in one of the December or January numbers. Send the questions, and I will fill out and send a baby's picture. I like the Mail and Breeze. It is the best all round paper we ever took.—Mrs. J. E., Altoona, Kan.

The Mail and Breeze never has offered any prize for a baby picture. However, we are always glad to get them. We have a number of pictures of very dear babies, sent to us within the last two months, that are to appear in a nearby issue.

Why the Bread Breaks.

Can some one tell me why my loaves of bread almost invariably split at the ends, as if the top were about to be lifted off from the main body of loaf? My bread is good and soft and light, but the ends of loaves are so unsightly. Also, will some one tell me how to make soft soap from cracklings?—Subscriber, Seneca, Kan.

This trouble is due to faulty heating of the oven. The bread browns too quickly over the top. When because of continued expansion of the gas in the interior of the loaf the top must rise, the outside of the loaf has to break, because the elasticity of the outer fibers has been destroyed by heat. The bread should not brown at all during the first fifteen minutes it is in the oven. If the bread breaks on one end and not on the other it shows that the oven heats unevenly and that the loaves should be turned.

These Girls Have Learned to Sew.

You couldn't find it on the credit side of the records, perhaps, but it should be there. When a state has more than 800 girls studying to be housewives, it's worth putting down. A few of the girls who are doing this work at the Kansas Agricultural college planned a unique exhibition of the products of the sewing, tailoring and millinery classes recently.

A pantomime was given before the student assembly on the stage of the auditorium. The little play was in two acts. The first scene was a street scene, and the young women who passed back and forth before the curtain wore stylish tailored costumes which they had made in school. The suits—no one but those particularly interested in the work need know it—were made at an average cost of about \$15, and they could not be duplicated in a store for from \$25 to \$45.

The next scene showed millinery parlors. Girls wearing street dresses which they had made, entered and tried on spring hats. Each one searched diligently for a hat which would set off her charms properly, and finally found it—the hat which she had made in millinery work. A person doesn't dare tell exactly how much the hats cost and how much each girl saved this year on her hat. It isn't the courteous thing to do just before Easter.

The third scene was an evening reception. Six young women stood in the receiving line and the guests came, elaborately gowned in evening clothes which had been made in the classes. Each girl who takes advanced dressmaking is required to make an elaborate dress for

just such an occasion. After the reception was over, maids entered and straightened the rooms. The dainty caps and aprons which they wore, were made by first year students in sewing.

In the last act, twelve girls entered, dressed in kimonos, carrying candles. One with dramatic instinct could easily catch the idea. They had been shopping, and attending parties, and now they were weary and ready to retire.

What's Wrong With the Children?

In the Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette Dr. William Martin Richards makes a plea for the criminal. He argues that the criminal is often—like the poet—born and not made; that is, that he or she has some defect which tends to criminality. According to the writer, eye-strain is a fertile cause of criminal acts, and further he says that in many instances the correction of the eye defects will cure the criminal tendency.

The drug habit is another potent cause of criminality referred to by Dr. Richards. Nasal conditions, including stopped-up noses, predispose to criminal actions. Spinal troubles, adenoids, flat foot, and other diseases are cited in this category. Dr. Richards is of the opinion that as a rule the treatment of criminals is 'not rational' and that it would be equally as consistent to treat them for their physical defects as for their moral shortcomings. He therefore suggests this point of view to the heads of penal institutions.

The statements of this specialist are significant, especially in view of a social survey recently made in a typical Kansas town. In Belleville, county seat of Republic county, while they were examining other things about the town they examined also the school children. And only 48 out of the 367 school children examined for defects, such as adenoids, defective teeth, eye sight, hearing, enlarged tonsils, spinal curvature, etc., came out of the examination with clean records. One girl examined had six separate and distinct physical defects, most of which were, or had been in earlier life, preventable or removable.

More than half the children, 57 per cent to be exact, had defective teeth. Adenoids were discovered in 19 per cent of the children examined; 29 per cent had enlarged tonsils, 14 per cent had defective eye sight, 14 per cent defective hearing.

And Belleville is no worse than the average town. What is true of children in Belleville is probably true of every group of children in Kansas. And at that they are undoubtedly better off than children in some other parts of the country. In size these Belleville children, representative of the state of Kansas are larger than the average for the United States. For instance, the average height of the Belleville boy at six years of age is 49.18 inches; for the country at large only 44.64 inches. The Belleville six-year-old boy weighs 46.07 pounds; his less fortunate brother, on the average, weighs 44.47 pounds. When children are given the physical care they deserve to have a brighter day will be dawning for Kansas.

Curtain Poles to Order.

In a good many homes strings are used for curtain poles, so I would like to tell you about my poles. I went to the store and got the poles out of oil-cloth, which can be had for the asking. These I sandpapered and enameled. The enamel can be gold or any color, or any furniture finish can be used. For 25 cents one can get enough gold enamel to finish a great number of poles; if any is left it can be used on old picture frames and the like. The knobs for the pole I made of soft pine by making a hole in one end of the block the size of the pole and then whittling into the desired shape. Brass knobs can be bought at a small cost.

Picture easels are also made of these poles. I used small nails to fasten the braces in, and horseshoe nails to rest the picture on, as screws would have split the poles. These were enameled the same as the curtain poles.

Nellie Calfee.

R. 2, Norton, Kan.

Too small or inefficient spray outfits are one of the most general causes of failure in the orchard business even where the trees are sprayed regularly. For the best results a machine should be used where a uniform pressure of 200 pounds can be kept in the air tank.

HOME DRESSMAKING

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

A stylish model for a dress is illustrated in No. 5658. A girdle can be worn with this skirt by those who prefer it, and the ingenious woman can make the guimpe with a low neck. The pattern is cut in six sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 5 7/8 yards of 36-inch material with 3/4 yard of 24-inch satin and 1/2 yard of 18-inch all-over.

Dress No. 6474 is for misses and small women. The pattern is cut in sizes 14



keeping this one resolution means things actually done, not merely thought about and, moreover, shipshape affairs that permit freedom to take advantage of any change in fortune that may come."

What To Do With Eggs

Eggs served on toast are a favorite with most people. Poach the eggs. Have ready nicely browned, well buttered slices of toast. The toast should not be hard, or the bread from which it was made over dry. Place one egg on each slice, and serve at once.

Soft-Boiled Eggs.

Put 1 egg in a pint measure and fill the dish with boiling water. Set aside and allow to stand for eight or ten minutes. If six or eight eggs are desired use a half-gallon bucket. This method is preferable to all others, as the egg is cooked to the center and no part is over cooked.

Baked Eggs.

Put a little butter in a warm skillet, break in your eggs, sprinkle with salt and pepper and set in the oven till they are done. Three minutes will do. They are still nicer if baked in individual cups and served in the same cups in which they were baked.—Clara Butler, Appleton City, Mo.

Bread Omelet.

Take 1 cup bread crumbs and 2 cups milk. Break into a bowl 6 eggs and stir thoroughly; do not beat. When the crumbs are well soaked add the eggs to the crumbs, add salt and pepper and pour into a well buttered skillet. When the omelet has browned on one side turn it, whole or in sections, and brown on the other side. Serve immediately.

Deviled Eggs.

Put the eggs in cold water, bring to the boiling point and boil 20 or 30 minutes, then remove from kettle and drop into cold water. Peel off the shell and split the eggs lengthways. Remove the yolks mash them, add to them salt, pepper, a bit of mustard and vinegar to moisten. Mix well, then refill the whites. Serve on crisp lettuce.

Eggnog.

Take 1 egg, beat well, add enough rich milk to fill a glass tumbler. Sweeten with 1 even teaspoonful of sugar, and a teaspoonful of almond or other extract flavoring. This makes a very pleasant and nutritious drink. It is splendid in sickness, and is especially good for those who have stomach trouble. If taken before retiring it will often induce sleep.

Books for Kansas Folks

We are taking a Nebraska paper and in it I see frequent mention of clubs organized by farmers' wives. The home editor of that paper says the state library commission will make up a collection of reference books that can be obtained by a club and kept for a full course of study. We are intending to organize a club here and I thought of writing to them, but did not like the idea of asking for help away from home. I think we surely can get as good help in Kansas as anywhere. Can you tell us where we can get these helps, or can you give us any information on the subject?—E. J. M., Gretna, Kan.

It would have been too bad to write to Nebraska for help when Kansas offers one of the best collections of books to be found in the United States to any organization that will ask for it. The Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission, created by the legislature of the state of Kansas, now has a library of 41,000 volumes. These books are sent out in sets of fifty to all parts of the state, the books selected to meet the wishes of the organization to which they are sent. If you wish books of history, travel, biography, domestic science, poetry, art, science or fiction, or some of all of these, tell the secretary of the commission what you wish and your order will be filled.

A fee is charged of two dollars to defray the transportation charges. The library may be kept for six months, or longer if the application is renewed and an extension fee of twenty-five cents a month forwarded. Or one library may be exchanged at any time for another one, upon the payment of another transportation fee of two dollars.

These libraries have been in every county of the state, including Phillips county, from which E. J. M. writes. There is also a traveling art gallery,

which is sent out under the same general rules as the books except that the fee is a little greater. The pictures are carbon photographic reproductions of the world's famous paintings. At present the art collection includes practically complete collections of the work of the Italian, Dutch, Flemish, French, English and German artists. And within a short time an American art gallery is to be added to the others.

The books and pictures are for the use of every citizen of Kansas. If you in your clubwork are hampered by a lack of reference books, or if you want to make a study of some special subject, or if for any reason you feel the need of more books than you have, write to the State Library Commission at Topeka, addressing its secretary, Mrs. Adrian L. Greene, and a wealth of information and pleasure will be at your disposal.

What to do For Blackheads

BY ELSPETH VAUGHAN

Blackheads are a great trial, but daily treatment will finally banish them. Never forget to wash your face before retiring, with hot soapy water and a rough cloth. When the face has been thoroughly cleansed, all about the wings of the nose and up in the hair around the forehead as well as on the cheeks wash off all the soap in cold water. Once a week after the face has been washed steam it over a basin of boiling water, then rinse in hot water and spread over the face a handful of soap jelly. After ten minutes wash this off first in warm water and then in cold, and massage for several minutes.

To make the soap jelly pare 1 cake of the best castile soap into 3 cups of water to which has been added 1 teaspoonful of powdered borax. Boil until the mixture jellies, then put in a covered glass jar and use as wanted. This treatment will only be necessary for an obstinate case of blackheads. After you are once rid of them only the usual wash of hot soapy water will be needed to keep the skin thoroughly clean. Always wash the face in hot water and finish by dashing on cold water. The hot water opens the pores, the soap and rough cloth cleanses them, the clear cold water carries away the soap and contracts the pores so more dirt cannot get in them.

Too Many Kansas Babies Die

Last year 3,960 babies under 2 years of age died in Kansas, according to figures given a few days ago by Dr. S. J. Crumline, secretary of the state board of health. Nearly half of these deaths, Dr. Crumline said, were preventable. Ignorance or carelessness on the part of the mothers was responsible for the death of fully 1,800 children.

"It is cheaper," said Dr. Crumline, "to raise children than it is to bury them. Yet we bury one out of every six born in Kansas before it reaches the age of two years."

These figures were given before the Kansas Branch of the National Congress of Mothers, which was organized in Topeka last week. The congress expects to make one demand of the next legislature, and that is that a child hygiene department, under the control of the state board of health, be created, to do for mothers and children what the bureau of animal husbandry does for the farmer and his stock.

The statements of the state health specialist are appalling, and yet in other parts of the country it is worse. According to figures given out by the last International Congress of Hygiene one out of every four of the babies in the United States dies, and fifty per cent from causes that are entirely preventable, principally errors in diet.

What Appeals Most to Me

J. H. BROWN,
Atchison, Kan.

If I were to pray for a taste which would stand me in stead under every variety of circumstance, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life, and a shield against all ills, however things might go amiss, and the world frown upon me—it would be a taste for reading.

The Canadian government is using Indian fire patrolmen to protect the forests of northern Manitoba.



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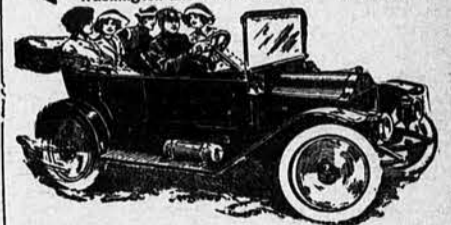
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Straw on the Land Saved \$500

Pratt County Farmers Burn No Stacks After Harvest

BY TURNER WRIGHT
Livestock Editor.

IT PAYS to put straw on wheat land. It may take time and a lot of talk to make this fact popular, but it is a fact just the same—and worth thinking over carefully this summer before harvest.

Our in Pratt county, Kansas, is a community of farmers who do not believe in burning their straw as soon as the wheat is hauled out of the field. The common method of disposing of this by-product in the wheat growing sections a few years ago was either to let the straw piles rot down in the fields or burn them as soon as possible after harvest. In some instances the straw has been baled and sold but comparatively only a small amount is handled in this way. It is true that not so many men burn their straw now as formerly, but it is no uncommon thing for wheat growers to resort to this method of disposing of all they do not need for feed and bedding.

Agricultural writers have long condemned the practice of burning straw; but this has been an easy method of getting it out of the way and it was not until the humus, to a great extent, was burned out of the soil that the owners of wheat farms began to recognize its manual value. As the process of scattering it by hand is slow and laborious many have chosen the easier method and have gone on burning it year after year. Even this spring, when feed is scarce and high priced, it is no extraordinary thing to see four or five straw piles burning in a field. The practice of letting the straw rot in the stack is just as wasteful. Both methods will soon be relics of the past on every well managed farm.

I was at Preston one day last week and talked to several men who would no more think of burning a pile of straw than many corn belt farmers would think of burning a pile of manure. These men use the straw for manure and spread it on the fields in the fall and winter. In most instances it is used as a top dressing for the wheat fields. It helps to keep the land from blowing and conserves the moisture, besides adding fertility to the soil. The old, slow, laborious process of scattering it with the pitch fork has been abandoned and spreaders are used instead.

William Knop, who owns a large farm five miles west of Preston, has used a straw spreader two seasons. The straw piles from two crops of wheat were standing in his fields in the fall of 1912. There were 27 piles in one field of 160 acres. This straw was scattered over 100 acres.

"The wheat harvested in 1913 made about five bushels to the acre more on the strawed land than on the land that was not strawed," said Mr. Knop. "Another thing: The wheat from the strawed land tested from 60 to 62 pounds to the bushel and graded No. 2, while that from the land not strawed tested only from 56 to 58 pounds to the bushel and graded No. 3.

How He Saved \$500.

"When the straw stands in the field or is burned the use of the ground that is covered by the stack is lost for three or four years or more. Burning the stack injures the ground so that it will not produce a good crop for three or four

years and if left in the field the use of the ground is lost for a longer time. This waste, with the loss of time in driving around the piles when harvesting the crop every year amounts to more than the cost of spreading the straw. I estimate that 10 acres was covered by the straw piles standing in my fields last year. This is a considerable waste of land when the average yield is 18 bushels to the acre.

"Then there is the manure value of the straw. A good farm is just like good stock or good machinery. We cannot expect stock to do well with poor care, or if we are careless with the best piece of machinery when we use it, and leave it out in the weather when not in use it will last only a few years. If good care is given it machinery will last many years. It is the same way with the farm. We cannot expect it to produce good crops if we neglect it, take everything away, and put nothing back. Unless the farmers of this country quit burning their straw their farms will be injured to a great extent in the next ten years."

Mr. Knop estimates that he made \$500 by using a straw spreader last year. He thinks the best time to spread the straw on the wheat is in November and December but any places that seem likely to blow should be covered early in the fall. If the straw is spread earlier than November or December some of the wheat left in the heads will sprout and grow. This volunteer wheat makes the stand too thick and takes the moisture out of the soil.

Mr. Knop never sows his wheat until after the volunteer crop that comes in every field in the fall has started to grow. The fields are then disked and the volunteer wheat is killed before the seed for the next crop is sown. The yields of many fields will be reduced materially this year, because of too thick a stand, resulting from the growth of volunteer wheat. On account of the fields being wet last fall the straw was not spread until late in the winter.

Straw Stops the Blowing.

W. J. Huffman, who lives one mile east of Preston, has spread his straw on the wheat for five years. He scattered it by hand until last year when he used a spreader. Mr. Huffman says he has found that the straw prevents the land from blowing, holds the moisture on rolling ground, increases the yield, and adds fertility to the soil. During the years when he spread by hand he covered just the points that were likely to blow and the rolling ground. By doing this he was able to keep the land from blowing and brought the yield on the rolling ground up to that obtained from the lower places. "And," continued Mr. Huffman, "last year when the other wheat that was not strawed looked as if it would die my wheat looked fresh and green. The use of straw increases the yield from 5 bushels or more to the acre and the wheat will test 2 to 3 pounds more to the bushel. Strawed wheat on sandy land will test higher any year than unstrawed wheat grown on hard land. The straw should be spread at any time when it is convenient. If the land looks as if it will blow it should be spread in early fall, but it should

all be spread by Christmas as it helps hold the moisture. The spreader should be regulated so that the straw will cover the ground. If it is put on thick the wheat will grow up through it."

The next man I talked to was F. Eberhart, who lives near Mr. Knop. Mr. Eberhart has been in this neighborhood only one year and this is the first time he has used a straw spreader, though he has used straw to keep other land from blowing for five or six years. Mr. Eberhart said: "The straw probably won't show much in the yield this year but it won't be much trouble to see the good effect of it next year."

J. R. Long is another man living near Mr. Knop who does not burn his straw. "Yes," said Mr. Long, "I scatter my straw on the wheat and my tenants do the same. I have been doing this for five or six years. At first I scattered it on the rolling points and places that were likely to blow and found that it brought the yield of these places up to that obtained on the lower, moister land. Last year I used a spreader and the wheat that was grown on land that was strawed made 4 to 5 bushels to the acre more than wheat that was grown on land that was not strawed." When asked what he considered the best time to spread the straw Mr. Long said that it should not be spread until after the danger of producing a crop of volunteer wheat had passed, and then it should be scattered as soon as possible. He also suggested that the straw should be spread earlier on any land that showed signs of blowing.

E. H. Miller, a neighbor of Mr. Long, has had much the same experience with scattering the straw by hand and used the spreader this spring for the first time.

All of these men believe that the spreader is essential on every farm where more straw is raised than can be used for feed and bedding. It is too late to scatter straw on the wheat this spring but it will be well to plan to spread the crop that will be harvested this summer back on the land instead of burning it as soon as the thresher leaves the field.

Europe Can't Teach Us

President John A. Wilson of the American Automobile association, just home from a business trip abroad, asserts that America need no longer go to Europe for instruction in roads improvement. While admitting the highways systems in France and England provide adequately for the multiplying passenger and freight traffic that has resulted from the coming of the motor-driven vehicle, Mr. Wilson expresses the belief that the present attention by congress to the roads question ultimately will result in a network of roads communication which will cover the entire country.

"Difference of opinion in the roads question now is simply from the method of approach," comments the A. A. A. president, "for all are agreed that a comprehensive plan necessarily must embrace, insofar as it is possible to do so, both the big roads and the little roads which connect even the backroads farm with the nearest market place. What the farms on the back roads produce counts as a substantial percentage of the total food supply of the whole country.

"It is nothing more than a simple case of self-preservation on the part of the urban dweller to see to it that every load of farm products possible reaches the consumer as cheaply as possible. Keep it in mind that he is the man who pays the cost of transport. The country dweller and the city resident are plainly interdependent. One class raises or manufactures what the other must have in order to exist: Farm products to the market place, and the manufactured articles from the market place to the farm.

"In a scientific distribution of the cost of road construction and maintenance all four civil subdivisions must be concerned. It is plainly a logical sequence that the township and county units should look to the state, not only to be relieved to the extent of those roads which assume an inter-county character, but also added co-operation in connection with the smaller market laterals and township feeders."

The main value of spraying lies in doing it promptly when needed and in doing it thoroughly.



William Knop, near Preston, saved \$500 last year, by spreading his straw.

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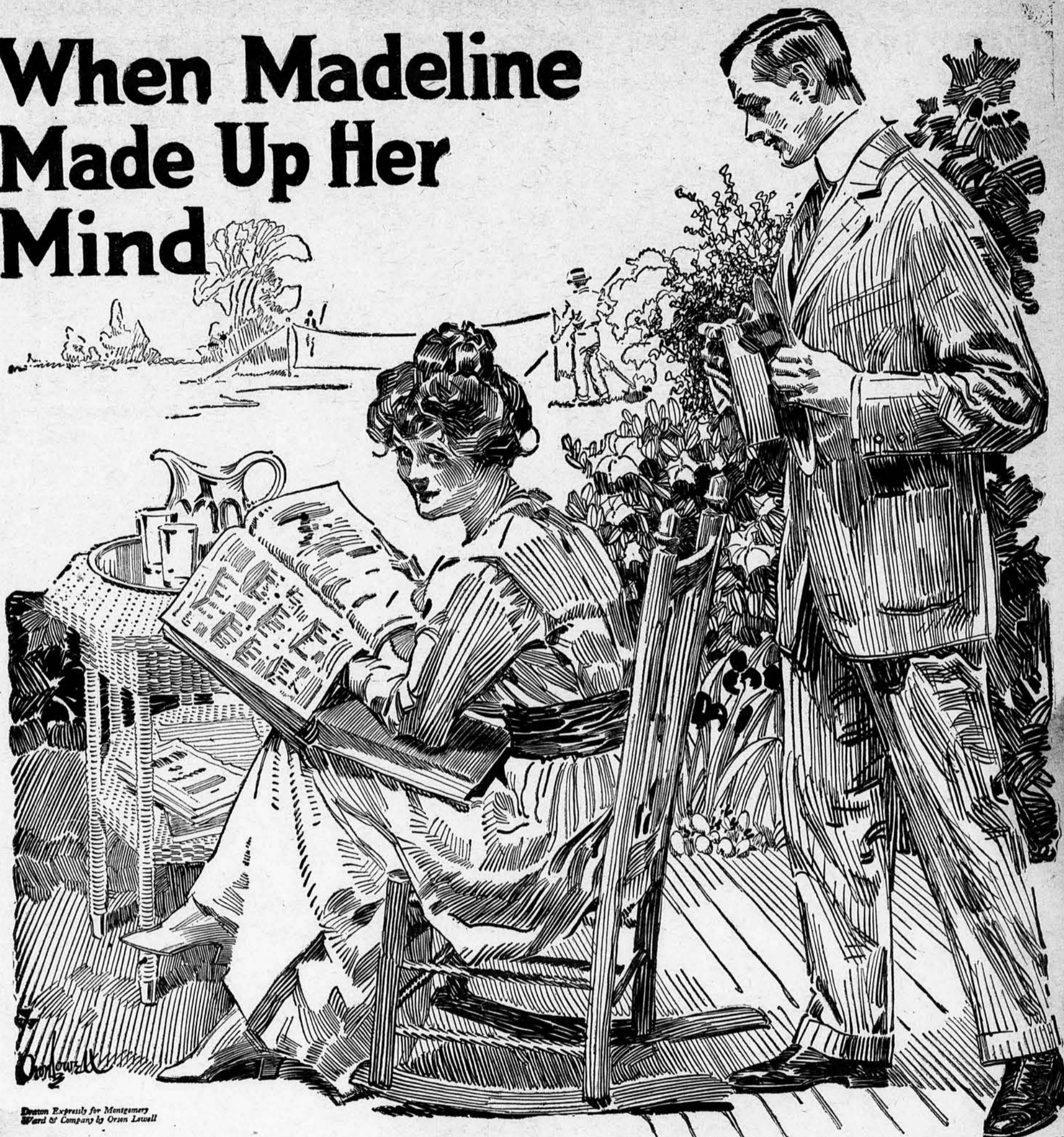
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Join Ends of Lace Neatly

Directions For Sending Sewing Models Are Given

BY LUCILE BERRY



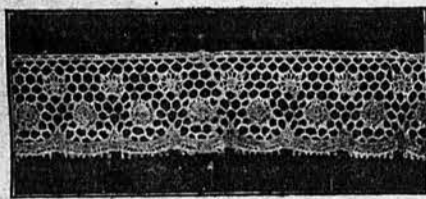
ONE can't afford to do the little things in sewing in a shabby manner. You know how dainty a little edge of lace looks on a dress, when it is put on neatly. But how it does get on nerves to see the lace or embroidery on a sleeve coming together in zigzag fashion, half sewed and half ripped, the ends just managing to cling together! It is possible to join the ends of lace so that the seam can hardly be seen. The picture of lace you see on this page is joined, where the little arrows point, but you can scarcely see a bump that would tell you where the seam was. A girl did the work too. Do you know the difference between a good dressmaker and a poor one? It's on the wrong side of the dress. You can tell poor workmanship by rough, raw edges, untied threads, tiny rips—carelessness about details.

The last model is to be a lace and embroidery joining model. You will need about six inches of small figured lace about one inch wide, fine thread for the lace work, and about six inches of embroidery that is of simple design for the other. You might have trouble if you tried to join pieces of large open patterned embroidery at first.

Match the Design.

For the lace model, cut the piece of lace in two parts. Lap the edges of the lace over one another, until the design matches exactly. Begin at the left hand edge of the scallop and work across the top of it with the buttonhole stitch—this stitch is explained later—until you have fastened the two pieces together firmly at the top, then start down across the lace wrapping the thread around the threads of the mesh in a zigzag line, with a needle, following the design if possible. Make as many of these little stitches as you can, so that the seam seems solid and firm across the lace. Finish at the other edge with two button hole stitches, then trim the edges of the lace on both sides close to the seam.

To make a buttonhole stitch, begin at the left. Hold the raw edge to the top, with the left hand. Push the needle through the goods from the side away from you, the needle pointing toward your chest, and draw the thread up, leaving the end in the cloth with no knot. With your right hand toss the thread around in a circle, swinging your hand to the right, and insert the needle in the goods again from the side away from you, close to the first stitch. Bring the needle out on top of the lower part of the circle of thread, and draw the thread up to a little knot on top. Repeat this stitch, making the stitches close together



The Arrows Show Where the Lace Is Joined.

so that the raw edge when buttonholed will be firm. Buttonholing may be done working from right to left also.

Buttonhole the Ends Together.

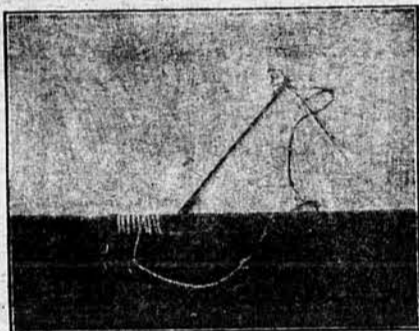
To join embroidery you may use the buttonhole stitch again. Cut your piece of embroidery, and hold the edges together, the right sides facing each other as you would for a seam. You will have to trim the ends very probably, until your design will match when the seam is taken. If the edge has scallops, make the seam come at the point where the scallop begins, as it will show less there. Baste the pieces together, and buttonhole them clear across. Your hands must be very clean for this work, or the seam will be soiled badly when you are through.

Embroidery is sometimes joined with a very narrow hemmed seam, but for your model, do it using the buttonhole stitch.

The contest will close on May 9. All models must reach this office by that date. Read the directions for sending them very carefully, and follow them closely. Mount each model on cardboard if possible as they wrinkle badly when folded and mailed. Mail all models flat. They must not be washed before sending, but they may be pressed. Put your name and address on the cardboard or paper on which each model is mounted. Address the package to The Junior Sewing Editor, The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas. You will not need to send a letter with your models. Do not enclose answers to puzzles or any business in the package.

Bluebirds and Robins Are Here

Who would have thought that there were so many bird houses in Kansas? There are nearly as many ways for building them as there are ways for building houses for people to live in. Have you seen the blue birds yet? They're here, and some of them are settled down to housekeeping. Of course they're quite busy just now telling ev-



Keep Your Thread From Twisting and Tangling.

eryone spring has come. The violets and daisies must be awakened, you know, and they have ever so much visiting to do with the squirrels and wrens and robins that have been here all winter. Keep watch on them.

The prize winners in the bird house contest are Paul C. Van Dyke, Woodston, Kan.; Otis Fulhage, Yates Center, Kan.; Paul E. Taliaferro, Russell, Kan. All whose letters were used will receive watch fobs.

Learn to Ride Well

BY CLYDE DIXON.

One of the best things about living on a farm is being able to have horses and dogs and other animals that one can't have in town because of neighbors, and taxes and crowded barns and high priced feed. There are hundreds of little fellows in the cities who would rather have a horseback ride than anything on earth. A group of children were overheard talking not long ago about heaven. One of them said he thought heaven was a place where there wasn't a single big, bossy brother around—he'd just been found using his brother's razor—and the other said that he thought heaven was a place where every boy had a good horse that was his own, and every girl had a burro.

Maybe you think you know how to ride horseback, but do you really? The first thing you do before you get on the horse, is to become familiar with every part of the saddle and bridle. The trick of swinging into the saddle is one you can learn with practice. To do it, face the horse on the side on which you wish to mount. If this is the left, place your left foot in the stirrup, take hold of the

mane of the horse with the left hand, placing the right hand on the back of the saddle. Draw yourself up until you can swing your leg across the saddle and gain your seat.

An experienced rider can be picked out from others by the way he sits in his seat. Assume a natural pose, and do not look as if you expected to be pitched off at each step. The feet should be carried parallel with the side of the horse, with the knees pressed firmly against the sides of the saddle. If you neglect to get hold with your knees, you are likely to be thrown if the horse should stumble.



All's ready now—"Geddup!"

Hold your body erectly, with your head up. The elbows are carried close to the body with the hands together near the pommel of the saddle. The reins run over the palm of the left hand and cross there. The right hand is used to manipulate them.

Left Handed?—

If you should ask someone why they are right handed, they probably would say it was because their parents had

taught them to use the right hand properly. Many reasons have been given to explain the fact that people use their right hands for doing so many of the tasks that are to be done each day.

Some think that in the days when men must fight to live, those who learned to use their right hands were able to protect their hearts; those who used their left hands to fight were killed, and gradually there grew up a race of men who use their right hands to work with. This theory however, will not hold water because it has been proved that a person cannot inherit any qualities his parents have acquired by training. A pianist's child cannot inherit any extra suppleness of hand because of the skill his parent may have secured through hours of practice. The child must start with hands no more flexible than his father's were before his training began. The same thing would apply to hands trained to use the spear well.

Others who have studied the question give another reason which is accepted. The two sides of the body are never exactly alike. Look closely at the faces of your friends. You never will find a person whose face is exactly alike on both sides. A person is right handed because his brain is right handed. The impetus to act comes from a nerve center in the brain. There is a center of speech and there are centers which control the muscles of the hand. A person who is right handed has certain centers on one side of his brain, while the same centers of a left handed person are on the opposite side.

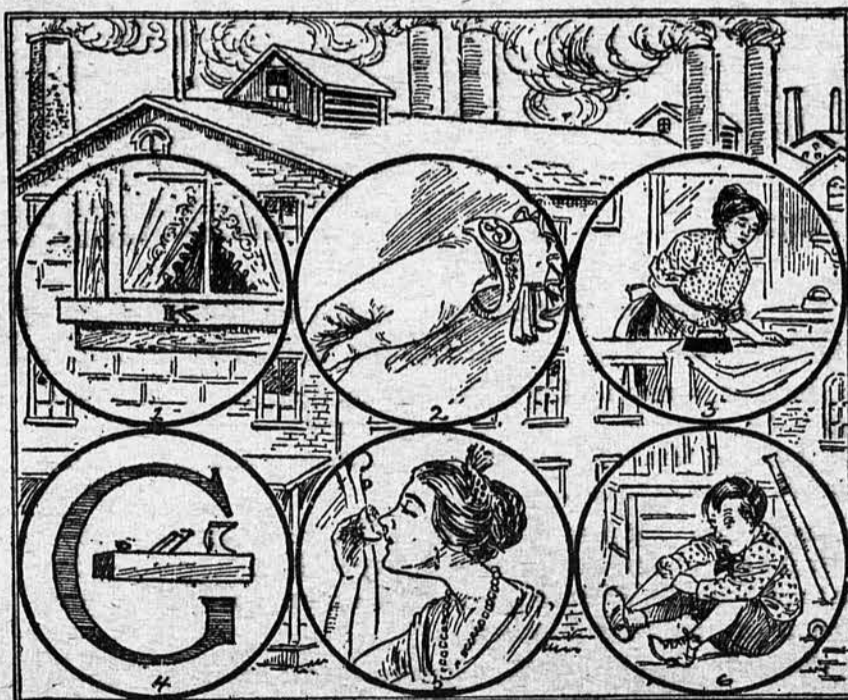
You have noticed perhaps that left handed people seem to have an advantage over right handed people in being able to use the right hand with greater ease than right handed people can use their untrained hand. It is a good thing to practice writing and drawing with the left hand.

Ohio leads ten Corn Belt states in the number of high schools in which agriculture is taught with 340. Nebraska has 203, Missouri 181, Wisconsin 152, Minnesota 138, Kansas 130, Indiana 66, Iowa 45, Illinois 37, South Dakota 18.

A Puzzle For Mail and Breeze Boys and Girls

The puzzle this week shows six kinds of factories or mills. You can guess them quite readily by giving them a little study. To the ten boys or girls sending the best answers to the puzzle a set of post cards will be mailed. The answers are judged not only on accuracy, but on neatness as well. All answers must reach this office not later than April 21. Address the Picture Puzzle Editor, The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

The answer to the milkman's puzzle which was published March 28, is given here. Let us call one of the 10 gallon cans A, and the other B. Proceed in this manner:



Fill 5 quart pail from can A; pour 5 quart pail into 4 quart pail, empty 4 quart pail into A; pour 5 quart pail into 4 quart pail; fill 5 quart pail from can A; fill 4 quart pail from 5 quart pail; empty 4 quart pail into can A; fill a 4 quart pail from can B; pour 4 quart pail into can A, which fills can A, leaving 2 quarts in 4 quart pail. Thus the milkman has supplied each of his customers with exactly two quarts of milk, and has solved his perplexing problem.

The prize winners are Edith Duckworth, 703 West Sixth St., Coffeyville, Kan.; Fred O. Hodgden, Alluwe, Okla.; C. F. Davidson, Marlow, Okla.; T. E. Razier, Codell, Kan.; A. E. Bryant, Haviland, Kan.; Vernon McBride, Goodrich, Kan.; Gladys Kachelman, Route 1, St. John, Kan.; E. C. Dafforn, Zenda, Kan.; Bertha Shope, Box 114, Frankfort, Kan.; and Erma Gepner, Route 4, Clifton, Kan.

When Hens Do the Hatching

Tried-Out Methods That Save the Greatest Proportion of Chicks

BY MRS. H. E. DUPHORNE
Sharon Springs, Kan.

DURING the last five years I have raised from 150 to 200 chicks each year and only once have I lost any from white diarrhea. Half the number hatched from four settings of eggs died from that disease. I learned at that time that the disease was transmitted through the egg so I disposed of every chick of that hatch in the fall. Since then I have learned that the person from whom I bought the eggs had lost many chickens each year from that trouble.

I have a hen house 8 by 12 with cement foundation, earth floor, double window on the south with sliding sashes and a cloth curtain to fasten between the sashes when open. There are nine nests on the east and south side of the house. I keep the nests free from mites with insecticides and when preparing the nests for setting purposes, I line them heavily with newspapers before putting in the hay. This helps to keep the temperature of the nest from varying with the weather and makes the nests so that they are easily cleaned after taking the brood off. To keep the layers from disturbing the sitters I have slat doors for the nests and gunny sack curtains, beside putting in extra nests during the hatching season.

Regular Feed and Water.

I have a certain period each day to give my sitting hens feed and water, lifting them off and shutting them from their nests for 15 or 30 minutes. But when the chicks begin to pip the shell I let the mother stay off the nest only long enough to eat and drink. I watch the hatching process closely so as to remove the shells and help any chicks out that may have their shells somewhat crushed. I do not remove any chicks from the nest until the last ones hatched are at least 24 hours old. But I do not think it safe to let them go longer than 72 hours without food and water.

Before taking them off, I prepare their coop, placing water, sand, whole corn and oat flakes on the floor of the coop. I bank earth around the base to make it as warm as possible under foot. I put them in the coop as quickly as possible and let them care for themselves for the next six hours. I then scatter some more flakes. Nine times out of ten the mother will immediately hover, letting the chicks run out as they care to, and help themselves. Thus the disastrous first chilling is avoided which occurs when the hen gets excited or has been out with her chicks.

The chicks should be examined for head lice before moving and if any are found, their heads from top to throat should be well oiled with melted grease. For the first few days I keep them confined in their coop then if the weather is good, give them the run of a slatted coop 6 by 6 by 1½ feet, having movable windbreaks to use in connection with it.

The First Week's Menu.

For the first week I feed only oat flakes, bread crumbs, hard boiled egg and whole corn, all dry. I try to feed enough so the chicks can help themselves to what they want. At the end of the first week I make a moist but not sloppy mash of shorts with just

enough bran to keep it from being sticky. I prefer to mix it with skim-milk and put alfalfa leaves, chopped onion or some kind of green feed in it. When the chicks are two weeks old I add corn chop to the mash and put any small grain in the litter. I always keep this mash where the little chicks can get it and by the time they are 9 to 12 weeks old they weigh from 1½ to 2 pounds. I think variety in feed is very important. I have found that feeding any grain exclusively will cause illness and loss.

Until the chicks are about old enough to wean, I keep the hen in the slat coop most of the time. The chicks learn that the coop is their home and they will return for feed, water, and shelter, and no chickens are lost under horses' feet. The hen fed in this way weans her chicks rather early, as the feed makes her begin laying again soon.

I am not prepared to keep a large flock profitably so I keep only 25 to 30 hens and pullets in the fall. I have had the Rose-Comb Reds for the last two years, and I think the purebreds pay much better than my mongrel flock did.

One year I raised 168 chickens from 25 hens. Out of this number two were killed in the nest, three died from an unknown cause, six got chilled in a wind and rain storm, five killed by vermin and 27 were killed by coyotes. The last named were just ready for shipping at 25 cents a pound. This record will about equal the proportionate average of other years except for the loss by vermin and coyotes which never occurred before nor since.

Fifteen chicks is enough for one hen. "A" shaped coops with ventilation vents near the top and a doorway in the center provided with a sliding solid door, and also a slat door, make good coops. One end of the slat door should be closely slatted and the other end open enough to allow the chicks to pass in and out.

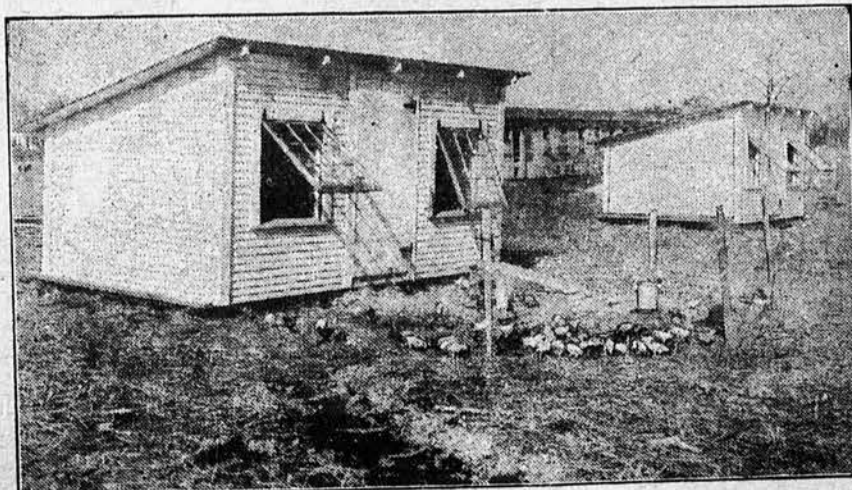
Coal Oil as a Roup Cure

[Prize Letter.]

Roup is very easily cured with coal oil and lard. I use a small oil can with a spring bottom and clean out the nostrils by placing the oil can spout in the nostril and forcing a little coal oil and lard well into the head. I also drop a few drops around the comb and in the mouth. I guarantee that this will cure roup unless it has gone too long. Roup is caused by microbes and no microbe can live in coal oil. In bad cases I repeat the dose the next day. As roup always starts with a cold, it is a good plan to give the hens a dose of coal oil as soon as you notice any of them running at the nose.

F. L. Cairns.
Winfield, Kan.

Ghent, Belgium, furnishes practically all of the potted specimens of the symmetrical araucaria, or Norfolk island pine, used as an ornamental foliage house plant, in Europe and America. The United States imports at least 250,000 of these plants in 5 or 6-inch pots each year.

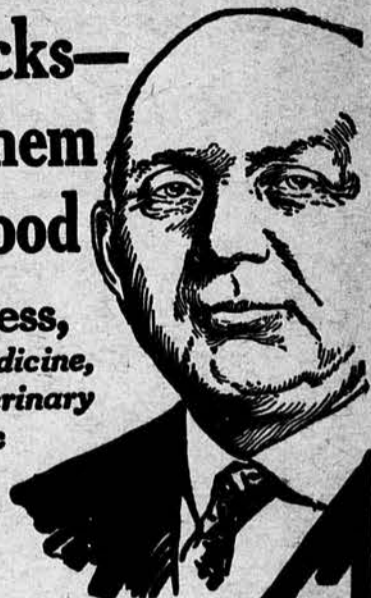


Good equipment for raising young stock—Colony houses and individual runs.

Save All your Chicks— Put Stamina into Them At Babyhood



Gilbert Hess,
Doctor of Medicine,
Doctor Veterinary
Science



The annual loss of young chicks in the United States is staggering. More than one-half the yearly hatch die before reaching pullet age—die through leg weakness, gapes and indigestion. Talk about conservation—think of the millions of dollars that poultry raisers could save by saving most of these chicks.

Yes, most of them can be saved—saved by starting them on

Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

Right from the very first feed. During my 25 years' experience as a doctor of medicine, a veterinary scientist and a successful poultry raiser, I discovered that, by using a certain nerve tonic and appetizer, *leg weakness could be absolutely overcome*; that the use of another certain chemical that is readily taken up by the blood would cure gapes, by causing the worms in the windpipe (the cause of gapes) to let go their hold and helping the chick throw them off. By combining these same ingredients with bitter tonics and laxatives, I found that I could control and invigorate the chick's digestion.

My Poultry Pan-a-ce-a helps put stamina into the chick, strengthens and cleanses its system and sends it along the road to maturity hardy and robust. Most of the biggest poultry farms in the United States, where chicks are hatched out by the thousand every day during hatching season, feed my Pan-a-ce-a regularly.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is the result of my successful poultry experience and scientific research in poultry culture—there is no guesswork about it. Ingredients printed on every package. Now listen to this

Get-Your-Money-Back Guarantee

You buy Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a of your dealer. If it does not help your chicks grow, keep them well, make your poultry healthy and your hens lay, he is authorized to refund your money; you can't possibly lose—Pan-a-ce-a must pay or you get your money back. Costs a penny a day to feed 30 fowl. 1½ lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 60c; 25-lb. pail \$2.50. Except in Canada and the far West. Buy of your dealer—Pan-a-ce-a is never sold by peddlers.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

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

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Here is the most attractive Free Premium offer ever made! It is an offer which should bring 50,000 new subscriptions to our popular farm magazine during the next few weeks. Everyone loves flowers and the one special favorite of all is the Rose.



In order to make this by far the most attractive and most winning offer ever advertised we have secured a superb collection of six of the most beautiful roses to be found in America. They are not cheap, common varieties—they are the rarest and most famous plants ever offered. They are well-rooted, strong and healthy—guaranteed to give satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded. We head this big-value collection with

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This latest and most beautiful variety is alone worth more than the small sum we ask you to send on this special offer. In this newest Rose creation we offer you an improved and glorifying, monthly blooming plant, with flowers of pure citron-yellow, outer petals edged with the slightest tint of rose. A variety of most vigorous growth and winner of many premiums at horticultural shows.

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Kendall's Spavin Cure handy at all times. John Sayer of 324 Bronson Avenue, Ottawa, Ont., writes: I would not be without Kendall's Spavin Cure at any cost. It is a priceless liniment for both man and beast. Get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any druggist's. \$1 per bottle—6 for \$5. "Treatise on the Horse"—free—or write to Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO. Enosburg Falls, Vt., U.S.A.

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Tells why chicks die

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

Cook's Barred Rocks

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

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

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

Gold Wedding Ring Free Send just 25c to pay for a one-year renewal or extension subscription to our big home and story magazine—enclose 5c extra for mailing, 80c in all—and we will send you by return mail this very fine 14K gold filled heavy band ring. Address Household, 12 Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

The Profitable Farm Cow

Cost of Keeping Poor Individuals Often Equals Productive Income

BY J. M. CADWALLADER
Dairyman, Oklahoma Agricultural College

THE question often naturally arises as to what we consider a profitable cow. The average cow of the United States produces about 168 pounds of butter a year. At the usual price of butter this would bring \$36.96. It costs on the average \$40 for a term of years to feed a cow. So we have \$1.96 over and above the cost of the feed. Counting the labor at \$12.50 and \$2.50 for interest, we have \$50 charged up to the cow. Now what shall we put on the other side of the account? We have estimated the butter at \$36.96. We will allow \$10 for the feeding value of the skimmilk, \$5 for value of the calf, which would make a total of \$51.96 against \$50, the total cost of her keep. Thus it can be seen that the average cow of the United States just about pays her way.

Cows to Keep.

No one should keep a cow that produces less than 200 pounds of butter only until he is able to get better ones. A cow that produces 300 to 350 pounds makes you safe in calculating on a good investment. This is not extremely high when we consider that of the many individual cows with a record of 350 to 400 pounds, several of them may reach 500 pounds and a few 600 pounds or higher.

The average production is low on the ordinary farm because the cows are not cared for properly. They do not receive feed in proper amounts or of proper character. Barns are often damp, dark, or poorly ventilated and it is not unusual to find farmers in Oklahoma who do not shelter their cows at all. Cows are milked and fed at irregular intervals. The dairy cow is a delicate piece of machinery and good results cannot be obtained unless she receives the proper care. A dairy cow should be fed at regular intervals in proportion to the amount of milk given. So far as possible the same milker should do the milking all the time. We consider that milk is 87 per cent water—it is very easily seen that it is very essential for a cow to have access to plenty of pure water. In the winter time ice cold water should not be given a cow just previous to milking for it has a tendency to check the production of milk in the udder. Cows which are kept in dark, dirty stables cannot produce good wholesome milk. Such conditions favor tuberculosis and other disease germs. If we did not consider the question from the aspect of the production of a healthful food the economy of production alone would be sufficient reason for keeping cows that are healthful.

A Low Average.

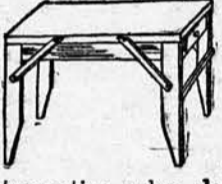
The average production of cows in the United States is low because so many cows are kept on the farm which lack breeding and the individual ability to produce economically. They are not adapted to dairy purposes nor are they adapted for beef. The common term for such an animal is "scrub." Of the 22 million cows that are being milked in the United States 12 million of them are entirely unproductive of profits. Half of these would make a profit if cared for properly and the other half would never be profitable because they are scrubs and fit for no purpose. Few are the farmers that realize that they are milking a number of cows more than 700 times each year simply for the pleasure they get out of it.

There is only one way to right this wrong and that is a system of keeping individual records of each cow. This is not as great a task as it might seem at first. There are special milk scales on the market made for this purpose that cost about \$2.50. A four bottle hand Babcock tester complete will cost about \$5. With such apparatus and a very few minutes each day one can tell exactly what a cow is worth as a producer. By hanging the scales in a convenient place it is an easy matter to weigh every cow's milk night and morning. Then for three days out of every month we will test the milk to find out how much butterfat it contains. This can be best accomplished by taking what is known as a composite test which consists in securing a 1/2-ounce sample from each of six consecutive milkings. A small amount of preserva-

tive should be placed in the container to prevent the milk souring. Considering this test as the average test for the month and multiplying the weight of milk for the month by the test per cent you will have the approximate amount of butterfat for the month. Then by keeping an approximate record of the feed fed to each cow—it is an easy matter to determine whether a cow is just paying her board or whether she is a source of income. A cow to be profitable must produce enough so that the sale of her product will pay for her feed and care and interest on the investment.

New Features in a Milk Stool

This milk stool is very handy. The top is made from a 2 by 5 inch board and is 10 inches long. The legs are 1 by 2 inches and 1 1/2 inches long. There is a drawer underneath the top which contains any article a milker might need such as turpentine, salve, clean rags and a small box of lard. This stool is very handy for doctoring cows' udders, especially if you milk in the pasture.



Coffeyville, Kan. Dean G. Reitz.

"Jumbo" Mill and Milk House

[Prize Letter.]

Some time ago a reader asked for directions as to how to build a "Jumbo" windmill. By setting four posts in the ground, forming a 10-foot square, and boarding these up, you will have a milk house in addition to the mill. The posts should be 16 to 20 feet high. Spike a frame around the top—4 by 4s on the east and west sides, and 2 by 6s on the north and south. The boxings are bolted onto the 4 by 4s. The diameter of the wheel depends on the power you want. An 8 or 10-foot wheel is about right for pumping water, running a corn sheller, churning and similar operations. I have a 5-foot wheel that will run a corn sheller or grindstone. Use two 2 by 4s bolted together crosswise at each end, for arms. Bore a hole through each cross for the shaft and bolt arms securely to shaft about 6 feet apart. Use 12-inch boards, 8 feet long, for fans.

By keying a sprocket on one end of the shaft and an old pitman driver on the other, you can run a churn, washing machine, sheller or grindstone, in addition to the pump. Now when you get this mill made I will tell you how to stop it. J. W. Gee.

R. 4, Jewell, Kan.

A Year's Dairy Profits

[Prize Letter.]

During the year 1913 my milking herd consisted of eight cows, averaging six in milk during the year. From this number we churned 1,188 1/2 pounds of butter, which netted us \$356.55; and sold \$147.06 worth of cream, some at 30 cents a quart, the remainder at market price; we used a gallon of cream a week for table use. We find it much more profitable to market butter to customers at 30 cents a pound yearly than to depend upon the grocery or cream market.

During the first months of the year our feed consisted of alfalfa hay, corn fodder, and ground corn-and-cob meal, with wheat pasture. We fed 1 pound of grain to each 3 pounds of milk produced. The latter part of the year the feed was 40 pounds of silage and 2 pounds of cottonseed meal daily, and wheat straw and corn fodder for roughage; the silage and fodder contained very little grain. The latter ration was not as productive as the cob meal and alfalfa hay.

The cows are all grade Jerseys with the exception of one purebred Holstein. I shall try to grade up the herd now by introducing a purebred Holstein sire. Charles W. Evans.

Washington, Kan.

Being contented with what you have is just as good as owning the earth.



Farmer Onswon Talks on BEATRICE Cream Separators

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Delivered to FREE on Approval and 30 days Trial



SEND NO MONEY but write today for our big 1914 catalog of **Ranger** Bicycles, Tires and Sundries at prices so low they will astonish you. Also particulars of our great new offer to deliver you a **Ranger** Bicycle on one month's free trial without a cent expense to you. You can make money taking orders for bicycles, BOYS' tires, lamps, sundries, etc. from our big handsome catalog. It's free. It contains "combination offers" for re-fitting your old bicycle like new at very low cost. Also much useful bicycle information. Send for it. **LOW FACTORY PRICES** direct to you. No one else can offer such values and such terms. You cannot afford to buy a bicycle, tires or sundries without first learning what we can offer you. Write now. **MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept K131, CHICAGO, ILL.**

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Before buying, get our factory prices on best quality heavy galvanized, open hearth Bessemer steel wire fence; 24-inch hog fence, 14c a rod; 48-inch farm fence, 23 1/4c; 48-inch poultry fence, 27 3/4c. Write for catalog. **Tiger Fence Co., Box 35, Waukesha, Wis.**

Efficiency of Cream Separators

In line with the general spirit of increasing efficiency is the discovery that the work of the centrifugal cream separator depends largely on the speed at which it is run.

Tests have shown that there is a great waste of butter fat on account of not running the separator at the proper speed. This may be avoided by the use of a speed indicator which will serve to guide the operator in his work.

Tests recently conducted by Purdue University experiment station show that through the incorrect operation of the cream separator a dairyman owning twenty cows lost \$554.10 in one year according to the Ohio Farmer because he "guessed" at the speed of his cream separator.

A separator was run at its normal speed of 55 turns of the crank a minute, and 100 pounds of milk was run through. At this speed the machine delivered 90 pounds of skim milk and 10 pounds of cream, the latter testing 4.22 pounds of butter fat. Then the speed was increased to 75 turns a minute; the skim milk discharged was 93 pounds, reducing the cream to 7 pounds and the amount of butter fat was slightly less than when the separator was turned at normal speed.

Next a test was made in which the speed of the machine dropped down to that at which the average dairyman, without an accurate check in speed, operates a separator by hand. The result was that the discharge from the cream went up to 19 pounds, but it tested only 11 per cent of butter fat. Thus, only 2.09 pounds of fat were obtained from 100 pounds of milk, as against the 4.22 pounds when the separator was correctly operated. Taking these results as a basis, it was shown that the dairyman who owned twenty average cows would lose a large percentage of what his normal profit should be in a year.

In more than a thousand tests, where dairymen and hired help on dairy farms were asked to turn the cream separator at the speed intended, not one was able to guess the proper speed. A machine intended to turn at 55 revolutions a minute was used and the guesses showed all the way from 25 to 75 turns by the various contestants.

This showing, cream separator manufacturers maintain, is typical of the results obtained from "guess-work" operation of separators. It is difficult to guess accurately at the speed of the machine. It has been tried out many times by comparing the guess of the experienced operator with the speed indicated by one of the devices which are designed for that purpose. The only way to secure maximum efficiency is by running the separator at the speed at which the maker designed it to work.

Too Much Water in the Silo

I am sending you a fair sample of silage which I am feeding from the bottom of my pit silo. It smells strong and seems rather sloppy. The silage was made from immature corn and I put in plenty of water with it when filling. Is this silage spoiling and did I put in too much water? My silo has cement walls and bottom. Would you advise using this cement bottom another year or take it out and put the silage directly on the ground?—H. D., Clay Center, Kan.

I have examined the silage you sent and find that it is in rather poor condition because of the excessive amount of water present. As you say, it is rather sloppy and I doubt if the remainder that is in your silo will make very good feed. I am unable to detect any mold but at the same time I never like to feed silage that is in this condition. With the scarcity of feed this spring, however, you might be justified in trying to use it but I would watch the stock closely and if there are any indications of sickness, discontinue its use.

In regard to the floor of your silo I believe I would use the cement. It is a good idea to have the cement slope toward the center and have one joint of four-inch tile extend down into the ground. This can be protected with a trap to prevent rats burrowing into the bottom of the silo and at the same time prevent the silage from filling the drain. An excessive amount of water such as you used this year would then drain into the ground.

I think the trouble has been that you used too much water. When putting this immature silage into the silo it is a good plan to run in from one-fourth to

one-third without water and then run the water in with the other three-fourths or two-thirds. Any extra water you may use will then seep down and be taken up by the silage in the bottom. The object in using the water is to wet the silage so it will pack well and with the water on top there is not much danger but what the bottom one-fourth or one-third will be packed.—T. W.

"Break" the Heifer as a Calf

In a recent Mail and Breeze you published a letter by a Mr. Hegle telling of his method of breaking heifers to milk. We practice a method which I am sure is easier and better than Mr. Hegle's. Our breaking begins with the heifer calves. This is done by handling and petting them so that when they are to be handled for milking they think nothing of it. Heifers handled in this way can be milked by feeding them a little grain or alfalfa. By the time a heifer has been milked a week you can sit down and milk with both hands. At the present time we have five milk cows all of our own breaking. One is a 2-year-old heifer we have just finished breaking. This heifer has been milked only two weeks and will stand well while being milked. George R. Stahl.

Wakefield, Kan.

Rye and Oats for Silage

How would it do to cut rye and oats in the milk and put it into the silo immediately, without cutting it up?—D. K., Dickinson county, Kansas.

Rye and oats make a fair quality of silage when cut in the early dough stage. It is necessary to put these crops through a cutter so as to get it in such a condition that it will pack tightly in a silo and exclude the air. Where only a small amount of such crops is put into a silo it is a good plan to commence feeding the silage immediately after it is put in. O. E. Reed.

Manhattan, Kan.

How Roads Affect Schools

The country had 24 million children in 1909 of school age, but only 17½ million of them were enrolled. Several million children are deprived, for one reason or another, from obtaining an education, and no doubt a large number of those are prevented from attending school on account of bad roads. Furthermore, many schools in the country districts are closed for varying periods on account of the impassable condition of the roads, and many of the schools which are not closed have a nominal percentage of attendance.

While it is true that various factors contribute to increase or decrease the attendance at schools in given sections of the country, it is worthy of comment that in the states having a high percentage of improved roads, a much larger percentage of the students enrolled, regularly attend the schools than in the states having a small percentage of improved roads. In five Eastern and Western states which have a large mileage of improved roads, the average attendance of enrolled pupils in 1908-9 was 80 per cent; while in four Southern states and one Northwestern state which are noted for bad roads, the average attendance for the same year was 64 per cent—80 per cent in the good roads states as against 64 per cent in the bad road states. In the states first named, 35 per cent of the roads have been improved, while in the latter group of states there are only 1½ per cent of the roads improved.

That improved roads would benefit our country school system, there would seem to be no doubt. Improved roads make it possible to consolidate or centralize the schools and to establish graded schools in the rural districts. Such schools centrally located will accommodate all of the children within a radius of from four to five miles. In many communities having the advantage of improved roads, commodious buildings have been provided, more competent teachers have been employed, and modern facilities for teaching have been supplied at a minimum cost. For instance, since the improvement of the main highways in Durham county, North Carolina, the number of schoolhouses has been reduced from 65 to 42, of which 17 are graded and have two or more rooms, and employ two or more teachers.



Gearless Transmission Means More Power Many Speeds Much Comfort

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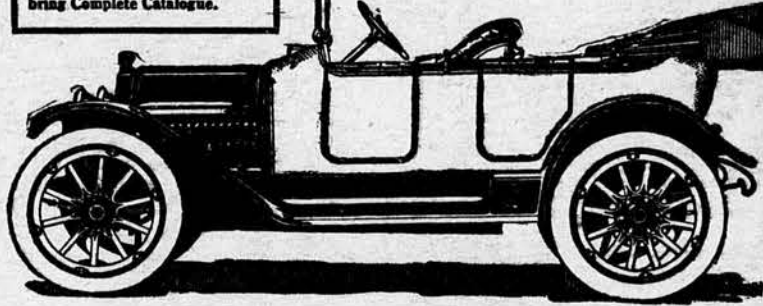
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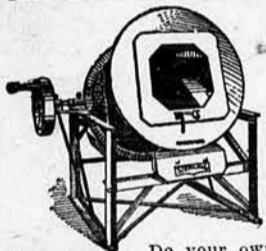
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Laws About County Bridges

Engineers Must Have Charge of All the Construction Work

BY W. S. GEARHART
Kansas State Engineer

UNDER the authority of the county commissioners the county engineer shall have charge of all bridge work in the county. The commissioners may employ a civil engineer to act alone or in conjunction with the county engineer in preparing plans and specifications and superintending the construction. The state engineer at the Agricultural college is also authorized to furnish scientific advice and plans and specifications for bridge work when requested to do so.

The county board, in constructing bridges, must decide what materials will be used before adopting plans or advertising the work. From their engineer's estimated cost, the board shall determine the relative cost of a concrete or stone bridge as compared with the cost of a steel bridge and if the estimated cost of a concrete or stone bridge is not more than 130 per cent of the estimated cost of a steel bridge the board is required to build the proposed bridge of concrete or stone.

And Here's the Law.

Without taking special action as provided in Chapter 68 of the laws of 1911, the county may spend a total of \$5,000 for a steel bridge and \$6,500 for a stone or concrete bridge. A bridge is defined as including the substructure, the superstructure, and any trestle work.

The Attorney General holds that the plans and specifications must be filed in the office of the county clerk and shall be displayed for the inspection of bidders for a period of 30 days before the time of letting the contract, and they must be placed on file before advertising for bids. In my opinion these plans and specifications must correspond and must also be sufficiently definite so that the builder can use them in constructing the bridge, so that when a bid is made referring simply to the plans and specifications and accepted, together with the plans and specifications constitutes the complete contract, so that either party can determine from it whether the other is complying with or departing from the contract. I do not think it proper to allow the plans and specifications to be changed after the notice of letting is published unless a new notice is published and the plans and specifications, as changed are first filed and displayed in the office of the county clerk for an additional period of 30 days.

To comply with the state statutes the board must adopt one set of plans and specifications and the specifications shall be complete and the plans shall be sufficiently in detail to show the dimensions of all parts, sectional areas, the amount, kind, location and quantities of all materials, type of construction to be used, amount of waterway, and the depth of foundations below the bed of stream. So-called general plans are not permitted to be used and any bids made on other plans and specifications than those ordered by the board are not legal.

When the county board decides to construct or repair a bridge it must make an appropriation for the same and publish notice of its intention to make such an appropriation in the official county paper at least 30 days prior to a regular meeting of the board. The notice must state the place where the bridge is to be built and the engineer's estimated cost of the same. The appropriation must be made at a regular meeting of the board.

As to the Notice.

The complete plans and specifications ordered by the board must be on file in the county clerk's office 30 days prior to the date of the letting, and the county board must advertise the letting in some newspaper in the county 30 days. The advertising notice must specify with reasonable minuteness the character of the work, the date on which the contract will be awarded and invite sealed proposals.

The general law does not require a deposit to be made, but as a matter of protection the board should require a certified check or deposit of \$50. Regardless of the amount of the deposit the county can collect only the actual expense of the letting so that it only tends to limit the number of bidders when a large deposit is required.

The commissioners must award all contracts for bridge work at public lettings where the cost of the bridge exceeds \$1,000. The bids should be opened

publicly by the county board on the day and hour named in the notice and the work must be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder complying with the plans and specifications and the state statute.

Section 2081 of the General Statutes of 1909, requires that the contractor furnish a construction bond approved by the board, for double the amount of the contract, for the faithful performance of the same. Sections 6256 and 6257 of the General Statutes of 1909 require the contractor to furnish a labor and material bond, approved by the board, in amount equal to the contract price. This bond must be filed with the clerk of the District Court. For all concrete, reinforced concrete, stone and steel bridges with concrete floors, the contractor must file a four year maintenance bond in compliance with Chapter 70 of the laws of 1913.

When the work is completed in accordance with the contract, plans and specifications, the board shall accept the same and make final payment.

The Special Law.

The special bridge law is applicable only to counties having a population of 20,000 inhabitants or more, and to the following counties specifically mentioned: Clay, Geary, Barton, Washington, Dickinson, Linn, Greenwood, Crawford, Neosho, Republic, Lyons, Brown, and Miami.

The general law applies to these special counties, with these exceptions:

The complete plans and specifications as defined under the general law above and ordered by the board must be on file in the county clerk's office 30 days prior to the date of the letting, exactly the same as in the case of the general law, with this exception; only 20 days published notice of the letting is required to be given by the county clerk in the official paper of the county. The advertising notice must specify with reasonable minuteness the character of the work, the date and place at which contract will be awarded, and invite sealed proposals.

Every bid shall be sealed and accompanied by a deposit of \$50, and if the lowest bidder shall fail to accept and execute the contract as provided by law, his deposit shall be forfeited and paid into the bridge fund.

Bids Must Be Public.

The commissioners shall publicly open the bids at noon on the day named in the notice and let the work to the lowest responsible bidder complying with the plans and specifications and the requirements of the law, unless the board is of the opinion that the bids are too high, in which case it may reject all bids. When the board rejects the bids because they are too high it may thereafter award the contract for any sum lower than the lowest bid so rejected to any responsible person, and if the work cannot be let at any such lower sum the board may, after rejecting the bids, purchase the materials for the bridge, and award the contract for the construction, but the cost of the construction of said bridge shall in no case exceed the lowest bid rejected, and no contract shall be entered into for bridge work at a price exceeding the engineer's estimated cost.

Section 606 of the General Statutes of 1909 requires that the contractor file a construction bond approved by the board, in such sum as the board shall direct, conditioned for the faithful performance of such contract. The materials and labor and maintenance bonds must be the same as under the general law.

The above brief has been corrected and approved by the Attorney General.

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How Horses' Feet Are Ruined

Small, Narrow Hoofs, "Pigeon Toes," Will Surely Cause Trouble

BY DR. C. W. McCAMPBELL
Kansas Agricultural College

THE FOOT is the foundation of the animal machine, and this fact should always be remembered when selecting, breeding pleasure or work horses. It is a region about which we cannot be too particular. If the foot is defective either in conformation, quality or health of tissues, one can foretell the speedy wearing out and the ruin of the horse besides the expense of shoeing and continual treatment. If it has the proper conformation and quality, we may expect the horse possessing such a foot to resume each day, without discomfort or loss of energy, the work of the day before.



This shows large sidebones grown on both sides of the pedal bone.

To give an exact description of a foot having the proper conformation, would be impossible, but in general, the front feet should be large, well proportioned and almost round, the outer aspect being a trifle more rounding than the inner. It should be as wide as long on the ground surface, and the toe from 2 1/2 to 3 times as long as the heel.

The anterior portion of the front hoof should have the same slope as the pastern, which should be from 45 to 50 degrees. The hoof head should be large and strong, but not open and coarse. A straight edge placed upon the wall at any point in the direction of the horn tubes or "the grain" should touch at every point. There should be no transverse or longitudinal cracks or fissures. Rings which pass around the entire circumference of the hoof parallel to the coronet usually indicate nothing more serious than disturbances of nutrition of the hoof, but if these rings are not parallel to the coronet, or if these rings are more pronounced in one part of the hoof than another, then the hoof cannot be considered sound. The sole should be arched and the frog large, full, well shaped and in contact with the ground. The heels should be wide apart, strongly developed and equal in size and height. The hoof should be elastic, tough and waxy, rather than hard, brittle and shelly, and there should be a firm union of all the parts. In the hind foot, we should look for practically the same things, except that it is a trifle longer than wide and a trifle more straight, having a slope of from 50 to 55 degrees.

Some natural defects of the foot that should be avoided are: Feet that are small, narrow, unequal in size or that are flat and spreading; feet that are base wide, base narrow, crooked, pigeon toed, con footed, or that have high, low, or sloping heels; feet that are cylindrical, that is, tending to be the same size from coronet to the ground; feet in which the horn is soft; also those in which it is hard, dry, brittle and shelly.

Every livestock owner should have in his library a trustworthy book upon the diseases of livestock. He should study this book carefully that he may render intelligent, first-aid to the injured, and, if necessary, be able to treat the more common diseases and injuries of livestock. But generally the cheapest and safest plan is to call a competent grad-

uate veterinarian if one is available.

The seriousness of thrush, quittor and nail puncture is due to infection. In treating these diseases the aim should be to destroy the infection and promote nutrition of the parts involved. Immediate treatment lessens the severity and increases the chance of recovery from these diseases. Corns, sole bruises, cracks and contracted heels result seriously if neglected. The first thing to do is to remove the cause and then see that the proper care and treatment are given.

Founder is most common in badly formed, flat and pointed feet. This is caused by a variety of conditions, such as errors of diet, chills or continued standing without exercise. It often occurs as a complication of colic, influenza and parturition. Prevention is a great deal more economical and satisfactory than treatment, but if a case develops despite preventive measures, the important thing to remember is that if proper treatment is begun within the first 24 hours, recovery is generally complete. The longer treatment is delayed, the less the chance of recovery.

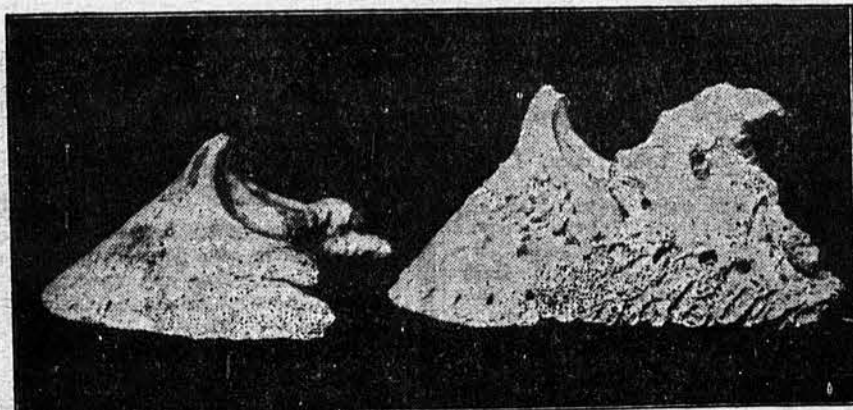
The diseases of the feet, which probably are of most interest to the breeder are those which generally are considered to show a hereditary disposition to develop in the offspring of animals having these troubles. To be on the safe side, we should include in this list navicular disease, ringbones and sidebones.

Navicular disease occurs most frequently in light horses, especially those having narrow feet, short hoofs, and short, upright pasterns. The immediate cause is the excessive strain and jar on perforans tendon and navicular bone, due to this faulty conformation. Because of the fact that these defects are associated practically always with navicular disease, it should be looked upon as one showing a strong hereditary tendency to develop in the offspring. Some authorities believe in a direct hereditary tendency to navicular disease aside from defects of conformation.

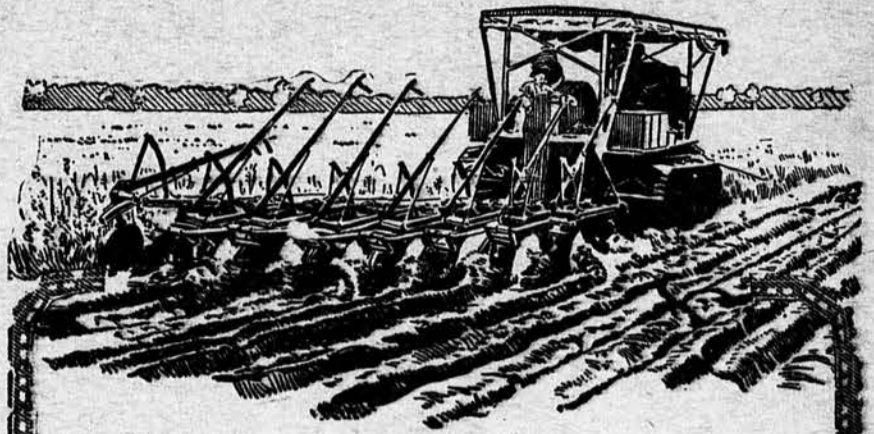
While ringbones, strictly speaking, are not a condition involving the foot, they are so closely associated with the foot, that they will be considered here. They are bony growths in the region of the coronary joint with which nature is trying to brace up a weak joint. They are most common in horses having long, weak pasterns, which result in greater strain on the many ligaments of this region. They also are found quite frequently on limbs having short, upright pasterns, due to the greater concussion and consequent irritation and inflammation. The immediate cause of ringbones is undue strain upon the ligaments of the region. This undue strain results from faults of conformation of the parts involved and this conformation being transmitted to the offspring predisposes it to the development of ringbones.

As has already been noted, sidebones are simply the lateral cartilages that have become ossified or "turned to

(Continued on Page 27.)



Bone on left shows a normal pedal bone. The second bone shows that a part of the lateral cartilage has turned to bone, forming a small sidebone.



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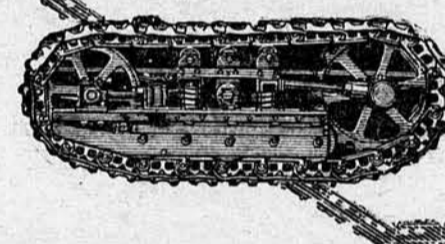
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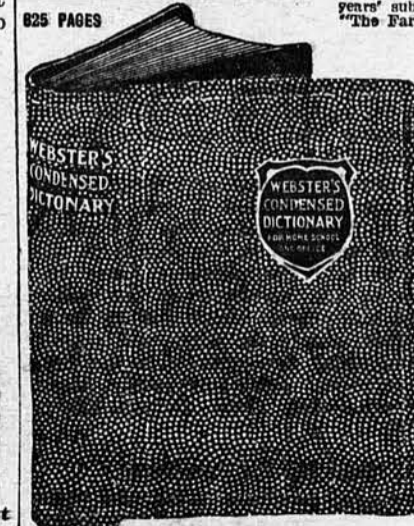
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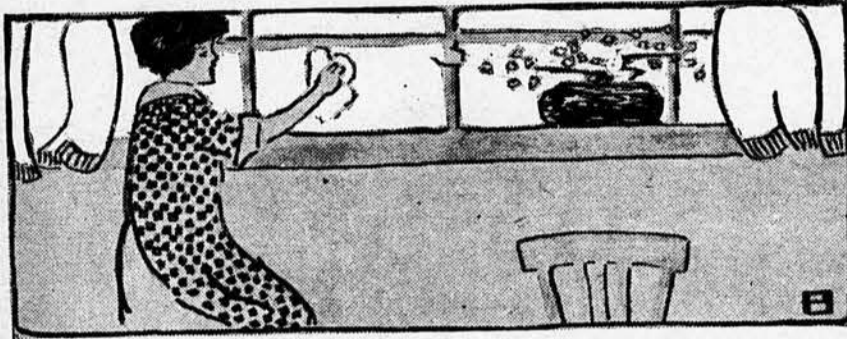
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R. F. D.

State

Away With Dust and Dirt

Some Good Suggestions For Making Housecleaning Easier—By Women Readers of the Mail and Breeze



IF YOU want to use rugs on a floor that always has been covered with carpet, instead of staining the floor with high priced stains, use common dyes for the purpose. One ten-cent package will do for a border, two for a moderate sized room, and three for a large living room. Mix with boiling water and test the color on a new board. Stain a floor with a dark broyn dye and it will look quite like oak even if it is old. Then apply a covering of paraffine to a pint of turpentine, putting it on with a paint brush. Heat the mixture in a double boiler and keep it hot until the work is done. A coat of turpentine is good for any floor whether the floor is varnished, stained or painted. It is good for oilcloth, linoleum, and even for matting. It saves a great amount of wear, facilitates cleaning, and keeps the dust down.—Dollie Larkin, Herington, Kan.

When sweeping carpets, soak old newspapers in water, wring them out until they are as dry as possible, tear into shreds and throw them over the floor. The carpets will be freshened and the damp pieces of paper will collect a great deal of dust that would otherwise fly about the room.

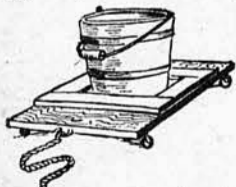
To make a good duster for polished floors, take old flannel cloths, saturate them in kerosene and hang them out of doors for about a day, when they will be ready for use. Put the cloths in a mop stick and go over the floors. The dust will stick to the flannel and leave the floors brightly polished. When through using it, dust the mop well, and put it in a tightly closed can or box; when necessary, wash the cloths and repeat the process.—Mrs. Austin Hilliard, Phillipsburg, Kan.

Instead of stooping as you must with the common scrub brush, provide a handle for it by attaching a socket on the wooden back. The socket in my brush is of light iron cut 2½ inches smaller all round than the top of brush. To add strength an extra piece of strap iron is fastened around the ferrule. An old broom handle was inserted in the ferrule and fastened with screws. Scrubbing can be done not only easier but better in a standing position, and with a handle the walls and ceiling can be easily washed.—Mrs. George Ernenwein.

To sweep a carpet without raising a dust and at the same time to brighten the colors, add a half cup full of gasoline to a pailful of water and dampen the broom with it.

If your rugs curl at the edges, they can be made to lie flat by dampening the curled edges and pressing them with a hot iron on the wrong side.—Lillie Bybee, Caron, Kan.

This homemade contrivance for holding a pail while mopping the kitchen floor has proved invaluable to me, and has saved many a back-ache. It is made of a square piece of wood, with castors fastened on the bottom and a rope in front to pull it by. To keep the pail from slipping, thin strips of wood are nailed around the edges. Two pieces of an old box may be used instead of the thicker board. In this case it will be well to place the pieces so the grain of the wood will run in



opposite directions, which will make it less likely to warp.—W. D. Bodensick.

When grease or oil has been spilled on a carpet, it can be removed by covering the spot about ¼ inch thick with corn meal. Leave it on several hours; it will absorb the grease and can be brushed off. We had a lamp fall and break, spilling oil on a light colored ingrain carpet. I spread meal on the spot and swept it off the next morning. I saw nothing more of the spot.—Mrs. Anna B. Learned, Stafford, Kan.

Lace Curtains Must Be Washed.

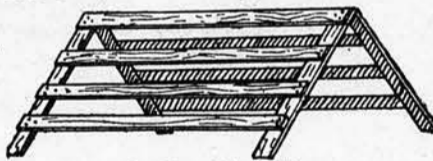
I will give my way of washing lace curtains. I put them to soak over night in cold water. In the morning, I melt enough soap to make a good suds, and put in one tablespoonful of turpentine for each pailful of cold water. Then I boil them well and rinse in two waters, bluing the last one. Always wring in a wringer if possible, for wringing by hand is likely to break the threads. Starch them but do not iron them.—Mrs. J. S. W., Medford, Okla.

Before washing lace curtains, baste them on sheets. It is much easier to tack them on when they are dry than when they are wet. They may be washed, starched, dried and ironed while remaining on sheets or strips of muslin.—E. H., Hennessey, Okla.

Bedding Needs Cleaning, Too.

To wash the feathers in a feather bed, put them in an old sheet that has been sewed up for this purpose, or in an old tick. Wash them in soap suds twice, then rinse them in lukewarm water, put them in the sun to dry; turn every day until dry and fluffy.—Mrs. Jessie Harrison, Park City, Mont.

This homely contrivance is as useful as a hired man around the door yard. For the weekly beating of rugs and the airing of mattress and bed clothes it serves nicely. Throw an old carpet over it and the children will have a play tent, or the chicks a protection from sudden showers. It will also find favor as a drying rack, and be useful in a dozen other ways that will suggest themselves to the housekeeper before it has been around long. It should be



Good as Hired Man.

neatly made and painted.—Mrs. J. A. Dostal, South Omaha, Neb.

Sometimes the odor of the feathers in a new feather bed is very disagreeable and persistent. If the feathers are washed well the odor will disappear. That is the experience that I had after trying for several years to kill the odor by sunning and airing.—Clara Neese, Richland, Kan.

The cleaning of feather pillows is not a task to be dreaded if you place a couple of boards across four tin coffee cans, and set them in the bottom of the boiler to hold the pillows. Place the pillows on the boards, cover the boiler and let the pillows steam for an hour. Hang them out in the wind until nearly dry, and finish drying them in the sun. They come out light and downy, clean and fresh.—Mrs. Clويد Bowers, Fairview, Kan.

Shine Up the Furniture.

For a good furniture polish, use equal parts of vinegar, turpentine and boiled

linseed oil. Apply with a soft cloth to the furniture when it looks dingy.—Mrs. E. A. Ogden, Bronson, Kan.

To take the bruises out of furniture, wet the part with warm water. Double a piece of brown paper five or six times, soak it and lay it on the place. Apply a hot flat iron and hold it there until the moisture is evaporated. If the bruise is not gone repeat the process. After two or three applications the bruise will be raised level with the surface.—M. Cunyes, Argentine, Kan.

Other Useful Things to Know.

To clean wall paper, use bread about a day old. If marked with grease, hold a piece of blotting paper over the spot and apply a hot iron for a few seconds.—Mrs. E. A. Ogden, Bronson, Kan.

To remove the odor of paint in a room, slice several raw onions in a dish of water and leave them in the room for several hours.—Daisie D. Guthrie, Woodward, Okla.

Turpentine and whiting mixed, will clean nickle beautifully. Wet the whiting with the turpentine and rub.—Mrs. J. B., Bronson, Kan.

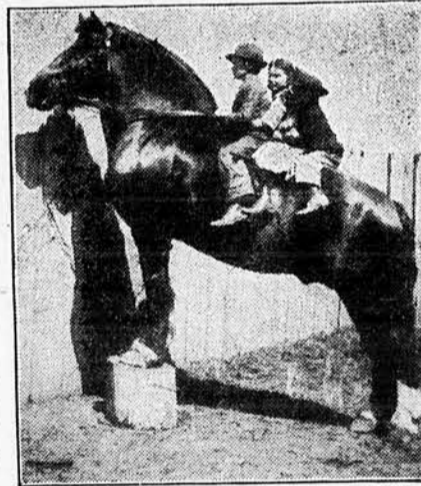
Use cooking soda to shine the nickle on the range. To prevent paper from cracking on the walls, make a paste of raw flour and put one pint of vinegar in it. The paper will never come off.—Mrs. Art Davis, McCune, Kan.

There is nothing better to clean the bath tub, sink and wash bowl than a little kerosene. I polish my stove only once a month but after each meal, I wipe it with a dry kerosene cloth.—Mrs. Geo. D. Kuns, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Add a little coil oil to the water windows are cleaned with and they will stay clean longer.—Mrs. R. Murray, Baldwin, Kan.

Herkless the Gentle

Not far from Portis, which is in Osborne county, lives M. L. Cannon, a farmer. For the purpose of this piece



Herkless 26563, Percheron Stallion.

Mr. Cannon is noteworthy for just one thing: the possession of Herkless, the handsome Percheron stallion whose picture is shown here. Of course the little Cannons on his back are remarkable also, but right now Herkless has the stage. You might go a long distance and not see a finer horse—or finer children, either, for that matter. Look at that neck—the horse's—and the evidences of intelligence and the sturdiness of him! Doesn't seem to be much more than a well developed 3- or 4-year-old, does he? You would be perfectly safe in guessing his age at 4 years, anyway, wouldn't you? "Four or five years old," said a veterinarian, one day, not long ago; and veterinarians, you know, are supposed to be mighty wise—sometimes.

"Well, sir," said Mr. Cannon, "that horse is 14 years old; but you hadn't seen his teeth."

"He is the best riding horse I have on the place," Mr. Cannon says. "He can go the five gaits better than any draft horse I've seen. I have a boy 5 years old that rides him without halter or bridle. When the children ride Herkless he has about as much fun as they have. I have seen seven riding him at one time. Herkless can eat corn as hard as any young horse could eat."

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How Horses' Feet Are Ruined

(Continued from Page 25.)

bone." No other unsoundness is so common as sidebones and none is more strongly hereditary. Yet there is no unsoundness which is so often overlooked and about which the average farmer-horseman knows so little. In the living horse they may be felt, as hard, unyielding, bony enlargements on either side toward the back part of the foot just inside, and projecting above the hoof. Sidebones are found principally in heavy horses and the forefeet suffer most frequently. They produce clumsy, constrained action and often lameness. The principal cause is poor conformation and quality of the feet. The reason our horses have so many sidebones is simply because there are so many poor feet.

We all admit the necessity of shoeing, and yet strange as it may seem at first thought, shod hoofs are subjected to more injuries than unshod hoofs. This is due to the fact that shoeing interferes with all the physiological movements of the foot; prevents normal circulation of the blood; causes the hoof to grow more slowly, and, as has been observed, causes a general shrinking of the entire hoof. Specific directions for shoeing cannot be given that will cover all cases and conditions, as every case is a problem in itself, yet when we consider the functions of the various parts of the foot, we find certain general principles which apply in practically every case.

Fitting the Shoe.

The foot axis should be kept straight; the shoe should be fitted to the foot, rather than the foot to the shoe, as is often done; the shoe should be level and true; the sole and frog should not be touched with knife or rasp, except to sparingly trim off the ragged edges; the bars should not be cut away; they are a part of the wall, and nature intended that they help carry the body weight and brace the foot; the wall should not be rasped after shoeing. The horseshoer may think it makes the job look neater, but in so doing he is destroying the protection, which nature provided to prevent evaporation of foot moisture; as few nails as possible should be used, and it should be remembered that high nailing is ruinous. Nails should enter the white line and pass through the horn straight not in a curve, as nails passing through horn in a curve do not remain tight and are very likely to press upon and injure the inner sensitive portion of the foot; shoes should be reset every five or six weeks if best results are to be obtained. Exaggerated action may be obtained by allowing the hoof to grow long, and adding weight. Many show horses are made to "climb" by using shoes weighing from 30 to 60 ounces upon hoofs an inch or more longer than normal. Weight when properly placed also increases length of stride. While weight may serve many useful purposes, we must remember that it cuts speed and devours endurance.

Careful of Colts.

The feet of colts and young horses should be looked after very carefully, for feet that are allowed to become ill shaped, twisted or uneven often result in permanent distortions. The heels must not be allowed to become high, narrow or rolled, or the toes long or short and "stubby." It is best to allow horses to remain without shoes whenever possible, but see that the hoofs of unshod horses are rounded to prevent cracking and breaking and also that they are kept level. Exercise is absolutely necessary to insure the best health and development of the foot. Continuous standing causes contraction of the foot, as does extreme dryness.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the necessity of keeping the foot clean and moist. Many persons use hoof ointments without knowing why, how, or when they should be used. The only reason for using hoof ointments is to prevent evaporation of the foot moisture. It is worse than useless to use a hoof dressing unless the hoof has been thoroughly cleaned before it is applied. There are a great many proprietary ointments on the market, but vaseline makes a very acceptable dressing. If conditions are such that the feet become too soft, resin added to the vaseline often will be beneficial. It is well to remember that no hoof ointment has a direct influence upon the growth of the horn. Ointments are simply protective agents



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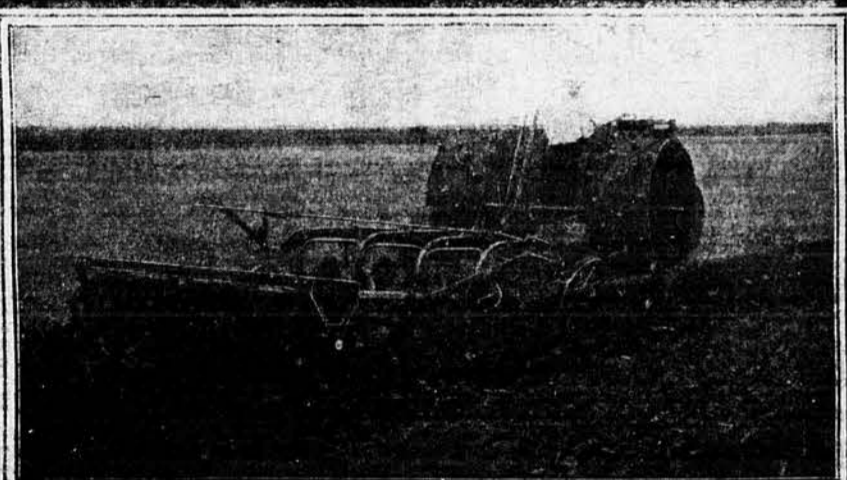
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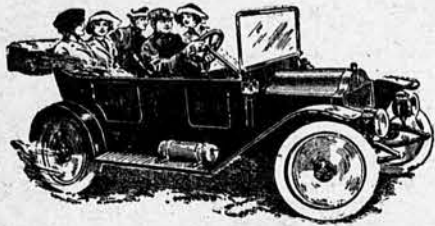
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Here is what one successful planter writes about "Feterita." "I raised a crop of Feterita and am well pleased with the results. The grain is larger than Milo, fully as soft, and much whiter than Kafir. Its feeding value is equal to either Kafir or Milo and does not contain the dust that accompanies both Kafir and Milo. The head is erect on the stalk. It branches from the roots, is a good drouth resister, and matures 25 days earlier than Kafir. Two crops have been raised this year on the same ground. The second crop was planted from the ripe seed of the first." Another farmer says: "We were more than delighted with the fact that the chinch bugs did not bother us. We had Milo maize planted in the same field with it and the chinch bugs took it completely, working right up to the Feterita but stopped there."

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Mike Bauer's Good Apples

Mike Bauer at Wathena makes a specialty of apples. His methods were described in the Farmers Mail and Breeze for last week. But he also handles some other lines. He grew, in 1913, 1 1/2 acres of strawberries, 3 acres of blackberries, 2 acres of raspberries and some peaches, plums and cherries. He also had about 1,000 grapevines. In speaking of the proper distribution of the acreage of the crops on a fruit farm, Mr. Bauer said:

"It is not wise to depend altogether on one crop, and for that reason I believe it is best to have small acreages of several lines. One also can make the most profitable use of his time by having more than one crop. It is well, however, to have a specialty to which one gives most of his time and thought, for he thus can make it a leader, and can do especially good work with it. It is special interest and care in some certain crop that makes it bring more than average returns. Now here our special line is apples, and we give this crop more time and attention than the others, but we don't neglect the other lines.

"You see if you have a large acreage of several crops there are operations connected with them that may need doing at the same time. This is where the trouble comes, and that is where we have the advantage by giving much of our attention to one line. When we start on the apple spraying it gets the right of way over everything else; especially is that true of the calyx spray. We try to get that operation done at just the time it needs doing."

Mr. Bauer has been growing the Senator Dunlap variety of strawberries, which is the most popular kind in the Wathena section. About 90 per cent of the plantings around Wathena are of this variety. The Senator Dunlap yields well and it has fine quality, but it has the objection that it is not a good shipper. It does not carry nearly so well, for example, as the strawberries of the Aroma variety which are grown in the Ozark section. Mr. Bauer believes that it would be a fine thing if a variety could be found that would yield and ship well, but in common with the rest of the Wathena growers he does not know what it would be. The Aroma and all the other leading varieties from the Ozark section have been tried around Wathena, but they have given very low yields.

The selection of a good variety of strawberries for northeastern Kansas is quite a problem, as Mr. Bauer said. The Senator Dunlap has given good satisfaction up until the last few years. The business of strawberry growing has expanded at Wathena in the last few years, however, until the sales must be made over a large territory, if the crop is to be moved. The berries grown at present do not stand the long hauls, and there is much complaint from the buyers. The only solution of the problem is to find a variety that will stand shipping well, and at the same time give good yields. The Aroma might do this if it were grown at Wathena for several years; for so far the growers have just tried the variety on a small scale for a year or so, and then becoming disgusted at the small yields they have plowed up the plantings.

The small cherry orchard on Mr. Bauer's place has paid well, and he would increase the planting if it were possible to get pickers. For some strange reason, it is hard to get pickers around Wathena for cherries, and that is the main thing that is holding down the acreage. Of course, the picking comes at a time when farm labor is much in demand, but many of the pickers object to cherry gathering; it naturally doesn't make any hit with them. The Early Richmond cherry is the most popular variety with the Wathena growers.

Mr. Bauer is making good apple growing methods pay. For example, on a 16-acre orchard, containing 665 trees, which he leased last year from Drosselmeier Brothers, he produced 1,065 barrels of apples, which he sold for \$2,130. This orchard was sprayed five times, and all the spraying, pruning, cultivating, harvesting, and other expenses amounted to about \$1,000. This left a profit of \$1,130 on this orchard, when a 20-acre orchard beside it, which contained four acres more and trees that were naturally as good except that they had not been cared for, produced a crop that sold for \$250—and it is said the man who bought the fruit lost money. This 20-acre orchard

so disgusted the owner that he leased it, too, to Mr. Bauer, who will give it a little care for the next five years, and he doesn't expect to have to give this care for nothing, either.

A Ten-Year Reader Says—

We have been regular subscribers to the Farmers Mail and Breeze for the last 10 years. It is the best paper received in our home and is always brimful of the best of information and instruction for every member of the family. All honor to Arthur Capper, T. A. McNeal and the Mail and Breeze.

Charles E. Byrd.

R. 4, Peabody, Kan.

Farmers Mail and Breeze and the Capper papers are the best reading matter that ever adorned a farmer's table. They make life worth while, because they are clean and wideawake. No farmer should be without them. Mrs. Fred Davis. Limon, Colo.

I will never stop the Farmers Mail and Breeze, for I think it is the best paper that a farmer can take and comes the nearest to the high standard of progressivism of any paper I have ever read.

Blaine, Kan.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze is a paper every farmer should take. I surely appreciate the good things you publish in it.

Madison, Kan.

I think the Farmers Mail and Breeze is one of the best farm papers I have ever seen. It is worth all that it costs us.

Haswell, Colo.

I will continue to take the Farmers Mail and Breeze, as I like to read it so well and can find in it so many things that I need.

Hill City, Kan.

I take three other farm papers, but I like the Farmers Mail and Breeze the best of all.

Banner, Okla.

A New Job for Olin

W. H. Olin, formerly of Kansas, has been appointed as agricultural commissioner for the Denver and Rio Grande railroad. Professor Olin will devote all his time to the work, which will consist mostly in visiting the agricultural districts, holding meetings with farmers, giving advice and suggestions as to seed selections, production and markets, and at all times co-operating with persons engaged in agriculture.

Professor Olin is a practical as well as a scientific farmer. He was raised on a farm in Kansas, and was graduated from the Kansas Agricultural College in 1889. He was principal of high schools and superintendent of city schools at various points in Kansas until 1902. He recently has been director of agricultural extension in the University of Idaho, Boise.

In his new work Professor Olin will cooperate with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the county agricultural agents and all others engaged in practical and scientific agriculture. The Denver & Rio Grande considers itself fortunate in having secured the service of so experienced a man, and it is confidently believed that the results of his work will be mutually beneficial to the farming communities and the railroad.

In a recent trial at Topeka, more than a hundred law books were brought into the court room for the purpose of muddling the meaning of a statute with technicalities and to delay and prevent a decision as long as possible. What the world needs today is not more law, but an efficient, fair, prompt and just administration of the law for every man. It is not justice that permits a wealthy client to wear out a poor one in court simply because he has the longer and the larger pocket book.

Talk Wisely

JOHN H. BROWN,
Atchison.

Man is the only talking animal, and therefore he should not abuse the gift. Words are invented as the vehicle of ideas. Such as fail for that purpose, though full of music and shining with light, are useless and redundant. An easy conversational style is better than one that is labored and pedantic, and everybody knows that the art of listening is no mean acquirement. A good rule of practice was laid down by the man who said, "I am very bookish within the walls of my own study; but in the world I try to be as little bookish as possible."

Don't talk shop. A medical man who talks incessantly of pills and plasters and the amputation of limbs, or a priggish attorney who never lifts himself out of the court atmosphere, and whose entire conversation betrays the absorption of his mind in one pursuit, becomes a voluntary bore.

Avoid vulgar phrases and slang. There is a grisly fairy story of a beautiful woman from whose mouth, when she opened it, dropped frogs and toads. I am always reminded of this story when I hear a young woman talk slang. Enough words are in everyday use to express the nicest shades of meaning without resorting to slang. Bad words contaminate the blood as insidiously as do the microbes of disease and the poisonous germs that infest animal food.

It was Cato who said that he seldom spoke unless he had something to say that deserved to be known. Small talk is diverting, and humor seasons the best discourse. But these are apt to become fatiguing if continued to excess.

Stock Buyers After Calves

(Continued from Page 15.)

to hear from anyone who has practiced clipping his horses in the spring. This inquirer asks if it would be advisable for six or eight farmers to buy a clipping machine in partnership.

This Clifton man also wishes to know if it would pay to haul out the rich soil from the bottom of an old pond and spread it on an alfalfa field. He has a portable trap dump which he can use for loading directly into spreaders and, with the aid of four men, he could get out 50 to 75 loads a day. What do our readers think of this plan? We have an idea that it would pay. Good soil spread on land would have a double effect; it would enrich the land and deepen the soil. It is our notion that the alfalfa would respond directly to such a top dressing and that it would not only enrich the land but would enable it to stand dry weather much better. Probably it would depend on the cost of labor to some extent as to the profits, but the benefit would be extended over a term of many years. Why not haul out a few loads at once and watch results?

There are always fearsome ones who are afraid to produce anything for fear something will happen to lower the price. Just now some of the dairymen are alarmed because butter fat is lower in price than it was a year ago. They lay it to the reduction in the tariff and fear that the lower price will be permanent. It seems hardly probable to us that a reduction of 3 1/2 cents a pound in duty would reduce prices 10 cents. If taking off part of the duty caused butter to drop in price, what caused it to drop two years ago when the price went lower than it is now and when storers of butter failed by the dozen? Storage houses were full of butter then and they are full of butter now. Does supply and demand have anything to do with prices, or are they altogether regulated by law? The facts seem to be, that after each poor crop year farmers turn their attention more to making income and this results in largely increased supplies. It was that way following 1911 and the same following 1913. Dairy farming is a safe and sure proposition, duty or no duty.

Selecting a variety upon which to work is the first problem that confronts the man starting in the business of corn breeding. The ultimate decision in this matter depends upon many factors, but as a general rule it is advisable to start with the best well established variety that has for a series of years proved itself to be adapted to the section.



THE company back of the car is an important factor in determining automobile value—

If it is a company with a heavy capitalization and a large bonded indebtedness—the selling price of the car must include not only the actual car value but a liberal allowance for interest to bondholders and dividends to stockholders—

Always—interest and dividends must be paid out of the selling price of the car.

In other words the car must be over-priced in order for the company to make money.

Investigate the Paige car with these facts in mind.

Figure out for yourself what percentage of its price is represented in actual intrinsic value—note the phenomenally low overhead and selling expense.

The Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company has no indebtedness of any kind—Its capital is only \$250,000—It has ample resources to enable it to manufacture most economically.

Hence it is able to put a dollar of actual value into the Paige car for every dollar of its selling price. You will appreciate this at once when you check up the Paige car point by point with cars of higher price. You will be delighted with the richness of the finish and the quality of the upholstery. You will note for instance the bigness and beauty of the Paige design—the strength and character represented in its outward appearance. Going deeper into structural features you will find the multiple disc cork insert clutch—the silent chain drive to motor—the large unit electric lighting and starting system—the compact, unit power plant and the extremely high grade equipment—all features you ordinarily expect to find only in cars costing \$2000 or more.

And after you have gone this far you will be fully ready for a demonstration and an order blank. Hunt up the nearest Paige dealer—write us for a catalogue.

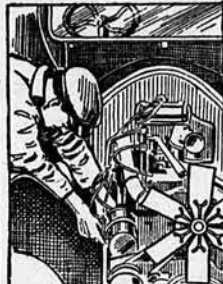
The Paige-Detroit Motor Car Co., 211 McKinstry Street, Detroit, Mich.

PAIGE

Model Glenwood "36"—Electric lighting and starting—\$1275
Model Brunswick "25" 5-passenger—Electric lighting and starting—\$975



Sweeney Says: "I Can Teach You the Automobile Business in Six Weeks by Actually Working on and Driving Cars."



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IS EARNED BY TRAINED MEN. If you drive, repair, sell cars, manage garages, or make yourself a competent mechanic, no business in the world offers greater opportunities. Millionaires like Ford rose from the ranks.

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Warranted genuine gold filled—will wear for years. Most valuable ring ever offered on such easy terms. Set with two Rubies and two Brillants, latest style and most substantial mounting. A Ring that is sure to please.

One Ring Free to all who send 25 cents to pay for a year's subscription to our big home and story magazine "The Household" and 5 cents extra for mailing expense—just 30 cents in all. Be sure to say what size you want. Address **HOUSEHOLD, Dept. 12-R, Topeka, Kansas.**

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Get your buggy out on your own roads and try it now. Satisfy yourself. If you want a special job, Phelps will build that for you and still give you the trial and the guarantee. Phelps stays right in the factory himself. He sees the jobs done right and sent out right.

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THE OHIO CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY Station 12 Columbus, Ohio



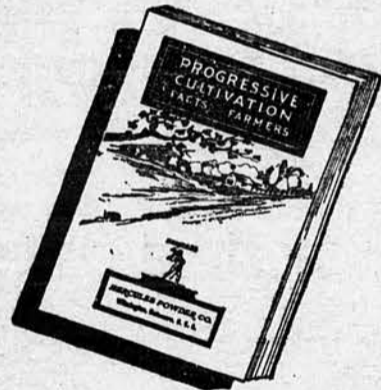
The Use Of Hercules Dynamite On Farm, Orchard and Ranch

THE series of bulletins on dynamite which will appear in this publication are published with one aim in view—to give you intelligent and accurate information with regard to the large place dynamite can be made to fill in your work.

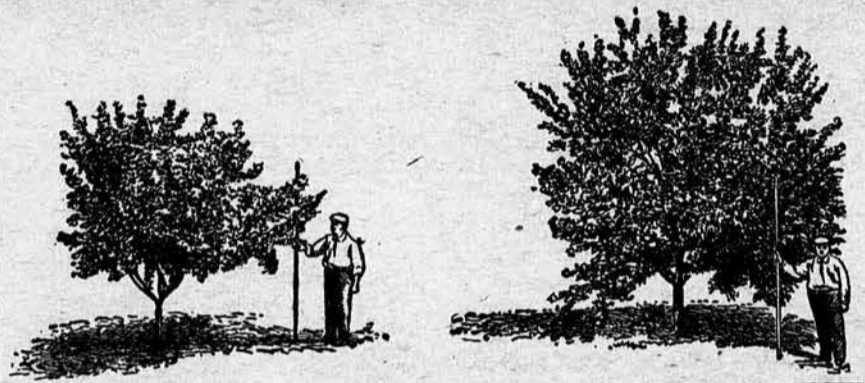
Every statement made with regard to the use of Hercules Dynamite will be absolutely accurate and based on results obtained in actual field work. The various diagrams and plans will show the best methods of using dynamite. The illustrations showing the results obtained from the employment of Hercules Dynamite will be copied from actual photographs.

We are always glad to give any information or assistance to those interested in the use of dynamite. Thousands of men whose interests are the same as yours are saving time, labor, and money by its use. What is equally important, they are getting better results.

We urge that in justice to yourself and your work, you send for a book which we have published, entitled, "Progressive Cultivation." Use the coupon in the corner of this announcement.



HERCULES POWDER CO.
Pittsburg, Kan. Joplin, Mo. St. Louis, Mo.
Please send me a free copy of your book, "Progressive Cultivation." I am interested in Dynamite for



Tree Planting

The two illustrations above show fully the value of using dynamite in planting trees. These drawings are exact copies of photographs of two trees planted at the same time and in the same orchard. The one on the left was planted in a spaded hole, the other in a dynamited hole. The growth and development of the latter is almost twice that of the former. This difference always shows when Hercules Dynamite is used.

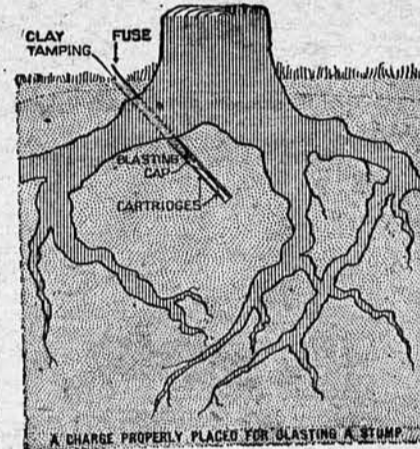
The ground is thoroughly broken up. The roots have a chance to spread in a natural manner. Also the work of planting is done more quickly and at less expense. In "Progressive Cultivation" are given interesting details with regard to the use of Hercules Dynamite for tree planting. Are you familiar with the method and its results?

Stump Blasting

Every man who has had experience in pulling stumps *without* the aid of dynamite knows only too well the amount of labor and time involved.

When you have land to clear, use Hercules Dynamite. You not only save labor and time—and, as a result, money—but you also thoroughly break up the subsoil and very effectively prepare the land for cultivation.

The diagram given shows the best way of removing one kind of stump, that with matted, spreading roots. When dynamiting a stump with a tap root the charge should be placed differently to get the best results. "Progressive Cultivation" tells just how stumps of various kinds can be most readily removed.



Drainage Work

The draining of swamps and ponds can be done better with Hercules Dynamite than by any other means. There are several ways in which dynamite may be used. We have room to illustrate only one of them—the crater method. By this method the hard soil forming the bed of the swamp is broken up and the water drains off through the loose stratum below.

In "Progressive Cultivation" full details with regard to drainage work with dynamite are given.



A Grange Hand Book

At the forty-second annual session of the Kansas State Grange, the State Woman's Work Committee was authorized to have published a hand book for the use of subordinate committees throughout the state. Such a work was prepared and sent to the state grange secretary for publication March 2. Its object is to broaden the outlook of grange women, to keep them in touch with each other and to make them effective and efficient citizens. It consists of topics for study and discussion and pertinent paragraphs on citizenship, social problems, our schools, the home and the grange. The following is an excerpt written by Mrs. Mary P. Van-Zile of K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.:

"The really truly modern woman is she who finds her greatest joy in the call to a wider service within the four walls of her home. It is there that women are needed; women with skilled hands to perform waiting tasks; women with trained minds to grapple with hard problems; women with willing hearts filled with courage and good cheer; women who have learned to look above the petty details of existence, straight into the eyes of Him whose work they are doing."

Reporter, Equity Grange.
Lone Elm, Kan.

Warbles in Cattle

Will T. W. tell us how the warbles get in the backs of cattle? G. W. H. Barber county, Kansas.

The warble that causes the lumps that appear in the backs of cattle is the larvae of a fly called, by some, the heel fly, by others the bot fly, and by still others the warble fly. There are different theories as to how it gets to the animal's back. Some claim that the fly deposits the egg on the legs of the cattle and that they are licked off and swallowed. The egg then hatches in the digestive tract and the grub works its way to the back where it develops just underneath the skin. Another theory is that the fly deposits the egg directly in the back of the animal. The egg hatches and the grub or warble develops during the winter. When it is fully developed it passes to the outside, drops to the ground, finds a hiding place, passes through the pupae stage and finally develops into the adult fly which lays the eggs for the next crop.

The grubs or warbles can be squeezed out and destroyed or they may be killed by rubbing mercurial ointment into the opening in the swelling or by the injection of kersene or a solution of some standard dip into the opening. Any solution or ointment that will close the opening and thus shut off the air from the grub will be effective. T. W.

Young Onions Two Cents Apiece

The farmer who does not study marketing is certain to lose. A man who lives eight miles from Topeka brought a load of fine young onions to the city a few days ago, possibly the first of the season. He had tied them in bunches of 50 with the tops neatly trimmed. A man who owns a few acres near the city and is thinking of truck farming as a means of profit, asked the farmer how much he was getting for his onions.

"I started out to get 20 cents a bunch," was the reply, "but 15 cents is the best I have been able to get."

The farmer entered a grocery store and after much dickering sold two bunches of the onions at 15 cents a bunch. The grocer rearranged these onions before he offered them for sale. He tied them in bunches, five onions to the bunch, and sold them at 10 cents each, or 2 cents an onion. It won't require much figuring to see where the farmer got off and the grocer got on—not to mention the consumer and the high cost of living.

For the Rural Children

The Rev. Walter Burr of Louisville, Kan., a village near Wamego, is to have charge of the rural service department of the Kansas Agricultural College. He will begin work August 1. The rural service department will have charge of the boys' and girls' club work.

Increasing wealth should make you correspondingly generous, but does it?

FREE To Every Farmer!

Here is a book that every farmer needs—a book that every farmer must have if he desires to know how to stop the losses and increase the profits of the modern business of farming. This book contains 60 pages, printed and illustrated especially for keeping accurate account of everything you raise, sell and buy. Covers every phase of farm accounting, shows expenses, losses and profits at end of each year, also 62 tables and rules for farmers. No bookkeeping knowledge required. Bound in strong covers. We want every farmer to have one of these useful books and will send it free to all who send 25c to pay for 1 year's subscription to our popular home and farm journal. Address:

VALLEY FARMER, Dept. AB-10, Topeka, Kansas
You can spoil a mighty good dinner with a growl. Ever try it?

OIL - OIL - OIL

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

XXX 46 gravity water white kerosene.....	\$6.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
XX 42 gravity kerosene (the kind usually sold).....	\$5.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
XXX 64 gravity gasoline.....	\$10.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
1 case graphite axle grease (2 doz. 3 pound pails).....	\$3.50
40 gravity prime white stove distillate.....	\$4.50 for 52 gal. bbl.
38 gravity stove distillate.....	\$4.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
60 gallon (26 gauge) galvanized steel tank with pump and hood cover complete—a great convenience in every home.....	\$3.60
Extra heavy pure crude oil, steamed and settled, (black oil) good lubricant, just the thing for greasing tools.....	\$4.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
STANNARD'S PROCESSED CRUDE OIL, the best dip made for killing lice and curing mange. One application will do more to kill lice and cure mange than three applications of any other dip made (it destroys the nits).....	\$5.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
I also carry a full line of lubricating oils.	
I will pay \$1.25 each for my crude oil barrels, \$1.50 each for my refined oil barrels returned to me at Coffeyville, Kansas, in good order, less freight charge on same.	
C. A. STANNARD, BOX M, EMPORIA, KAN.	

What I Saw Next Door—North

(Continued from Page 7.)

condition of stockmen like Mousel Brothers and the grain farmers in that section. Cambridge has enough rainfall to produce fair crops of alfalfa and drouth resistant crops which will do fine for silage and roughage for farm animals, but when a farmer tries the grain farming game the profits fail to arrive in many years. It is quite necessary for a man and his family to eat, even if the rain does not come, however, and this is tending to hasten the day when the agriculture of all the western country will be just as firmly founded on livestock as it is in northeastern Kansas.

The history of the fine dairy development in the Mulvane, Kan., community was told in a recent issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze; and before I returned to Kansas I went to where the same movement is the strongest in Nebraska, at Beatrice, in Gage county. And I arrived on the day, too, that the Gage County Holstein-Friesian association was organized, which is the first organization of its kind in Nebraska. It is founded after the Mulvane plan, and the constitution of the Mulvane association was used as the basis for the one at Beatrice. This constitution was printed in the Farmers Mail and Breeze for March 14, and this was the copy used as the basis for the discussion. When I entered the room where the meeting was taking place and found that the debate was over a copy of the Farmers Mail and Breeze I was cheered up somewhat.

Much of the great dairy development in Gage county is due to the remarkably efficient work of O. H. Liebers, the county farm agent, who is a dairy specialist. He has been in the community but little more than a year, but in that time he has greatly modified the farming plan and ideas of the people. There were but three purebred Holstein bulls when he came into the county; now there are 30; then there were but 15 silos, now there are 75 and it is expected that more than 200 will be built this summer. Several thousand acres of alfalfa will be sown this year, according to several farmers. Mr. Liebers is doing much to place the farming in Gage county on a permanent basis, where the profits will be much greater than they are now.

Nebraska is a great state, and all that it has to do in the farming there is to pay a little more attention to livestock and good crop rotations to increase its greatness. Livestock farming is winning.

Kansas Needs Better Roads

(Continued from Page 10.)

secting roads, where the old gutters were in the center of the road, the drainage water had to be delivered to the center drain of the intersecting road also at the center. In most localities, this was hard to take care of, as in case of sudden filling of the drain, the intersecting road was very often flooded. The proper remedy, therefore, was to change the surface of the road to just the opposite, and carry the water to the least used portion of the road by giving it just enough crown to quickly take the water to both sides.

It will be seen that there is a double advantage in this method. First, the proper crown to the road will drain all parts of the surface; and second, in the case of heavy rains, the side gutters tend to confine the flowing water to the smallest possible area or portion of the road, and therefore leaves the center, or highest portion in good shape for travel. The side gutters should therefore be deep, seldom less than three or three and a half feet with a width ranging from fifteen inches to three feet, according to the local conditions, and even wider should the quantity of water to be carried off so demand.

Tenant and Land Owner

Mr. Editor—I should like to ask your readers what proportion of crops would be fair to tenant and land-owner where the landlord furnished land, teams, implements and seed wheat; the tenant furnishing only board and labor of putting in and harvesting crops, which would be mostly wheat in central Kansas.

W. T. F.
Republic, Kan.

The Long-Time Car

Reo the Fifth

may demonstrate no better than some lesser cars. It may even look no better. But the chassis is built, in the hidden parts, like no other car in this class. And the results will show in time.

Reo the Fifth is built to endure. It is built for safety, for low cost of upkeep, for long years of perfect service. The man who builds it has for 27 years been learning how to better cars.

Takes Six Weeks

It takes six weeks to build Reo the Fifth. Days are spent on tests and inspections rarely applied to cars. Days are spent to get utter exactness, by grinding and re-grinding.

All steel is twice analyzed. The most radical tests are applied to

each part. All driving parts are made to meet the requirements of a 50-horsepower engine. That means 50 per cent over-capacity, at least.

We use 190 drop forgings—15 roller bearings. At much extra cost we use a clutch which prohibits clashing gears. And gears are shifted by a three-inch movement of the hand.

To get super-strength and freedom from trouble we add about \$200 to the necessary cost of each car.

Must Stay New

To prove out this car in every part we keep test chassis running on the road. They are run night and day at high speed. After 10,000 miles we take the car apart and inspect it. And the require-

ment is that every vital part shall remain about as good as new.

New Features

This year we give you the streamline body. We give you the best system of electric starting and lights. We give you dimming searchlights, and many new ideas in equipment.

And we give you a price \$220 less than last year, with electrical equipment. This is due mainly to the fact that all our special machinery has been charged against previous output.

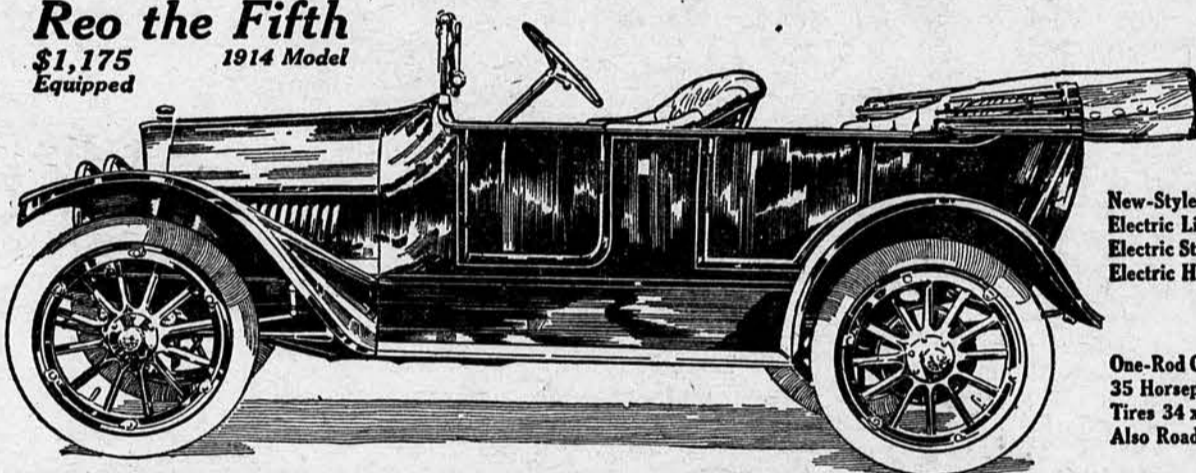
This car will save the average user hundreds of dollars because of our extra care. And legions of men know this.

Ask us for address of nearest dealer. We have them in a thousand towns.

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LANSING, MICH.

Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont. Canadian Price, \$1,575

Reo the Fifth
\$1,175
Equipped
1914 Model



New-Style Body
Electric Lights
Electric Starter
Electric Horn

One-Rod Control
35 Horsepower
Tires 34 x 4
Also Roadster

(248)

\$595 And It's Easily Worth \$850.00

Galloway's Auto Transport

Just Think of It



A Remarkable

Factory to Farm Price

Farmers, Business Men and Pleasure Seekers! Here is Galloway's latest pet—his Auto Transport—so called because it will actually go through snow and mud and transport anything or anybody—anywhere—or any time—safely, cheaply, economically—and you can buy it at a price that was never equalled in the history of the auto business before and on terms so easy that you will hardly realize you are paying for it.

It Does the Work of Three Teams

Is Built for the Hardest Wear and is a Wonderful Convenience and Money Saver

With this rig you can do more work in one-half the time than three men and three teams can do in a day. It hits the nail right on the head and it is built for the hardest wear and tear. It is guaranteed to give the best of service and satisfaction. Notice the size of the wheels, the large hubs, heavy, durable spokes and rims, axles strong and yet not too heavy, and wheels of just the happy medium—neither too high nor too low. You can put on the back seat and take your family to church or for a pleasure ride; you can haul your pigs, calves, sheep, milk, poultry, eggs and vegetables to market and be back home again before you could even reach town with a horse and wagon. Just think of the convenience of a rig of this kind. When you want something from town in a hurry you can jump into this transport and you have got it before you know it. You can go to town for your groceries, flour, feed, furniture, hardware, cement and lumber or anything else you can think of and you can do it cheaper than you can drive a horse and wagon.

HOW I MAKE THE PRICE

There is only one way that I could make a price of \$595 on a rig of this kind, and that is by making them in big quantities. Remember this auto transport is no toy. It is practical, durable and built of the best material that could possibly be used for the purpose intended, and will give you

all the service and satisfaction any car could give you even though it cost you twice as much. Send for full description and my special introductory offer that will help you pay for the transport and make you money at the same time. Write me today and you will be mighty glad of it.

WM. GALLOWAY CO., 46 Galloway Station WATERLOO, IOWA

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SOLD DIRECT BY MAIL
8 cts. per foot. Soft copper cable. Extra heavy. Rod your own buildings. Shipped on Trial, Freight Prepaid, With Complete Directions. System guaranteed satisfactory or goods returned at our expense. Write today for Free catalog. Address IOWA COPPER CABLE CO., 212 EAST FIRST STREET, DES MOINES, IOWA

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

We Pay the Freight

On seed corn, clover seed, alfalfa, and all kinds of seeds. Ask about it. Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa

BROOD SOWS
MUST NOW HAVE ATTENTION

The Very Foundation of Your Future Herd and Profits—when conditioned on Economy Stock Powders—farrow strong, healthy litters. Start your herd right. Economy Stock Powders will put your brood sows in prime condition for the most trying period of their lives. It will expel worms—give renewed vigor to all their vital organs, cool the blood, keep down fever. It will insure a litter of sturdy, healthy pigs, that will be able to combat successfully the deadly disease germs which infest the hog lot.

I Am Fair With You and Want to Help You

I want you to let me send you at once a perfectly free sample of Economy Stock Powders for your trial. Remember I am not asking you to buy Economy Stock Powders, nor to pay one cent at any time for the sample I send you. I only want a chance to prove to you that Economy Stock Powder will do just what I claim for it and I really do not know how to make you a fairer offer. Better write for your free sample today, as I am making this free offer for only a short time, and don't forget to write me how many brood sows you have, also how many hogs, horses, sheep and cattle you have. I will also send you booklets and circulars on hog diseases. JAMES J. DOTY, Pres. Economy Hog and Cattle Powder Co., 323 Thomas Ave., Shenandoah, Iowa.

Rain Halts Work in Fields

But Seedbeds and Growing Crops Needed It—Other Farm News

BY OUR CROP CORRESPONDENTS

CONTINUED rains, together with cooler weather stopped field operations this week and put farm work behind temporarily, but the moisture was welcomed for corn ground and growing crops. Wheat is making a remarkable development and early oats and alfalfa are showing a healthy coat of green. Altogether crop conditions for the middle of April have seldom been as promising as they are now.

The general report from all portions of the state is that an unusually large spring alfalfa acreage is being put out. The mild winter permitted a large amount of ground to be plowed and put in good tilth, and this with the favorable weather conditions at present are encouraging extensive seeding. And then stock owners have not forgotten the excellent showing made by the crop last summer when practically every other feed crop failed during the drouth.

Corn planting will begin in the southern part of the state just as soon as the soil dries out enough to permit it. In some Oklahoma counties half the crop is planted and early plantings are up.

KANSAS.

Trego County—Wheat looks fine. Some farmers have started to plant corn. Oats coming up. Ground is moist. Stock looking fine.—Wm. Claycamp, April 1.

Clay County—The season is very favorable for crops and stock as there have been good rains in all parts of the county. Late sowing of alfalfa last fall seems to have stood the winter fine and many are sowing this spring, also.—H. H. Wright, April 2.

Morton County—Weather cool and cloudy, with a little moisture. Stock looking thin. More than 50 per cent of the wheat is damaged badly by the high winds and dust. Barley doing well.—Mrs. M. McGee, April 4.

Jewell County—Fine rain last week. Wheat looking good. Some farmers have part of their disking done. Rough feed getting scarce. Early spring pig crop will be short. Eggs 16c; butter fat 20c.—L. S. Behymer, April 4.

Miami County—March ended with a heavy rain and it is still rainy. Oat sowing not all finished yet. Some fields looking green. Grass and alfalfa doing fine. Large acreage of alfalfa will be sown this spring.—L. T. Spellman, April 4.

Hawling County—March ended with a light rain. Spring seeding nearly done. Fall wheat that was sowed early looks real good, but late sowings are thin. Feed is quite scarce and cattle and horses are getting thin.—J. S. Skelton, March 31.

Dickinson County—Cool and cloudy. Several good rains last week. Wheat and alfalfa looking fine. Wheat shooting up fast. Oats coming up nicely. Farmers preparing ground for corn. Wheat 81c; corn 75c; eggs 16c.—F. M. Lorson, April 4.

Sedgewick County—Three good rains lately. Ground is in fine shape. Things never looked better in this county. Corn will be planted earlier than usual. Pastures starting early. Alfalfa getting a fine start. Many little chickens.—J. R. Kelso, April 4.

Coffey County—Plenty of rain. Grass is starting fine. Alfalfa and oats looking good. Cooler weather here today. Crops of spring pigs doing well. Gardens looking fine. Fruit prospects good. Lots of eggs coming to market at 15c.—Mrs. A. H. Stewart, April 4.

Chautauqua County—Plenty of spring rains. Everything looking prosperous. Grass almost here. Many farmers sowing alfalfa and sweet clover. Eggs are low in price. Output of cream increased. Stock in good condition for grass.—F. B. Mantooth, April 1.

Scott County—Warmer weather. Some rain this week. Some wheat blown out. Fields not hurt by the high winds look fine. Oats and barley sowing finished. Not many young colts or calves yet. Milk cows in demand. Sheep doing well.—J. M. Helfrich, April 4.

Reno County—Oats all sowed and some are up. Pastures better than last fall. Wheat growing nicely. Some road work being done yet. No corn planted yet but it soon will be. Wheat 84c; corn 80c; cattle \$4.75; hogs \$7.50; eggs 16c; cream 20c.—D. Engelhart, April 4.

Cheyenne County—Farmers busy sowing spring grains. Fall wheat damaged somewhat by hard winds. Had about 1 1/2 inches of snow April 2. We need a good rain. Stock in fair condition. Grass is greening up. Eggs 15c; butter fat 20c.—Mrs. J. S. DeLong, April 4.

Greeley County—Weather cloudy and misty the last week but there has been no rain. Have had two bad wind storms. Barley and oats all planted. Winter wheat showing up nicely. Cattle came through the winter in good shape. Butter fat 20c; eggs 15c.—F. C. Woods, April 3.

Wilson County—Wheat is doing nicely. Oats coming up fine. Flax and alfalfa also coming up. More alfalfa than usual has been sown. Ground thoroughly soaked and it cannot be worked for a while. Corn planting will commence next week.—Adolph Anderson, April 4.

Russell County—Everybody busy planting potatoes and making garden. Some oats up. Ground in fine condition and wheat is looking good. A few light showers lately. A few public sales being held and things sell well. Wheat 80c; corn 78c; eggs 14c.—Mrs. Fred Claussen, April 4.

Jackson County—Good rains have started the grass and wheat is growing nicely. Some late sown wheat damaged by freezing. Oats about all sown. Ground in fine condition for working. Feed getting scarce. Stock looking fairly well considering the scarcity of feed.—F. O. Grubbs, April 6.

Crawford County—This week has been cool and wet. Wheat and oats look fine. Pas-

tures too short to put stock on. Feed getting scarce and high. Very little corn planted yet. A larger acreage of oats put in than for several years. Alfalfa making rapid growth.—H. F. Painter, April 4.

Grant County—Dry and very windy spring thus far, but the subsoil is quite moist. Some wheat is blown out badly but the fields are green and growing fine. Stock of all kinds did fine on the range. Farmers are preparing for spring planting. Cattle still sell readily and are high. Eggs 12c; butter fat 20c.—J. L. Hipple, April 4.

Jefferson County—Two good rains the last 10 days and ground is thoroughly soaked. Farm work stopped for a while. Oats and wheat are coming up. Alfalfa acreage will be increased this year. Pastures making a good start. Hay \$14; eggs 15c; butter 20c.—Z. G. Jones, April 4.

Rooks County—Fine weather. Not much moisture. Some stockmen think the buffalo grass is dead as we have had two weeks of warm weather and yet the pastures are not showing. Wheat fields will be pastured late. Watching incubators, planting potatoes and working gardens is the order of the day.—C. O. Thomas, April 3.

Pawnee County—Good local showers make the wheat look fine. Pastures and spring crops are starting up. Spring work is just starting. Road work pastures yet on account of the scarcity of feed. Eggs low for this time of year, being worth only 14c. Butter 18c; wheat 83c; corn 76c.—C. E. Chesterman, April 4.

Bourbon County—Plenty of rain during the past week. Soil is too wet to work. An increased acreage of oats sown and the crop looks promising. A large per cent of fall sown alfalfa frozen out. Much larger acreage of alfalfa will be sown this spring. Pastures greening up rapidly. Farm produce in good demand at fair prices.—Jay Judah, April 4.

Pottawatomie County—Big rain last night. Ground thoroughly soaked. Wheat is looking very good. Farmers anticipating a bumper crop this year. A big crop of oats has been put in. Grass is making rapid growth. Stock is living on the pastures. Corn 81c; potatoes \$1.85; haled hay \$12 to 15; cream 21c; eggs 15c.—Mrs. W. H. Washburn, March 30.

Barber County—March very windy and cold with little rain or snow. Stock left on the wheat as a rule until the first of April. Wheat looking good. Oats coming up. Everything is late. Peaches just commencing to bloom. About 2 inches of rain would be a good thing for this county. Corn 78c; oats 48c; alfalfa hay \$10 to \$15.—G. H. Reynolds, April 3.

Graham County—Prospects good for crops. Wheat looks fine. Stock still on the wheat and are doing well. The price of hay has declined several dollars a ton. The alfalfa fields are greening up. The soil is wet several feet. Had a fine rain this week which helped to wet the surface of the soil which was getting dry. Stock have done very well during the winter. Corn 78c; wheat 77c; potatoes \$1.25; eggs 15c; butter fat 20c.—C. L. Kobler, April 4.

Meade County—About an inch of rain fell the evening of March 27, accompanied by hail. Have had very high winds which blew out and covered up some of the wheat. Largest acreage of kafir and corn ever seen in this county to be planted and the prospects are the finest. Cattle and horses never looked better. Horses low but cattle high. Corn too high to feed. Alfalfa, oats and barley sowing about done. Cows \$50 to \$100; cream 20c; wheat 79c; oats 50c.—W. A. Harvey, March 29.

Cloud County—Good soaking rain March 30 put the ground in prime condition and grass is starting. Wheat in fine condition and oats nearly all sowed. Farmers preparing to plant a good many potatoes. Feed rather scarce. Stock in fair shape. Stock hogs and cattle scarce and in good demand. A great deal of wheat going to market. Many young colts and mules coming. There will be quite a demand for seed corn. Wheat 80c; corn 75c; oats 40c; potatoes \$1.25.—W. H. Plumly, April 3.

Brown County—Plenty of rain. Ground too wet to sow oats although about one-half of them were sown in March. Wheat is looking fine but it is too early yet to know whether the fly will damage it or not. Very little work done in the fields yet on account of the ground being kept too wet by showers. Pastures beginning to look green. Plenty of feed in the county. Wheat \$2; hogs corn 73c; oats 44c; hay \$12 to \$14; hogs \$8.30; eggs 16c; cream 21c; potatoes 90c; seed potatoes \$1.—A. C. Dannenberg, March 30.

OKLAHOMA.

McIntosh County—Too much rain for comfort. Corn about half planted. Oats up to a good stand. Wheat is fine. Potatoes coming up. Ninety per cent of the ground is plowed or bedded. Stock on pasture and in good condition. Eggs 10c; corn 90c.—H. S. Waters, April 4.

Garfield County—Ideal crop weather. Good rains in some parts of the county. Wheat, oats and alfalfa are growing nicely. Livestock generally in good condition. Much alfalfa sown this spring. Poultry bringing good prices. Wheat 80c; corn 75c; cattle \$7.50; hogs \$7.40; eggs 15c.—Jac. A. Voth, April 3.

Cotton County—Winter wheat and oats looking fine. Early planted corn up to a good stand, and most of it is harvested once. Alfalfa is about 4 inches high. Heavy rain March 28 which soaked the ground. Fruit trees in full bloom. Corn 85c; alfalfa \$15; eggs 14c; butter fat 18c.—Lake Rainbow, April 3.

Kiowa County—Wheat growing fine. Corn planting in progress. Lots of colts, calves, pigs and young chicks. Many farmers will plant feterita and dwarf kafir. Cattle off wheat pasture and on dry feed. Pastures looking green. Eggs 16c; cream 18c.—Alice Henderson, April 2.

Woods County—Wheat in fine condition. Very small acreage of oats and barley sown. Few hogs in the county. A very light acreage of corn or kafir will be planted. Cattle going on grass in fine condition. All kinds of stock wintered fine.—Gardens are being

planted. Horses and mules low. Milk cows \$40 to \$100; eggs 14c.—W. C. Douglass, March 30.

Tillman County—Two general rains during the past week and ground is well soaked. Wheat looks fine. Oats coming up. Corn planting in progress and a large acreage will be put in.—E. T. Austin, April 4.

Dancing and Agriculture

The dairy and food commissioner of Michigan heard about the dance given a few weeks ago by the Agricultural college boys, and some one gave him an estimate of the cost of the favors and fixings—\$6,000! Probably that was an exaggeration, says the Country Gentleman, but the D. and F. C. blew up with a loud report, followed by a prolonged sizzle. After several paragraphs, most of which we refrain from quoting for fear of discouraging "higher education," he said:

I venture the assertion that 90 per cent of the students who attended that ball would, if interviewed, express their absolute disgust for farm life and have no intention of following it.

But—listen to the fifty-second annual report of the Michigan board of agriculture: It says that only 54 per cent of the students in the entering class this year are dependent upon their parents for financial support. Thirty-six per cent are paying their own way and 10 per cent are making part of their expenses. It is asserted that an even higher percentage of the upper-class men depend upon their own efforts. When students buckle down like this they must be interested in agriculture.

A while ago the United States Department of Agriculture collected some figures in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa to find out what bearing education has on the income of farmers. The investigators found that those with no schooling made an average annual income of \$301; those with common school education made \$586; those who had attended high school made \$651; and those who had gone to college outstripped them all with an average income of \$796.

Some of the boys who go to the "Ag" college may fritter away their time and their parents' money, but they are in the minority. A young man may spend money lavishly on the lady of his choice and still turn out to be a good farmer. It has been done before.

Test the Kafir Seed

A special effort should be made in Kansas this year to get kafir seed that will germinate well, for it is probable that much of the seed is weak in vitality.

This germination test is easy to make, and this is the way to make it: Cut up an old woolen shirt or grain sack into 8-inch squares.

Then count out 50 seeds that are a fair average of the lot to be tested. Wring out the cloths in boiling hot water, place the seed in the middle of the cloth and fold over into a package. Place these packages in the pail and put on the cover.

Set this pail on the shelf in a warm room for 72 hours. Take out the packages and open and count the sprouted seed.

If you double the number of sprouted seed it will give the per cent of germination. Kafir should germinate at least 90 per cent, and it ought to do better than this.

Some Motors in Kansas

Comparison of the Kansas tax commission records published April 11, 1913, and also for previous years, with the secretary of state's record of licenses issued up to January 1, 1914, shows an increase in the number of automobiles and motorcycles as follows:

	Motor cars.	Motor-cycles.
1911.....	9,000	1,673
1912.....	18,625	4,235
April 11, 1913.....	26,247	6,488
January 1, 1914.....	34,945	

Be Contented

J. H. BROWN, Atchison, Kan.

There is a good deal of helpful philosophy in the course of the good-natured man who had a pile of small cherries on his plate, and who made them taste better by looking at them through a magnifying glass and saying to himself, "Those are the biggest and handsomest cherries I ever saw."

SEEDS

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

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Note low prices. Best quality. Thrifty plants guaranteed. Bradley Yams Sweet Potatoes, 100, 40c; 1000, \$3. Punkin Yams Sweet Potatoes, 100, 35c; 1000, \$2.50. Yellow Jerseys Sweet Potatoes, 100, 35c; 1000, \$2.50. TOMATOES, CABBAGE PEPPERS, Sparks' Early Jewel Dwarf Champion, Matchless New Dwarf Stone, 100, 35c; 1000, \$2.50. Same price for early Cabbage plants. Hot and Sweet Peppers, 100, 40c; 1000, \$3.00. Prices F. O. B. Oklahoma City. **J. E. LUCAS FEED STORE, 24 W. California, Oklahoma City, Okla.**

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We have 1000 bushels of extra choice hand selected 1913 Reid's Yellow Dent Seed Corn. We want the farmers of Kansas to have this seed, so we are making a special low price on it while it lasts. Also have a limited amount of choice Boone County White Left. Write at once for free catalogue. We handle all kinds of field and grass seeds. **Brown County Seed House, Box 1, Hiawatha, Kan.**

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STRATER BROS. MONROE, IOWA. Breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks 35 years; with size and quality, and the best of layers. Prize winners and sired by prize winners. Eggs \$1.25 15, \$2.00 30, \$6.00 100. Special cockerel mating, \$5.00 15 eggs, guaranteed fertile.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. 13 yrs. careful breeding. Strong, healthy winter layers. Eggs 15 for \$1. W. N. Magill, Mayfield, Kan.

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

PURE BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. Heavy laying strain, no inbreeding; eggs 15 \$1.00, 30 \$1.75, 100 \$5.00. W. C. Shaffer, Burlington, Kan., R. No. 6.

EGGS. EGGS. EGGS. FROM THOROUGHBRED Barred Plymouth Rock chickens, \$1.50 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gus H. Brune, Lawrence, Kan.

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

PURE BRED BUFF PLYMOUTH EGGS for setting. From first pen \$2.00. Second pen, \$1.50. Utility \$1.00. 15 eggs to a setting. R. Houdyshell, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. BRADLEY'S HEAVY laying strain. 15 utility eggs \$1.50, 100 \$5.00. Choice pens \$2.50 and \$3.00 setting. Mrs. S. M. Thompson, Birmingham, Iowa.

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

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

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

BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCKS, ABSOLUTELY the finest lot I ever owned. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$1.00 setting, \$5 per hundred. Belmont Farm, Topeka, Kan., Box 68.

EGGS FOR HATCHING WHITE ROCKS from prize winning stock, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00 per 15. Range flock, \$6.00 per 100. Silver Campines, \$3.00, \$5.00 per 15. Henry Linke, Wayne, Neb.

THOMPSON STRAIN "RINGLET" BARRED Rocks. splendid winter layers; payers, finely marked. Eggs, fifteen, dollar; fifty, three dollars; hundred, five dollars. Tracy's, Conway Springs, Kan.

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

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

EGGS-BARRED P. R. GRAND CHAMPION sweep stake at Iowa State show. Free catalog. Showing real photos of champion winners. Show records. Price of eggs. A. D. Murphy & Son, Essex, Iowa.

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

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

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

WHITE ROCKS. FLOCK HEADED BY birds with 5 pointed comb, bay eyes, excellent shape. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. Pen \$3.00 per 15, hens scoring 92, 94. Blue ribbons at Red Oak show. Mrs. Melvin Baird, R. 3, Red Oak, Iowa.

WHITE ROCKS. PURE WHITE, BIG boned, farm raised. Baby chicks 15c apiece for 50 or 100; 30c apiece by the doz. Eggs \$1.00 for 15, \$2.50 for 50, \$5.00 for hundred. Good laying strain. Prize winners. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. MY WHITE Ivories won more firsts Kansas state show 1909 to 1913 than all other White Rock breeders. Send for egg prices and beautiful photos of pen headers. Chas. C. Fair, Sharon, Kan., originator of Ivory Strain.

BARRED ROCK EGGS. BUY PRIZE WINNING stock. First prize winners at leading shows. Won more prizes at Southwestern Show than any exhibitor. Eggs from special mating pens \$2.50. Outside \$2.00 per 15. Fred Hall, Lone Wolf, Okla.

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

WHITE ROCKS. WON FIRST PEN, SECOND cockerel Missouri State Show, and practically everything in 10 county shows throughout Missouri. Eggs from fine pens expertly mated, \$5.00 per 15, delivered. Utility eggs \$1.50 per 15. Fine mated pens or trios for sale. Sidney Schmidt, Chillicothe, Mo.

LANGSHANS.

WHITE LANGSHANS. EGGS \$1.10 PER 15. Wm. Wischmeier, Mayetta, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 75 CTS. PER 15. Mrs. Alfred Graham, Haddam, Kan.

PURE-BRED BUFF LANGSHAN COCKERELS. Mrs. L. Ferrell, Ness City, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, chickens. Mrs. G. W. Burkdale, Lane, Kan.

FULL BLOOD BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS for sale. C. C. Cunningham, Kennard, Neb.

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

FOR SALE-PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN eggs .60 per 15. E. Cowen, Eddy, Okla.

BLACK LANGSHANS. EGGS 75 CTS PER 15. 50 or more 4 cts. each. Henry Kamping, Elsmore, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS 15 \$1.50, 100 \$7.50. Baby chicks, 15 cts. each. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

TENNEHOLM LANGSHANS, BIG, BLACK, beautiful. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. Mrs. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kan.

HIGH SCORING BLACK LANGSHANS. Eggs \$4.00 per hundred, \$1.00 per 15. Martha Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

I BRED BARKER STRAIN BLACK Langshans. Eggs, both pen and range. Write J. O. Roller, Circleville, Kan.

K LUSMIRE'S IDEAL BLACK LANGSHANS. Eggs from choice matings. Write for prices. Geo. Klusmire, Holton, Kan.

FINEST BRED BUFF AND BLACK LANGSHANS For stock and eggs write J. A. Lovette, Poultry Judge, Mullinville, Kan.

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

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS FOR HATCHING. Fine large boned farm stock. 75c per 15, \$4.00 per 105. Mrs. Jacob Conner, Sigourney, Iowa.

SCORED BLACK LANGSHANS. EGGS, 15 \$1.25, \$1.50 by parcel post, 100 \$5.00. Baby chicks 15c each. Mrs. J. B. Stein, Smith Center, Kan.

BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHANS. EGGS from stock winning every 1st at Kansas State Fair and State Show \$3.00 for 15. Range flock \$6.00 for 100. H. M. Palmer, Florence, Kan.

BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS. Pens headed by cockerels from America's largest Langshan farm. High scoring. Pen No. 1, \$2.00 per 15, \$7.50 per 100. Pen No. 2, \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Range stock, 75c per 15, \$4.00 per 100. Frank A. Vopat, Lucas, Kan.

TURKEYS.

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

BOURBON REDS. EGGS 11 FOR \$3. Augusta Hand, Ellsworth, Kan.

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

WHITE HOLLAND EGGS \$3.25 AND \$5.00 per 12. Grace Garnett, Marlon, Mo.

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

CHOICE BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS \$3.00 for 12. Mrs. Fred Robinson, Olathe, Kan.

BOURBON RED TOMS \$5.00; EGGS \$3.00 per 11. Mrs. F. B. Tuttle, No. 2, Chanute, Kan.

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

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

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS 25 CTS each-8 or over. Mrs. M. H. Arnold, Toronto, Kan.

EGGS - MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND turkeys. Catalogue free. Mary Culver, King City, Mo., R. 1.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs. Few hens. Mrs. Ada Poindexter, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

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

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

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS. FROM fine thoroughbred stock, \$3.00 for 11, parcel post paid. Thos. Turner, Seneca, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, FROM large dark red thoroughbreds. Directions for raising with each setting, 11 for \$3.00. Mrs. C. B. Palmer, Uniontown, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS from prize winning blue ribbon birds. Large, deep dark red fellows from 2 year-old stock. Also eggs. Elenora Poultry Ranch, Brighton, Colo.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB REDS. 15 EGGS \$1.00. MRS. Frank Hinden, Bazaar, Kan.
FANCY ROSE COMB RED EGGS. \$5.00 100. Mrs. Leslie Joss, Pauline, Kan.
R. C. RED EGGS CHEAP. MATING LIST free. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.
PURE S. C. RED EGGS, 100 \$3.00. MRS. Allie West, Box 315, Garnett, Kan.
ROSE COMB RED EGGS \$1.50 AND \$3.00 per 15. William Early, Hays, Kan.
SINGLE COMB RED EGGS 15 \$1.00. 100 \$5.00. Royal Yeoman, Lawrence, Kan.
ROSE COMB RED EGGS 15 FOR 75c. Mrs. Eva Frederick, Asherville, Kan.
DARK VELVETY ROSE COMB REDS. Eggs. Sunnyside Farm, Havensville, Kan.
SINGLE COMB R. I. RED EGGS \$1 PER 15. \$4 a hundred. James Sisters, Olathe, Kan.
EXTRA FINE QUALITY S. C. RED EGGS, 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. O. C. Duprey, Clyde, Kan.
EGGS FROM EXTRA GOOD S. C. R. I. Reds. Mrs. Mary E. Camp, Route 4, Bronson, Kan.
SINGLE COMB REDS, CARVER STRAIN, direct; 15 eggs \$1.25. Mrs. M. A. Easley, Exeter, Mo.
R. C. RED EGGS, REDS BRED TO LAY, 75c (setting); \$4.00 (100). Charles Sigle, Lucas, Kan.
SINGLE COMB REDS. EGGS \$1.50 AND \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. James Nelson, Jamestown, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. EGGS \$1.00 per 15, \$3.50 per 100. Earl Davis, Otego, Kan.
ROSE COMB REDS. STANDARD BRED. Eggs from three pens. Shamleffer, Douglas, Kan.
THOROUGHbred SINGLE COMB RED EGGS \$3.50 per 100. Laura Wayman, Atlanta, Kan.
EXTRA FINE ROSE COMB REDS. EGGS 15 \$1.00. 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Charles Joss, Topeka, Kan.
ROSE COMB REDS. PURE BRED. 100 eggs \$3.50. 50 \$2.00. James A. Harris, Latham, Kan.
ROSE COMB R. I. REDS; 75 CTS. FOR 15, \$3.50 100; good utility stock. Adda Walker, White City, Kan.
SINGLE COMB RED EGGS 15 75c, 100 \$4.00, 500 \$15.00. Mrs. H. A. Bushby, Rydal, Kan., Republic Co.
SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, 15 FOR 75c. 100 for \$4.00. Safe arrival guaranteed. J. W. Williams, Olivet, Kan.
SINGLE COMB RED EGGS. 15 FOR 75c; 100 for \$4.00. Safe arrival guaranteed. J. W. Williams, Olivet, Kan.
ROSE COMB RED EGGS FROM HIGH scoring pens, \$3.00, \$2.00 setting. V. E. Gilliland, Garden City, Kan.

DID YOU NOTICE MY BIG COMBINATION offer in this column of April 4th? Read it. D. H. Welch, Macksville, Kan.
ROSE COMB RED EGGS, FIFTEEN FOR \$1 postpaid, \$4 per hundred, f. o. b. Mrs. Jas. Shoemaker, Narika, Kan.
PURE BLOODED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds. Eggs 50 for \$2.00, \$3.50 per 100. Drake Bros., Jewell, Kan.
RIENIETS' ROSE COMB REDS! EXHIBITION blood. Utility prices. Eggs, chicks. Mrs. Abbie Rieniets, Pratt Kan.
DARK RICH RED R. COMB REDS. EGGS, 15 \$1.00; 50 \$2.50. High class stock. Nora Luthy, North Topeka, Kan., Rt. 6.
THOROUGHbred SINGLE COMB R. I. Red eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 100. Mrs. Clara Helm, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.
ROSE COMBED RHODE ISLAND REDS. Eggs for hatching. Write for mating list. F. B. Severance, Lost Springs, Kan.
ROSE COMB REDS. EGGS FROM CHOICE pens \$2 \$1.50, \$1 per 15; \$4.50 per 100. Mrs. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kan.
ROSE COMB RED EGGS. FIFTEEN \$1. Hundred \$5. Choice birds. Fertile eggs. Mrs. Arthur Jaekke, Pawnee City, Neb.
SEVEN YEARS BREEDING SINGLE COMB Reds. Best yet. Guaranteed eggs, \$5.00 100. Mrs. George Dillon, McLouth, Kan.

EGGS; ROSE COMB REDS. OUR BIRDS produce winners. Free mating list. Roberts & Bauman, Box 426, Holsington, Kan.
E. C. RED EGGS FROM STOCK THAT WON the rug. Pen \$1 for 15; range stock \$4 per 100. Florence E. Hopkins, Sedan, Kan.
ROSE COMB REDS EXCLUSIVELY. PURE bred, healthy flock. Eggs \$1 per 15. Chicks 10c each. Nell E. Balla, Walnut, Kan.
LUNCEFORD'S SINGLE COMB QUALITY Reds. Pulletts \$1 and \$2. Eggs \$7 hundred prepaid. Sadie Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.
SINGLE COMB REDS, BEST BLOOD. prize winners; large; dark even color. Eggs, baby chicks. J. B. Hunt, Oswego, Kan.
DARK, RICH, R. C. REDS. UTILITY stock. Best winter layers. \$1.00 setting, \$5.00 100. Mrs. Walter Shepherd, Woodward, Okla.
ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS FROM GOOD farm flock 75c for 15, \$4.00 per 100. Chicks 10c. Mrs. John Buchanan, Solomon, Kan., R. 2.
ROSE COMB REDS. HIGH CLASS UTILITY. Four-fifths of flock laying through February and March. Eggs reasonable. Prices reduced May 10. Order direct from this ad. J. M. Parks, Route 4, Kingman, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SINGLE COMB REDS. EGGS. THE RED kind, that are red. Prize winners. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. J. Smith, Burlington, Kan.
ROSE COMB REDS EXCLUSIVELY. BEAN strain. Fifteen eggs \$1.00. Hundred \$5.00. Chicks 12 1/2c. Mrs. Chancey Simmons, Route 3, Erie, Kan.
WHITE'S LAYING STRAIN SINGLE COMB Reds. Eggs \$1 to \$3 per 15. Write today for mating list. H. L. White, 1747 N. Waco, Wichita, Kan.
IF YOU WANT A FINE COCKEREL OR eggs from best Rose Comb R. I. Reds in the state write for free mating list. J. A. Wells, Erie, Kan.
EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PURE bred Rose Comb Reds, \$1.00 per 15, \$5 per hundred. Baby chicks 10c each. Mrs. Charles Hill, Toronto, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS for hatching, from selected range flock. Price \$1 per 15, \$4 per 100. Mrs. A. C. Foley, Norton, Kan.
ROSE COMB REDS. THREE PENS OF big husky fine colored birds. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. Fertility guaranteed. Fred T. Nye, Leavenworth, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Eggs from special mated pens, also free range flock. Write for prices. O. M. Lewis, R. No. 1, Holsington, Kan.
EGGS, CHICKS. ROSE COMB RED EGGS four dollars hundred. Chicks fifteen cents each. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan., R. No. 1.
HIGH BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs, four dollars hundred. Baby chicks ten dollars hundred. Mrs. Anna Larson, R. D. 4, White City, Kan.
EGGS FROM KANSAS STATE PRIZE WINNERS. Send for my mating list before you buy your eggs. I save you money on quality stock. A. M. Butler, Wichita, Kan.
ROSE COMB REDS. FIFTY PREMIUMS, including Kansas State Shows. Pen eggs \$2.00 per 15. Range \$4.50 per 100. Free catalog. Stover & Myers, Fredonia, Kan.
SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, RANGE, EXTRAordinary winter layers. 15 \$1.00. 100 \$4.00. 95% fertility and good hatch guaranteed. Mrs. John Whitelaw, Lawrence, Kan.
RHODE ISLAND REDS. BOTH COMBS from richest colored and best laying strains in this country. Eggs 15 \$1.00. 100 \$5.00. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan.
ROSE COMB REDS—AMERICAN BEAUTY strain. Heavy layers. Prize winners. Eggs \$2.00 for 15. Fertility guaranteed. Order now! J. M. Harris, Box 285, Muskogee, Okla.
ROSE COMB REDS. EGGS \$5.00 TO 75c setting. Chicks. Winners American Royal, Kansas State Fair, State Show, Oklahoma State Fair. Raymond Baldwin, Conway, Kan.
RHODE ISLAND REDS. BOTH COMBS. Eleventh year of sending out guaranteed fertility and safe arrival low priced eggs considering quality of stock. Mating list free. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kan.
ROSE COMB REDS. WON FIRST PEN state show Wichita 1914. Eggs from this pen \$5.00. 2 cock won 4 \$3.00. 3 \$2.00. Utility \$1.00 for 15. Incubator \$5.00 per 100. Get mating list. Ruby Morris, Rosalia, Kan.
ROSE C. R. I. RED. LARGE BONED, heavy layers. Red Feather strain. Low fitting, shapely combs; long bodies; brilliant red, rich under color. Eggs, 15 \$3.25; 30, \$2.25; 50 \$3.75; 100 \$7. From selected, choicely bred stock only. Mrs. G. W. Berry, R. 1, Topeka, Kan.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS—MY Reds won at Kansas and Nebraska state shows. No better stock in the state and my prices are very low. Send for my mating list which describes my pens. A few good chicks for sale cheap if taken at once. H. R. McCrary, Concordia, Kan.
EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM FARM range Rose Comb Rhode Island Red eggs exclusively. Our flock is healthy and vigorous, our eggs were almost 100 per cent fertile last year. \$5 per 100 or \$1 per 15 eggs. Day old chicks, 20c each. Order from this ad. J. B. Heisel, Route 5, Grinnell, Iowa.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS —from 5 grand pens mated to roosters costing from \$10.00 to \$35.00. Eggs \$1.50 per 15 and up. Reduction on larger quantities. Good range flock \$5.00 per 100. Safe arrival and fertility guaranteed. Send for catalog. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

ANCONAS.

MOTTLED ANCONAS. EGGS 15 \$1.00. 100 \$5.00. M. Hampton, Bronson, Kan.
EGGS FROM UNDEFEATED ANCONAS, 15 \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. Lucile House, Haven, Kan.
SINGLE COMB MOTTLED ANCONA EGGS, 100 \$5.00, 15 \$1.00. O. L. Burnett, Council Grove, Kan.
EGGS FROM HIGH SCORED ANCONAS; winter layers; \$1.00 per setting. Susan DeTar, Edgerton, Kan.
ROSE'S SINGLE COMB ANCONAS FIRST in the National egg laying contest 1913. Winners in the Springfield and Kansas City shows. Mrs. Daisy Rose, Bois D'Arc, Mo.

BABY CHIX.

BABY CHICKS. MINORCAS, REDS, ORPINGTONS, Leghorns, 15 cents. F. Kremer, Manchester, Okla.
YOU BUY THE BEST THOROUGHbred baby chicks guaranteed for the least money at Colwell's Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.
BABY CHICKS—BIG ORDERS SOLICITED 5 kinds. Eggs for hatching; custom hatching. Can't Break System egg carriers. Free circular. P. C. Fish Mammoth Hatchery, 4334 Bellevue, Kansas City, Mo.

LEGHORNS.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, 100 \$3.00. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kan.
S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS FROM CUP winners. F. Weeks, Belleville, Kan.
S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS. 15 75 CENTS, 30 \$1.25. Inez Gookin, Russell, Kan.
PURE S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS 15 \$1.00, 100 \$3.00. J. L. Young, Haddam, Kan.
S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$4 PER hundred. Hulda Kearns, Girard, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE, BRED TO LAY, eggs. Mrs. Link Walker, Garland, Kan.
S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, 15 \$1.00. 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Jerry Brack, Havensville, Kan.
EGGS S. C. W. LEGHORNS, 100 \$4.00. 200 \$7.00. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kan.
S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS 15 \$1.00. 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Geo. Jameson, Garrison, Kan.
S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS 15 \$1.00. 100 \$5.00. Scored. J. E. Gish, Manhattan, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 75c 15. \$3.00 100. A. L. Gerardy, Green, Kan.
FINE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Eggs, chicks. Armstrong Leghorn Range, Arthur, Mo.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Royal Yeoman, Lawrence, Kan.
SINGLE AND ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Bred-to-lay. A. L. Buchanan, Lincoln, Kan.
PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs \$3.00 100. Mrs. Henry Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$4.00 100. Chicks 12 cents. Bert Cooley, Arena, Colo.
S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1.00 PER 15, \$3 for 90. Eugene Bailey, Okla City, Okla., R. 8.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. 15 eggs 75c, \$1.00, \$4.00. E. J. Dunlop, Detroit, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Eggs \$2.50 per hundred. Mrs. Chas. Ginn, Haddam, Kan.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 15 75c; 100 \$4.00. Mrs. Ida Standifer, Reading, Kan.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN PURE bred eggs, \$4.00 per hundred. H. B. Miller, Sycamore, Kan.
EGGS FROM CHOICE S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. Range raised. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS 15 for \$1.00, 100 for \$4.50. D. E. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
BUFF LEGHORNS, CHOICELY BRED FOR 15 years. 30 eggs \$2, 108 \$5. John A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS 15 \$1.00, 100 \$4.00. Cockerels for sale. Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. KULP strain; pure bred. Eggs \$4 100. Mrs. Mary Miek, Ransom, Kan.
BABY CHIX FROM SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns; high scoring; 10c. M. La Shorne, Epworth, Ia.
ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, 75c per 15; \$4.50 per 100. F. P. Hildebrand, Le Roy, Kan.
S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS FOR SALE 75 cts setting, or \$4.00 100. Mrs. W. C. Topfiff, Howard, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS and baby chicks, reasonable prices. E. Kagarice, Darlow, Kan.
SINGLE COMB RUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Prepaid. Mrs. Frank Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.
UTILITY SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, 15 \$1.00, 100 \$4.00. Perry Kasenberg, Mt. Hope, Kan.
S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, 100% FERTILITY guaranteed. Eggs half price. Robert Ketcham, Boonville, Ind.
CHOICE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs 15 \$1, 100 \$5. Baby chix 12c. Mattie Um, Kincaid, Kan.
ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1.25 per 30, \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. J. B. Barmettlor, Ralston, Okla.
PURE S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 15 75 cts. 100 \$4.00. Baby chicks 10 cts. Ella Beatty, Lyndon, Kan.
EGGS—HOLLAND SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. Eggs \$4 per 150 eggs. Hugh Holland, Darlington, Okla.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, good layers, 100 for \$3.00. Mrs. Eva Frederick, Asherville, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—STATE show winners. Eggs 15 \$1.00, 100 \$4.00. Geo. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.
PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. 100 eggs \$3.50. 30 \$1.25. Chas. Dorr & Sons, Osage City, Kan.
EXTRA LARGE S. C. B. LEGHORNS. EGGS per 15 \$1.00, per 100 \$4.00. Chix 10c. Mrs. Walter Lambeth, Abilene, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. GREAT laying strain. Eggs, 15 \$1.00. 100 \$4.50. Mrs. H. A. Stine, Holton, Kan.
PURE S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$1.00 15, \$4.00 100. Express or post prepaid. E. D. Hobbie, Tipton, Kan.
MY FAMOUS S. C. W. LEGHORNS WIN everywhere. Eggs \$5 100. Baby chix \$10 100. Geo. Patterson, Lyndon, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS FOR hatching \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00 per hundred. H. W. Brown, Belleville, Kan., Rt. No. 2.
EGGS FROM S. C. BROWN LEGHORN prize winners. Both matings. 15 \$1.00 and up. 100 \$4.00 to \$5.00. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.
DORR'S PRIZE ROSE COMB WHITE Leghorns won 65 ribbons and silver medal. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$4.50 per 100. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVE—Eggs from healthy range stock \$1 for 15; \$5 for 100; send cash with order. H. B. Egan, Coweta, Okla.
LATEST THING. GREAT ENGLISH Laying strain of Single Comb White Leghorns. Egg catalogue free. Mary Culver, King City, Mo., R. 1.
1,000 BEAUTIFUL WHITE LEGHORN hens for sale \$1.00 each. Baby chicks 12c each. Strong husky fellows that live and grow. M. Johnson, Bowie, Texas.

ACKERMAN'S LAYING STRAIN SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. 15 eggs \$1.00. Baby chicks ten cents each. Send me your order now. Mrs. Joe Boyce, Carlton, Kan.
BARRON'S LEGHORNS. IMPORTED Sisters and brothers of Mo. egg contest winners. Quality White Runners. Mating list free. Jas. R. Snyder, Box M, Prazer, Mo.
S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS FROM heavy laying hens; even buff color; 15 \$1.50, postpaid. Laying pullets \$1 each. Cyrus Gittings, Winfield, Kan., Route One.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Wyckoff cockerels, mated to Frantz hens and pullets. Eggs 15 \$1.00; 100 \$4.00. Adolph Berg, McPherson, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. "Frantz" and "Yesterlaid" strains. Eggs, yard, fifteen \$1.50; hundred \$7.00. Range \$5.00 hundred. Mrs. Flora Smith, Amorita, Okla., R. 2.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. range raised. Eggs for setting \$4.00 per hundred. Every bird in flock has been passed on by Judge Atherton. Harry Givens, Madison, Kan.
ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY. Largest, most handsome Leghorn. Greatest winter layers known. Fifteen select eggs \$1.50; 100 \$6.00. Safe delivery guaranteed. Goldenrod Poultry Farm, Mesa, Colo.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 15 \$1.25. 50 \$4.00. 100 \$7.00. If you want to get fine pure bred stock with small investment give me your order; safe delivery, satisfaction guaranteed. A. B. Haug, Centralia, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Something classy. Pen headed by cock direct from Young's New York winners. \$3.00 per 15. Second pen \$1.50 per 15. Holland turkeys \$3 per 9. M. E. Burt, Kinsley, Kan.
ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. EGGS thoroughbred blue ribbon winners. Pen No. 1 \$3.00 for 15, \$5.00 for 30; \$10.00 for 100. Pen No. 2 \$2.00 for 15, \$3.00 for 30, \$7.00 for 100. Cockerels for sale. Mrs. W. E. Masters, Manhattan, Kan.
EXHIBITION AND UTILITY SINGLE Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs from pen No. 2, 3, 4, \$2.00 per 15. Utility yard \$1.00 per 15 or \$5.00 per 100. My Leghorns are extra large size; good winter layers. I have been breeding for 25 years. H. P. Swerdfege, Wichita, Kan.

MINORCAS.
SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS \$2.00 15. -A. L. Liston, Garden City, Kan.
S. C. WHITE MINORCAS. EGGS \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. John Sheets, Burlington, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA EGGS, Teetzte strain. Pen one and two. J. L. Bryant, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.
S. C. BLACK MINORCAS WITH SIZE AND quality guaranteed. Eggs per setting \$1.50. W. F. Fulton, Waterville, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS. GOOD, thrifty stock; farm range. Eggs for hatching, 15 \$1.00, 50 \$3.00, 100 \$5.00. W. A. Fulmer, Eddyville, Iowa.
S. C. WHITE MINORCAS, TEETZTE STRAIN, none better. Rose Comb Rhode Island White, Excelsior strain, the best. Eggs for sale. A. Manley, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

COCHINS.
BUFF COCHINS FOR SALE. A FEW GOOD quality large cockerels left. J. C. Baughman, 2215 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS 5 CTS. EACH. Mrs. M. F. Austin, Miltonvale, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS 4 CENTS each. C. R. Boggs, Columbus, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$3.50 A HUNDRED. Alice M. Barnes, Atlanta, Kan.
PRIZE SILVER WYANDOTTES. 100 EGGS \$4. Mrs. J. W. Gause, Emporia, Kan.
SILVER WYANDOTTES; 100 EGGS \$4.00. Mrs. C. C. Henderson, Solomon, Kan.
SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, 100 \$4, SETTING 75c. Mrs. Emma Downs, Lyndon, Kan.
PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS 15 FOR \$1.50, 100 \$5.00. T. F. Pine, Lawrence, Kan.
SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.00 PER setting. Ernest Badgley, New Albany, Kan.
GOLDEN WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM PRIZE winning stock. M. M. Donges, Belleville, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTES—EGGS, 15 \$1.00; 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Emma Arnold, Manhattan, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, SETTING \$1. Hundred \$4. Mrs. Lettie Vining, Mahaska, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTES. EGGS 17 FOR \$1.25 delivered. Mrs. Albert Peffley, Eldorado, Kan.
COLUMBIAN AND WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs. Mating list free. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.
CHOICE SILVER WYANDOTTES. 15 EGGS \$1.50; 100 \$6.00. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, BLUE RIBBON winners. Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Effingham, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS 75c FOR 15, \$1.25 per 100. Inno Janessen, Sylvan Grove, Kan.
CHOICE SILVER WYANDOTTES. 15 EGGS \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Mrs. W. R. Stump, Blue Rapids, Kan.
PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE PULLETS, laying 3 months, at \$1.25. Rosa Carder, Lyndon, Kan.
BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM HIGH scoring birds, \$1.50 for fifteen. W. R. Conyers, Ellis, Kan.
PUREBRED SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.50 per 15. 100 reasonable. Mrs. Wm. F. Schulz, Creston, Neb.
WHITE WYANDOTTES, PRIZE WINNERS, winter layers; eggs \$1.00 setting. Frank Maxwell, Alva, Okla.
PURE WHITE WYANDOTTES; FARM range; Eggs \$4 per hundred. Mrs. John Rogers, Garnett, Kan.
SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS FIVE dollars per hundred, \$3 per 50. Mrs. Alvin Tennyson, Lamar, Kan.
PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, EGGS FROM choice pens, and utility flock. Walter Dodson, Denison, Kan.
ROSE COMB REDS, SILVER LACE WYANDOTTES. Eggs, 17 \$1.00, 100 \$5. Mrs. Ola Elliott, Delphos, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE DAY OLD CHIX and eggs. Write for circular. Mrs. M. E. Johnson, Humboldt, Kan.
COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES. PRIZE winners. \$1.50 per setting. Jas. Wakefield, Mound Valley, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 75c AND \$1 setting from high grade stock. Ideal Poultry Yards, Wayne, Kan.
HIGH SCORING PRIZE WINNING WHITE Wyandottes. Eggs 15 \$1, 50 \$2.50. Mrs. Ira Abbey, Pleasanton, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 100 \$4.00. Farm range. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. J. W. Kiesling, Cromwell, Ia.
SILVER WYANDOTTES. WELL LACED; farm flock. Eggs 15 \$1.00, hundred \$5.00. J. B. Fagan, Minneapolis, Kan.
PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.00 15, \$3.00 50. Farm range and pure stock. Mrs. L. M. Ayers, Centralia, Kan.
ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES FROM choice matings. \$1.50 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Chas. H. Stollstemer, Berwick, Kan.
FARM RAISED SILVER WYANDOTTES. Eggs 15 for \$1, 100-\$5. Baby chicks 100 \$10. Julia Haynes, Baileyville, Kansas.
BONNIE VIEW WHITE WYANDOTTES, extra fine strain, eggs are testing high. Mrs. N. W. Burbank, New Sharon, Iowa.
EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM WHITE WYANDOTTES; Fishel strain direct. Write for prices. Mrs. C. F. McLachlin, Gray, Iowa.
WHITE WYANDOTTES. HAVE SIZE, shape and color. Eggs \$5.00 per 100, \$1.80 per 30. Mrs. Will Beightel, Holton, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM STOCK direct from Duston, \$2 per setting. \$5 for 50. Mrs. Geo. E. Joss, Topeka, Kan.
EGGS FOR SALE, ROSE COMB BUFF Wyandottes, fifteen eggs for seventy-five cents. Jay Heckethorn, McPherson, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTES, SEVEN PENS; Light Brahmans, White Runner ducks; stock and eggs for sale. Geo. Moser, Thomas, Okla.
WHITE WYANDOTTES. THE EGG LAYING kind. 15 eggs \$1.00, 30 eggs \$1.80, 50 eggs \$2.50. J. E. Gustafson, McPherson, Kan.
SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS. FIFTEEN \$1.00. One hundred \$5.00. 60% hatch guaranteed or order duplicated at half price. Write for circular or order direct. S. B. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS OF the best breeding in state. \$1.00 per setting. \$5.00 per hundred. Guy Barnes, Milton, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTES. EGGS FOR hatching from high scoring stock. Write early for prices. Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kan.
WHITE WING POULTRY YARDS—WHITE Wyandottes only. Eggs \$1.50 and \$2.00 per 15; 80 per cent fertility guaranteed. W. H. Halsey, Milo, Iowa.
SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00; guaranteed 60 per cent hatch or order duplicated at half price. F. W. Bethke, Lebo, Kan.
SILVER WYANDOTTES, ROSE COMB. THE right kind, from right place, for right price. 15 75c, 100 \$4.00. Mrs. Earl Ballard, No. 3, Hanover, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE AND BARRED Rock eggs from a great laying strain. 15 \$1.00; 30 \$1.75. Chilcott Poultry and Stock Farm, Mankato, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTES, 219 EGG STRAIN. Silver cups Mo., Kan. State Shows. Males scored 95%, Females 96%. Eggs \$1.50 15. Whiprecht Bros., Sedalia, Mo.
ROSE COMBED WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs from great laying strain, \$1.00 per 15, \$4.00 per 100. Eggs at all times. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS AND eggs from prize winning stock. Eggs 15 \$2.00, 30 \$3.00, 100 \$8.00. Fertility guaranteed. G. A. Wiebe, Beatrice, Neb.
SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS; FAMOUS Tarbox strain. Write for circular. Utility stock \$1.00 fifteen; \$5.00 hundred. 60% hatch guaranteed. W. D. Ross, Wakita, Okla.

ORPINGTONS.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, 15 \$1, 25 \$1.50. D. P. Neher, McCune, Kan.
WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCHING. Gustaf Nelson, Falun, Kan.
BLACK ORPINGTON EGGS \$1.50 PER 15 P. P. J. L. Carmean, Neosho Falls, Kan.
TRY MRS. HELEN COLVIN'S BUFF ORPINGTON eggs and chicks. Junction City, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. 16 eggs \$1.00. Mrs. J. Drennan, Liberty, Kan.
PURE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$1.00 PER 15, \$5.00 per 100. R. C. Duncan, Gridley, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTONS. 15 EGGS \$1.00; 100 \$5.00. Ralph Chapman, Route 5, Arkansas City, Kan.
PURE BRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs 50 cts. for 15. Vera Schafbe, Fairview, Kan.
S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. FERTILITY tested. A. R. Carpenter, Council Grove, Kan.
WHITE ORPINGTON UTILITY EGGS, FIFTEEN \$1. Hundred \$5. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.
BYERS & KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTON eggs \$1.50 per 15. Geo. Fisher, Custer, Okla.
BUFF ORPINGTONS. CADWELL EGG strain. Catalog free. Gene F. Huse, Norfolk, Nebraska.
KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTONS. \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. Charles Pfeiffer, Riley, Kan.
HIGH SCORING KELLERSTRASS WHITE Orpington eggs. Mrs. William Deibler, Manhattan, Kan.
WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM PRIZE winners. \$1.50, \$2.50 per 15. Mrs. Bliser, Blue Mound, Kan.
S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS THAT WIN, weigh, lay and pay. \$2.00 for 15. E. A. Graves, Lincoln, Kan.
COOK'S BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS; HEAVY laying strain; \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Lulu Guinn, Wellston, Okla.
S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS EXCLUSIVELY, eight years. Eggs, farm prices. Mrs. J. T. Ritchie, Oskaloosa, Kan.
KELLERSTRASS S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON eggs \$7 per 100. \$2 setting. H. N. Fuller, Woodbine, Kan.
THOROUGHbred S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs for hatching, \$1 per 15. D. J. Riemann, Clarlin, Kan.
S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS; FARM raised and free range; \$4 per 100. Russell Ware, Cawker City, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM HEAVY layers, 15 \$1.50, 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Wm. Meseke, Alta Vista, Kan.
S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS; EGGS; PRIZE winners. Fine buff all through. Mrs. R. M. Hagaman, Bennet, Neb.
WHITE ORPINGTONS. EGGS \$5.00 PER 100. \$1.00 for 15. Chicks 15 cts. George Roggenдорff, Carlton, Kan.
WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM MY exclusive range flock \$1.50 per 15 delivered. Arthur Dilley, Beatrice, Kan.
CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, Kellerstrass', \$5 per hundred. Mrs. W. Patterson, Yates Center, Kan.
KELLERSTRASS C. W. ORPINGTON eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. C. E. Peterson, R. 1, Box 65, Windom, Kan.
ORPINGTONS. BUFF, WHITE, UTILITY. Fancy. Eggs \$1.50 up. Baby chicks. Mating list. Box 311, Russell, Kan.
EGGS FROM BRED TO LAY AND ARE laying White Orpingtons, \$1.50 per setting, \$7 per hundred, express paid. A few fine cockerels left. J. H. Lansing, Chase, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Good layers, and farm range. Mrs. S. W. Hellman, Pleasanton, Kan.
GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTONS, COOK strain. Eggs 30 \$1.75, 100 \$4.75. White House Poultry Farm, Salina, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTONS; DOUBLE PEN; good size and color. Eggs \$1.50 15, \$3.50 50. Maud Fagan, Minneapolis, Kan.
16 VIGOROUS FULL GROWN PURE BRED White Orpington cockerels. Price \$1.50 to \$3.00. Wm. Billups, Pawnee Rock, Kan.
ROSE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. BEST winter layers. Eggs 15 \$1.50, 30 \$2.50, 100 \$5.00. Fannie Renzenberger, Greeley, Kan.
WHITE ORPINGTONS. DIRECT FROM Kellerstrass' \$30 matings. Eggs 100 \$5, 15 \$1.25. Mrs. John Jevons, Wakefield, Kan.
THOROUGHbred S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs \$1.00 for 15, \$6.00 per hundred delivered. J. A. Blunn, St. A. Wichita, Kan.
WHITE ORPINGTONS—15 EGGS FROM carefully selected stock \$2.00. Booklet free. P. H. Anderson, Box M-53, Lindsborg, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS; VINGER strain; \$1.00 per 15, \$4 100. Baby chicks 10c. Mrs. Wilson Hough, Holton, Kan., Route 4.
BUFF ORPINGTONS. A FEW GOOD CKLS. left yet. Get my mating list, ready Feb. 15. I can please you. August Petersen, Churdan, Ia.
WHITE ORPINGTONS; KELLERSTRASS winners and layers. Eggs \$2 per fifteen. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. B. Humble, Sawyer, Kan.
PRIZE WINNING S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON pen eggs two and three dollars per fifteen. Utility eggs one dollar. Mrs. Alice Stewart, Mapleton, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. BRED for quality and egg production. Send for mating list. Satisfaction guaranteed. Frank Fisher, Wilson, Kan.
S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$2 PER 15. Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs 50 cents each, from fine stock. Mrs. Perry Higley, Cummings, Kan.
WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM PENS scoring from 92 to 98 points. First pen \$3.00; second pen \$2.00 per setting of 15 eggs. W. L. McDowell, Osborne, Kan.
DON'T OVERLOOK OVERLOOK FARM. If you are interested in Buff, White or Black Orpingtons, send for my 1914 mating list. Chas. Luengene, Box 149, Topeka, Kan.
BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS. EGGS from prize winners at American Royal, Fort Scott and Pleasanton shows. \$1.50 up. \$5.00 hundred. Mrs. E. H. Jones, Pleasanton, Kan.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Pen headed by sons of Wm. Cook's (1912) First Madison Square Garden and Allentown, Pa., cockerels. Eggs, 15 \$1.50; 100 \$5.00. Adolph Berg, McPherson, Kan.
S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—\$3.00 FOR fifteen. Foundation stock winners of first silver cup Crystal Palace poultry show, London, England. Also ten other silver cups won in American, European and Canadian shows. Mrs. J. M. McCaslin, Kincaid, Kan.
S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS. EGGS booked or ready to deliver, from pens winning practically all firsts at shows in northern Kansas. Ask for mating list. Best mating \$5.00 per 15. Utility \$10.00 per 100. Guarantee eight chicks per setting. Ed Granerholz, Esbon, Kan.

DUCKS.

PEKIN DUCK EGGS, 10 \$2.00. MYRTLE Leighton, Effingham, Kan.
FAWN WHITE RUNNER DUCK EGGS, 14 \$1. Guy McAllister, Lyons, Kan.
INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, STOCK AND eggs. Mrs. A. Ptacek, Emporia, Kan.
INDIAN RUNNERS. SILVER CUP winners. Burt White, Burlingame, Kan.
HIGH SCORING WHITE PEKINS. EGGS \$1.50 per 15. Miss M. Kragh, Driftwood, Okla.
ENGLISH RUNNERS; WHITE EGGS; 12 \$1.00, 100 \$7.00. Jennie Sloan, Bolcourt, Kan.
"QUALITY" FAWN AND WHITE RUNNERS for sale. E. H. Killan, Manhattan, Kan.
FAWN-WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK eggs, 13 \$1.00, 50 \$3.00. Eva Neal, Climax, Kan.
FAWN AND WHITE RUNNERS, SHOW winners, 15 eggs \$1.25. Mrs. M. A. Easley, Exeter, Mo.
FISHEL STRAIN WHITE RUNNER DUCKS, 13 eggs \$1.50. Gallup Poultry Farm, Braman, Okla.
PENCILED RUNNER DUCKS. EGGS 15 for 75c, \$4.00 100. W. S. Jefferson, Oswego, Kan.
PEKIN DUCK EGGS FROM THE STATE'S blue ribbon winners. Elizabeth Kagarice, Darlow, Kan.
WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS; FISHEL strain. \$1.50 12 eggs. James A. Harris, Latham, Kan.
QUALITY FAWN RUNNERS. EGGS \$1 PER 15, \$3.50 per 50. Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.
INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS—FAWN and White—15 \$1, 50 \$3. Bertha Goodwin, Tracey, Iowa.
DOMESTICATED MALLARD DUCK EGGS 11 for \$3.00. Large Belgium Homer squabs for breeding, six weeks old, \$1.00 a pair in lots of five pair or more. Joe F. Nolan, Ruthven, Iowa.

DUCKS.

EGGS FROM PURE BRED INDIAN RUNNER ducks. \$1 for 14. Mrs. W. H. Avery, Coldwater, Kan.
ENGLISH PENCILED INDIAN RUNNER ducks, eggs \$1.00 for 12. Mrs. Fred Robinson, Olathe, Kan.
LIGHT FAWN-WHITE RUNNERS. EGGS \$1.50 setting, \$3.50 fifty. Maud Fagan, Minneapolis, Kan.
SNOW WHITE, PRIZE WINNING INDIAN Runner eggs. Send for catalog. Katie Lusk, Plains, Kan.
ENGLISH PENCILED INDIAN RUNNER, Imperial Pekin duck eggs, \$1 13. V. M. Davis, Winfield, Kan.
ENGLISH PENCILED INDIAN RUNNER ducks. Eggs 15 \$1.00, 50 \$3.00. Mrs. Henry Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.
FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER ducks. Eggs. 12 \$1.25; 24 \$2.25. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.
EGGS—FAWN INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS. State Show winners. Catalogue free. Mary Culver, King City, Mo.
WHITE RUNNERS. SNYDER FISHEL strain. Eggs \$1.50 per 12. Mrs. C. B. Kellerman, Burlington, Kan.
INDIAN RUNNERS, ENGLISH PENCILED strain, and Rouen ducks. Eggs, 11 \$1.00. H. J. Byers, Homewood, Kan.
EGGS FROM CHOICE INDIAN RUNNER ducks, Fawn and White, \$1.00 per setting. S. H. Lenhart, Abilene, Kan.
WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, pure bred, White strain. 12 eggs \$1.50. W. H. Brooks, Beatrice, Kan.
WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, FANCY stock, white eggs. Free mating list. J. F. Cox, Rt. No. 8, Topeka, Kan.
INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, FAWN and White, \$1.25 for 15, \$7.50 per 100. W. W. Eddy, Havensville, Kan.
WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS; \$2.00 13; extra quality stock; from winners. Adda Walker, White City, Kan.
WHITE INDIAN RUNNER, FAWN AND White Runners, Buff Orpington duck eggs. Mrs. T. N. Beckey, Linwood, Kan.
FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS, white egg strain, extra fine. Eggs 13 \$1.25. Etta Robinson, Ransom, Kan.
FAWN-WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS, white eggs, \$1.00 setting, \$6.00 hundred. Viola Bailey, Route 3, Sterling, Kan.
WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS. Money makers. Try some. 13 for \$2.00. Mrs. C. B. Palmer, Uniontown, Kan.
EGGS FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER ducks, White eggs. \$1.00 12, \$5 100. Mrs. Robt. Whitesell, Clearwater, Kan.
280 WHITE EGG STRAIN OF FAWN AND White Indian Runners. Few drakes. Eggs \$2 11, 22 \$3.25. Frank Fisher, Wilson, Kan.
EXPRESS PREPAID; WHITE AND FAWN and White State Show winners; white eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$4.00 per 50, \$7.00 per 100. T. H. Kaldenberg, Pella, Iowa.
FOR SALE—FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN Runner duck eggs; white egg strain; \$1.00 per 12, \$3.00 per 50, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla.
FAWN-WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS \$5.00 trio. Eggs \$5.00 100, \$3.00 50, \$1.00 14. White eggs. White L. R. drakes \$1.50. G. W. Skinner, Baxter Springs, Kan.
FAWN AND WHITE AMERICAN STANDARD, white egg strain, Indian Runner ducks, from a prize winning stock. 12 eggs \$1.25. Mrs. Hattie Cory, Taimo, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS—GREATEST layers on earth. Eggs \$2. S. C. Black Minorca eggs, \$1.50. S. C. White Leghorn eggs \$1. D. M. Christy, Blackwell, Okla.
INDIAN RUNNERS. FAWN-WHITE. WON first cock, first hen, at Kansas State Show. First pen at Fredonia. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. D. A. Pryor, Fredonia, Kan., Route 3.
EGGS—YES, BASKETS FULL OF THEM from Fawn and White Indian Runner ducks. 12 \$1.00, 100 \$3. Special prices large orders. Chas. Cornelius, Blackwell, Okla.
WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DRAKES \$1.00. Eggs from white ducks, 10 \$1.00; 100 \$3.00. English Penciled and Fawn and White eggs from best prize winning stock and white egg strains in this country, 13 for \$1.00; \$6.00 per 100. Col. Warren Russell, Odessa Farm, Winfield, Kan.
WHITE RUNNERS. TWENTY FIRSTS including Kansas and Missouri State Shows. Eggs \$2.50 per 12, \$7.50 per 50, \$14.00 per 100. Fawn Runners. State Show winners. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$3.75 per 50, \$7.00 per 100. Catalog free. Stover & Myers, Fredonia, Kan.
BRAHMAS.
PURE BRED LIGHT BRAHMAS. COCKERELS \$1.00. Eggs, 15 \$1.00. Carrie Warner, Grenola, Kan.
MY LIGHT BRAHMAS HAVE BORNE highest record in the state. Eggs \$2 for 15, \$4 for 50. Overstocked on cockerels, \$1 to \$2 to clean up. Mrs. J. R. Kenworthy, Wichita, Kansas.
GEESE.
THOROUGHbred TOULOUSE GOOSE eggs \$1.00 setting. P. B. Cole, Sharon, Kan.
WHITE CHINESE GOOSE EGGS FOR hatching 25c each; Standard birds. Also Fawn and White Indian Runner duck eggs, \$2.00 per 15, \$9.00 per 100. W. M. Sawyer, Lancaster, Mo.
WHITE GUINEAS.
WHITE GUINEA EGGS, \$1.50 PER 15, P. P. J. L. Carmean, Neosho Falls, Kan.

HAMBURGS.

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

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

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG EGGS from prize winners. Chas. Gresham, Bucklin, Kan.

CORNISH.

CORNISH EGGS, \$1 TO \$2.50. D. P. Neher, McCune, Kan.

DARK CORNISH EGGS, \$7.00 PER 100. Mrs. Fred Sieglinger, Lone Wolf, Okla.

FOR SALE—DARK CORNISH GAME EGGS from first prize birds, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Joe Grimes, Kingfisher, Okla.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES. Eggs 15 \$1.50, 50 \$4.00, 100 \$8.00. Best winter layers. Grand table fowl. Col. Warren Russell, Odessa Farm, Winfield, Kan.

BLACK POLISH.

WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH EGGS \$2.50 per 15 P. P. J. L. Carmean, Neosho Falls, Kan.

BANTAMS.

BANTAMS, WHITE COCHINS, EGGS, 17 delivered \$1.25. Mrs. Albert Pfeiffer, Eldorado, Kan.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS.

EGGS FOR SALE FROM PRIZE WINNERS. Blue Andalusians. J. L. Miller, 512 W. 8th St., Topeka, Kan.

BUTTERCUPS.

BUTTERCUPS, UTILITY, FANCY, EGGS, baby chicks. Mating list. Box 311, Russell, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

BABY CHICKS. MRS. A. PTACEK, Emporia, Kan.

TURKEYS, CHICKENS, GESE, DUCKS. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

CHOICE BARRED ROCK AND S. C. W. Leghorn eggs 2 cents each. Lura Keith, Duquoin, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. ALL VARIETIES. Kansas Poultry Farms, Virgil, Kan. 25% discount for names.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. WHITE Cornish, White Rocks, Toulouse geese. Tapley, Arcadia, Mo.

WHITE WYANDOTTES AND CRYSTAL White Orpington eggs reasonable. M. Garnant, Kidder, Mo.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS and Rhode Island White eggs for sale. Ida Buell, Xenia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS OF QUALITY. BOURBON turkeys. Standard bred. Eggs. Mrs. W. P. McFall, Pratt, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER and Dark Cornish eggs \$1.25 for thirteen. D. Kinkhead, Neodesho, Kan.

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE EGGS, \$2.50 per setting. Also Toulouse geese eggs, \$2.00 per setting. Mrs. J. C. Autry, Rush Springs, Okla.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS. FARM range \$1 per 100. Pen \$1 15. Pencil Runner duck eggs \$1 for 12. Ed Schmidt, Geneseo, Kan.

STRICTLY HIGH GRADE SINGLE COMB White Leghorn, Buff Leghorn, White Wyandotte eggs \$1 15, \$5 100. V. M. Davis, Winfield, Kan.

43 VARIETIES, POULTRY, PIGEONS, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guinea, Incubators, Dogs. Catalogue 4 cents. Missouri Squab Co., Kirkwood, Mo.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. SPECIAL MATINGS. Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Orpington ducks, Buff Cochins bantams. T. W. Hubbard, Liberal, Kan.

EGGS BY SETTING OR HUNDRED FROM Prize winning Buff Orpingtons, White Orpingtons and Barred Plymouth Rocks. W. G. Salp, Belleville, Kan.

PURE BRED PLYMOUTH ROCK AND S. C. W. Leghorn tested eggs \$1.00 per 15. We have never seen finer birds than ours. Mrs. O. A. Seaton, Jewell City, Kan.

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED BABY chicks. Houdans, W. and B. Leghorns, Reds and other leading varieties, 15c up. C. & K. Lee, Box M, Hastings, Neb.

25 EGGS \$2.00. ROSE COMB BLACK MI-NORNS and Brown Leghorns. We pleased customers 10 years. Fine stock for sale. Oak Brush Poultry Farm, Templeton, Iowa.

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED EGGS. R. C. W. Leghorns \$5 and \$6 per 100. R. C. Brown Leghorns, \$4 and \$5 per 100. Great layers. C. & K. Lee, Box M, Hastings, Neb.

WHITE FACE BLACK SPANISH EGGS for hatching, 15 \$1.00, 50 \$3.00. S. C. Buff Orpington eggs for hatching, 15 \$1.00, 50 \$3.00, 100 \$5.00. A. W. Swan, Centralia, Kan.

EGGS FROM MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, first prize winners at Kansas State Poultry Show. White Runner ducks and Orpington chickens. Mrs. E. D. Ludwig, Waynoka, Okla.

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

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INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, FAWN AND White, trio \$3.50. Eggs 75c dozen. Ducklings 12 1/2c each. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Eggs, 15 for \$1.00. Chicks, 10c. Agnes Mullin, Walnut, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PURE BRED and prize winning White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, Light Brahmans, White and Black Langshans. Send for free mating list. C. D. Porter, Altoona, Iowa, Route No. 3.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH COMBS, thoroughbred and non-fading; also White Rocks, White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks. Eggs for sale. Write for mating and price list. A. Frogge, Oakley, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. TOMS sired by "Champion," seven times a first prize winner in Kan. and Mo., \$5.00 to \$15.00 each. Buff Rock cockerels. Buff eggs \$3.00 per sitting. G. W. Perkins, Newton, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS, PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Black Langshan, White Langshan, Rose Comb Reds, Indian Runner ducks. Eggs \$1.00 per 15 or \$1.25 by parcels post. Mrs. Church, Burlington, Colo.

PURE BRED POULTRY—FERTILE EGGS. Black Langshan eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 100. English Pencil Runner ducks, eggs \$1.50 per 13. Bourbon Red turkeys, \$3.00 per 11. Mrs. Chris Knigge, Forest Home Farm, Alexandria, Neb.

SUNNY DELL EGGS OF HIGH SCORING stock. S. C. Reds, pen A, \$1.00 17; pen B and C, \$4.00 per 125. S. C. Brown Leghorns \$4.00 150. Extra fine Bourbon Red turkeys, \$3.00 11. Guarantee satisfaction. Mrs. Rebecca Wooddall, Fall River, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM HEAVY LAYING strains, \$1.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 100. 18 years' experience; safe delivery guaranteed. Indian, Runner duck eggs from White and Fawn ducks \$1.00 for 13; \$6.00 for 100. Write J. T. Bayer, Route 5, Yates Center, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—BABY CHIX, ANY QUANTITY. Give hatching dates. Shelton & Co., Baby Chix Market, Denver, Colo.

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FOR SALE—TWO YEARLING SHORTHORN bulls. James Bottom, Onaga, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CALVES FOR sale. W. G. Wright, Overbrook, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS READY FOR service. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED HOLSTEIN bull calves. Write John Brady, Garnett, Kan.

200 HEAD STEERS, YEARLINGS AND two year olds. John P. Sanborn, Towner, Colo.

FOR SALE—EIGHT HEAD OF PURE bred Shorthorn bulls, twelve months old. Ely Bros., Marion, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—IMPORTED French draft stallion, black, weighs 1,800. G. H. Molby, Barnes, Kan.

REGISTERED DUROC SOWS, SHROPSHIRE sheep, horses and mares. 415 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex, 3-4 weeks old. \$17 each, crated. Burr Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

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25 HIGH GRADE GUERNSEY COWS, \$125 a piece. No peddling. Also 1 young registered Shorthorn cow fresh next month. Jack Hammell, 215 Adams St., Topeka, Kan.

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FOR SALE. TWO THOROUGHBRED Jersey bull calves eligible to registration, three months old, solid fawn color, fine individuals, good size, straight backs, good tail setting, fine heads and the very best breeding in great milk producing lines. Are in fine condition and will sell for \$50 each, registered, crated f. o. b. Topeka if taken at once. They are bargains at this price. Address W. J. Miller, 610 E. 8th St., Topeka, Kansas.

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SEED CORN—\$1.50 PER BU. J. M. McCray, Manhattan, Kan.

BROMUS INERMIS SEED \$1.60 PER BU. G. H. Molby, Barnes, Kan.

HOG MELON SEED FOR SALE \$1.00 PER lb. O. J. Hodson, Argonia, Kan.

BOONE CO. WHITE AND GOLDEN BEAUTY \$1.50 bu. A. Radcliff, Overbrook, Kan.

300 STRAWBERRY PLANTS CHOICE 15 varieties \$1.50. Express paid. Americus fall bearing strawberries 20 \$1.00. 25 Hersey black raspberry seedlings, never winter kill, \$1.00. Catalog full of bargains free. W. H. Koell, Hampton, Iowa, Box 740.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

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IMPROVED BIG CREEPING, "HARDY" Bermuda. Popular prices. "Bermuda" Mitchell, Chandler, Okla.

SEED CORN. BOONE CO. WHITE, 1912 and 1913. Tested 100 per cent at Kansas State Agricultural college. \$2.00 per bushel. J. C. Booth, Barclay, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE, 50 BUSHEL of it, large, yellow seed, \$6.00 per bushel. Wm. Wright, Dunlap, Kan.

FETERITA AND MILLET SEED FOR sale, re-cleaned. For price write Elmer Thompson, Lebanon, Kan.

KAFIR SEED, PURE BLACK HULLED, tested and guaranteed, \$1.60 per bu., sacks free. William Zuck, Stillwater, Okla.

FETERITA SEED GRADED AND TESTED 97% germination \$2.75 per bu. Ask for samples. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

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CHOICE RECLEANED FETERITA SEED. Three pounds, 50 cents delivered. \$2.00 bushel our track. W. R. Hutton, Cordell, Okla.

PURE SEED CORN. IOWA SILVERMINE and Reid's Yellow Dent. Shelled and graded, \$1.35. Ear \$1.50 bushel. Dr. Comer, Willis, Kan.

KAFIR SEED, BLACK HULLED WHITE, graded, crop '13, tested 95 strong by customers. \$2.50 per 100 lbs. J. C. Lawson, Pawnee, Okla.

SEED CORN. REID'S YELLOW DENT. Hand picked and graded, fine quality. One dollar fifty cents. Ask for sample. Ed. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan.

SWEET CLOVER. WE HAVE IT, THE true white variety, guaranteed true to name. Price 24c to 30c per lb. Order quick. Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.

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DWARF AND STANDARD BROOM CORN seed \$3.50. Feterita \$4.00. Dwarf maize and kafir \$2.50. All per 100 pounds. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

SEED CORN, WHITE, HAND PICKED, tipped and shelled; has been raised here several years; my own raising; 1912 crop. J. D. Stevens, Route 5, Jewell, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED. NINETEEN THIRTEEN crop alfalfa seed, five to six dollars per bushel. Re-cleaned and fine. Ask E. A. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan., for samples.

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

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FETERITA. 10 LBS. CHOICE SEED POST-paid \$1.00. 50 lbs. by freight your expense \$2.85. Boone Co. White seed corn, 1912 crop, \$2.00 per bu. B. A. Nichols, Hutchinson, Kan.

MY 1912 SEED CORN IS OF THE BEST carefully selected, tipped and graded. Reid's Dent, Boone Co., White and Shenandoah Yellow. Price \$2.00 per bu. A. C. Hansen, Willis, Kan.

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10 ELBERTA AND 5 CHAMPION PEACH trees for 95c by parcel post, prepaid. Pruned ready to plant. Order today and write for prices on other stock. Wellington Nurseries, Wellington, Kan.

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WHITE, YELLOW, BLOODY BUTCHER and Strawberry varieties of seed corn \$1.50 per bu. Dwarf milo maize \$2.50 per cwt. White milo maize and feterita at \$3.50 per cwt. White kafir \$2.00 per cwt. All seed tested. Address J. E. Farrington, Seed Corn Specialist, Anadarko, Oklahoma.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

FOR SALE—SWEET POTATO SLIPS, TOMATO plants, Cabbage plants. Ready April fifteenth. Cabbage and tomato plants 50c per hundred. Sweet potato plants \$1.25 to \$2.00 per thousand. D. Childs, Oakland, Kan.

SEED CORN—A GREAT WHITE CORN, large ears, deep grains, drought resisting. Sample free. Price in ear \$1.75. Shelled and graded \$2.25 per bu. Money back if not satisfied. Sack free. John S. Hill, Melvern, Kan.

FOR \$1 I WILL SEND YOU 8 APPLE, pear, peach or plum, or 6 cherry trees, or 20 grape, rhubarb, currant or gooseberry or 75 raspberry, blackberry or dewberry or 200 strawberry plants or 20 red cedar or 2 yr. roses. Manhattan Nursery, Manhattan, Kan.

SEED CORN, REID'S YELLOW DENT. Pure bred, home grown 1913 crop, direct from farm to you. Germination 96% or better. Shelled and graded \$1.60 per bushel. Frank W. Akers, St. Joseph, Mo., Sta. D, R. F. D. 10.

JOHNSON CO. WHITE SEED CORN OF 1912, a sample of which won first at state corn show. Germination high. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price \$2.25 per bushel including sacks. Cash with order or C. O. D. H. H. Neumann, Hanover, Kan.

TWO CARLOADS RECLEANED GRADED alfalfa seed, \$5, \$5.50, \$6.50 and \$7 per bu. Feterita, re-cleaned, \$5.50 per cwt. Field and grass seeds of all kinds. Write today for seed card and prices. Ottawa Hardware & Seed Co., Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED "COMMERCIAL White" seed corn, shelled, graded and sacked. Brown 1913, made 50 bushels per acre, \$3.00 per bushel. Also re-cleaned feterita seed \$3.00 per bushel. Reference, County Farm Adviser, Iola. H. Hobart, Iola, Kan.

FARM SEEDS—CHOICE DWARF MAIZE and white kafir \$2.50. German millet \$3.00. Siberian millet \$2.50. Canes \$3.00. Feterita \$4.00. Standard maize \$3.00. Red kafir \$3.50. Standard and dwarf broom corn \$3.50. Sweet clover \$30.00. All per 100 pounds. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

STRICTLY KANSAS, 1912, KAW VALLEY grown, tested seed corn, all \$2.00 per bu. our track, sacks free. Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone Co. White, Silver Mine, Imperial White, and St. Charles White. Also small quantity Capper's Grand Champion \$2.25. Write for samples. Give us your order quick. Wamego Seed House & Elevator, Wamego, Kan.

SEED CORN—BLOODY BUTCHER, REID'S Yellow Dent, Silver Mine, Gold Mine, Boone County White, White Wonder on the ear \$2; butted and tipped, shelled \$1.50 per bushel; black hulled kafir heads \$2.50 per hundred; pounds; threshed feterita, \$4 per hundred; alfalfa, cane, dwarf milo, and broom corn seed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Canadian County Seed Growers Association, El Reno, Okla.

FOR SALE—AFRICAN KAFIR SEED. THE early-maturing sure crop kind, direct from its original home. This was tried with so great success here last year that I am importing direct from South Africa. This matures in 75 days while the home grown is so late that it does not mature even in the best season. \$5.00 per bu. Will reserve with a deposit of one dollar per bushel. Write for quantity discount quick before it is all taken. Asher Adams, Osage City, Kansas.

OUR SEED CORN MATURED UNDER perfect conditions. Grown near Sioux City, Iowa. Germination is almost perfect and very strong. Just what Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois need. Reid's Yellow Dent, Wimple's Best (Yellow), Iowa Silver Mine, etc. Carefully selected, prepared, tested, \$1.50 per bushel, track Sioux City, Iowa. The McCauli-Webster Elevator Company, Sioux City, Iowa.

TESTED SEED CORN. FROM SOUTHERN Kansas 1912 crop, free from weevil, shelled and thoroughly graded. Bloody Butcher, 110 days, \$1.68; Speckled Beauty or Strawberry, 110 days, \$1.68; White Pearl, 100 days, \$2.00; One's Yellow Dent, 100 days, \$2.50; second grade One's Yellow Dent, \$2.00 per bu. White or red seed kafir, 2 1/2c; red top cane seed, 3 1/2c; orange cane seed, 3c; feterita, 5c; fancy alfalfa seed, 11c per lb., our track. Heavy jute bags 15c; seamless bags 25c. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

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

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160 ACRES SHERMAN CO., KANSAS. TO trade for stock. A. B. Griffith, Mont Ida, Kan.

320 ACRES IN SUMNER CO., KAN., \$40 per acre. Good wheat land. A. Rodewald, Executor, Yates Center, Kan.

IF YOU WANT DICKINSON COUNTY wheat, corn and alfalfa land, write Grover Anderson, Chapman, Kan., for his list.

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

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

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

160 ACRES WASHBURN COUNTY, WIS. 60 acres under cultivation, balance used for pasture, can all be put under cultivation; five miles from good railroad town; good road, telephone and R. F. D.; fair set buildings. This land will produce good crops of corn, alfalfa, clover, oats, etc. Price, \$2,000; \$1,000 cash, balance long time, 6% interest. Schwab Bros., 1028 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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ALFALFA HAY IN CAR LOTS. WRITE or wire for prices. Geo. R. Wilson, Lamar, Colo.

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

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FOR SALE, HOME CANNING PLANT. 250 to 1,000 cans per day. Trucker's friend. Cash only. Write quick. H. A. Stine, Holton, Kan.

FRESH FROM MILL 100 LBS. BEAUTI- ful clean white table rice, freight prepaid \$4.65. C. C. Cannan, 304-9 Scanlan Bldg., Houston, Texas.

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FOR SALE—BALED PRAIRIE HAY. SHIP direct to you. Save commission. Own my own hay land. Write Geo. K. Bideau, Chanute, Kan. Shipper 25 years.

THE FORD AUTOMOBILE OWNER'S friend, locate your trouble, repair your own car. Book of instructions 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ford Repair Works, 247 N. Market, Wichita, Kan.

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

INSIST THAT YOUR VETERINARIAN vaccinates your hogs with accurately tested serum showing highest potency obtainable. Southwestern Serum Co., Wichita, Kan., 21st and Lawrence. Phone Mark. 1012.

ONE 1 POUND CAN GUARANTEED LICE powder 25 cts. Two cans 45 cts. Three cans 60 cts. postpaid. Money back if you are not satisfied. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Coghill Commission Co., Iola, Kan.

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

FOR SALE OR TRADE, THREE POOL tables equipped. 352, Gas, Kan.

SALE OR TRADE, 160 CHOICE LAND Morton county, Kansas. Aug. Berry, Pierceville, Kan.

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

FOR TRADE—IMPROVED FARM IN EAST- ern Colo. will trade for anything I can use. Alfred Hembree, Seibert, Colo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—NICE SUB- urban property. Want horses or cattle for \$750 equity. J. G. Smith, Hamilton, Kan.

\$3,200 HARDWARE AND MACHINERY RE- pairs and two of the best lines of implements, to exchange for small farm. Address "B," care Mail and Breeze.

GOOD SUMNER CO. 160 ACRE FARM AND two fine Wichita, Kan., residences to trade for first class western Kansas land; prefer to have it south of Arkansas river, but will consider other good stuff. The equity in these properties is about \$15,000. Address W., care Mail and Breeze.

DOGS

FOR SALE—SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS. ONE trained collie. Chas. Brunson, Rozel, Kan.

SILOS.

WE WANT FARMER AGENTS TO SELL our silos. Sixty tons \$97.50. None better. In actual use four years. Can't fall down. We have solved the problem of dependable silos at low cost. Bonita Farm, Raymore, Mo.

HELP WANTED

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED. MALE or female. Good pay. Register, Lenora, Kan.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED. Make \$125.00 monthly. Free living quarters. Write Ozment, 28-F, St. Louis, Mo.

"UNCLE SAM" WANTS EMPLOYES. Parcel post makes many vacancies. List of positions now available—free. Franklin Institute, Dept F 51, Rochester, N. Y.

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

\$65.00 TO \$150 MONTH PAID MEN AND women in U. S. government positions. Life jobs. Thousands of appointments coming during 1914. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write today for free list of positions now available. Franklin Institute, Dept F 51, Rochester, N. Y.

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

MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS. \$75.00 month. Sample examination questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept F 51, Rochester, N. Y.

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

WANTED. RAILWAY MAIL-CLERK CAR- riers and rural carriers. Examinations soon. I conducted examinations. Trial examination free. Write Ozment, 28, St. Louis.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, electric motormen, conductors. \$65-\$140 monthly. Experience unnecessary. Particulars free. 796 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

MEN TO SELL AUTOMOBILE OIL AT 24 cents. Other oils equally low prices. Best oils made. Stock and poultry tonics, highest medicinal test; very low prices. Guaranteed groceries at wholesale. Paints worth \$2.00 at \$1.25. Season now on—Big pay—Steady work. Write quick. Dept. FMB Hitchcock-Hill Co., Chicago.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. All or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. National Co-Operative Realty Company, L-167 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—A JOB ON THE FARM BY month or year by married man. J. F. Thomas, Hope, Kan.

I AM EXPERIENCED IN ALL KINDS OF farm work. Will work for you for \$26 per month. Chas. Faulkner, Minneola, Kan.

TELEPHONE MAN AND WIFE WANTS position. All around experienced. References furnished. Telephony, care Mail and Breeze.

WANTED—WORK ON FARM BY THE month through the summer. Can give good references. William J. Northrup, R. No. 1, Blaine, Kan.

I WANT FARM WORK. I AM 20 YEARS of age, want place on farm till harvest. Can do any kind of farm work and handle any horse. Experienced in live stock matters. E. F. Davis, R. No. 2, Miltonvale, Kan.

WANT TO OPERATE GASOLINE OR OIL engine. Stationary or tractor, am experienced and can handle any type of engine. Also pumping and electric machinery. Give full particulars first letter. Oliver W. House, Rush Springs, Okla.

OILS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

PLACES FOUND FOR STUDENTS TO earn board and room. Dougherty's Business College, Topeka, Kan.

ATTENTION—POULTRY RAISERS. FOR \$50 I will tell you how to prepare a simple solution that will cure white diarrhoea in little chicks. A nickel's worth will last a whole season, get it at any drug store. This has been worth dollars to me. Money back if not satisfied. Mrs. M. A. Downen, Fontana, Kan.

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

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

Keeping Good Roads Good

BY HOMER D. WADE, Secretary Texas Good Roads Association.

Keep good roads good with a good road drag.

Road building follows the lines of least resistance.

It is one thing to obtain good roads; another, to keep them good.

Road maintenance is as important as road construction.

The average farmer is in favor of good roads, silos and better cultural methods, but lacks the means of securing these necessities.

Hair Splitters

I read with interest the article in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of March 21 under the heading "Getting Together in the Country" and I think the example of the Lovett community might well be followed by every farm community. I was especially interested in Mr. Smith's article where he referred to church denominational differences as being a detriment to any community. In that connection I would like to give a little account of what occurred here in our neighborhood.

The Look Out school house was used for Sunday school and church purposes for several years by all the denominations here represented together, until a few of one certain denomination moved into the neighborhood and began to work for the building up of their denomination over all others. They worked for this purpose until they acquired quite a number of members and then built a denominational church and organized a denominational Sunday school. They tried to induce every one to attend their church.

The influence of the church had been building up and growing for years and when this one denomination began to work for their church alone, it was a hard blow. These people still hold their denominational Sunday school and preaching services and are trying to make their church the social center of the neighborhood by having singing school and debating societies, but it is all done for the purpose of developing their denomination. The result is that many people have no church interests at all, for, as Mr. Smith says, the denominational selfishness hinders the church work and keeps many people away from church and Sunday school.

The figures that Mr. Smith gives as to the per cent of people that are not under church influences are correct and the main reason for this is because the church is not where it should be and is not doing the work it could do if the denominational selfishness was done away with. Jesus Christ did not establish denominations. They have all been built up by the selfish prejudices of men and the church will never have the influence in the world that Christ intended it should have so long as denominational lines are drawn. I think Professor Holton's rule, "One church to every 600 inhabitants" is a good one. He does not say "denomination", however, but "church", a building where all can meet under equal rights and privileges. So I would say to the Lovett community and all other communities, beware of denominational selfishness and if any one tries to build up any certain denominational church, do not tolerate it.

F. C. Sanford.

R. I. Clements, Kan.

Better Roads For Franklin

Franklin county now has 165 miles of county highways, practically every mile of main traveled road in the county having been placed in the designated list. The county will expend \$25,000 this year in improving the highways, in grading, constructing new culverts and making dirt roads. Five big graders, four wheel scrapers, 36 steel road drags, six dump scrapers, a road plow and two sets of concrete culvert forms are now waiting to be put to work.

AGENTS WANTED

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

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES OR GENTLE- men. Two big propositions; one needed by every business firm; the other by every family. If you can sell anything you can sell these. Inland Mfg. Co., Topeka, Kan.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

Special Notice

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

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

WE HAVE a fine list of impr. and unimpr. farms. Rowland & Moyer, Ottawa, Kan.

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

320 ACRES TIMBER, Dent Co., Mo., good soil, water and grass, \$8.00 per acre, cash. Room 5 Leader Bldg., Lawrence, Kansas.

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

320 ACRES, 3 miles from Selden, fine land; fair improvements; price \$13.00 per acre. Easy terms. No trades. The snap of western Kansas. Lock Box 56, Selden, Kansas.

160 A. 4 ml. from Catholic church in N. E. Kan.; near school; \$1,500 of impr. 60 a. cult. 20 a. meadow, bal. good grass land. \$87.50 a. Terms. J. B. Wood, Seneca, Kan.

BEST LAND, LOWEST PRICES, greatest natural advantages in southeastern Kansas. Send for illustrated booklet. The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

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

FINE HOME near high school; 80 a. 1/4 ml. town; good imp. 40 a. alfalfa; a snap at \$8,500. Possession given, carry \$3,500. W. F. Thompson, Seneca, Kansas.

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

N. E. KANSAS bargain. 164 a. 3 ml. town; good imp.; good soil, near school. 60 wheat, 8 alfalfa, 50 bluegrass; \$75; carry 1/2 at 5 1/2%. Give possession or \$650 cash rent. W. F. Thompson, Seneca, Kansas.

162 ACRES, joins town; 2/3 bottom; 30 a. alfalfa; fine improvements, water and fruit. 40 a. wheat. Price \$12,000. Reed & Brady, Salina, Kansas.

BIG SNAP, 80 acres McPherson county, Kan. 70 acres cultivation, bal. pasture. Good improvements. \$1,500 down, balance 5% per cent. No trades. Write for particulars. Box 41, McPherson, Kan.

WRITE BOX A, Wamego, Kan., in regard to farm land that can be bought at its agricultural value over what may prove to be a rich oil field. A farm of 160 bought now will in a few months make a man rich if oil is found. Drilling will soon begin.

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

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

GRASS FOR 1,000 HEAD. We have twelve sections of choice buffalo and bluestem on the Pawnee Valley with an abundance of running water; a number of good wells and tanks. The best pasture in the state; will rent all or part at a very reasonable rate. Call on or address Frizell & Ely, Larned, Kansas.

LAND FOR MERCHANDISE. 122 acres, smooth tillable land, slightly location, 100 acres cultivation, 20 acres bluegrass pasture, 5 room house, barn 30x40, other good outbuildings; plenty of water. Price \$100 per acre. Enc. \$3,500.00. Send description of stocks. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

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

320 Acres Mow Land Montgomery Co.; 4 ml. good town; \$20 per a.; terms; other bargains. Foster Bros., Independence, Kan. (Est. 1870.)

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

Sedgwick Co. Farm Bargains 80 acre farm, valley land, good house, 3 barns, silo, 50 acres alfalfa. Milk a few cows and raise hogs, your future is made. Price \$7,500. 240 acre farm, good house, large barn, best of land, near milk condenser. \$60 per acre, one-third cash. 1,600 acre bluestem and limestone pasture, living water, well fenced, fair improvements, not far from Wichita. \$28 per acre. Call on or write H. E. Osburn, 227 E. Douglass Ave., Wichita, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

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

IMPROVED AND UNIMP. land bargains. Black & Pitts, Scott Co., Waldron, Ark.

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

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

80 A. 6 ml. out. 60 cleared; good house, barn. Family orchard. Price \$1,750. New list of farms. McKamey & McCarroll, Imboden, Ark.

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

160 A. RICH imp. Hurricane creek farm; 60 cult.; bal. timbered; 130 fenced; orchard; healthy; 3 1/2 ml. Winthrop. Lays level; \$20 a 1/4 down. Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

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

ARKANSAS, 240 acres, 60 under wire fence, 35 cleared, fine stock farm, will produce corn, clover, timothy, oats and a large variety of other crops. Price \$15.00 per acre. **BIG BARGAIN.** H. H. Houghton & Son, 408 1/2 Main St., Jonesboro, Ark.

176 A. THIS COUNTY, 8 ml. R. town of 2,000. Good road. Near good inland town. 60 a. bottom, 50 a. upland, cult. Bal. timber but all tillable. Fine imp., new five room frame house, large barn, best water, good fences, three sets tenant property. All fine land in good shape. Will pay \$350 cash rent this year or give immediate possession. Price \$2,750, \$1,750 cash. Stephens, Cazort & Neal, Morrilton, Ark.

NOTICE—160 acres improved; \$23 per acre. 40 acres improved, \$20. If interested in south Missouri, northwest Arkansas, or eastern Oklahoma, for particulars address: Oswalt & Hayes, Gravette, Ark.

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

NORTH DAKOTA

BUY FROM OWNERS

Farmers, we own the Adams and Keystone farms, two Bonanza farms, 13,000 acres in southeastern North Dakota. Top of Red River Valley. Our country joins Minnesota and South Dakota. We raise corn. Cutting these farms up and selling to the actual settler on easy terms. You deal with owners when you deal with us. Stop paying rent. Write

ADAMS FARM

Wahpeton, North Dakota

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

IMPROVED Idaho, Kansas, Minnesota and N. Dakota land. Wadsworth, Grinnell, Ia.

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

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

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

OWNERS! Get results! Write for my "No commission plan". Sales and exchanges, anywhere. Box 262, Burlingame, Kan.

MERCHANT has farm and timber land, and cash to trade for clean running stock, mdse. \$5,000 to \$40,000. Send full description. C. E. Forrester, Waldron, Ark.

320 A. WALLACE CO., 3 ml. N. Weskan, 40 a. Smoky Hill river bottom land; good for alfalfa, to trade for registered or grade stock, to trade for registered or grade stock, to trade for registered or grade stock. No stallions, mares or cattle. \$12.50 per acre. No incumbrance. James T. Rafter, Holton, Kan.

FARMS, STOCKS, and city property for sale or trade. What have you to offer? Bigham & Ochiltree, 802 Corby-Forssee Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo.

6-ROOM HOUSE to ex. for auto. Box 314, Independence, Kan.

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

TO EXCHANGE FOR ANYTHING that is clear of encumbrance and priced at its value. Mill, elevator and ice plant; nearly new; all iron clad; in county seat town in one of the best communities in Kansas. Value \$20,000, encumbrance \$6,500. Here is a fine chance for someone that can give their entire time to the business. Address Ice-Plant, care Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

MISSOURI

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

MISSOURI, Ark. and Okla. farms. Conner-McNabney Realty Co., Southwest City, Mo.

160 A., OZARKS; 100 CULT., 2 sets bldgs., spring. \$1,700. McQuary, Seligman, Mo.

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

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

"OUR interest is your interest." We sell improved and drained lands in Little River Valley. Libbourn Real Estate Co., Libbourn, Mo.

240 ACRES, near Neosho, Mo., at Mondak Springs; rich black land, broken from meadows first time in 30 years; and now in wheat; well drained on fine auto rock road; abundant good water; surrounding farms \$125 per acre. For quick sale \$75 per a., easy terms. The Monark Townsite Co., Neosho, Mo.

FOR SALE: 156 acre farm in Jasper county, close to town. Write for full information. J. E. Hall, Carthage, Mo.

120 ACRE BOTTOM sandy loam cut over timber land; a good two room house; 6 acres clear; finest soil; easy to clear; no overflow; sell cheap and easy terms, or I make an income farm and guarantee 10%. F. Gram, Naylor, Missouri.

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

TEXAS

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

BARGAINS IN GULF COAST LANDS. FACTS about the Mid-Gulf-Coast Country of Texas. Production, climate, rainfall, soil, markets, water. Large or small tracts. Write at once for free booklet and price lists. Reference given. John Richey & Co., Blinz Bldg., Houston, Tex.

A Closing Estate Snap

2,240 acres black sandy loam, 2,000 acres of which is bottom land, McMullen Co., Texas; partly improved and worth double the price; when new railroad goes through; abundant shallow water, 25 inch rainfall; grand climate; good roads; rich soil and while now 25 miles from railroad is in fast-growing part of Texas and a magnificent investment. To close out quickly \$15 per acre, if taken in a body; half cash, balance easy; no trades. Write at once. Elize M. Heinrich, Administratrix, 220 State Nat'l Bank, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

THIS 200 acre stock and dairy farm, located in the heart of the best farming country in Kansas, 40 acres valley land under cultivation, balance extra good pasture. Has a good cultivation (would grow splendid alfalfa), balance extra good well, six room house, other buildings all fair, farm all extra well fenced, The N. W. equipped with mill, and large cement water tank. Legal numbers are—The N. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 Sec. 27-26-8 Greenwood Co. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 28-26-8 Butler Co., Kans. No trades considered. Address W. H. Dayton, Abilene, Kansas.

MINNESOTA

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

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

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

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

MINNESOTA. No crop failures; good soil; best markets; finely improved corn and dairy farms, \$30 to \$65 per acre. Frick Farm Agency, Sauk Center, Minnesota.

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

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

FARMING IN RED LAKE county pays. A. S. Larson raised 60 bu. corn per a. 1913. We have a highly improved 240 a. tract similar land at \$50 per acre. Ask about it. Higginbotham Land Co., Red Lake Falls, Minn.

\$150 A. DOWN, bal. 20 yrs. 5% int. Good land. Dairy country. Diversified farming. Can be inspected at small cost. Land lies in and near Beltrami Co., Minn. Grand Forks Lbr. Co., Box C, East Grand Forks, Minn.

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

CENTRAL MINNESOTA lands. Great clover, corn, potato and dairy section. Price \$15 to \$40 per acre. 1914 list free. Chase Bros., Box B, Staples, Minn.

CENTRAL MINNESOTA! 100 improved farms; low prices; easy terms. "A good title always." Write for list. C. D. Baker, Fergus Falls, Minn., Box 21.

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

CORN AND CLOVER FARMS Otter Tail, Todd and Wadena Cos. For list write Bigelow & Freeman, Wadena, Minn.

Southwestern Farmers, Attention! Northeast Minnesota is better. More certain moisture, pleasanter climate, richer soil, better markets, cheaper lands. May I send literature describing our dairy lands near Duluth. Land Commissioner Iron Range Ry., 100 Wolvin Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

OTTER TAIL AND WILKIN COUNTIES. 200 farms in famous Park Region and lower Red River Valley Districts. Level or rolling prairie land, timbered land, from \$30 kind or size of a farm you want, from \$30 to \$80 per acre. Easy terms. Otter Tail County has never had a crop failure. 50,000 acres of corn last year making from 35 to 70 bushels per acre. Natural clover and alfalfa country. Write for illustrated booklet free. Park Region Land & Loan Co., Fergus Falls, Minn.

Farmseekers Write for our Minnesota and list of farm bargains. We have the farm which you are looking for, Catalog in German and English. Louis W. Traub Company, 405 Temple Court, Minneapolis, Minnesota; also Royalton, Minnesota.

HEALY LAND CO.

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

NEW YORK

McBurney's New York Farms

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

COLORADO

Homesteads

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

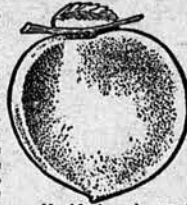
FARMS in Wisconsin

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

THE OZARKS, WHAT OF THEM?



Big juicy strawberries—the kind that make your mouth water and call for more, grow in the Ozarks and they make a money earning crop within a few months. Co-operative shipping associations have solved the problem of disposing of this perishable product and now the berry patch pays a substantial dividend every year. South Missouri is also the land of the big red apple and the luscious peach but it takes some time for trees bearing fruit to help pay the grocery bills. Berries will not only help support the family of the man who goes to that section to make a home but will pay for the home as well if he is not afraid of work.



Arnold Martin, the Nebraska pioneer, who clears several thousand dollars annually from his little Pawnee county farm, has said that nowhere can better opportunity be found for the young man than in the Ozark region. Poultry, fruit and dairying form an ideal combination that brings quick returns and will enable the young couple, just starting out in life, to pay for a home of their own. Under present conditions of high-priced land and high rent it is impossible to do that in most sections of the country. Thousands of young people throughout the Middle West should go to this promised land.

Cattle Pinched On All Sides

And Prices Are Slightly Lower—Hogs and Sheep on Up Grade

BY C. W. METSKER
Market Editor

THE cattle market last week was harassed from nearly all angles. There was dull demand, poor quality, moderate receipts, bad weather for fills and small orders. Prices fell 10 to 25 cents on the rank and file of the supply, though specialties in the prime heavy and tidy weight classes held steady.

Packers let their orders down to the lowest level of the season in order to gain concessions in prices. They contended that there was nothing in sight in beef demand to inspire increased buying of cattle. Packing establishments that have a slaughter capacity of 20,000 cattle daily, averaged less than 4,000 daily.

In pointing out the causes of the slack demand for beef industrial conditions seem the most potent factor. Eastern railroads have adopted a plan of general retrenchment and men by the thousands are idle. In the extreme West idleness is even more pronounced among the laboring classes. The Central West, though beaten down by last summer's drought, is in far better condition than other sections of the country. Spring work has opened up, and a spirit of optimism prevails. However, the turn to warm weather supplies an opening of new activities in cities that will increase purchasing power for the average user of meats.

Lent will close in a short time, and that should increase demand for meats to some extent, though two Jewish holidays this month will cut off "Kosher" beef. The season is at a point where no further declines seem probable and general conditions are such that increased demand for beef will be reflected quickly in an advance in cattle.

In the demand; in fact, they were stronger in price than in the preceding week, though the bulk of the killing cattle were lower. Warm weather always popularizes small cuts of prime beef, and the tide that way has already begun. It will continue so well into June and May will probably see the yearling class bringing \$9 to \$9.50.

Vigorous Rally in Hogs.

Hog prices late last week bounded up 25 to 30 cents, moving from the lowest position of the past six weeks to within 5 to 10 cents of the highest level this year. Bearishness on the part of packers early last week forced prices to a level where country shipping was nearly suspended, and then to get the small supply late in the week packers had to meet increased demand from shipping sources. The break and recovery in the market demonstrates on what a hand-to-mouth basis packers have been operating. Last week the five western markets received less than 245,000 hogs, the first time this year that weekly receipts have fallen below 275,000. This supply was about 125,000 short of a year ago.

Medium and light weight hogs are meeting a better demand now than the heavy grades. They are selling on the basis of the fresh pork demand, and that outlet is expected to broaden. The provision market has been rather unsettled, but is now headed up with considerable vigor. Nine-dollar hogs are expected by the trade in the next 10 days.

High Sheep Prices of the Year.

The sheep market maintained a strong tone last week, prices moving into new high positions for the year. Lambs sold at \$8 to \$8.40 and sheep from \$6 up, ewes making \$6.40, wethers \$6.50 and yearlings \$7.25. The season is turning to variety. In the next few days some early spring lambs will be marketed in time for the Easter trade. Several large bunches of Texas grass fat goats have sold at \$4 to \$4.60, and that movement from Texas will increase materially in the next 10 days. Grass sheep will be available also by the middle of the month, so that no real shortage is indicated.

The Movement in Livestock.

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

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City	24,725	35,650	37,400
Chicago	40,200	99,000	90,500
Omaha	11,500	40,400	43,900
St. Louis	13,875	47,000	15,500
St. Joseph	4,350	16,600	23,000
Total	93,850	236,650	217,300
Preceding week	92,825	236,500	224,200
Year ago	98,750	351,200	175,300

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

	Cattle		Hogs		Sheep	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Chicago ..	\$9.55	\$9.10	\$8.92 1/2	\$9.25	\$7.45	\$8.20
Kan. City	9.25	8.80	8.70	9.05	7.25	7.50

The following figures show receipts of cattle, calves included, hogs and sheep at each of the five western markets in January, February and March of this year, compared with the three months of 1913:

	Cattle		Hogs		Sheep	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Kansas City	368,800	419,350	687,900	701,000	225,000	234,000
Chicago	225,000	234,000	166,000	217,700	84,000	114,200
Omaha	166,000	217,700	84,000	114,200	1,531,800	1,686,250
St. Louis	84,000	114,200	454,600	628,800	1,920,000	2,037,400
St. Joseph	438,800	477,200	743,000	761,000	772,300	696,000
Total	4,419,700	4,570,400	451,700	471,300	1,400,000	1,134,000
Kansas City	698,000	574,000	149,500	170,750	230,000	210,900
St. Joseph	230,000	210,900	2,929,200	2,560,950		

Horse Prices Hold Steady.

The horse market is drawing to the close of the big season. All sections have bought freely in the past three months, but both demand and receipts are on the decrease. The bulk of the feed barn supplies has changed hands. From now until after midsummer demand will be of the "fill out" sort, except possibly where construction work needs new horse power. Mules are selling slowly and prices are weak.

Seed and Feed Prices.

Alfalfa is quoted at \$7.50@9.00 a cwt.; clover, \$9.50@12.50; timothy, \$3.75@4.50 a cwt.; cane seed, \$2.40@2.65; millet seed, \$1.25@2.10.

Feed prices: Kafir is quoted at \$1.70@1.85 a cwt.; bran, \$1.25; shorts, \$1.26@1.30; corn chop, \$1.31; rye No. 2, 6 1/2 a bushel; feed barley, 52@57c.

Splendid Prospects for Wheat.

Recent rains put the growing wheat in excellent condition and trade during the week marked time, the variations in prices being small and changes governed by the receipts. In futures prices were lowered owing to the excellent showing.

(Continued on Page 40.)

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

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

THE FOOTHILLS of the Ozarks is the land of sunshine and good health. Write Spring River Land Co., Ravenden, Ark., for list.

GOOD LAND BARGAINS in S. W. Missouri. Improved farms and timber lands for sale; also exs. J. H. Engelking, Diggins, Mo.

HOWELL CO. bargains. Farm, dairy, fruit and ranch lands for sale or exchange. West Plains Real Estate Co., West Plains, Mo.

FOR INFORMATION regarding garden spot of Ozarks, LaCade County, address Stillwell Land Co., Magnetic City, Lebanon, Mo.

SPECIAL BARGAINS in fruit, dairy and farm lands. Unsurpassed for poultry raising. J. M. Huff, Koshkonong, Oregon Co., Mo.

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

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

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

WE HAVE well imp. Missouri farms for sale or exchange. Good climate and soil. Easy terms. F. M. & C. G. Morgan, Springfield, Mo.

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

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

Texas Grassers Coming.

The first Texas grass cattle of the season were marketed in Kansas City Wednesday of last week and several loads sold later in the week. They sold at \$6.25 to \$7.35 and were in remarkable condition for so early in the season. The advent of straight grassers means a season of expanding supplies is near at hand. Most of these early cattle will come from the extreme Southwest and will be a factor in the supply well into July.

This season promises the biggest per cent of straight grassers in a number of years. Most of the cattle in the West that will be grazed this summer had no dry feed during the winter, and many have been held on good wheat fields until grass was sufficient to carry them. If there is a big corn crop large numbers of grassers will be fed for the winter market.

Conservative Buying of Cattle.

Though prices of thin cattle have held up comparatively well under the weight of a lower fat cattle market, rank speculation is less rampant now than a year ago. Buyers are most conservative in their purchases, and while large amounts of money are being borrowed to finance the deals it averages a smaller per cent of the total outlay than a year ago. Cattlemen believe that this year is going to turn them a good profit. Pastures will be grazed less closely, better provision has been made for water supplies, and the silo will be sure to store the proper amount of fall feed with little better than half crops.

Feeders learned the last five months that cattle have to be bought within bounds if money is to be made and this year they face a good fall demand at higher prices, and are buying their cattle lower now than a year ago. A good many corn belt feeders have turned to breeding and raising their own feeding cattle. This gives them the chance to take advantage of beginning feeding at the opportune time in the feed situation. Many more will build up breeding herds this summer. General conditions now from both the angle of the producer of thin cattle and the finisher of fat cattle look good for fall and early winter.

Light Weight Cattle Popular.

Last week 800 to 900-pound steers, 550 to 650-pound steers and heifers were popular.

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA irrigated lands, alfalfa stand, for sale on crop sharing plan. Write today for information how to buy a farm on renter's terms. J. A. Whiting, 214 First National Bank Bldg., Cheyenne, Wyoming.

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

WASHINGTON

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

IDAHO

FOR RENT: Improved irrigated ranch of 80 a. 29 a. in cult.; 9 a. alfalfa; 3 a. orchard; 17 a. ready for crop. Will lease for term of years. L. B. Yaden, Homedale, Idaho.

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

WISCONSIN

RUSK COUNTY, Wis., farms in the famous corn and clover belt. Write for prices and terms. Hill & Sargent, Lady Smith, Wis.

SETTLERS ARE FLOCKING to the clover and fruit lands of Orchard Valley, Wisconsin. Over 150 sales. Write for U. S. Gov't reports. E. F. Glenny, 311C Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

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

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

WE WANT SETTLERS on our hardwood cut-over lands. Clay loam soil, over 20,000 acres, selling in tracts of forty acres and up; terms 1/2 cash, bal. easy payments. Buy from the owners direct. C. K. & C. C. Ellingson, 200 Main Street, Hawkins, Wis.

ONEIDA CO. WANTS SETTLERS. I own and offer 8,000 acres hardwood land. Any size tract. Low prices. Easy payments. Great dairy section. Corn, potatoes, clover, grain successfully raised. Write for map. C. P. Crosby, Rhinelander, Wis.

IMPROVED FARM BARGAIN. 235 a. dairy, corn, clover farm; clay loam soil. On main road. R. F. D., phone, school, church; near two creameries. Price \$8,500. 1/2 cash. Ask me for full description. L. C. Perkins, Amery, Wis.

STOCK RAISERS—ATTENTION. Why take chances on droughts and short feed? Rich clover and blue grass pastures can be obtained in Wisconsin, close to big markets, at surprisingly low prices. Plenty of rainfall, pure water, ideal climate for stock raising and dairy farming. Already settled and developed. South St. Paul stock yards only 50 miles away. We own practically all lands we offer. Have some improved farms. Maps and reliable information free. Baker, M 123, St. Croix Falls, Wis.

Secure a Home in UPPER WISCONSIN

Best Dairy and General crop state in the Union. Settlers wanted. Lands for sale at low prices on easy terms. Ask for booklet 30 on Wisconsin Central Land Grant. Always state acres wanted. Write about our grazing lands. If interested in fruit lands ask for booklet on apple orchards in Wisconsin. Address Land Dept., See Line Ry., Minneapolis, Minn.

Central Wisconsin Farms That Are Farms

THE MARSHFIELD DISTRICT. The greatest dairy center in the United States. \$500,000 paid out here monthly for butter and cheese. DON'T take our word, send for proofs; get our maps with statistics; farmers' statements, list of farms, etc. Send for particulars of our 240 acre farm. Cole's Land Agency, Marshfield, Wis.

MONTANA

WE ARE RETAILING choice Montana lands where crops are large and sure. Price \$12 to \$25 per a. Danaher-Holton Co., 306-C Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FLORIDA

FAMOUSLY rich everglade land ready for plow, handy to market, \$25 per acre; one-fourth cash, bal. 1, 2 and 3 years. Parker & Ausherman, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

OKLAHOMA

GOOD FARMS FOR SALE; for particulars write to Harry E. Pray, Pawnee, Oklahoma.

WE SELL THE EARTH that produces alfalfa and corn. W. E. Wilson Realty, Walters, Ok.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS in N. E. Okla. farms. T.C. Bowling, Pryor, Mayes Co., Okla.

FOR SALE—Cheap lands in northeastern Oklahoma. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Oklahoma.

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

Best 640 Acres in America WORLD'S BEST ALFALFA BELT, \$85. The famous Washita Valley took world's first prize alfalfa, second for wheat, International Dry Farming Congress. Produces \$118 alfalfa, 100 bushels corn. Best sub-irrigated land in the United States. Thompson-Gage Co., Pauls Valley, Okla.

Farm For Sale by the Owner

One of the best farms in extreme northeastern Oklahoma, 350 to 500 acres, very rich land, practically level, no overflow. \$5,000 worth of substantial improvements, about three miles from Vinita. Small cash payment, balance long time. Low rate of interest. Address W. M. Mercer, 88 Fox St., Aurora, Illinois.

CANADA

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

\$1,000 DOWN buys 320 a. Impr. Price \$18 per acre. \$500 down buys 160 a. Impr. Price \$14 per a. Saskatchewan District. Possession at once. Est. 1887. Write now. D. H. McDonald & Co., (owners) Winnipeg, Canada.

WE OWN 30,000 ACRES of fertile land close to schools, churches and railway markets. \$500 cash will handle 160 acres equipped with implements and material to build a house and stable. Canada Lands Limited, Northern Crown Bk. Bldg., Winnipeg, Can.

320 ACRES close to Winnipeg, fully stocked; horses, cattle, pigs, etc.; good buildings. 180 acres cultivated, all implements included. \$18 per acre for quick sale. 500 other western Canadian farms for sale on easy terms or exchange. H. Meyers, Great West Realty Co., 415-417 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg, Canada.

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

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

GEORGIA

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

Topics For Farmers' Unions

At the last national convention of the Farmers' union the following subjects were adopted as suitable for discussion by the local unions during the next twelve months:

- Economics.**
 - Who is responsible for the high cost of living?
 - What effect does gambling in farm products have on the prices of the same?
 - How does the tobacco trust affect the price of tobacco?
 - Which is the best policy for public improvements, direct taxation or bond issues?
 - Will a parcel post benefit the farmer: if so how shall we proceed?
 - Does supply and demand govern the price of farm products?
 - Possibilities of farming.
 - What per cent of the taxes do the farmers pay?
 - Can there be an over-production of farm products?
 - Conservation of timber, water, power and soil.
 - Have the trusts been detrimental to the general public?

- Civics.**
 - Citizenship: its duties and responsibilities.
 - What effect will Asiatic immigration have on the future of this country?
 - The election of United States senators by direct vote.
 - Initiative, referendum and recall.

- Rural Problems.**
 - Benefits of good roads—how to get them.
 - What can be done to keep the boys and girls on the farm?
 - How to make the country schools attractive.
 - Evils of tenantry: what does the union offer to the tenant?
 - Difficulties of the farmer.
 - The farmers' schoolhouse, Sunday school and church.
 - Farmers' co-operative telephones.
 - Sanitary conditions on the farm.
 - Farm exhibits at fairs.

- Business.**
 - Co-operation and its results.
 - Farmers' warehouses, elevators: what they stand for.
 - Best methods of marketing crops.
 - Property of a bureau of information as to acreage of farm products, amount of livestock on the farm, estimates of normal demand for each product and the country consuming each, with cost of transportation.
 - Propriety of consolidating all Farmers' union elevators under one charter and all cotton warehouses under one charter.

- Good of Order.**
 - Union pledges, promises and resolutions.
 - What are the qualifications of fitness for local officials?
 - What have I done for the success of the Farmers' union and what has it done for me?
 - What must I do to be an ideal member?
 - What is an obligation and what does it imply?
 - Am I big enough to lay down my individuality for the good of the order?
 - How to get up attractive and successful programs for local meetings, barbecues and union rallies: how to make the local a social center.
 - Duties of officers and members toward each other?
 - How can we distinguish between the friends and the foes of the organization?
 - Achievements of the union in different states.

Just a Knack But It Saves Hay.
Mr. Editor—As soon as hay has settled in the stack I find it a good plan to

take the hayknife and cut out 18 inches to two feet of hay all around the stack next to the ground. This leaves the base of the stack looking much like a stack of bundle grain. The stack will keep better and there will be less rotten hay about the bottom of it when it comes to hauling it in. The hay cut out may be used to retop the stack or fed at once.
F. L. Booth.
Lincoln County, Colorado.

Government Vised Mortgages

A READER'S COMMENT.

Are not Mr. Capper's suggestions in regard to government vised farm mortgages much more sensible than any plan that contemplates an issue of more government notes? (See editorial page of Farmers Mail and Breeze March 28.) An issue of government notes would have the effect of cheapening money, of raising the prices of all commodities as well as lands, and would help no one but the man who is now in debt, and that help would be at the expense of his creditors. The creditor's rights are entitled to as much consideration as are the debtor's rights and interests.

Let us unload a part of the professional burden we carry and thus make the worker's lot better. We are staggering along under a load of preachers, lawyers and teachers many times in excess of our needs; preachers whose congregations are too small and too poor to give them decent support; lawyers who monopolize the legislation, executive and judicial offices, to the detriment of society; and teachers who give us the goods they have in stock regardless of our needs. Official salaries should be made small enough that the "office will seek the man," and not so large that a candidate can afford to devote a year's time to obtain a nomination for an office which is to last him only two years.
Toronto, Kan. J. H. Prichard.

Learn About the Insects

Insects destroy 20 per cent of the fruit crop of this country every year. This means 30 million dollars yearly taken from the pockets of American fruit growers. Seems as if it would pay one to get acquainted with these bugs, even if he grows only a little fruit for his own use, doesn't it? George A. Dean, head of the entomology department at the Kansas Agricultural college, is ready to introduce you to as many as you wish to meet of the eighty-two varieties of insects that injure Kansas fruit. He also will tell you how to get rid of them, if you don't wish to have them board with you any longer.

For many years fruit growers have been writing to the entomology department asking about injurious insects. To meet this demand for information a bulletin has been prepared by George A. Dean, professor of entomology, and Leonard M. Peairs, formerly instructor in entomology. This bulletin contains 150 pages, 130 illustrations, and gives the life-history and habits, with methods of control, for eighty-two injurious insects. If you wish to have a copy, write to the superintendent of the extension division of the Kansas Agricultural College and ask for one.

Nobody Loafs in Republic

Republic county boys and girls won't have much time to loaf this summer. More than 300 have enrolled in corn growing, potato growing, bread baking, and fruit canning contests for this year. Contests will be held next summer in every community in the county. The boys and girls who win in the com-

munity contests will enter a county contest, held at the Republic county fair. All the contestants will be eligible for entry in the state contest held at the Kansas Agricultural college at the end of the year.

Most of the boys are entered in the corn growing contest. Each boy is to grow one acre of corn. Boys more than 15 years old must do all the work themselves. Boys less than 15 may have their fathers help them with the four-horse work. Account must be kept of all work and money expended on the acre. The contestants are graded 30 per cent on yield, 20 per cent on quality, 30 per cent on profit made, and 20 per cent on a written report on how to grow an acre of corn.

Some of the town boys, who do not have an acre of ground, are entering the potato growing contest. The same rules apply here as are used in the corn contest. Each boy grows one-fourth acre of potatoes.

Cattle Pinched on All Sides

(Continued from Page 89.)

of the growing crop. Corn prices held within a narrow range. The buying incentive was actual requirements. Stocks are held firmly and there is no reason to expect lower prices. Oats were in good demand and unchanged in price.

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

	Wheat	Corn	Oats
Chicago.....	1914 1913	1914 1913	1914 1913
	95¢ 1.08	68½¢ 68	40½¢ 37
Kan. City....	90¢ 1.06	71½¢ 66½	40 36½

Kansas City Hay Quotations.

Prairie, choice	\$16.00@18.50
Prairie, No. 1	14.50@15.50
Prairie, No. 2	12.50@14.00
Timothy, choice	15.50@17.00
Timothy, No. 1	15.50@16.00
Timothy, No. 2	13.50@15.00
Timothy, No. 3	11.50@13.00
Clover mixed, choice	15.50@16.00
Clover mixed, No. 1	14.50@15.00
Clover mixed, No. 2	12.50@14.00
Clover, choice	14.00@14.50
Clover, No. 1	13.00@13.50
Alfalfa, fancy	17.00@17.50
Alfalfa, choice	16.00@16.50
Alfalfa, No. 1	14.50@15.50
Alfalfa, standard	13.50@14.00
Alfalfa, No. 2	12.00@13.00
Alfalfa, No. 3	9.50@11.50
Straw	4.75@ 5.50
Packing hay	5.00@ 6.00

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Elgin, April 6.—Butter this week is firm at 24½ cents.

Kansas City, April 6.—Prices this week on produce are:

Eggs—Firsts, new white wood cases included, 18½¢ a dozen; current receipts, 17½¢.

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

Live Poultry—Broilers, 20¢ a pound; spring chickens, 16¢; hens, No. 1, 15½¢; culs, 8¢; young roosters, 12¢; old, 11¢; young turkeys and turkey hens, 20¢; young ducks, 16¢; geese, 11¢.

Produce Prices Now and One Year Ago.

(Quotations on Best Stock.)

	Butter	Eggs	Hens
Chicago.....	1914 1913	1914 1913	1914 1913
	25 34	18½ 17½	18 17
Kan. City....	24 34	18½ 17	15½ 14

Plowing for Profits.

The business end of a sulky or gang plow is the bottom. That's what really does the work, and the work done is the most important part. Simply stirring up the ground is not all there is to good plowing. The plow bottom should not only cut and turn the ground over, but it should turn it completely over. It should turn it upside down. It should cover all trash, burying the wild plants and trash completely, so that these plants rot and form humus. The bottom should handle the cut slice so as to avoid air spaces between the top soil and subsoil. It should pulverize the soil so as to require less harrowing. It should leave the ground smooth on top. It has been truly said that a good plow will save twice its cost in a year in time saved in harrowing. Then, it must be remembered that there must be no clods; nor air spaces between the surface soil and the subsoil. You must rely on the plow alone, for, of course, the harrow only operates on the surface soil. Note the peculiar corkscrew, auger-like twist of the C. T. X. moldboard. All of these features mentioned above should be covered in the plow bottom, and yet people have gone along for years with ordinary plow bottoms, thinking that at the smooth, hard bottom was satisfactory. It was the best to be had until the C. T. X. was perfected, just a few years ago. This was the beginning of a revolution in the plow business. The Rock Island Plow Co., 236 C 2nd Ave., Rock Island, Ill., spent several years in the development of the C. T. X. bottom. They realized there could be improvements made in plows, not in the material, but in the shape. So scientific investigation was made and a large sum of money spent in research and experiments and efforts were crowned with success.

A Dream That Came True.

When an obscure German humorist, named Raspe, during his exile in England, wrote a mastery libel upon the good Baron Munchausen and thus created the most preposterous liar in all fiction, he seems at the same time to have been gifted with the imagination of the poet and the vision of the prophet. Many of his flights of fancy have been turned into actual realities by the achievements of the inventors of our own day. Among the most amusing tales was that of the postilion who blew into his horn on a bitterly cold day and found to his amazement that no sounds were forthcoming, and yet in a better success, favorite tunes, but with no better success, and finally gave up in despair. Upon reaching a peg near the fire, and the temperature of the room being so much higher than that of the frosty air outside, the horn thawed out and played the music that had been frozen in it, without the postilion being frozen in it. Without the prevaricator, and yet in the light of the present day inventions the baron looms up as more of a prophet than a prevaricator, for the horn that played itself finds its counterpart in the modern talking-machine. The cornet and trombone solos, the band and orchestral music, instrumental numbers of every kind which are played into the recording horn in the laboratories of the Victor Company in Camden, N. J., just across the river from Philadelphia, come out of the horn of the Victor and the sound-amplifying compartment of the Victrola in homes in every part of the world. And these wonderful instruments not only bring the art of the greatest musicians into the home, but the actual living voices of the most famous singers. Those of you who have found entertainment in the adventures of Baron Munchausen will find still greater entertainment in the Victor and Victrola, which seem to have made this particular "dream of music you like best, no matter when you want it, no matter where you live, the Victor or Victrola is always ready to entertain you to your heart's content. Wherever there is a Victor dealer he will gladly demonstrate the Victrola and play any music you wish to hear. Or you can write to the Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., and they will send you handsome booklets showing the Victor and Victrola, giving a complete list of the more than 3,000 Victor Records, and containing portraits of the world's greatest singers and musicians who make records exclusively for the Victor. See the Victor ad on page 27.

The kind of words and looks you shoot across the breakfast table often give trend to somebody's feelings for the whole day. Make it a pleasant trend.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

J. P. Oliver Newton, Kan. Livestock and Real Estate Auctioneer. My 20 years experience insures better results.

B. O. BROADIE Auctioneer
Satisfaction guaranteed Winfield, Kas. Write or phone for dates

JAS. W. SPARKS Live Stock Auctioneer
MARSHALL, MO.

L. R. BRADY Manhattan, Kansas
Livestock Auctioneer
Write or wire for dates.

Will Myers Beloit, Kan. Is already booked on leading breeders' sales in Central Kan. Choice dates still open. Write or wire.

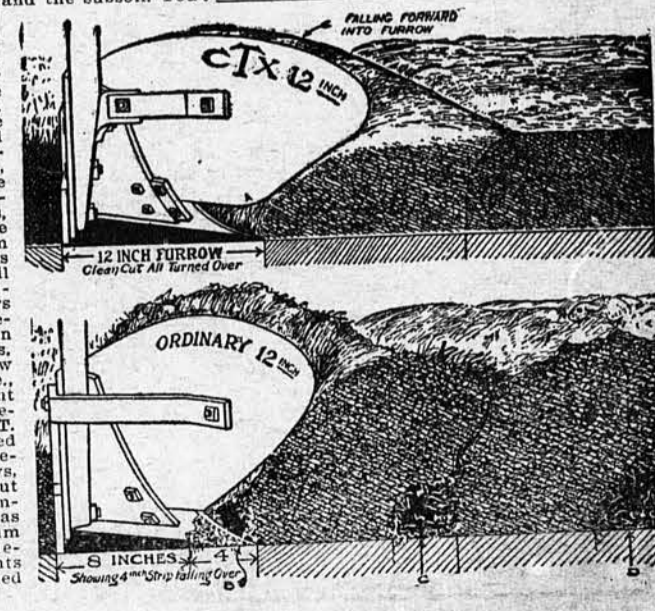
W. A. Fisher, White City, Kan.
Livestock Auctioneer. Write or Phone for dates.

Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Write today for big, free catalogue of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School. Next term opens April 6, 1914.

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Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.
Gentlemen—In reply to your inquiry as to results I have obtained in the last year from my one-inch card in the Mail and Breeze, I can say with pleasure that the results have been very satisfactory.
I am safe in saying that I have received at least one thousand inquiries which are directly from this ad. These inquiries are principally from Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Missouri, but there were also quite a number from Texas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, and a few scattering ones from other states.
My sales from these inquiries have been very satisfactory and the animals sold have gone into eight different states.
Yours very truly,
F. P. ROBINSON,
Breeder of Poland Chinas.
Maryville, Mo., March 6, 1914.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

G. A. Drybread The Auctioneer Elk City, Kan. Live Stock and Farm Sales made anywhere. Prices reasonable. Give me a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

COL. T. E. GORDON, WATERVILLE, KANSAS. Merchandise Auctioneer. Write for open dates.

Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

D. F. Perkins, Concordia, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write, wire or phone for dates.

JESSE HOWELL Herkimer, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write or phone for dates.

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

W. B. Carpenter Livestock Auctioneer 1400 Grand, KANSAS CITY. Also Land Salesman

POLAND CHINAS.

Sunny Side Poland Chinas Pigs of September, 1913 farrow for sale. Have sold all my spring boars and bred sows. J. G. BURT, Solomon, Kansas.

BIG TYPE POLAND SPRING GILTS Bred to The Giant 68631 for spring litters. Priced to move them now. J. F. Foley, Orinogue, (Norton Co.) Kansas.

We are booking orders for pigs by the Grand Champion, King Hadley, that won more sweepstakes prizes in 1913 than any other Big Type Poland China hog. W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.

ONE THOUSAND BIG TYPE POLANDS 10 daughters of A Wonder, bred; 100 yearling sows, bred; 50 fall yearlings, bred; 50 pigs both sex, 1913 farrow. 500 spring pigs after June 1st. Everything guaranteed and for sale. HOWARD ZAHN, 126 PINE ST., JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS.

25 BOARS and GILTS Of August and September farrow. Sired by Bell Metal Again and Chief Price. Out of my big, mature sows. Prices right to move them quick. L. E. KLEIN, ZEANDALE, KANSAS.

BRED GILTS FOR SALE 25 big Poland China gilts sired by Cavett's Mastiff and Tom Jr. and bred to Sterling and Tom Jr. Write for prices. A. L. Albright, Waterville, Kan.

Big Orange Again & Gritter's Surprise boars of September farrow, for sale. They are out of my largest and best sows—and are immuned from cholera. A. J. SWINGLE, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

ENOS BIG POLANDS Boars and gilts of August, 1913, farrow sired by the noted Orphan Chief and out of A Wonder's Equal and Knox-All-Hadley dams. Write today. A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS

LARGE WITH PLENTY of QUALITY Handsome young boars, gilts bred or open. Best of large type blood lines. Some boars, herd headers. Satisfaction guaranteed on all breeding stock. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.

NATIONAL BIG TYPE POLANDS. A Wonder, Jr., Dan Hadley, Orphan Chief and Blaine's Wonder strains. A few good fall pigs of either sex and two summer males. Ten gilts, bred; all for sale. JOHN H. COLAW, Buffalo, Kansas.

FANCY LARGE TYPE POLANDS Herd boars U Wonder by A Wonder and Orange Lad, by Big Orange. Fancy fall boars and a few good sows and gilts by U Wonder and bred to Orange Lad. Priced for quick sale. THURSTON & WOOD, Elm Dale, Kansas.

Mt. Tabor Herd Polands 30 tried sows to farrow in March and April, 30 yearling gilts to farrow in May and June. Also open sows and gilts bred to order. Four great boars in my herd. Prices right. Immune. Address J. D. WILLFOUNG, ZEANDALE, KANSAS

Joe Baier's Polands No boars left. A lot of choice bred sows and gilts at private sale bred to my herd boars. Write for prices and descriptions.

J. M. Baier, Dickinson Co., Elmo, Kan.

CHOICE FALL BOARS A few of August farrow sired by Wonder Ex out of Big Hadley bred sows. Big, heavy boned, stretchy fellows with an outcome. As I only have a few will price them at bargains. Write for prices and particulars. WALTER HILDWEIN, FAIRVIEW, KAN.

BLACK MAMMOTH POLANDS The kind that weigh and win. The best of Big Type breeding. Satisfied customers in seventeen states. Write for catalogue. It tells all. Paul E. Haworth, Lawrence, Ks.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD, Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma, 614 So. Water St., Wichita, Kan. John W. Johnson, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan., N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska. C. H. Walker, N. E. Kansas, N. Missouri, 1326 East 37th St., Kansas City, Mo. Ed R. Dorsey, S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri, Girard, Kans.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

Poland China Hogs.

April 29—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan. Oct. 25—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan. Feb. 5—H. L. Pritchett, New London, Mo.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

April 29—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan. May 7—S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla. Oct. 21—A. C. Buckingham and J. A. Porterfield, Jamesport, Mo.

Jersey Cattle.

May 11—H. C. Johns, Carthage, Mo.

Combination Livestock Sales.

June 1 to 6—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla. Nov. 2 to 7—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla. Jan. 4 to 10—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla. Mar 1 to 6—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.

N. E. Kansas and N. Missouri

BY C. H. WALKER.

One of the attractive litters to be sold this fall in the northeast Kansas big type Poland China sales will be the Mabel's Wonder litter out of the fine Long Price yearling sow which Henry Graner of Lancaster bought in the M. P. Hancher sale at Rolfe, Ia., on February 26. This sow was one of the choice yearlings of the Hancher sale and she was bred to Mabel's Wonder, one of the first of the big type Poland China boars to win at Iowa. Mabel's Wonder took away the blue ribbon there in 1912 and is regarded by many competent judges to be the best boar Hancher ever owned. The grand sire of this good litter is Smooth Wonder 2d, ranked with the best five boars in Iowa and by some as being the best of them all. The litter is a combination of the very best blood known to the breed and with the great lot of boars and gilts by Long King's Best, Moore's Halvor, the line bred Chief Price boar, and others in the Graner herd, the offering from the Pleasant View Farm should be right at the top of the offerings to be sold this fall. Mr. Graner hasn't fully decided on his date, but will likely be in a circuit with the other well known breeders in that section. At present Mr. Graner is offering a tippy lot of fall boars for sale that should please those wanting something good in big type boars. They are strictly big type in breeding and individuality and are priced to sell.

Good Hereford Sale at Kansas City.

One hundred fourteen head of Hereford cattle, contributed by about 20 breeders of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Illinois, sold in the big two days' sale at Kansas City, March 31 and April 1, for a general average of \$170.48. The bulk of the offering went to Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Colorado and Texas. The offering was a very creditable one, however, considering that it was drawn from so many herds and the result of the sale was satisfactory. The 32 bulls averaged \$172 and the 82 females, \$170. Woodrow Wilson 403018, a coming 2-year-old, by Crusader 3d, from the herd of F. T. Wadsworth & Sons, Monroe, Mo., was the top of the sale at \$625, going to J. W. Johnson, Childress, Tex. Mr. Johnson also topped the cow offering, securing a 2-year-old daughter of Harris' Prince 175th at \$425. This cow was from the H. D. Adkisson herd at Napton, Mo. Mr. Adkisson had a great lot of cattle in the sale and is to be congratulated. Castor, the well known show bull, sold to W. T. Wright, Mt. Pleasant, Ia., for \$500; and O. M. Wright, Vesper, Kan., sold a fine daughter of Armour Cavalier to O. Harris at \$375. The big end of the bull offering went to the bull buyers, Wm. Henn, Kansas City; Jno. Gosling, Kansas City; and Geo. Harral, Newton, Ia., and Omaha, Neb. The sale was under the management of R. T. Thornton and was handled in excellent shape. Cols. Sparks and Zaun were the auctioneers.

N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

F. C. Gookin, Russell, Kan., has some choice fall boars and gilts for sale. Mr. Gookin is the well known breeder of O. I. C. hogs and his advertisement appears regularly in Farmers Mail and Breeze. Look it up and write him if you are in the market for O. I. C. pigs.

Hemmy's Hadley for Sale.

Joe Hemmy, Hill City, Kan., has a nice lot of spring pigs and with some sows that will farrow right away he will have over 100 spring pigs. They are by A Wonder Major, by old A Wonder and Good Quality. He is offering to sell his herd boar Hemmy's Hadley because he has so much of his blood in his herd. He is a splendid breeder and will be sold right. He is also offering for sale a few choice bred gilts. Mr. Hemmy has a splendid farm for the hog business in Graham county with 75 acres of alfalfa on it and an abundance of running water.

Big Orange Again Boars.

A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan., who breeds the best in big type Poland Chinas, is starting his advertisement in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze. He is offering for immediate sale a choice lot of Big Orange Again and Gritter's Surprise spring boars. They are out of his largest and best herd sows and are really herd boar prospects. The writer inspected these boars



F. W. Bevington, Pres.

Jewell County Breeders' Association

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



I. W. Kyle, Secy.

O. I. C. HOGS.

O. I. C. SEPTEMBER PIGS for sale also White Holland Turkey toms. DR. W. W. SPENCER, Mankato, Kansas

POLAND CHINAS.

Poland China Bred Gilts 15 bred for April farrow, sired by Jumbo and bred to Kansas Big Bone. Ira M. Swihart & Son, Webber, Kansas

50 BIG BOARS Spring farrow. Big and smooth. Priced to sell. Also choice gilts. Best of breeding. JOSHUA MORGAN, HARDY, NEBR.

Three June Boars sired by Jumbo Ex. Toppest I have ever raised. For sale right. JOHN KEMMERER, Mankato, Ks.

Ira C. Kyle & Son's Large type Polands. Giant Chief Price 82108, by Long King; Bell's A Wonder 61891, by A Wonder. Henry's Expansion 178889, by Dorr's Expansion. MANKATO, KAN.

Fall Boars. Also booking orders for Spring pigs (both sexes) at weaning time. White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks. Eggs for sale. W. A. McIntosh, Courtland, Kan.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

BRED GILTS A few very choice well grown spring gilts bred for early spring farrow. Priced right. Write for prices. E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Ks.

Marsh Creek Herd Duroc-Jerseys Nothing for sale at present. Something good a little later. R. P. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS.

Sunflower Herd Duroc-Jerseys 1913 boars shipped on approval. W. E. MONASMITH, FORMOSO, KANSAS.

Fall Boars and Gilts Sired by Model Chief and Crimson Burr. Pairs and trios not related. Everything priced to sell. DANA D. SHUCK, BURR OAK, KAN.

50 Duroc Bred Sows Five spring boars for immediate sale. Good. Write for prices and particulars. E. A. TRUMP, FORMOSO, KANSAS.

10 Good Spring Boars priced right to move them quick. JOHN McMULLEN, Formoso, Kansas

Spring Crop of Pigs Doing Nicely; am ready to book orders for fall or summer delivery, at reasonable prices. C. C. Thomas, Webber, Kans.

SHORTHORNS.

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

POULTRY.

EGGS FROM WHITE POULTRY Pekin and Runner ducks, Rocks, Holland turkeys and Cochon bantams. Also Spitz dogs and Fantail pigeons. A. T. GARMAN, COURTLAND, KS.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

W. E. EVANS, Jewell, Kansas Breeder of registered Guernsey cattle. Glenwood's Combination of Linwood 24368 at head of herd

JERSEY CATTLE.

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

D. S. POLLED DURHAMS.

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

PERCHERONS.

PERCHERON Stock for sale. Always good horses in service. H. G. MYERS, HARDY, NEB.

AUCTIONEERS.

John Brennen & Son Livestock Auctioneers ESBON, KANSAS WRITE OR PHONE FOR DATES

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

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

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

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

DUROCS \$8 Weanling Boars \$8.00. Weanling Sows \$15.00. Immune. Sired by "Kansas Ohio Chief," our new herd boar imported last spring from Ohio. Call and see our hog and poultry farm. Half section fenced hog tight with modern equipment. ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. 16 incubators. Winners at American Royal and Kan. and Okla. State Fairs. R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan.

Royal Scion Farm Durocs The great Graduate Col., assisted by Col. Scion, heads this herd. 10 extra choice fall boars, three out of Heiress Royal and by Graduate Col. G. C. NORMAN, R. 10, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

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

Dean's Mastodon Poland Chinas Serviceable boars and bred sows and gilts. I have some 3-year-old sows 65 inches long, bone 8 1/2 in., and 34 inches high. VACCINATED AND IMMUNE. Herd headed by Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder and Gritter's Longfellow 3d. Everything guaranteed and sold worth the money. Phone Dearborn; station, New Market, and postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MISSOURI.

A. J. Erhart & Sons Have Them For Sale We have twenty big, roomy, mellow, bred gilts by Major B. Hadley and Giant Wonder in pig to Orphan Big Gun and Big Hadley Jr. Price \$35 each, no more, no less for one or a dozen. 20 as good fall males as we ever owned or saw by Major B. Hadley, at \$25 each. A. J. ERHART & SONS, NESS CITY, KANSAS.

Robinson & Co.'s Mammoth Polands We offer for sale some extra good September and October farrowed pigs, both sexes; two boars farrowed May 20 last, that are herd headers, and are booking orders for this spring's pigs of February and March farrow, to be shipped at weaning time. We ship on approval and if you are not satisfied you return the hog and are not out a cent. F. P. ROBINSON & CO., MARYVILLE, MISSOURI.

JOE HEMMY'S BIG-TYPE POLANDS For sale: My herd boar, Hemmy's Hadley. He is three years old and weighs 600 lbs. Also some choice bred gilts. Also booking orders for spring pigs sired by Good Quality and A Wonder Major, a son of old A Wonder. JOE HEMMY, HILL CITY, KANSAS.

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

80 Big Type Poland China Pigs weanling boars 8 to 10 weeks old \$8 to \$10. Gilts same age \$12.50—two for \$24 or 3 for \$35. These pigs are sired by Bogardus Ex., and out of 600 to 700 pound sows, by Big Defender, and Colossus. 10 sows, this spring, farrowed 92 pigs. Descriptions guaranteed or money refunded. Can ship via Union Pacific or Rock Island. HOWARD R. AMES, R. R. 2, MAPLE HILL, KANSAS.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

TWO HERD BOARS Fall pigs; also book orders for summer gilts bred and spring pigs at weaning time. E. C. Watson, Altona, Kan.

MCCARTHY'S DUROCS

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

COLONEL WONDER

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

Smith's Durocs Fashionably bred boars, including grandsons of the great Graduate Col., and a hard-headed son of the champion, Tarrax. Also spring boars. J. R. SMITH, NEWTON, KANSAS

MAPLEWOOD DUROCS

Boars all sold. 40 open and bred gilts for sale. Will ship on approval. Write for prices. W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS

Oley's Grand Durocs

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE W. W. OLEY & SONS, Winfield, Kansas

RED, WHITE AND BLUE HERD

We are offering the Grand Champion Duroc boar of the American Royal 1913; also choice high class serviceable males by him. JAMES L. TAYLOR, OLEAN, MISSOURI

QUIVERA HERD DUROCS

Am now receiving orders for spring pigs. I have some nice things to offer in the way of bred gilts. Everything immune and priced to sell. E. G. MUNSIE, Route 4, Herington, Kansas

Guaranteed Immune Duroc Sows

Duroc-Jersey bred gilts for sale, guaranteed, immune and in farrow. I ship on approval. No money down before inspection. F. C. CROCKER, FILLEY, NEBRASKA

TATARRAX HERD DUROCS

Choice September and October boars by the Grand Champion Tatarrax and G. M.'s Tat. Col., also a few bred gilts at reasonable prices. Tatarrax Herd. O. L. BUSKIE, Mgr., NEWTON, KANSAS

25 DUROC JERSEY SOWS AND GILTS

Bred for April and May farrow. Choice young boars ready for service. My prices will sell them. Write for full descriptions and prices. Also three choice Red Bull bulls. Also cows and heifers. GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

Pure Bred Durocs

Am offering the best lot of fall boars I ever raised; ready for service. By G. M.'s, Tat Col. No. 111287 and Billie's Best 12693, and from sows strong in Tatarrax and Ohio Chief Blood. All eligible to register. Priced reasonable. JOHN BARTEOLD, Jr., Patridge, Kan.

DUROC BOARS

Hillside Farm offers a dozen growthy fall boars ready for service, weighing 125 to 160 pounds. Write today. HAROLD F. WOOD, ELMDALE KANSAS

Bonnie View Durocs

Some choice fall pigs for sale. They are simply Grand Champion Tat-A-Walla and S. & O. Col. Searle & Cottle, Berryton, Kansas.

Stith's DUROCS

Sows and gilts bred to and young boars and gilts by Model Duroc, one of the best sires of the breed. His half brother and sister were grand champions. His sire was a champion. Write today. CHAS. STITH, Eureka, Kansas

BANCROFT'S PEDIGREED DUROCS

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

HILLCREST FARM DUROCS

70 October and November boars and gilts for sale; sired by Taylor's Model Chief. Herd boar prospects priced right if you write soon. E. N. FARNHAM, HOPE, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE.

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

Pure Bred Hampshires

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

SPECIAL PRICES

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

SUNNY SLOPE FARM HAMPSHIRE

HOGS WITH QUALITY. This spring's crop of pigs is the best and strongest I've ever raised. Orders booked for pairs and trios. If I can't please you I don't want your money. FRANK H. PARKS, Olathe, Kansas

about six weeks ago and they are indeed a choice lot. Mr. Swingle will be remembered as the party who made a very successful sale at Leonardville February, 20. His Poland China breeding establishment joins town and visitors are always welcome. He has been one of the busiest buyers of choice stuff from Iowa herds of any breeder in the West. These boars are extra good individuals and of the best of breeding and will be priced worth the money as he has a nice herd of spring pigs that were farrowed in March. Look up his advertisement in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze and write him. Everything has been immunized with State serum.

Lee Brothers' Percherons.

Lee Brothers of Harveyville, Kan., well known importers and breeders of Percheron horses are starting an ad in this issue. They are offering high class stallions and mares at living prices. Many of our readers will remember the splendid show herds of Percherons which this firm has been exhibiting at state fairs and the American Royal for the past few years. The show herd is but a sample of the good horses imported and bred by Lee Brothers. Many of our readers have bought horses from this firm and know from experience that the guarantee and business methods of this firm are all that can be asked. Some of the best herds of Percherons in the United States contain animals bred or at one time imported by Lee Brothers. If you are using a high class stallion or some outstanding mare at reasonable prices write Lee Brothers, Harveyville, Kan., mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri

BY ED. R. DORSET.

We have recently had the pleasure of visiting J. W. Lock of Burlington, Kan. Mr. Lock was formerly a member of the firm of Lock & Wellington, importers and breeders of Percheron horses and bred Poland China hogs. Mr. Lock has bred Poland Chinas for 40 years, and breeders who have shown against him in the eastern circuit know he has the ability to produce the kind that win. Mr. Lock will continue to breed Poland Chinas and also handle imported horses.

Clarence White's Shorthorns.

White at Burlington, Kan., we called on Clarence White, the well known Shorthorn breeder, and so far we have not seen a herd that came through the winter looking better than this herd of cattle. They are now out on fresh grass and do not care so much for that good alfalfa that has had so much to do in making them so fat and slick. Mr. White will not show this year, but he has more and better cattle than we have ever seen on this farm. He has been having good luck with the young calves and he has a barn full of them.

Black Mammoth Poland Chinas.

Paul E. Haworth of Lawrence, Kan., who is by no means a stranger to the readers of this paper, sold pigs in 17 states in 1912 and he now has more pigs than any other breeder we have visited this season. He expects to do more grass and do not care so much for that good alfalfa that has had so much to do in making them so fat and slick. Mr. White will not show this year, but he has more and better cattle than we have ever seen on this farm. He has been having good luck with the young calves and he has a barn full of them.

A Fine Lot of Duroc-Jerseys.

The Duroc-Jersey hogs offered by R. C. Watson, Altona, Kan., include an exceptionally fine lot of spring pigs. They are sired by three well bred boars and out of matured sows. The sows that have farrowed in this herd so far this spring have averaged over 10 pigs to the litter. Mr. Watson is also offering 40 fall gilts bred or open and 10 fine fall boars that will weigh around 175 pounds and every one a good one. The Watson herd contains about 200 head at this time and Mr. Watson is making attractive prices to move this offering. He backs up every statement and gives a liberal guarantee on his hogs. On March 28, T. C. Campbell of Fairmont, Okla., writes concerning a pig Mr. Watson shipped him as follows: "I received the pig all O. K. Wednesday morning 8:20. I am well pleased with him and find him true to your description. Thanks for your promptness." If interested in this offering please write Mr. Watson and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Bigger, Better Berkshires.

E. D. King of Burlington, Kan., perhaps the largest breeder of Berkshire hogs in the world, has on hand 600 registered hogs and 100 sows to farrow in 30 days. Mr. King has judged more Berkshire hogs at world's and state fairs than any other judge. He is not much of a speculator but breeds his own hogs. Of the five herd boars all were bred by Mr. King, except the young hog Iowa Rival Champion 4th 184352, just now 12 months old, and his present owner thinks him as good a young hog as he ever saw. He was sired by the noted champion, Iowa's Rival Champion and out of a grand daughter of Masterpiece, state fair, American Royal and world's fair champion on every line of breeding. However, we have our doubts if he makes as good a hog as King's Masterpiece 174370, bred by Mr. King and sired by King's 2nd Masterpiece, by King's Masterpiece, by the original Masterpiece. This good hog is out of King's Black Girl, a grand daughter of Premier Longfellow and tracing to the Black Girl family. King's 2nd Masterpiece is one of the great hogs of the country, has a rounding broad back, that cannot drop, carries his width from end to end, splendid head and ears, O. K. feet, strong bone, good deep ham and a splendid side; body just as good underneath as on top lines. Mr. King believes King's True Type 174369 is a little better hog. King's True Type is certainly bred right; he is a grandson of Premier Long-

O. I. C. HOGS.

O. I. C. PIGS \$25 a pair; young herd (\$45. Harry W. Haynes, Meriden, Kansas.

Tried Sows

and bred gilts, also registered boar, Henry Kampling, Elmore, Kansas.

O. I. C. Fall Boars and Gilts

A nice bunch to select from. Also booking orders for spring pigs, both sexes. F. C. Gookin, Russell, Kan.

Grandview Stock Farm

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

Edgewood O. I. C's.

Booking orders for spring pigs by Progressor 2865, Tonganoxie Chief 3107, Burr Oak Model 3290, Bell Metal 3100, Herd Improver 3843, Orange Blossom 3836. Pairs and trios no kin. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

BOARS! BOARS! BOARS!

A great line of spring O.I.C. boars, large and growthy and priced at rock bottom prices to move them quickly. Booking orders on fall boars and gilts for immediate delivery. JOHN H. NEEB, BOONVILLE, MO.

URIEDALE HERD O. I. C.'S

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

BERKSHIRES.

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

Hazlewood's Berkshires!

A few good bred sows and gilts. Write today. W. O. Hazlewood, Route 5, Wichita, Kan.

Walnut Breeding Farm

BERKSHIRE boars and gilts, spring farrow, grandsons of Barron Duke 59th, Big Crusader and Masterpiece 77000 and out of Lord Premier sows, also an imported bred outstanding 2-year-old boar and a few good Hereford bull calves. Leon Ward, Winfield, Ks.

MULE FOOT HOGS.

"Mule Footed Hogs" The coming hogs of America. Hardy, good rustlers. Pigs 14 to 18 weeks old \$30 per pair. Circular free. J. R. DICK, LABETTE, KANSAS

AMBERDEN-ANGUS.

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

Angus Bulls and Heifers SUTTON FARM

Have 30 splendid heifers and 30 extra good bulls priced to sell. Write us today. SUTTON & PORTEOUS, E. S. Lawrence, Kan.

DAIRY CATTLE.

BONNIE BRAE HOLSTEINS. High grade heifers and cows; registered and high grade bulls. IEA ROMIG, Sta. B. TOPEKA, KANSAS.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

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

FOR SALE—5-Year-Old PURE BRED JERSEY BULL

Also TWO BULLS OR HIS GET. STROKE-POGIES BREEDING. Can't use in my herd any longer. L. P. CLARKE, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

HOLSTEINS—CHOICE BULL CALVES

H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Young Jersey Bulls for Sale

By sons of champion Flying Fox and Financial Countess Lad; also by a grand son of Gamboge's Knight. All out of high testing cows. W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kansas.

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

Only Register of Merit herd in Kansas. Choice heifers and cows at \$10.00 and up. Bulls \$50.00 to \$150.00. Breeding and individual quality the very best obtainable. E. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas

LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS

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

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

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

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

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

DAIRY CATTLE.

HIGGINBOTHAM'S HOLSTEINS 60 head of cows and heifers—registered and high grade. Also a few registered bull calves. C. W. HIGGINBOTHAM & SONS, ROSSVILLE, KAN.

Oak Hill Holsteins

Bulls ready for spring service by Shadybrook Gerben Sir Korndyke out of A. R. G. dams. Heifers bred. Also a few fresh cows. All tuberculin tested. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. State your wants fully in first letter—I can fill them. BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAS.

Fancy Grade Holstein Cows

2 to 6 years old, all tested and guaranteed sound, good udders and good tests. They are large, often weighing 1,700 pounds. There is no better market for the Kansas crops than the dairy route. In no other way can the present high priced feed be turned into as much profit as by the Holstein cow. A good feeder and a conscientious milker. Write or call.

SOMMER-BLADS GUERNSEYS!

TUBERCULIN TESTED. Headed by Goodwills, Raymond of the Proel. Grand, son of Imp. Raymond of the Proel. Grade and registered females for sale, also registered bulls. ERNEST KENYON, Nortonville, Kansas

SHORTHORNS.

SCOTCHSHORTHORN CATTLE Special prices on herd bull, cows and heifers of richest Scotch breeding. I am overstocked and must reduce my herd. Everything first class and guaranteed. RAYMOND JAMESON, Ottawa, Ill.

SHORTHORN BULLS

Fashionably bred young bulls, by Ross King and Refiner, two Wisconsin bred sires and out of milking strain dams. They are the kind that make good for both dairy and beef. Levi Eckhardt, Winfield, Kan.

Cedar Lawn SHORTHORNS

A fine lot of Scotch and Scotch Topped bulls ranging in ages from 3 to 15 months. Priced low considering quality and breeding. Also my two-year-old, Big Orange, herd boar at a bargain.

Shorthorn Cattle

Pure Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle. The milking strain. No nurse cows needed on Oxford farm. Baron Cumberland at head of herd. Six young bulls, six heifers and twelve cows for sale. Correspondence and inspection solicited. DR. W. C. HARKEY, LENEXA, KAN.

Shorthorn Bulls

Two 18 months old and eight yearlings. Reds and roans. Got by pure Scotch sires. A grand lot of young bulls. Prices reasonable.

Pearl Herd of Shorthorns

About 20 choice young bulls, spring calves. Either Scotch or Scotch Topped breeding. Well grown and in good growing condition. Can ship via Rock Island, Santa Fe or Union Pacific. Write for prices and descriptions. Address

C. W. TAYLOR

ABILENE : : KANSAS

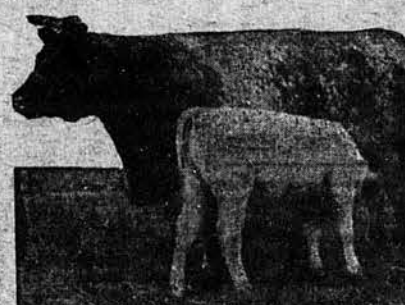
LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS

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

THE FARMER'S COW

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

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



RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle. C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

Red Polled Cattle Choice young bulls under 10 months for sale. Best of breeding. Write, or better come and see. CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Ks.

Red Polled and Galloway Bulls for sale. All registered. Twenty-five of each; extra choice animals from 12 to 18 months of age. Call at Fort Larned Ranch or write. E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, Larned, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE

Choice Young Bulls. Several good enough to head good herds—heavy boned, broad headed, breezy kind. Show prospects. Also a few cows and heifers. Visitors welcome. Call or write. I. W. FOULTON, Medora, Reno Co., Kan.



POLLED DURHAMS.

Sleepy Hollow Polled Durham Cattle

12 good bulls coming 1 year old, bred cows and heifers for sale. Also a number of good jacks. C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Kansas.

HEREFORDS.

REGISTERED HEREFORDS For Sale

Three year old double standard polled bull; eighteen bred horned cows; polled and horned yearling bulls. JOHN M. LEWIS, LARNED, KANSAS.

HEREFORD BULLS From Star Breeding Farm

65 yearlings, two's and three year olds, of the best of breeding. They are excellent animals for the range or to head good herds; the same class with which I have been furnishing the government. SAM'L DRYBREAD, ELK CITY, KAN.

Clover Herd Herefords

Headed by Garfield 4th, by Columbus 53rd. Choice cows from Funkhouser, Sunny Slope, Newman and other noted herds.

FOR SALE—Bulls from 6 to 12 months old, at \$75 to \$100. Also 15 extra good 2-year-old cows, by Garfield 4th, all bred to calve in spring. F. S. JACKSON, Topeka, Kansas

PUREBRED HORSES.

STALLIONS FOR SALE

One high class, gaited saddle, coming three-year-old, with size, style and speed. Saddle and harness broke. Also two black Percherons, 4 and 5 years old. All registered and sound. E. E. CARVER & SON, GUILFORD, MISSOURI.

Excelsior Shetland Pony Farm Registered and High Grade Ponies for Sale W. H. Fulcomer Belleville, Kan.



JACKS AND JENNETS.

Leavenworth County Jack Farm 25 jacks and jennets for sale; good individuals and bred right. Farm located between Atchison and Leavenworth on Santa Fe. CORSON BROTHERS, POTTER, KANSAS.

35 Kentucky Mammoth Jacks

We will cut the prices from \$100 to \$250 on every jack in our barns. Special prices on Percheron and saddle horses. 1,000 bushels of Blue Grass seed, and 4,000 cedar fence posts. Cook & Brown, Lexington, Ky.

Jacks and Jennets

25 head of Black Jacks from 1 1/2 to 16 hands coming 3 to 6 years old; all stock guaranteed, as represented when sold. Also some good jennets. PHIL WALKER Moline, Elk County, Kansas.



JACKS

The kind all are looking for. Large boned black mammoth Tenn. and Ky. Jacks, 2 to 6 years old, guaranteed and priced to sell. All broken and prompt servers. Reference, banks of Lawrence, 40 miles west of Kansas City on U. P. and Santa Fe. AL. E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets

20 of our best big jacks left. Will close them out at a great reduction. Have them good enough for any purpose. Come to Rea, Mo., on Great Western, 23 miles north of St. Joe, Mo. G. M. Scott, Rea, Mo.



Boen's Big Bone Jacks

They are from 15 to 16 1/2 hands high. Forty jacks and jennets of the best and biggest on earth. Four three-year-old jacks larger and better than ever before. The two-year-old jacks are larger than thousands of grown jacks. Four-year-olds 15 3/4 hands to 16 1/4 hands, standard and weigh from 1100 to 1300 pounds. All have plenty of bone. Will sell jacks for \$800 that can't be bought elsewhere for \$1200. ED BOEN, LAWSON, MISSOURI.

fellow (grand champion of the world's fair) and out of a daughter of Masterpiece fair) that has been pronounced by many of the best judges to be the greatest sow of the breed. Fair Rival 10th 14920, by Artful breed. Bell Rival 5d, by Premier Lord Rival, that sold for \$4,000, is out of Fair Star 54 and traces to Lord Lee, grand champion of the American Royal. This hog, too, is hard to beat, has perhaps the best head of any of them and one hardly ever finds a hog with such excellent feet and bone. He has plenty of size along with his high finish. Mr. King is offering 35 bred sows for sale that will bring pigs in April and May. He is selling the year round and can fill orders of any size or age. Write him for information.

Big Type Bred Sows. Howard Zahn of Jacksonville, Ill., breeder of the extreme big type Poland China hogs, who has been using the 749,000 circulation of the Missouri Ruralist, Oklahoma Farmer, Farmers Mail and Breeze and the Missouri Valley Farmer, writes that he wants to renew his contract as this combination has been very satisfactory to him in the way of getting business. Mr. Zahn has a very interesting circular concerning his business. It gives the printed express rates to every business place in the United States and Canada, gives the history of big type Poland Chinas, photograph of his sale barn and his hog houses and with this some of the strongest arguments in favor of the big type Poland Chinas that we have seen. This breeder has 1,000 head to select from. He has 50 pigs farrowed last fall, 120 early sows of 1913 farrow and a number of fall sows of 1912 farrow all safe in pig by the very best males he could find. When he was convinced that the big type were the only feeders he went to Iowa and Nebraska and bought a carload of sows and he has a lot of daughters now by A Wonder and other good hogs. He is offering 10 sows now that were bred by Peter Mow. It's a pleasure to visit his great breeding herd and our readers will find it profitable to do business with Howard Zahn, 126 Pine street Jacksonville, Ill.

Publisher's News Notes

A Player Piano in Your House. You can have in your house, on the Larkin Pian, a beautiful Symphonic Player Piano, along with all kinds of Larkin household supplies at the low Larkin price. See the Larkin ad on page 17. It tells you something about the pian and the player, and how you can get it on four years' time with no interest. You can have this great piano player while you are paying for it. You can also get a Symphonic piano on the same terms. It is made by the famous Knabe. This is surely an important piece of news to music lovers. As the ad says, the possession of such splendid musical instruments helps to keep the young folks at home. Read the ad and mail coupon to Larkin Company, M. B. 4141, Buffalo, N. Y.

How to Buy Tools. No man can afford to put a limit on quality when buying tools. Good tools make for better work, quicker work, a saving of labor, time and money. Since tools have been stamped with the famous Keen Kutter trade mark, the farmer and householder have been able to buy with the positive assurance that the quality was top-notch and the price reasonable. There's a Keen Kutter tool for every conceivable use around the farm and home. Keen Kutter quality starts at the raw material and runs through the whole process of making and finishing. Keen Kutter steel is tempered to meet the requirements for which each particular tool is made; handles are fashioned from straight grained lumber to ensure maximum strength and the edges are razor-like. Keen Kutter tools are put together to ensure easy "hang"—to make the tool work with the man, making the work lighter and easier. These tools are sold in every city, town, village and cross-road throughout the United States and can always be identified by the Keen Kutter trade mark of the split log and axe.

Twenty Years' Experience With Stock Dips. Now that the dipping season is here, you will be casting about for the most effectual preparation with which to do this necessary work. To those who have used Stannard's Processed Crude Oil for this purpose there is no other "just as good." It is still at the head of the list for results. One application of it will do more to rid stock of lice, ticks, nits, mange and skin diseases than three applications of any other preparation on the market. One of Mr. Stannard's late letters from a customer at Able, Neb., reads as follows: "I have been buying Processed Crude Oil of you for spraying my hogs for lice and skin diseases and find it excellent. It is the best remedy for this purpose I know of, and during the last 20 years I have been trying a good many preparations." You no doubt need to dip your stock this spring and it will undoubtedly be to your advantage if you will hunt up Mr. Stannard's advertisement in this paper and order a barrel of this Processed Crude Oil from him. In writing to him please say to him that you saw his advertisement in this paper. See ad on page 30.

Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Cattle all sold. I advertised in Farmers Mail and Breeze and got so many inquiries can hardly answer them all and still coming. Please accept my thanks. Yours very truly, W. H. SURBER, Breeder of Holstein Cattle, Peabody, Kan., Feb. 9, 1914. Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Dear Sirs—The results from the ad were very satisfactory, having sold all of my spring males and gilts, 35 head in all. What would half-inch ad cost by the year? Yours respectfully, JOHN A. REED, Breeder of Duroc-Jerseys, Lyons, Kan., Feb. 5, 1914. Every week for years Farmers Mail and Breeze has printed voluntary letters from its advertisers and different letters are printed every week.

Lee Bros. Percherons

Any intending buyer who wants a first class stallion or mare at living prices and backed by a guarantee as good as gold should come and see our stock. Stuff is priced to sell. We have any age or weight stallions or mares you want. Come and See Us Before You Buy LEE BROS., Harveyville, Wabaunsee Co., Kan.

Robison's Percherons 175 Head on the Farm. Stallions and Mares all ages for sale. Herd headed by the Champion Casino 27830 (45462). Send for farm catalog. J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Ks.

125 Stallions and Mares PERCHERONS, BELGIANS and SHIRES The West's Largest Importing and Breeding Establishment. More actual ton stallions at my Emporia Sale Barns than any other in the West. Do you need a Stallion? I will save you from \$100 to \$200 on a horse. Am making special prices to make room for another consignment. Look at all the horses you can before coming and then you will know you are getting more for your money than any other offer—more bone, size and quality, for the money. I do an exclusive horse business and to stay in business must satisfy my customers. Therefore a gilt-edge guarantee goes with every horse. Come and stay with us a day or two and compare my horses and prices with those you have seen. Drop a line and tell me when to meet you. Barn close to Santa Fe depot. L. R. WILEY, Route 9, Emporia, Kan.

Bergner & Sons' German Coach Horses German Coach Stallions at prices you will be able to pay for at one season's stand. Also mares and fillies; all good bone with plenty size, style and action and the best general purpose horse that has ever been imported. The St. Louis Fair Champion Milon 3159 and the Kansas State Fair prize winner Mephistoles 4221 at head of herd. We are pricing these horses to sell and guarantee satisfaction. Write today or call soon. J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Tallock Ranch, PRATT, KANSAS.

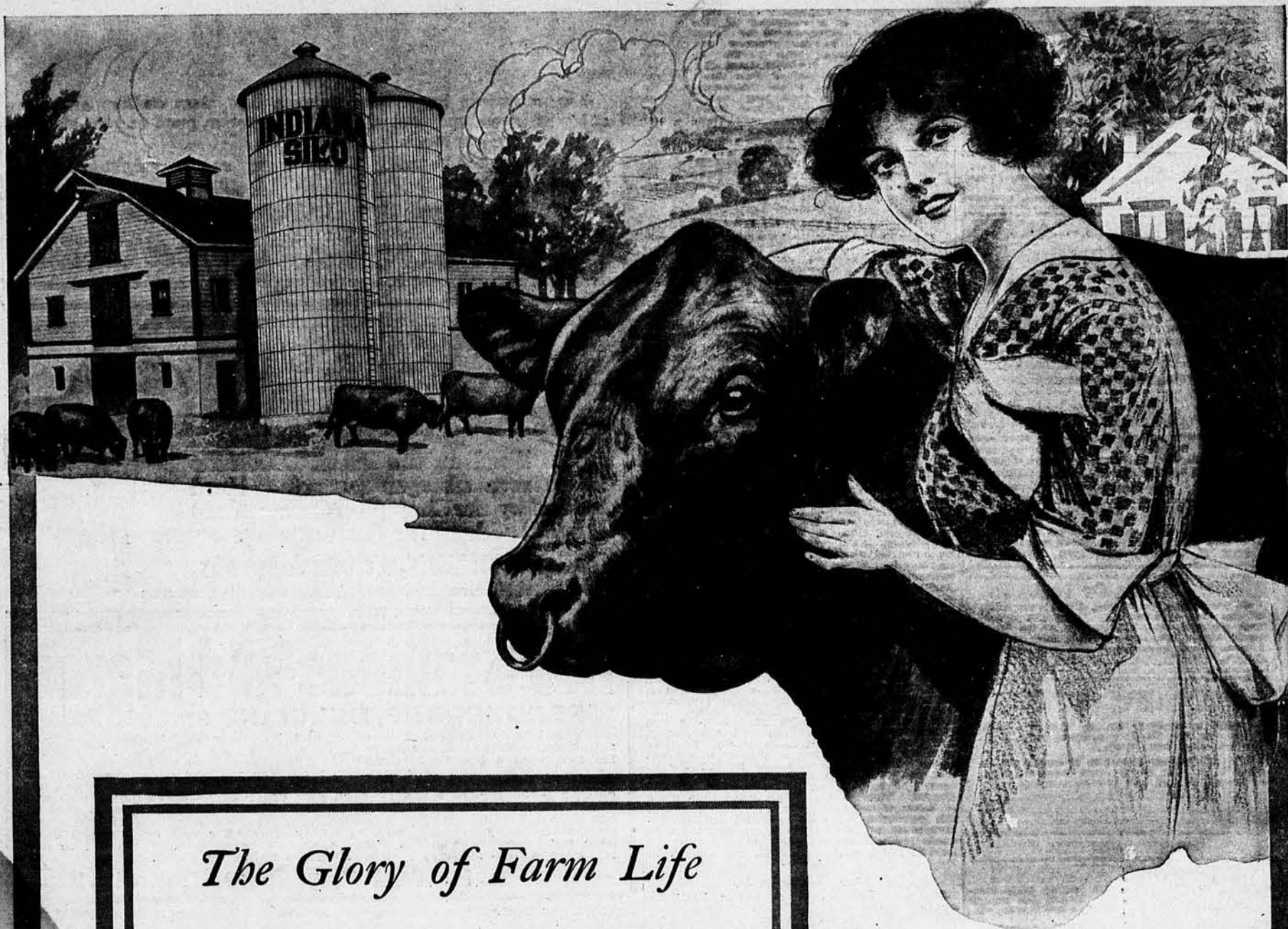
Lamer's Percheron Stallions and Mares BUY NOW while there is the most of Variety to select from C. W. LAMER, Salina, Kansas

Johnson's Shetland Pony Farm Write me regarding Shetland Ponies. I have for sale 40 to 50 head of fine ones, spring colts, yearlings, coming two and matured stock. Registered mares or stallions. My herd runs strong to spotted, black and white, and I have Nebraska State Fair winners. Let the children have a pony. My prices are reasonable and every pony is guaranteed as represented. Write me now while I have a fine offering of spring colts on hand. H. H. JOHNSON, CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA.

Oakland Stock Farm As usual, each year, has of its own breeding, 25 or 30 jacks. This year we have 23 still on hands, having sold several to customers of previous years, by mail order. Each jack has been raised on the farm. We do not engage in brokerage, being strictly breeders, and not brokers; no middle man. We have some 50 breeding jennets and two herd jacks, of the best blood obtainable. Sold at reasonable prices; cash or time. We have a good 2-year-old Percheron stud ready for light service this spring; will make a ton horse. Also a span of extra good coming 2-year-old fillies and some weanling colts. Imported Kossuth is at the head of Percheron stud. As with the jacks, nothing sold but the stuff raised on the farm; no brokerage. Terms reasonable. Full information will be given in answer to any letter. We have ten good individual jacks now in the barn in town. These buyers who attend the sales and fall to buy should drop off at Chillicothe and see some good jacks at reasonable prices; from a breeding farm. Oakland Stock Farm, Box 207, Chillicothe, Mo.

JET BLACKS AND RICH DARK GREYS Big for their age, one weighs 2110 lbs., one 2160 lbs., and a yearling 1740 lbs., 9 coming three-year-old studs, 11 coming two-year-old studs, and 6 coming four-year-old studs. Registered Percherons and straight sound. You cannot get better money-makers. Foaled and grown on the farm and offered at farmer's prices. Trains direct from Kansas City and St. Joe. FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa

Blue Valley Breeding Farm For sale—One extra good Columbus bred. Herd bull and 10 head of good young bulls 6 to 12 months. B. P. Rock eggs \$3.50 per 100 delivered. Also a few Poland China gilts and fall boars, for sale. Fred J. Cottrell, Marshall County, Irving, Kansas



The Glory of Farm Life

THE FULL JOY OF LIVING in the open, with days of wholesome toil and nights of serene repose, is possible only to the farmer whose crops are preserved without waste and without risk, to be used so as to produce the largest return. Then, and only then, can he know the satisfaction of conscious power and independence. Then, and only then, can he realize his ambition to educate his children better than he was educated, to lift from his wife and daughters the burdens of drudgery and to "look the whole world in the face, for he owes not any man."

It is significant that farmers who have attained to this standard of living, who are producing the finest live stock, the most valuable beef cattle, the most profitable dairy produce, whose farms are primarily *homes* and whose families live in the greatest comfort and refinement, have built their prosperity around the

INDIANA SILO

So strikingly evident has this fact become that the Indiana Silo has been familiarly referred to as "The Watch-tower of Prosperity,"—its presence on any farm being interpreted as a sure evidence that the owner is a person of thrift, of good judgment and of sound financial standing.

All materials that enter into the construction of the Indiana Silo are selected with extreme care, every stave being chosen with particular reference to its fitness for the service it is intended to render. The joints are made with the celebrated Indiana self-draining, all-wood mortise which keeps all the succulent juices of the silage *in* and keeps all rain and snow *out*. The Indiana Silo makes good silage and keeps it good. The first Indiana Silos ever erected are still standing, still in excellent condition and apparently good for indefinite years of usefulness. The economy of owning an Indiana Silo is manifest.

WE should be pleased to send you a copy of our latest catalog and the little booklet entitled "The Watch-tower of Prosperity," by Benjamin Quod. Drop us a line, addressing our nearest office.

The Indiana Silo Company

579 Union Bldg., Anderson, Ind.
579 Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
579 Indiana Bldg., Des Moines, Ia.
579 Livestock Ex. Bldg., Fort Worth, Tex.