

Forty-Eight Pages

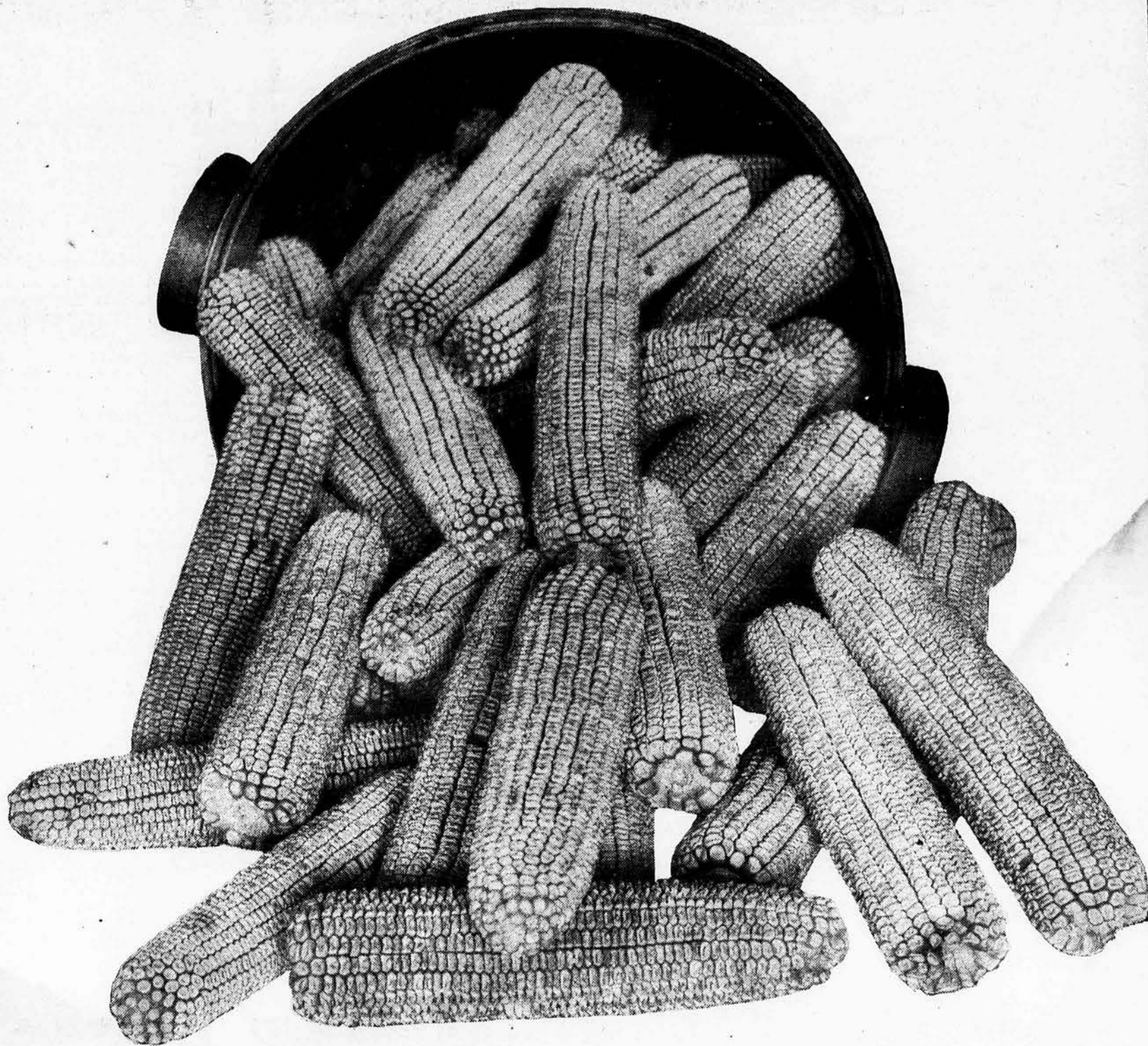
Price Five Cents

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Vol. 44.

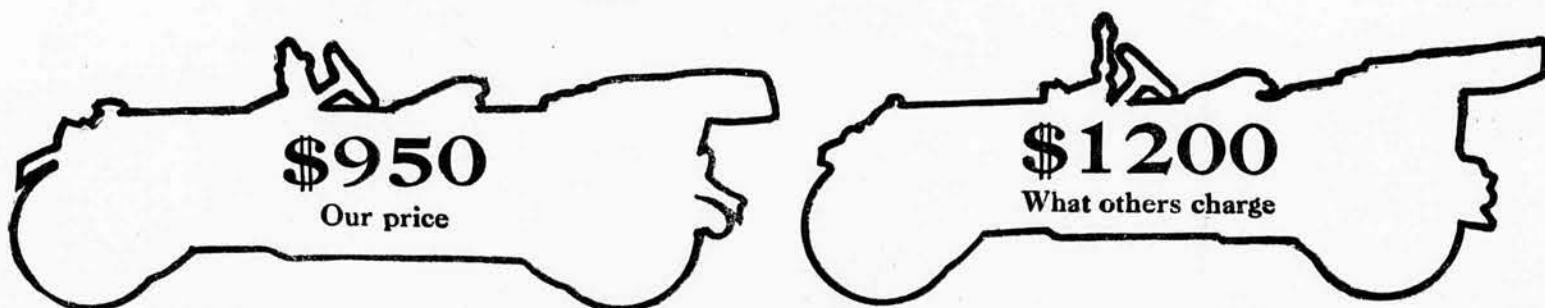
March 21, 1914

No. 12.



THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP BUSHEL
BOUGHT BY ARTHUR CAPPER
FOR THE FARMERS OF KANSAS

Overland



You Think They Are Different— But Are They?

TOO many people are fooled or misled by taking bare automobile prices as a positive indication of the intrinsic value of a car. This is exactly the wrong way to go about it. Because one article is priced higher than another it does not follow that that article has a greater value.

The picture above illustrates this point. Here are two cars practically identical. The one on the left is the \$950 Overland. The one on the right is the average similar car—priced at \$1200—which offers no greater value.

As a matter of fact there are any number of \$1200 cars which are not, in value, the equal of the \$950 Overland.

But how are we to know this?—you ask.

That's simple. Ask some real questions; find out some actual facts; make some specification comparisons—and then it is the easiest

thing in the world to sum up the intrinsic value of any car made.

For instance:

The \$950 Overland has a wheel base of 114 inches.

The wheel base of the average \$1200 car is no longer than this—often shorter. So in this respect you get more for \$950 than you do for \$1200.

The \$950 Overland has a powerful 35 horsepower motor.

No \$1200 car has a larger motor than this. Here is equal value and, in most cases, more value for less money.

The \$950 Overland tires are 33 inches x 4 inches—all around.

No \$1200 car has larger tires. Again—equal value—our price \$250 less.

The \$950 Overland has a complete set of electric lights—throughout—the same as on most \$1200 cars. Some out-of-date cars still cling to the obsolete gas lamps. In

the first instance the \$950 electrically lighted Overland is the value equal of the \$1200 car, and in the second instance has more value than the \$1200 (gas lamp) car. In either case our price is \$250 less.

Next comes the matter of equipment. The \$950 Overland is complete—a jeweled speedometer, top, curtains, boot, windshield, electric horn—everything complete. No \$1200 car made has more complete or better equipment.

And so on throughout the car. Point for point—specification for specification, the \$950 Overland is, in every essential respect, the equal of any \$1200 car on the market.

So we warn you. Ignore the prices. Compare the actual facts first. Then compare the facts with the prices and you get the intrinsic value.

We are making 50,000 cars this year—the largest production of its kind in the world. And every Overland purchaser will save at least 30% and get a superior car.

See the Overland dealer in your town today. Then see any competing car. Make the comparisons we suggest. Then you will better realize how hard a comparison of this kind is, on any other car costing in the neighborhood of \$1200.

Handsome 1914 catalogue, complete information and dealers name on request.

The Willys-Overland Company, Dept. 84, Toledo, Ohio

SPECIFICATIONS OF MODEL 79T

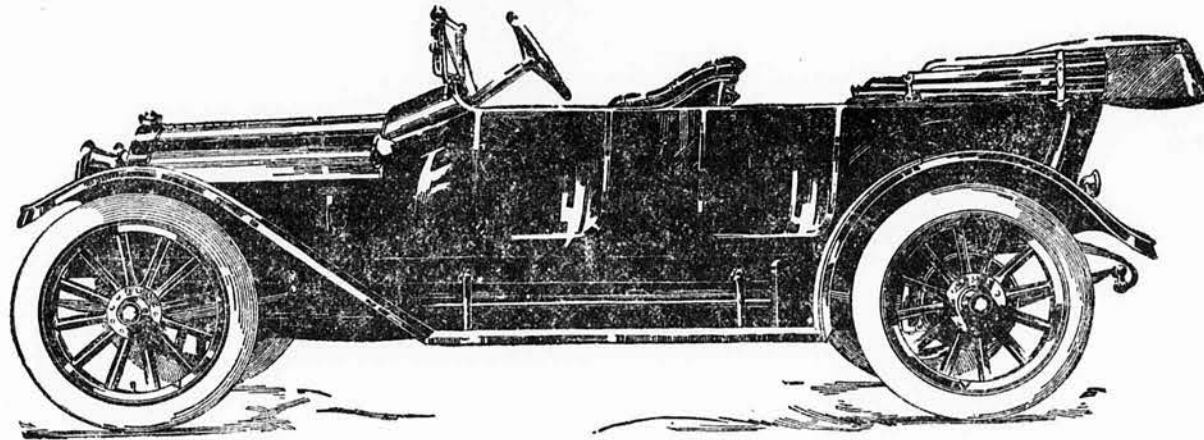
Electric head, side, tail and dash lights
Storage battery
35 Horsepower motor
114-inch wheelbase
33 x 4 Q. D. tires

Three-quarter floating rear axle
Timken and Hyatt bearings
Deep upholstery
Brewster green body

Nickel and aluminum trimmings
Mohair top, curtains and boot
Clear-vision, rain-vision windshield

Stewart speedometer
Cowl dash
Electric horn
Flush U doors with concealed hinges

With electric starter and generator—\$1075
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Manufacturers of the famous Overland Delivery Wagons, Garford and Willys-Utility Trucks. Full information on request.



THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

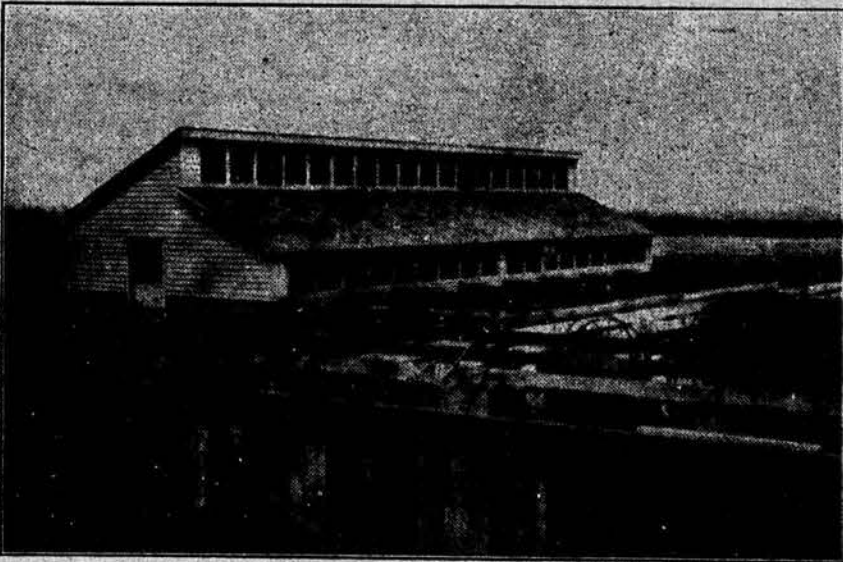
An Agricultural and Family Journal for the People of the Great West



Volume 44
Number 12

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MORE than 150 head of purebred Shorthorns are kept on the 1,700-acre farm of C. W. Taylor of Abilene, Kan. The place is near the little loading station of Pearl. Purebred Duroc-Jersey hogs also are produced from the 16 breeding sows on the farm. Mr. Taylor intends to increase the size of the hog herd.

The soil on this farm is of a limestone formation, and is very fertile. Almost all of the place can be plowed, and it all has been broken except 450 acres, which still is in bluestem grass. About 30 acres of this grass is cut for hay. The remainder is in pasture. Of the cultivated land, 850 acres was used for wheat last year. In addition, there were 200 acres of corn, 90 acres of alfalfa and considerable cane and kafir. Wheat is one of the leading crops on this farm, and it is very profitable, for much of the grain is sold for seed.

As a rule the pasture makes a good growth; indeed this almost always is the rule with bluestem grass on a limestone formation which makes conditions very favorable for the grass. Grass can't grow without water, however, and it was eaten rather closely last summer. The quality of the grazing was not quite up to the usual standard, but the Shorthorns had good water, and they did fairly well.

No effort is made to get a fancy growth with the breeding animals; they are kept under conditions that are practicable on any Kansas farm. Their winter ration usually consists of alfalfa, silage, cane and kafir roughage and some concentrated feed, but this last ration generally is made rather light. It consists of cottonseed meal, corn chop and a little molasses cake. The alfalfa part of the ration also has been rather reduced, for the alfalfa crop was much smaller than usual last year. The silage ration has been heavy.

The silo on the Taylor farm is 16 by 30 feet, and it holds about 120 tons of silage. It was filled twice, the second filling being made from corn fodder that had been cut and shocked in the field. Every effort was made to add plenty of moisture to this material, for Mr. Taylor appreciates the importance of bringing up the moisture content to somewhere near what it would be if the material were cut in the field. A three-quarter inch stream of water under pressure was kept running into the silo all the time the blower was running.

Corn and kafir silage have been used, and both have given fine results. The silage has been so profitable that Mr. Taylor expects to build another silo this coming summer. He probably will build a solid-wall concrete silo.

When one makes an extensive use of silage it is essential that he should get

some feed high in protein, to help in balancing it. This feed Mr. Taylor has in alfalfa, and to make the content of digestible protein just as high as possible an effort is made to cut the crop soon after the first blooms have started. Every effort is made to get the hay cured in just as good condition as possible and to save all the leaves. Alfalfa leaves contain about two-thirds of the digestible protein of the alfalfa, and when they are wasted one is wasting bone and muscle producing material.

The alfalfa is raked just as soon as it is well wilted, so much of the curing is done in the windrow. This keeps the leaves from getting cooked. After they are in the windrow they will continue to evaporate water, and the whole plant will dry out together. The leaves thus will be saved and the bleaching action of the sun on the hay will be avoided.

"We never have any special trouble in getting a stand of alfalfa on this farm," said Mr. Taylor. "You see alfalfa usually does well on soil of a limestone formation, and all the land on this place was formed in just this way. To get a good stand, however, it is important that one should use good seed and that the soil should be well prepared. I believe in having the soil compact with a little loose dirt on top. We have found that fall seedings usually give the best results, for we are bothered some with grass and weeds in the spring seedings. I have, however, sown alfalfa in the spring here with good success. The fall sown alfalfa sometimes is planted on land that was in a spring grain crop, but I prefer to have it summer fallowed. We use 20 pounds of alfalfa seed an acre, and we sow it with a drill."

The alfalfa forms an even more important part of the ration of the hogs than it does of the cattle, for they get it all the year. It is the main feed of the hogs in the summer; they get in addition just a little slop and about a one-fourth grain ration. The alfalfa hay is fed in the winter; it forms an especially large part of the ration of the sows. A liberal use is made of tankage in addition to the alfalfa, and this use of protein feeds is one of the main reasons for the amazingly big litters. Of course, the Duroc-Jersey breed is noted for its big litters, but Mr. Taylor has made a few high records with the breed. One of the sows had 17 pigs last spring, and there were several litters of 12 and 13. About ten was the average. Most of these pigs are saved, for they are kept under almost ideal conditions in the hog house. This house makes it possible to have the litters come early in the spring without danger of loss; usually the spring litters come the first two weeks in March and the fall litters in September.

Shorthorns and Alfalfa at Abilene

By F. B. Nichols, Field Editor

The hog house is 45 feet long, and it contains individual farrowing pens for 16 sows. Two rows of glass extend the length of the shed, so the light will enter. There are 36 frames of glass in the building, each of which contains four panes; so in all there are 144 panes, which is far more than one will find in the average farm home. The floor is of concrete, and water is supplied under pressure, so it can be kept perfectly clean. A stove can be placed in the building at farrowing time, if it is needed. Shorts slop in connection with the tankage and the alfalfa made up the main ration of the sows this winter; they received no corn.

Mr. Taylor does his share in growing the wheat from which the shorts for the hogs come. The average yield on all of the 850 acres grown last year was 29 bushels an acre; some of the fields produced 40 bushels an acre. That 29 bushel average is remarkably high for so large an acreage, when one considers all the grief that the wheat crop received in Kansas in 1913 from the dry weather and chinch bugs. Good land, careful seedbed preparation and well bred, carefully graded seed was the combination that made it.

Much of the plowing is done with a 45-horsepower Ohio tractor, which will pull six 14-inch bottom plows. This engine has given good satisfaction. It cost \$2,500, and it has been used four years. The engine was originally equipped to burn gasoline, but as gasoline sells for about 17 cents a gallon and fuel kerosene from 7 to 8 cents, Mr. Taylor changed the engine into a kerosene burner last summer. This has decreased the cost of operation materially, although this cost never was high. The cost of breaking prairie sod, including every item except depreciation, was 46 cents an acre, and it is considerably less than this in plowing ordinary wheat stubble.

The wheat is threshed from the shock, and then the plowing is started at once. There is some variation in the depth of plowing, but the aim is to go down usually from seven to eight inches. This land is sometimes worked between plowing and seeding time, but Mr. Taylor has not been able, on account of a lack of help, to do so much of this work as he wished. The soil settles well, so the capillary attraction is

properly restored at seeding time. The seedbed then is worked down, most of the work being done with a drag harrow, and the seed is sown the latter part of September. From one to about one and a third bushels of seed is used an acre; the amount of seed being increased for the later sowings.

The Kharkof variety is used, and as the strain is fairly pure and high yielding, much of it goes for seed. There is an elevator with 4,000 bushels capacity on the farm, and a wheat grader is a part of the equipment of this elevator. All the wheat seed is graded, and this has aided much in keeping up the wheat yield. Mr. Taylor believes this has increased the wheat yield several bushels an acre. This elevator, by the way, has an Otto engine that has been in hard use for 19 years, and it still seems to be in just about as good condition as ever.

Mr. Taylor owns a grain separator, a 36 by 56 Aultman-Taylor, which he likes very well. All the wheat is cut with binders, and the threshing is started just as soon as the cutting is finished, as the first shocks cut usually are cured enough by that time. Headers formerly were used, but it became too difficult to get a large enough crew to run them. Much of the straw is used for bedding or for roughage, and the remainder is scattered back on the land.

Several cement watering troughs were made last fall that have given good satisfaction. These troughs are 9 feet in diameter, inside measurements, and 26 inches deep. They are made of one part cement, two parts sand and three parts crushed rock, and a barbed wire for reinforcement at the top. They are constructed so the inside diameter decreases nearer the bottom, which forces the ice pressure upward. The tanks cost, including labor, \$24 apiece; while a steel tank of the same size costs \$25.

The Shorthorn bull at the head of the herd is Valent, No. 346162, a roan three years old. The other herd bull is Maringo's Pearl, No. 391982, which is a younger animal of great promise. The herd was established in 1896, with eleven purebred animals. The number of animals and the trade has since been built up. Animals have been sold into almost every state west of Kansas, and a good many have been sent east.



DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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

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A. L. NICHOLS, Associate Editor.
E. W. RANKIN, Advertising Manager.

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PASSING COMMENT—By T. A. McNeal

Injustice to the Race

A week or two ago I read an extended discussion in the senate of a bill which proposed to take a large amount of money. I am not certain of the sum, but think it mounted up into the millions; out of the common treasury of the nation to be used in promotion of agricultural education.

The southern senators were all quite heartily for the bill for the reason that it would distribute a large amount of money through the southern states. The money was supposed to be distributed in proportion to population, especially agricultural population, and as the agricultural population of the South, including negroes, is larger proportionately than the agricultural population of the North, the South was getting the best of it.

In making up their population the members from the South were careful to count all the negro population, but in the distribution they proposed to give the entire amount to the white agricultural schools, although in several states the colored population exceeds the whites. And this flagrant injustice was boldly and strongly defended by the southern senators. When asked how negroes would get any benefit they answered that the whites would take care of them. They argued that it was to the interest of the white landowners to improve the education of the blacks because the most of the farm labor was done by the blacks and therefore it was to the financial advantage of the white landlords to have intelligent and capable negro farmers.

That logic was sound and if the ruling white class in the South would only consistently live up to it, the most of the race trouble would be eliminated. It would mean a reign of justice and helpfulness and hope for the colored race, especially the rural negro population that would, in my opinion, entirely change conditions in the South.

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.

The professions of interest in the welfare of the black man made by senators of the Vardaman and Hoke Smith type are mere hypocritical pretense which thinly disguises the real purpose of the speakers. The treatment of the negro by the white man, especially the white man of the South, is one of almost unbroken infamy and injustice and from even the standpoint of mere selfishness time will prove it to be one of stupendous folly unless it is soon changed.

There has been a great deal of self righteous talk by southern men about the enormous burden the whites have taken upon themselves in order that the black children may be educated. The facts in the case ought to make every southern man who has a conscience blush for shame on account of the injustice that has been done the ignorant and defenseless black man.

Booker T. Washington, who has always acted on the theory of turning the other cheek to the oppressors of his people, furnishes the figures that are damning to the ruling class in the South. But while he furnishes the figures showing the awful injustice that has been practiced, he gives them in no spirit of bitterness. He generously concedes that the reason the injustice has been permitted is that the whites have been busy about their own affairs and haven't had their attention directed to the wrong.

Mr. Washington gives that reason, but I don't think he believes it. Booker Washington is as far from being a fool as any man I know of, either black or white. But he still hopes that he may appeal to the latent sense of justice and fair play in the southern white men, so that they will voluntarily deal fairly with the black man. There is nothing in the past history of oppressing classes that seems to justify his hope, but let us hope this will be an exception. Here are some figures showing the injustice that has been and is being practiced toward the negro children of the South. In the state of South Carolina with nearly 60 per cent of its population colored there was expended on the education of the white children of the state in 1911 \$127.30 per capita. On the negro children there was expended \$2.74 per capita. In other words, the state expended 46 times as much money on the education of the white child as on the education of the black child. In Wilcox county, Alabama, there are 6,200 whites and 27,600 negroes. There are in the county 1,884 white children of school age and 10,667 black children of school age, yet for the education of the white children of that county there was spent in 1912 \$33,000,

while for the education of the nearly eleven thousand black children only \$3,750 was spent. In other words, the white children got tax money to the extent of \$17 a head while the black children had to get along with only 37 cents a head.

Dr. Washington graphically describes the conditions of such negro schools as are provided. The colored schools are in many cases open only one or two months in the year. The school houses are in a horrible state of repair. The roofs let in the rain or snow. In many cases fires cannot be built in the school houses. The children are compelled to sit in the cold house without fire as long as they can endure it when they are let out to warm by a fire kindled outside.

The teachers of the colored schools are paid miserably small wages, even for the short time the schools are in session, the wages being as low as \$15 and \$16 a month.

The negro children are very poorly supplied with books, often three or four of them being compelled to study from one book. Of course with such equipment and with underpaid and inefficient teachers the schools do little good. The wonder is that illiteracy among the blacks has been decreased at all. It is no wonder that the school attendance of colored children under these conditions does not reach 60 per cent. The wonder to me is that it is anywhere near that great.

But while such scant provision is made for the uplift and enlightenment of the negro he is held to a stricter accountability for the infraction of law than his white neighbor. In his case accusation is generally equivalent to conviction and about the best the accused black man can hope for is that he will be either hanged or imprisoned by law instead of being burned by a mob.

All the black man's impressions of civilization, all the knowledge he has of morality, Christianity or integrity has been gathered from the white man. He sees the white man violate the moral code with impunity. Is it strange that he cannot understand why he should be punished with such savage ferocity for doing the same thing?

Sooner or later injustice reaps its own reward. The black race, naturally kindly and irresponsible as any child race is has demonstrated again and again its desperate fighting power when once the underlying savage nature has been stirred to action. In spite of discrimination and injustice and repression the leaven of knowledge is slowly leavening the great lump of ignorance and poverty.

The sentiment of the blacks will not always be controlled by the mild and conservative leadership of Booker T. Washington. The southern white leaders do not seem to realize that they are sitting on a powder magazine.

But still there is some light. I have here a letter from an ex-slave holder, or at least his father was a slave holder. This southerner, who lives at Alton, Mo., is a well educated, prosperous business man and he discusses this race problem with so much kindness and fairness that it encourages me to believe maybe there are a good many other men like him in the South who will be willing to deal fairly with the black man.

Exorbitant Salaries

I have here a copy of the report of the insurance department of the state of New York for the year 1913. It is a very full and really interesting report showing not only the resources and liabilities of the companies doing business in the state of New York, but also a detailed statement of the salaries paid to the various gentlemen who hold down the jobs in the companies.

It is rather interesting to note how luxuriously a number of gentlemen live out of the premiums paid in by us policy holders. For example, the Equitable pays its president, Mr. Day, an annual salary of \$50,000 and several managers' salaries ranging from \$32,000 up to \$73,000.

The Germania, which is a comparatively small company, that is, small as compared with the biggest ones, only pays its president, Cornelius Doremus, a salary of \$21,500, but I note that one of the other Doremus boys, F. S. Doremus, pulls down something over \$46,000 per annum, which on the whole is not bad for the Doremus family. The Home Life pays George Edward Ide \$30,000 per annum as president.

The Metropolitan Life pays its president, John R. Hegeman \$90,000 per annum and its vice president, Haley Fiske, \$85,000.

The Mutual Life pays its president, Charles A.

Peabody, \$50,000 and two vice presidents, James Timpson, and George T. Dexter, \$25,000 each. The New York Life pays its president, D. P. Kingsley, \$75,000 and its vice president, \$50,000.

The Aetna pays its president, M. G. Bulkley, \$50,000 per annum and I might remark incidentally, takes care of several other members of the Bulkley family.

Colonel Goethals, who managed so successfully the vast work of digging the Panama canal gets a salary of only \$4,500 per annum. That he did more work and had greater responsibility than any one of the presidents or vice presidents of the insurance companies mentioned is evident. That it required far more knowledge, skill and executive ability to manage the canal job than to perform the duties of president or vice president of any insurance company is evident.

The fact is that the giving of such enormous salaries is wrong from every standpoint. The companies would get as good service and probably better if they paid no more than \$10,000 per annum in any case. The man who draws from \$50,000 to \$100,000 salary a year has to live up to his salary in a social way and if he does he certainly has not much time or vitality left to attend to the business of the company. The payment of enormous salaries leads to a false standard of living. It breeds gross extravagance and tends to demoralize society.

Editor Palmer Wants to Know

Brother Palmer, of the Jewell Republican, one of the fairest-minded and most able editors in Kansas, quotes from my editorial of February 21 on the land currency bill proposed by the "Land Currency League" of Colorado, and then says:

We would like to understand this new-fangled currency of Brother McNeal's a little better. What would be the reading on the "land currency" bills thus issued? Would it read: "The United States promises to pay on demand one rod of land?" If so, then that currency would be based on land. But if those bills read, "The United States promises to pay one dollar," then we must go to the statutes to find what "one dollar" means, and there we find it means 25.8 grains of gold. So, after all, the land would be no more the basis of currency than it is now.

We could change the law though and make one rod of land the unit of value. But there are all kinds of land and if the unit of value were changed to one rod of land instead of 25 grains of gold, who would ever know the worth of a dollar? A rod of land might be located in the heart of a city or in the middle of a swamp. We think a very little thought will convince anyone that gold and silver have not been chosen arbitrarily as units of value in all ages the world over, but they have been so chosen for the reason that they of all metals or materials, are best adapted to that use.

I might say that I am not particularly favorable to the land redemption feature of the proposed bill. I mentioned it as an improvement over gold redemption but I believe the idea of redemption of money in any particular kind of property is unnecessary and inequitable.

We talk about the gold dollar as the unit of value but as a matter of fact the gold dollar is practically non-existent at this time. There have been no gold dollars coined for twenty-four years and there have been considerably less than 20 million gold dollars coined since the beginning of the republic. If Brother Palmer has in his possession a dollar bill he cannot exchange it for a gold standard dollar to save his life, for the good reason that the government has no gold dollars to exchange.

Editor Palmer is quite right—I think, in saying that gold and silver were not arbitrarily selected as units of value, or to put it in another way, they were not arbitrarily selected as common mediums of exchange. Modern money is the result of the natural growth and evolution of business.

Originally all the business between primitive men was carried on by barter, by the direct exchange of products. The primitive man exchanged what he had, and did not need for his immediate wants, for something he wanted that another primitive man had and did not need.

As long as men traded only with their immediate neighbors that method of exchange answered well enough. But after awhile the primitive man invented a rude boat and fitted it with sails of skin and ventured away from his native shores and began to trade with strange peoples. He could not always carry on trade with the distant peoples by direct barter because the articles to be traded were too cumbersome and so it became necessary to devise some method of exchange that would be more convenient. It was necessary to find articles of light weight that

would attract the fancy of people no matter where they lived. We find that various kinds of primitive property were used as mediums of exchange at one time and another such as bright bird plumes, beautifully colored stones, etc. Primitive man, like his descendants, was attracted by bright colors and wanted things that he could use for ornamentation. When the metals, gold and silver, were discovered by primitive man he found that they were easily malleable and could be fashioned with such rude tools as he possessed into what seemed to him beautiful pieces and beautiful ornaments.

So these metals naturally came to be especially desired by all people of that time as kinds of property that could be easily exchanged for any other kind of property. But still the basic idea was an exchange of property simply.

Modern methods of exchange of credits had of course not been thought of. Gold and silver were the most convenient kinds of money and if the business of the world were still done on the theory that traffic is a mere exchange of property gold and silver would still be the most convenient and best kind of money. But civilization has progressed far beyond that idea. The dollar now is simply an arbitrary unit established by law. Some people may cherish the opinion that gold is stable, but that is a mistake. The purchasing value of gold decreases in proportion to its abundance or scarcity. Brother Palmer says that 25.8 grains of gold make a dollar. That is true so far as the definition found in the dictionary is concerned, but as a matter of fact the gold is not the dollar. That is merely an arbitrary division made by law.

Mr. Palmer asks if I would have printed on the currency, "The United States promises to pay on demand one rod of land?" Certainly not. I do not think anyone would be foolish enough to propose a thing like that. I would have the unit of value an arbitrary thing fixed by law as it is now, and would have it exchangeable for all land values. I would not give the preference to one kind of property over all other kinds of property as is done now.

I would get away from the primitive notion that trade is simply a barter of property and give the whole people the benefit of the modern device of exchange of credits instead of exchange of cash, which has enabled a favored few to reap tremendous harvests of profit at the expense of the many.

More than 90 per cent of the business of the United States is done now by the exchange of credit. Not a dollar of actual cash either gold or any other kind of cash is used. It is a marvelous advance on the methods of our primitive ancestors with rude boats and skin sails. I would not destroy that marvelous system, but I would if I could adopt it and use it for the benefit of the whole people. At present business is conducted on the theory that gold is the only real money. There is supposed to be about 8 billion dollars worth of gold in the world. Yet people are paying interest on more than twenty times that amount of these arbitrary units of value. In other words, they are paying interest on more than 150 billions of money that does not exist. What they are paying interest on is not money at all, but credits. I would have a system by which all the people could get the benefit of their own credits.

I care nothing about the land redemption feature of the proposed bill except that I insist that land is a more stable form of property on which to base a currency than gold. However I do not see any necessity for a law requiring that the currency is to be redeemed in any particular kind of property.

Favors a Land Currency Law

Writing from Almena, Kan., A. K. Mills says:

Editor The Mail and Breeze—I can hardly refrain from putting in a few words on the tariff question in reply to some of the arguments in your issue of March 7. I am a farmer and try to look at all questions from an unselfish viewpoint. We depend very much on our dairy products here on our farm to buy our provisions; but at the same time I cannot but feel that it is just and right that thousands of our brother men who have to depend on each day's wage for the support of themselves and their families should have a little cheaper butter on their bread, many of whom, probably oftentimes, are not able to have any at all. And although the price of our produce is lessened a little, we buy implements and clothing cheaper in return, and would we exchange places with the man who goes down into a mine in the morning, not knowing whether he will ever see daylight again and a family of little children dependent on his wages for support?

Many of these kickers on the tariff will say that such men should get out on farms; but would some of the kickers who have a quarter of land or a half section, sell them an acre of it at any price? The farmer is the most independent man on the face of the earth, if he will only use his brain along with his muscle. He is a producer and depends on no man for his job and can do his work in pure air and bright sunshine, instead of in a mine or a dingy factory under a timekeeper. He can have butter on both sides of his bread if he wishes it and a good, liberal supply of fruit jam on top, if he uses sense and energy enough to produce it.

We should raise hogs but not be hogs ourselves. In almost every instance, our farms are too large and we live by hogging the soil and hogging our neighbors. I believe we should look at all national issues from a broad viewpoint and not narrow things down to the limit of our own horizon and selfish interests and that we should mix a considerable of the Golden Rule into all our politics. We need co-operation and not a high tariff.

I am a strong advocate of farmers' unions, as I consider them when rightly run, to be of inestimable worth to the farmers, first, in an educative way, and second, in a financial way. Let our unions take up such subjects as the proposed land currency law described in the Mail and Breeze in the issue of February 21, and talk it and fight for it until we make ourselves heard over the entire length and breadth of the United States. Let us

besiege our congressmen and everyone else until the bill is at least recognized.

In my opinion, that bill is the greatest piece of financial thought that I have ever seen. It would cover our farms with profitable improvements that would make the farming regions of the United States the envy of the world and at the same time put millions of dollars into circulation that would help the laboring class and business classes as well.

I believe that there is but one kind of business that would suffer from it and that is our large banking institutions, and with the passage of the bill we would not need them, neither would they be left in any suffering condition.

Brother farmer, if you have forgotten about this bill, get out your February 21 issue of the Mail and Breeze, read the article over carefully and then if it suits you, fight for it. Talk it in your unions, talk it out of the unions, talk it everywhere and to everyone you can. It is up to us to read, think and then work for what we consider to be the best interests of our glorious country and by a concerted effort we can be heard. Let us cast out our selfishness, take a broader view of things national, use our heads and our hearts and with a concerted effort, work for what we consider to be the greatest good to all.

I have been urging for some time that the people, especially the farmers, who favor a government banking and loan plan to get busy. I firmly believe that our congressmen will favor the plan whenever they are convinced that their constituents or a great majority of them, favor it.

A great many people are frightened by the talk of dangerous inflation. No sane man wants dangerous inflation. I tried in the last issue of the Mail and Breeze to point out how dangerous inflation may be avoided. It is not, in my opinion, a great increase of currency we need, but a system of cheap exchange of credits and a system by which the people generally can turn so much of their capital into liquid credit as they may need. Get busy.

The Injustice of Freight Rates

There is a good deal of talk about a system of freight rates. For a long time I have been convinced there is no such thing as a system of freight rates.

No doubt our Interstate Commerce commission has bettered things some but a great many of the ridiculous inequalities still exist and in my opinion will continue to exist until all the railroad systems of the United States become a unified system all under government ownership.

Here is a letter from a shipper, Elmer E. Woodruff, of Soper, Okla., which illustrates in a rather striking way the injustice and senselessness of our present manner of charging and collecting freight. Mr. W. Woodruff says:

Editor The Mail and Breeze—In looking over your paper of February 28 I saw a comment on express rates. I deal in everything from a Shetland pony to an imported draft horse; am shipping them all over the country and have a great deal to do with the Interstate Commerce law. I would like to call your attention to two shipments I have just made.

I loaded a car of mares at Clifton, Arizona, for Arthur City, Tex. Knowing there was a difference in the rates in crossing some of the state lines, I called on the general freight agent and asked if I could ship straight through on the one billing, or if I had better ship to El Paso and rebill from there to get round the Interstate Commerce law. He said it would make no difference from there, so I billed them straight through. When I got to El Paso I bought a car of mules which I brought through with me, making two cars from El Paso to Arthur City, Tex.

The freight on the car of mares from Clifton to El Paso was \$46. The freight on my car of mules from El Paso to Arthur City was \$88 and they charged me \$300 on my car of mares, and made me pay it because I didn't rebill at El Paso when I came into Texas.

It is such things as this we much have changed. We shippers are not the only ones who pay these unjust charges. They come off the farmers in the end. The farmer may not know when he pays them but he pays them just the same.

Get after your representative in Washington. Tell him there must be a change in the Interstate Commerce law in regard to shipping across state lines. In some cases it costs \$100 to cross a state line with one car of stock. Let me ask if this is not robbery. Must we sit still and let our business be run in such a way? I say, No. Let us keep after our representatives until this wrong is righted.

Complicated Land Titles

N. C. Myers, writing from Smith Center, says:

Editor The Mail and Breeze—About a year ago I purchased a small farm in one of the southern states. On receiving my abstract of title to same I found that I was in possession of a book containing nearly as much reading matter as is contained in the New Testament and much less interesting and harder to understand. Its birth was about the time of the Louisiana Purchase and at each transfer of the land it has grown in size until now I would be safe in saying there isn't a lawyer in the United States who would be willing to wade in and study it thoroughly enough so that he could give an accurate and honest opinion as to its correctness for less than \$50.

Why would it not be much better to have a deed direct from the government to each purchaser each time a farm changes hands and do away with this abstract business which causes so much grief and waste of time and money? Perhaps a law of this kind would cause some trouble in a few cases in the first transfers of land but I believe it would end it for good after the first transfer in all cases.

Now that is a novel idea to say the least. At any rate it had never occurred or been suggested to me.

The theory of land ownership in this country is that originally all land titles rested in the government but it has parted with the title to most of its lands to private individuals. Mr. Myers's plan would seem to change the whole system and rest on the theory that the government still holds title to the land while the private individual holds only a limited estate therein and that when he sells he sells a limited estate which must be ratified by the government. I can see where such a law would save a

great amount of abstract fees, but I presume the lawyers would jump on it with both feet and declare it unconstitutional.

Truthful James

"Speaking of engagin' in the poultry business under adverse circumstances," remarked Truthful, "one summer when I was in southwest Arizona I concluded that there was big money in raising chickens and selling eggs. The men out at the mines and cattle ranches were just crazy for fresh eggs and chickens. They would pay most any kind of a price. Eggs sold at a dollar a dozen and it wasn't much of a chicken that wouldn't sell for a dollar and a quarter or a dollar and a half."

"I sent back east and got a lot of hens and brought them out to Arizona. I would have done pretty well in the egg business if it hadn't been for the infernal hot weather. Durin' the months of July and August the hens laid nothing but hardboiled eggs and a lot of my customers kicked on that. They said if the eggs had been soft boiled they wouldn't have cared but they believed that hardboiled eggs were bad for the digestion."

"I got sort of discouraged and neglected the hens and a lot of them stole their nests out in the sage brush and went to sitting. Along about September first, four of the hens hatched out flocks of fried chickens. Some other hens hatched out some that were broiled as fine as any you ever saw. I sold the broiled and fried chickens at a dollar apiece and would have done well on them but you see layin' that sort of eggs was a powerful strain on the hens and they just naturally took down and died."

"That country is no place for a white man to live. You see after awhile his system gets so accustomed to the heat that he just naturally can't stand any ordinary temperature. There was the case of Jim Blivins. Jim had lived out there for forty years and got so that he couldn't live comfortable unless the temperature was about one hundred and fifty in the shade."

"One day Jim was ridin' the range and his horse stepped in a dog hole and threw him, breakin' one leg and an arm and bustin' in three or four of his ribs. They sent to El Paso for a trained nurse for him. It was one of the hottest days of the summer when the nurse came on deck. She went in and looked Jim over and thought he would be more comfortable if he was fanned. She commenced to swing the fan over him, Jim bein' asleep at the time, but with the first swish of air from the fan he woke up and yelled, 'Shut off that cold draft. Do you think I'm a blamed Eskimo?' And sure enough Jim's teeth was chatterin' as if he had a chill."

"And then the lack of moisture in that country was a big handicap. I have known people out there to lose more than half their weight and yet look just as big as when they first struck the country. The moisture just naturally dried out of them till they got to be just like dried beef hung on a frame of bones. When Lem Skivers went to that country in 1878 he was a tremendous big man, weighed three hundred pounds. He commenced to fry out and dry up till in the course of five years he only weighed one hundred and thirty pounds. No disease or anything of that sort, just naturally dried up. His jaws dried up till his teeth rattled when he talked or when he was takin' his feed. Often we had to ask him to quit eatin' as his teeth made so much noise when they rattled that they disturbed conversation."

"Finally Lem concluded to go back to Indiana and visit the people he used to know. When he got to St. Louis he decided that he ought to get shaved and have a bath, as he hadn't indulged in anything of that kind for ten years. He ordered a bath tub filled with water and got into it. In about fifteen minutes he called for the porter and asked him to fill that bath tub again. There wasn't a drop of water in the tub. Lem had soaked it all up. Well, the result was that before he got through with his bath he had soaked up three tubsful of water and was back to his old weight of three hundred pounds. In the course of that hour he had soaked up two hundred and seventy pounds of water."

The Bosses Are Going

Everything indicates the arrival of the day when the political boss will be known no more and the man who pays the taxes will get what he pays for. The people are voting out the bosses and voting in the merit system. And when the last boss goes and the chairman of a political committee confines himself to the routine and largely mechanical duties appropriate to his place, the public will look back, as we do to the dark ages, at the era when men of ability and personal respectability, in violation of their oaths of office and in contempt of the principles of representative government, were willing to yield to the dictation of ignorant bosses. It will be as hard for the men of the next generation to understand the boss delusion as it is for us to understand Salem's delusion concerning witchcraft. It is a moral mystery why any public officer should be willing to be a manikin when he might be a man—should voluntarily place himself in slavery when freedom was offered to him.

Arthur Capper.

Getting Together in the Country

Denominational Lines Were Not Drawn in Forming the Lovett Community Center Near Wellington



W. M. Elledge.

THE Lovett Community House work was undertaken by the brotherhood of the Wellington, Kan., Congregational church, under the direction of their pastor, the Rev. W. M. Elledge. First they undertook a canvas of all the school houses within a radius of seven miles of the city. They did this by sending a committee to each of the districts visited to obtain the use of the school house and to advertise a Sunday afternoon meeting. Sunday afternoon twenty to thirty of the members of the church in Wellington met the friends from the country, and a religious service was held. In this manner several school houses were visited. In every instance the country people responded in large numbers, and a feeling of interest and good will was established. In these visits we had two things in view: First, to discover any Congregational constituency that might be in the country and to find any unchurched people we could interest in our work in the city. Second, we wished to find a community center or two where there was no religious work and where if possible we might help establish and maintain such a work. This work began in July, 1911; we reached the Lovett district the last of September. We found the people there trying to organize a Sunday school but very much discouraged because so few came out. We offered our help and it was accepted, and the pastor began preaching the first and third Sundays of each month, beginning in October.

We found a small frame school house in bad repair and poorly equipped. The number of school children in the district was small and had been for a number of years, so the old building had been tolerated. But the people who began coming to the Sunday school and preaching service crowded it beyond comfort and a new house was soon talked of, with the result that bonds were voted and the new community house was dedicated September 15, 1912. The building is of brick and cost \$3,300. The money was all raised by taxation.

The people were very liberal in providing the building, for they had in mind other uses that it should be put to besides that of school, although the school feature was the first to be considered. The house is built after drawings of the model country school house worked out by the western branch of the Kansas State Normal at Hays, Kan. The school room is 26 by 36 feet, lighted by six large windows on the north and three small ones on the west. Off from this is a work room 12 by 14 feet, lighted by three large windows on the south and one small one on the east. In the southwest corner is the reception hall 12 by 10 feet. Between the reception hall and the work room is the entrance to the basement and two closets. The hot air pipes from the furnace in the basement pass through these closets; they are also used for storage, holding the extra chairs and other things when not in use. In the basement there is a furnace room and coal bin, kitchen and dining room. All have cement floors. The dining room will seat 60 persons at one time.

The Lovett community house is one and one-half miles south and three miles west from Wellington, and the center of a good farming community. There are about an equal number of land owners and renters. In point of wealth and intelligence it is about an average community for this part of Kansas. Religiously there were when the work was started Baptists, Christians, Presbyterians, and Methodists, most of them holding their membership in the churches in Wellington and the smaller towns near by. Besides these there were many who belonged to no church but who were in sympathy with the Christian ideals. When we began there was a good feeling between neighbors, but little or no co-operation or community loyalty. Today both are a growing reality to the enrichment of all.

The work undertaken is very simple and can be carried on by any farm community. The school library has long been one of the features of the school life and more is made of this now. A debating and literary society is a very interesting and profitable part of the work. Frequent socials are held, often without any thought of making money but simply for the sake of good fellowship. The ladies have a community club with a culture side and a helping-hand side, and they together with a committee of men look after any poor or sick of the community. The farm institute is another feature. A baseball nine has done some good work, and since the emphasizing of the community interest the Sunday games have been stopped.

The religious work is done through the Sunday school held every Sunday, and preaching every first

and third Sundays. No attempt has been made to organize a denominational church but everybody is heartily supporting the local work, content to hold their membership in their preferred denomination but giving their time and financial support to the community work. There is a committee, clerk and treasurer, and the ordinary Sunday school officers, all elected by the majority vote of the people. In November, 1912, a series of meetings was held by the pastor and there were several conversions. These converts were asked to choose the church in town that they preferred and out of 26 who united with some church 19 united with the Congregational church in Wellington. This fact seems to demonstrate one

It is the exceptional man who would not prefer that his wife belong to some church, that his children attend a Sunday school. It amounts to a sort of assurance policy—something mighty comforting in time of danger or sorrow. The little boy who skipped saying his prayers for three days, fell out of a tree and broke his leg, returned to his evening devotions with the remark, "It isn't safe to do without them." Something of the same feeling is in the mind of the average non-attendant in regard to the church. A community is a better place in which to live and rear a family if it has, along with its other institutions, a church.

But this is not enough. There should be reasons that would take hold of men's minds and compel not toleration, not indifferent support, but a respect and a recognition of the church's value to every legitimate interest in the community. If the church can be of help and interest in every life, in every home, the church will be a community center—not in the sense that it dominates or forces individuals, but in the sense that it enriches life and adds to its enjoyment.

The church is of value to a community in a material way. "Money talks," is a modern phrase, and often it seems to be the only language we thoroughly understand. Land values in this community, taking the evidence of owners and renters, seem to be about as high as they will be for some time. Certainly as high as they can be until more intensive farming is practiced. With the present yield the average farmer is about able to hold his own, counting money invested, taxes and upkeep.

When a man is just about breaking even he is not a very permanent fixture. He will move where some better proposition presents itself unless there are other things, other values, to hold him. These other values are home and community values. Good roads, good schools, good neighbors—these things make a man contented, make him want to stay.

Lower these and men move out, land values fall. The home and community values are a most important matter in material welfare.

The creation of these values, is or ought to be, the church's work. The church teaches unselfishness; it calls young and old to high ideals; it is supremely interested in good schools; if its leader, Jesus Christ, is followed, manly men and womanly women are the result. This means high home and community values.

The social possibilities of most country towns are largely undeveloped. Farmers are individualistic; their life on the farm makes them independent; they are their own bosses, and they glory in the fact. The result is, a very limited social life. We are good friends; we speak, when we feel like it; when someone is ill or in need we sympathize and give help. But what about when we are well and want to laugh and visit and mingle together in helpful, social ways? Where do we go then? We older people go to our homes and poke our noses into a book or paper, and our wives darn the family socks—not a bad thing to do occasionally, but not eternally.

Our young people, who must and will have social life, go—the girls into the realm of unreality and sentimentality in the average modern novel; the boys to the village loafing places, restaurants, stores or barber shops, places all right in themselves but complete failures as training ground for high ideals and helpful social relationships.

What remains? The churches. This community and hundreds of others by uniting its churches, or pooling its interests, could easily furnish game rooms, athletic grounds and room and a library, which under wise supervision would draw the young and could foster a clean, wholesome social life that would be free from all objectionable features. Have lectures, clubs, reading courses. Good moving pictures and neighborhood dramas could be staged, and the profits would furnish a community entertainment and social life and cost less than now for tramp performances and tobacco.

To what better thing can a church devote its time and energies? If we as a community would busy ourselves with the formation of character, reformation would not be needed. This is the task of the church, as I see it, just as much as preaching—neither displacing the other but both working together. I read of some rundown communities that are being rejuvenated by a social program something like this. The church is needed as a community center for this work.

(Continued on Page 40.)



The Lovett Community House, Near Wellington, Kansas. A Social Center.

of our contentions, that any denomination that will, in an unselfish spirit, enter any community where its is needed will find that the community will take care of the denomination's interest. On the Sunday that the nineteen were received into the Wellington church that church gave a fellowship Sunday dinner and gave an invitation to the whole of the Lovett community to join them in the feast. Fifty-four responded and a most delightful day was spent, thus binding the country and city people together in a close bond of friendship. We believe in the work. It has been good for us.

W. M. Elledge.

A Social Center is Needed

Professor Holton, of the Kansas Agricultural college, declared recently, after careful study, that aloofness of the church to the needs of the people of the community has slackened their interest and diminished its social and religious value. He has made the following rules for the guidance of the rural pastor:

He should influence the church to think in terms of the community instead of in terms of the pillars.

He should make the church building a social center for community life.

He must clothe the gospel message in the everyday language of the plain people of the Twentieth century.

He must pacify internal wranglings and discourage community competition between denominations.

All except one church in each community of less than 600 inhabitants should be abolished.

He should do actual farm work that he may be more able to mix with his congregation.

This is the age of practicalization. Political leaders and captains of industry are finding that it pays to get nearer to the people and to stay near to them. Rural pastors should learn the same lesson. The day has passed when the country church (even more than the city church) was a structure for occupancy only one day out of seven and for the exposition of the things of yesterday rather than of today.

The Seed Corn Situation in Kansas

About 460,000 Bushels Listed at the Agricultural College
—The State Needs Kafir and Cane Seed

KANSAS probably will need one-half million bushels of seed corn this year. The state now has available about that much, within its borders or listed at the Agricultural college.

To the best of its ability the Farmers Mail and Breeze has tried, this week, to obtain an accurate report of the seed corn situation in Kansas. The Agricultural college, of course, is the most trustworthy source. W. M. Jardine, the dean of agriculture, is no theorist. He is a farmer whose decisions have never been reversed whether in the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington or in the state's big school at Manhattan. He has the respect of farmers and particularly of those who have questioned him face to face.

Knowing these things to be true the Mail and Breeze asked Mr. Jardine yesterday for all the information in his possession. It is printed here uninfluenced by any consideration except the interest of Kansas farmers.

The Agricultural college, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, and indeed every properly conducted farm paper recognizes the importance of testing seed corn or the kafirs and sorghums. No authority has ever said anything else since farmers began to look farther than their horses' ears.

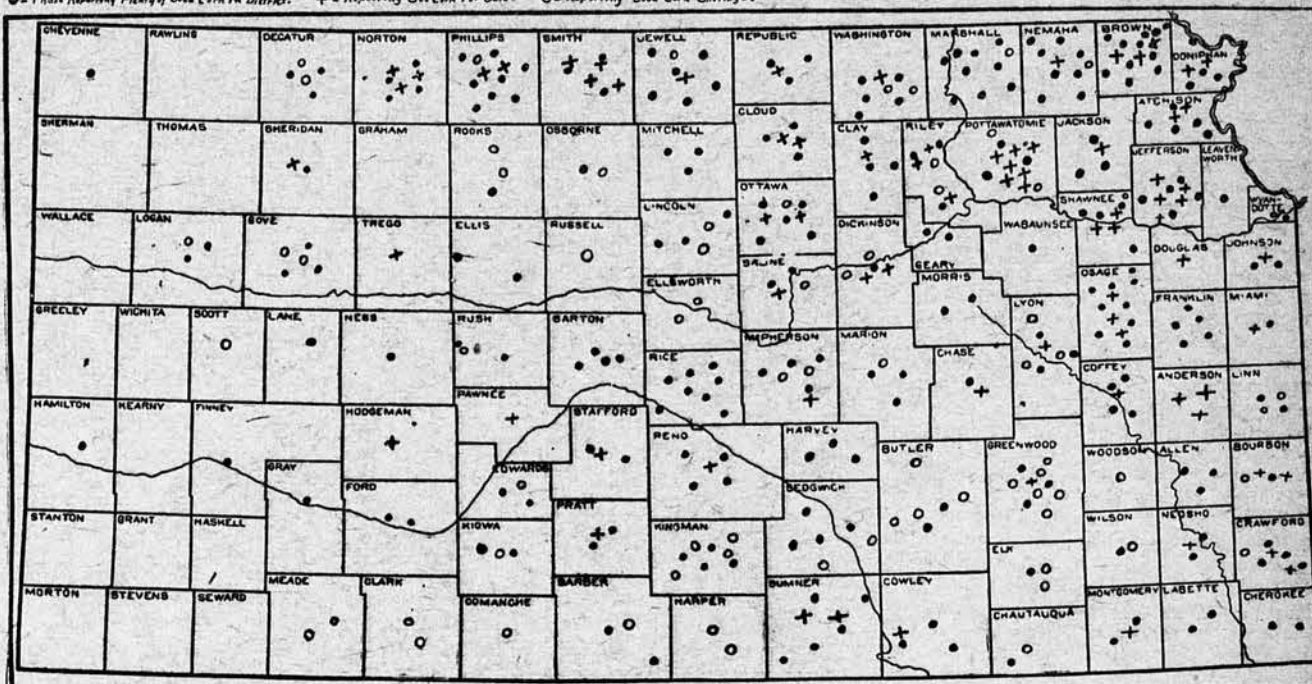
The maps reproduced here were prepared by Dean Jardine. The counties having solid black dots represent localities where seed is plentiful. The plus or cross marks show where seed is for sale, and the circles represent localities desirous of buying seed, because of local shortage.

The reports indicate that 64 counties have sufficient seed corn for their own use; 7 counties need 10 per cent; 11 counties need 25 per cent; 6 need 50 per cent; 4 need 75 per cent; 2 need 90 per cent; and 1 needs 100 per cent. The big corn counties have sufficient seed corn on hand.

"We have listed in the agronomy department more than 145,000 bushels of seed corn for sale by Kansas farmers," says Dean Jardine, "and 55,000 bushels by Kansas grain dealers. Grain dealers in the following states have listed with the agronomy department seed corn for sale as follows: Nebraska, 176,000 bushels; South Dakota, 38,000 bushels; Iowa, 11,500 bushels; Oklahoma and Texas, 35,000 bushels. This makes a total of 460,500 bushels of seed corn listed for sale at the Kansas Agricultural college. The state probably will need twice this much, or 800,000 bushels. Our reports from bankers, farmers, etc., indicate that probably three-fourths of all our farmers now have plenty of seed corn for their purposes.

"We have listed for sale 9,350 bush-

• Those Reporting Plenty of Seed Corn in District. + Reporting Seed Corn for Sale. O Reporting Seed Corn Shortage.



els of Kansas grown kafir, 7,000 bushels by farmers, and 2,350 bushels by grain dealers. This amount alone will plant 1 million acres. In addition, Nebraska grain dealers offer 1,800 bushels and Texas and Oklahoma 16,800 bushels, making a grand total of 27,550 bushels. "We have listed for sale 24,400 bushels of Kansas grown sorghum seed, 6,200

is not up to standard either in size or germination. It will be necessary to obtain some seed from outside the state. Oklahoma, Texas and Nebraska afford the best, in fact the only sources.

"It has been impossible for us to test all the seed listed, for germination. Most of that which we have listed comes from Kansas farmers has been test-

"Every farmer buying seed, whether it comes recommended by this institution, or from seed houses, elevators, or reputable farmers, should nevertheless test it before planting. Very likely it will be necessary to plant sweet sorghum seed thicker than usual because it is undoubtedly lower in germination.

"We believe we will have little difficulty in getting corn to plant. Of course corn will be shipped in; there always is, and as a result there probably will be Kansas farmers who have better seed for sale, but who will not be able to sell it. A number of those whose seed we have listed for sale are now writing us wondering why they are not getting more inquiries for seed."

Every farmer should plant home grown seed if possible. Variety tests and tests with seed obtained from various sources, which have been conducted in representative areas of Kansas for several years, show home grown seed out-yields any other kind. The closer to home, therefore, the farmer can get his seed, provided it is good otherwise, the better the result will be.

When a man sends to another community for seed, he should try to get seed grown under conditions as nearly similar to his own as possible. There is danger from southern seed not maturing in time, while northern or western seed may not take advantage of the longer growing season in eastern Kansas. If western Kansas farmers must go outside the state for seed they may send as far north as central South Dakota, in order to get corn which will mature in a Kansas season.

Dean Jardine says in his report: "If there are any statements in circulation to the effect that any member of this institution is condemning the practice of testing corn and sorghum seeds for germination, they are untrue. We have always led in the seed testing propaganda of this state, and expect to continue it.

"Statements with reference to the supply and the testing of corn and sorghum seeds, made by Professor Call, myself, or others of the Kansas Agricultural college, have been based upon the information we have obtained from the agencies at our disposal within the state. We have received from Kansas bankers to whom we addressed inquiries, some eight hundred replies, and about the same number from presidents and secretaries of farmers' institutes. We have obtained much information from farm co-operators, and through our regular men who are traveling over the state. We also have statements from county and district advisers, seven or eight of whom are now working in various sections of Kansas."

How 95 Counties Reported

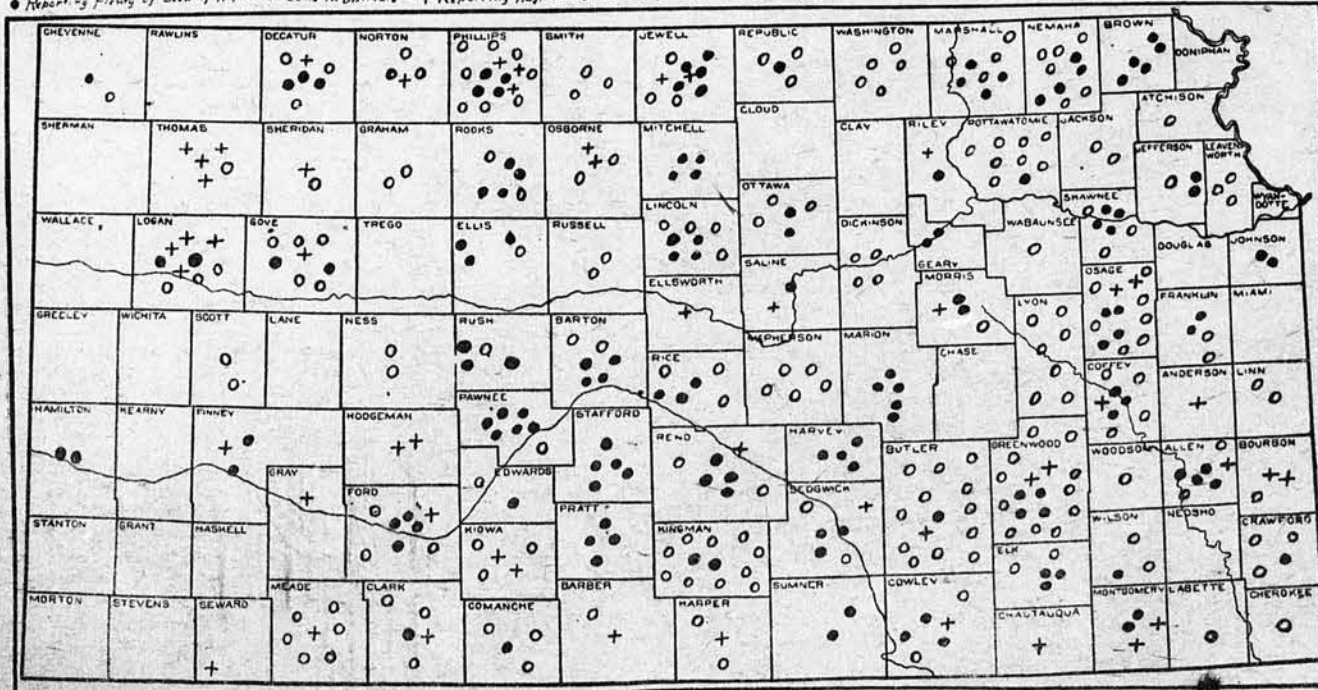
| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Seed corn for sale at the college..... | 460,500 bushels |
| Number of counties in the state..... | 105 |
| Number of counties reporting..... | 95 |
| Counties having enough seed..... | 64 |
| Counties needing 10 per cent seed from outside..... | 7 |
| Counties needing 25 per cent seed from outside..... | 11 |
| Counties needing 50 per cent seed from outside..... | 6 |
| Counties needing 75 per cent seed from outside..... | 4 |
| Counties needing 90 per cent seed from outside..... | 2 |
| Counties needing 100 per cent seed from outside..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 95 |

bushels by farmers and 18,200 bushels by grain and elevator men. In addition to this, Nebraska grain and elevator men have 4,000 bushels to sell, and Oklahoma and Texas, 18,400 bushels, making a total of 46,800 bushels.

"Taking the state generally, there is a shortage of kafir and cane seed. The cane and kafir seed from the 1913 crop

ed, and previously reported on. The corn shows a fair germination, the 1912 crop being the best, and most of the corn listed is of the 1912 crop. The kafir seed from the farmers also show a fair percentage germination, averaging from 80 to 90 per cent. The sweet sorghums are low, the average being a little less than 70 per cent.

• Reporting Plenty of Seed of Kafir and Cane in District. + Reporting Kafir and Cane Seed for Sale. O Reporting Kafir and Cane Seed Shortage.



Feeding the Hogs For Profit

Proper Care Will Mean Much to the Producer

BY TURNER WRIGHT
Livestock Editor

HOG growers cannot afford to lose many pigs or employ wasteful methods of feeding this spring and summer. Feed is scarce and bred sows and gilts are selling for high prices. This means that farmers must save a large percentage of the pigs farrowed and feed them so as to make the cheapest gains possible if they are to realize much profit. If the sows have good feed and care, and comfortable quarters there should be few losses at farrowing time.

The sow will need milk producing food in order to give the young pigs a good start. The first few feeds after farrowing should be light and bulky in character. A fairly thin slop made of wheat bran with whatever alfalfa the sow will eat makes a good ration at this time. The amount and kind of feed to give must be varied to meet the needs of the individual. The producing of too much milk, the first few days, should not be encouraged but there should be enough at all times to meet the needs of the litter. This must be determined by the judgment of the feeder.

There is little danger of over feeding after the pigs have a good start and are out where they can get exercise, but the aim should be to feed so that they will make the maximum amount of growth. Growth gains are always the cheapest gains. Corn can be added to the ration and the bran eliminated after the first few days. Corn alone, however, will not supply all the materials needed. It is lacking in some of the building stones that are used in making bone and muscle and these must be added if the best results are to be obtained. The use of some feed or feeds such as skim-milk, tankage or meat meal, shorts, linseed meal, and alfalfa hay or forage crops will increase the efficiency of the corn fed and at the same time the total profits returned.

Skim-milk, is one of the best supplements to corn that we can use, and should be utilized when it is available. Corn, skim-milk and alfalfa make a good combination. Some experiments conducted in England showed that when skim-milk was fed with corn to fattening shotes, three pounds of milk replaced one pound of corn. The Virginia Experiment station found that one pound of digestible nutrients in skim-milk had the same feeding value as one pound of digestible nutrients obtained from blood meal which is a feed similar to tankage. These conclusions have been confirmed by farm practice and the work of other experiment stations. It is a good plan to keep the pigs where they can get plenty of exercise when milk is fed as close confinement and overfeeding on sloppy feeds sometimes causes a loss of pigs. The results of tests made at the Wisconsin Experiment station indicate that it is not a good practice to feed more than three pounds of skim-milk to one pound of grain. While skim-milk is one of the best feeds produced on the farm it often happens that it is not available in sufficient quantity to meet the needs of the herd, but where this is the case there are other feeds that can be used with as good results.

Experiments conducted at the Kansas college showed that a mixture of corn 62 per cent, shorts 30 per cent and tankage 8 per cent makes a very efficient feed for growing and fattening hogs. If tankage is not available or is too high in price to be used linseed meal can be substituted. Or if shorts sells relatively higher than either corn or tankage a mixture of corn 90 per cent and tankage 10 per cent will do very well especially if the hogs have access to alfalfa hay or pasture.

The greatest profit will come from the use of forage crops. A good pasture will be beneficial for the sow at farrowing time and conducive to the health and strength of the litter. It does not take the young pigs long to learn to eat the forage and the green, succulent feed will help start them in good condition.

This experiment shows the value of pastures for both growing and fattening hogs.

The Kansas Experiment station fed

100 pigs in the summer of 1911. The pigs used in this test were farrowed in the spring, were of uniform breeding and condition and averaged from 46 to 50 pounds at the beginning of the experiment, July 19. Four lots were fed on a grain ration of corn 62 per cent, shorts 30 per cent, and tankage 8 per cent. Two of these lots were given enough feed to keep them thrifty and growing and the others were full-fed or pushed for market. One of the limited fed lots and one of the full-fed lots had access

cost only \$3.25. It should be noted that these figures do not include labor and interest on investment.

Each of the two lots that were pushed for market were given all the grain they would eat. Those fed on pasture gained 35 pounds a hog more during the 80 days, than those fed in the dry lot. If the cost of gains is computed on the same basis as for the other two lots every hundred pounds of gain obtained in the dry lot cost \$5.75 while every hundred pounds made on pasture cost only \$5.12. Thus the use of pasture even for fattening hogs not only resulted in greater gains but also in reducing the cost of every pound of gain produced.

None of the hogs were ready for market October 7, the close of the grazing period, so all the lots were finished in the dry yards with no change in the



Around the corner in a little hog heaven all their own.

to alfalfa pasture while the other two were kept in dry yards.

The pigs that were fed for growth in the dry yard were given two pounds of feed a day for every 100 pounds of live weight while those on pasture were given only 1.4 pounds for every 100 pounds live weight. Those that had access to the alfalfa during the pasture season, which lasted 80 days, made more than three times as much gain as those kept in the dry yards. If we value corn at 70 cents a bushel, shorts at \$1.35 a hundred pounds, tankage at \$2.50 a hundred pounds, and charge for the pasture at a rate that is the equivalent of a rental of \$10 an acre for the season, every hundred pounds of gain made without pasture cost \$8.85 while the same amount of gain made with pasture

ration previously fed, except that the lot full fed on alfalfa had alfalfa hay in addition to the grain ration. Both the full fed lots were ready for market in 37 days and were sold. The hogs that had alfalfa pasture and later alfalfa hay made during the entire period, an average of 43 pounds to the hog more gain than those fed without alfalfa, and every hundred pounds of gain was produced at 50 cents less cost.

The finishing period for the other two lots required 75 days. A comparison of the results showed almost the same thing as was obtained from the results of the full fed lots. Not counting labor, interest and risk and charging the same price for feed for the summer and winter periods, the hogs that were limited on pasture made the cheapest

gains of any hogs in the test. This was true even when compared with the gains made by similar hogs, in the same experiment, that were grown on corn and alfalfa pasture and finished on corn, shorts, and tankage.

Thumps in Pigs

I am feeding 18 sows one and one-half bushels of oats in the morning, a large bunch of alfalfa hay at noon, and one bushel of shelled corn and a slop made of one gallon of linseed meal and two gallons of ground wheat at night. They have plenty of fresh water at all times and get plenty of exercise. My early spring pigs are healthy and strong but get too fat in a week or two and take the thumps. They have plenty of sunshine. After farrowing, I feed the sows more oats, hay and slop, and less corn. What causes the thumps and what can I do to prevent it?
Nemaha county, Kansas. H. G. S.

Thumps in pigs is caused, usually, by overfeeding, damp beds, and lack of exercise. As the pigs get plenty of exercise it is not likely that damp beds cause the trouble. The ration used is a good one for the production of milk and growth; but it could be cheapened by the use of bran instead of a large portion of the oats, and the addition of a little tankage. Our correspondent does not give the size of the sows but in all probability he is giving them a liberal amount of feed. The trouble in this case seems to be due to over feeding and lack of exercise. The little pigs do not get out of the beds very much in the early spring unless encouraged to do so. The best remedy is to regulate the feed of the sow so that she will give just the amount of milk the pigs need until they are old enough to utilize all they can get. Put them out of the beds on sunny days and encourage them to take plenty of exercise but do not let them get wet or chilled.
T. W.

Warbles in Cattle

One of my cows has several lumps about the size of a quail's egg just under the skin along near the back bone. The cow is in good flesh and will calve in about six weeks.
Dickinson county, Kansas. J. E. W.

The cow is troubled with the larvae of the heel fly, commonly known as warbles, which develop along the back just underneath the skin. They may be killed by injecting a few drops of kerosene through the opening in the swellings. If they are let alone they will mature, escape to the outside, and lay eggs for next year's brood. This pest causes considerable annoyance to cattle, resulting in loss of flesh and injury to hides.
T. W.

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"THERE'S A REASON."

It Costs More to Sell Hay

Moldy Silage Killing Horses—The County Adviser—Farm Doings

BY HARLEY C. HATCH

THE commission charged by the Kansas City hay men is to be 75 cents a ton after this date, instead of 50, the former fee. All the hay men of this locality have received notice of the increase. We are wondering if the Kansas City commission men think they give value received. It seems exorbitant to be compelled to pay them half as much for merely selling the hay, as we pay the railroads for hauling it there. We rather think the Kansas City commission men will find they have made a mistake and, that by rather a slow process, they are killing the goose that has been laying golden eggs for them. Certainly it looks like an outrageous charge when the mere selling of a 10-ton car of hay is to cost \$7.50. We venture to say this is more net profit than half the cars of hay to be shipped next summer will bring to the man who grew the hay, harvested it and put it in the car. It is plain that farmers will have to get into the selling business for themselves. If this new rate proves as profitable as it should for the hay men in Kansas City, there will be more of them in the business soon, which will mean a further scattering of profits and then another raise in charges.

One of the good farmers of this county has lost eight head of young horses within the last week and has more sick at this writing. The cause of the deaths is given as feeding ensilage. We have often seen silage advocated as a feed for horses and have read of men who have fed it for several years with no bad effects. Just the same, we shall never feed it to horses even if we know there is not a bit of mold about it. It is a wet mushy feed and we do not think such feed is fit for a horse, no matter how good the quality. A horse, to our way of thinking, should have dry, not sloppy feed. He should have good bright, dry hay, and fresh, clean grain. Silage is good for cattle; there can be no question of that, but cattle and horses cannot be fed alike. It may not be out of the way to mention that a farmer in this township lost five horses last year by feeding ensilage. Give the ensilage to the cattle and, if necessary, buy hay for the horses.

The fields dry slowly and as we write this it seems another week must elapse before oats may be sown. Should a rain or snow fall in that time it will put oat sowing off late enough.

Four years ago we got our oats in quite early; if we remember rightly they were in by March 12. The next day came a snow storm and it was a long time after that before any more grain sowing was done. A neighbor did not finish until early in April, but he told us this week that he raised that year the best crop of oats he ever had. We have grown better oats than we did that year, but they were good, making 36 bushels to the acre.

A friend writes that some kafir was raised last year in Rice county from seed imported from Africa last spring and that it was the only kafir in that locality which made any seed at all. Another friend writes from Lebo to say that in 1912 he threshed thousands of bushels of kafir in Osage county, all of which made a big crop, but that raised from imported seed was earlier by from two to three weeks and the yield also was greater. All the evidence we have been able to collect indicates that our kafir seed must be changed and that it should be renewed from African stock as often as every five years at least.

Our thresher friend has had the chance to see just what kafir will do under all conditions and he gives it as his judgment that kafir should be renewed every three years by importations from the home of the plant in Africa. He says that it immediately begins to grow a taller stalk and a smaller head and becomes later every year it is grown here. In his threshing operations he could notice a difference in favor of the imported seed over that which had been grown here no longer than three years. We know, from our correspondence, that

farmers are alive to this fact and we hope the bankers will take up the matter of importing enough seed to plant the entire Kansas acreage. In our humble judgment they could help the farmers more in this way than they could by agitating the farm adviser question from now until Christmas.

And speaking of the farm adviser question, we have been asked to give our opinion of it here. The matter is being pushed in this county, the farmers' institute held at Burlington the other day declaring in favor of it, while the county Grange, by virtually a unanimous vote, declared against it. We have talked about the adviser with many farmers and find that hardly one in 10 is in favor of it. For that reason alone, we should be against it. If one man thinks nine of his neighbors need a dose of medicine and they think they do not, we are not going to be the man to jump in and offer to help him ram it down their throats.

The objections offered to the farm adviser—by the way, his advocates see that a mistake was made in the title and no longer call him that—are first, the expense. To be sure half the expense comes from subscriptions from private persons, but the other half comes from the general government, and it is plain that it would be but a short time until the entire expense of the office would be borne by the tax roll. Second, in my estimation it is intended to furnish jobs for agricultural college graduates. This is the sticking point with many farmers; they do not agree that a farm college education alone will fit a young man for the post. He must be a man of experience, of good judgment and one who has made farming a paying business for himself. Also he must be a business man and know how to buy and sell in large quantities to the best advantage. In fact, it is in buying and selling that we think most farm advisers could justify their services and salaries.

But the Grange in this county says that its organization offers a plan of buying and selling that will meet all demands; in this we are inclined to think the Grange is right. It is evident that in the future much of the business end of farming must be done in a different manner and if the Grange is competent to do it we do not need a farm adviser for this purpose. The farmers of Lyon county are to have an adviser. They have a shipping association of farmers and are taking up the Grange. Let us see which will do the most for them. The shipping association has met with success this winter both in selling about all the farm produce its members raised to sell last year and in buying grain to feed. Farmers west of Emporia no longer go to Kansas City for their hay, paying freight from Emporia to Kansas City and back again and commission charges besides; they get their hay cheaper, the producer gets more, and all parties are satisfied except the hungry commission men at Kansas City.

An inquirer from Dwight asks what the result would be if he sowed about 1 bushel of oats to the acre with alfalfa this spring. Probably the oats would do no great amount of harm. Unless the ground is clean, about so much grass and weeds will grow anyhow and the oats will tend to keep them down. But if we had a clean piece of ground we should sow the alfalfa alone, for we think it would have a much better chance of making a stand whether the weather was wet or dry. There is more to fear from too much rain than too little the first year after sowing alfalfa. This was proved, we think, last year, when alfalfa sown in the spring made a good stand both where it was sown alone and where it was sown with oats. Lots of moisture makes a heavy growth of grass and that is more to be feared than dry weather. However, 1 bushel of oats to the acre will make more of a showing than many think. Should the season be right there will not be a great deal of difference between that seeding and where 2 bushels are used. Season and soil have much to do with this.

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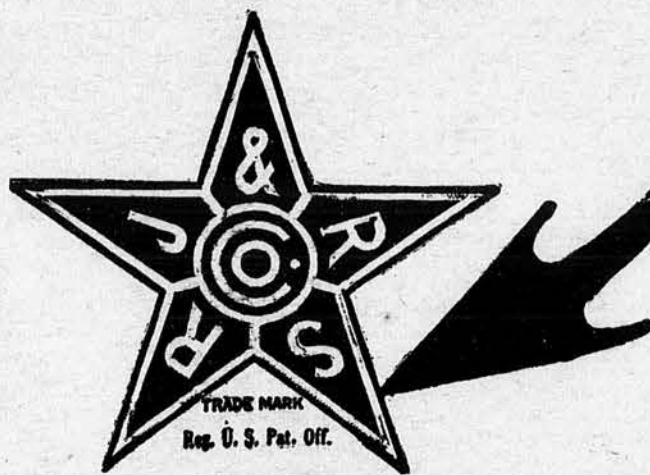
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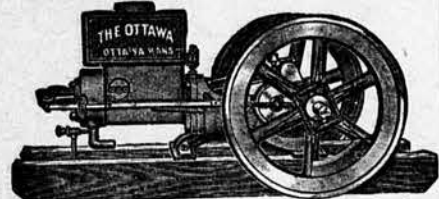
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A Start With Strawberries

Planted Now, They Will Produce a Fruit Crop Next Year

BY JACOB FAITH
Eldorado Springs, Mo.

THE best time to plant strawberries is in March or April. Cultivate well the next year, and about 14 months from planting, you will have ripe fruit. I have raised 350 bushels, or 400, 24-quart crates on an acre. Last year was the poorest strawberry year I ever experienced but I sold berries amounting to more than \$200 from less than an acre. Two hundred crates is an average crop.

Land that grows corn and potatoes will grow strawberries, but like other crops, the richer the land and the better it is cultivated, the bigger the yield will be. Plow the ground, the same as for corn or potatoes, harrow level and mark rows for planting. I mark rows for setting plants with a corn planter. This is about the right distance apart. The wheels make a mark to plant and firm the ground as it should be. For small patches or in the garden, stretch a line.

For setting plants a dibble is usually used. I prefer a spade to make the holes. Stick the spade in the ground and push from you. This makes a hole for the roots. Set the plants a half inch deeper than they grew in the beds. If roots are too long shorten to about 4 inches. If ground is dry pour in a little water. Afterwards, water well to firm the earth to the roots. Plants grow best if roots are spread out in fan shape. Old plants that have borne a crop are worthless for planting.

Set plants in the rows 18 to 24 inches apart. In an ordinary season with good culture, they will make a matted row. Plants should not be closer than 4 inches to make big berries. In cultivating kill the runners in the row but at each cultivation run a little farther from the plants and level the ground.

By planting early varieties on a southern slope of sandy soil and late sorts on a northern slope of heavy soil, ripe strawberries may be had for a season of from seven to eight weeks. A patch of 150 strawberry plants will grow enough fruit for a good sized family. About 5,500 plants will plant an acre.

Let me predict that this year many plants will be sold that are plant growers, not berry producers. Some of the best sorts are pistillate, and will not bear by themselves. They must have a perfect bloomer within 20 feet.

Of the long list of more than 300 varieties I will name a few that are best adapted to our soil and climate. All are perfect bloomers. I will begin with the earliest ripening varieties. Excelsior is the standard early variety. It is productive, firm, good to ship, and berries are highly colored. Klondyke is of large size, very productive, rather a new berry and very hardy.

Senator Dunlap, is large, very productive, endures much drought, and is one of the best for family use. Aroma is one of the best for late market. The berries are rich in color, and among the best to ship.

Of the late fall-bearing varieties that will bear fruit until frost, Suburb and Progressive are the best, but so far, have not paid for me.

Strawberries are the first fruit that ripens, the most welcome and for beauty, health and yield, are excelled by no other fruit. It is a sad fact that most farmers and city lot owners will not grow enough strawberries for home use. They seem to think strawberries are a luxury for the sick.

If God made a more beautiful, healthier, or more profitable fruit outside of Eden's Garden, I'd like to see it.

Planting After Picking Time

The best time to start a strawberry patch is in early spring as soon as good plants can be obtained. However it is possible to start a plantation as soon as the fruiting season is over. At this time, there will be many well rooted young plants, the strongest of these should be used. Set the plants in furrows about 3 or 3½ feet apart and 1 foot apart in the furrows.

In taking up the young plants keep the roots wet by placing them in a pail containing a little water. If the weather is clear and dry, about half of the leaves should be trimmed off from each plant to prevent wilting.

Irrigation and cultivation should be given frequently to keep the plants growing as rapidly as possible. Mulch the plants in winter with about 4 inches of straw, which must be held in place, if in a windy situation, by means of brush, corn stalks, or similar material.

Dunlap and Glen Mary are two suitable varieties for this region.

B. O. Longyear.

Colorado Agricultural college.

Renewing An Old Patch

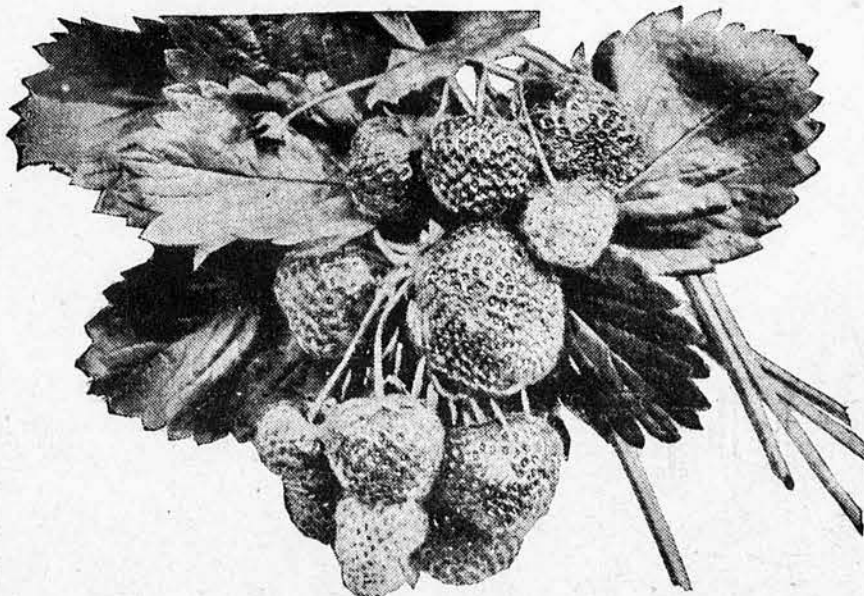
While it is much the better and easier way to plant a new bed to strawberries every spring and plow up the old one, only fruiting a bed one season, it is sometimes necessary to let a bed stand for a second crop. If this is done it is absolutely necessary to clean it out soon after the crop is picked, for if allowed to grow up to grass and weeds little can be expected in the way of a second crop of strawberries.

I usually mow plants and weeds as closely as possible as soon as the last berries are picked and as soon as dry enough burn the patch over. One would think it would kill the plants but usually it will not hurt them in the least at this time. I follow the burning up with the cultivator, tearing the ground up between the rows thoroughly, leaving a strip of plants a foot or so wide undisturbed.

As soon as rains come the plants will spring up as fresh and green as in early spring, then with occasional cultivating the bed can be kept clean, runners will start out and a growth of plants obtained that will give a good account of themselves during the season to follow.

Some varieties—the old Gandy for one—seem to do best the second season.

(Continued on Page 35.)



"The Creator might have made a better fruit than the strawberry, but He didn't."

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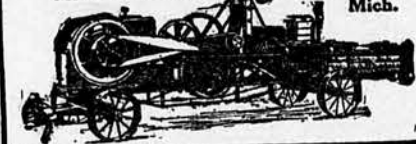
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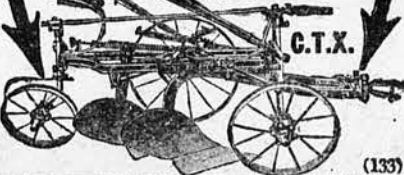
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Earn Money With Mushrooms

The Market Never Has Been Supplied With This Delicacy

BY MRS. M. E. FOUTS
Osborne, Kansas

NOT many persons know how much money can be earned growing mushrooms for market. The demand is greater than the supply. They can be grown the year round. A bed can be started any month in the year. In four to six weeks after planting a bed, the mushrooms are ready for use and market. In cold climates in winter the beds are made in cellars, basements and caves; in warm climates, in winter the beds are made in barns, sheds and outbuildings. In the spring, in March, the beds can be made out of doors in any climate, if there is some kind of a cover over the bed to protect it from rain and hot sun. Dig a small trench around the bed to run off the rain to keep the water from running on the bed or under it. The same treatment is given these outdoor beds as those inside. A bed planted out of doors can be started the middle of March and will bear all summer.

Have a Thermometer

Use a dairy thermometer to test the bed, leaving but two inches above ground, leave in bed five minutes, remove and examine. When planting the spawn the temperature should be from 80 to 85 degrees and after planting the bed the temperature should never fall lower than 50 or 48 during the bearing period.

Mushrooms can be shipped 500 miles to market. They are packed in baskets,

The bearing period of a bed is from four to five months. If at any time after the bed begins to bear, should the heat in the bed fall lower than 50 or 48 degrees, the temperature can be raised by putting in fresh, new manure in the bed. This can be done by making holes 3 inches wide and 6 inches deep, 1 foot apart over the bed, fill with fresh, new manure, have it moist, sprinkle with slightly warmed water. These holes can be made between the spawn holes so as not to disturb the spawn that is planted.

Plant Sweet Peas Early

BY JOHN W. BOLTE.

No flower is more generally beloved than the old fashioned sweet pea. It was dear to the hearts of our great grandmothers and their great-grandmothers as well, and for no telling how many generations back of that.

No flower will grow better under as many varying conditions as this one. Light soil or heavy, fertilizer or no fertilizer, deep trench or shallow, much care or little, it will do its very best to bloom early and often, and it will succeed most remarkably well.

In variety of tints the most fastidious can be suited, as there are 40 or 50 different shades and mixtures to choose from.

The proper way to grow sweet peas

CAPPER PAPERS CLEAN AND WHOLESOME A Mother's Opinion

I wish to express my gratitude for the clean and wholesome reading matter we get in the Capper Publications. Parents who are desirous of weeding out the criminal newspapers and the foul advertisements found in nearly every publication should avail themselves of your most excellent papers, as every one of them is uplifting and educational. I wish every farmer in the land only knew of them and would install them in his home. We take the Missouri Valley Farmer, Farmers Mail and Breeze, the Nebraska Farm Journal and Capper's Weekly, and just have to have them.

MRS. FRED DAVIS.

Limon, Colo., March 7, 1914.

boxes and crates; they can be shipped winter and summer. The prices range from 50 cents to \$1.25 a pound.

In making a mushroom bed you need two grades of manure, one fine and one coarse. Separate the manure with a pitchfork, putting the fine grade in one pile and the coarse in another; let the two piles stand one week, during the week turn the piles two times, and each time the piles are turned, sprinkle with cold water. See that the manure is well sprinkled all through, but do not drench it. Form the beds with 16 to 18-inch boards for sides and ends; fill in with coarse manure, 15 inches deep; pound down firmly but not too solid; then sprinkle with cold water; put on another layer of coarse manure, 6 inches deep; pound down lightly and sprinkle lightly with warm water; next put on a layer 6 inches deep of the fine manure with a small shovel. Pat the bed all over to make it firm, sprinkle with warm water.

Next make holes for watering the bed and holes for planting the spawn. With a broom handle make holes 8 inches apart all over the bed. These holes are for watering and should be made to the bottom of bed. Next, make the holes for planting the spawn. These are made with the broom handle midway between the watering holes; make them 3 inches deep. Sprinkle bed with warm water and cover with straw or hay; let stand four days, then with a dairy thermometer examine the bed to test the temperature. Push the thermometer down in the bed, leaving but two inches above ground; leave in five minutes, remove and examine. If temperature runs up to 90 and 100 degrees and then drops to 80 or 85 and stays so for three days, the bed is ready for the spawn.

When you buy mushroom spawn you receive instructions in planting, but be sure to ask for the circular so that no delay may be occasioned.

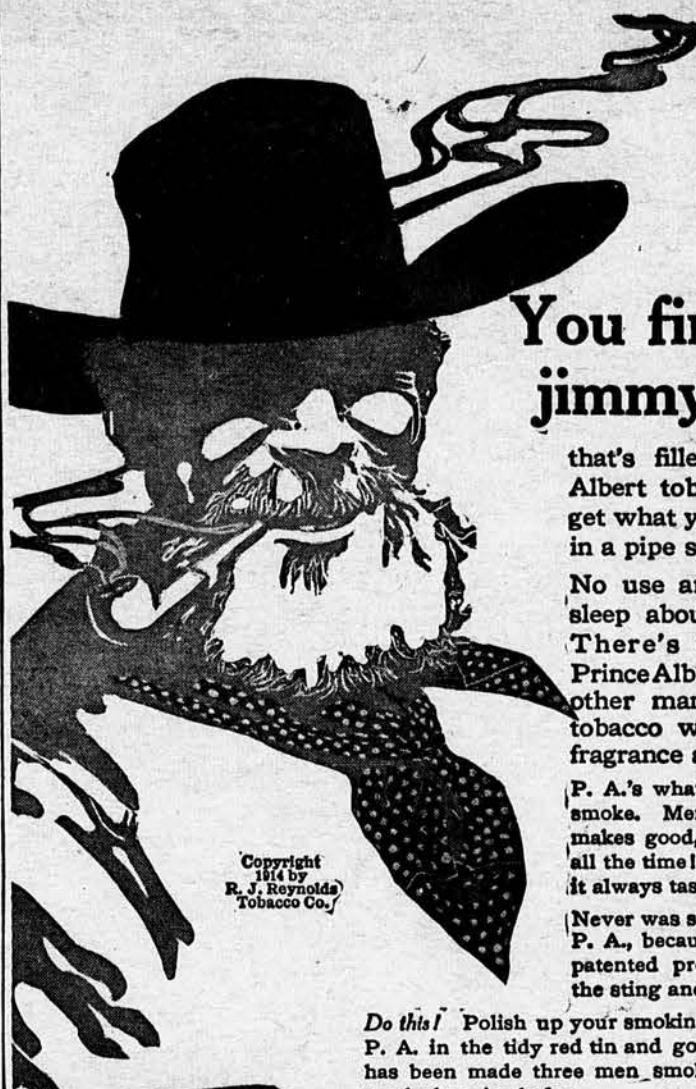
to their greatest perfection is to dig a trench a foot wide and a foot deep, as early as possible in the spring. Fill in 6 inches with rich, loose loam and plant the seed 3 inches apart and 1/2 inch deep after soaking them in water. As soon as the seedlings are 6 inches high fill in with earth around them until only 2 inches of the plant shows. This treatment will insure a more extensive root development and more resistance to drouth. Fill in from time to time until the bottom of the trench is level with the land. Furnish a support for the vines, either woven wire, branches or a fence, and they will run up several feet.

Be sure that you pick all of the blossoms as soon as they are perfect and the plants will bloom from early summer until frost. If allowed to go to seed the plants will promptly cease blooming.

The sweet pea might well be our national flower. May it bloom forever.

Nielsen Returns to Kansas

Northwestern Kansas is to have another district farm demonstration agent. H. T. Nielsen has been appointed demonstrator for this section, with headquarters at Norton. He completed a college course at Manhattan in 1903. Mr. Nielsen was in the employ of the United States Department of Agriculture as a forage crop expert for five years, and is the author of Farmers' Bulletin 318 on Cowpeas, and joint author of Farmers' Bulletin 372 on Soybeans. He farmed in Lincoln county, Kansas in 1909-10 and then went to the Philippine Islands as forage crop expert for the Philippine Bureau of Agriculture. He returned to this country in February and began work in the northwest district immediately. He takes the place of Clyde McKee, who accepted an offer elsewhere at an advanced salary.



You fire up a jimmy pipe

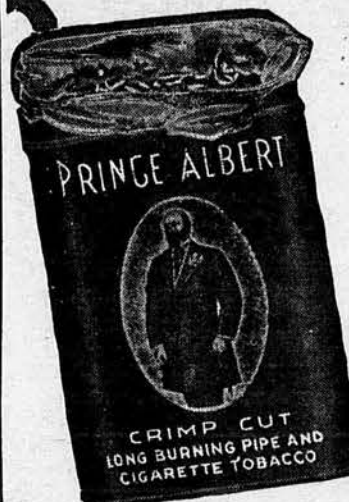
that's filled with Prince Albert tobacco and you'll get what you're looking for in a pipe smoke.

No use arguing or losing sleep about the question. There's one answer—Prince Albert! You, nor any other man, ever smoked tobacco with such flavor, fragrance and aroma.

P. A.'s what men call a man's smoke. Men like it because it makes good, today, tomorrow—all the time! It's always fresh; it always tastes good.

Never was such pipe tobacco as P. A., because it's made by a patented process that cuts out the sting and throat-parch.

Do this! Polish up your smoking irons. Buy some P. A. in the tidy red tin and go to it. Since P. A. has been made three men smoke pipes where one smoked a pipe before.



PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

You buy Prince Albert everywhere tobacco is sold. That's for your convenience, so you don't have to change your brand every time you want to smoke. You stick to P. A. because P. A. will stick to you. Prince Albert is sold in topsey red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; also in handsome pound and half-pound humidor.

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Booklet describing its many uses mailed FREE on request.

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LEWIS' LYE: HOG CONDITIONER WORM DESTROYER

Be Careful With Medicines

Keep a Box of Well Marked Drugs on Hand. It Will Save Time and Money and Perhaps a Human Life

CARELESSNESS about medicines in a home is little short of crime. The results of such neglect, as told in almost every newspaper, should make further warning unnecessary. One must remember that there is an element of danger in every drug. A person who experiments with a drug is playing with fire. To use a medicine because it was recommended by a sympathetic friend, or because it happened to be in the house, to leave a bottle or box within the reach of children or to give a dose without reading the label is careless. And because such carelessness has brought heartaches and sorrow into hundreds of homes, the rules about the use, storage and administering of drugs are imperative.



Marking the Poison Bottle. Carelessness has brought heartaches and sorrow into hundreds of homes, the rules about the use, storage and administering of drugs are imperative.

Have a Locked Box.

The pantry shelf or the top cupboard shelf, is commonly made a dumping ground for sticky bottles and pill boxes. Sometimes the clock shelf or the window ledge holds a collection of labeled and unlabeled drugs. A household that does not provide a box with a lock and key for the storing of drugs, is negligent—you can't describe it in any other way. After the patient has recovered from an illness it is best to throw most of the half emptied bottles away. They would not be suitable for the use of another member of the family, even if he were suffering from the same disease. It is as wrong for one patient to use the medicine prescribed for another, as it is for him to use his neighbor's tooth brush. Great harm has often been worked by this mistaken idea of economy. If you're feeding cattle or starting a poultry ranch it may be well to run risks, but in caring for the sick—never. Ask the doctor on his last call, which bottles to keep. If he has given an antiseptic that would be generally useful he will leave directions for its use.

A medicine box, fitted with shelves, may be made at home at almost no expense. Painted white, and hung high on the wall, it will not be an unsightly piece of furniture. Enamelled or varnished medicine chests may be bought. If children are in the family, provide the box with a lock and key, and keep it locked. Have all the bottles clearly labeled with the name of the drug, the date of its purchase, the dose, the name of druggist and the doctor who supplied it.

In giving the medicine, read the label twice before pouring out the medicine, and read it again before administering. Never pour out a medicine in a dim light or in the dark. Measure the dose accurately, and do not change the dose. Give the exact amount the label calls for, no more, no less. To avoid streaking the label, and obscuring the directions on it, always pour from the side of the bottle opposite the label. Shake all bottles before pouring out the medicine. Do not give a pill or capsule which has escaped from its box. Do not be careless regarding the fractional doses. A case is recalled wherein a nurse gave a 2-30 grain tablet of strychnine, when the dose called for a 1-60-grain tablet, making the dose four times as large as was intended. When in doubt, step to the telephone and ask a doctor. Above all, keep your mind strictly on the work you are doing.

Ever Use a Bell?

Poisonous bottles should be labeled in a way that distinguishes them from all others. In some homes, glass stoppers are used. Tiny bells may be tied to the corks of poison bottles. Pins may be stuck in the corks, so they cannot be removed carelessly in the dark.

It is well to have a certain number of medicines on hand for emergencies. This is particularly important on farms, where a trip to town often means a loss of time and money during the busy season. When men are working with machinery constantly, there is danger of accident. While this is nothing to worry over, every family should have at

hand the simple means of caring for one who has suffered injury.

The medicine chest should be equipped with some absorbent cotton, such as may be purchased in pasteboard boxes at drug stores. If a supply of bandages is prepared ahead of time the usual hysterical skirmish for a bandage after an accident will be eliminated. They may be made from old sheets, table linen towels and old white garments. The 2½-inch width is useful. It can be folded in the middle for bandaging fingers and toes. It is best to sew the strips together in pieces 8 or 10 feet long. Roll the strip as tightly as possible, put in a pasteboard box, put the lid on, and set the box in an oven for 30 minutes to sterilize it, then put the box in the chest without removing the lid. A little care of this sort will often prevent infection. A glass jar may be even more convenient to use for storing bandages.

Other things needed in the chest are adhesive plaster of the 1-inch width, a clinical thermometer, a jar of carbolyzed vaseline, some boric acid for disinfecting sores and for bathing the eyes, a disinfectant such as carbolic acid or bichloride of mercury, a bar of antiseptic soap, castor oil, essence of peppermint or ginger, aromatic spirits of ammonia, powdered alum, needle and thread or a card of small safety pins, and a hot water bottle. An equipment of this sort does not cost much.

Good Cake Needs Good Baking

Good cake requires intelligent baking as well as careful measuring and mixing. Rich cakes, especially fruit cakes, should have a very slow oven.

If the butter is too hard to cream easily warm the bowl and the sugar. Do not melt the butter unless the recipe demands it, as this changes the character of the cake.

Always use sifted flour, and measure this as well as other ingredients in a tin or glass measuring cup on which the halves, thirds, and quarters are plainly marked. Guessing has spoiled many a cake. Beat well after putting in the flour, to make an even, finegrained cake.

Grease the pans with lard or clean drippings, as the salt in the butter is likely to make the cake stick. After greasing well fit a sheet of thin writing paper in the bottom of the pan and grease the top of this before putting in the batter.

Fill the tins only two-thirds full to allow room for rising. In spreading over the pan make the mixture a trifle higher at the sides than in the middle, that the cake may be more nearly level when done.

Have a steady heat, which may be increased if necessary. It should not need to be lessened. Do not disturb the cake until set in the center. Remove a light cake from the pan soon after baking. Fruit cakes are better if covered with a fresh cloth and allowed to cool in the pan. All but very plain cakes are better the second day after baking.

Wealth in the Farm Cellar

Farmers' wives are a very busy class of women who feel they have a part of the living to make. I believe I am safe in saying that three-fourths of the farmers' wives of Kansas are self supporting. We are glad to be farmers' wives, that we may live above those tin cans and paper sacks that town people look to for a living. We can raise nearly everything we eat, and feel independent.

Walk into a farmer's cellar at this time of year and hear the shelves groaning under their load of canned goods. There are the ripe tomatoes canned for sauce and soups, the chili sauce and catsup for meat dressings, and the green tomatoes in pickles of a dozen different kinds.

The canned corn makes a fine dish when cooked, and seasoned with butter, cream and salt. Equal parts of corn and tomatoes canned together makes a good dish in winter.

Cabbage furnishes its part in canned

kraut, which is a good dish cooked alone but more delicious if cooked with spare ribs or "wienies."

The canned sweet potato may be seasoned with sugar and butter and baked. Canned beans may be baked or boiled. When canned peas are warmed up, and seasoned with butter, cream and salt they are a dish we relish.

On these shelves you find canned pumpkin for pie filling, cucumber pickles ready for use, watermelon and citron preserves.

Rhubarb is cooked and seasoned for pie or sauce, and is also canned with cold water for pie filling. Rhubarb is a healthful vegetable, as it contains medicinal properties often needed.

Another healthful vegetable is horseradish. Grind with a food chopper and fill cans. Add 1 tablespoonful of sugar to each quart, cover with good vinegar and seal.

Mrs. Ella Messick.

R. 7, Girard, Kan.

Do This When the Eye Is Hurt

[Prize Letter.]

A short time ago my four-year-old son was slightly burned in the eye. He took a poker, while my back was turned, and punched the fire. In some way it flipped back, burning him on the cheek and turning the eye white in three places just below the pupil. We called an eye specialist over the phone and he told us to wash the eye out well with boric acid, ½ teaspoonful of the acid to an ordinary glass of water. The water to be used he told us must be boiled carefully, strained and cooled. After using the solution we were told to pour in olive oil. The child was suffering terribly, but in half an hour the pain had almost stopped. We expected to take him to the doctor the next morning but it was not necessary, as the white spots had turned to little bloodshot places, and by evening the eye was clear, although a little watery looking.

Last week he came in crying, saying something had blown in his eye. We could see nothing, but it hurt him greatly. We did all we knew to do and finally he cried himself to sleep, only to awake in a short time and cry again. The phone rang and we told our neighbor our trouble. She asked if we had tried using scraped potato. We immediately scraped some Irish potato and laid it on the closed eye of the child. In a very short time he wanted it off. We took it off, but could see nothing on the potato. Then he wanted it on again. We put on fresh potato, and in a few minutes he wanted it off. When we took it off that time a very hard black particle was on the potato. His eye still hurt a little, but in a few minutes the pain had entirely stopped. We feel positive that the potato freed the child from pain and saved a trip to the doctor.

Elmont, Kan.

Farmer's Wife.

Where Children Learn Manners

The woman who saves time and work by allowing her family to dine from an oilcloth covered table except when there is company is certainly making a big mistake. One mother said to another, "You are making yourself lots of unnecessary work using white table cloths every day, and constantly telling your children how to do this and that."

The reply was, "When my children go out into the world I want them to know how to act."

"Well," said the first, "you can wear your life out that way if you choose, but I reckon my children will act as well as yours when they get out in the world and see how others do."

This conversation took place about fifteen years ago. The children are out in the world now, and a cold world it is to the children whose mother took things easy, for their uncouth manners make them unwelcome in polite circles, and they do not feel at ease even where they are invited.

Jennings, Kan. Pearl Chenoweth.

My way of starting rose cuttings has proved to be very successful. Stick the end of the cutting into a small potato, set it out in the ground and cover the cutting with a glass jar. I never get hold of a beautiful rose but my first thought is to start it growing. I always keep it, though, until the bloom is gone, then I pinch the bloom off and plant the stem. The potato keeps the plant moist. The potato will grow also, but it can be cut away when you see the rose is thriving.—Mrs. A. Woodry, Longton, Kan.

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OUR OFFER. We will mail any reader of this paper 1 packet Crisp-As-Ice Lettuce in a COUPON ENVELOPE if 2c stamp is enclosed. When this COUPON ENVELOPE is returned you may select one packet of seed FREE—any kind offered in our

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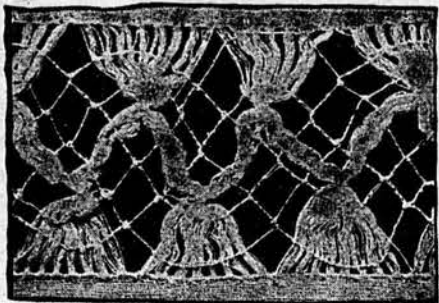
1912 SEED CORN

Reid and Hiawatha Yellow Dent. Shelled and graded. Test 98¢. \$1.65 per bushel. **J. F. Haynes, Grantville, Kan.**

Drawnwork Made On the Machine

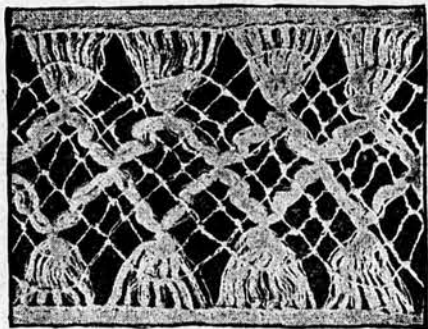
BY MRS. F. W. BACON.

Let me tell you how I do drawn work on the sewing machine. It is done so quickly one doesn't miss the time it takes to make such pretty things for the home. I first measure my hem as wide as I want it, then pull the threads,



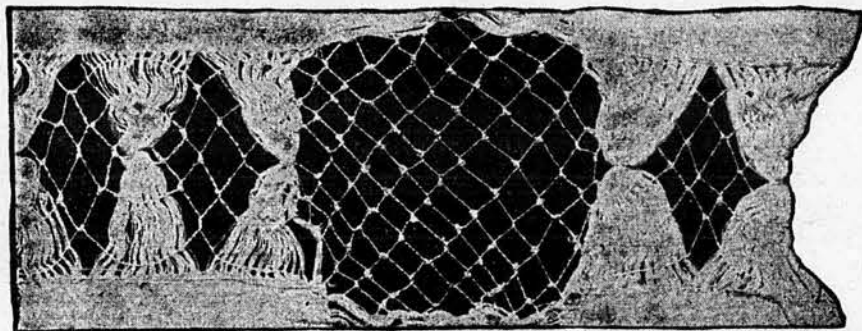
Here's a Simple Design.

and stitch across the thread with the machine as close to the edge as I can. In doing this one must be careful not to draw the thread too tight. When the drawn space has been hemstitched this way on both sides I take a pin and push the stitching as close to the goods as possible. Then I put it in an embroidery hoop and with thread and needle divide the threads as I want them, then I am ready for the machine work. I put the embroidery hoop close to one



Six Stitchings Made This.

end, and take off the foot of the machine. When I start I hold both threads by one hand until I have sewed a little ways, then tie them. I sew from one side of the drawn space to the other until I get to the end, then instead of breaking the thread to start back I just turn the hoop around. There may be as many rows of stitching as wished. If you are making a piece with six rows of stitching three on each side, all of



A Corner of Machine-Made Drawn Work, With Threads Drawn Both Ways.

the three on one side should be put in before starting on the other side because when you start back you have to make the knots. To make the knots where one thread crosses another sew over it and then back. Sewing in this way tightens the thread and forms a knot. The greater number of times you sew over and back the larger the knot. For doing this work I use No. 100 cotton thread; I find it much better than the linen.

The Tragedy of Ugly Clothes

The child that is forced to wear ugly and unbecoming clothing is sometimes the intellectual superior of his well dressed school mates, but he is almost sure to feel a sense of inferiority and abjectness which is most detrimental to his development. If his innate strength of character is very great he may rise above the accident of clothes, but a life time is not long enough to overcome the self consciousness produced by wearing shabby garments in early childhood.

Many a child suffers needlessly in this respect because his mother is thoughtless or because she has false ideas and fears

to make her child vain. The other extreme is the woman who overdresses her children because she is fond of display. The overdressed child is going to suffer for it, too, though of course in a different way. One little girl goes to school with a huge bow of ribbon on her hair and no handkerchief—the mother must economize somewhere. How is the little girl to acquire a proper sense of values?

Between the two extremes is the sane woman who chooses beautiful and durable and washable fabrics for the children and makes them with some regard for the prevailing fashions. The fortunate youngsters who get into them give little thought to their clothes—they are so much a part of themselves. They are the normal, wholesome children.

Jennings, Kan.

Pearl Chenoweth.

Fitting Dresses on "Belinda"

[Prize Letter.]

Reading the letter describing a dress form in a recent issue of the Mail and Breeze has induced me to send in a description of my homemade dress form. Several women here have made them, and like them very much. To make it get some heavy ticking, which costs 20 to 25 cents a yard. For medium size it will take about 2 1/4 yards. Cut out a tight fitting basque—I cut mine over a princess slip pattern—cutting it long enough to come well down over the largest part of the hips.

After basting up, turn wrong side out and try on, over union suit and corset, and have someone fit it to your figure by pinning in all seams as tightly as possible. Fit a standing collar tightly to the neck, as high as you need it to fit your collars over, and fit the upper part of a close fitting sleeve to the arm, making it extend 2 or 2 1/2 inches on top and about 1 inch under the arm.

After fitting it seam up with good stout thread, being sure to sew a little inside the pinning, as it may stretch a little when stuffed. Cut circles of pasteboard, cover with the ticking, and sew them into the arm openings. When trying on even it around the bottom so it will measure the same distance from the floor all around, and turn up about 1 inch.

Stand between the wall and a box, or board, or anything convenient and measure the distance from side to side and from front to back. Then mark, using these measurements, on an inch-thick board, and get husband or brother to saw it out for you. Have him cut another board, a little larger, for the foot, and join the two with an upright post

or stick to make a stand just the right height. Then tack the bottom of the ticking firmly to the board all round with carpet tacks.

When this is done stuff as tightly and evenly as possible with ground cork, sawdust, or excelsior. The ground cork is best, as it packs easily, and is light in weight. It may usually be had for the asking at almost any grocery store, particularly at the time of year when they get in the Malaga grapes. A wooden potato masher is just the thing to tamp it down with.

When you have finished stuffing it sew a circle of the pasteboard covered with the ticking to the neck opening—and there you have "Belinda" all ready to fit your dress over; and she never gets tired, or forgets to stand straight while you fit her.

My "form" cost me about 50 cents for material, a little time, a little work, and one trip to a neighbor for help in fitting. I consider it a great help and time saver in my sewing, and I wouldn't do without "Belinda" now for half a dozen times the work and expense it took to make her.

Mrs. C. H. Breuninger.

R. 4, Frankfort, Kan.

Easy Ways About the House

THINGS FOUND OUT.

To make glass break along a certain desired line, file a little notch in the edge at the point you wish to break from, then put a suitably shaped red hot iron upon the notch and draw it slowly in the direction you wish. A crack will follow the iron if it is not drawn too fast.—Lillie Bybee, Caron, Kan.

If a stove is cracked, mix equal parts of table salt and wood ashes, and add water to make a thick paste. Rub the paste into the crack while the stove is hot and the mended places will be as hard as a rock.—Mrs. E. J. Cotlett, Fletcher, Okla.

Cut cotton batting in small squares and bake in a hot oven twenty minutes. This makes each square fluff up light and feathery and sofa pillows filled in this way are as light as down.—Mrs. Alice Ledbetter, Parsons, Kan.

To keep the closet floor neat, try keeping the children's shoes together in pairs by the use of clothes pins. This will relieve mother and the owners of the shoes of constant searching, and will help in keeping the floor in order.—Mrs. J. B. Branson, Kan.

The leaf on the sewing machine is usually so highly polished that the garment you are sewing slips and slides. If an old pillow case is slipped over the leaf and pinned so it is stretched tightly, there will be no such trouble. When working on dark material, cover the leaf with dark cloth, as the lint from white cloth will stick to dark goods.—J. H. Brown, Atchison, Kan.

Starting Right With Bedbugs

That women are more afraid of mice than of any other animal cannot be disputed, but there is one pest that comes nearer to driving them crazy, and that is Bed Bugs.

"The June Bug flies with wings of gold, The Lightning Bug with wings of flame, The Bed Bug has no wings at all But he gets there just the same."

In the early spring the footprints of many women can be seen going to the corner drug store and the druggist is familiar with the following: "I want 10 cents worth of corrosive sublimate put into a pint of turpentine. Of course you know what I want it for. I never had any of them in the house until after my husband spent the night with his brother Henry, and Henry's wife is so shiftless! Once she told me they never bothered her, no matter how many were in the house."

The origin of this pest or of what use it is in the world has never been determined. Man's time has been taken up more in devising some means to exterminate them than in tracing their ancestors. Getting rid of them requires much energy and persistence. Iron bedsteads have dealt them a severe blow, but they are a very intelligent bug and make their visit to the beds during the quiet hours of the night, then seek the cracks and crevices in the walls and wall paper during the day, where they visit with each other.

Many mixtures are recommended for exterminating them but the simplest, most effective and least expensive is gasoline, in which has been dissolved one pound of moth balls to the gallon. Bedsteads, mattresses, cracks in wall paper, under the window sills and baseboards and other places where they may hide should be thoroughly saturated with the solution, using a feather, small brush or a glass syringe. The solution is sure death to them and the odor of the moth balls will stay where you put it the season through, thus preventing them from using the places again. Gasoline, as you know, is very explosive and should never be used in a room where there is an exposed light or a stove with a fire in it.

The burning of sulphur in a closed room is another good way to kill them. Close all the openings in the room, even the keyhole. Place a handful of sulphur or brimstone in an open pot into which you have put a shovelful of live coals. Leave the room quickly, as the sulphur fumes will soon fill it. After four or five hours it will all have burned and you can cautiously enter, raise the windows and let in the fresh air. You can rest assured that any bedbugs that escaped the gasoline treatment had to give up to the sulphur treatment.

Atchison, Kan.

John H. Brown.

YOUR FARM OR GARDEN

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Grow the Vegetables Early

A Hotbed Can Be Made At a Very Small Cost for Growing Food For Your Home—It Takes Energy

WITH the hotbed, vegetables may be grown to maturity in a climate that is too short for its full development under out-of-door, natural conditions. The principal advantage of hotbeds is that you are able to get a six weeks to two months start on the growing weather. This means much, for by the time that you would ordinarily be putting seeds in the ground, you are able to transplant the actual vegetables, thus reaching the profitable market prices ahead of those without the hotbeds. You are placed in the same class with the greenhouse and commercial truck-men, who are making fortunes supplying the early markets of your nearest city.

The first question to be solved is the best location for the hotbed. The southern exposure, with a windbreak in the form of a barn, or trees that will give protection from the north winds, affords the most desirable situation. Allow about four feet distance between the back of the hotbed and the building or trees that are to serve as protection, according to Rural Life. This will allow room for walking about the frames in working.

A stake is then placed, at the required distance from the windbreak, at the east end of where the pit is to be and another stake at the west end, allowing an additional foot space in which to work while the woodwork is under construction. The distance between the east and the west stake will be determined by the number of beds that are to be worked, plus one foot. If one bed is to be used, three feet will be allowed for the bed and one foot for working space; if a frame of four beds is to be made, then, considering the width of each bed to be three feet, the distance between stakes will be just 13 feet.

Placing the Stakes.

Place another set of stakes seven feet south of the east stake. The distance east and west between the last stakes should be the same as that between the first two. Be sure that the distances are accurate. The soil should be dug out to a depth of about 30 inches. Then drive new stakes six inches south of the first stakes placed on the east and west ends, and these should be set far enough from the edge of the excavation to be firm. Connect these stakes by a line, drawn tight. This line represents the line of the boards later to be placed as sidings. Use 2 by 4 scantlings as supports for the side-boards. Drive these into the ground deep enough to support the weight of contents, allowing 42 inches to extend above ground level, each post being set plumb with the line. The side boards should be closely nailed, and strips nailed over the cracks, which will serve to keep the frost out.

Where more than one frame is to be utilized, each three feet have a crossie, which would be a board about four inches in width, running across the length of the frame. On this will support the glass frames. The sash frames usually used are 3 by 6 feet in size. Ordinary greenhouse frames are best for this use, although the puttied frames, if carefully handled, will give reasonable results.

The heat for the hotbed is supplied by the use of horse manure. By turning the manure two or three times, the whole mass will become of uniform heat, before it is placed in the pit. As each layer, four to six inches thick, is placed in the pit, trample down. This manure is trampled down until the pit has been filled to within eight inches of the front of the bed, and 14 inches within the top of the back board. Then place a layer of straw, three to four inches in thickness over the manure. The straw will furnish a more even distribution of heat from the fermenting manure, and practically does away with later "hot spots" in the soil.

"Prepared" Soil.

Soil that has been screened should then be placed to a depth of four inches over the manure. The prepared soil used in most instances is composed of either one part sand, one part leaf mold, one part well rotted manure, and one part good garden soil, screened as above; or as is the practice of commercial gardeners, one part well rotted manure and one part good garden soil, screened as above. After this prepared soil has been placed

in the bed, the same should be turned, or composed, two or three times each year. It will take two years of composing to make the most desirable soil.

Place the sashes over the frames, and after two days, when the temperature has dropped to 85 degrees, plant the seeds. This would be about the last of March, say the 20th, in extreme northern regions. All seeds, such as radish, lettuce, cabbage, tomato, cauliflower, aster, pansy, and the like, should be planted in rows, with three inches between rows, and one-quarter to one-half inch between seeds, at an average depth of one-quarter inch. Draw the lines with the corner of a board. After dropping the seed in these furrows, cover carefully, and press a wide board down over the bed, that all seeds may reach the surface at the same time. Early every sunny morning, water with a sprinkler, using great care not to flood or gut out any one part. Even watering will mean greater success in growth and early maturity.

As to Ventilation.

Ventilation of the frames is a vital point that many overlook. This may be accomplished by raising and lowering the sashes. Not only does the ventilation permit necessary fresh air to come in and discarded air to pass out, but it has a great influence on the temperature. Watch the glass, and if moisture condenses on it, more air should be permitted by raising the sash. The sash should never be raised so that a direct wind will blow in on the plants, but should be raised away from the prevailing wind. Using great care in this particular direction will mean hardy plants, with correct environment for germination and growth.

As soon as the third leaf has appeared on the plants, they should be transplanted in rows three to four inches apart, the plants being two to three inches apart in the rows. With tomatoes and other plants with large growth, the second transplanting should be made previous to placing in the garden. Lettuce may be transplanted seven by seven inches apart, and left in the bed until maturity. In their early stages of growth these plants will not require the space that will later be needed. Therefore, this space between the lettuce may be used in maturing the catch crop, such as radishes, and the early waste space is thus avoided.

TenEyck Writes About Wheat

One of the more valuable additions to the books on crops is one on wheat, which has been written recently by A. M. TenEyck, formerly professor of agronomy in the Kansas Agricultural college. Professor TenEyck has had an immense amount of experience with the crop in this state. The book consists largely of facts about the growing of wheat in Kansas. Professor TenEyck has always taught the importance of keeping the seed of wheat pure; in speaking of this in his book, he said:

"One of the principal factors which causes deterioration in wheat is the crossing or mixing of the different varieties and strains. Common sources of mixing are from volunteer wheat, which occurs when fields are reseeded in wheat from year to year; or mixing may occur in the harvesting or threshing where two or more varieties are grown on the same farm. Careless seedsmen also frequently allow the seed to become mixed."

"The breeding and introduction of pedigreed strains will eventually lead to the establishment and growing of the best producing, purebred varieties of each cereal grain in every community, or in every locality or section with distinct climatic or soil conditions. Thus there may be established 'community seed,' which will be planted by the farmers in that community. This will be of great advantage over the growing of many varieties, some of which are often poorly adapted to local conditions."

The book contains 14 chapters and the appendix, is bound in cloth, and contains 194 pages. It is published by the Campbell Soil Culture Publishing Company, of Lincoln, Neb., and the price is \$1.50.

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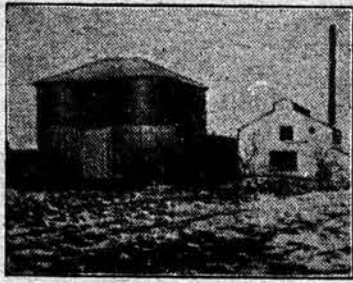


Silage From Crushed Cane

The Siloed Bagasse Proves to Be An Excellent Feed

BY H. E. FAIRCHILD
Endicott, Neb.

WE BEGAN the manufacture of sorghum sirup in a small way about 20 years ago. At present we have one of the largest steam factories in the West, with a capacity of about 125 tons of cane a day of 10 hours. The disposition of the bagasse or crushed cane has always been a stumbling block in our way, that is to find a way to dispose of it at the least cost. We used to feed some and burn what was left but finally came to the conclusion that we would try making it into silage. So we bought two 400-ton silos in 1911, costing \$1,200 with the cutter and this was one of the best investments we ever made.



The Fairchild silos and sorghum mill.

After the cane is crushed it passes to the silage cutter where it is cut in 1/2-inch lengths and blown into the silo. In 1911 we fed the 800 tons of silage to all kinds of stock including stock cattle, milk cows, horses and hogs. We added a little corn, alfalfa hay and some cotton seed meal. This proved to be very satisfactory but we did not know the gain as the cattle were not all weighed. But in 1912 we put 210 steers in the feed lot and began feeding the green cane silage right from the cutter together with 4 pounds of the best grade of cottonseed meal. The amount of cottonseed meal was increased until at the last we were feeding 8 pounds a day to each steer or an average for the 60 days of 6 pounds. The meal cost \$28 a ton so it did not cost us more than 10 cents a day a head to feed the cattle and in 60 days they made a gain of 180 pounds or 3 pounds a day. These cattle averaged 940 pounds on September 15 and cost us 5 cents a pound. On November 15 they weighed 1,120 pounds and were worth \$7 to \$7.25 a hundred pounds. We fed some alfalfa toward the last and the actual profit was \$1,485. Last year the drouth being so severe and our cane so stunted we did not think

it worth while to crush it for sirup, and as we had about 350 acres of it, we needed some more silos. We built two 350-ton silos and have had an average of 400 cattle on feed this winter. We feed them all the silage they will eat, about 6 pounds of cottonseed meal and some corn and alfalfa, with the best of results. Ten cars of these cattle fed 120 days sold

January 10 at \$8.10 and \$8.15 a hundred. These were common grades.

Our milk cows produce about the same amount of milk with silage as on green pasture, but as dairying is not in our line we do not keep a record of profit. However we have learned that the best profit can be obtained in feeding calves weighing from 200 to 400 pounds and the gain is very rapid for the amount of feed used. With silage, some alfalfa hay and 1 pound of cottonseed meal each, a day, the cost is nothing compared with the gain. I often think of the early days in Nebraska, some 30 years ago, when mother served stewed dried apples as a treat, that being the only fruit we could afford. Today the good housewife takes advantage of the surplus fruit in the summer and cans it. Then along through the winter months she serves the products of her skill. It seems to me that the average farmer is 30 years behind his wife or in other words he is in the dried apple stage of preserving the surplus forage crops of his farm. Why does not the farmer serve the green crops of June to his stock in the form of silage? He can just as well as not and the returns for the expense and labor will be many fold. Every farmer should have a silo. There is enough forage wasted on nearly every farm to fill one. When that time comes we will see the best stocked farms and the most prosperous and contented people under the sun.

What Is Honey?

BY JOHN H. BROWN.

Many farmers keep a hive or two of bees, gather and eat what honey they need and if any is left take it to market. But not all of them know what honey should be in order to be up to the standard required by the Pure Food Law. This law says:

"Honey is the nectar and saccharine exudations of plants, gathered, modified, and stored in the comb by bees; contains not more than 25 per cent of water; not more than twenty-five one hundredths per cent of ash, and not more than 8 per cent of sucrose."

Honey should not be taken from the hive until it is thoroughly ripe; then it will not ferment unless it is stored in a cool, moist place. Comb honey attracts moisture quickly through the slightly porous cappings, becoming thin and watery, and increasing in bulk until it bursts the cells. Eventually it becomes so thin that fermentation sets in.

Honey that is exposed to the cold soon candies. Most people think that it should be kept in a cool place, which is a mistake. It should not be exposed to a temperature above 100 degrees. When it is in the hive, under the care of the bees, they keep it warm.

When first gathered by the bees the nectar is thin and watery. The bees manipulate it, aided by the heat in the hive which gradually reduces the nectar to a sirupy consistency, called "ripe." When the cells are filled and the honey is ripe, the bees seal it over. When this stage is reached you may know that the honey is ready to take from the hive. Bees will never seal over the cells while there is an excess of water in the honey. As the process of ripening goes on the honey becomes thicker and heavier, and when the proper density is reached the bees are smart enough to cap the cells.

The palatableness of stored honey de-

pends on how it is cared for after it is taken out of the hive. Its flavor and aroma are preserved only by the proper care of it. The flavor of the flower from which the nectar is extracted is plainly noticed in honey just from the hive. Experts can tell from the taste from what flowers it is gathered.

The surplus should be stored in a warm room. Often many of the cells will be found not sealed over. From these the honey soon runs out, but by leaving it in a warm room for a few weeks it will thicken through the evaporation of the excess water. It is advisable to leave all the honey in the hive until the bees have sealed it over.

When honey is stored in a warm room for future use, be sure it is sufficiently ventilated to carry off the moisture which evaporates. It should be stored a few feet above the floor so there can be a circulation of air on all sides of it.

When honey is extracted from the comb it should be bottled or canned at once and sealed. It may crystallize or candy but the flavor will be retained for any length of time. When needed for use it can be liquefied by heat, care being taken not to bring it in direct contact with a direct heat, but by placing the bottles or cans in warm water.

To Encourage Seed Testing

The Allen County-Agricultural club is starting a contest among the schools in seed testing, and it is offering premiums to the school that makes the best record testing farm seeds for germination during the next six weeks. A home canner, valued at \$10, or two bushels of seed corn and two bushels of kafir will be offered as prizes to the winning school. W. E. Watkins, the county agent, is pushing this work for Allen county.

It is never too late to begin better farming practices, although they may prove rather costly if delayed too long.

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BY SEWARD H. BAKER
 Bazaar, Kan.

THE barn you have asked me to describe cost me \$3,000. It is 43 by 65 feet in size, outside measurement. The basement is of stone and is laid up in lime and cement mortar. There is a solid layer of cement 3 feet wide all the way around the barn. This base is 2 to 3 feet wide and the 18-inch walls were laid on top of this.

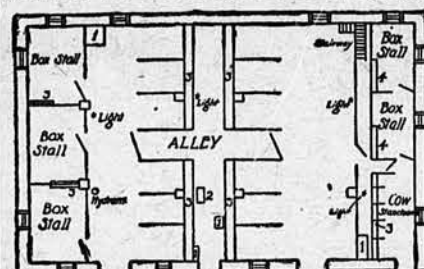


South and east fronts.

The floor in the basement is all concrete and is guttered to drain to the east side. Before laying the floor we laid tiling around the outside wall and three lines were laid through the barn so as to be sure and have it well drained. There is room for 16 horses in addition to the three box stalls on the horse side of the barn. On the dairy side there are two box stalls and five stanchions for cows. The two stalls have tilting mangers, indicated by the figure (4) in the floor plan. These mangers can be tipped out into the alley out of the way of stock.

The alleys are wide enough so that horses may be led from one side of the barn to the other without going outside. The gates in these alleys are of the double-acting, spring kind. The water hydrant is handy to the box stalls on the horse side. The hay all comes down one chute into the main feed alley and is so placed that it takes up but little room. The ladder goes from basement to the rafters a little to one side of center so as not to be in the way of the hay carrier. Yet one can always go to the top of the hay pile and thus avoid pulling out the hay. The posts forming the chute are the only obstructions in the mow.

The second floor is used for grain and as a storage room for wagons, buggies, and implements. We drive into one door and out the other thus making it possi-



Plan of basement: No. 1 is feed spout; 2, hay chute; 3, mangers; 4, tilting mangers, ble to load and unload under shelter. All floors are tongued and grooved, thus making them proof against dust and small grain filtering through. We have had four cars of feed and 2,000 bushels of ear corn stored on the second floor.

The mow holds 100 tons of hay and in filling it very little work is required in mowing it away as there are no posts or braces to act as obstructions. Hay is put into the mow from the south end of the barn by heading the team into the south door. We unload with slings and a carrier, and can take off a load in three slings. A small gable door on the west side furnishes a place to pitch in a load of hay should it be necessary to do so.

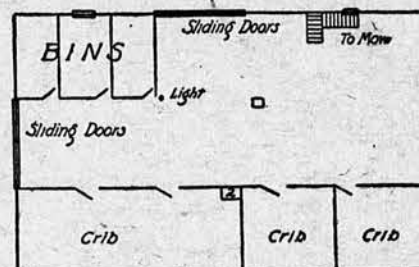
In the cellar under my house I have a

25-light, Pilot acetylene plant. At the time it was put in I expected to use it only to furnish light for the house. Had I known that this method of lighting would be so satisfactory I would have put in a 35-light plant, as this would have saved work in filling and charging. I have 14 lights in the house and after

finding out how well the system worked, decided to pipe the gas to the barn where we have six lights, making 20 in all.

These lights burn a half foot of gas an hour. It takes 25 pounds of carbide to charge this size machine at a filling. This amount will run the plant from 10 days during the winter to two months during the summer. It costs us about \$20 a year to light the house and barn.

We have four lights in the basement of



Arrangement of second floor.

the barn, and one each on the second and third floors. These lights are all enclosed to make them safe. They are safer than the coal oil lanterns in the hands of the average man. The lights are equipped with electric sparkers, making it easy and safe to light them. Very little attention is required to keep the lights in order, except occasionally renewing the battery for sparking, cleaning the globes, and the like. It cost us \$35 to install this lighting system but I did all the plumbing myself.

Queer, Isn't It?

BY J. H. BROWN,
 Atchison, Kan.

I have often noticed that when a few men are busy doing a piece of work right, nine out of ten loafers that pass know a better way.

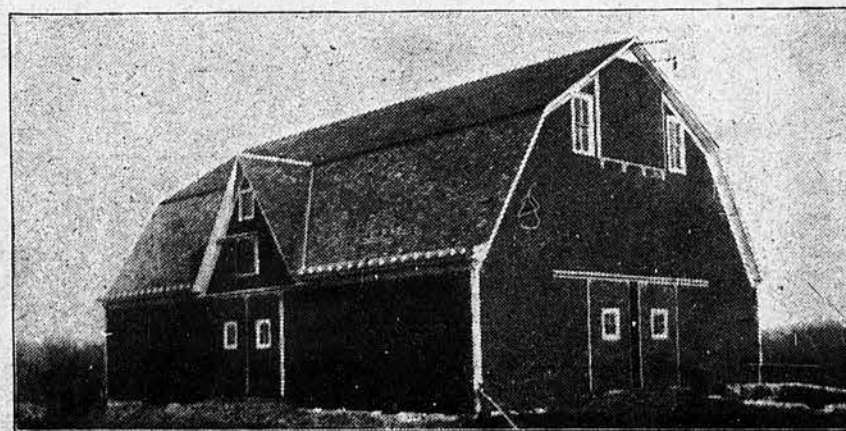
A neighbor of mine has great musical talent and is a fine performer on the violin but prefers to beat a bass drum.

Whenever the photographer tells a man to look natural he smiles. Why, not ask his wife about it?

A farmer has an eight gallon cask of wine (not a Kansas farmer) and he wants to get four gallons of it in a five gallon cask. He has only a three gallon measure. How does he do it?

Will Test Seed Corn.

The agricultural class of the Alta Vista high school is offering its services to the farmers who wish their seed corn tested. A number of testers have been constructed especially for this work and the students are desirous of putting their knowledge to a practical use.



Mr. Baker's three-story barn, provided with acetylene lights and water

What's Wrong With the Car?

Help for Men Who "Get Out and Get Under"

BY E. F. POWERS

Automobile Training School, Kansas City, Mo.



AS WESTERN farmers generally, and the Mail and Breeze readers in particular, are using more and more power machinery in their work, it has finally become necessary to add such a department as this to the paper. Ask questions freely about any difficulties you meet with in operating your gas engine or your motor car, if you use one. There is no charge. The department is for your benefit.

If you wish an early answer by mail, enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope to the Motor Car Editor, the Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. We have arranged with the Automobile Training School, Kansas City, to answer every inquiry from owners of motor cars if the inquiry comes through the Mail and Breeze.

Probably a Short Circuit.

I have a W. S. L. starter and lighting system. When the battery is newly charged it will start the engine a few times and is dead again. The regulator and gauge, which show how much electricity is generated, seem to work all right.—G. M., Redwood Falls, Minn.

Owing to the brevity of your explanation, it is impossible to give you an intelligent answer. You say that when the battery is just charged it will start the engine a few times. I do not understand from this whether you mean it will turn the engine over a few times or whether it will actually give a start in each instance. It would also be well for you to state the make of the car. It is possible you have a "short" in your wiring somewhere which allows the current to leak out rapidly. I take it that your gauge or armature shows the generator is working all right, but there might possibly be a faulty connection or some other trouble in the starting or motor connections. Give us a little fuller explanation.

Starting a Cold Engine.

I have much trouble in starting the engine of my Ford motor car, especially in cold weather. First I started it with batteries, but now I can start as well on magneto. I have a dash primer, also priming spark plugs. Neither seems to do much good. I try to keep my spark plugs as free from carbon as possible. My engine runs fine after I get it going.—R. J. J., Blue Mound, Kan.

A Ford engine floods easily and in case you get it overloaded with poor gasoline, you will find it even more difficult to start than if it were just cold.

Procure a little ether from the druggist and mix this with a good grade of benzine or a high test gasoline and put in a can for priming purposes. When you get ready to start the car, put 2 or 3 squirts of this in the cylinders through the priming plugs which you have, and if the weather is exceedingly cold, place a cloth saturated with this over the air intake of your carburetor in case this isn't connected with the exhaust manifold. Tickle your carburetor and flood it, then turn on the battery if this system is in operation, and crank the machine over quickly two or three times. Providing your gas mixture and ignition system is in good order, it should start without trouble, but if it does not start with a reasonable number of fast turns, fill the radiator and jackets up with hot water, then proceed as before and you will find that the engine will start very readily even in the coldest weather.

In extreme cold weather use the saturated cloth over the air intake of the carburetor as suggested to secure best results and it is better also to use hot water in the radiator.

Taking Hills on High Speed.

Do you think it is better to take hills on high speed if possible or to drop into low when it begins to pull hard?—I. R. L., R. 4, Weatherford, Tex.

It is all right to take a hill on high speed providing the hill is not too steep and the car does not labor in going up. It is much better to shift back to intermediate or to low if necessary, in felling the hill, than to take a long run at it and hit it at a high rate of speed, and a machine used in this manner will last much longer. But most hills can be negotiated without any difficulty on high power. In case the engine labors, oftentimes a rather dull knock is heard. As you become accustomed to your car, you will be able to detect the trouble before the knock occurs and should immediately shift back to a lower gear. As soon as the hill is topped, you can shift back into high speed as the engine should run in high as much as possible.

Causes of Dirty Cylinders.

My father has a "Little 6" motor car he bought last spring. We have had little trouble with it except from the carbonizing of the cylinders. We have tried to get the best grades of gasoline and lubricating oil. Papa understands machinery well, but we have never had an auto before. Some dealers claim a 6-cylinder car is more likely to have this trouble than a 4.—E. Q. M., Hopkins, Mo.

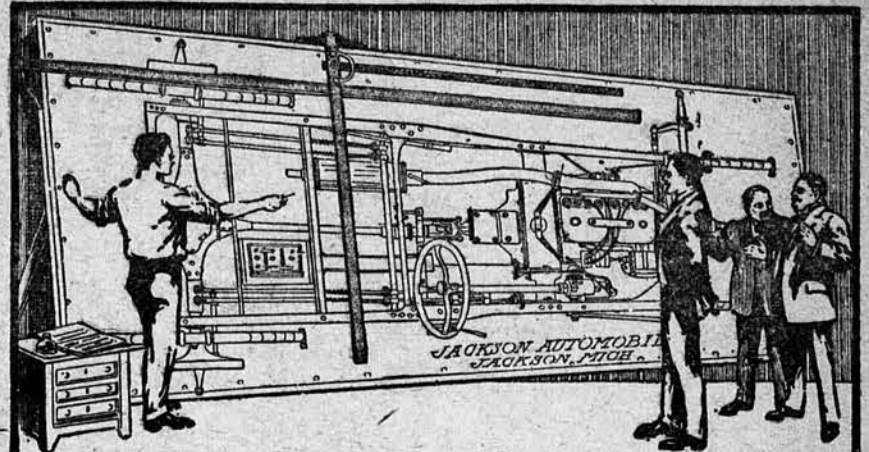
It is not true that a 6-cylinder car carbonizes more than a 4. Carbonizing may be due to poor lubricating oil, or in some cases to poor gasoline, but usually to a poor mixture in the carburetor, that is, you are giving too much gasoline—your mixture is too rich. Try making it a little leaner.

The carburetor should be set in such a way that the engine will pop back slightly on being fed the gas very quickly, but will run and hit on all cylinders when pulling, the gas being fed gradually.

In rare cases, we find motors that "over oil". The oil works up past the rings, getting into the compression chamber of the motor and there forms carbon. About the only way a case of this kind may be remedied, is by putting on new rings if you find these worn, or by boring small holes in the piston beneath the rings so that the oil can drain back in the crank case and won't be worked up into the top of the cylinder. However, as your car is a new one, I do not think it is due to any fault of the rings or over-oiling, but to poor lubricating oil or gas mixture. Possibly the latter is the cause of the most of your trouble.

Polarine or French olive oil will give you good results as they have a small percentage of free carbon.

As an aid to removing carbon, at night put about 2 teaspoons of kerosene, or of alcohol, or of a half and half mixture of each in the cylinders, crank the motor over once or twice, and let this set all night. In case the carbon is still soft, it will be blown out through the exhaust, but if you allow it to stay there and harden, it will be necessary to scrape it with carbon scrapers.



Excellence of Design, the Basis of Jackson Success

Jackson
"No Hill too Steep
No Sand too Deep"

OLYMPIC "Forty," \$1385

Your first glance at the simple, clean-cut, well balanced appearance of the Jackson "Olympic" chassis will tell you that here is designing ability of the highest order.

The deep, strong frame braced with ample cross members carries its load with *strength to spare*. The motor is suspended by the flexible three-point system.

Note the compactness of the unit power plant—with motor, clutch and transmission in one housing, making it oil-tight, dust and dirt-proof. The costliest cars use this design. It is one of the high-class features that gives so many years of serviceability to the Jackson.

If you look into the motor itself you will find a drop forged crank shaft of special heat-treated alloy steel, with bearings scraped by hand to a perfect fit; pistons and connecting rods of standard weight and balanced to the fraction of an ounce. That is what makes Jackson cars run without vibration at all speeds and so quietly that you must listen to hear them.

The irresistible power in the Jackson motors is built into them by twelve years' experience and constant improvement.

And think of finding all this in a five passenger touring car—with a 40-horse

power motor, 115-inch wheel base, full elliptic spring suspension front and rear, with an equipment that provides everything—including electric cranking and lighting, all of which you get in the Olympic "Forty" \$1385. Two other models.

Majestic "Big Four"—Four-cylinder, long stroke motor, 124-inch wheel base, full elliptic springs front and rear. Electric cranking and lighting. \$1885.

Sultanic "Six"—Six-cylinder, long stroke motor, five passenger, 132-inch wheel base, full elliptic spring suspension, \$2150. Seven-passenger, 138 inch wheel base, \$2300. Electric cranking and lighting.

Catalog giving full and interesting details on request. Write to
JACKSON AUTOMOBILE CO., 1501 E. Main Street, Jackson, Mich.

JACKSON MOTOR COMPANY
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Learn the Simple Hy-Rib Way

Hy-Rib Concrete Silos are easily built by ordinary labor. Require no forms or special equipment. Cost little for material and labor. Water-proof, fire-proof, rat-proof, nothing to rot or wear out. Need no painting or repairs.

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Write for free Hy-Rib Silo Book, with many pictures, telling in detail how to build silos, also barns, chicken houses, vegetable cellars, tanks, ice houses and other farm buildings.

Stoltzfus Brothers Co.
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DAVENPORT ROLLER BEARING STEEL WAGON

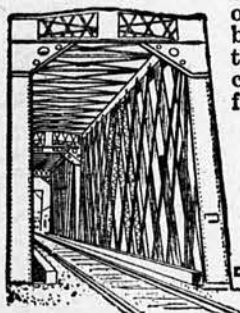


Davenport Wagons, after ten years of hard service over all kinds of roads, have easily proven themselves superior to the ordinary type of farm wagon. Equipped with roller bearings, Davenport Wagons are very light draft. Built of the best structural steel there is nothing about them to shrink or swell—no loose spokes, cracked hubs or loose tires. No repair bills. Just as good for wet climates as dry ones.

Built Like a Bridge

Davenport Roller Bearing Steel Wagons, like modern steel railway bridges, do not decay or wear out. Made of steel I-beams, channels and angles—Weather conditions do not affect them. Wet or dry, hot or cold, Davenport Wagons are always ready for use.

Oil Without Removing Wheels



You don't take the wheels off a Davenport to oil it. Just push back the cover of the dust proof oil cup and squirt in a few drops of oil—the cover closes automatically. Hardly a minute to a wheel—and the job is done.

Roller Bearings Reduce Draft

Roller bearings, straight spindles, etc., together with the accurate construction, reduce the draft to the minimum. These bearings make it possible to haul a load on a Davenport with two horses that would ordinarily take three.

New Book Free Read "From Man Power to Machinery," how roller bearings reduce draft, how neck weight is taken off horses and other things about wagons you should know. Send for this book today—just ask for book B 12 and it comes free.

JOHN DEERE
Moline, Illinois

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

**Are Guaranteed 25
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ELBURN PIANOS

**Are Honest Pianos
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**Very
Easy Terms**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Patented Oct. 28, 1913.

Why Not Use The Fortin Forceps

Instead of an old rusty wire? They take hold under the jaw and over the nose. There is no danger of hurting the sow or pig when these Forceps are used. They are made of malleable iron and rust proof. These Forceps have been in use for two years by several veterinary surgeons. Ask your dealer. PRICE \$1.00.

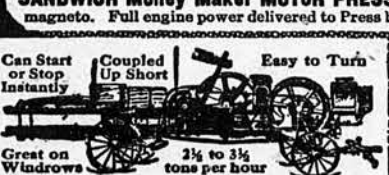
FORTIN, L'ECUYER & CO., Clyde, Kansas.

To Whom It May Concern: This is to testify that I have thoroughly tested the Fortin Pig Forceps and find them far superior to any I have ever seen. Yours truly, H. C. Gale, D. V. S.

Big Tonnage! Big Profits!

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

SANDWICH Money Maker MOTOR PRESS



SANDWICH SOLID STEEL HAY PRESSES

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

Have Your Own Farm In Order

It May Be Wisdom to Imitate Men Who Succeed

BY F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor

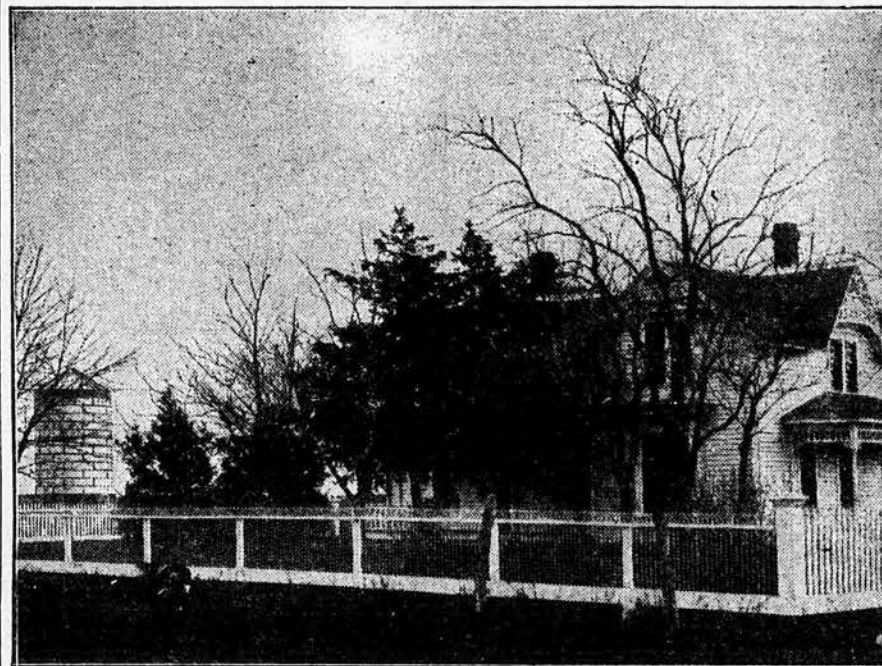
I ATTENDED a meeting of farmers in Leavenworth county recently, and I arrived, as did several other men, quite a little while before the meeting began. The weather was rather warm—it was a fine, winter day—so we sat out on the sunny side of the schoolhouse, and discussed the farming problems of Leavenworth county, and some other things. The discussion of the other things began rather promptly, and they consisted mostly of remarks about a young fellow in the neighborhood who is doing some mighty fine things in livestock farming.

One could not but be amazed at that boneheaded spirit of egotism some men have which keeps them from adopting the methods more successful men have used. The young farmer who was the subject of the conversation has been making a great deal of money in the livestock game in the last few years, and he has done it by using animals of the very best breeding he could afford to buy, by using silos, and by carefully planning the rations which the animals have received. He is a better farmer

if they are practicable under your conditions. And there even is too much adverse talk among the men who are making a success; there is nothing that irritates me any more than for a livestock breeder, or a successful fruit farmer or a good dairyman to take me off in a corner and tell me about some other man's sins. Of course, if the other fellow is a crook I like to know it, but I object to men who use that old time saying "He is a good sort of a fellow, but—"

There are successful farmers in almost every Kansas community. Men like J. C. Robison at Towanda with his horses; O. A. Rhodes at Columbus with his alfalfa on the hardpan; George Merritt with his Holsteins at Great Bend; George Groh at Wathena with apples and alfalfa; and Ted Bayer at Yates Center with his Berkshires are using methods that are winning; and Kansas farming would be much more profitable if other men would follow their examples.

We never can make a great deal of progress in farming in this state until



Home of T. C. Daniels, Sr., Douglas, Kan. Perfection Metal Silo in the background

today than any man in the crowd I was with, and yet the men were making sarcastic remarks about a bull he had recently purchased, for which he had paid an exceptionally high price, and about some new improvements which he was adding.

This lack of respect for the successful men in Kansas farming is very common today, and it is one of the things that is holding down the progress of farming in the state. We have some mighty efficient farmers, who have made a good financial success and who have at the same time conserved the fertility of their farms. They have marked the trail for the more profitable type of Kansas farming that is to come. Their example and the work they have done is the most encouraging thing in the progress of Kansas agriculture.

It is about time that more attention was paid to the methods these successful men have used. It is time that the farmers of this state should adopt the method men in other lines have found to be so profitable; which is to learn everything from the other fellow that you can. When some man in the commercial world makes a special success of his line, other men who are in that work make every effort to learn of the things he has done to earn this success. Kansas farming would be more profitable if this were common among farmers here.

If the men who were criticizing the young livestock farmer had paid him a visit and learned some of the ways he uses to keep the work going on his place, they would make more money on their farms. You can take it as an axiom that one of the best ways of getting ahead in the work you are doing is to find out the methods the more successful men are using, and to adopt them

we make more of an effort to get higher quality in all our work. The most important improvement that can come is the elimination of the one-crop systems that have done so much to lower crop yields. A man never can make the most profit in farming in this state until a logical crop rotation is used which is adapted to his conditions. Such a rotation will always have a large place for legumes like alfalfa, red clover and cowpeas and for sweet clover where these will not grow well.

Where Rotation Fails.

Then a general cleanup is needed with the livestock. Kansas has some good representatives of almost all breeds, but more progress along this line is needed. One can kill all the profits in farming if he uses the best crop rotation on earth, if he feeds these crops to animals that cannot make an efficient use of them. More profits will come with better farm animals.

Something must be done to make farming a little brighter and more attractive for the younger people; if the best of the Kansas boys and girls are to be kept on the farms. That boy of yours knows what a fair deal is, and unless you give it to him, and show him how he really can live a life that will be just as full of brightness and joy as the lives of the young men of the cities he is pretty apt to leave you.

It seems to me that an improvement in the methods of soil management, the growing of better livestock and increased attention to home life are the things that are most needed today in Kansas agriculture. I have noticed, too, in my work, which is taking me constantly to the farms of the leaders in Kansas farming, that a great deal of attention al-

(Continued on Page 35.)

Old Barney, the Faithful

On almost every farm you will find an old family horse, one that has been in the family for years, and now is used by the women and children. Very kindly do the members of the family feel toward this old horse and no offer would induce them to part with it.

I drive an old family horse, and often, when I am on the street people ask me, "What is the age of that old sorrel?" and I answer, "This is not an old horse; this is Barney. I suppose you think this is the same sorrel that was hitched to our wagon when we came to Kansas in 1859, but it is not. That horse died many years ago. Barney is only 30 years old. The man we bought him from gave us his word, as an honest man, that Barney was a colt, one year old, when Cleveland ran for president the first time in 1884."

Barney has been a member of our family for twenty years. We would not sell him now. One reason is that we could not get so much for him as he has cost us. Barney's feed bill averages \$15 a month, which is \$180 a year, so that during the twenty years we have had him he has eaten \$3,600 worth of feed, and no one would offer anywhere near that much for him.

One time we did offer Barney for sale. "He is too fat," one man said; "Too tall," said another; "Too slow, feet too big," said a third. One man said that he was very much pleased with him in every way except that he did not like his ugly head, and my father told the man that he was very sorry he had such an ugly head, but that it was the only head he had for him. Then we put him in the care of a horse-trader, and I went along to help show him. The horse-trader gave such glowing accounts of his many good points that I drove him home and told father that it was a shame to part with such a good horse.

With the exception of the hired man and myself no other members of the family will ride behind Barney. They think he is too slow. They prefer to ride in an automobile, but they often are obliged to walk home or be pulled in. Barney has never failed to bring me home.

People may doubt it, but it is a fact that Barney was once in a runaway. It was not his fault, however. He was assisting another horse in bringing a load of wood from north of town, and while coming down the Orphans' Home hill the other horse started to run and Barney had to follow. He showed considerable intelligence, for he fell when the bottom of the hill was reached, which stopped the other horse. He was smart enough not to fall on the hill for he would have been run over by the loaded wagon.

The greatest objection to Barney is his enormous appetite. One year my brother put out several acres of corn on the farm and raised 400 bushels. Barney ate all of it in a few months.

Now his teeth are bad and he has to have cracked corn mixed with bran and oats three times a day, and in addition his manger is always filled with clover, prairie hay and alfalfa.

There are many persons in this town who do not have so many regular meals as "Barney" gets. Whenever I watch him eat I envy him his appetite and his good digestive organs. I have never known a meal to cause him any distress. Every bite that I eat hurts me.

Barney has a roomy box stall in a warm stable; has access to running water and also has the use of a cement box, in which he often stands for hours, in soft mud, up to his knees, to keep the soreness out of his feet.

I do hope that no reader of this will get the feeling that they would like to own Barney, because he is an expensive luxury; besides I do not think the family would care to part with him, unless someone would buy him by the pound, for then we would get enough for him to keep us comfortable for a long time.

The principal reason why we do not care to part with him is, that, as a rule the last days of aged horses are sad. When their health, strength and vigor are gone they usually fall into the hands of the huckster or someone without means or provender, and are driven, starved and beaten until death comes to their rescue.

If any reader of this is the owner of a horse that has given him faithful and profitable service during the best days of his life, then it would be better for him to kill it, humanely, than to sell it into cruel slavery.

A Reporter's Mistake

A Smith county, Kansas, paper printed an article recently to the effect that I bought 200 bushels of alfalfa seed there for the government. Both the Mail and Breeze and the Kansas City Star copied this article. I did not buy a bushel of alfalfa seed in Smith county for the government or anyone else.

The reporter who "faked" this story boasted to one of my friends that he had "put something over" on that man Franklin. I was in Smith county looking for seed but bought none. The best alfalfa seed I have ever bought was grown in Furnas county, Nebraska. Please correct this. S. J. Franklin. Beaver City, Neb.

Omitted

In our final announcement at the close of the recent automobile contest the name of G. F. Gunlicks of Mankato, Kan., through error, was omitted. Mr. Gunlicks finished in 13th place among 75 contestants with a score of 148,000 points.

Plant the home grounds so as to hide all ugly things in the landscape, at the same time being careful not to hide anything that is beautiful.



Barney has friends in his old age and plenty to eat.



He's Big All Over And Good All Through

Big Ben is built for endless service. He has no "off-days," no shut-downs. His four years of existence have been one long record of on-the-dot accuracy. 20,000 jewelers say that he does more efficient work for less pay than any other clock alive.

A Big Ben battalion, over 3,000 strong, leaves La Salle, Illinois, every day. Their sparkling triple nickel-plated coats of implement steel; their dominating seven-inch height; their big, bold, black, easy-to-read figures and hands; their big, easy-to-wind keys—all make Big Ben the world's master clock.

In return for one little drop of oil, he'll work for you a full year. From "Boots on" to "Lights out"—365 times—he'll guarantee to tell you the time o'day with on-the-dot accuracy.

He'll guarantee to get you up either of TWO WAYS—with one long, steady, five-minute ring if you need a good big call, or on the installment plan, with short rings one-half minute apart for ten minutes, so you'll wake up gradually, and he'll stop short in the middle of a tap during either call if you want to shut him off.

Big Ben is a mighty pleasant looking fellow. His big, open, honest face and his gentle tick-tick have earned him a place in thousands of parlors. He wins friends everywhere.

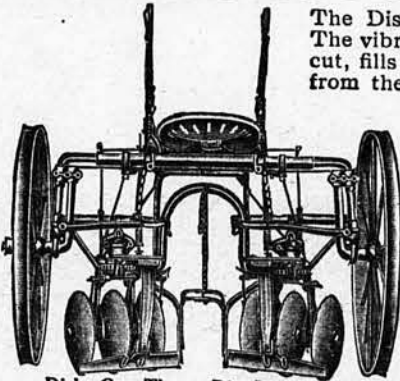
The next time you go to town call at your jeweler's and ask to see Big Ben. If your dealer hasn't got him, send a money order for \$2.50 to his makers—Westclox, La Salle, Illinois—and he'll come to you prepaid. (206)

Extra Profits This Year Can Pay For Your JANESVILLE Disk Cultivator

No matter what shovel cultivator you may be using, you can increase your corn yield with the Janesville Disk. If you have 40 acres of corn we will take the increase only as our pay, leaving you the cultivator to make the same increase for you year after year. But we believe that the minute you know the facts, you will buy the Janesville Disk Cultivator at its price and keep your increased profits yourself. This cultivator has perfected surface cultivation.

The springy, vibrating disks stir up a mulch without tearing up the roots as shovels do.

This Means More Corn—Less Work



Disks Can Throw Dirt In or Out

The Disks can be tilted to any angle. The vibrating surface blade with shear cut, fills trenches, throws the dirt to or from the rows and leaves a dust mulch over soil. Once over is as good as a double cultivation.

Write Quick

for the full details of our profit sharing offer. Here's a machine, guaranteed to earn over its cost with the first crop. Let us tell you all about it and the name of our dealer near you. Address

Janesville Machine Co.
42 Center St., Janesville, Wis.



PFILE'S 65 Varieties
LAND and Water Fowls. Farm-raised stock, with eggs in season. Send 2c for my valuable illustrated descriptive Poultry Book for 1914. Write Henry Pfile, Box 604, Freeport, Ill.



Fish Bite Like hungry wolves any time of the year if you use Magic-Fish-Lure. Best fish bait ever discovered. Keeps you busy pulling them out. Write to-day and get a box to help introduce it. Agents wanted. J. E. Gregory, Dept. 31, St. Louis, Mo.

Mending Your Own Clothes

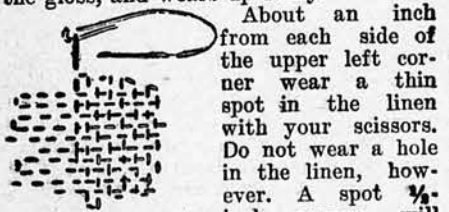
Perhaps You Can Beat Mother at Darning—Try It

BY LUCILE BERRY

MANY women have become famous in their neighborhood for being able to do the very thing this lesson is to teach you. If you should ask your mother, she probably could tell you of some woman she knows who can darn beautifully, better than ordinary women can darn. You know how it is; you get a new dress that looks better than any dress you have ever had, and the first time you wear it it catches on a chair, or a splinter, or a fence—new dresses are the very worst kind to catch on things—and it's torn. The next time this happens to you, you will be glad you have learned to darn neatly.

Use Old Table Linen.

The work for your model is to be done on a piece of worn table linen. If you do not have any of this sort of material you may do it on new linen instead of old. You will need a 5-inch square of linen, and enough for a patch. For thread, you will use linen ravelings, so that the darning will not show. Cotton thread, you know, would never look the same as linen threads, for it lacks the gloss, and wears up fuzzy.



Darning

thread, beginning at the upper right corner of the worn spot, take running stitches back and forth over it following the direction of the threads. First go back and forth across the place working first left and then right, making the rows of stitches close together. For a very thin spot, they would need to be closer than for a place not so badly worn. When you have covered the spot with parallel rows of stitches, turn the goods, and repeat the process, making these rows of stitches at right angles to the first ones. Do not make knots in the thread.

Sometimes you will not see the worn place until a hole has appeared, or in some accident a hole may be torn. In mending such a hole in a fine garment, it is often best to smooth out the tear, trim the threads where it is necessary, place a patch underneath the place and darn very carefully. The familiar three-cornered tears are often mended this way and pressed so that the place will scarcely show. This is called a darned patch. It is often used on woolen goods.

A Darned Patch Is Easy.

At the lower right corner, one inch from each side of the goods, cut a hole 1/4-inch square. It is to be supposed that the hole was nearly round or square in shape, and when it was trimmed a square hole was made. Cut the patch 1 1/4 inches square.

No hems are made in this sort of a patch. Baste it under the hole and darn back and forth across it, exactly as if it were a worn spot, being careful to make the rows of stitches long enough to extend clear across the patch, so that no ravelings will be left in sight. For this, the rows of stitches may be 1/8-inch apart.

To finish the edges of this model, overcast them, making the stitches less than 1/4-inch deep and about that far apart. Trim each edge before beginning to overcast.

This Boy Won't Leave the Farm.

I saw that another Kansas boy tells how he made money, so I will tell how I did. At first, some people gave me some money amounting to about \$5. Then my folks gave me a cent a dozen for gathering eggs. The second year they gave me a cent a dozen for every dozen they sold. The next year papa gave my sister Elsie and my brother Floyd and I a short row of potatoes, apiece. They averaged one bushel a row. We got 75 cents a bushel. Next papa gave me a cent for every rat I caught, and said I could have a pig

when I caught 100 rats. It was a spotted sow pig. About two weeks before our hogs got the cholera, papa hauled a load of hogs to town, and so he took mine. It weighed 155 pounds and was sold for \$6.10 a hundred, bringing me \$9.45. Then I bought a calf from papa for \$10 and in about two months I sold it back to him for \$15. Papa borrowed the money from me at 6 per cent interest, and now I have \$28. I expect to invest it in something worth while. My sister Elsie has \$16.64, and my brother Floyd has \$4.90; Joe has \$2.59 and Kermit has \$2.35. I am almost 12 years old.

John Frank Davies.

Emporia, Kan.

The First Gun I Ever Owned

BY JOHN H. BROWN.

When several boys gather at my house, after supper, I lead them up to ask me to tell them about the wild game that could be found here fifty years ago and the kind of guns we boys had.

"Now boys," I began on a certain occasion, "the first gun I ever owned was an army musket that had been through the war and had killed men. It was made to shoot a single bullet and had to be bored out before it would shoot shot but there was a gunsmith in town that could do it, and he was kept busy all the time. Our fathers all were in the army and when they came home they brought with them as many muskets as they could carry. These army muskets had long spears on the end, called bayonets, which were used to stab the enemy when close. These bored-out muskets were hard shooters and when used in a country where game was as plentiful as it was here, it was not unusual for a boy to bring in as much as he could carry. I made a wonderful shot with my musket one day. I was out in the woods and saw thousands of blackbirds sitting on a rail fence; two panels were completely covered with

them. It came into my mind that I would like to kill all of them at one time so I crept up on them. They had no idea that a small boy with a bored-out army musket was sneaking up on them, or I am sure they would have taken flight. When I got in the right position I took aim at the first bird on the north end, pulled the trigger, gave the gun a sweep towards the south, thus spreading the load of shot over the whole space, and killed all of them.

"One of the boys said, 'Well I'll be switched!' and they all looked as though they doubted my story.

A Historic Rifle.

"The first gun I ever owned," I said to them another time, "was a rifle, and it was given to me by John Scott, an old Indian scout. It had 15 notches in the stock and he said that each one represented an Indian that he had killed; that he had registered a vow to put twenty-five notches in the stock, but Indians became scarce and he was growing old, and he would give me the rifle and for me to get the other ten. I never agreed to get them, for they had done me no harm. 'Where is the rifle now?' said one of the boys, and I told him it was in the museum at Topeka. 'This rifle,' I continued was seven feet long and weighed thirty pounds and as I was only four feet tall and not very strong, I had to take a boy with me when I went out hunting. I carried the stock end on my shoulder and he carried the muzzle end on his shoulder, and when we came up to game, he stepped around in front and held the rifle on his shoulder and when it was his shot I held the rifle on my shoulder. Squirrels were plentiful in the woods and I became such a crack shot that I could drop one every time and always hit it in the head. Now I am going to tell you about the most wonderful shot I ever made. We were out in the woods and we met up with some other boys. They joked us about the way we had to carry our rifle.

"Show them how to shoot, Bill," said one to the other. "See that woodpecker in the top of that sycamore? Watch him drop!" and when the gun cracked, down came the woodpecker. "That's no shot," says I. "See those swallows flying in the sky? And they all said they did.

"See that one coming from the east

and that one coming from the south?" and when they crossed above me I fired and they both came down.

"Gee whiz!" said one of the boys.

"Another time I was out hunting wild turkeys, but had not seen any all day. Coming home at dusk I spied a dozen roosting on a limb that hung out over a pond of water. I wanted to get all of them at one shot, so I aimed at the limb, the bullet split it full length, the turkeys' toes fell into the split, and all were held fast, then I climbed the tree and with my saw, sawed off the limb, it dropped in the pond of water. I waded in up to my neck, dragged out the turkeys and when I felt in my pockets they were full of fish, and—

"Come on Donald," said one of the boys, "Mr. Brown is the biggest storyteller in Atchison!"

Travel and Religion.

"'Twas in the Boston fast express, a little maiden sat;
She occupied the seat alone beside her lay her hat.
She clutched her dolly to her breast in childish mother play,
As if she feared some dreadful thing, would snatch it right away.
'Are you alone, my little girl?' I asked as I stooped down.
'My mama told me Dad was here,' she said with half a frown.
'She kissed me an' my dolly, an' I dess I don't know you.'
'But dear,' I answered, smiling, 'tell me where you're going to.'
She twisted in her seat, and then she tossed her tangled hair.
'I doin' on to Boston, an' my pop'll meet me there.'
'But dear,' I questioned gently, 'if the choochoo cars should stop,
And you should walk, and walk, and walk, and then not find your pop,
What would you do?' The little maiden shook her head and frowned.
'My mama says when pop is gone that Dad is somewhere round.'

"The train rolled into Boston town; I waited there a while
And watched my little blue-eyes, with her half expectant smile.
'Dess waitin' for my pop,' she said, 'with dolly fast asleep.'
And then a man came rushing in. I knew him by his leap.
He snatched his little daughter up with frantic feverish glee;
And then, with father's instinct, quick his eye was turned on me.
'Well Bess,' he asked, 'who is your friend?' with quaint expressive nod.
The maid replied, 'I dess I know—I fink it must be Dad!'

Thomas—Dealer in Livestock.

When I was a small boy, papa and mamma agreed to give me all the pennies. I saved them until I got \$6, then I bought a calf and kept her until she was grown. She found a baby calf, then I sold her and the calf for \$30. I bought a saddle with some of my money. Last year I bought a young gilt. She raised five little pigs and I gave papa one-half of them for feed. Papa gave me a ewe last year which raised two lambs. I sold one for \$5. I carried water at threshing time for some of the neighbors and got some money for that. I helped mamma care for the geese, and she gave me half of the money they brought when sold. I put some money out at interest three years ago. I bought a rifle last spring.

Thomas Young.

Winchester, Kan.

Be Kind, One to Another

BY JOHN H. BROWN.

Speak kindly in the morning. It will lighten all the cares of the day. It will turn sorrow into gladness, make household, professional and all other affairs move along more smoothly. It will give peace to those who speak and joy to him who hears.

Speak kindly at the evening hour. It may be that before the dawn of another day some loved one may finish his work here and it will be too late to take back an unkind word. You won't even have a chance to say "Forgive me!"

Remember that kind words never die. Neither do the harsh and cruel things you say.

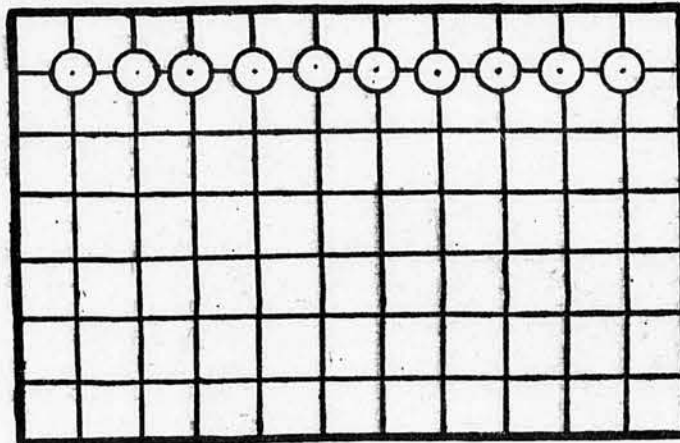
Waterproofing a Cement Floor

Mr. Editor—An ordinary cement floor usually is not moisture proof. If one puts two inches of cement on good, solid earth and adds a layer of tar roofing paper and then puts on three inches of concrete, he will make a floor that will keep out the water. It is very important that a floor should be built in this way for a corn crib, for it will not do to have it carry moisture.

S. R. K.

Oak Hill, Kan.

A Puzzle For Mail and Breeze Boys and Girls

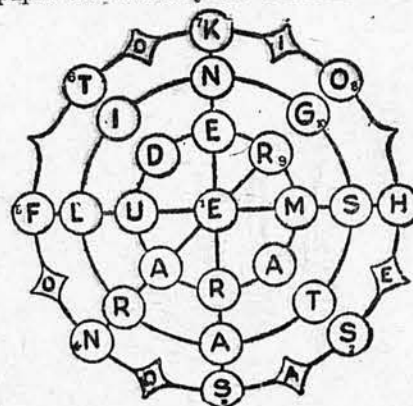


THE teacher of a gymnasium class decided to give his pupils a test that would promote their ability to work together. Squares were ruled off on the floor as shown in the picture. His ten pupils were placed on the intersections of the lines.

"Take your positions on the floor," he said, "in such a way that you will form five straight lines with just four of you in each line."

Can you figure out the positions the pupils took to carry out this order? For each of the ten best answers, a package of postcards will be given. The letters are judged not only on accuracy, but on neatness and originality as well. All answers must reach the office of the Mail and Breeze by April 5.

The diagram shows the answer to the puzzle which appeared in the February 21 issue of the Mail and Breeze. The prize winners are Daisy Wyatt, Cedar Vale, Kan.; Florence Barclay, Clay Center, Kan.; Ruth Morris, Clifton, Kan.; Eddie Harrison, Riley, Kan.; Laura McGaffey, Abilene, Kan.; Stella Munger, Manhattan, Kan.; Dorothy M. Humphrey, Mound Valley, Kan.; Minnie Myers, Lakin, Kan.; Harry Caughey, Asherville, Kan.; Elda Lichty, Morrill, Kan.



Marlow Hollow, the Picturesque

J. H. BROWN,
Atchison, Kan.

A man might travel across the United States from Maine to California, from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, and find no spot more picturesque than Marlow Hollow, at the southern limits of Atchi-



The Milk Supply in Marlow Hollow

son. Long before there was a town called Atchison, Marlow Hollow was inhabited by wild animals that followed their trails up and down and across the beautiful stream that flows through the hollow and empties into the Missouri river. The majestic oaks, the elms and hickories, and the tangles of underbrush and grasses were filled with birds of every kind.

The wildness and original grandeur of Marlow Hollow is marred now by a rock road that runs through it, and the un-

der things, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture in its desire to assist the farmer in this line has just issued a bulletin entitled: "A System of Farm Cost Accounting."

The system outlined in the Department of Agriculture's new bulletin may be used by those who have not worked out a system for themselves and have not started because they think they do not know enough about bookkeeping. It is also for those who are already keeping accounts but are not satisfied with the results. Farm cost accounts cannot be absolutely exact. They contain many estimates, but this is no reason why one should lose faith in them. The systems in use by large packing companies and large wholesale grocery houses involve just as many estimates and do not give any more accurate results. It is foolish to spend time checking exact work to the last cent in farm accounts.

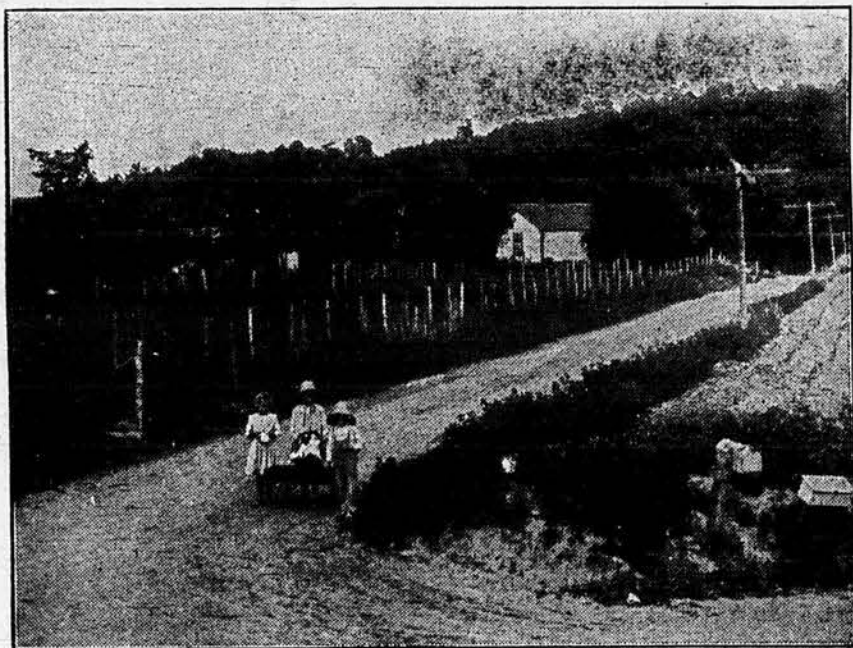
The system described in the new bulletin has been tried for three years in the state of New York by 53 farmers under widely different conditions. It has proved fairly successful. It is so simple that a farmer can keep it without assistance. The average time it requires seems to be only five minutes a day. To this must be added a number of hours of work at the end of the year to close the accounts. No previous bookkeeping knowledge is necessary.

Team Work Pays In Farming

BY EDWARD C. JOHNSON,
Kansas Agricultural College.

I recently attended the first annual meeting of the Harvey county farm bureau, which has been in operation only since June 1, 1913. Of the 116 members, 100 were present at this remarkable demonstration of sociability and co-operative spirit. There is a farm bureau in Allen county, and its members would just as soon dispense with the rural free delivery or the telephone as with their organization.

As much could be said for Leavenworth, Cowley and Montgomery counties. In these bureaus farmers are rapidly becoming accustomed to co-operate not only for better production but in buying such necessities as feed, pure



Atchison's flooded coal mine is near this fork in the roads in Marlow Hollow

derbrush and the grasses have been destroyed in the cultivation of the ground by the people who have built, and live in comfortable homes, along the banks of the stream, sheltered from the cold winter winds by the bluffs on the north. Wild game has disappeared. It is rarely that even a rabbit or a quail is seen.

At the mouth of the hollow is Atchison's great coal mine. A 48-inch vein of the best coal in the West, 1,200 feet down, but unfortunately under hundreds of feet of salt water, and no way to get it out.

How To Keep Farm Accounts

The farmer wishes to know whether his wheat pays and whether his cows pay. He wants to know whether he is making a profit or loss on his business each year. He should like to know how he can improve his business so as to make more money. A set of farm cost accounts will show these as well as oth-

seed and fertilizers. All of them act as information bureaus and as distributing agencies for purebred livestock and pure seed which is grown in the county. A list of all purebred sires in the county is kept in the central office by the county agent, and whenever anyone wishes to secure an animal of a certain type, he may write to the county agent, and oftentimes it is located within a few miles at no expense. The same is true of other materials needed on the farm.

I could mention possibly dozens of various kinds of producing organizations, such as silo building clubs in western Kansas, silo filling clubs at Buffalo, purebred sire and sire owning clubs, but no longer list is needed to emphasize the value of such team work both from an educational and economic standpoint.

When planting shrubbery about the home, select those varieties that will give a succession of bloom or fruit throughout the season.

Mayer HONORBITL WORK SHOES

Mayer Honorbilt Work Shoes outwear all other shoes because they are made from specially selected, tough and seasoned stock—heavy oak tanned soles—solid counters—double leather toes and double rows of stitching. They stand hard knocks and rough wear, yet are not heavy or clumsy looking. For strength, wearing quality and comfort demand Mayer Honorbilt Work Shoes.

Made of "RESISTO VEAL"

The uppers of Mayer Honorbilt Work Shoes are made of the wonderful wear-resisting leather "Resisto Veal"—the new leather that resists even ammonia of the barnyard, and the alkali in the soil, and remains soft and pliable. This is the best wearing leather ever put into work shoes.

WARNING—Always be sure and look for the Mayer name and trade mark on the sole. If your dealer cannot supply you, write to us.

We make Mayer Honorbilt Shoes in all styles for men, women and children; Dryson, the wet weather shoe; Yerma Cushion Shoes, and Martha Washington Comfort Shoes.

F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co., Milwaukee



**STAND HARD KNOCKS
AND ROUGH WEAR**

Veterinary Course at Home



Dr. E. H. Baldwin writes: "I took the course for my own benefit on the farm, but the success I had started me in practice and now I am going night and day. Your course has been worth thousands to me, and will be to any man."

\$1500 A YEAR and upwards can be made by taking our Veterinary course at home during spare time. Taught in simplest English. Diploma granted. Graduates assisted in getting locations or positions. Cost within reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Write for particulars
The London Veterinary Correspondence School
London, Ontario, Canada

25 Easter Post Cards 10c



THE BEST YOU EVER SAW 25 of the most beautiful post cards ever sold, 10 cents. All different, consisting of beautiful and artistic designs of Angels, Gnomes, Text, Pretty Flowers, Rabbits, Chicks, Eggs; all with appropriate Easter Greetings. Some are embossed and in gold, lithographed in many colors on a fine grade of cardboard. **E. HERMAN & CO.** 2430 North Halsted St., Dept. 16, CHICAGO

Studebaker WAGONS BUGGIES HARNESS



Studebaker wagon in five runaways—and still working

Mr. Andrew Kittleson, of Litchfield, Minn., bought a Studebaker Wagon in 1869. He is proud of his Studebaker, and his letter describing its long life of usefulness is so interesting that it would be difficult to write a better advertisement. Here is Mr. Kittleson's letter:

"I bought my Studebaker in November, 1869, at Litchfield from Flynn Brothers, and it has been continually used on my farm ever since. This wagon has given me perfect satisfaction. Never was there a lighter running wagon and it has been of no expense to me. It has hauled thousands of bushels of grain to market, over mighty poor roads.

"My Studebaker has been through five runaways. On one occasion the team ran half a mile and into some oak trees where horses and wagon hung until help came. Another time my team ran into a stone pile. One horse was killed but the wagon was uninjured. It seems to stand all it can get.

"When I built my home I loaded 5000 pounds of sand into my Studebaker. The carpenters were surprised that the wagon could stand such a big load. I am using this wagon at the present time and expect to use it for many years to come."

A 45 YEAR TEST IS PROOF ENOUGH

Don't let anyone sell you a farm wagon, at any price, with the claim that it is just as good as a Studebaker.

You can buy Studebaker Buggies and Harness that will give the same satisfaction.

STUDEBAKER
NEW YORK MINNEAPOLIS

CHICAGO SALT LAKE CITY

DALLAS SAN FRANCISCO

South Bend, Ind. KANSAS CITY DENVER PORTLAND, ORE.

Adv. 2005

Studebakers last a lifetime

Rock Bottom on the Very Best Steel Roofing Ever Made

This is positively the greatest steel roofing proposition ever made. Before you invest in new roof covering, siding or ceiling for any building you should first learn about the one best by far the best from every viewpoint, and cheapest.

Edwards Tightcote Steel Shingles

actually cost less and outlast three ordinary roofs—last a lifetime—when the building wears out you still have the roof—never needs painting or repairs. It is rust-proof, fire-proof, rust-proof, and guaranteed lightning-proof. Any one can lay it. Tight over old shingles if you like. No special tools or experience required.

Edges and Nail Holes Can Never Rust

Each and every sheet of Edwards Galvanized Steel Shingles, Roofing, Siding, Ceiling or Finish is extra heavy galvanized, piece at a time, by our exclusive TIGHTCOTE patented process after sheet has been stamped and resquared. Side and edges are as heavily galvanized as body of sheet. Means no weak spots to rust and corrode. Don't confuse with ordinary galvanized roofing. By Edwards Patent Interlocking Device, see illustration below, all nails are driven through underlay of metal only—no exposure—no leaks.

How to Test Galvanizing

Take any other piece of galvanized metal, bend it back and forth three or four times, hammer it down flat each time—then take your finger nail and flake off the loosest galvanizing. Make this same test with a piece of Edwards TIGHTCOTE Galvanized Steel Roofing—then note that the galvanizing is solid to the very edges—not a bit will flake off. Proves that not the space of a pin point can possibly be exposed to the weather and cannot wear out.

Lowest Factory Prices Freight Prepaid

We manufacture and sell all of the patterns of Edwards Reo Steel Shingles, Roofing, Siding, V-Crimped, Corrugated, Standing Seam, "V"-Crimped etc., painted or galvanized—or other building material direct from the largest and most up-to-date Metal Building Material Factory in existence, at rock-bottom prices in your pocket. We pay freight charges and give a permanent, binding guarantee against lightning losses—backed by our entire capital and resources.

This FREE Book

shows clearly the material to use—the future material—easily supplants other roofing. Send today for your copy of Roofing Book No. 397. Edwards Mfg. Co., 247-297 Pike St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Note construction of interlocking device, no exposed nail holes.

WORLD'S GREATEST ROOFING BOOK

Special Offer Coupon
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247-297 Pike Street
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Please send FREE samples,
Freight-Paid prices and World's
Greatest Roofing Book No. 397

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ADDRESS.....
Largest Makers of Sheet Metal Products in the World

FOR THE "LAND'S SAKE"



which has TELESCOPE enabling you to read the Target over 400 yards away, and

TERRACE, DITCH, TILE DRAIN, IRRIGATE

your land properly, and save surveyor's fees. It is sold by up-to-date hardware and general merchants everywhere, and guaranteed to be the most

SIMPLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE AND COMPLETE

outfit ever made for all farm work. If your dealer hasn't one in stock, he will order for you from a nearby hardware jobber.

Write today for description of Level, and details of our MONEY BACK GUARANTEE.

BOSTROM-BRADY MANUFACTURING CO.
130 Madison Ave., Atlanta, Ga.



10 DAYS FREE TRIAL
We ship on approval without a cent deposit, freight prepaid. DON'T PAY A CENT if you are not satisfied after using the bicycle 10 days.
DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our latest art catalogs illustrating every kind of bicycle, and have learned our unheard of prices and marvelous new offers.
ONE CENT is all it will cost you to write a postal and every thing will be sent you free postpaid by return mail. You will get much valuable information. Do not wait, write it now.
TIRES, Conster - Brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries at half usual prices.
Mead Cycle Co. Dept. 1131 Chicago

Teach the Boys to Thresh

Reno Has a Valuable Course In Its High School. Farm Items
From the Capital's Kansas Columns

THRESHING has been introduced as part of the school work in the Reno county high school. Professor Pulliam, who has charge of the threshing, does not use a rod, however. He has a big steam tractor and threshing machine, instead.

The class in agriculture of the county high school is getting some practical work in the manipulation and operation of threshing machinery and steam tractors. An outfit belonging to Charles Trostle, a Salt Creek township thresherman, has been leased for the purpose.

To Teach Agriculture.

A course in agriculture will be offered by the Manhattan high school this summer and the board of education has appointed a committee to lease a small tract of land which the boys of the town may farm. Union Pacific has offered the use of a small tract south of the depot and the offer may be accepted. M. D. Collins, teacher of manual training and agriculture in the Abilene high school, has been employed to accept a like position here. He will take charge June 1. Collins is a graduate of the State Agricultural college.

A County Must Pay.

A county is liable for damages for injuries due to a defective bridge wholly or partially constructed by the county, according to a decision handed down re-

upon payment of 50 cents for every cow a license number. This number must be painted in large letters on the milk wagon and printed on the milk cans. Adulteration is prohibited under penalty of a fine and milk containers must be thoroughly cleaned before milk is put into them. Stables must be kept clean and a veterinarian's certificate that a dairyman's cows are healthy must be presented before a license will be issued.

How to Kill Crows.

For ridding the country of crows, G. V. Hagamann, a farmer living northwest of Atchison, has just discovered a very unique plan. A few days ago he put poison on a hog liver and nailed it to the limb of a tree in his orchard. In 10 minutes the sky was black with crows that were fighting their way to fresh meat. By the time the liver was devoured dozens of dead crows were lying about the orchard.

Fire Insurance Is Profitable.

Fire insurance companies did more business in Kansas in 1913, received more money in premiums, and paid out less in losses, than they did in 1912, according to the annual statement completed yesterday by I. S. Lewis, state superintendent of insurance.

Risks amounting to \$417,540,588 were written by the stock fire insurance companies in Kansas last year; these in-

BUILD UP THE RURAL TRADING POINT

The best foundation for any co-operative enterprise to be managed by farmers is a united home community. The building up of the home community, the rural town or trading point, is the policy favored by the Rural Organization Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The department has had a great many inquiries from farmers' organizations in regard to co-operative buying. Whenever the question has arisen these organizations have been advised to buy through local dealers wherever dealers are willing to act as their agents.

cently by the state supreme court. The point at issue was raised by a man in Butler county, who was injured while driving across a county bridge, but one to which the approaches had been constructed by the township. He obtained a judgment against the county; the county appealed, maintaining that while it had built the bridge and kept it in repair, it was not responsible for the approaches, which were constructed by the township. The supreme court thought otherwise, and upheld the lower court.

The "Mortgage Lifters" Again.

To lift a mortgage on her farm on which she has been paying interest since the death of her husband, several years ago, Mrs. Mary Wagner, a widow living on a farm near Frankfort, has just sold 27 head of hogs to J. G. Chitty for \$927.26. The hogs were but 1 year old and weighed 423 pounds apiece. They brought \$8.20 a hundred on the local market. The amount she received for them just covered the remainder of a \$1,200 mortgage.

Crabtree Is in Demand.

Requests for the "farm management" man are coming in early this year. P. E. Crabtree, of the extension division of the Kansas Agricultural college, has made a study of "farm leaks" and how to stop them, and the Kansas farmers are asking him to visit their farms and try to find the hole that is draining their profits. The farmer pays the traveling expenses and furnishes board and lodging; outside of this expense, the service is free. Enough applications already have been received this year to keep Mr. Crabtree busy visiting farms for three months.

Pure Milk for Herington.

The city council of Herington has passed a rigid milk ordinance. Sanitation in the production and care of milk is insisted upon. Every milkman must register with the city clerk and receive

clude fire, lightning, hail, marine and inland and tornado insurance, both by American and foreign companies. This is an increase of \$15,994,243 over the risks written in 1912, which amounted to \$401,546,345.

Premiums collected in 1913 by the different companies amounted to \$4,787,462; they paid out for losses a total of \$2,615,652. The aggregate paid back in losses was 54 1/2 per cent of the premiums collected. In 1912 premiums amounted to \$4,632,416; losses paid were \$2,868,263. The losses that year amounted to 61.92 per cent of the premiums.

This Rooster Fought Well.

A common barnyard rooster belonging to Ambrose Locker, an Atchison postal clerk, killed a chicken hawk after a hard battle in Locker's chicken pen today.

An Incubator Makes a Record.

C. W. Jackson, Jr., a poultryman of Atchison, has an incubator that hatched 114 Indian Runner duck eggs this morning from a setting of 120 eggs which he considers a remarkable hatch. The incubator was filled with eggs that were laid in January, which are not considered as fertile as eggs laid later in the season.

Troy Land Sells Well.

A 10-acre farm, two miles north of Troy, belonging to Robert Dyer, has just been sold to Dan Lichtler, the purchase price being \$3,500, or \$350 an acre.

"Great savings can be made in the purchase of paints, oils and greases if orders are collected in each neighborhood and quantity purchases are made. The Inland Oil Company of Iola, Kan., are offering extremely low prices on high grade goods on this quantity purchase plan—cream separator oil at 19c, harness oil at 27c, etc.—Write for particulars."—Advertisement.

Cheap money will solve many of the farmer's problems.

THIS
O.I.C.
SOW WEIGHED 932 LBS.
AT 23 MONTHS OLD
IONIA GIRL

I have started more breeders on the road to success than any man living. I have the largest and finest herd in the U.S. Every one an early developer, ready for the market at six months old. I want to place one hog in each community to advertise my herd. Write for my plan. "How to Make Money from Hogs." C. S. BENJAMIN, R.F.D. 22 Portland, Mich.

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WHY PAY FOR GAS WHEN WIND IS FREE?

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LEWIS' Single Binder Cigar

Single Binder Cigar has a mild, fragrant quality that smokers like. You pay 10c for cigars not so good.

STRAIGHT FIRE SMOKE

EXTRA QUALITY

A \$45 Saddle for \$32 Cash

Our latest Swell Fork Saddle, 14 inch swell front, 28-inch wool lined skirt, 3-inch stirrup leather, 3/4 rig, made of best leather, guaranteed for ten years; best hide covered, solid steel fork.

The Fred Mueller
Saddle and Harness Co.
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A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC OR FILING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

HIDES & FURS

Salt Cured Hides.....15c lb.
No. 1 Horse Hides \$3.50 to \$4.50 each
No. 2 Horse Hides \$2.50 to \$3.50 each

Honest weights, highest prices, and no commission. Your check sent same day shipment arrives. This company has been highest in favor for 45 years. Ship today or write for free price list and tags.

JAS. C. SMITH HIDE COMPANY
122 THIRD ST., TOPEKA, KAN.
Wichita, St. Joseph, Joplin, Grand Island

DEATH TO HEAVES! NEWTON'S

STANDARD REMEDY

PER AND INDIGESTION CURE. Cures Heaves by correcting the cause—Indigestion. Prevents Colic, Staggers, etc. Best Conditioner and Worm Expeller. Used by Veterinarians for 30 years. The first or second \$1.00 can cures Heaves. The third can is guaranteed to cure or money refunded. \$1.00 per can at dealers or sent direct prepaid. Booklet free.

THE NEWTON REMEDY COMPANY, Toledo, Ohio.



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.

15⁹⁵ AND UPWARD ON TRIAL. AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

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

Absolutely on Approval. Gears thoroughly protected. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Western orders filled from Western points. Whether your dairy is large or small write for our handsome free catalog. Address:

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

SAVE ON YOUR SILO

Be an early buyer and save money on a Kalamazoo Wood or Tile Silo. Galvanized All-Steel Door-Frame provides continuous opening and safe, convenient ladder. Your choice of Tile Block Silo or seven kinds of wood—all Kalamazoo Quality. Catalog and special offer, free on request. Write today. KALAMAZOO TANK & SILO CO., Kalamazoo, Mich. Minneapolis, Minn., Kansas City, Mo., No. Ft. Worth, Tex.

Make the Cow Comfortable

Proper feeding, plenty of fresh air and cleanliness are the three necessities for profitable milk production. All these tend toward comfort, and absolute comfort means the highest possible efficiency in the herd.

Proper feeding is a matter of different types of stock and the economy offered through the variety of feeds grown in a locality, but the comfort of the animals can be regulated on the same basis regardless of latitude or longitude. If a barn has enough fresh air, the best conditions as to stalls and method of tying are the same in any climate.

One of the first features to be considered in proper dairy barn equipment is the manner of tying the cow. The halter is out of the question, as it means too much time lost where a herd of any size is handled.

An all steel stanchion or a steel stanchion with wood lining is undoubtedly the most economical and satisfactory cow tie, and can be purchased for less than a good halter, besides (if the proper make) giving the cow greater freedom yet holding her with greater surety. The rigid wood stanchions are not to be compared with the steel stanchions, as the expense of construction is too great, and besides are less comfortable for the

change. Other reports state an increase of from 5 to 20 per cent.

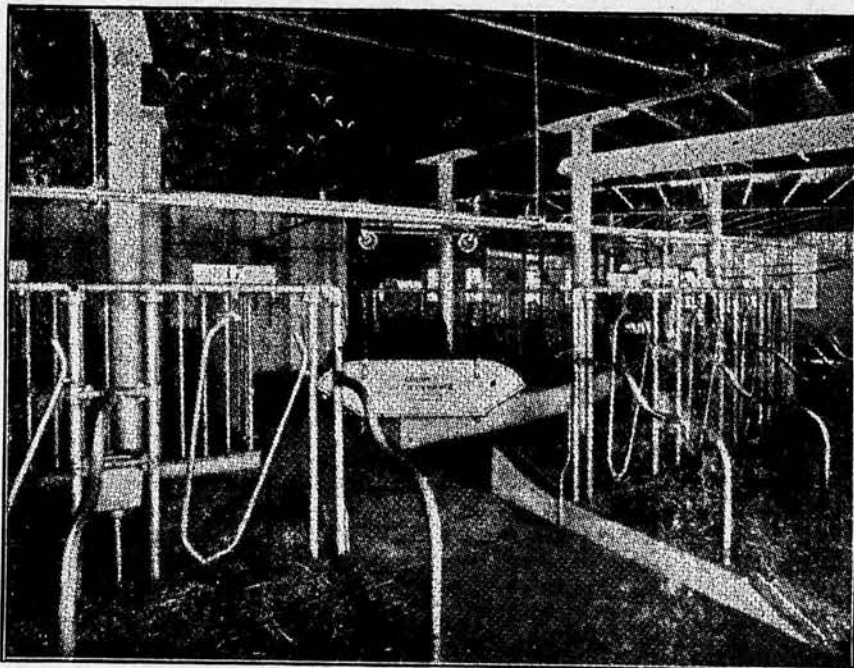
There are few better investments on the farm than those that will give your cows greater comfort.

Sell the Lazy Cows

If a farmer feeds a cow \$1 worth of feed and she gives back 65 cents worth of milk—no, this is not fiction, and the man was not a fool who fed the cow. He thought she was his faithful friend, and all the time she was ruthlessly short-changing him. She is not the only one. It just happens that she got found out. Maybe you have a cow in your herd that skims the milk before she gives it to you.

Twenty-six Dickinson county farmers organized a cow-testing association last year, with the help of the Kansas Agricultural college. They hired a man to do the testing. He worked at the home of each man one day every month. The cost to the farmers was about \$1.50 for each cow for the year. There were 379 cows entered.

Before the plan had been in operation very long some of the farmers began to sell cows. They would have been deliberately robbing themselves if they had not sold after they found out how poor certain of the animals were.



Why not, as soon as you can, provide proper barn equipment?

cow than even a halter. The steel or commercial stanchions may be purchased separately and hung in any barn.

Concrete mangers and steel stalls are fast replacing wood in up-to-date dairies. Cleanliness seems to be the motto, and when equipment that offers no opportunity for an unsanitary condition may be had at less expense than the old unsanitary type can be constructed, there is but one answer to the question.

An Iowa company which is manufacturing dairy barn equipment states that not only each of the United States, but South Africa, several countries in South America and almost every nation in Europe have dairy barns equipped with their goods. One of the latest large shipments went to Guatemala, Central America, and another to Australia, showing that the movement for "Cow Comfort" is world-wide.

It is impossible to state with any exactness the milk increase to be expected when cows are transferred from old-fashioned surroundings to modern, sanitary barns, but the Briarcliff dairy reports an almost phenomenal increase of 21 per cent as a direct result of the

At the end of the year the association had complete records for 134 of the cows. These 134 cows averaged a return of \$2.75 for each \$1 worth of feed consumed. The best one gave \$3.59 and the poorest gave 65 cents for each \$1 in feed. The five poorest averaged a profit of \$7.30 each, and the five best cows averaged a profit of \$101.28 each, for the year. While the man with the poorest animal lost \$11.65, the man with the best gained \$145.21. The average profit on the whole bunch was \$62.31 a head.

It is of interest to note that all but one of the ten best cows were of a dairy breed, and that all except one of the ten poorest were not of a dairy breed. The best cow ate a third more than the poorest, but she gave almost ten times as much butter fat.

These Dickinson county farmers will have a cow-testing association again next year. It will cost them more than it did before, but they say they wouldn't do without it if it was going to cost them twice as much.

Keeping everlastingly at it is the secret of success in any business.

Dairy Cows are Increasing

The estimates indicate that the number of milch cows on farms in the United States is now 20,737,000, an increase of about one-half of 1 per cent over the census figures of 1910. Meanwhile the average farm price of milch cows has increased from \$35.79 in 1910 to \$53.94, or an increase of 50.7 per cent. On this basis the farm value of milch cows now in the United States is estimated at \$1,118,487,000, as compared with an estimated value in the census year of \$738,184,000, an increase of \$380,303,000, or an average annual increase for four years of \$95,075,000.

"Most perfect Silo made"

THE "TUNG-LOK" SILO!

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

No Construction Cost Put It Up Yourself!

Save \$50 to \$100 construction expense by putting up a "TUNG-LOK" silo in three days with the help of one boy. Height and capacity can be increased any time desired by merely adding on more layers. Keeps contents in perfect condition in hot weather or cold. Unaffected by sun, wind or frost.

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Send us your name for free copy of our Book, describing the many advantages of the "TUNG-LOK" silo. Special "Neighborhood 1st Sale" offer open to one buyer in your locality—the best proposition ever made.

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Send us your name for your copy. Learn about the silo door that opens and closes on hinges. Convenient and safe. Silo door closes airtight, protecting silage all year around.

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Has safe ladder—strong anchor base—Billet steel hoops—dozens of big features. Catalog tells all. Also get offer on Lansing Silo and Silbersahn cutter. Address nearest office, Dept. 21

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Topeka, Kansas

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Free Book For Silo Owners

If you own or intend to own a silo, write for this book. Tells all about a silage cutter that cuts up silage, dry or green, fast as you can bring it—elevates to any height—never gets out of order—simple and safe—almost runs itself. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money back. Get this catalog of the Blizzard Ensilage Cutter. Write for it today.

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Only \$2 Down One Year to Pay!

\$24 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 1. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 qts. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 5-12 shown here. 30 Days' Free Trial. Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save half.

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Cement Silo Builders

Should write for information about by new forms and form lifter. Easy to operate, safe and insures perfect work. I will figure with on building your Cement Silo. Write

J. M. Baier, Elmo, Kan.
(Shipping Point, Abilene, Kan.)

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different sorts, and a Good Magazine for one year. The WHOLE THING for only ten cents. ROBERTS & CO., 8247 WOOD ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

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At last a perfect silo! All metal, airtight, indestructible, only silo rain corroded with five thicknesses of metal at joint. Will not shrink, crack, warp nor sag. Absolutely tight metal hinge doors, lever clamp. Sold under guarantee. Perfect silage from wall to center. Non-porous, unaffected by weather conditions. Will last lifetime. Mail us this ad at once and receive our free illustrated catalog describing the Columbian Silo together with valuable pointers on feeding ensilage.

COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK COMPANY
1600 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

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LISTEN! Read This Twice

For five months starting February first I am going to make my New Special Proposition to every dairyman in this country on the New Genuine Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator. It's a combination offer. Its equal has never been made in the history of this country. I not only save you dealer's, jobber's and catalog house profits but I sell you a better machine and give you a bonus as well to try it, which shows my faith in my separator, my proposition and my plan.

No such offer as I make on the class of separator I sell has ever been made.

The New Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator

Is made so good in my factory that I will send it anywhere in the United States without an expert to any inexperienced user for a ninety day free trial to test against any make or kind that even sells for twice as much and will let the user be judge, because it's the most modern—the most sanitary—the most scientific—the most skimmer—the most beautiful in design of any cream separator made today and I will tell you how to make money in the dairy business when the pastures are dried up in summer. I did it on my own farm and know. Get my proposition now. It's so good that no dairyman who owns two or a hundred cows can afford to be without it. All I ask you to do is to first get my proposition before you decide to purchase any cream separator of any make, kind or at any price. Just drop me a postal. Address

Wm. Galloway Pres. William Galloway Co.
43-B Galloway Sta. Waterloo, Iowa

Travel

50,000 miles look over every factory in the United States and all of the foreign countries—you won't find its superior at any price.

Made in our own factory from finest materials on best automatic machinery, by skilled workmen, in tremendous quantities, all parts alike, interchangeable, and standard and sold to you for less money than dealers and jobbers can buy machines not as good in carload lots for spot cash.

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90 Days Free Trial 5 Year Guarantee

More Butter—Better Butter Less Work

There's no back-breaking work with the Western Butter Machine. A child can handle it. Cuts butter-making work and time in half. Makes more butter from the same cream, and butter that sells for a higher price. It is all metal—spring steel, iron and tinplate. Simply made, and can't get out of rig. No wood to warp or get rancid. Little work to clean.

The Western Butter Machine

We want you to see this Butter Machine and try it. Send postal today for our \$1.00 down offer, and ten days trial in your home. It will make you money and save you work.

Western Tinware Mfg. Co., 8th & Cass Av., St. Louis, Mo.

Direct-to-You Factory Prices.
3 gal. size....\$6.00 5 gal. size....\$6.50

Send for Booklet Telling About \$1.00 Down Trial Offer

Stop Feeding Butter Fat to the Hogs

—You Can Feed Them BETTER on Food That Costs a Lot Less

RUNNING your cream separator at the wrong speed leaves one-fifth to one-half of the cream in the skim milk which you feed to your hogs. Yet nobody on earth can turn the handle of a separator at the right speed by "guess."

The Stewart Speed Indicator stops all the waste and pays you 20% to 50% more butter-money because it keeps you turning exactly the proper number of revolutions per minute.

The "Kansas Farmer" says—"It is easy to lose the butter-fat (cream) of 2 or 3 cows in a 10 or 12 cow herd by incorrect cream separator turning." Dairymen have lost thousands of dollars just that way. But NOW hundreds of long-headed dairymen are saving the cream they used to waste—saving it by using a Stewart Speed Indicator on their separators. The

Stewart Speed Indicator for Cream Separators

goes on the crankshaft and shows how fast you are turning the crank-handle. The maker of your separator has already told you just how fast to turn it. If he says "55 revolutions" he means just that many—not even one more or one less per minute.

Just Watch the Stewart

Keep your eye on it as you turn the crank-handle. If it says "55," then you are cranking at the rate of 55 revolutions per minute. If it goes above or below that mark you must slow down or speed up, as the case may be. Keep it right there. No counting or timing is ever necessary—the Stewart tells at a glance.

"A Great Saving of Cream"

Walter L. Griffith of Wisconsin writes us: I find that the Stewart Indicator is a great help in many ways. I have found heretofore when separated milk stood, that cream would rise on it, but since using your Indicator there has been absolutely none, which in the cost of a year's time will amount to a great saving of cream. Also the cream gives a higher test and seems to be more even and of a better quality."

One dairymen with 20 cows lost \$524.10 in a year by guessing at the speed he was turning the crank handle.

Another dairymen writes that he has 8 cows and that guesswork lost him \$18.50 in one month.

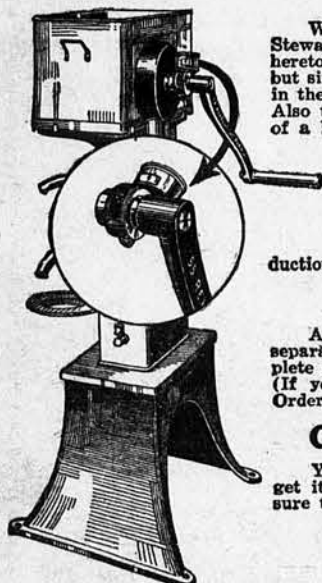
How about YOU? Are you willing to throw cream to the hogs? Put a Stewart Speed Indicator on your separator and watch results. If it does not increase your cream production, then take it back within 80 days and get your money.

Price \$10—Easy To Put On

All you have to do is to tell us the name and number of your separator, and the year it was made. We furnish the Stewart complete on a new crankshaft that you can easily install—all for \$10. (If yours is a DeLaval, then no extra crankshaft is necessary.) Order from your dealer or direct from us.

Cream Literature And Butter Book—Free

You ought to have this information right now—and you can get it free by filling out and mailing the coupon below to us. Be sure to send us the coupon today.



For sale by Agricultural Implement and Hardware dealers all over the world.

Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation,
111 Diversey Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me, free, all your literature on Cream Production and the books about the Stewart Speed Indicator for Cream Separators.

My name is.....

My address.....

State.....

Forty Years of Cow Keeping

And the Changes in Dairy Methods This Period Has Brought

BY W. A. STEVENS
Garden City, Mo.

YES, "Old Boss" is a friend of mine and has been 40 years, and during all that time I have tried to be a friend of "Old Boss." The dairy farm is one place where reciprocity works to a nicety. During the balmy days of June with sunshine and grass plentiful, most any old bag of bones will respond generously, but what about those cold, blustery days? Is your cow turned out of her good warm stable in the morning that she may be fed her daily allowance of fodder or sent to the stalk field to grub on a few weather beaten husks or shoots and left till night to take the storm and wind? We have been milking from 10 to 25 cows for about 40 years. While we have no figures to show just

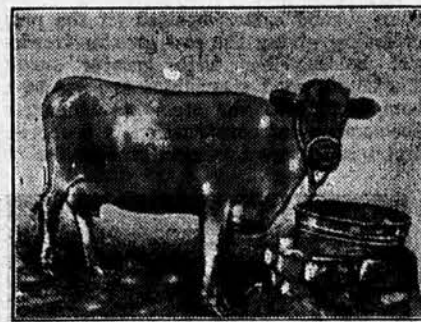
with a good grade of flooring put on vertically. The outside is covered with barn siding. The capacity of the silo is about 100 tons. The inside corners are rounded. Last fall I lathed and plastered the inside with cement as there were some open joints. No farmer with any amount of stock can afford to do without a silo.

Buy a Separator, It Pays

One of the improved machines for doing work at the lowest cost and best results is the cream separator. There is no one thing used in the household that can save more trouble and work and add more to the net results than this machine. A higher uniform quality of butter is one of the greatest needs of our farm dairying and the use of separators is a great step towards that end. A good separator will get all the cream out of the milk at all seasons of the year and with all kinds of milk. A half pound of fat left in each 100 pounds of milk means a great deal in a year. If the separator does nothing else it saves work and time that can be put to good use elsewhere. Separator butter will keep nice and fresh longer than butter made from cream that is skimmed. The separator also leaves the skim milk in better shape for the calves and pigs.

The separator should be thoroughly cleaned after each skimming. Take it apart, put it in a pan of cold water and rub it a little. Then throw the water out and fill the pan with hot water. Clean all the parts with brushes and a clean cloth, using soap and borax. Pile the parts in a pan and pour boiling water over them and drain dry. If the separator, dishes, pails and all the utensils are cleaned thoroughly, and put in the sun and aired thoroughly, the dairy will not have a cheesy smell. Keep the outside of the separator bright by rubbing it with coal oil and keep it oiled well and in good repair. No one who makes much butter can afford to be without a cream separator.

Granby, Mo. Mrs. M. E. Camerer.



"Old Boss" is a friend of mine.

what has been made, I know we have had a good living and from 1875 to 1900 our original farm of 140 acres increased to 700 acres with five sets of buildings. About that time my two younger brothers went out for themselves and the farm was divided. A good share of this came from "Old Boss" and her progeny.

All Along the Line.

We have been all along the line in dairying. We have used the old dash churn and swapped butter for store pay, and the barrel churn, churning 40 pounds of butter at a time. We shipped butter to the Kansas City market, to private customers in Kansas City and Chicago and helped to build a co-operative creamery in Garden City and patronized that until changing conditions forced it to quit business. We have made a good many thousand pounds of cheese, beginning with a wash tub for a vat and going on until we got a Cornish and Curtis 200-gallon, self-heating vat. Difficulty in getting reliable help knocked that business almost out but we still make enough for our own use and a few of the neighbors. For the last eight years we have been using a hand separator and selling cream for about 2 cents under Elgin prices for butter. Our January check was \$40.63 from nine cows recently fresh, two being heifers with the first calf. The check for the first half of February was \$25.89, with butterfat at 25 cents.

We have changed from the old straw shed and corn fodder and prairie hay to a good basement stable with silage and alfalfa and clover which is the very best cow feed. Our first silo was built 12 years ago and seven years ago our first successful alfalfa came into bearing. We have never fed much mill feed. Some years we raise the calves on skim milk, using oats or mill feed to supplement the milk other years. We sell most of our calves for veals at 3 to 4 weeks old, but this year we are raising them, feeding them on oats, alfalfa and silage. They are doing well so far. Our cows are a mixed lot of Holsteins, Jerseys and a heavy milking strain of Shorthorns. While we were making cheese we raised the Holsteins, but on account of the ban on steer calves, we later used the Shorthorn cross. We also bought a few Jerseys and crossed the same way. We save the heifers from the best cows to keep up the herd.

Our silo, instead of being a delusion and a snare, has proved one of the most profitable and convenient improvements on the farm and has been satisfactory in every respect. It is 14 feet square outside and is built at the end of a barn 40 by 80 feet. It is 30 feet high and has a flat roof. The frame is of 2 by 8 native lumber and it is lined inside

A New Ayrshire Champion

The Ayrshire breed of dairy cows has a new champion milker. She is the property of Percival Roberts of Narberth, Pa. Her name is Auchinbrain Brown Kate 4th, but in spite of this handicap she produced 23,022 pounds of milk in one year. Her milk tested 3.99 per cent which was equivalent to 917.60



The World's Best Ayrshire Cow.

pounds of butterfat or 1,080 pounds of butter. By measurement she gave 10,820 quarts of milk during the year, at a cost of less than 1 1/4 cents a quart. The milk was sold at 5 cents a quart, thus producing an income of \$541 above the cost of the feed consumed. It is said this cow produced a quart of milk and a pound of butter at the least cost of food consumed by any cow of any breed. The year's test was made under the supervision of the Pennsylvania Experiment station.

New rural credit facilities, good road movements, agricultural college courses, government investigation of rural conditions, Department of Agriculture research, various state and county farm betterment organizations, labor-saving machinery, agricultural periodicals—all indicate a concerted effort for the general adoption of more efficient farming methods upon which "more dollars to the acre" must directly depend.

Two Friends of Mine

BY JOHN F. CASE.

In the little town of Whitesville, Andrew county, lives a man who makes more profit from one cow and a flock of chickens than some farmers I know who cultivate a good many acres of land. For 35 years "Uncle Jim" Agee hammered iron in the Whitesville blacksmith shop. Two years ago he bought a little plot of land adjoining town and went back to the soil, leaving the shop to younger men.

Uncle Jim has but one cow, a well-bred Jersey, that he paid \$35 for as a two-year-old in 1910. In 1912 a partial rec-



J. L. Agee and his Jersey cow.

ord of sales was kept and here is what the book shows: Cream sold, \$31.20; fresh milk \$30; butter \$25. a total of more than \$86 besides what was kept for family use. Three calves have been sold for \$50. A heifer calf now in the barn is valued at \$50 and Mr. Agee has refused \$80 for the cow. It is no difficult matter to figure the profit on the original investment of \$35.

Care and kindness, as much as feed, made this town cow a profit maker. Uncle Jim could not give you the technical term for a balanced ration but he studied the individuality of his bovine friend, found what she needed to produce a fine flow of rich milk, and supplied the feed. This Jersey does not roam in a scanty stalk field in winter, hunting for husks and nubbins. On cold days she stands before a manger of fragrant clover, in a comfortable barn. The moral of this little story is that one good cow, well kept, is worth three or more neglected scrubs, for what applies to the town cow holds true of the dairy herd.

When Cows Give Bitter Milk

I have a cow that has always been an unusually good animal and up to six or eight weeks ago gave about three gallons of milk a day. At that time she was sick for a day or two and seemed to have colic, which I thought was caused from eating alfalfa hay. She was only sick a day or two but fell off in her milk flow and has since only given about a gallon a day. The milk is apparently all right when fresh but when it has stood for 24 to 48 hours a bitter taste develops in both the milk and cream, and the butter is not fit to use. This has been the case ever since the cow was sick. She is apparently all right now but the milk gets no better. She will be fresh the last of April but I am sure this has nothing to do with the bitter milk.

I would be very glad if you could advise me what is the trouble with the cow and what, if anything, I should do for her.

J. W. A.

Lincoln county, Oklahoma.

This inquiry was referred to Prof. O. E. Reed of the Kansas Agricultural college. His reply follows:

I do not believe that the bitter milk is due to the feed the cow is receiving, and while she may have had a little touch of colic from eating alfalfa hay I do not believe this is the real cause. It is not uncommon for cows to produce milk with a salty or bitter taste. This trouble usually occurs with well fed cows that are advanced in pregnancy as well as lactation. The cause for this is not entirely known, but the remedy that is usually followed is to cut down the feed supply and give the cow a good physic. The physic usually given is epsom salts. A pound or a pound and a half is given at a drench, at an interval of two or three days.

Hay and Silage for Cows

Which is the best feed for a cow, clover or alfalfa? How much silage and how much roughage will it take to feed a cow for a month?

F. S.

Howell county, Missouri.

Alfalfa hay has a slightly higher feeding value than clover hay. No iron-clad rule can be given as to the amount of hay and silage to feed. The amount will depend on the size of the cow and the amount of milk she produces. It is a good plan to feed all the roughage the cow will eat and one pound of a good grain mixture in addition for every

three or four pounds of milk the cow gives. Silage should be considered as a roughage rather than a concentrated feed. The average cow will need about 10 pounds of alfalfa and 30 to 40 pounds of silage a day but this will vary with the individual. A good grain mixture to use in connection with silage and alfalfa hay is one consisting of corn 4 parts, wheat bran, 2 parts, and linseed or cottonseed meal, 1 part.

T. W.

If You Have a Stave Silo

Unless owners of stave silos tighten the hoops as the warm spring weather progresses, the silos may be partially or completely ruined, is the warning issued by Prof. C. A. Ocock of the College of Agriculture of Wisconsin.

Loose hoops not only allow the staves to warp, thus making the walls no longer air tight, but the whole silo may be weakened to such an extent that a high wind will cause it to collapse. A stave silo once down or twisted out of shape can scarcely ever be successfully restored.

Grade Cow Earns \$121

[Prize Letter.]

We have one cow that is part Jersey. In the past 12 months we have sold \$72 worth of butter from this cow. In nine months 216 pounds was sold at 25 cents a pound and 60 pounds brought 30 cents. We used 100 pounds of butter ourselves which would bring the total amount realized for butter to \$97. Her calf was sold at 6 months for \$24. The skim milk and buttermilk was fed to the pigs and means more money. The cow was fed a gallon of bran every day through the year. If anyone has a more profitable cow we would like to hear from him.

J. W. and L. A. Fleming.
Chilhowee, Johnson county, Mo.

High Priced Dairy Stock, This

A price of \$600 for a bull calf 10 months old might make some stockmen gasp, but J. P. Mast of Osage county has just closed such a deal and believes he has a find. The animal is a pure-bred Holstein from Wisconsin whose dam and sire have never been defeated in the show ring. At 10 months he weighed 1,000 pounds. Mr. Mast started his herd of Holsteins several years ago with a calf worth \$100. Now he has animals he values at \$3,000. Not long since he sold five cows to Walter Johnson of Coffeyville, the famous baseball pitcher. One of these cows was 11 years old and had been averaging a return of \$250 a year for nine years.

The Creamery Trust At Work

Mr. Editor—As I have been reading your publications for some time and seeing that you are not afraid to print the truth I would like my brother farmers in Kansas to know how the creamery trust is discriminating against them in the price of butter fat.

They worked the price down to 5 cents below Elgin quotations at Moline. Then a few of us thought of a co-operative cream station, so we organized with 108 members and got within 1 cent of Elgin. We did a fine business until the Meriden creamery commenced to pay Elgin flat, or 1 cent above us. Then some of the weak-kneed ones got cold feet and sold to the Meriden company till we had to quit the Farmers' station because our operator did not get enough cream to make a living. Since we quit the trust has dropped the price to 1 cent under Elgin. We made the cream producers more than \$500 in five months from July 1 to December 1 as we got from 2½ to 7 cents more than neighboring towns.

Now what seems to me the proper thing would be a law compelling the creameries to pay a uniform price the state over instead of the way they are doing now,—paying 33 cents in Moline and only 27 cents in Howard, eight miles away. It seems as though that is discriminating and I believe the state utilities commission should investigate and adjust this matter.

Would be pleased to hear from farmers from other parts of the state.

H. S. Adams.

President Farmer's Creamery Company.

Moline, Kan.

DE LAVAL

CREAM SEPARATORS

are not the mail order or agricultural implement kind

THERE ARE SEVERAL KINDS OF CREAM SEPARATORS, but De Laval Cream Separators are of a kind that puts them in a class by themselves.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS ARE MADE BY the best engineers, with the best equipment from the best materials, by the best workmen, and in the best shops of the kind in the world, all devoted solely to the production of the best cream separator.



THEY ARE NOT THE KIND OF separators mail order houses contract for wherever they can be made cheapest, nor the kind that agricultural implement concerns manufacture along with corn shellers, plows, mowers, reapers, threshers, gasoline engines, cow milkers and the like, none of which begins to compare in mechanical quality or refinement with what the cream separator should be.

DE LAVAL CREAM Separators are the kind 98 per cent of the creameries use, where any loss in quantity or lack in quality of product means business ruin, as it always has ultimately

to every creamery that did not replace an inferior separator with a De Laval.

PRECISELY THE SAME KIND OF DIFFERENCES exist in farm as in factory separators and precisely the same reasons apply to the use of cream separators on the farm as in the creamery, though they may not make or break the farmer as they do the creameryman where the farmer has other crops and products to rely upon.

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN DE LAVAL AND THE mail order and agricultural implement kind of cream separators are fully set forth and made plain in a De Laval catalog to be had for the asking, while the machines themselves best tell their own story placed side by side, and that every De Laval local agent is glad to afford any prospective buyer the opportunity to do.

If you don't know the nearest De Laval agent, simply write the nearest main office as below.

Fill out the coupon or give information asked for in a letter or postal and get this 72 page book free



THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., 165 Broadway, New York

Please mail me, postage free, your Dairy Handbook.

I keep _____ cows. I sell cream, make butter, sell mill (which?) _____

Separator is _____, used _____ years

Name _____

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The De Laval Separator Co.

165 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

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50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over

Stannard's Processed Crude Oil Kills Lice and Cures Mange.

One application of my Processed Crude Oil will do more to rid your stock of lice and cure them of mange than three applications of any other preparation on the market, for the reason that it kills the nits as well as the lice, and remains on your stock for so long that it thoroughly cures them of mange. Put up only in 52 gallon barrels, and sold for \$5.00 per barrel. Why pay \$1.00 per gallon for a dip when you can get the best for less than 10c per gallon? My PURE CRUDE OIL is an excellent lubricant for all kinds of farm machinery and for painting farm tools to keep rust off. \$4.00 per barrel of fifty-two gallons. See my advertisement of refined oils at wholesale prices in next week's issue. Send cash with order. Address C. A. Stannard, Box M, Emporia, Kan.

—Let the Winners Of Eight World's Championship Hatching Contests Tell You How To Succeed

In my great Free Book "HATCHING FACTS" the winners of the Belle City's Eight World's Championship Hatching Contests tell the story of their money making, prize winning success with the Belle City in their own words. The book has scores and scores of success stories by Belle City owners. More than a quarter of a million poultry raisers use my

Times World's Champion Belle City

Write for my Great Book, "Hatching Facts." A Postal Brings It

Get the whole story. Satisfy yourself. My Free Book brings you full information, proofs and particulars. It shows you how the Belle City wins hatching championships year after year—how 100 perfect perfect hatches are made by beginners, as well as veterans. Start with a Belle City outfit now. You may be the next winner of a World's Championship.

Postal Brings You Free Book "Hatching Facts"

It describes and illustrates in actual colors my Eight Times World's Champion Belle City hatching outfit—the kind used by the U. S. Government, and leading agricultural colleges—the kind that makes world's championship prize winners. With the free book, I will send you my low price. It's a bargain. Write for the book today. It contains valuable information of interest to every member of the family. Shows how to make big money on a small investment. Write today. Address Jim Robson, Pres.

Belle City Incubator Co.
Box 21
Racine, Wis.

Get Our Big FREE BOOK About the "Safety Hatch" Incubator

The first edition of our interesting 1914 Safety Hatch Incubator book has just been published and is now ready for free distribution. It is filled with facts that every poultry raiser should know. It contains illustrations and complete description of all the Safety Hatch Incubators and Brooders. The Safety Hatch is unlike any other incubator on the market because it has the many needed features that you can find in no other incubator. Sanitary, safe and absolutely fire-proof. Easily and successfully operated.

6,000 SOLD LAST YEAR

We are building up the greatest incubator business in the West because we are giving quality of an unusual degree for every dollar of the price we place on each Safety Hatch. We have hundreds of enthusiastic letters of endorsement from successful Safety Hatch operators all over the Southwest. Some of these are published in the new Safety Hatch Catalog which we want to send you free. Write for it today.

One Minute Washer Co., Dept. 102, El Reno, Okla.

I'll Start You and Keep You Going Right in the POULTRY BUSINESS

My World-famous high-quality incubators and brooders, and my Free Poultry Lessons make success easy and sure for you!

SUCCESSFUL Incubators and Brooders

are made right, and with the free advice and lessons I give my customers, no one can possibly fail to make biggest hatches of strongest chicks. Write me. A postal brings all facts, book, prices and proposition from successful Safety Hatch operators all over the Southwest. Some of these are published in the new Safety Hatch Catalog which we want to send you free. Write for it today.

J. S. Gilcrest, Pres.
Des Moines Incubator Co.
245 Second St., Des Moines, Ia.

Ironclad WINS

Mrs. C. F. Merriell, Lockney, Tex., with her 140 egg Ironclad Incubator, won the 1st prize in the 1913 Valley Farmer and Nebr. Farm Journal Big Hatching Contest. She placed 140 eggs in the incubator and hatched 140 strong chicks. Think of that. You can now get these famous winners, Ironclad

**140 Egg Incubator } BOTH \$10
Chick Brooder }**

If ordered together, 30 days trial, 10-year Guarantee. Order direct—money back if not satisfied. Incubator is California Redwood covered with Galvanized iron, triple walls, copper tank, nursery egg tester. Set up ready to run. Brooder with wire yard. Roomy well covered. Order from this ad—Ironclad Incubator Co. Box 105, Racine, Wis. (3)

Chick Raising Without Hens

Ways and Means of Artificial Brooding

BY JOE ELPERS,
Logansport, Ind.

I HAVE an outdoor brooder, built to fit my own requirements, that has proved itself very durable and inexpensive. I have found a brooder to be absolutely necessary where chicks are hatched in large numbers. I had tried several different makes of brooders previously but found they had been underestimated as to the number of chicks they would accommodate.

The brooder rests on a concrete foundation. This required two sacks of cement at 35 cents a sack, and gravel which was gathered near the house. I made it myself so the foundation cost only 70 cents. I took two 2 by 4 boards, 12 feet long, and split them into 2 by 2's, for the frame of the brooder.

The brooder is 12 feet long, 3 feet 8 inches wide, 3 feet 4 inches high in front and 2 feet 8 inches high in the rear. The sides and back of the brooder were made from old boards taken from a fence, but I wanted the front to look a little better so I got enough boards of a better grade for it. I gave two spring chickens having a value of 60 cents for the boards.

The rear of the brooder and the roof are covered with a good quality of roofing paper which cost 79 cents. I covered the inside with heavy cardboard

Give them a little warm water by inverting in a saucer, a can which has had two holes punched in it about a half inch from the top. They must not get their feet wet. Then for the next three or four weeks I feed chick food until they are old enough to eat wheat and cracked corn and oats.

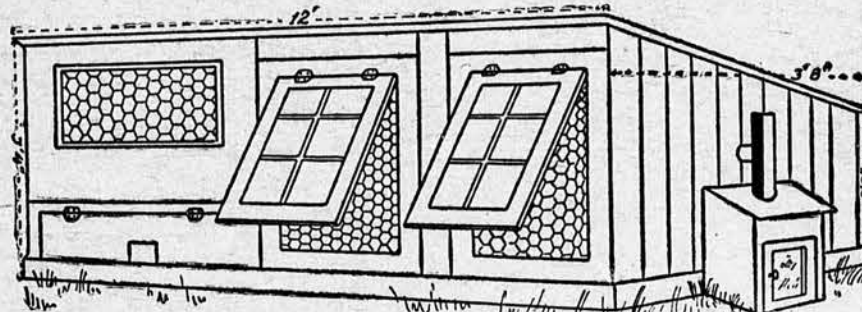
Mrs. Chris Bearman.

Ottawa, Kan.

The Brooder Way the Easiest.

I hatch my chicks with hens and a 220-egg incubator. I use one lamp-heated brooder and a non-heated brooder beside raising a large number of the chicks with the hens. My heated brooder will hold 150 chicks but 50 or 75 are enough to put together. I have a brooder house 6 by 8 feet and 4 feet high at the back, and 6 feet in front. This faces south with a large window and door and cement floor. In this I operate my heated brooder which is on legs 6 inches high. The door, which is the full length of the front, drops down to a convenient slant for the chicks to go in and out.

I keep them in the brooder for two or three days then drop the door and let them learn to go up and down in the warm part of the day. By the time they are a week old they will go in and



Mr. Elpers's brooder that cost \$4.25 exclusive of the hover

which keeps the air out. Whitewash can easily be used over this cardboard.

The inside of the brooder is divided into three parts, and on one end I have installed a hover which cost \$7.50. I use an Oakes Hydro safety lamp and have no fear of fire. I can keep the temperature at the desired height in all kinds of weather. On the west end of the brooder I have a scratching place. The floor of this section is covered with sand and siftings from the hay loft. The wire frame in front of the brooder can be removed, which makes it very handy to clean the brooder when necessary.

The glass doors in the front are virtually a door within a door. The outside frame is hung with hinges to the brooder and opens flush with the floor. The inside frame, containing the glass, is hung with hinges to the outside frame. The glass frame can be opened or closed for ventilation and does not interfere with the outside frame. On the inside I have tacked fine mesh wire so that when the glass frame is raised the chicks cannot get out, or rats or cats get in.

In the rear of the brooder I have the runs for brooder chicks. These runs are made of wire over boards, 6 feet long and 4 inches wide. I have a frame for the top which can readily be removed to spade and clear the runs.

I have some grain or navy bean sacks ripped and sewed together, which make a very serviceable shade for the runs in hot summer days. The entire cost of the brooder outside of the hover was \$4.25. I lost only one chick last year.

Keep Chicks Dry and Warm.

Three things are necessary in brooding chickens: First, healthy chicks; second, pure air in the brooder; third, heat enough to keep the chicks warm, especially at night. A little chick's machinery runs at high speed and a larger amount of oxygen is needed in proportion to the body weight than is the case with any other domesticated animal. We must see that our brooders are not sweat boxes shutting in the heat and keeping the air out.

I do not feed the chicks anything until they are 48 hours old. Their first meal is dry bread crumbs and sand which they can pick up when they want it.

out as they please, going up into the brooder to get warm just as they run to hover under the hen. I have a yard in front of the house in which I let them run after they are a week old. The house and brooder floors are covered with litter and this is changed often.

The chicks are really less trouble in the brooder than with hens but at the same time I think the chicks raised with hens grow faster and are a little more thrifty than the ones raised in the brooder, if the hen has a good dry coop and is free from lice. Dampness in the sleeping quarters is fatal to chicks either with hens or in brooder. The chicks soon learn to care for themselves and always seek shelter during a rain. I use the non-heated brooder later in the summer and have good success with it though I like the heated one best for early hatches.

Mrs. L. E. Camp.

R. 4, Bronson, Kan.

Never Lost a Chick

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

Mrs. Wm. Hardy, Morrisonville, Ill.

—Advertisement.

Mixed the Authors

In the Mail and Breeze of February 21 credit for the article, "Value of Farmers' Institutes," was given to W. E. Clayton of Admire, Kan. This was an error as George W. McDaniels of Admire wrote the paper and his name should have appeared as the author.

Where there is a silo there is prosperity.

Don't Let Lice Get Hold of Your Flock

—to breed, cause endless irritation and all manner of skin diseases and sore spots. Take quick steps to get rid of lice.

Dr. Hess INSTANT LOUSE KILLER

Kills Lice. Kills them quickly—surely. Sprinkle and rub it thoroughly into the feathers. Put it in the dust bath, sprinkle it in the laying nests, roosts and cracks. Instant Louse Killer also kills lice on farm stock, bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, slugs on rose bushes, etc. In airtight-top cans. 1 lb. 25c; 3 lbs. 60c. Except in Canada and the far West. If not at your dealer's, write us.

Dr. Hess & Clark
Ashland
Ohio

Lice Proof Nests

Book Sent FREE

Keep your hens happy, get more eggs, bigger profits by keeping them free from lice and mites with **KNUDSON Galvanized Steel Lice Proof Nests**. These wonderful, sanitary, patented nests (not a trap nest) can't get out of order—last a life time and earn their cost many times over. Regular price \$3.90, set 6 nests—special introductory price \$3.50; 3 sets (18 nests), \$10. Write for our free catalog, Gal. Steel Brood Coops, Runs, Chicken Feeders, Trap nests, etc. **KNUDSON MANUFACTURING CO., Box 552 St. Joseph, Mo.**

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.

SELLING EGGS BY CO-OPERATION

Eggs from select purebred stock: B. Rocks; W. Rocks; B. Orpingtons; W. Orpingtons; S. C. W. Leghorns; S. C. Brown Leghorns; W. Wyandottes; S. L. Wyandottes; Light Brahmas; and R. C. R. L. Reds; Black Langshans. Eggs fresh, fertile from farms where only one breed is kept. Sent prepaid by parcel post to any address in U. S., 15 eggs for \$1. or 100 for \$6. Your check with exchange accepted. **NORFOLK BREEDERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSN., NORFOLK, NEBRASKA.**

Bourbon Red Turkeys Barred Rocks

Turkey eggs, \$2.75 per 11. B. P. R. eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$2.75 per 50; \$5.00 per 100. **J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Ks.**

Tells why chicks die

J. C. Reefer, 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. Reefer for one of these valuable free books.

THE FAMOUS POULTRY LEADER INCUBATOR and Brooder together, for a short time, freight prepaid, for less than \$10. Write for large free Poultry Book and astonishing low prices at once. EMIL OCHSNER, Box 3, SUTTON, NEB.

Can "White Diarrhoea"

and other bowel troubles be prevented? Write **CHICKLIFE REMEDY CO., CLAY CENTER, KANSAS**

IF YOU HAD A MILLION

Would you put a million little chicks in a room filled with odors and gases from stoves and oil burners? No. Then why subject a smaller number to the dangers from this cause. Nature intended chicks to be in the open—when cool, to cuddle to the hen under feathers. No artificial heat—just their own natural body heat retained and distributed by feathers. That's the principle on which we constructed our Simplex Perfection feather brooders and heaters. They raise chicks nature's way, investigate, save yourself from loss. Ask for catalog D22. Prices from \$4 to \$10. Sizes 50 to 150 chicks. **SIMPLEX SUPPLY HOUSE, Pontiac, Mich., CHICAGO, ILL.**

As to "Fixing" Eggs

In looking over the Mail and Breeze poultry number I saw many valuable suggestions written by your patrons. I noticed however one article in regard to a method by which those having purebred flocks may "fix" the eggs sold at the store so they will not hatch. Now there is no doubt in my mind as to the integrity of the writer of the article in question. It was merely a different view on the subject. But nevertheless, it is not only a violation of the pure food law, but is very unfair to the consumer to "fix" an article of food, thereby lessening its value.

There is but one principle in all the methods employed, and that is the killing of the living part of the egg. Any egg that is fertile and is given the killing treatment becomes dead matter that will commence to decompose immediately unless it is placed in cold storage.

There is a better remedy, and that is to allow male birds with just so many of your hens as you wish to use for hatching purposes. Let the rest of the eggs be infertile. Then if any one wants to buy your eggs from the store, for hatching let him try it. You will then have sufficiently punished him, and still you have not robbed some poor widow in the city who happened to buy a dozen of your eggs from her grocer and found them spoiled by having been treated.

Lorraine, Kan. C. D. McIlree.

Mr. McIlree's suggestion in regard to producing infertile eggs to begin with is by all odds the best solution of this problem. However, it is not yet an established fact that the killing of the germ in an egg will necessarily start decomposition. The chances probably favor decomposition under the circumstances but before any substance can decompose the right kind of bacteria must be present. These organisms are not always present in the egg.

As to the "fixing" of eggs being a violation of the pure food law, no ruling of the state board of health has as yet been made covering this particular treatment of eggs. Should it be proved subsequently that this treatment is injurious to the egg as an article of food it would be considered as a violation of Section 4 of the board's laws relating to the treatment of foods that have a deteriorating effect. The board now requires that cases of cold storage eggs on sale must be placarded so the customer will know what he is buying. Should it be proved that the "fixing" process is injurious to eggs as food, it is very probable that the board would make a similar ruling with regard to such eggs being placed on sale.

Making a Start With Purebreds

Many persons desiring to start with purebreds cannot decide just how to begin, whether to buy mature stock, eggs for hatching, or day-old chicks. In our own experience, we have found that the cheapest and most satisfactory way is to buy a pen of mature birds of five or six hens and a male bird from good utility stock. These may be had for \$5 and up and if given the proper feed and care these hens will lay at least 300 eggs for the spring hatches. Or if one cares to continue hatching through the season, a pen of five hens should turn out at least 700 eggs. By using one male with five or six or even 10 hens, almost every egg will be fertile, and with average care one should succeed in raising at least 300 chicks to maturity.

If eggs are bought with which to start, one can hardly afford to invest in more than a few settings at the high prices which most breeders charge. We must also take the risk of loss in transit which is very great as the eggs often get chilled or are so shaken up that they fail to hatch.

The price of day-old chicks is rather unreasonable. Few breeders offer them for less than 25 cents each, so that for the price of three or four dozen of these downy midgets we can purchase a pen of good stock from which we will be able to hatch hundreds instead of dozens of chicks and we know the stock and conditions under which they were hatched.

The only expense necessary in caring for a pen of mature fowls is for wiring in a large, roomy yard and providing a house large enough to accommodate the fowls in bad weather. A yard 50 yards

square is a good size for six to 10 birds. Most of the fowls shipped by breeders are used to dry, warm quarters and should not be allowed to roost outdoors.

In order to get eggs of strong hatching quality, the hens must have a variety of feed including meat of some kind and plenty of green feed. During the winter when bugs and worms are scarce, meat may be supplied by killing rabbits once or twice a week for them. Green feed is best furnished by having the chicken yard sowed to wheat or rye in the fall.

I use both hens and an incubator for hatching. The incubator gives good results but I prefer to hatch and raise all chicks intended for breeding purposes with hens, as I think the chicks develop into stronger, hardier fowls when hatched by hens.

Lowrey, Okla. Mrs. L. J. York.

Looking After the Utility End

We have made "utility" the slogan in the poultry business. It does not matter much what the breed is—Wyandotte, Brahma, Barred Rock, or any of the other standard purebred varieties—give them proper care and feed, a warm, well ventilated house with plenty of light, keep them scratching for their feed, and you will see results.

In cold weather I give wheat in the morning to get them warmed up. In the evening I mix 1 part corn, 2 parts ground oats, 2 parts bran, 1 part oil meal and some meat scraps or cracklings boiled soft and scald the whole mass. Add a handful of salt and feed to the chickens in the morning about 10 o'clock, after they have had their exercise. Plenty of pure water, shells, grit and sand are before them at all times. In the afternoon I feed alfalfa leaves and in the evening whole corn.

I am going to set my incubator this week, with the finest and largest eggs I think I ever saw, in order to have early layers. I like to have my pullets hatched in February and March. Generally the heavier the eggs, the heavier and more vigorous are the chicks hatched from them. Overly fat hens or hens that are too poor on account of scant feeding or those fed on poorly balanced rations, lay smaller eggs than the average.

The stock should be in good vigorous condition and should be fed enough feed of the proper elements so as to make the eggs for incubation heavy and suitable for the production of strong chicks. A hen that has been laying for a long time is reduced in vigor and not sexually as strong as at the beginning of the laying period. Breeding stock should not be expected to lay heavily during the preceding winter. They should have a rest of at least 2 months after the molting season. I do not set misshapen eggs.

Ottawa, Kan. Mrs. Chris. Bearman.

The Mail and Breeze a Text

C. H. Brook, Principal of the Rawlins County High School, at Atwood, Kan., sends in \$1 to pay for his renewal to the Mail and Breeze and writes: "I am using the Mail and Breeze regularly in my agricultural class in the high school. We find it indispensable to keep in touch with Kansas farm progress."

The Mail and Breeze and Capper's Weekly are the best papers I have ever taken. I hope that Arthur Capper will be elected the next governor of Kansas. Minery, Mo. G. G. Hall.

I can truly say there is no farm journal published to my liking that compares with the Mail and Breeze. Carlinville, Ill. W. H. Ralston.

I sure appreciate your paper. R. 2, Custer, Okla. L. M. Wycoff.

I have been a reader of your paper for some time. I take a number of farm papers, but find the Mail and Breeze the best of all. Chauncey Hammond. Boise City, Okla.

I like the Mail and Breeze very much and wouldn't be without it. Balko, Okla. D. A. Martens.

The more willingly and cheerfully a young man works under direction the more likely he is to give the directions himself some day.

Mrs. Farmer, Listen to Me! - Why Fool with Setting Hens?

Is there anything more exasperating than an old "Settin' Hen"? How foolish it is to try to raise chickens "by hand," when the

Sure Hatch Incubator

is waiting, ready to do the work easier, cheaper, better—at any time, January, March or June!

I build a good, practical hot-water heated incubator, that will hatch even if the room is at freezing temperature. I'll send **FREIGHT PAID ON 60 DAYS' TRIAL**. You can make a hatch and prove its success to your own satisfaction.

We are reliable; have been in business sixteen years, and back our machine with a strong 5-year guarantee. You should have poultry on the place to pick up feed that would otherwise go to waste. The Sure Hatch Incubator will enable you to hatch chicks in winter, to get the highest early Spring prices. Machine will be shipped to you by first fast freight the day your order is received.

A postal card brings you by return mail my Big Free Catalog, giving full description of Sure Hatch Incubators and Brooders; also prices of the different sizes.

Frank Hammond, Pres. & Mgr.
SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO.
Box 14, Fremont, Nebr.

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

FREIGHT PAID

SEE WHAT OTHER WOMEN HAVE DONE
"I hatched 96 chicks out of 100 eggs, and it is my first incubator and the first hatching ever done in my house. I took off a hatch of 96 chicks from 100 eggs. An well pleased with my machine, after 3 seasons use, Mrs. Anna B. Hill, Hartford, Cal."

U.S. POULTRY BOOK

The Most Valuable Poultry Book OUT! My U.S. Poultry Book is a wonder. No other book like it ever printed. Not a catalogue, but a book of new and reliable facts on Poultry Raising proven and endorsed by U. S. Government Poultry Experts. It isn't for sale. You can't buy it, but I'll give it to you free with a Sure Hatch Incubator. Book worth \$10 to you.

EGGS—EGGS—EGGS, STANDARD POULTRY

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

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How Much Work Can Woman Do

Can She be a Producer and at the Same Time a Successful Home Maker? Answered by Readers of the Mail and Breeze

IN MY opinion the average woman can be a better home maker by being a producer. I illustrate from my own experience. It was seven years ago that I resigned my position as teacher and married a farmer boy. I had never lived on a farm and knew practically nothing of the duties of a farmer's wife, but I was willing to learn. We lived on the old home place, which had been in the hands of renters for 15 years, and the soil was completely worn out. Our farm had to be stocked, machinery bought, and all the other things needed to start farming.

I saw at the beginning it would take all we could make to pay for these things, and if I wanted any things for my house they would have to come some other way. So that first spring I spent all my spare time with the chickens. I found the work fascinating, and kept strict account from the very first.

By the end of the first year I had sold \$112.34 worth of chickens and eggs. We considered this clear profit, as the eggs and chickens used in a year will pay the feed bill for the entire flock. Last year I sold \$335.72 worth of eggs and chickens. In these seven years I have sold, or rather have cleared, \$1,374.01 on my chickens.

You ask how that helped me to be a better home maker? In this way. This \$1,374.01 has gone to pay on our expenses. My husband had that much to spend in other ways that he would have had to spend on our living, and the house has profited by it. Our walls have new paper on them, we have several new rugs, new chairs, a base burner, leather lounge, bath room, water in the kitchen, gasoline engine; in fact, all the little things that go to make a home comfortable.

What is a good home maker? Just one who furnishes a place to eat and sleep? A good home has that indescribable quality that makes it the best place on earth for the entire family. It

is a place where one can truly enjoy himself in whatever way he wishes. There are good books and magazines, good musical instruments, pleasing pictures, above all bright, cheerful members of the family.

Can a woman do justice to the intellectual and soul development of her children when her household duties are so heavy that she is dead tired all the time and has no time or inclination to be a companion and inspiration to her children? Would it not be better that she be a producer, too, when by so doing she can buy things that will lighten her work and make the home more cheerful and comfortable and at the same time give her time for the higher duties of life? Our present-day fathers and mothers have the molding of the lives of the future citizens of our nation.

Chilhowee, Mo.

Best Way to Help on the Farm.

[Prize Letter.]

If by producer you mean the manual labor of milking, churning, separating, pumping water for 30 cows, etc., no average woman with a family can do all of this work in addition to her ordinary house work. She may say she can, and perhaps she can do this all for a few years; but sooner or later she will discover that she has overtaxed her physical strength and the amount she has saved will go to pay the doctor bill. And perhaps there will be a home without a mother, and this cannot be counted in dollars and cents.

Woman can do much to make farm life a success, and she can in a way be a producer, but not where it calls for the physical strength of men. She can be a student of agriculture—help plan the rotation of crops with her husband, and help him to keep books. She can keep a strict account of the household expenses, so the balance at the end of the year will show whether or not the farm is paying.

She can be a producer of health in her family by studying the food values of the different foods and the best methods of preparation, and thus save doctor bills besides saving future generations from the many, many ailments caused by improper food.

If the farmer makes money by balancing the rations for his stock will not the housewife make more money by studying out a balanced ration for the human family? The mother should be a companion of her husband and children, and this she cannot be if she is tired out by physical work that is beyond the strength of woman.

Mrs. E. M. Cook.

R. 1, Effingham, Kan.

Why Farm Women Look Old.

If a farm woman does all of her housework, as most of them do; cooks good meals, serves them on time, does the washing, ironing, baking, sewing, housecleaning; does her own papering and painting, as most of them do, and does the numerous other things that are to be done around a farm home, pray tell me where she has any time to become a producer?

Of course she should look after the

chickens, and she can assist with the milk as far as having everything ready to separate it; but turn the separator, never!

Why does the average farm woman of 40 look 60? Because she has done 60 years of work in the 40 she has lived. Why do the best and brightest of our girls leave the farms? Because they can see just what will happen to them if they remain at home, marry a farmer, and do as other farmers' wives do. Are they to be blamed? I say no. Woman's work must be made lighter if we expect our best girls to stay on the farms.

And the most important of all is that a man is so made he has more respect for a nice looking, bright woman; and deny it though we may that is what we are all striving for, the admiration and respect of men. How quickly good looks vanish before the hot sun, wind and cold! As I once heard a farm woman say—and she was only 27—"I am ashamed to go any place. I look like a ginger cake." Let the men be the producers and the women the home makers.

Farmer's Wife.

God Never Made Woman to Be a Man.

[Prize Letter.]

I am of the opinion that a woman cannot be a producer and a homemaker, because our Creator made a woman to be a mother and not a man. She can be a companion in thought, and even advise him, when he seeks it. But as for milking cows, feeding hogs and pumping water on a hot day, then she is out of her place. And I always think that the man who allows her to do it is either so weak or so stingy that he shouldn't have gotten married. And the woman is spelling ruin for herself and her children.

I know of two women who are chums of mine. About seven years ago these girls married, one a farmer, the other a lawyer. They both started on the producer-and-homemaker plan. Today the farmer's wife is a hopeless invalid, through helping her husband, and their one child has the stamp of the white plague upon him. The lawyer's wife tried to help him in one of his worst criminal cases. She worried over it, as women will, until her mind became unbalanced, and she is trying the case over and over in an asylum.

If God had intended women to work and think like men he would have made them like men. But just to balance things evenly he made us strong in love, sacrifice and devotion to our home and children. Woman's place is in the home with her children and husband, not out in the field, or in any other place where her health, body or soul is put in competition with men. A woman's brain is just as brilliant as that of a man, but it lacks the strength to back it.

When I see a woman trying to be a man I always want to do something rash, first to the woman for being so foolish and unwise, and next to the man, be he father, brother or husband, for allowing her to try such an impossible thing.

Hazel Gordon.

Marion, Kan.

Her Child's Interests Are Hers.

[Prize Letter.]

I do not think any woman has a right to kill herself in an effort to be a producer unless dire necessity demands it. The minute a woman becomes a mother that minute her interests are not her own but her child's also. She must sleep, eat, work and live for it. Let me emphasize the word "live," for it means more to the coming generation than any other thing a mother does. She may pile up money to educate him or to give him a business start in life, but if in so doing she fails to inspire in his mind and heart any of the finer qualities of character than greed for money she has not only failed in her own undertaking

(Continued on Page 35.)

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Spring Care of Horses

WALTER D. WARD,
R. 3, Neosho Falls, Kan.

Many horses are in an unfit condition to begin spring work because of neglect through the winter. And just for this reason many horses die between the ages of 10 and 15 years that might as well give profitable service until they are 25 years old. It is not economy to let a horse rough it through the winter. If there is a shortage of feed or lack of shelter it would pay to borrow money to supply these necessities rather than to let the horse go without.

A barn should be good enough to protect the horse from the cold and chilling winter rains and snows. Nothing lowers the vitality of a horse so quickly as standing out during a cold night in a rain. Horses that are worked should never be turned out in the cold spring rains to chill.

In feeding a horse, the object should be not simply to fill him up. Some feed is in such condition that it takes more energy to obtain the available nutrition from it than the feed is worth. The ration should not consist too largely of roughage. Plenty of grain should be fed with just enough roughage for bulk. Bulk is necessary for easy digestion and to carry the poisonous refuse from the system.

The horse should be well groomed every day. When this is neglected the perspiration dries and clogs the pores of the skin. The poisons that should be carried off with the sweat remain in the body and cause the blood to become impure. The sweat and dirt accumulate in the hair next to the skin and this makes an ideal breeding place for lice.

If a horse is worked a little during the winter he will be benefited, and will be in better shape to start work in the spring. When not working the horse should be turned out every day in a large lot or field for exercise. Standing in the barn all the time is injurious.

The Panama Pacific Show

There will be a continuous exhibition of livestock at the Panama-Pacific International exposition at San Francisco in 1915, from the time it opens in the spring until it closes in the fall, according to I. D. Graham, assistant chief of the livestock division. This exhibit will be made for the benefit of those visitors who cannot attend the regular stock show that will be held in the fall. This is the first time that such a display has been attempted at any exposition of this kind. Heretofore the livestock has been on the grounds for only a few days or at most a few weeks in the fall. Most visitors are interested in animals and with such an arrangement those who cannot attend at the time of the fall show must go away disappointed.

The proposed exhibit at San Francisco will be strictly educational. It will consist of view herds representing the different types and breeds of farm animals. The animals in these herds are to be selected by the various breed associations and will be the true type of the breed they represent. This will be the distinctive feature of the livestock division and it should prove valuable to every stockman who visits the exposition. Any animal in the view herds will be eligible to compete for prizes in the regular stock show which will be held in October and November.

It is the aim of the officials in charge to make the fall show the best ever seen in America. The exposition has offered \$175,000 in cash premiums and the various breed association specials probably will raise the total to about \$400,000. All animals on which freight has been paid one way will be returned free, or if they are sold at the exposition the exhibitor will be allowed a rebate of 25 per cent on the freight paid.

The poultry show will be one of the largest ever held. More than 12,000 birds will be entered.

Another special exhibit will be the display of army horses. An endurance test of cavalry horses will be conducted during the exposition. The object of this test will be to determine the best type of horse for cavalry service. The result should be of value to the farmer as well as to the man who is interested only in army horses.

The officials say that every building will be completed by the opening day of the exposition. Special arrangements

are being made to take care of the visitors. Transportation facilities are being improved and new hotels are being built. There will be no increase in hotel rates as the exposition managers have a contract with over 200 hotels to this effect.

Stay With the Country

When I reached the age of 20, farm work was hard and the profits were small. City life looked especially bright; much more so than it does now, since I have had some experience with it. I have since learned that city life carries with it a good many disappointments. Expenses in the city are high, and while \$18 or \$20 a week looks large to a country boy, he finds that it does not go far when he gets on the great white way.

Of the young men I know who are working in the city, but very few have money in the bank. Those who have married find that they can keep their family on but little more than they spent when they were single—indeed they have to do this—but they do not save anything. When a man reaches the age of 35 or 40 years who has been just a clerk, and no doubt a capable one, he usually finds himself without a job. Young men usually make just as good clerks as the older men, and they will work for less money.

Hundreds of office men get no more at the age of 40 than they got at 20 or 25, and in all these years they usually save nothing; for the cost of living takes all their salary. I know hundreds of men in this city—Chicago—who would be mighty glad to trade their job for a farm, but they haven't enough money to make even a small payment on a farm. Some few, of course, do leave the city for the farm. I shall make this move in the spring, and I am mighty glad I am going.

Having left the farm for the city, I therefore know of the love which a country young man can have for the white way. I know of the dreams which one has of easy money, easy work and bright pleasures. For the big buildings in Chicago and all other big cities, immense holes are dug at much cost and labor into the ground for 75 to 100 feet to solid rock. The foundations of the buildings thus are placed on solid rock; and if city life is to be successful, it must have just as firm a foundation in proper training. To come to the city to get away from farm work, and without any special training for it, is to build a structure on the top of the ground. When old age comes the building will lean and fall, not into the street but into failure.

Viewed from the rear end of the "to the city for me" idea, it is not attractive. The fruitage in 90 per cent of the cases is failure.

G. M. T.
Chicago, Ill.

Pencilaria for Forage

I would like to know something about pencilaria. Will it make a good feed for cows if cut and cured as hay? How should it be planted?
MRS. L. J.
Shawnee county, Kansas.

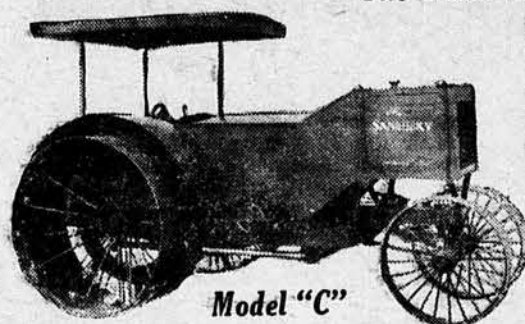
Pencilaria seems to be simply pearl millet, a rank growing variety commonly grown in Asia and Southern Europe. It grows well under most ordinary conditions and in moist climates and long seasons will make an abundance of feed. It cannot, however, compete with the sorghums and corn for forage purposes. It becomes woody as it matures and does not make a palatable hay for cattle. You will obtain better results from corn, kafir or sweet sorghum.

T. W.

Double Taxation

Please let me know through the columns of your paper how it is that dogs are taxed \$1 each for males and \$2 each for females and also are assessed as personal property? That means double taxation. In my opinion the man or set of men that would pass such a law has away less principle than the dogs that are taxed. A dog is the man's and the child's good friend and the law that says that I must kill my dog or allow myself to be swindled by double taxation is worse than a thief and would actually steal chickens only for the dogs. I trust it will be Arthur Capper's first act after his election, which is certain, to recommend the repeal of this law.

James Fitzpatrick.



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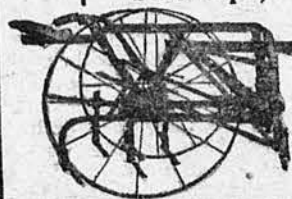
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Lawns Where Land is Cheap

Comparing City and Country the Farm Home Certainly Has the Advantage as to Yard Space

A WELL-KEPT yard near the home does much to make farm life in Kansas attractive. It is not a great deal of work to keep the surroundings looking attractive if one uses the right system. Perhaps the most important thing is to have a good soil, but as L. C. Corbett of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has said, it is difficult to get a soil for the lawn that is desirable. The soil around the house is, in general, greatly modified because of building operations or necessary grading.

The soil with which one has to deal, therefore, is seldom a normal soil of the locality. In general, it is a portion of the surface soil mixed with more or less of the subsoil which has come from excavation in making the foundations of a house. The problem before us, then, is that of converting not a normal but an abnormal soil into a suitable and congenial place for the growing of grasses.

A Clay Loam.

The ideal soil for grasses best suited for lawn making is one which is moderately moist and contains a considerable percentage of clay—a soil which is somewhat retentive of moisture, but never becomes excessively wet, and is inclined to be heavy and compact rather than light, loose, and sandy. A strong clay loam or a sandy loam, underlaid by a clay subsoil, is undoubtedly the nearest approach to an ideal soil for a lawn; it, therefore, should be the aim in establishing a lawn to approach

Since the lawn is intended to be a permanent feature of the decoration of a place, its endurance or span of life is of utmost importance. In general, grass seeds are small and the surface seed bed for the reception of these seeds need not be more than one inch in depth; but since the grasses, as they become established, send out long, lateral feeding roots, it is necessary that the area containing the available food for these plants should be amplified. This object can only be attained by deep cultivation and thorough preparation of at least eight to ten inches of the surface soil. The soil to this depth should be made rich and should be put into an ideal condition for the development of plant roots.

The mechanical operations of preparing the soil can be carried on by the use of the plow if the area is large enough, or by spading if the area is small. The seed bed should be thoroughly and frequently stirred, so as to grind the soil particles together as much as possible for the purpose of reducing them to a uniformly fine condition and to liberate plant food. Cultivation should also have for its object the destruction of weeds which may interfere with the establishment of the lawn or which may be detrimental to it after it is once established.

It is evident that not all grasses are adapted to lawn making. Only such kinds as are capable of making a close turf are ideal for lawns. Most grasses which have creeping rootstocks, short

rain. Torrential rains, if the surface of the lawn is sloping, usually cause damage, which must be repaired.

Uniform Sod.

All the operations connected with the maintenance of a lawn are directed toward securing a uniform sod or turf over the entire extent of the lawn. In order to get this the plants which constitute the lawn should be kept in a luxuriant vegetative condition and never allowed to go to seed. There is no operation connected with plant life which is so trying upon the vitality as the production of seed. In order to keep a close, even surface over the area, it is necessary to use a mower frequently. But in using the mower the clipping should not be done close enough to deprive the plants of sufficient leaf area to carry on their normal functions; that is to say, as a general rule the lawn mower should be set high rather than low. Upon newly established lawns the operation of clipping should not be delayed until the grass is too high. As soon as a mower with a blade two inches high will cut the ends of the leaves, the mower should be passed over the surface. By repeating this at close intervals during the growing season a better and more uniform stand of grass will be secured.

It is a mistake to allow a lawn to go in an unkempt condition during the first months of its existence. It should from the beginning be subjected to the same treatment which is to be carried on later in its life. It is not advisable to clip the lawn frequently during periods of drouth, but even during these periods it is not well to allow the plants to produce seed stalks. The general plan of keeping a lawn clipped to a height of 2 inches is a very safe one to follow. The clipping, too, should be sufficiently frequent to prevent the necessity of raking off any considerable quantity of material after each clipping. If the soil is moist, very rich, and the growth luxuriant, it will be necessary to rake off the clippings, but on comparatively poor soils the clippings will not be detrimental unless they produce an unsightly effect. Before growth has advanced to any considerable extent each spring, the lawn, as soon as it is comparatively dry, should be gone over with a heavy lawn roller, so as to embed firmly any of the grass roots which may have been loosened by frosts and to reduce the surface to a uniform condition.

Feeders to Meet at K. S. A. C.

The farmers and cattlemen of the state will have a chance, April 10 to look over the experimental work of the animal husbandry department at the Kansas Agricultural college. The chief object of this meeting will be to present to the feeders the results secured in the wintering of 102 head of high-grade Hereford calves on rations that are practicable in the different sections of the state.

These calves are divided into six lots of seventeen calves each, all of which have received all the wheat straw they would consume and one pound of ground corn to the calf daily. The roughage for the first lot has been kafir silage; for the second lot, corn silage, and for the third lot, sorghum (cane) silage. These three lots have received one pound of linseed meal a head daily as a source of protein. The remaining lots, four, five and six, have been fed a roughage ration of sorghum (cane) silage supplemented with cottonseed meal in lot four; cold pressed cake in lot five and alfalfa hay in lot six.

The object of the experiment has been, first, to determine the comparative value of silage made from different kinds of forage crops; second, to determine the comparative value of linseed meal, cotton seed meal, cold pressed cake and alfalfa hay as sources of protein when fed in connection with silage to calves that are being wintered. This work has been conducted under very practical conditions to determine the cost of growing beef breeding stock. There has been no attempt made to obtain extreme gains or high finish but simply to carry the cattle in the most desirable condition to develop into good yearlings.

More than 600 cattlemen attended a similar meeting last year. The department hopes this year to be able to present the results to at least twice as many men.



A well kept lawn is not expensive in the country.

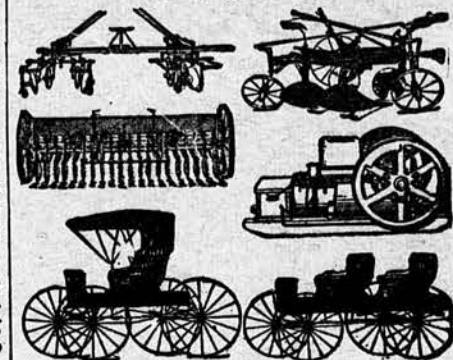
as near as is possible to one or the other of these types of soil. In many localities it will, however, be very difficult to produce by any artificial means at one's command a soil which will approach in texture either of the types recommended. Our efforts, nevertheless, should be directed to attaining as closely as possible these ideals.

Where a pure sand or a light sandy soil is the only foundation for the lawn, a top-dressing of two or three inches of clay should be given and incorporated with the first four to six inches of the sand, and after this, if possible, the area should be used for the production of some green crop which gives an abundance of vegetable matter. In Kansas, cowpeas is suitable for this type of soil improvement. This crop, if allowed to occupy the land until its maximum growth is attained and then plowed under, will act very beneficially on the structure of the soil in making it more retentive of moisture, better able to hold fertilizers applied to it, and less liable to allow the greensward upon it to be killed out in times of drouth.

Before definite preparations are made for the seed bed, the surface of the lawn should be reduced to the desired grade. In large areas a gently undulating or broken surface is much more pleasing than a uniformly graded surface. Such a surface also adapts itself better to plantations of trees and shrubs. For small grounds of less than an acre in extent the grading should be comparatively uniform and of the simplest possible character. The general statement made in regard to the contour of the surface is sufficient for guidance in grading such small areas.

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says: "The possibilities and opportunities offered by the Canadian West are so infinitely greater than those which exist in England, that it seems absurd to think that people should be impeded from coming to the country where they can most easily and certainly improve their position."

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Seedbeds Are in Good Tilth

Some Wheat Fields Need Rain—The Week's Crop News

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

A WEEK of fine spring weather has allowed oat seeding to be practically finished and work on corn seedbeds is now in order. The soil is in excellent condition and it is not requiring much work to put corn ground in fine tilth. Early potatoes are being planted under favorable conditions and, barring too much cold wet weather in the next two or three weeks, they should get a fine start.

Moisture is still plentiful enough for work on seedbeds but in western and central Kansas, showers would be welcome for wheat fields. A good wetting would also help to solve the soil blowing problem out there. From Morton county comes the report that many fields of wheat are being harrowed to prevent blowing.

According to advance reports this year's corn acreage will be smaller than usual, in central and western Kansas, while milo, kafir and feterita plantings will be increased accordingly. In Garfield county, Oklahoma, says Reporter J. A. Voth, the corn acreage will be only a fourth as large as usual.

KANSAS.

Wyandotte County—Frost is about out of the ground and it is in fine condition to work but is rather dry. Wheat looks well. Farmers plowing. Fruit prospects good.—G. F. Espenlaub, March 14.

Nemaha County—Oats sowing will begin about March 20. Fields dry enough to work. Stock feed getting scarce. Roads in bad condition. Peach crop damaged somewhat but not all are killed.—C. W. Ridge-way, March 14.

Jewell County—Not much farming done. Some oats sown. Wheat coming on fine, but it needs rain. Feed scarce and high. Alfalfa hay \$12.50 to \$15 a ton; corn 70c; oats 45c; butter fat 27c; eggs 17c.—L. S. Behmyer, March 14.

Crawford County—Fine week for work. Oat sowing about done. Wheat looks fine and seems to be coming out of winter in good condition. Stock feed getting scarce and high. Alfalfa starting up nicely.—H. F. Painter, March 15.

Washington County—Farmers getting ready to sow oats, making garden and to plant potatoes. Weather very warm for March. Most of the wheat looks good. Much wheat was put in on corn stubble.—Mrs. H. H. Birdsley, March 16.

Decatur County—Wheat came through the winter in fine condition. Stock doing well on wheat pasture and have been all winter. Feed will all be used. Some oats sowed. Corn 69c; wheat 76c; hogs \$7.75; eggs 20c; butter fat 24c.—G. A. Jern, March 14.

Russell County—Plenty of wind the last few days. Ground has plenty of moisture and wheat is greening up nicely. Stock in good condition. Some farmers are sowing oats. Wheat 80c; corn 78c; eggs 18c; butter 20c.—Mrs. Fred Claussen, March 14.

Bourbon County—Weather fine. Soil drying out rapidly. Most farmers are either plowing or sowing oats. Fall seeding of alfalfa frozen out badly. Much feed being shipped. Most stock coming through winter in good condition.—Jay Judah, March 14.

Morton County—Much wind and snow lately. Weather mild and buds green. Many fields of wheat have been harrowed to prevent soil from blowing. Large acreage of barley sown. Feed and hay \$10 to \$20; eggs 15c; butter 20c.—Mrs. M. McGee, March 8.

Barber County—Many fields are being worked to stop the soil from blowing. Oats about all sown and there was a much smaller acreage than usual. Wheat never looked better. Most stock still on wheat. Corn 74c; cream 24c; eggs 18c.—G. H. Reynolds, March 14.

Sumner County—Warm weather and oats are being sown. Wheat looking fine. There is a movement on foot to secure a county adviser. No better investment could be made by the county. Wheat 81c; corn 74c; oats 47c; eggs 18c; butter 20c; butter fat 26c; hogs \$8.—E. L. Stockings, March 14.

Lyon County—Ground in good condition for sowing oats and plowing for corn, garden and potatoes. Several farmers have sowed oats. Most of the farmers have plenty of feed and some hay to sell. Stock looks well. Wheat 80c; corn 72c; prairie hay \$12 to \$14; oats 60c.—E. K. Griffith, March 14.

Jefferson County—Weather fine the last few days. Ground drying out and getting in fine condition for early work. Farmers sowing oats and grass seed. Oats and alfalfa acreage will be increased over last year. Hay somewhat scarce. Many farmers are feeding wheat straw. Hay \$15 to \$16.—Z. G. Jones, March 14.

Dickinson County—Weather nice. Wheat seems to have come through winter all right. A nice rain would help it. Farmers busy preparing ground for oats. Ground works up nicely. Oat acreage will be below the average. Will have rough feed enough. Wheat 80c; eggs 20c.—F. M. Lorson, March 13.

Johnson County—Weather fine all week which enabled farmers to go to work sowing oats. Quite an acreage is being put in. Wheat and rye greening up fast. Early garden being made and some potatoes planted. Corn 72c; seed oats 50 to 60c; potatoes \$1.20 a bushel; eggs 18c.—L. E. Douglas, March 14.

Pawnee County—Crop conditions fine. Nice spring weather the last few days. Spring crops of oats and barley all sown, and acreage the smallest in years. Garden and potato planting in progress. Have al-

most enough corn seed but will need cane and kafir seed. Wheat 81c; corn 73c; oats 48c; kafir 90 to \$1.50; eggs 19c; butter 18c.—C. E. Chesterman, March 16.

Scott County—Wheat, alfalfa and grass starting to grow. No rain. Roads good. Some oats sown. Stock selling well at sales. Hay lower in price than last fall. Some cattle shipped in to feed on the surplus roughness not used on account of mild winter. Some pit silos dug this winter. Young pigs scarce.—J. M. Helfrick, March 14.

McPherson County—Wheat looking good. Not much ground left for spring crops. Every one sowing oats. Cattle selling well. Mules selling high, and horses going better. A good many sales. An excellent winter for pasturing wheat, which helped out the feed situation. Hay \$12; wheat 80c; corn 74c; oats 45c; butter 20c; eggs 20c.—M. D. Waldo, March 16.

Rush County—Wheat looking better than for 15 years. Farmers busy sowing oats and barley. Ground in good condition and full of moisture. Wheat still making a good pasture and feedstuffs are a drug on the market. Many farmers will plant a small amount of feterita this spring. Most peaches killed and cherries somewhat damaged by the cold weather in February.—J. F. Smith, March 14.

Grant County—Remarkable open winter. Stock of all kinds have wintered well with very little feed. Considerable windy weather. Some wheat has suffered from blowing. A lot of blank listing and disking has been and is being done. Quite a little moisture in ground. Hay and fodder market is off. Grain high and scarce. Milo 90c; butter fat 22c; butter 25c; eggs 18c.—J. L. Hipple, March 13.

Mitchell County—Much windy weather. Wheat needs rain. Soil drifting badly in some places. Some oats being sown. Orchards damaged in some cases 50 per cent by last year's drouth. Acreage of corn will be 10 per cent less than for several years. Quite a lot of talk of planting feterita and milo. Many sales. Cattle the only farm product that brings good prices.—S. H. De-Poy, March 13.

OKLAHOMA.

Tillman County—Pasture beginning to look good and cattle will not have to be fed much longer. Many peaches killed. Trees beginning to bloom. Eggs 17c.—E. T. Austin, March 14.

Caddo County—Spring weather. Farmers beginning work. Plenty of feed of all kinds. Eggs 18c; butter 20c; mules up to \$200; cows \$60 to \$100; hay \$10; corn 65c.—H. Reddington, March 8.

McIntosh County—Pleasant weather. Oats almost all in. Wheat looking fine. Some corn being planted. A good many are plowing but ground is pretty wet. Fruit in good condition yet.—H. S. Waters, March 14.

Custer County—Warm weather has started wheat to growing nicely. Apricots beginning to bloom. The bulk of the oats were sown this week. Feed getting scarce on most farms but the wheat pasture will carry stock through till grass.—E. E. Baker, March 13.

Kay County—Weather fine. Oats all sown and wheat looks good. Large crop of chinch bugs to contend with. More corn and less kafir for this part of the state. We believe that kafir increases the number of chinch bugs more than any other crop.—Sherman Jacobs, March 13.

Lincoln County—Fine spring weather but a rain would be acceptable. Oats coming up some. Corn planted. Plowing nearly done. Alfalfa seeding waiting for rain. Grass is

starting. Stock in good condition. Fruit seems to be all right. Garden making is well advanced.—J. B. Pomeroy, March 14.

Pott County—Nice weather. All the oats are sown. Big acreage of alfalfa will be sown this spring. Some sweet clover being sown. Ground being broken for corn. Feed getting scarce. Stock in good shape. Hogs very scarce. Good cows high in price. Horses and mules low.—L. J. Devore, March 14.

Garfield County—Wheat in good condition. There are no insects in it. Livestock being taken from wheat pasture this week. Not much fodder and hay on hand. Oats all sown. Acreage of oats same as last year. Not a fourth as much corn as last year will be planted. Butter 20c; eggs 21c.—Jac. A. Voth, March 13.

Major County—Windy days damaging some fields of wheat. Some gardening being done. We need rain. Buyers looking country over for cattle. Rough feed very scarce. Seed high. A small corn crop will be put out. Grain crop will be mostly kafir and feterita. Peaches seem to be killed. Corn shipped in at 71 to 75c.—W. H. Rucker, March 11.

I have been a reader of the Mail and Breeze for some time and think it is the best all around farm paper I ever read.—D. J. Wilson, Burlington, Kan.

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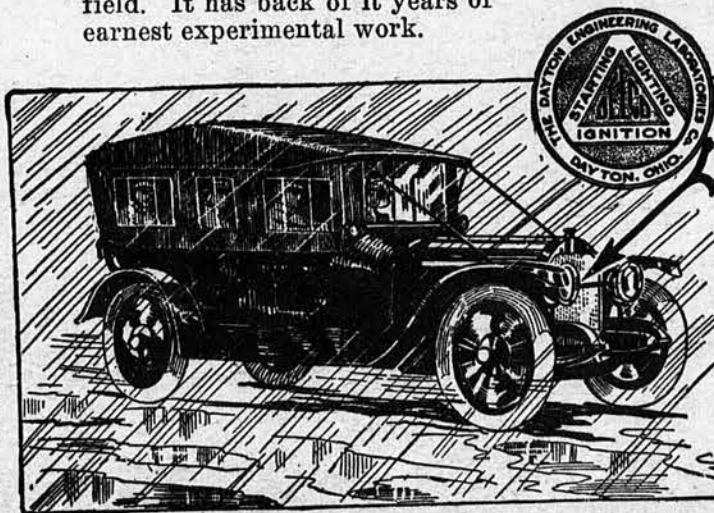
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Stock Ills—How to Cure Them

Replies to Readers' Requests For Veterinary Help

BY DR. F. S. SCHOENLEBER
Kansas Agricultural College

TREATMENT for a callous on a mare's shoulder is asked for by A. E. S. of Barber county, Kansas. He says this callous becomes sore whenever he works the mare and that a bunch the size of an egg forms at that point.

The callous on this mare's shoulder will continue to hurt the animal whenever you work it, as long as it is not removed. There is no other treatment than complete surgical removal of the growth. Any competent, graduate veterinarian can do this work for you.

Protruding Hoofs.

One of my calves, 6 months old, has hoofs so long that he can't walk. They have been this way about three months. Can anything be done for this?—J. A. S., McCurtain county, Oklahoma.

The only thing that can be done for the long hoofs troubling your calf is to take a pair of pinchers and gradually trim down the hoof. Remove as much of the horn as possible without producing bleeding, and then in a couple of weeks, cut off some more.

Navel Rupture.

I have a mare, coming 4 years, that has navel rupture. Will it be safe to breed her this spring?—P. E. S., Ellsworth county, Kansas.

I would suggest that you have the navel rupture of the mare treated before you breed her. Pregnancy causes increased abdominal tension and would

have a tendency for the rupture to increase in size, and might even have a fatal termination.

Bloody Milk.

One of my cows has been giving blood in her milk. What causes this and what would you recommend as treatment?—J. W., Ford county, Kansas.

The cause of bloody milk may be due to the formation of small warts or tumors in the teats or udder, or it may be due to a rupture of a small blood vessel in the udder. There is no particular line of treatment, though inflation of the udder with air, under strictly clean conditions once daily, has been recommended.

Warty Udder.

I have a very good milk cow that has seed warts on her teats. How can I get rid of them?—J. J. S., Blue Mountain, Ark.

The removal of warts on cow teats consists in snipping them off with a pair of scissors, and then touching up the bloody places with a 10 per cent solution of formaldehyde. The best time to do this is when the cow is dry. If operated upon when she is in milk, the milk must be drawn by means of a milking tube until healing is complete.

Troublesome Wart.

We have a valuable saddle horse that had a wart on the outer side of his lower lip. He knocked it off and the wart reappeared and then was knocked off a second time.

Now there is a sore in its place that has been becoming larger in spite of the treatment we have given it the last six months. It has an offensive odor. What would you do for this?—J. H. W., Dona Ana county, New Mexico.

For the large sore on your animal's lower jaw, I would recommend a thorough preliminary cleansing with soap and water, to be followed by an application of a 5 per cent solution of formaldehyde. That will form a hard crust over the sore and the crust is to be left in place as long as it remains firmly attached. When it loosens, reapply the formaldehyde solution.

Ailing Calf.

One of my calves, 8 months old, has a bad cough and when it chews its cud a white froth comes from its mouth. We feed meal twice a day and it has access to millet all the time. What is this?—D. D., Fairmount, W. Va.

It is difficult to say, on account of the lack of symptoms submitted, what the trouble is with your calf, but it is possible that she is suffering from worms in the lungs, producing the condition known as "lung worm" disease. There is no known treatment for this condition, though compelling the animals to breathe sulphur fumes once or twice a week, is said to be of benefit. It would not be a bad plan if you would have the animal tested for tuberculosis.

Skin Ailments.

My 8-year-old mare keeps in good condition the year around but every spring, about the middle of May, raised spots appear under her skin. Later they break out and scabs form, accompanied with an itch. She has been affected this way three years and it always happens after she has foaled. What can be done for this?—W. H., Butler county, Kansas.

Your mare is affected with a condition known as urticaria and the treatment consists in feeding a cooling, laxative diet such as bran, and but very little corn. Washing the body with some lukewarm water to which has been added some baking soda is of value. The baking soda should be purchased at a drug store under the name of bicarbonate of soda.

Itch—Weak Ankles.

(1) One of my horses rubs his tail against one object and another continually. He is not in good condition but his teeth are all right.

(2) What would you do for a colt that is milk fevered? The colt is a year old, is weak in its front ankles, and stiff in its joints. Its fore feet seem to turn under when it walks and to prevent this I must have shoes on her 3 inches too long. What is your advice?—C. C. S., Montgomery county, Kansas.

(1) I would suggest that you wash out the mane and tail, thoroughly once a week, with a 2 per cent solution of hog dip. In about a half hour it should be rinsed off with clean water.

(2) For the colt that is weak in its front ankles, I may say that, as a rule, the only successful treatment is surgical. This consists in cutting the tendons at the back of the canon bone. You should have a competent veterinarian do this for you.

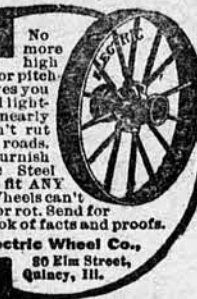
Tooth Troubles.

Two years ago one of my mares became sick with what seemed to be distemper. She apparently got well but a second attack came on and we doctored her again. But this did no good and the discharge from her nostrils became offensive. The cheek bone

below the eye had become slightly enlarged and the veterinarian said a bad tooth was causing the trouble. He failed to pull it. Another veterinarian tried it and broke off the tooth. A few days later the tooth got loose and we pulled it out. But the discharge continued and we consulted an expert from St. Louis. He drilled a hole through the jaw from the outside and said she would soon be all right. But she hasn't

(Continued on Page 33.)

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BOYS AND GIRLS AND H. C. L.

Let the Kansas Boys and Girls Supply Food for the Table

A Kansas boy grew 113 bushels of corn from 1 acre without an ounce of commercial fertilizer. It is possible for a boy or girl to grow over 1,000 pounds of human food from 1/4 acre. Why complain about the "high cost of living" when it is possible for any boy or girl to grow several hundred pounds of food from a plot of ground 50 by 50 feet in the back yard? There are many vacant lots in every town that usually grow up to weeds that should be put to growing food and thus aid in the reduction of the h. c. l. Two-thirds of the farms in Kansas have enough waste ground about the buildings to grow enough vegetable food for the family for a year.

Then why not add to the beauty of the village and town by having the vacant lots produce vegetables and flowers? Why would it not be a fine thing for hundreds of Kansas towns to start a "City Beautiful Campaign?" What better work could be undertaken by the women's clubs than flower and vegetable garden contests? Why not a dozen little flower gardens, "surprise plots," scattered over every little city? They could be cared for by the school children under the supervision of appointed "leaders." A little competition might be created by dividing the town or city into competing districts.

Why would it not be a fine thing for every third-class city, at least, to have its whole school organized into some productive contests—family garden, flower garden, tomato contests, potato contests, bread contests, manual training, sewing contests, etc.—all to culminate in a great "Exhibit Day" next September, when every child shall bring to the school a sample of something grown or made during the summer? Would it not be a fine exhibit? Should a pupil not have some school credit for such

work? For a girl to bake 50 loaves of bread during the summer might be as educational as to diagram a sentence from "Paradise Lost" or to translate a sentence from "Caesar." Such an exhibit would bring to the school building almost every man, woman and child in the town. Then every child could have earned some money, produced some food for the family, contributed to the beauty of the town and home, or made something useful. One small town in southwestern Kansas has already organized its whole school into seven contests—kafir, potato, tomato, family garden, manual training, bread and sewing. That school exhibit will be worth seeing. Then the children will grow enough vegetables for the family tables and will get an appreciation of the relation between production and consumption they could not get in any other way.

The institute officers, bankers and commercial clubs that are neglecting to promote the boys' corn contests are missing a great opportunity. The boys will fix our standards of production. An extra 5 bushels of corn to the acre in a town's trading territory will be worth more to the town than a big factory. The banker who fails to help interest a bright boy in improved agriculture is driving a nail in the coffin of his own business. The saloon keepers in other states are always putting out "baits" for the boys. Why should not the banker encourage the bright boy to like farming, to study farming, and to become a good farmer in that community? It will soon be too late to get a boys' corn contest started. What are you going to do about it? Last year was a bad year for corn. The promise now is fine. Let us get thousands of boys to help redeem the name of Kansas as a corn state.

Stock Ills—How to Cure Them

(Continued from Page 32.)

got well and would like your advice.—C. C., Webster county, Missouri.

The discharge from your horse's nose was undoubtedly caused at first by a decaying tooth. The fact that the tooth was not removed had caused an extensive irritation of all parts of the head. The only way that it can be overcome now is to have an extensive surgical operation performed which is very technical in character. After the performance of such an operation the wound must be irrigated daily with antiseptics. The chances are that it will take a long time to effect a cure as the condition has become so extensive.

Eye Ailments.

I notice that you advise a subscriber to blow calomel in the eye of a cow that has a scum caused by pink eye. I have a calf that has weak eyes caused from getting chaff in his eyes. He seems totally blind. Would calomel help? I also bought a mare that has a scum over one eye. Would there be any danger in trying calomel in her eyes?—J. M., Kingman county, Kansas.

The blowing of calomel into the eyes of your calf and mare will be of value. Do not use it oftener than twice a week and use only about as much as can be held on the point of the blade of a pocket knife at the time. It should be borne in mind that this will relieve the white spots only when they appear on the surface of the eyeball and not when deeply located.

Udder Inflammation.

I have two cows with caked udders and their milk is lumps and strings. They have calves 6 and 8 months old. I have been feeding cottonseed cake. Will you kindly tell me the cause and how to treat them?—J. W. T., Texas county, Oklahoma.

Your cattle are probably affected with the disease known as contagious inflammation of the udder. When the disease has progressed as far as you indicate, the treatment is very difficult and practically incurable. You might try the following. Milk the udder out as thoroughly as possible, after which inject into each affected quarter once daily with a quart of luke-warm $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent solution fluoride of sodium. This must be under strictly clean conditions as otherwise you may get infection of the udder which is more serious than the condition that you now have to contend with.

Paralyzed Pigs.

I have some shotes that are healthy and look good. I sprinkled kerosene on them one night and the next morning they seemed to have no control of their hindparts. Did the kerosene cause this?—R. L. H., Norton county, Kansas.

I do not believe that the paralysis of the hind parts is caused by sprinkling kerosene in limited quantities on pigs. It is usually ascribed to one of three conditions. First, an exclusive corn diet; second, pressure on the spinal cord, as from a tubercular growth, and third, from a bone disease, frequently spoken of as "rickets." Treatment consists in giving a well-balanced ration. If due to pressure on the spinal cord, the condition is incurable. When due to rickets, the internal administration of a dram of calcium phosphate and a tablespoonful of cod liver oil together with 10 grains of powdered nux vomica, is of value. This may be mixed with the feed.

Fattening Horses.

Will you tell me how to fatten old run-down horses that are getting good feed but do not seem to fatten? Will wood ashes or brown sugar put in their feed help or harm them?—C. W., Mitchell county, Kansas.

In regard to the feeding of old run-down horses will say that you should have a competent graduate veterinarian dress the teeth so that these may be put in good condition. Then you should feed the animal plenty of nourishing food. A mixture of corn chop, bran, and linseed meal with alfalfa and prairie hay will make a good ration. I do not think that wood ashes or gunpowder would do the animal any good and would not recommend the use of the same. If you can get the animal in a condition to assimilate its food, medicine will be unnecessary. A small amount of brown sugar, or better, black strap molasses may be good as an appetizer especially if the aim is to feed heavily for rapid gains.

The great visionary things you are going to do "some time" are far away, but that pleasant word you can hand out to the chap working at your elbow is close at hand.

The Cadillac Company has no intention of marketing a six cylinder car

THE Cadillac Motor Car Company has always believed that there are so many good features in the Cadillac Car, that its advertising space could be best utilized exclusively in acquainting the public with those advantages.

We regret, however, that the occasion arises which makes it appear desirable for us to depart, temporarily, from that policy.

Inasmuch as it is not possible for us to control the "mouth to mouth" advertising with which we are favored, and inasmuch as that gratuitous publicity may sometimes contain elements of inaccuracy, unintentionally perhaps, on the part of the authors, we feel that we would not perform the duty which we owe to the public and the duty which we owe to ourselves, if we did not correct any misunderstandings, or misconceptions which may exist concerning the methods, policies and plans of this company.

The pre-eminent position of the Cadillac Car as the "Standard of the World," its recognition as the criterion of excellence in practical construction, are not matters of mere chance.

For eleven years the Cadillac has been manufactured and marketed upon well defined principles. Adherence to those principles has been the dominant factor in Cadillac success.

The Cadillac has never aspired to ideals set by others; it makes its own ideals and raises them higher and higher.

The Cadillac has never striven after the achievements of other plants; it is a school and a model unto itself.

The Cadillac has never been obliged to make apologies for its product. It has never been obliged to smother its past, nor to discredit it by wiping the slate clean and beginning all over again.

The immaterial and the impractical, the fad and the fallacy, the delusion and the shallow "talking point" have no chapter in the "Story of the Cadillac."

The "Story of the Cadillac" is the story of that mechanical and commercial advancement which makes for permanency. The Cadillac product has been only that which its makers knew to be right; that which its makers know would satisfy and give to the purchaser "value received" in abundant measure.

The policy of the Cadillac Company has ever been to avoid exaggeration and overdrawn statements. Its policy has ever been to under-claim rather than to over-claim.

The Cadillac Company is gratified that the public feels secure in accepting Cadillac representations at their full worth. These representations are so accepted because the Cadillac Company has never misled and because the public could always expect and has always received more than was offered.

The Cadillac Car of today has behind it the experience gleaned in the successful production of the seventy-five thousand Cadillacs which have preceded it—by far the greatest

number of high grade motor cars produced by any one manufacturer in the world.

The Cadillac Company is ever alert—its ear is ever to the ground; it feels the throb of the public pulse. Yet never has it yielded to clamor by giving endorsement to principles which would take advantage of the uninitiated or the uninformed, even though temporary benefits might accrue.

The experimental division of the Cadillac Company is not excelled in the motor car industry. We do not believe it is even equalled.

Every design, every appliance, every idea, every principle offered which has a semblance of merit, is subjected to the most gruelling tests.

For every idea or feature adopted or considered worthy of the Cadillac seal of approval, scores are discarded.

One reason why most of the new ideas of inventors and manufacturers are first offered to the Cadillac Company is because these inventors and manufacturers realize that with the Cadillac seal of approval, their future is practically certain.

As an example, take the electrical system of automatic cranking, lighting and ignition, first introduced by the Cadillac Company and now used almost universally.

Take also the two-speed axle introduced into the present Cadillac, and which engineering authorities on both sides of the Atlantic are predicting will soon come into general use.

Witness this from "The Automobile Engineer," published in London, England. In commenting upon Cadillac engineering progress and Cadillac initiative, it says:—

"Already there is a very decided movement among other makers to try and provide some type of two-speed rear axle similar to the Cadillac, for 1914 or 1915."

In our experimental division we have built automobile engines of almost every conceivable type and size and have tested scores which we did not make ourselves.

We have built them with one, with two, with three, with four and with six cylinders. We have never tried five.

We have cast them en bloc, we have cast them in pairs and we have cast them singly. We have made them with water jackets cast integral and with copper water jackets. We found the latter method most expensive, but the most efficient—hence we use it.

We built cars with one cylinder engines, more than 15,000 of them, and they were good ones. "One-lungers" they were called, and they are practically all going yet, after eight to eleven years of service, hundreds of them having passed the 100,000 mile mark.

We built a few cars with two cylinder engines and they were as good as that type could possibly be made. But we never marketed any of them, although the rumor was current that we intended doing so.

Yes, and we built cars with three

cylinder engines, as good of that type as could be made. Probably, few readers ever heard of such a car. Some people thought they wanted that kind and they bought them. But not from us. Rumor had it, however, that we intended to market them.

Cars with four cylinder engines! We have built and distributed more than sixty thousand (60,000) of them. That was something more substantial than a rumor.

Cars with six cylinder engines! We have built a number of them in the last four years. We have tested them to the utmost, and they proved to be good ones—by comparison. In fact, by comparing them point for point with a number of the most highly regarded "sixes," which we bought for the purpose of making comparisons for our own enlightenment, we failed to find a single car which, in our opinion, outpointed our own, and our own outpointed most of them.

These experiments may have given rise to the rumor that the Cadillac Company contemplates marketing a six cylinder car. But—as in the cases of the two and three cylinder cars—such rumor is entirely without foundation. This company has no such intention.

And we made other comparisons as well; in fact, nothing worth while was overlooked or omitted.

Our tests, investigations, experiments and comparisons demonstrated conclusively to us, that a four cylinder engine, designed with the skill and executed with the precision which characterizes the Cadillac engine—and scientifically balanced, affords the highest degree of all round efficiency possible to obtain.

These tests further demonstrated that with such an engine, in conjunction with a properly designed two-speed axle, there is obtained an extraordinary range of operating flexibility, an extraordinary reduction of friction, an extraordinary degree of operation and maintenance economy, an extraordinary degree of luxurious riding qualities, and a reduction of vibration, particularly at high speeds, almost to the vanishing point.

We have cited the foregoing facts because we believe that the public is entitled to know them, because we believe that we owe it to the public to make the facts known and because we want the public to know that the Cadillac Company leaves no stone unturned, that it spares no expense in its efforts to discover and to provide that which it knows to be right, that which it knows will satisfy and that which will give to the buyer "value received" in abundant measure.

And above all, the Cadillac Company has no intention of departing from that policy.

There can be no better evidence of the appreciation of the Cadillac policy than the fact that there have already been manufactured and distributed, more than 9,000 of the 1914 Model Cadillacs, amounting in selling value to more than eighteen millions (\$18,000,000) of dollars—a volume of cars which nearly equals, if it does not exceed, that of all other 1914 high grade American cars combined, selling at or more than the Cadillac price, regardless of their number of cylinders.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.
Detroit, Michigan.

Must Suit You

You will never know the meaning of real engine economy and efficiency until you study the quiet, smooth, easy running features of

LAUSON FROST KING

Gasoline and Oil Engines

There are more drop forged and case hardened parts on Lauson Frost King Engines than any other. This means an engine as accurate in adjustment, and therefore as economical after five years' use as when new. The Lauson Frost King is built up to a standard, not down to a price. They cost a little more than some others to start with, but a great deal less in the long run. The Frost King trade-mark on an engine is a warranty of long, satisfactory service. Guaranteed—We absolutely guarantee Lauson Frost King Engines to make good on every claim we make for them; also as to workmanship and material. Write NOW for Free Book: "The Power that Backs the Modern Farmer" and name of nearest dealer who will be glad to give you a demonstration of the Frost King without obligation on your part. In writing us, state size engine you need.

The John Lauson Mfg. Co.
236 N. W. Street
NEW HOLSTEIN, WIS.



2 to 50 H.P.
All Types



TAKE OFF THE HORSE'S COAT ALSO

Do you go at the spring work with your overcoat on? Of course you don't. Coats are a burden—you even roll up your shirt sleeves. Then how can you expect the horses to show proper energy under the hot sun with the same heavy coats on that they have worn all winter and which hold the wet sweat and dirt? Clip them before the work begins with a

Stewart Ball-Bearing Clipping Machine

They will get all the nourishment from their feed—be healthier and look better. They will dry off quickly, be more easily cleaned and feel better generally—that means work better. The Stewart Machine is not an expense—but a highly profitable investment. It turns easily, does more and closer work than any other machine—can't get out of order. Gears all file hard and cut from solid steel bar—protected and run in oil. Includes 6 feet new style easy running flexible shaft and celebrated Stewart's Single-Tension Clipping Head. The only machine that can be used without change for horses, mules and cows. You can make money clipping your neighbors' horses while yours will do better work. Each machine guaranteed. If it doesn't give perfect satisfaction, return it and get your money back. Complete from your dealer at \$7.50. If he can't supply you send \$2 and we will ship one C.O.D. and we will ship one C.O.D. for balance.

Get More Wool

from your sheep, longer, better wool that will bring you from 15c to 20c more from each sheep. Your flock will feel better and look better also. The

Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine

will more than pay for itself the first season. Any boy can run it all day without tiring. All joints ball bearing with ball bearing shearing head. The equipment includes four sets of knives fully guaranteed. Price \$11.50. If your dealer hasn't it, send \$2.00 and pay balance C.O.D.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Co.
213 Ontario St. Chicago, Illinois
Write for complete new catalog showing world's largest and most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines.



The NEW DROUTH-RESISTING, STOCK-FEEDING CROP "FETERITA"

50 to 80 BUSHELS PER ACRE!

The newest discovery in the way of a feeding crop is "Feterita" which last year—its first real test year—produced an average yield of 24½ bushels per acre. It is claimed to be the one most successful drouth-resisting crop ever discovered, and properly planted and with very little rain, should yield from 50 to 80 bushels per acre—some yields last year were said to reach 100 bushels with only two rains.

Here is an Opportunity to Experiment With It on Your Own Farm

This is a new crop. The editors of Farmers Mail and Breeze, as our readers know, are not claiming everything for it. It has not yet been sufficiently tested as to its feeding value, nor as to its adaptability to our territory. It is certain that it has great drouth-resisting qualities. It is worth experimenting with. Thousands of farmers in Kansas and the Central West are going to try it out this year on a small scale. Some farmers are very enthusiastic over it.

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 out 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."

One Pound FREE! The supply of this seed is limited, but we secured a sufficient quantity to enable us to offer one pound free to every one who sends \$1.00 to pay for a new, renewal, or extension subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze. One pound should plant about half an acre and raise a crop of seed for a second planting. Send us your subscription at once and get one pound free and postpaid before the offer is withdrawn.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Dpt. FS-10, Topeka, Ks.

— Use This Coupon or Letter Paper —

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, Dept. FS-10, Topeka, Kan.

I enclose \$1.00 to pay for a new, renewal, or extension subscription for one year to the Farmers Mail and Breeze. You are to send me free and postpaid one pound of "Feterita" seed as per your advertised offer.

My Name

Address

Here Are the Rules Again

And Another Opportunity to Get Into the Capper Corn and Tomato Contests—Better Preserve This Paper

A FEW of the boys and girls that have joined the corn and tomato clubs are not quite sure they understand all the rules and regulations. For their benefit—as well as for those who did not see the first announcement of the contests, when all these things were made plain, we will reprint the rules briefly.

Any Kansas boy under 20 years old may enter the corn or kafir growing contests, or both, but he can only win one prize.

All contestants are to furnish their seed and must do all the work of preparing the ground, planting and cultivating the crop themselves.

In the acre contest each boy will keep track of the number of hours' work performed by himself and his team. Besides this record he is also to render a

count 20 points, and report and account of work 20 points.

In the "best-farmed-acre" contests, yield will count only 15 points out of a possible 100. The profit will count 15 points, methods, 50 points, exhibit 10 points, and report and account of work 10 points.

The prizes are free trips to Manhattan during farmers' weeks for the two winners in the best-farmed-acre contests for corn and kafir. The winners in the two acre-yield contests of corn and kafir will receive silver trophy cups, valued at \$25 each. Second and third prize winners in each of these contests will win medals such as was shown in a recent issue of the Mail and Breeze. The next 10 winners in each of the contests will receive honor diplomas.

The rules in the Girls' Tomato Contest are few and simple. Any Kansas girl under 18 years may become a member by filling out and mailing the blank on this page.

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.

report on the methods he used. Blanks will be sent out for this purpose before the end of the contest.

The acre may be part of a field of corn or kafir, or a single acre. Before the prizes are awarded the winners will be required to furnish proof of proper measurement of the ground by disinterested persons.

In the division for best single ear of corn or best five heads of kafir to be sent to the show at Omaha next fall, each boy is to grow his own corn or kafir. He may have as large or as small a patch as he wishes to plant.

Only members of the clubs will be eligible to win prizes. Membership is free and all you need to do is to fill out the blank on this page and mail it in. Stick it on the back of a postal if you wish and you will save postage and an envelope.

In the acre contest for corn and kafir the biggest yield will not necessarily win the prize this year. The yield will count only 30 points out of a possible 100. The profit made will also count 30 points; the exhibit at the show will

Each contestant is to plant and tend a plot 33 feet each way, or of such other dimensions as to make 1,089 square feet. The men folks may plow and harrow the patch in preparation for the plants, but the rest of the work is to be done by the girls themselves. Any variety may be chosen and each girl is to furnish her seed or plants.

Each member must keep a record of the weight of all tomatoes picked and report the total number of pounds of the entire yield at the end of the contest. Also how the crop was disposed of—both canned and sold—or for home use.

The girl growing the greatest number of pounds on her plot will receive first prize—a free trip to Manhattan. Second prize will be a folding camera, third prize a medal, and the next 10 contestants will receive honor diplomas.

The most important thing to do now—girls and boys alike—is to fill out the membership blanks and mail them in. Then select your ground and begin work on it during your spare moments.

WHY FARMERS MUST ORGANIZE

Harold T. Chase in Topeka Daily Capital

Protesting against an arbitrary rise of 50 per cent in the commission for selling hay by the Kansas City Hay Dealers' association, I. H. Marcy, a hay producer at Madison, this state, ridicules the plea of the association that "owing to the excellent service rendered in protecting the shipper from every standpoint in marketing his hay, it has become necessary to raise the commission to cover operating expenses." Protecting the shipper from standpoints (whatever they are) is probably as good a reason as any for a 50 per cent hike in commission expenses. "Having had some experience in shipping hay," Mr. Marcy writes, "this statement naturally arouses my indignation. There is no shipper who is less protected than the shipper of hay."

The real reason for the increased charge is not given by the Commission Trust at Kansas City. This reason is that there are too many commission houses, especially in view of a short hay demand which has characterized the present season, when cattle, owing to the corn failure, were rushed to slaughter, and the comparatively small number fed were greatly helped out by the growing wheat in an open winter.

Mr. Marcy has the right idea of the producer's real protection. It is not to be looked for at the hands of the commission men, notwithstanding the assurances they give of the value of their services. "Now, Mr. Producer and Mr. Consumer," he writes, "did you ever stop to think that the middlemen are organized and that you are not?"

The farmer is working on the old model of individualistic industry. The business world has passed him by and left him isolated. Everything that prospers is organized. Every farmer, on the other hand, is working for himself, fighting single-handed against all the organized forces of society. "The thing for us to do is to organize," says Mr. Marcy.

Silo Population Doubled

The number of silos in the United States has doubled within the last two years. Kansas is now credited with 6,510, an increase of 1,680 for last year. The feeding of silage to beef cattle is largely responsible for the increase. Larger silos are used in beef sections than in dairy regions. Wisconsin leads with the largest number of silos for any single state, having 41,535. Illinois comes next with 17,340. Kansas ranks seventh. Of the total number of silos now in use in 13 leading agricultural states, one-fourth were built in 1913, the dry year. The figures in this "silo census" were gathered by B. W. Snow, statistician, who guarantees them to be approximately accurate. This is Mr. Snow's estimate of the number of silos in the big 13 agricultural states, January 1, 1914:

| No. of silos. | Silos built in 1913. | Capacity, tons. |
|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Ohio | 10,560 | 3,432 |
| Michigan | 10,512 | 1,088 |
| Indiana | 11,500 | 2,760 |
| Illinois | 17,340 | 6,202 |
| Wisconsin | 41,535 | 8,236 |
| Minnesota | 2,414 | 516 |
| Iowa | 16,236 | 3,267 |
| Missouri | 6,726 | 2,679 |
| Kansas | 6,510 | 1,680 |
| Nebraska | 3,240 | 900 |
| North Dakota | 770 | 250 |
| South Dakota | 1,300 | 455 |
| Oklahoma | 1,360 | 460 |
| Total | 130,283 | 30,925 |

Central Indiana and Illinois, the north half of Missouri, eastern Kansas and central Oklahoma are beef-producing districts that are marked by a rapid silo development during the last two years.

Makes Churning Day Easier

I want to give a few suggestions on how to make an easier job of churning. One way is to take a piece of butter the size of an egg, chop it up into fine pieces and add it to the cream. Another help is to put a cup of buttermilk into the cream. If the cows have been milked for a long time there may be trouble in getting the butter to come until you have a fresh cow's milk to add to it. A little soda often helps the butter to come; and as a last resort I use a handful of salt. This spoils the buttermilk for drinking but not for cooking. When the butter comes but won't gather, dip up with the skimmer and with the hand work it until it unites. Mrs. Alice Henderson.

Have Your Own Farm in Order

(Continued from Page 18.)

ways is given to solving these problems. I usually find that the owner is using a pretty fair rotation, that he is keeping good farm animals, and last but not least he uses every effort to make the home life just as attractive for his family as he can.

And the ways that have been used by these trail blazers in Kansas agriculture to solve their problems can be made a very profitable source of study by other farmers. It pays to keep up with the procession in this world.

How Much Work Can a Woman Do

(Continued from Page 28.)

but has added another misery to this world, already overfull of suffering and selfishness.

The great problem of our times is to keep our young people on the farm; and an occupation that narrows and oppresses mother is not very attractive to her children. It is the sons and daughters of such women who flock to the city in the attempt to find an easier way of earning their living.

I found a great deal of fault with the writer of the letter which appeared in the February 14 Mail and Breeze. There is absolutely no excuse in this day and age for any woman pumping stock water on a farm that supports 30 head of stock. That place has just one cow too many; and it need not be a very good one to buy a windmill that can and will pump more water in an hour than the rest of the herd will drink in a day.

The average farm woman is a producer. But there is reason in all things; and I want the farmers' wives all over the state to be busy these precious years rearing men and women who are broad-

minded and fearless. For from such do I desire my sons and daughters to select wives and husbands. And the child who looks back on the years of his childhood as so many years of toil, barren of the encouragement that an overworked mother had not time nor strength to give, is not very apt to make a good farmer or a good wife for one.

Mrs. G. W. Gillespie.
R. 5, Wichita, Kan.

That Corn on the Cover

That bushel of fine corn on the front cover of this week's Mail and Breeze is a good reproduction of the world's best corn grown in 1913. This is the corn bought by Arthur Capper after it had won the world's sweepstakes prize of a five-passenger automobile, at the National Corn Show. The bushel was shipped to Topeka last week by George Kerlin, of Franklin, Ind., who grew the corn, and exhibited it at Dallas. It was the marvel of everyone who saw it at the Mail and Breeze office. Every one of the seventy ears seemed as nearly perfect as it is possible to produce them—uniform in shape, straight rows, deep kernels, well covered tips, full butts, and in general everything good seed ears of corn should be. The ears have been carefully shelled off and the kernels are now being distributed to readers of the Mail and Breeze, present and prospective, according to the announcement of last week.

A Start With Strawberries

(Continued from Page 10.)

While I much prefer to plant a new bed every spring I had much rather renew an old bed than run the risk of fall planting. Usually hardly a half crop can be secured from fall setting and it is a big job to cultivate and care for it the second season. E. P. Snyder.
Norwalk, Ohio.

WHEN YOU BUY A BOHON "BLUE GRASS" BUGGY I WILL AGREE TO

Here's a bunch of "points" of big interest to every buggy user. I challenge the world to match these offers. When you read them over, you will be forced to the conclusion either that my "BLUE-GRASS" buggies are all right or else I am going to "go broke." Take my word for it I am not worrying about that last part, because I know exactly what I am doing. I know it takes more than a good coat of paint to make a good buggy, and you may be sure that I know what's under the paint in my buggies before I ship them out. They must be **RIGHT** in every respect—body, top, gear, shafts, wheels, cushions, etc., etc. Under my guarantee I can't afford to send out any buggy which is not as near perfect as human skill can make it. To make a long story short, there isn't a better buggy made in the world at anywhere near the price I ask. And my low prices are simply possible because I send my buggies direct

FROM THE FACTORY TO YOU AT THE FACTORY PRICE

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FAWN AND WHITE RUNNERS, SHOW winners, 15 eggs \$1.25. Mrs. M. A. Hasley, Exeter, Mo.

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.

FAWN AND WHITE RUNNER EGGS, great layers, \$1.25 15. W. R. Mayer, Marysville, Kan.

LIGHT FAWN-WHITE RUNNERS. EGGS \$1.50 setting, \$3.50 fifty. Maud Fagan, Minneapolis, 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 Quiver, King City, Mo.

VIRTUOUS STRAIN WHITE INDIAN Runner duck eggs 10 cts. apiece. Mrs. Daisy Cavener, Yukon, Okla.

WHITE RUNNERS. SNYDER FISCHER strain. Eggs \$1.50 per 12. Mrs. C. B. Kellerman, Burlington, Kan.

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

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS. pure bred. White strain. 12 eggs \$1.50. W. H. Brooks, Beattie, 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.

AMERICAN STANDARD INDIAN RUNNER ducks. Eggs \$1.50 per 14, \$3.50 per 50. Mrs. Otis Russell, Canton, 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.

ENGLISH RUNNER DUCKS. SELECTED birds, white eggs, 15 \$2.30 \$3.50. Mrs. Ed Bergmann, Route 2, Paola, 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.

FAWN-WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS \$5.00 trio. Eggs \$5.00 100, \$3.00 50, \$1.00 14. White eggs. White I. R. drakes \$1.50. G. W. Skinner, Baxter Springs, 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.

EGGS-YES, BASKETS FULL OF THEM from Fawn and White Indian Runner ducks. 22 \$1.00, 100 \$5. Special prices large orders. Chas. Cornelius, Blackwell, Okla.

DUCKS - MAMMOTH AND JAPANESE White Pekins. (Our specialty.) Six pound ducklings in 10 weeks. Fawn and White Indian Runners that are bred to lay. Jackson's Duck Yards, Atchison, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DRACKES. WHITE, English Penciled, Fawn and White. \$1.00 each. Eggs from White ducks 10 \$1.00, 100 \$8.00. Other varieties 12 \$1.00, 40 \$3.00, 100 \$7.00. All White egg strains. Ready now. Col. Warren Russell, 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.

MY PEKIN DUCKS ARE HOTEL SIZE and have a show record that justifies me in asking you for your egg order. You should have it—the price of eggs and my winnings will sure get your order if interested. My customers do most of my advertising. Page's Place, Salina, Kan.

ANCONAS.

MOTTLED ANCONAS. EGGS 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. M. Hampton, Bronson, Kan.

WANTED-TRIO ANCONAS. GIVE PRICE. C. L. Martin, 1172 High, Topeka, Kan.

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

ROSES 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.

COCHINS.

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

ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS. MRS. T. N. Beckey, Linwood, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCHING. Gustaf Nelson, Falun, Kan.

WANTED-SIX GOOD BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels. Mrs. Fred Burgin, Coats, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. 16 eggs \$1.00. Mrs. J. Drennan, Liberty, Kan.

BLACK ORPINGTON COCKERELS AND pullets. J. L. Carmean, Neosho Falls, Kan.

ORPINGTONS. WHITE OR BUFF. EGGS, cockerels. List free. Ben Lewis, Gibbon, Neb.

HIGH SCORING S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs \$2 for 15. Mrs. I. M. Case, Agra, Kan.

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$1.00 PER 15, \$5.00 per 100. R. C. Duncan, Gridley, Kan.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS. RINGWALT strain. \$3.00 for 15. E. A. Graves, Lincoln, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. FERTILITY tested. A. R. Carpenter, Council Grove, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS THAT LAY ALL winter and win. \$1.50 per 15. L. Weller, Salina, Kan.

BYERS & KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTON eggs \$1.50 per 15. Geo. Fisher, Custer, Okla.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, 15 EGGS \$1.00, 100 \$8.00. Ralph Chapman, Arkansas City, Kan., Route 5.

KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTON eggs \$1.00 to \$3.00 per 15. Edith Vincent, Jamestown, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM PRIZE winners. \$1.50, \$2.50 per 15. Mrs. Blaser, Blue Mound, Kan.

FOR SALE. PURE BRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, 15 \$1.00. Mrs. J. M. Hall, Clay Center, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM HEAVY layers. Prices reasonable. Clarence Lehman, Newton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. EGGS \$1.50 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. Mrs. Otis Russell, Canton, Kan.

THOROUGH BRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs for hatching, \$1 per 15. D. J. Riemann, Clarin, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM HEAVY layers, 16 \$1.50, 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Wm. Meske, Alta Vista, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTON eggs \$1.25, \$2.50 postpaid. Chix 25c each. "Hillcrest," Altoona, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM MY EXCLUSIVE range flock \$1.50 per 15 delivered. Arthur Dilley, Beattie, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Good layers, and farm range. Mrs. S. W. Hellman, Pleasanton, Kan.

HIGH SCORING BUFF ORPINGTON stock; eggs \$1.25 for 15. Few pullets for sale. W. J. Bell, Americus, Kan.

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

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

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE. Eggs, \$5 per hundred and \$1 per setting. Ella Sherbonaw, Fredonia, Kansas.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM KELLERSTRASS. Best laying stock. \$1.50 for 15. F. D. Hays, 123 S. Erie, Wichita, 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.

THOROUGH BRED 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 AND WHITE ORPINGTONS. UTILITY and fancy. Eggs \$1.50 up. Baby chicks. Mating list on request. Jon. R. Blair, Russell, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS. A FEW GOOD CKLS. left yet. Get my mating list, ready Feb. 15. I can please you. August Petersen, Churdan, Ia.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$3.00 FOR fifteen. Blood as good as the best. Book your orders now. Mrs. J. M. McCaslin, Kincaid, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS. PRIZE WINNERS. 200 select from 1,500 1913 hatch. Eggs \$1.00-\$4.00. Big orders solicited. Ira Pierce, Pierceville, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS. DIRECT FROM Kellerstrass \$30 matings. Eggs 100 \$5, 15 \$1.25. Parcel post. Mrs. John Jevons, Wakefield, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$2 PER 15. Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs 50 cents each, from fine stock. Mrs. Perry Higley, Cummings, Kan.

PURE KELLERSTRASS CRYSTAL WHITE Orpington eggs \$1.50 per setting. Cockerels \$1 and \$2. Mrs. C. E. Peterson, R. 1, Box 65, Windom, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS. HEAVY LAYING strain. 15 1st, 5 2nds, 3 thirds in 5 shows this fall. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalog. Wheeler & Bayless, Golden Buff Farm, Fairfield, Neb.

ORPINGTONS.

S. C. CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON eggs from prize winning stock. Pen one, \$2.00. Pen two, \$1.00 for 15. Mrs. W. L. Dwyer, Edgerton, 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.

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.

DON'T OVERLOOK OVERLOOK FARM. If you are interested in Buff, White or Black Orpingtons, send for my 1914 mating list. Chas. Luengena, Box 143, Topeka, Kan.

EGGS AND BABY CHICKS FROM KOCH'S prize winners and utility Buff Orpington stock cheap. Write for mating list. Pleasant Hill Poultry Farm, Ellinwood, Kan., R. No. 3.

"KELLERSTRASS WHITE," "BINGER BUFFS." Every bird scored and every pen mated accordingly. Am booking orders for eggs. Send for mating list. Carl W. Moore, Kinsley, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. FINE pure-bred flock. Eggs, fifteen for eighty cents. Three settings for \$2.00, parcel post, postpaid, \$3.50 per hundred, not prepaid. L. H. Cobb, Dunaway, 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.

G. G. G. THE THREE G. POULTRY Farm. "Gertrude Geer's Goldens." Single Comb Buff Orpingtons. Sixty premiums, two silver cups. Eggs, pens 1 and 2 \$5.00 per 15. Farm range \$1.50 15, \$4.00 50, \$7.00 100. A. H. Hawkins, Route 3, Winfield, 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.

LEGHORNS.

FINE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. ALEX Spong, Chanute, Kan.

R. C. B. LEGHORNS. EGGS 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Geo. Loux, Scott City, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS FROM CUP winners. F. Weeks, Belleville, 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.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Geo. Jameson, Garrison, 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 BUFF LEGHORN EGGS. 75c 15, \$4.00 100. Alf Johnson, Leonardville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. LAYING strain. Eggs \$4.00 100. Willie Tonn, Haven, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1.00 PER 15, \$3 for 90. Eugene Bailey, Okla City, Okla., R. 3.

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 Standiford, Reading, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS. 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Frank Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

EGGS FROM CHOICE S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. Range raised. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORNS. CHOICELY BRED FOR 15 years. 30 eggs \$2, 108 \$5. John A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. KULP strain; pure breds. Eggs \$4 100. Mrs. Mary Miek, Ransom, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. 75c per 15; \$4.50 per 100. F. P. Hildebrand, Le Roy, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS and baby chicks, reasonable prices. E. Kagarice, Darlow, Kan.

UTILITY SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs. 15 \$1.00, 100 \$4.00. Perry Kasenberg, Mt. Hope, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1.75 per 30, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. J. B. Barmettler, Ralston, Okla.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs 15 \$1, 100 \$5. Baby chix 12c. Mattie Uim, Kincaid, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, good layers, 180 for \$3.00. Mrs. Eva Frederick, Asherville, Kan.

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

LEGHORNS.

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

S. C. W. LEGHORNS FROM D. W. Young's New York winners. Eggs \$5.00 100. G. W. Buck, Larned, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, 100% FERTILITY guaranteed. Express prepaid. Robert Ketcham, Boonville, Ind.

PURE S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$1.00 15, \$4.00 100. Express or post prepaid. E. D. Hobbie, Tipton, Kan.

EGGS-FULL BLOOD SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns. 15 \$1.00; 50 \$2.50; 100 \$4. Mrs. Mattie Story, Cleo, Okla.

R. C. B. LEGHORNS. EGGS 100 \$3.50; 15 75c. Fawn and White I. R. duck eggs 10c each. Laura Hazen, Wayne, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Many score 95 to 96%. Finest eggs. Range vigor. Mrs. Albert Ray, Delavan, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. PROFITABLE layers, prize winners. Eggs \$4.00 per 100. Gallap Poultry Farm, Bramea, Okla.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. Heavy layers. \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Circulars. Jennie Martin, Frankfort, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS from fine farm flock mated with scored ckls, \$5.00 100. Wm. Sailer, Ackley, Iowa.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS from prize winning birds. Pen 1, \$2.00; pen 2, \$1.50. Wm. A. Sanford, Manhattan, Kan.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs \$4.00 hundred. Baby chix 12 cents. Breeder for 15 years. P. B. Cole, Sharon, Kan.

CHOICE S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS from Neb. State Show prize winners at 75c per 15 or \$4.00 per 100. C. V. Douglas, Tecumseh, Neb.

EGG FARM STRAINS, VIGOROUS RANGE raised Single Comb White Leghorn eggs \$1.00 per 15 \$5.00 per hundred. Wm. Maxwell, Alva, Okla.

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

PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs \$4 per 100. Baby chicks 10 cts. Indian Runner duck eggs \$1 per 12. Ella Beatty, Lyndon, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. First premiums state fair 1913. Eggs, 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Circular free. Geo. Russell, Chilhowee, Mo.

LATEST THING. GREAT ENGLISH LAYING strain of Single Comb White Leghorns. Egg catalogue free. Mary Culver, King City, Mo., R. 1.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS BRED exclusively ten years. Fifteen eggs one dollar, one hundred five dollars. Corless Chartier, Miltonvale, Kansas.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. IF YOU WANT the best give me your order. Both matings. Females scoring 95%, cockerels 91%. G. F. Koch, Jr., Ellinwood, Kan.

BARRON'S LEGHORNS. IMPORTED Sisters and brothers of Mo. egg contest winners. Quality White Runners. Mating list free. Jas. R. Snyder, Box M, Frazer, Mo.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS from 200 two year old hens mated with cockerels scoring 88%. Heavy laying strain. 100 \$4.00, 50 \$2.50, 15 \$1.00. Edw. J. Dooley, Selma, Iowa.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS, BRED exclusively nine years. Vigorous, heavy laying strain. 15 select eggs \$1.50. Safe delivery guaranteed. Goldenrod Poultry Farm, Mesa, Colo.

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.

SMITH'S SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Headed by "Frantz" and "Yester-laid" cockerels. Eggs, fifteen \$1.50, hundred \$7.00. Range \$5.00 hundred. Mrs. Flora Smith, Amorita, Okla., R. 2.

PEN EGGS AT RANGE PRICES. SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Pen one \$3.00 15, \$6.00 45. Two, \$2.00 15, \$4.00 45. Three, \$1.25 15, \$5.00 100. Prize winners in all pens. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kan.

MY STANDARD BRED S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS won at Newton 1st cock, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st, 2nd and 3rd hen, 1st, 2nd, 3d and 4th pullet, 1st pen. Eggs \$2.50 for 15; \$5 for 100. S. Perkins, 801 E. First St., Newton, 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.

CRYSTAL WHITE STRAIN SINGLE COMB White Leghorn day old chicks, also limited number eggs for hatching, from high scoring bred to lay hens; breeders average over 180 eggs per year. A few good cockerels left. Crystal White Leghorns Yards, Dunlap, 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. Swedfeger, Wichita, Kan.

BABY CHIX.

BABY CHICKS. MINORCAS, REDS, ORPINGTONS, Leghorns, 15 cents. F. Kremer, Manchester, Okla.

YOU BUY THE BEST THOROUGH BRED baby chicks guaranteed for the least money at Colwell's Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

COLUMBIAN AND WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. Box 111, Inman, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS 4 CENTS each. C. R. Boggs, Columbus, Kan.

FINE COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.25 per 15. E. E. Wood, Newkirk, Okla.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. FINE MATING. Eggs \$1.25 per 15. A. W. Wiggins, Virgil, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES FOR SALE. MATING list free. Ginettes & Ginettes, Florence, Kan.

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

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15 \$1.50; 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Arthur Lemer, Cedar Vale, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.00 PER setting. Ernest Badgley, New Albany, Kan.

DARK CORNISH EGGS FROM PRIZE winners. Faith Olmsted, R. No. 1, Lawrence, Kan.

CHOICE SILVER WYANDOTTES, 15 EGGS \$1.50; 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. SEND FOR mating list. Mrs. Geo. Downie, Route 2, Lyndon, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE PULLETS, laying 3 months, at \$1.25. Rosa Carder, Lyndon, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM choice stock, \$1 15, \$5 100. F. E. Mayer, Marysville, Kan.

UTILITY SILVER WYANDOTTES. EGGS \$1.00 15, \$4.00 100; fine stock. J. L. Benson, Olsburg, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING 75c and \$1.00 per 15. Ideal Poultry Yards, Wayne, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, EGGS FROM choice pens, and utility flock. Walter Dodson, Denison, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. FROM BEST winter layers. 15 eggs \$1.50. Dwight Osborn, Delphos, Kan.

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

WHITE WYANDOTTE DAY OLD CHIX and eggs. Write for circular. Mrs. M. E. Johnson, Humboldt, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES, WELL LACED; farm flock. Eggs 15 \$1.00, hundred \$5.00. J. B. Fagan, Minneapolis, Kan.

BEST STRAIN GOLDEN AND WHITE Wyandottes. Eggs in season. Write for prices. Wm. Schreiner, Exeter, Neb.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 100 four dollars; 200 seven dollars. Mrs. H. G. Stewart, Route 1, Tampa, Kan.

FOR SALE—75 PURE BRED, SILVER- Laced Wyandotte hens; \$1 each for the flock. R. N. Buckner, Longford, Kan.

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES. HAVE SIZE, shape and color. Eggs \$5.00 per 100, \$1.30 per 50. 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—HIGH GRADE stock, extra good layers; \$1 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Willis L. Pearce, Manhattan, Kan.

FISHEL STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs for sale. \$5.00 100, \$3.00 50, \$1.25 15. Alice M. Barnes, Atlanta, Kan., Route 2.

SILVER WYANDOTTES. EGGS \$1.50 FIF- teen, \$3.00 hundred. Write for circular and guarantee. W. D. Ross, Wakita, Okla.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, SEVEN PENS; Light Brahmas, White Runner ducks; stock and eggs for sale. Geo. Moser, Thomas, Okla.

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

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.00 AND \$2.00 per setting, \$3.00 per 100. First prize winner heads pen. Mrs. Cecile McGuire, Pratt, Kan.

FARM RAISED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels; show birds a specialty; breeding males reasonably. G. A. Wiebe, Beatrice, Neb.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. EGGS FOR hatching from high scoring stock. Write early for prices. Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—THE BEST cockerels, baby chicks and eggs for sale. Prices right. W. E. Ankrom, Cedar Vale, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY, high scoring ancestors, eggs \$1.00 15, \$5.00 100. Mrs. W. O. Heath, Stafford, Kan., R. No. 2.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. PARCEL post. Prepaid 3rd zone. 15 \$1.25, 30 \$2.25, 50 \$3.00, 100 \$4.50. Mrs. E. E. Peterson, Randolph, Kan.

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 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.

EGGS FOR SALE. GOLDEN AND SILVER Wyandottes. Rose Comb Black Minorcas. C. H. Saunders, 1420 Fuller St., Winfield, 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 WING POULTRY YARDS—WHITE Wyandottes only. Eggs \$1.50 and \$2.00 per 15; 80 per cent fertility guaranteed. W. H. Halsey, Milo, Iowa.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—FROM birds scoring 93%-95% \$5.00 per 15. 92%-93% \$3.00. 90%-92% \$1.50. Mrs. Geo. Raine, 4606 Josephine St., Denver, Colo.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. PURE WHITE Wyandottes exclusively. Rose Comb best laying strain. Fertility guaranteed. \$1 setting, \$3 fifty, \$5 hundred. Snowflake Poultry Farm, Mrs. H. S. Tonnemaker, Beatrice, Neb.

GET IMPERIAL PARTRIDGE WYAN- dottes for health, beauty and eggs. Two cockerels, second and third Leavenworth, scored 92 (\$7.50) seven fifty each. Eggs, pen 1, \$5.00; pen 2, \$2.50 for 15. Post paid. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. Q. Boner, Kickapoo, Kan.

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

BLACK LANGSHANS, EXCLUSIVELY 21 years. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Eliza Ashby, Baldwin, Kan., R. No. 2.

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

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

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN HENS, pullets, cockerels. Mrs. Geo. McLain, Lane, Kan.

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

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

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.

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PURE BRED LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS. Mrs. Cyrus Wells, Missler, Kan.

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

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

ALL VARIETIES SUPERIOR QUALITY eggs. 25 per cent dis. for names. Kansas Farms, Virgil, Kan.

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

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BOURBON RED TURKEYS AND INDIAN Runner ducks from prize winning birds. Eleonora Poultry Ranch, Brighton, Colo.

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EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK. M. B. turkeys, \$2.00 per 9. Single Comb White Leghorns, \$1.50 per 15, \$6 per 100. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

EGGS BY SETTING OR HUNDRED FROM Prize winning Buff Orpingtons, White Orpingtons and Barred Plymouth Rocks. W. G. Saip, Belleville, Kan.

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EGGS FOR HATCHING. BUFF ORPING- ton, S. C. B. I. Reds, Black Minorcas, Buff and Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes. "Best ever." Low price. T. J. Pugh, Fullerton, Neb.

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.

BLUE RIBBON STOCK. EGGS S. C. REDS, first pen \$1.00 17, 2nd pen \$4.00 per 125. S. C. Brown Leghorns \$4.00 150. Extra choice Bourbon Red turkey, \$3.00 11. Guarantee satisfaction. Rebecca Woodall, Fall River, Kan.

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.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS from prize winners at Kansas State Poultry Show, 1913. Eggs from White Indian Runner ducks and S. C. Buff Orpingtons. Mrs. E. D. Ludwig, Waynoka, Okla.

ROSE COMB REDS. NEW BLOOD OF the best. 100 eggs \$4.25. 50 \$2.75. 15 \$1.25. Parcel post or express. Add 20 per cent and I will prepay for 350 miles. White Indian Runner ducks, Fishel strain. \$2.50 for 12 eggs prepaid. James A. Harris, Latham, Kan.

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WANTED TO TRADE GOOD IMPORTED registered 11 year old Percheron stallion for good milk cows and heifers. Trade, care Mail and Breeze.

ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF ALL classes of dairy cattle on a commission basis are solicited. Write me your wants. L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

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FETERITA. PURE RECLEANED SEED \$2.00 per bu. Chas. Geist, Aline, Okla.

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FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS CHEAP. Send for price list. J. E. Remsburg, Fort, Kan.

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SIBERIAN MILLET SEED \$1.10 PER BU. in 2 1/2 bu. bags. Henry Snowbarger, Goodland, Kan.

SEED SWEETS FOR SALE. WRITE FOR price and list of varieties. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED. RECLEANED, FREE OF weed seed, \$6.00 per bu. Sack free. John Ebbe, Virgil, Kan.

BLACKHULLED WHITE KAFFIR, 1913 crop, tested, \$1.50 per bu., sacked. W. D. Austin, Isabel, Kan.

TREES AT WHOLESALE PRICES. FRUIT Book free. Address Wichita Nursery, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE; EXTRA quality; sack free; send for samples. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

FOR SALE—SWEET POTATOES FOR seed. Also choice cantaloupe seed. E. H. Pixley, Wamego, Kan.

GOOD, CLEAN, ALFALFA SEED FOR sale, \$7.00 per bushel. Phone 357. A. L. Brooke, Grantville, Kan.

SEED CORN—IOWA GOLD MINE; strong germination; \$1.50 per bushel. H. A. Hamilton, Yutan, Neb.

SEED CORN—BOONE COUNTY WHITE ear corn; extra quality; \$2.00 per bu. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

300 BU. OF YELLOW DENT AND CALICO corn for seed, hand picked, at \$1.50. I. N. Chilcott, Mankato, Kan.

WHITE MAIZE AND FETERITA SEED, both pure, re-cleaned, \$3 per bu. each. S. A. Bauersfield, Tyrone, Okla.

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.

IF YOU WANT DICKINSON COUNTY wheat, corn and alfalfa land, write Grover Anderson, Chapman, Kan., for his list.

SEED CORN. KANSAS GROWN. ST. Charles and Shawnee \$1.75 per bushel. St. Marys Grain Co., St. Marys, Kan.

BLACK HULL WHITE KAFIR, BEST quality, thrashed and graded \$3.25 per hundred. A. Ramsey, Mayfield, Kan.

SEED CORN. BOONE CO. WHITE, tipped, shelled, test 98, \$1.60 per bu. George L. Wright, R. 3, St. John, Kan.

KAFIR SEED GRADED AND TESTED 97% germination, \$1.75 per bu. Ask for samples. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

FOR SALE—ALFALFA SEED. FINE quality alfalfa seed. Write for samples and prices. David Badger, Eureka, Kan.

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ALFALFA SEED; PURE; NO WEEDS seed in it. Price \$7 per bu., sacks free. D. M. Bantrager, Hutchinson, Kan., R. No. 2.

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McGEE TOMATO—1,200 BUSHELS PER acre. Please send your address for the proof of this great fact. M. C. McGee, San Marcos, Tex.

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HAND CUT AND DRIED ORDWAY PINK meat cantaloupe seed, best flavor and meaty, 75c per lb. Mrs. Weldon, Ordway, Colo.

CHOICE RECLEANED FETERITA SEED. Three pounds, 50 cents delivered. \$2.00 bushel our track. W. R. Hutton, Cordell, Okla.

KAFIR SEED. BLACK HULLED WHITE, thrashed, sacked, on cars, \$1.90 per 100 lbs., sacks free. Edward Carson, Mountain Park, Okla.

PURE SEED CORN. IOWA SILVERMINE and Reid's Yellow Dent. Shelled and graded, \$1.35. Ear \$1.50 bushel. Dr. Comer, Willis, Kan.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER. NINETEEN thirteen grown, unhusked twenty cents per pound; send money with order. F. O. Hanson, Grainfield, Kan.

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.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

DIAMOND JOE WHITE CORN, 1912 CROP, first class, 95 to 100 per cent germination. Price \$2.25, sacks free. Hull and Lemon, Kirwin, 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. EARLY WHITE FLINT, Reid's Yellow Dent, Early White Dent, shelled and graded \$2.00 per bu. Haz Read, Jr., Coffeyville, Kan.

BLACKHULLED WHITE KAFIR CORN, re-cleaned and tested, \$2.00 per bu. for sale by grower; sacks 25c extra. H. W. Hays, Richland, Shawnee Co., Kan.

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.

FINE CLEAN ALFALFA SEED DIRECT from grower. \$6.00 per bu., sacks 25c. \$6.00 seed has some black seed, but will grow. G. A. Chapin, Belleville, Kan.

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.

SEEDS DWARF WHITE AND YELLOW maize, kafir, feterita, millet, broomcorn seed, alfalfa, beans and peas. I. T. Reid, Goodwell, Okla.

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.

GOOD SEED AT THE RIGHT PRICES, pure and non-irrigated. Feterita bu. \$3.50; kafir \$1.60; cane \$1.75; alfalfa \$6.00. Sack free. American Seed Co., Eldorado, Kan.

1912 SEED CORN. RAISED ON PRAIRIE land, 60 bu. per a. Boone Co. W. and Golden Beauty. \$1.50 bu. F. O. B. Overbrook, Kan. A. Radcliff, Overbrook, Kan.

SHAWNEE WHITE SEED CORN, WILL grow. Sure and heavy yielder. Seed selected, tipped, shelled, graded and sacked \$2.00 per bu. J. A. Ostrand, Elmont, Kan.

BLACK HULL WHITE KAFIR, GERMINA- tion tests high, crop 1912, thrashed and re-cleaned, \$3.25 per 100 lbs., bags free. Reference, Bank of Gage. G. E. Irvin, Gage, Okla.

FETERITA SEED CLEAN AND PURE \$2.50 per bu. Dwarf straight neck milo maize \$1.00 per bu. Order quickly for this seed is going fast. Leroy Salsbery, Carbondale, Kan.

SEED CORN—BOONE COUNTY WHITE and Hildreth Yellow Dent, carefully selected, \$2.00 per bu. Choice feterita, 12 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$2.85. B. A. Nichols, Hutchinson, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED—TESTED 99.6 BY KAN- sas State Agricultural college. \$7.00 per bu. Sack free. You may pay more but will not get any better seed. J. W. Morton, Elk Falls, Kan.

SEED EAR CORN, FINE LARGE WHITE, selected from 1912 grown, delivered depot here \$1.50 bushel. Siberian millet seed same price. Sacks free. A. Hirsch, Formoso, Jewell Co., Kan.

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SEED CORN, DWARF MILO MAIZE, white maize, white kafir, stock peas, feterita thrashed and in the head. Ask for prices and our seed book for 1914. Binding Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa, Okla.

BOONE CO. WHITE SEED CORN, RAISED on my farm 1912, carefully selected, butted, tipped, shelled. Germination 96%. \$2 per bu., Sacks free. Send for sample. A. H. Epperson, R. 1, Hutchinson, 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.

SEED CORN—1912 BOONE CO. WHITE seed corn for sale. Tested 95 and 98% at Manhattan experimental station. Price \$2.00 per bu. in small lots. 25 bu. or over \$1.75 per bu. Chas. P. Butler, Farmington, Atchison Co., Kan.

FOR SALE! SWEET POTATO SEED. Varieties: Yellow Jerseys \$1.25 to 5 bu. over 5 bu. \$1; Southern Queen, \$1.50; Red Jerseys, \$1.50; Browns, \$1.50; Bermudas, \$2.00. Plants of all kinds in season. D. Childs, Oakland, Kansas.

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.

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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.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

FARM SEEDS—CHOICE RECLEANED dwarf maize, white kafir, German millet, all \$2.50; sumac or orange \$2.75; standard maize \$3.00; red kafir \$3.50; Standard and dwarf broom corn \$3.50; all per 100 pounds. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

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 8 2 yr. roses. Manhattan Nursery, Manhattan, Kan.

OKLAHOMA GROWN SEED CORN. IOWA Goldmine, Golden Beauty, Reid's Yellow Dent (90 day), Iowa Silvermine, Oklahoma White Wonder, Bloody Butcher and Improved Strawberry seed corn, milo maize, feterita, white kafir, white milo maize, all re-cleaned, graded and ready for the planter. Address J. E. Farrington, Seed Corn Specialist, Anadarko, Oklahoma.

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; thrashed feterita, \$4 per hundred; alfalfa, cane, dwarf milo and broom corn seed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Canadian County Seed Growers Association, El Reno, Okla.

FOR SALE—"PURE BRED COMMERCIAL White" seed corn, shelled and graded; grown 1913, made 50 bushels per acre. \$3.00 per bushel F. O. B. Iola. Sacks free. Also, re-cleaned feterita seed \$3.00 per bushel. Will sell farm this was raised on, consisting of 187 acres fine creek bottom soil, don't overflow, 2 1/2 miles Iola, on macadam road, street car line, for \$11,500.00. Half cash. No trades. H. Hobart, Iola, Kan.

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, Wimp's Best (Yellow), Iowa Silver Mine, etc. Carefully selected, prepared, tested, \$1.50 per bushel sacked, track Sioux City, Iowa. The McCaull-Webster Elevator Company, Sioux City, Iowa.

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.

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; Cone's Yellow Dent, 100 days, \$2.50; second grade Cone'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.

LANDS

160 ACRES SHERMAN CO., KANSAS. TO trade for stock. A. B. Griffith, Mont Ida, Kan.

KEEP YOUR ESTATE OUT OF COURT and save trouble and expense. Book 25 cents postpaid. E. W. Alberty, Pittsburg, Kan.

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

DELAWARE IS A GOOD STATE TO LIVE in; land is good for fruits, grain and livestock. Free pamphlet. State Board of Agriculture, Dover, Delaware.

FOR SALE BY OWNER, \$85 PER ACRE, 1/2 sec. 6 miles Hutchinson, 4 1/2 from Nickerson, joining Yaggy plantation. E. F. Fitzgerald, R. 2, Spearville, Kan.

DON'T BUY A MINNESOTA FARM UNTIL you see Maxfield, former Commissioner of Immigration for Minnesota. Guaranteed bargains and satisfaction. H. J. Maxfield, 158 E. 5th St., St. Paul, Minn.

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.

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

2,500,000 ACRES OF FREE GOVERNMENT land thrown open this spring. Everyone can get 160 or 320 acres. We furnish revised lists, locating the land; maps, guides and full particulars. Write us today. Webb Publishing Company, Dept. 92, Webb Building, St. Paul, Minn.

GRAHAM CO., KANSAS. I HAVE AN extra good well watered combined farm and ranch of 480 acres 1 1/2 miles from R. R. town. Good house, barn, fenced, 125 a. in cultivation, running creek and springs. Some good alfalfa land. \$12.50 per acre. \$1,000.00 down, balance time. No swap, but must sell. S. L. Searl, Morland, Kan.

TEXAS SCHOOL LAND TEN YEARS' time. 32 miles from Houston, 1 1/2 miles from railroad, land does not require residence; annual rainfall 40 inches. 300 bushels sweet potatoes, 50 bushels corn and half-bale cotton to the acre. Come and see for yourself. Buy school land now. It is selling fast. Dr. Walters, Trustee, 449 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

LANDS

320 ACRES IN SUMNER CO., KAN., \$40 per acre. Good wheat land. A. Rodewald, Executor, Yates Center, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—TWO HUNDRED acres Red River Valley. Improved land, near Ada, Minnesota. A bargain for some one. For full particulars, write F. E. Reinhardt, Chanute, Kansas.

WE ARE OFFERING THOUSANDS OF acres of choice and well improved lands in the Red River Valley, north eastern and south eastern Minnesota. Also cut over lands at retail and wholesale prices. Prices and terms reasonable. Write us for lists. Active agents wanted in Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska. Stewart Land Co., 405 New York Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

MILD WINTERS AND PLEASANT SUM- mers make the Southeast the ideal home country. Fertile land at low prices, near excellent markets assure a profitable livelihood. Truck growing and poultry raising a big paying combination. Two and three crops made yearly. Send for "Southern Field" magazine, state booklets or farm lists. M. V. Richards, Land & Ind. Agt., Southern Ry., Room 36, Washington, D. C.

TEXAS LAND ON FORTY YEARS' TIME. Located in the rain belt, where crops are sure, 90 miles of Houston, two miles of town of 3,000. No overflow, practically no clearing. Come where farmers make six tons of alfalfa, 40 bushels corn, and half-bale cotton per acre. To make quickest showing possible, we are offering first buyers forty years' time. Payments on land refunded any time within two years with 6% interest. If you become dissatisfied, Free illustrated literature. Luckel & Bell, 663 Beatty Bldg., Houston, Texas.

FARMS WANTED

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

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—20 H. P. TRACTION. J. D. Yoder, Hesston, Kan.

WELL DRILL FOR SALE. WRITE W. T. Smith, Wellsville, Kan.

WANT TO SELL 50 CARS HEDGE POSTS. W. H. Blitts, Melvin, Kan.

BLACKSMITH SHOP FOR SALE. GOOD location. Ira Scott, Kingman, Kan.

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

ALFALFA HAY IN CAR LOTS. WRITE or wire for prices. Geo. R. Wilson, Lamar, Colo.

FOR SALE—22 H. AVERY UNDER- mounted. Run one season. Edward Holm, McPherson, Kan.

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

BALED ALFALFA FROM THE BIGGEST alfalfa farm in north Kansas. Address Robert Hanson, Concordia, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP: 16 H. P. GEISER EN- gine. 36 in. Frick separator and 10 disc plow. L. Seewald, Le Roy, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—ALFALFA HAY. WRITE FOR prices f. o. b. or delivered. Eleonora Poultry and Alfalfa Ranch, Brighton, Colo.

GIVE GERMAN DISTEMPER REMEDY A trial. Your money back if not satisfied. German Distemper Remedy Co., Goshen, Ind.

FINE ALFALFA SEED \$6; FINE PRAI- rie hay \$10; pea green alfalfa \$11 per ton f. o. b. St. Francis, Kan. G. J. C. Feilzen.

FOR SALE—MAPLE SYRUP. GUARAN- teed pure, canned at camp, \$1.25 per gal. Send for sample. James Shuman, Garrettsville, O.

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

GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET. WILL sacrifice for cash. Trade for anything worth the money. Address Lock Box 71, Manhattan, Kan.

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.

CASH B A RGAIN—NEW SIX ROOM cement block cottage; good water; eastern Kansas town. Owner in Colorado. "Tourist" care Mail and Breeze.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND. CLEANS PLOW shares, lister lays, discs etc., in five minutes; easy, thorough, cheap. Formula fifty cents. Guaranteed. H. & M. Supply Co., Blackwell, Okla.

CADILLAC FOR SALE CHEAP. FIVE passenger, fully equipped, 12 H. P. car in really good condition. A real bargain for short drives or delivery work. W. P. H., care Mail and Breeze.

BONITA FARM SILO. SIXTY TONS \$97.50 at your lumber dealer's. Tested four years. Cannot fall down. Fully guaranteed. If your dealer is not our agent, write now for our price to you. Bonita Farm, Raymore, Mo.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWELVE HENS AND ONE cock of Lakenvelder chickens. Need room for young stock. \$1.00 each for quick sale. Year around layers, non-sitters. Mrs. Maud Wadsworth, Mound Valley, Kan.

FOR SALE—1912 STEARNS-KNIGHT FIVE passenger touring car. Electric lights and starter. Newly painted. Perfect condition. Very little used. Cost \$3,500.00. Price \$1,800.00. Motor Car Exchange, 901 Times Bldg., St. Louis.

FOR SALE—"CHAMPION 'ROUND THE World" Thomas Flyer, six cylinder forty horse power, five passenger touring car, complete equipment. Excellent condition. Price \$750.00. Motor Car Exchange, 901 Times Bldg., St. Louis.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

100 A. CAMDEN CO., MO., FOR JACK OR stallion. Price \$2,000. W. W. Baldwin, 922 N. Main, Ottawa, Kan.

160 ACRES IN EASTERN COLORADO. Partly broke, fenced and good well. \$8 per acre or will trade. J. S. Hill, Melvern, Kan.

FOR TRADE—WELL IMPROVED, RIVER bottom farm of 200 acres, two miles of Woodston, Kansas. Write for particulars. F. M. Learned, Woodston, Kansas.

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—SELL PERFECTION GUARANTEED hosiery. Guaranteed from one pair up. Send for catalog of both hosiery and underwear. Perfection Knitting Mills, 1824 E. Willard St., Phila., Pa.

FARMERS: WE WANT AGENTS IN every school district in the state of Kansas to solicit applications for our popular hail insurance. A little work will give you your insurance free. Write us for particulars. "The Old Reliable" Kansas Mutual Hail, Sterling, Kan.

AGENTS WANTED—LARGEST AND quickest money maker in years. Sell latest improved vacuum cleaner. Guaranteed. Every woman wants one. Special trial offer. Also, other snappy household articles. Territory allotted now. Jos. B. Barnett Co., Riverside Manufacturers, Riverside, Iowa.

FARMER AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE—Make money by showing your friends how to save it. Big pay to men of good standing, reputation and acquaintance to represent us, in every neighborhood. No better proposition in Kansas. "Keeps Kansas money in Kansas, for Kansas." Some agents make \$3,000.00 per year in addition to their farm earnings. No tricks, no schemes, no frauds, but straightforward, honest, square deal, money saving farm insurance for every man you interest in this proposition. Don't wait. Good men everywhere are accepting our proposition daily. Let us hear from you at once. Address, "President," Farmers Alliance Insurance Co., McPherson, Kansas.

MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED — RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS. \$75.00 month. Sample examination questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept E. 52, Rochester, N. Y.

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

MOTORMEN-CONDUCTORS. INTERURBAN. \$75 monthly. State age. Experience unnecessary. Quality now. Applications, details free. F. care Mail and Breeze.

MEN 20 TO 40 PREPARE FOR LOCOMOTIVE firemen and brakemen. \$80, \$140. Electric motormen and conductors \$60, \$100. Experience unnecessary. Small tuition. 796 Railway Ins. Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

MEN 20 TO 40 YEARS OLD WANTED AT once for electric railway motormen and conductors: \$60 to \$100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Manager, B-51 Dwight Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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.

YOUNG MAN, WOULD YOU ACCEPT AND wear a fine tailor made suit just for showing it to your friends? Or a slip-on raincoat free? Could you use \$5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job? Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 673, 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-157 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

OILS.

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

Getting Together in the Country

(Continued from Page 6.)

A third point I would make for the church as a community center is that of forever banishing denominational overlapping and strife. I happen to be a Methodist. I say "happen," for that is the way with 99 out of every 100 of us in regard to our church affiliations. Our parents and our training; the Sunday school we attended; the church that happened to be in the community; the friendships we formed; the wives we married—these are the factors in the chance that made us members of one rather than of another denomination.

With our differences based upon chance and associations, and bolstered by juggling with texts rather than explaining or living them, there remains no good reason for the sin of over-churching communities, so often found. I am a Methodist, but I am not concerned about the outcome of Methodism. If it meets conditions it will endure, if it doesn't it will pass. For the which let us give thanks. The same is true with all denominations. Therefore let us lay our fears for our respective churches away in moth balls and let us seek to serve our communities. The church that seeks to serve the most unselfishly must, inevitably, succeed. "He that loseth his life shall find it," was spoken of institutions as well as of individuals.

Denominational Splits.

Until we can come to the place where we can forget denominational differences the church will fail to become a community center. It may even become the opposite, a community disturber. Social life, school life, church life, may form along lines that are mutually suspicious.

HELP WANTED

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED. MALE or female. Good pay. Register, Lenora, Kan.

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

GOVERNMENT JOBS OPEN TO MEN AND women. Thousands of appointments coming. List of positions free. Franklin Institute, Dept E 52, Rochester, N. Y.

AMBITIOUS PERSON MAY EARN \$15 TO \$25 weekly during spare time at home, writing for newspapers. Send for particulars. 32 Press Bureau, Washington, D. C.

GET WHAT YOU ARE WORTH. SELL your ability on highest market. Write for full information. National Business Service Co., 528 Sedgwick Block, Wichita, Kansas.

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.

WE WILL PAY YOU \$120.00 TO DISTRIBUTE religious literature in your community. Sixty days' work. Experience not required. Man or woman. Opportunity for promotion. Spare time may be used. International Bible Press, 571 Winston Building, Philadelphia.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED FOR GOVERNMENT jobs. \$65 to \$150 month. Vacations. Steady work. Parcel post means many appointments. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions open to you. Franklin Institute, Dept E 52, Rochester, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

RELIABLE MARRIED MAN, WITH WIFE and two small children, wants work on farm. Good references. Address I. J. Dunbar, McFarland, Kan.

AUTOMOBILES

SEVEN PASSENGER 60 HORSE POWER Winton six fully equipped, self-starter, top and windshield. Cost \$2,000 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.

MISCELLANEOUS

PLACES FOUND FOR STUDENTS TO earn board and room. Dougherty's Business College, Topeka, Kan.

100 LBS. "BIG B" CHICK FEED \$2.50; 500 lbs. \$11.25. This is nicest baby chick feed made. Contains oat groats, millet, charcoal, etc. We guarantee it. Order today. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kan.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE \$100.00 TO \$250.00 on that slo you are going to build, write for information how to make it of flat batts and flooring, using Drico Expansion Doors which you can buy from your lumber dealer. Deal-Rice Lbr. Co., No. 520 Clapp Block, Des Moines, Ia.

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.

and distrustful, and to that extent destroy rather than build up community life. Let me take our own community as an example: Taking the 16 square miles with our town as the center, there are 408 adults and 405 children. Of this number 128 adults and 124 children rarely or never attend church or Sunday school—almost a third of our population to whom our churches are of no interest.

What shall we think or say about the brand of conviction that allows one-third of our children to grow up without religious training? We see to it that they attend school, obey the laws, buy our goods. Our community ideas and denominational differences have so weakened and confused our sense of the importance of religious training that a third of our population gets away from church influences every generation.

Coming back to the 128 adults who do not find enough interest to attend or take part in our church work, why do they not have interest? They are men and women, fathers and mothers, friends and neighbors. All the ties that bind hearts together are a part of their lives. If the church makes these ties more sacred, more enduring, filled with richer meaning—and that is the work of the church—why do they find no interest in the organization that does this?

Some Church Failings.

Let us face honestly the fact that church does not always enrich and make more pleasant these ties of life. Church rivalry, prejudice, and denominational strife break down friendships between neighbors, and even enter homes, to become a permanent source of division in the most sacred home ties. A neighborhood that I know well met to debate denominational differences and a bitterness resulted that has lasted to this day. This denominational jealousy accounts for a large part of the indifference towards the church. It talks of harmony, love, charity, the sacred ties of home, and it often sacrifices all to win a single convert.

What would the people of this community think if our leading men went out two by two, one from every church, and talked the community value of right living, the individual importance of righteousness, and not a word was said about either church—pleading for righteousness and holy living instead of membership in some particular church? Let me tell you what I think would happen. If we really meant it the churches would be compelled to enlarge their seating capacity. This would come because the ideas and the ideals of a serving, sanctified church are needed in every community. We are, or should be, dealing in a commodity that is needed in every life, in every home and in every community. This kind of work, backed by the right spirit, will make the church a community center.

A fourth way to make the church more of a community center is for the preachers to widen their interests. It is an easy matter for a minister to become bookish and theological; putting it the other way, it is a mighty hard matter for him to keep from doing so. Two sermons every Sunday; prayer meeting and young people's meetings, form the rim of his horizon. The majority of us get, in a short time, so that we can be spotted as preachers about as far as the eye can carry. This is unfortunate, sometimes a tragedy. There is no reason why a minister should not be alive, alert, a student of men and current problems. He ought not to ask odds in meeting men anywhere, or in discussing any of the problems of life.

Talk Modern Times Also.

Another thing that makes a church a community center is for the minister to discuss current problems in the pulpit. You may say all you please about sticking to the old Bible and old Gospel in your pulpits, but the fact remains that every reform that has come to us has first been threshed out in the pulpit. If a man in a community who devotes his whole time to prayer and reading and thinking about religious problems and these in their relationship to community uplift, has not the right, if it is not his duty to speak about the prevention of disease—the white slave traffic, corruption in politics, dishonesty in business life—I can't imagine whose business it is. This is sticking to the Bible and to the Christ. And my observation has been that men of this type draw and hold congregations.

To be a power, to lead in everything

that ministers to the best in life, is the church's exalted privilege. Only she must lead! No quibbling, no hanging back, no preaching of a defunct theology will ever make her a leader. The church to be a leader must face the future. Too often she has walked backward, facing the past. The problems of Israel are not of greater interest nor do they begin to be of as much importance to us as those that belong to our times. When the church gets this vision, begins to study conditions scientifically, makes surveys, faces truth wherever found, no matter how unpleasant or uncomfortable it may be, then the church will become what it ought rightfully ever to be, a real community center.

Soldier, Kan.

B. R. Smith.

Making a Pole Stacker

If one has considerable hay to stack, it will pay to buy one of the stackers made by the machinery companies, but these are hard to move over rough land. A pole stacker is easy to move, and the cost is low. This is the way to make a pole stacker:

Get a pole about 30 feet long. This pole ought to be light; a cedar telephone pole makes about as good a stick as one can get; but a hardwood pole will do if it is cut about two months before it is to be used and placed up on supports so it will have a chance to dry. This pole rests on a wooden block about two feet long which has been sunk into the ground ten inches, and turns on it. Drive a rod into the end of the pole and allow this to go into a hole six inches deep in the block, so the pole will not slip off.

The pole is held in place by three guy wires 45 feet long. These guys are made of twisted wire rope, and are attached by chains to stakes driven into the ground. It is important that wire instead of rope should be used for guys, for the rope gets unsafe after it has been used for some time, and it has the habit of letting the pole fall down at times.

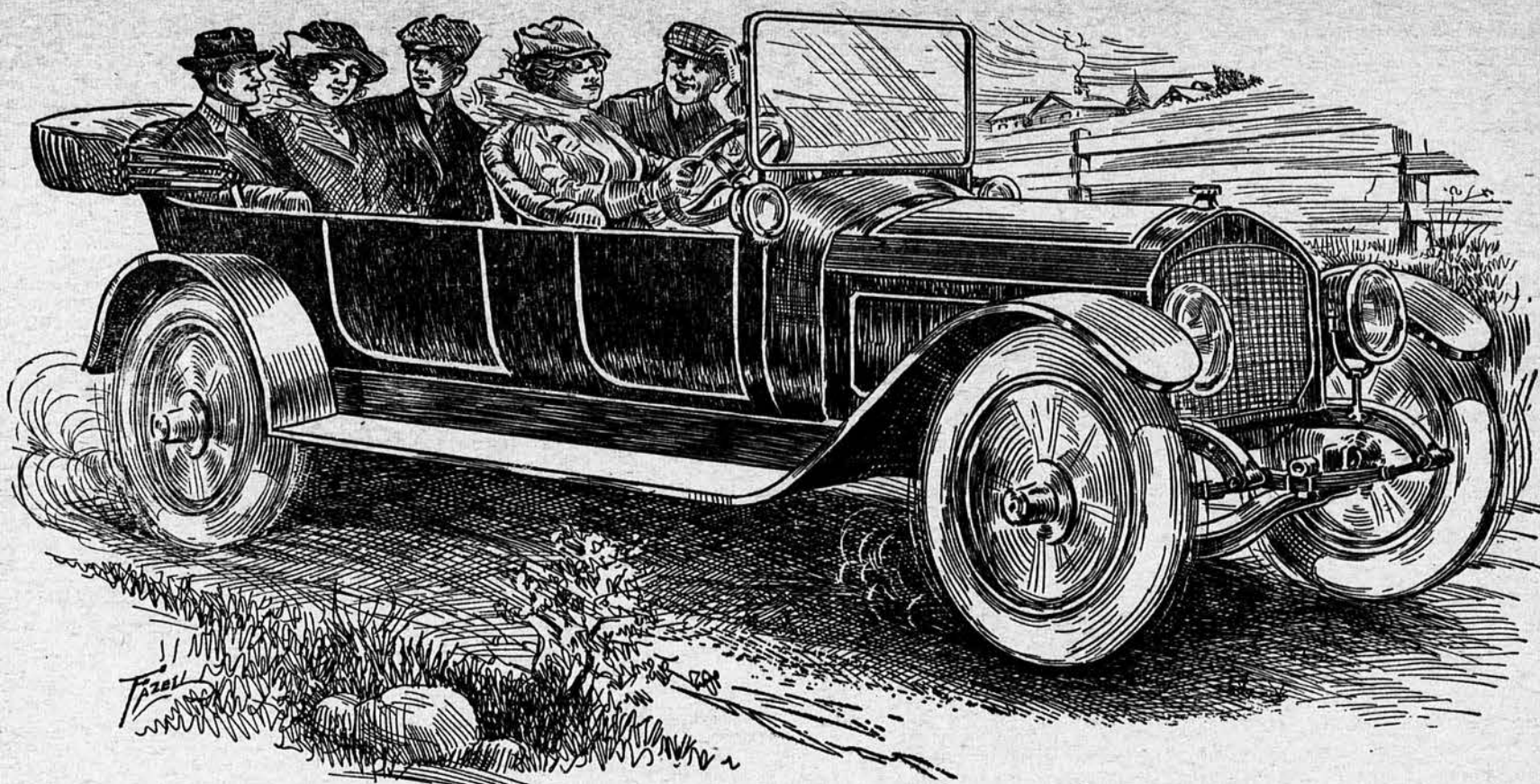
The arm of this stacker is 12 feet long, and it should consist of a 2 by 8 timber. It is bolted to the pole and turns with it; it does not have to be hinged. In attaching the arm to the pole, make a smooth place on the side of the pole, and bore a hole through both the pole and the arm and fasten them both together with a three-fourths inch bolt. The outer end of this arm is fastened to the top of the pole with a wire or a chain.

For the fork rope, use inch Manila rope of the best quality you can get. Attach one pulley to the end of the arm, another near where the arm is attached to the pole and the third on the pole about three feet from the ground. One horse is enough to pull the load; but if this animal is light it is best to attach another pulley to the fork and tie the rope to the end of the arm, so the horse will move twice as fast as the load. This will greatly increase the pulling power of the animal. This is not necessary with a strong horse, however, for he can pull up all the hay that a fork will take hold of, even in the tame grasses.

Bore a hole in the pole two and one-half feet above the ground, stick a crowbar in this and revolve the pole, after the hay is lifted, to move it over the stack. Get a grab fork that is as light and simple as possible, for as a fork must frequently be lifted in the field, it is more important that it should be light for field work than for use in the barn.

When ready to raise the pole, place it in position on the ground, fasten two guy wires to stakes on opposite sides of the pole and hitch the team to the third wire. It is best to tie the wire to the hind end of a wagon and have the team hitched to the wagon, as this gives better control when one wishes to stop the pole after he has started to raise it. Before you start the team, lift the pole up a little ways on a short post, so the team will not have a dead pull to start it, and place a man at the base, with a crowbar against the block at the bottom, to keep the pole from being shoved along on the ground.

The most important things about making this stacker are to get a light, strong pole; to get strong guy wires and to get a light fork. It is an efficient outfit, and stackers like the one described are being used all over the West with good success.



Who Gets It?

THIS \$1850 STODDARD - DAYTON AND FOURTEEN OTHER PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN AWAY ABSOLUTELY FREE by The Farmers Mail and Breeze

Do you want it? Someone is going to get this automobile absolutely without one cent of cost as soon as this contest closes on May 16th, 1914. We have decided to conduct another subscription contest and are making it larger and more liberal than any contest we have ever conducted before. We have secured two automobiles, and are giving a list of 15 prizes, aggregating more than \$2,700 in value.

Of course you know the object of our giving these expensive prizes is to secure subscriptions to our publication, the Farmers Mail and Breeze. We could spend this \$2,700 and secure the desired subscriptions by some other method, but we would rather distribute this money in the form of prizes among our readers. We want our publication introduced into every farm home in Kansas and believe that our readers are the best persons we could call upon to do this work. We will allow you a stated number of points for each subscription secured in this contest, and the contestant who has the most points on May 16, 1914, will receive the \$1850 Stoddard-Dayton Automobile. The next highest will receive the \$395 Saxon Road-

ster. The third highest, a \$200 Flanders Motorcycle, and so on until the 15 prizes have been awarded. Every contestant who works in this contest regardless of whether he wins a prize or not, will receive a commission of 25 per cent on all subscription money he collects. This commission is to be deducted at the time the subscriptions are sent to us, so that you are sure of being well repaid for the time you devote to taking subscriptions during the contest. This contest will be restricted to the state of Kansas—that is, any reader of the Mail and Breeze living outside of Kansas will not be eligible to entry in this contest. This of course will very materially cut down the number of workers, and make it much easier for those who do enter in the contest to win one of the prizes.

\$2700 In Prizes—\$2700

The list of prizes below represents a value of over \$2,700. Every one of these prizes is absolutely first class and guaranteed to be entirely satisfactory. A full description of the prizes will be sent upon receipt of your name and address. This literature contains a general description and picture of the two automobiles, motorcycle and gramophone, and also a shorter description of the other prizes. The list of prizes is as follows:

1st Prize, \$1850 Stoddard-Dayton, 5-Passenger Automobile

- 2nd, \$395 Automobile.
- 3rd, \$200 Motorcycle.
- 4th, \$75 Gramophone.
- 5th, Graphophone, 10 records.
- 6th, Graphophone, 7 records.
- 7th, Graphophone 5 records.
- 8th, Sewing Machine.

- 9th, 17 Jewel Gold Watch.
- 10th, 15 Jewel Gold Watch.
- 11th, Folding Camera.
- 12th, Folding Camera.
- 13th, 7 Jewel Gold Watch.
- 14th, 7 Jewel Gold Watch.
- 15th, 7 Jewel Gold Watch.

How Points Are Credited

Every person who enters this contest within the next ten days will be given 10,000 free points to start. Then you may add to this bonus of points by securing subscriptions to Farmers Mail and Breeze as follows:

- FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, 1 YEAR \$1.00.....500 POINTS
- FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, 3 YEARS \$2.00.....2,000 POINTS
- FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, 6 YEARS \$4.00.....5,000 POINTS

Subscriptions will not be accepted for a longer period than six years. All contestants who enter the contest right away and start sending in subscriptions will receive double this number of points on every subscription that they send us from the beginning of the contest until April 16. This offer will be discontinued promptly at midnight, April 16, and will not again be repeated in the contest. It is to the advantage of every one wishing to win one of these automobiles to send in his name at once and get a good start in the contest during the extra offer. This is the largest number of points that will be allowed during the contest. Any other special point offers which may be made will be at a reduced scale.

MAIL THE COUPON — LET US TELL YOU ALL ABOUT IT!

Now if you think you would like to win one of these automobiles the thing for you to do is to cut out the coupon below and mail it at once. You have plenty of time to enter the contest and get a good start. The names and standings of all the contestants will be announced on April 4. The thing for you to do is to send in your name at once and get all the necessary supplies and information so that you can have your name at the top of the list when these standings are announced. With the 10,000 free points that we give you at the start, it should be a very easy matter for you to accumulate a large number of points in this contest. You may have felt heretofore that you could not afford to purchase an automobile. This gives you an opportunity to win one without any cost to you. You

would be willing to give a little of your time taking subscriptions for one of these automobiles, wouldn't you? That is all we ask. None of our winners in the past have had any more experience than you. They just went into the work with the determination of winning, and then stuck to it. This is the greatest opportunity that you will ever have to get an automobile. Don't hesitate, but write for full information at once, so that you can get an early start and get one of these dandy machines.

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE
415 Capital Building, Topeka, Kan.

SECOND PRIZE

FULL EQUIPMENT



\$395 SAXON

Entry Coupon Good for 10,000 Free Points

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, 415 Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

Gentlemen:—Please send me full information regarding your great automobile contest, credit me with 10,000 free points as per your special offer, and enter my name as a contestant.

Name

Town

State R. F. D. Box

It is understood that this does not obligate me in any way even though I never send in a single subscription.

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.

WE HAVE a fine list of impr. and unimpr. farms. Rowland & Moyer, Ottawa, Kan.

BIG BARGAINS in Sumner Co., Kansas. Farms. W. O. Proctor, South Haven, Kan.

COFFEY CO. Best bargains. Alfalfa, wheat, corn lands. Harry Antrim, Strawn, Kan.

ONE HUNDRED farms for sale in central Kansas. Write Reed & Brady, Salina, Kan.

WESTERN Kan. farms and ranches for sale. Write us. Wheat Belt Land Co., Leoti, Kan.

80 A. Nemaha Co., 1/4 ml. town. 40 a. alf. 8,500 quick sale. W.F. Thompson, Seneca, Kan.

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

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

LAND. Send for my price list of wheat, alfalfa and pasture lands, improved and unimproved, in Clark Co. Every one a bargain. C. W. Carson, Ashland, Kansas.

CATHOLICS, ATTENTION! I have farms for sale in 7 parishes which have priest and school. Ask for list. Thos. Darcey, The Land Man, Offerle, Kansas.

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI land for sale. We are personally interested in drainage and development of New Madrid Co., Missouri. Lilbourn Real Estate Co., Lilbourn, Mo.

160 ACRES; fairly well improved; good soil. 2 1/2 ml. good Catholic town in northeast Kansas. Great bargain at \$70 per a. Terms on part. Address J. B. Wood, Seneca, Kan.

TWO REAL BARGAINS. 123 a. near graded school, worth \$60, can sell \$50 a. 155 a. fine imp., well located; worth \$75, can sell for \$9,000. Houk & Miller, Admire, 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.

WELL IMPROVED quarter section between Overbrook and Lawrence, Kan. Black soil, good water. Progressive neighborhood. Price \$60 per acre. Part terms. Address John Harrison, Owner, Collyer, Kansas.

EXCHANGE: 320 acres, half cultivation, near Montezuma; new R. R. Gray Co., Kan. Smooth, good wheat land. \$25 acre. Want smaller place or mdse. Gonder Land, Loan & Immigration Co., Cimarron, 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.

BARGAIN FOR SALE. Well improved farm close to town, Gray Co., Kan. Large modern house and barn. 100 acres wheat; rent, half, delivered market; good terms half or more. \$6,800. Might consider good general mdse. Gonder Land, Loan & Immigration Co., Cimarron, Kan.

FOUR 640 A. improved ranches, in Graham Co., with creek water, plenty good alfalfa land, at \$12.50 per acre. Other bargain improved smaller tracts at \$18 to \$20 an acre. 560 a. improved ranch 2 miles Lenora, with 75 a. heavy producing alfalfa, creek water, timber, at \$35 an acre. Good terms on all. Revell Realty Company, Hill City, Kan.

KANSAS SNAPS. 480 Wichita county \$2,600. 160 a. Greeley county, \$600. 800 acres Ness county, improved, \$18 an acre. No trade. If you mean business write Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

YOU CAN BUY one of the best bargains in Franklin county, Kansas. Smooth land, fair improvements, well located close to trading point, fine neighborhood, price right, \$2,500. Encumbrance runs 8 years at 6%. Come at once. Possession March 1st, 1914. Allen Mansfield, Ottawa, Kansas.

LAND BUYER Get our list of S. E. Kansas farms—especially Montgomery Co.; all sized tracts. Choicest bargains. Foster Bros., Independence, Kan. Est. 1870.

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

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

OPPORTUNITY is knocking at your door. Do not delay making an investment in "Pretty Prosperous Plains." Today's prices \$17.50 to \$75.00. Easy terms. Write for literature giving full information. Mention this paper. John W. Baughman, Plains, 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.

BARGAIN. 240 a. finely imp. farm, 1 ml. town; 100 a. wheat, 25 a. alfalfa; all nice level land, running water. Price \$65 a. Terms. Gile & Bonsall, South Haven, Sumner Co., Kan.

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.

80 ACRES GOOD LAND IN OKLAHOMA. Good house, stables, smoke house, well and good 6 acre orchard. 35 acres in cultivation and all under good 3 wire fence. Will sell at a great bargain. Address Anna L. Jones, Zeandale, Kansas.

LINN COUNTY FARMS. Biggest bargains in Kansas. Corn, wheat, timothy, clover, bluegrass land \$15-\$80. Coal, wood, gas, abundance good water. Fruit, everything that goes to make life pleasant. Large illustrated folder free. Eby-Cady Realty Co., Pleasanton, Kan.

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

IDAHO ONE GOOD REAL ESTATE investment NOW in the new town of Homedale is worth a lifetime of labor. Homedale Townsite Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR RENT: Improved irrigated ranch of 80 a. 20 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.

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.

BEST BARGAIN IN SOLOMON VALLEY. 800 acre stock and alfalfa farm; over 400 acres good alfalfa land; heavy sheet water 6 to 20 feet; 320 acres in cultivation, 40 acres alfalfa, 120 acres growing wheat; 30 rye, bal. for spring crops; two pastures, 125 and 320 acres; plenty living water, some timber; \$10,000 improvements; best modern residence in county; barns, sheds, granaries and fences in good repair; engine and windmill and elevated tank and pneumatic water systems; 6 miles from Hill City, 1 mile from Penokee; R. D. and telephone; fine roads, auto trail by door. Price \$25,000, \$7,000 cash, bal. terms; no trades. Write to C. L. KOBLEK, PENOKEE, KANSAS.

\$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., Kan. 40 acres valley land under cultivation (would grow splendid alfalfa), balance extra good pasture. Has a good six room house, other buildings only fair, farm all extra well fenced, good well, equipped with mill, and large cement water tank. Legal numbers are—The N. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 Sec. 27-26-8 Greenwood Co. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 28-26-8 Butler Co., Kan. 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.

TRADES, ALL KINDS: no fooling. Send description. B. Hoffhines, Larned, Kan.

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

EXCHANGES—all kinds—free list. Describe your property fully. Foster Bros., Independence, Kan.

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

WE BUY, SELL and exchange, anything, anywhere of value. Ozark Co-operative Realty Co., Willow Springs, Howell Co., Mo.

OWNERS! Get results! Write for my "No commission plan." Sales and exchanges, anywhere. Box 262, Burlingame, Kan.

I WILL TRADE for western land, or sell cheap, a registered, black, 3-year-old Percheron stallion. John Raetz, Junction City, Kan.

\$10,000 GENERAL stock to trade for clear E. Kan. or N. W. Mo. land. 80, 120 and 320 a. clear for mdse. List your stock for quick action. Tinklin & Jasper, Corning, Kan.

FOR LEASE, trade or sale; 2,100 acre ranch in Greeley Co., Kan. 200 acres under cultivation, 3,000 acres under fence. 3 wells and windmills; 2 sets improvements. Address 711 East Horay Ave., Wellington, Kan.

320 A. WALLACE CO., 3 ml. N. Weskan, 40 a. Smoky Hill river bottom land; good for alfalfa, to be traded for registered or grade stallions, mares or cattle. \$12.50 per acre. No incumbrance. James T. Rafter, Holton, Kan.

TO EXCHANGE for good farms: Six apartment flat, \$25,000; one \$30,000 twelve apartment, \$50,000, well rented, new and modern. Also hardware stocks, \$35,000, \$20,000, \$10,000. General merchandise, \$38,000, \$18,000, \$15,000, \$12,000 and \$10,000. These are well located for business. G. W. Goldman, N. Y. Life, K. C., Mo.

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. Missouri. Price \$225. Perfect title. Box 372, Carthage, Mo.

240 ACRES, near Neosho, Mo., at Monark Springs; rich black land, broken from meadows first time in 30 years, and now in wheat; well drained; on fine auto rock road; fenced; 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.

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. F. Cottrell Land Co., Pomona, Mo.

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA irrigated lands, alfalfa stand, for sale on crop sharing plan. Write today for information how to buy a farm on terms. J. A. Whiting, 214 First National Bank Bldg., Cheyenne, Wyoming.

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.

FOR SALE TO INVESTORS. 7,000 acres choice agricultural land, irrigated, first water right. Teton county, Montana; good transportation facilities; first class stock ranch, also adapted for colonization; mixed farming; low price; easy terms. Address Geo. C. Harper, 13 Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis, Minn.

BENTON COUNTY'S altitude 1,450 ft. Come to the Ozarks in Benton county, Ark., for your fine fruit, grain and stock farms, fine prairie and timber lands, from fifteen to seventy five dollars per acre. Gentry Realty Co., Gentry, Benton Co., Ark.

60 ACRES OF GOOD farm land 1 1/2 miles Co. seat, Scott Co., Ark. Good orchard, barn, residence; 25 acres in cultivation; balance meadow and timbered pasture. Fine water; daily mail and phone. Price for quick sale \$1,800. Half cash, terms on balance. Need proceeds to improve city property. R. G. Oliver, Owner, Waldron, Arkansas.

30 DAY SPECIAL: 120 a. beautiful country home, several hundred fruit trees bearing. 45 a. in cult. On main road; phone, R.F.D.; 2 ml. station. Good land; healthful; good water, both well and spring. Dwelling 1 1/2 story, well built. Reason selling, owner is a mill man and moving to new location. Price \$1,500, 1/3 cash, bal. 1 and 2 yrs. 6%. List on application. Prices and terms right. Southern Exchange, Dept. A-14, Camden, Ark.

FARMS, STOCKS, and city property for sale or trade. What have you to offer? Bigham & Ochiltree, 802 Corby-Forshee Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo.

EXCHANGE FOR WESTERN LAND a cement block garage building size 75x100, good location; only garage in town of 700; well equipped, doing good business, rent income \$60.00 per month. Price \$8,000. Incumbrance \$4,000, at 7%. Want clear land in Gray or Finney counties. Fay Hardy, Lewis, Kansas.

Buy or Trade with us—Exchange book free Borsie Agency, Eldorado, Kas.

1914 BARGAINS Choice farms just listed in northwest Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, for sale or exchange. Advise me your wants and what you have with full description. M. E. Noble & Son, 507 Corby-Forshee Bldg., St. Joseph, Missouri.

1000 Farms Wanted— listed with me—sale or trade. Owners write me—giving complete description—what you will trade for—where, price, etc. If you don't mean business don't write. Frank W. Thompson, Beloit, Kansas.

To Exchange A \$12,000 equity in two nicely improved 160-acre farms, 3 miles apart in southwest Neosho county, Kan. Mortgage \$5,000 due in two, five and seven years. Will trade for hardware or merchandise or clear rental property.

M. W. Peterson Hanston, Kansas

I own and Will Trade A fine 320 acre farm 3 miles from a good railroad town, and about 40 miles from Wichita. All good level land and good black soil. Fair improvements. Prefer good clean general merchandise, hardware or smaller farm.

H. C. Whalen 413 Bitting Bldg., 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 Springs, Ark.

FARM BARGAINS IN OZARK FOOTHILLS. New list and information book on application. 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., Rison, Ark.

80 A. improved rich creek farm: 1/2 cult., fenced; orchard; water; public road; mail route; phone; 3 ml. Winthrop on Ry. \$25 a. terms. Sessions Bros., Winthrop, Arkansas.

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.

1,580 ACRES sandy loam soil, half under cultivation; 65 a. orchard; good house, several tenant houses; 3 ml. of town; \$25 per a. Will take half in other property and make terms on balance. Horton & Co., Hope, Ark.

ASK US ABOUT northeast Arkansas lands, they will produce a large variety of paying crops; can be bought at reasonable prices. Come to the land of sunshine and prosperity. H. H. Houghton & Son, Room 3, 408 1/2 Main St., Jonesboro, Arkansas.

176 A. THIS COUNTY, 8 ml. R. 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.

BENTON COUNTY'S altitude 1,450 ft. Come to the Ozarks in Benton county, Ark., for your fine fruit, grain and stock farms, fine prairie and timber lands, from fifteen to seventy five dollars per acre. Gentry Realty Co., Gentry, Benton Co., Ark.

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H. C. Whalen 413 Bitting Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

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., Binz Bldg., Houston, Tex.

TEXAS LAND On 40 Years' Time

Located in rainbelt, 90 miles of Houston, two miles town of 3,000. Farmers make six tons alfalfa, 40 bushels corn and half bale cotton per acre. To make best showing quickly first buyers secure 40 years' time. Land payments refunded any time within two years with 6% interest if dissatisfied. Free illustrated literature. Luckel & Bell 700 Benty Bldg., Houston, Texas.

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.

FLORIDA grape fruit grove and truck garden, 2 acres \$1,000; adjoining city; productive soil; easy payments. Write for booklet. Realty Securities Corporation, Miami, Fla.

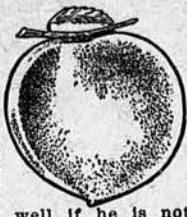
CANADA

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

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.

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, Laclede County, address Shilwell 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.

FREE! Complete description of cheap lands in Ozarks. Best opportunities for homes and investments in the world. Enterprise, Cabool, Mo.

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

IF YOU WANT farms or stock ranches in the Ozarks of Missouri, write A. J. Johnston, Mehats, 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.

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

A GOOD ONE, POSSESSION NOW. If you have the means to handle 200 acres, 160 in cultivation. 80 valley. Large frame house, barn, etc. Fine springs. Family fruit. A splendid all purpose stock, dairy and poultry farm. An ideal home. Price \$7,500.00. Terms. Write today for my farm list and booklet, inclose ten cents for Missouri State map. Ward B. Hitchcock, Mansfield, Wright county, Missouri.

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.

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

PARTIES LOOKING for wild or improved farm bargains should send for Real Estate Bulletin; several thousand acres to select from; between St. Paul and Duluth. Akereson, Lindstrom, Minn. Drawer B 12.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA: The greatest natural cattle section. No droughts. Alfalfa, clover, corn, potatoes, are principal crops. Prairie or timber. Free information. We have no land for sale. W. R. MacKenzie, Immig. Com., 911 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, 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.

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.

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.

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.

THIS COUNTY opened for settlement five years which accounts for very low price of lands. Soil as productive as eastern Kansas. Rainfall more. Improved farms from \$15 to \$35. Unimproved \$3 to \$20. Write Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

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

Indian Land

100 farms improved and unimproved, in the corn, rain, oil and gas belt of north-eastern Oklahoma from \$25 to \$40 per acre. Agents wanted. J. A. Wettack, Nowata, Okla.

OREGON

OREGON FARMS. The famous Umpqua valley, the best in the West. Free booklet with general information and prices of fifty farms. Douglas County Investment Co., Roseburg, Oregon.

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. Glenn, 3110 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.

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.

BARGAINS in Wisconsin farms and farm lands. Genuine bargains. Improved farms for sale in every county in Wisconsin. \$1,000 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. Get our FREE LISTS. Write today. Our reference, this magazine. Loeb-Hammill Realty Co., (Not Inc.) Medford, Wis., Owners and Agents.

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., Soo Line Ry., Minneapolis, Minn.

COLORADO

320 ACRE HOMESTEADS eastern Colorado. Colorado map showing location. 320 acre homestead, section, township, range and county for 25 cents. Stamps. George Peck, 210 McPhee Building, Denver, Colorado.

IDEAL HOME: 120 acres. Water piped to 5 room dwelling. Barn. Pine grove. Chicken houses. Brooders. Half mile to postoffice. Especially desirable for weak lungs. Alfalfa. Grain. Garden. Price \$5,000. Allison, Rye, Pueblo Co., Colorado.

GEORGIA

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

NEW YORK

Greatest Bargain of All

142 a. Allegheny Co., N. Y. Good 8 room house; 2 barns, 30x40 and 20x40; other outbuildings. Good water at house and barn; 112 a. plough land, bal. woods pasture. No waste land; never-failing spring. Everything ready to make money and priced to sell. Owner, J. A. Young, Arkport, N. Y.

Cattle Shortage Showing Up

Hogs Have Reached Nine Dollars—The Week's Market Forecast

BY C. W. METSKER

JUST how severely the Missouri Valley suffered from drouth conditions last summer is being demonstrated each day in the cattle market. In December January and February feeders kept up a fair showing, but they have just about exhausted their resources. Missouri river markets are now practically tied down to such supplies as the Southwest and high feeding sections of the Northwest contribute.

It would be a most unpropitious time for buyers to get panicky now and it is doubtful whether a material price increase would bring them increased supplies. More than three months must elapse before grass fat cattle are available and the question of the supply for beef in the meantime is a problem with killers. March has uncovered the highest price level ever reported in the third month of the year and if the same relative high prices are continued into the fall, and there is no factor at present to prevent it, corn-fat steers should be selling up to \$11 and better by September.

week closed a little higher there was no urgency in demand and next week is expected to uncover a liberal supply of shorn grades that have been held in feed lots near the big markets. Northwest sheepmen who held back for a time expecting an advance in prices have decided to cut loose, so that there is plenty of mutton in sight for the next two weeks. The prevailing prices for lambs this month have been \$7.50 to \$7.85, while in the last three years the price has been \$7.75 and better. April in the last five years has uncovered the highest prices of the season.

The Movement of 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 | 25,650 | 32,250 | 29,475 |
| Chicago | 48,800 | 125,000 | 116,000 |
| Omaha | 18,200 | 59,400 | 55,600 |
| St. Louis | 10,775 | 48,500 | 12,150 |
| St. Joseph | 7,150 | 23,000 | 16,200 |

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total | 109,975 | 283,150 | 229,475 |
| Preceding week..... | 108,225 | 313,400 | 238,500 |
| Year ago | 123,450 | 330,500 | 198,200 |

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

| | 1914 | 1913 | Inc. | Dec. |
|--------------|---------|---------|-------|--------|
| Cattle | 282,915 | 332,902 | ..... | 49,987 |
| Calves | 16,323 | 19,518 | ..... | 3,195 |
| Hogs | 444,980 | 538,909 | ..... | 93,929 |
| Sheep | 364,243 | 392,140 | ..... | 27,897 |
| H. & M. | 24,009 | 26,463 | ..... | 2,454 |
| Cars | 18,525 | 22,936 | ..... | 4,411 |

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

| | Cattle | Hogs | Sheep |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Per 100 lbs. 1914 1913 | 1914 1913 | 1914 1913 | 1914 1913 |
| Chicago .. | \$9.70 \$9.25 | \$8.85 \$9.25 | \$7.00 \$7.85 |
| Kan. City .. | 9.35 9.00 | 8.70 9.05 | 7.00 8.00 |

Renewed Activity in Horses.

Demand for farm horses together with better weather in the East has given renewed activity to the horse market. That farm demand has started insures an outlet for the medium class of horses that for a long time have been slow sale. This trade is more diversified than either the eastern and southern outlets and covers a much larger territory. Both horses and mules will be bought from now until harvest time is well along. Prices on all classes are quoted strong. Receipts are light.

Grain Prices Strengthen.

Though there was no material advance in grain prices this week the market is edging up somewhat under more active speculative buying. Wheat is receiving the support of shorts who fear that spring will develop reports of damage to the plant during the winter months and fear moisture shortage in western Kansas. Corn prices were up 1 to 2 cents, the principal advance falling to low grades. Receipts have been small, and no more than equal to urgent requirements. Oats are quoted stronger.

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

| | Wheat | Corn | Oats |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1914 1913 | 1914 1913 | 1914 1913 | 1914 1913 |
| Chicago.... | 96 1/4 c \$1.04 | 65 1/2 51 1/4 | 49 34 1/2 |
| Kan. City.. | 91 c | 1.06 69 50 1/2 | 50 34 1/2 |

Kansas City Hay Quotations.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Prairie, choice | 16.00@17.00 |
| Prairie, No. 1 | 13.50@15.50 |
| Timothy, choice | 16.50@17.00 |
| Timothy, No. 1 | 15.50@16.00 |
| Timothy, No. 2 | 13.50@15.00 |
| Clover mixed, choice | 15.50@16.00 |
| Clover, choice | 14.50@15.00 |
| Clover, No. 1 | 12.50@14.00 |
| Alfalfa, fancy | 17.00@17.50 |
| Alfalfa, choice | 16.00@16.50 |
| Alfalfa, No. 1 | 15.00@15.50 |
| Standard | 13.50@14.50 |
| Alfalfa, No. 2 | 12.00@13.00 |
| Alfalfa, No. 3 | 9.50@11.50 |
| Straw | 5.00@ 6.00 |

Seed and Feed Prices.

Alfalfa is quoted at \$7.50@9 a cwt.; clover \$9.50@13; timothy, \$3.75@4.50 a cwt.; cane seed, \$2@2.35; millet seed, \$1.25@2; flaxseed, \$1.36@1.39. Feed prices: Kafir is quoted at \$1.57@1.72 a cwt.; bran \$1.15@1.16; shorts, \$1.18@1.26; corn chop, \$1.26; rye, No. 2, 61c a bushel; feed barley, 52@57c a bushel.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Elgin, March 16.—Butter this week is firm at 26 1/2 cents. Kansas City, March 16.—Prices this week on produce are: Eggs—Firsts, new white wood cases included, 19c a dozen; current receipts, 18c. Butter—Creamery, extra, 25c a pound; firsts, 23c; seconds, 21c; packing stock, 15c. Live Poultry—Broilers, 20c a pound; spring chickens, 16c; hens, No. 1, 14 1/2c; culls, 8c; young roosters, 11c; young turkeys and turkey hens, 17c; young ducks, 16c; geese, 10c.

Produce Prices Now and One Year Ago.

| | Butter | Eggs | Hens |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1914 1913 | 1914 1913 | 1914 1913 | 1914 1913 |
| Chicago.... | 26 36 | 20 1/2 29 | 15 16 1/2 |
| Kan. City... | 25 35 | 19 28 | 14 1/2 16 |

Water the calf often. He will not be so liable to gorge himself with milk if you do.

Tidy Weight Spring Cattle.

The season for light weight butcher cattle is approaching and the outlook as far as supply is concerned is unfavorable. In April, May and early June in previous years, killers have always found liberal supplies of fat young heifers, steers and heifers mixed, and yearling steers. The supply of heifers this year will be materially reduced owing to the necessity for increased production, and the scarcity of feed will reduce the supply in other fat yearlings. One packer-buyer said last week: "It looks to me as though there will be six buyers for each bunch of baby beefs offered this spring and such competition necessarily means high prices. Last week yearlings in Chicago sold as high as \$9.70 and at \$9 to \$9.15 at other markets."

Hay Fed and Beet-Pulp Steers.

Strange as it may seem cattle fattened on the by-product of sugar beets, cotton and hay, grown under irrigation are the chief supply at Missouri river markets. Were it not for such cattle, there would be a regular beef famine. Less than a decade ago there was practically no winter feeding west of the Kansas and Nebraska line, and little west of the center of those states. But sugar beets had tops and after the sugar was extracted the pulp remained. Cattle ate it; hence there was beef. The uncertainty of market conditions for hay made Northwest growers use cattle as the best way to market their product. The increasing supply of cotton in Texas, together with the silo has made that state productive in beef. So it is that the past five years have developed a new feeding section almost as large in area as the entire Missouri and Mississippi valleys.

Dairy Butcher Cattle.

The market is tied down to another very ordinary line of supply in its butcher cattle. Such cows and heifers as are coming are either the discards from farms or are from dairy districts. A few bunches of fed heifers from the West serve to emphasize the inferior quality of the others. Killers are taking such as are not springers, milkers, or suitable for stock purposes. Probably never before at this season of the year has less beef stuff gone into beef. The extreme range in cow prices is \$4.50 to \$8 and in heifers \$5.50 to \$9.25. Veal calves are selling at \$7 to \$11, but killers are looking forward to an increase from dairy districts in the next few weeks. Bulls both for bologna and feeding purposes are selling high. A good many worn out service bulls in fair condition are selling at \$5.75 to \$6.50.

Nine Dollar Hogs.

St. Louis, Friday reported hogs selling as high as \$9 the first sale at such a price this year and 20 to 30 cents above the top at the other markets. The top price in Chicago Saturday was \$9 and \$8.75 to \$8.80 elsewhere. The general position of the market was the highest of the year. Now that the \$9 has been paid it will be a harder fight on the part of packers to keep the market below that level. This month is clearly above the average in price and may turn into the second highest on record. Prices last week fluctuated 20 to 25 cents and closed in the highest position. On Wednesday packers made a raid on speculators who had accumulated large holdings and the bear campaign of the week was followed by rather excited buying. Indications are that if the weather is mild the next ten days will develop a rush of farm work which will reduce shipping of hogs materially.

Sheep Market Still Dull.

Trade in sheep still clings to the idea that there are plenty of fat lambs to supply immediate needs. Though last

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

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, 1826 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.

March 24—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
April 29—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

March 25—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.
May 7—S. W. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.
April 29—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

May 11—H. C. Johns, Carthage, Mo.

Hereford Cattle.

Mar. 31-April 1—Breeders' sale at Kansas City. R. T. Thornton, Mgr., 3629 Charlotte.

Combination Livestock Sales.

June 1 to 6—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.
Nov. 2 to 7—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.
Jan. 4 to 10—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.
Mar 1 to 6—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Thurston & Wood, Elmdale, Kan., have a choice lot of fall boars and a few bred sows and gilts and are being priced reasonably. At the head of this herd are two remarkably smooth, large type boars—U Wonder, by the noted A Wonder and Orange Lad by Big Orange. These fancy young boars they offer are out of U Wonder sows and by Orange Lad and the sows and gilts are by U Wonder and bred to Orange Lad. Here is a chance to buy large type with quality and at a reasonable price. Write or call soon, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Banbury's Stock Sale.

The fifth public offering of purebred stock from the J. C. Banbury & Sons stock farm at Pratt, Kan., March 6, 1914, included Polled Shorthorns and Poland Chinas and resulted as follows: Cows and heifers, average \$109. Bulls, over 1 year, \$132. Bulls, under 1 year, average \$87. The cattle were in just fair condition and with wind and dust sweeping into the faces of a great crowd it proved to be a bargain day for the buyer. A great line of autos from a distance and several in by train swelled the crowd. Cols. J. W. Sparks and J. H. McCool did the selling. Following is a representative list of sales:

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Cassi Lilly 164571, Enbank Bros., Pratt, Kan., \$185.00
Ada 2d 155134, Wischel, Coldwater, Kan., 142.00
Isabel 3d 153304, Enbank Bros., Pratt, Kan., 125.00
Julia 2d 155134, E. E. Darnell, Coats, Kan., 100.00
Violet 50295, Enbank Bros., Pratt, Kan., 90.00
Royal Maid 155217, E. E. Darnell, Coats, Kan., 105.00
Laura 121885, E. E. Darnell, Coats, Kan., 95.00
Lottie 157305, W. M. McGuire, Pratt, Kan., 97.50

BULLS, OVER ONE YEAR.

Master Champion 383943, M. Greenleaf, Kingman, Kan., 160.00
Moderator 375248, Enbank Bros., Pratt, Kan., 155.00
Orange Boy 2d 10825, W. Riney, Haviland, Kan., 80.00

BULLS, UNDER ONE YEAR.

Master Mott, G. M. Allphin, Pratt, Kan., 87.50
Durham 389380, E. Raleigh, Isabel, Kan., 80.00
Emperor Boy, G. E. McCandless, St. John, Kan., 95.00

Enid Livestock Sale a Success.

The big sale of purebred livestock, horses, cattle and hogs, managed by F. S. Kirk, Enid, Okla., held in the Enid Livestock Sale pavilion, March 12 and 13, was a decided success. Most everything sold at satisfactory prices. Leading breeders of both Kansas and Oklahoma consigned to this sale. Among the consignors of horses were W. S. Boles & Son, Enid, Okla.; H. L. Burgess, Nash, Okla., and Taggart Brothers, Waukomis, Okla. The Shorthorn consignors were A. A. Christman, Pond Creek, Okla.; T. C. Bassett, Kremlin, Okla., and W. S. Boles, Enid, Okla. The Jersey cattle were supplied by F. S. Kirk, Enid, Okla. S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla., and Charles Stith, Eureka, Kan., were the leading consignors of Durocs. A. R. Enos, Ramona, Kan., furnished 30 Poland China bred gilts and J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan., five Poland China boars. Prices ranged around \$40 for the bred sows and gilts of both breeds. The Shorthorns, mostly young stock, sold around the \$100 mark. Horses sold at less satisfactory prices, no doubt on account of too few being sold to attract sufficient buyers. The Jersey cattle sale was snappy throughout. Enid bankers should be commended and imitated in regard to their attitude in aiding this great enterprise, by making a special rate of 8 per cent on all bankable notes given by their patrons who buy purebred stock at these sales. It is the

intention of Manager Kirk to revive the old time stock sales at the Enid sale pavilion. He will at once begin arrangements for a big sale the first week in June and those wishing to consign should write him at once. There is a wonderful revival of interest in purebred livestock in the state of Oklahoma, over 500 head of purebred animals having sold at auction in the last two weeks and at increasing values. Mr. Kirk would be commended for the success of this sale enterprise and with proper assistance lent to the undertaking he will undoubtedly be able to make Enid the greatest distributing point for purebred stock in the West.

Royal Scion Duroc-Jersey Sale.

The offering of Duroc bred sows from Royal Scion Farm, owned by G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan., was well received. The sale resulted in an average of \$54.60 for 35 head; about half of these hogs staying in Kansas and about half going into Oklahoma. Chas. Wright of Chaney, Kan., was the heaviest buyer in the sale, numbers considered. He took seven head at prices ranging from \$31 to \$69. C. L. Ticer of Oklahoma City topped the sale at \$140 and bought five others. The top of this sale, as was the top of the Otey sale the day before, was a daughter of the great breeding boar, Graduate Col. Graduate Col. is adding a great deal of prestige to the Royal Scion Farm. His daughters are especially strong in brood sow type. The kind every breeder likes to have in his herd. Mr. Norman was very well pleased with his sale. Following is a list of buyers and representative sales.

Number
1—C. L. Ticer, Oklahoma City, Okla., \$140.00
2—Chas. Wright, Chaney, Kan., 69.00
3—A. S. Alterman, Olathe, Kan., 62.50
4—C. L. Buskirk, Newton, Kan., 100.00
5—J. F. Speck, Nortonville, Kan., 55.00
6—R. W. Goodman, St. John, Kan., 35.00
7—H. D. Buckmaster, Hydra, Okla., 43.00
13—J. C. Schantz, Winfield, Kan., 35.00
17—H. E. McNeary, Hydra, Okla., 71.00
18—Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kan., 53.00
23—S. W. Alfred & Son, Enid, Okla., 80.00
24—H. D. Plummer, Wellington, Kan., 48.00
25—L. W. Heaney & Son, Enid, Okla., 55.00
27—W. W. Otey, Winfield, Kan., 37.00
28—W. A. Williams, Marlow, Okla., 75.00
32—J. E. Ware, Chickasha, Okla., 40.00
33—Henry Getlobe, Winfield, Kan., 48.00
35—J. C. Koger, Belle Plaine, Kan., 46.00

Oliver's Poland China Sale.

Oliver & Sons, Danville, Kan., sold Tuesday, March 10, 42 head of Poland Chinas, making an average of \$45.83. The offering was hardly in sufficient demand by buyers who pay full price at auction. However, they were in good breeding condition. Most of the offering went to breeders from over the state. It was such a disagreeable day that fewer local buyers were present than is usual at Oliver & Sons' sales. Following is a representative list of sales:

1—G. A. Moretz, Danville, Kan., 102.50
2—M. Clark, Danville, Kan., 53.00
3—Semot, Freeport, Kan., 61.00
4—A. D. Hyde, Coldwater, Kan., 41.00
5—A. Drouhard, Danville, Kan., 31.00
6—R. H. Berke, Danville, Kan., 41.00
7—Frank Martin, Belle Plaine, Kan., 38.00
10—A. L. Babb, Attica, Kan., 49.00
11—J. M. Meyers, Bolton, Kan., 50.00
13—W. Martin, Belle Plaine, Kan., 42.00
14—John Regier, Whitewater, Kan., 42.00
16—Orville Wheeler, Argonia, Kan., 42.00
17—W. C. Froment, Belle Plaine, Kan., 46.00
18—Vern Tracy, Argonia, Kan., 40.00
19—Lou Oliver, Danville, Kan., 44.00
21—R. E. Thiel, Rago, Kan., 50.00
23—Walt Cunningham, Hutchinson, Kan., 40.00
24—C. O. Parsons, Clearwater, Kan., 39.00
26—W. L. Martin, Belle Plaine, Kan., 45.00
28—J. B. Meyers, Galva, Kan., 48.00
31—A. Berg, McPherson, Kan., 36.00
32—S. G. Sago, Argonia, Kan., 38.00
36—C. C. Wallace, Belle Plaine, Kan., 44.00
50—E. A. Hoffness, Partridge, Kan., 39.00
52½—B. Smith, Danville, Kan., 80.00
55—C. W. Colopy, Danville, Kan., 39.00
30—R. H. Burk, Danville, Kan., 40.00

Otey & Sons' Good Average.

Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan., sold Wednesday, March 11, 43 head of Duroc bred sows and gilts for \$2,715, an average of \$63.14. The eight gilts, by Graduate Col. and bred to the grand champion Good E Nuff Again King, sold for an average of \$75.25. The top of the offering was one of these great gilts going to W. A. Williams, Marlow, Okla., at \$137.50. The sows and gilts bred to Good E Nuff Again King or by this great sire were greatly appreciated. Buyers were present from various points in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. Ninety head went to 12 Oklahoma buyers, seven head went to buyers from Missouri, R. W. Coleman, Kansas City, Mo., was a liberal bidder, buying five choice gilts. Following is a list of buyers and representatives sales:

1—W. A. Williams, Marlow, Okla., \$137.50
2—W. O. Wisor, Hinton, Okla., 58.00
3—S. W. Alfred, Enid, Okla., 78.00
4—C. L. Buskirk, Newton, Kan., 62.50
5—R. W. Coleman, Kansas City, Mo., 87.00
6—F. A. Hanley, Ponca City, Okla., 63.00
7—E. O. Wilson, Winfield, Kan., 51.00
11—R. W. Goodman, St. John, Kan., 52.00
13—Shively Bros., Burden, Kan., 70.00
14—James Paterson, Liberty, Mo., 55.00
16—A. L. Beeley, Coldwater, Kan., 55.00
17—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan., 75.00
19—J. B. Babb, Blackwell, Okla., 52.00
22—C. L. Ticer, Oklahoma City, Okla., 62.00
26—V. V. Bossi, Arkansas City, Kan., 62.00
27—Lamp Bros., Dennis, Kan., 61.00
28—J. F. Speck, Kanapolis, Kan., 51.00
31—S. T. Shepherd, Winfield, Kan., 48.00
33—S. W. Hainey, Tablor, Okla., 60.00
34—William Orr, Brameau, Okla., 57.00
35—A. W. Steele, Blackwell, Okla., 50.00
36—Riegler Bros., Moundridge, Kan., 57.00
37—D. W. Kinsley, Hoffman, Kan., 60.00
39—C. C. Trostle, Nickerson, Kan., 48.00
40—J. C. Shontz, Winfield, Kan., 51.00
41—Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kan., 61.00
42—H. L. Derry, Bliss, Okla., 51.00
43—Henry Craig, Bliss, Okla., 43.00

N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Ira M. Swihart & Son, Webber, Kan., are members of the Jewell County Breeders' association and their card appears regularly in the Jewell county breeders' section. They are Poland China breeders and their herd is one of the best in northern Kansas. They are old hands at the Poland China breeding business and have bought liberally from prominent Iowa herds. They are not offering anything for sale but first class animals for breeding purposes and at present have for sale a few choice fall boars of big type breeding. If you can use a big, well-grown fall boar at a fair price, write them for prices and descriptions. Address them at Webber, Kan.

Rinehart's Dispersion Sale.

Rinehart & Son's dispersion sale of Duroc-Jerseys at Smith Center, Kan., Monday, March 9, marked the end of one of the greatest herds of Duroc-Jerseys in northern Kansas. The R. & S. Farm herd of Duroc-Jerseys was established seven years ago and compared favorably with any of the western herds. The Rineharts spared neither money nor time in the building of the herd and enjoyed the esteem and good will of all who patronized them and their closing out, made necessary by the fact that they had sold their farm, was a real regret to the Duroc-Jersey fraternity of north central Kansas. The attendance at their closing out sale was fairly good. Among the prominent breeders who attended were Carl Thompson of Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.; Arthur Patterson, Ellsworth, Kan.; Prof. Cochel of the Agricultural college; John Elmich of Formoso; N. B. Price, Mankato, and a number of others. Philip Albrecht of Smith Center topped the sale, paying \$82 for Belle Teagarden, one of the greatest brood sows in the West. Below is a list of the principal buyers:

No. Ben McNall, Smith Center, \$61.00
4—L. A. Tombough, Athol, Kan., 60.00
5—Philip Albrecht, Smith Center, 82.00
7—Pearl Morrison, Reamsville, Kan., 51.00
9—J. T. Higgins, Abilene, Kan., 80.00
10—John Elmich, Formoso, Kan., 51.00
12—M. Kirk, Smith Center, Kan., 41.00
13—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan., 60.00
15—James Kindred, Smith Center, Kan., 55.00
16—Joseph Wilson, Smith Center, Kan., 51.00
19—Bert Wilson, Reamsville, 46.00
21—C. T. Barnes, Alton, Kan., 34.00
23—C. L. Frazier, Athol, Kan., 34.00
24—Arthur Patterson, Ellsworth, Kan., 43.00

Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows.

This is the last call for Mott's draft sale of Duroc-Jerseys at his farm near Herington, Kan., Wednesday, March 25. The offering is first class in every particular. It is the last opportunity of the season to buy bred sows and besides you are buying top sows and gilts in this sale. There will be free hotel accommodations for breeders from

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Fashionably bred boars, including grandsons of the great Graduate Col., and a herd-heading son of the champion, Tattarax. Also spring boars. J. R. SMITH, NEWTON, KANSAS

Smith's Durocs
Otey's Grand Champion Durocs
BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE
W. W. OTEY & SONS, Winfield, Kansas

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

RED, WHITE AND BLUE HERD
AMERICAN ROYAL WINNERS.
We are offering the Grand Champion Duroc boar of the American Royal 1913; also choice high class serviceable males by him.
JAMES L. TAYLOR, OLEAN, MISSOURI

QUIVERA HERD DUROCS
Am now receiving orders for spring pigs. Will have some nice things to offer in the way of bred gilts about March 15. Everything immune and priced to sell.
E. G. MUNSSELL, Route 4, Herington, Ks.

Royal Scion Farm Durocs
The great Graduate Col., assisted by Col. Scion, heads this herd. Choice breeding stock for sale at all times and at reasonable prices.
G. C. NORMAN, R. 10, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

Dean's Mastodon Poland Chinas
Serviceable boars and bred sows and gilts. I have some 3-year-old sows 65 inches long, bone 3½ in., and 34 inches high. VACCINATED AND IMMUNE. Herd headed by Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder and Gritter's Longfellow 3d. Everything guaranteed and sold with the money. Phone Dearborn; station, New Market, and postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address
CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MISSOURI.

Joe Hemmy's Herd Big Type Polands
For Sale: My herd boar, Hemmy's Hadley by Spangler's Hadley, by old Big Hadley. I will take \$50 for him and he is certainly a bargain. Also an August boar at \$10, an August gilt at \$20 and a March boar at \$18. Everything guaranteed.
JOE HEMMY, HILL CITY, KANSAS.

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 extra headers, and are booking orders for this spring's pigs of February and March farrow, to be shipped at weaning time. We ship in approval and if you are not satisfied you return the hog and are not out a cent.
F. P. ROBINSON & CO., MARYVILLE, MISSOURI.

BIG TYPE UNPAMPERED BERKSHIRES
150 sows bred to Fair Rival 10th, King's 4th Masterpiece, Trustype, King's Trustype, 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

DUROC-JERSEYS.

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

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

COLONEL WONDER the undisputed "Grand Champion" of Missouri, heads my herd. Spring boars, bred gilts and fall yearlings, by him or bred to him, for sale. Come or write. CHAS. L. TAYLOR, Olean, Mo.

DUROC JERSEY GILTS
Some fine ones bred to my great herd boar, Dandy's Pride, by Dandy Improver. Will farrow soon. Write at once for prices. Address
HARRY GIVENS, MADISON, KANSAS.

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

Bryan Bros. Durocs
Pigs in pairs, unrelated, by Ill Chief Buddy No. 145879 and Wonder Chief II No. 139051, at reduced prices for 30 days.
BRYAN BROS., Hutton Valley, Mo.

Bonnie View Durocs
Some choice fall pigs for sale. They are sired by Grand Champion Tat-A-Walla and S. & C's Col. Searle & Cottle, Berryton, Kansas.

Stith's DUROCS
Sows and gilts bred to find 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

MAPLEWOOD DUROCS
Boars all sold. 40 open and bred gilts for sale. Will ship on approval. Write for prices.
W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS

WELLER'S DUROC BOAR BARGAINS
A few choice March boars for sale at \$25, one at \$35. These are sired by E Pluribus Unum 150853 and are bargains. Also yearling gilts, bred, at \$30.
J. E. WELLER, FAUCETT, MISSOURI

BANCROFT'S DUROCS
We hold no public sales. Nothing but the best offered as breeding stock. Choice 250 to 280 pound bred gilts \$35.00. Sept. pigs, pairs and trios, not akin. 100 pounds up, \$20, two \$37.50, three \$55. Customers in 11 states satisfied. Describe what you want. We have it.
D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, 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, well-bred spring boar pigs for sale. ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kansas.

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

LESSEN HIGH COST OF LIVING. BUY HAMPSHIRE HOGS OF SUNNY SLOPE FARM.

They are profitable; they grow fast. The sows are docile, careful mothers; they save their young. HAMPSHIREs are the best bacon hogs in the world. We sell them in Trios, Pairs or herds; no relation and out of the best breeding. Book your order for early shipment. We ship to every state in the Union.
FRANK H. PARKS, OLATHE, KANSAS.

O. I. C. HOGS.

O. I. C. PIGS \$25 a pair; young herd (4) \$45. Harry W. Haynes, Meriden, Kansas.

Tried Sows and bred gilts, also registered boar. Harry Kamping, Elsmore, Kansas.

Registered Herd Boar, 400 lbs. \$50 80 Fall pigs, either sex. New blood for old customers. F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KAN.

SUNNYSIDE O. I. C. HOGS

Boars and gilts ready for service. Pairs not related. Best breeding. Priced to sell. W. H. LYNCH, READING, KANSAS.

EDGEWOOD O. I. Cs.

Three extra good early spring boars, also big growthy April gilts, open or bred to order. A few choice fall pigs. Mention Mail and Breeze. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, 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.

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 December delivery. JOHN H. NEEF, BOONVILLE, MISSOURI

URIEDALE HERD O. I. C.'S

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

BERKSHIRES.

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

Hazlewood's Berkshires!

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

Walnut Breeding Farm

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

Berkshire Pigs

Choice pigs, either sex, 10 to 16 weeks old, sired by ROBINHOOD PREMIER 2d, or Adam, a son of Rival's Lord Premier. Nothing but the very choicest specimens shipped. Price: registered, crated F. O. B. here—one \$20; two \$35; three \$50. W. J. CRIST, Ozawie, Kas.

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.

One Hundred Poland China Sows

Pay the price and take your choice. Pedigree and guarantee goes along with the sow. Ben Frank, Jefferson City, Missouri. WRITE IN ENGLISH OR GERMAN

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

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, Kas.

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.

ENOS BIG POLANDS

Two extra spring boars, 30 large, smooth, bred gilts and 10 extra good bred sows, bred to Orphan Chief and Major Hadley. Write today. A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS.

NATIONAL BIG TYPE POLANDS.

A Wonder, Jr., Dan Hadley, Orphan Chief and Blaine's Wonder strains. A few good fall pigs of either sex and two summer males. Ten gilts, bred; all for sale. JOHN H. COLAW, Buffalo, Kansas.

FANCY LARGE TYPE POLANDS

Herd boars U Wonder by A Wonder and Orange Lad, by Big Orange. Fancy fall boars and a few good sows and gilts by U Wonder and bred to Orange Lad. Priced for quick sale. THURSTON & WOOD, Elmdale, Kansas.

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.

out of town and free transportation to and from the farm. You can get in and out of Herington very easily, as the train service is good. Those who cannot attend may send bids to J. W. Johnson in care of W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.

N. E. Kansas and N. Missouri

BY C. H. WALKER.

This is just a reminder that the Herman Gronniger & Sons sale of big type Poland China bred sows to be held at Bendena, Kan., next Tuesday, March 24, is the last chance of the season to get bred sows. It is an opportunity that should not be passed up by those in the market for good stock. Messrs. Gronniger have the goods in both sows and gilts and are selling what is probably the best boar of the season. To those who cannot attend, mail bids sent to C. H. Walker, Mail and Breeze fieldman, in Mr. Gronniger's care will be carefully looked after in the buyer's interest. Don't forget the date—next Tuesday.

Kentucky Mammoth Jacks.

Sanders & Maggard, Flemingsburg, Ky., have for sale at Hiawatha, Kan., a carload of Kentucky Mammoth bred Jacks. This firm is one of the biggest jack breeders in the "blue grass" state. For years it has been their custom to ship one or more carloads of Jacks to Kansas for sale. It is a notable fact in connection with the operations of this firm that buyers for their Jacks one year are almost sure to be buyers later. Their Jacks are the kind that command the business of the best mare owners in any community; the kind that please the buyer by making him good money. If interested in this stock write Sanders & Maggard at Hiawatha, Kan., and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

DeKalb Breaks Record.

The highest price for a Hampshire sow sold at public auction was realized by H. D. DeKalb of DeKalb, Ia., in his sale of Hampshire bred sows held at Council Bluffs, Ia., on Thursday, March 12, when Nora's Duchess, a tried sow by Major and bred to a son of Messenger Boy sold for \$550. Dr. Evans of Le Grand, Ia., was the purchaser. This is the record price for a Hampshire sow at public auction and is a distinct compliment to Mr. DeKalb as a constructive breeder. Sixty-seven head of bred sows and gilts sold in this sale at the very satisfactory average of \$82.94. A large crowd was in attendance and the quality of the stock offered by Mr. DeKalb was appreciated. Mr. DeKalb is planning on an offering of 50 head of sows to sell on March 10 next, which he says will be the greatest lot of Hampshire bred sows ever driven through a sale ring. Nothing will weigh under 500 pounds and from that on up. After seeing the offering sold on the 12th it is not hard to believe he will do it. Col. H. S. Duncan, who conducted the sale, now has to his credit the highest Hampshire and Poland China sow sold at auction and the top Duroc sale of the season. Below is a representative list of sales.

| | | |
|--|-------|----------|
| Lot | | |
| 0—Nora's Duchess, Dr. Evans, Le Grand, Ia. | ..... | \$550.00 |
| 1—J. E. Beckendorf, Walnut, Mo. | ..... | 130.00 |
| 2—S. F. Stock Company, Platts mouth, Neb. | ..... | 110.00 |
| 3—Cramer Steele, Blockton, Ia. | ..... | 100.00 |
| 4—Roy Fisher, Winslow, Neb. | ..... | 175.00 |
| 5—Verne Patterson, Fairmount, Neb. | ..... | 100.00 |
| 7—C. N. Meyers, Missouri Valley, Ia. | ..... | 115.00 |
| 8—Z. T. Denham, Dunlap, Ia. | ..... | 105.00 |
| 10—C. P. Paulson, Nora, Neb. | ..... | 120.00 |
| 14—S. E. Saar, Henderson, Ia. | ..... | 125.00 |
| 15—Same | ..... | 105.00 |
| 18—Roy Fisher | ..... | 75.00 |
| 19—W. L. Sconce, Pender, Neb. | ..... | 65.00 |
| 29—W. E. Oliver, Henderson, Ia. | ..... | 30.00 |
| 30—F. H. Schultz, Tabor, Ia. | ..... | 70.00 |
| 31—Chas. Johnston, Yutan, Neb. | ..... | 75.00 |
| 32—Jno. Theis, Minden, Ia. | ..... | 67.50 |
| 43—R. T. Wright, Glendale, Kan. | ..... | 62.50 |

Webb's Sale Average \$50.

The best lot of sows and gilts ever sold from the Webb herd and one of the best offerings ever sold in the state were sold at public auction by W. R. Webb at Bendena, Kan., on Saturday, March 14, for a general average of \$50. The 50 head were a great lot and every one came into the ring carrying her own guarantee beyond the question of a doubt. In the writer's opinion it was by far the most valuable offering sold in this section this season. The same quality of Polands sold this coming winter would be worth the money at a thirty or forty dollar higher average. The crop failure of the past year kept the local farmers and breeders from buying as they should. His local support is usually Mr. Webb's strong hold, but the last of feed kept them away this time and it only goes to show that a breeder must have the farmer trade to make a really successful sale. A number of breeders were in attendance, or were represented by mail bids. The top of the sale was \$125, paid by E. M. Wayde of Burlington, Kan., for lot eight, a splendid daughter of Tom's Model, out of a Bell Metal dam. The sows bred to Mr. Webb's young Big Orange Sensation were in strong demand. This is one of the best yearlings in the country. Col. Sparks cried the sale assisted by Col. Scott and Sharp. Below is a list of sales.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Lot | | |
| 1—Geo. Anderson, Everest, Kan. | ..... | \$1.00 |
| 2—Ed Baker, Bendena, Kan. | ..... | 52.00 |
| 3—O. Stout, Severance, Kan. | ..... | 60.00 |
| 4—Jess Cox, Horton, Kan. | ..... | 60.00 |
| 8—E. M. Wayde | ..... | 125.00 |
| 11—Henry Graner, Lancaster, Kan. | ..... | 73.00 |
| 14—Jno. McNea, Brenner, Kan. | ..... | 64.00 |
| 15—M. O. Watts, Fairfield, Kan. | ..... | 62.50 |
| 19—J. S. Hackney, Troy, Kan. | ..... | 57.50 |
| 20—Geo. Anderson | ..... | 51.00 |
| 21—Herman Kirwin, Bendena, Kan. | ..... | 56.00 |
| 22—Jess Cox | ..... | 51.00 |
| 23—Herman Kirwin | ..... | 56.00 |
| 24—P. Kent, Troy, Kan. | ..... | 51.00 |
| 26—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan. | ..... | 50.00 |
| 28—Jno. McNea | ..... | 53.00 |
| 29—Geo. Anderson | ..... | 50.00 |
| 31—W. E. Williams, Silex, Mo. | ..... | 60.00 |
| 39—Same | ..... | 56.00 |
| 40—J. H. Kerr, Ashley, Mo. | ..... | 60.00 |

Big Kansas City Hereford Sale.

"The most common topic of discussion today is 'the high cost of living.' Of all the differing occupations in the business of furnishing the food supplies of the nation, there is none looked upon with more envy at this time than the cattle breeder, and not without cause. The decreasing supply of beef animals, in the face of increasing population, is looked upon with alarm. The waning fertility of our soil, due to the

POLAND CHINAS.

BIG TYPE POLAND SPRING GILTS

Bred to The Giant 68831 for spring litters. Priced to move them now. J. F. Foley, Orinque, (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.

Polands With Size and Quality Boars and gilts for sale, sired by Weachters Referee and King Hadley. Cholera immune. Lambert Bros., Smith Center, Kan.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

G. A. Drybread The Auctioneer

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.

J. P. Oliver Newton, Kan. Livestock and Real Estate Auctioneer. My 20 years experience insures better results.

B. O. BROADIE Livestock 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. B. Carpenter Livestock Auctioneer 1400 Grand, KANSAS CITY. Also Land Salesman

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.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres 1400-04 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

Red Polled Cattle Young bulls ready to ship. Cows and heifers for sale. Best of breeding. Write, or better come and see. CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kas.

Lookabaugh's Shorthorns

200 Head From Which to Select. 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—Cows with calf at foot and re-bred—in fact a great variety of prize-winning blood from which to select. Write your wants today. Visitors always welcome.

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Okla.

SHORTHORNS.

SCOTCHSHORTHORNCATTLE

Special prices on herd bull, cows and heifers of richest Scotch breeding. I am overstocked and must reduce my herd. Everything first class and guaranteed. RAYMOND JAMESON, Ottawa, Ill.

SHORTHORN BULLS

Fashionably bred young bulls, by Roan King and Refiner, two Wisconsin bred sires and out of milking strain dams. They are the kind that make good for both dairy and beef. Levi Eckhardt, Winfield, Kan.

Cedar Lawn

SHORTHORNS A fine lot of Scotch and Scotch Topped bulls ranging in ages from 8 to 15 months. Priced low considering quality and breeding.

Also my two-year-old, Big Orange, herd boar at a bargain.

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

Shorthorn 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

Have thirty head Registered and Purebred bulls 6 to 18 mos. old. Reds and roans. Priced right and not pampered. Snap for the ranchman or small herd owner who wants good bulls at reasonable price. Sell singly or carlot and can ship on Santa Fe, Rock Island, or Missouri Pacific. JOE KING & SONS, POTWIN, KANSAS.

Shorthorn Bulls

Two 18 months old and eight yearlings. Reds and roans. Got by pure Scotch sires. A grand lot of young bulls. Prices reasonable.

L. M. Noffsinger, Osborne, Kan.

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

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Angus Bulls and Heifers

SUTTON FARM

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

Angus Cattle

A select lot of ready-for-service bulls for sale, best breeding and right individually.

W. G. Denton, Denton, Kan.



Breeder's Combination Sale

At KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI in the Fine Stock Sale Pavilion at the Stock Yards

Tues., March 31, Wed., April 1

125-85 Bulls, 40 Cows and Heifers—125

The 85 bulls include several tried herd bulls with enviable show and breeding records, a large number of herd heading prospects, several double standard polled bulls, and many high class bulls for the farmer and the ranchman.

Forty young cows of superior quality and popular breeding, many with calves at foot and all bred to high class herd bulls. A carefully selected lot of both males and females, from 26 of the best herds of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Illinois. Contributed by the following breeders.

J. C. Andras & Son, Manchester, Ill.
J. M. Ford, Mt. Sterling, Ill.
Wilson & Barrows, Mt. Sterling, Ill.
C. F. Peterson, Parker, Kansas.
Joseph Hanson, Topeka, Kansas.
Peter Grant & Sons, Beagle, Kansas.
H. D. Plummer, Wellington, Kansas.
E. Cleland, Hiawatha, Kansas.
Leon Lalouette, Florence, Kansas.
G. A. Newell & Son, Milan, Kansas.
Fred O. Peterson, Lawrence, Kansas.
O. M. Wright, Vesper, Kansas.
Wadsworth & Sons, Monroe City, Mo.
S. J. Harley, Bedford, Iowa.
F. L. Brown, Sylvan Grove, Kansas.
Missouri Agri'l College, Columbia, Mo.
C. B. Denman, Farmington, Mo.
Renick Brothers, Napoleon, Mo.
R. M. Fields & Son, Lees Summit, Mo.
H. D. Adkisson, Napton, Mo.
W. R. Standish, Hume, Mo.
M. H. Loughead, Unionville, Mo.
J. F. Kennel, Reeds, Mo.
J. H. Herman, Wentworth, Mo.
S. A. Wyant, St. Catherine, Mo.
R. T. Thornton, Kansas City, Mo.

For catalogues or other information, address

R. T. THORNTON, Sale Manager, 3629 Charlotte Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

DAIRY CATTLE.

BONNIE BRAE HOLSTEINS.
High grade heifers and cows; registered and high grade bulls.
IRA ROMIG, Sta. B, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES FOR SALE
ALSO A FEW FEMALES.
SPRINGDALE STOCK RANCH, CONCORDIA, KAN.

HIGGINBOTHAM'S HOLSTEINS
80 head of cows and heifers—registered and high grade. Also a few registered bull calves.
C. W. HIGGINBOTHAM & SONS, ROSSVILLE, KAN.

FOR SALE—5-Year-Old PURE BRED
Jersey Bull. **STOCK-POGIES**
L. P. CLARKE, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

Young Jersey Bulls for Sale
By sons of champion Flying Fox and Financial Countess Lad; also by a grand son of Gambo's Knight. All out of high testing cows. **W. N. BANKS, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS.**

Holsteins For Sale
100 head coming 2-yr. old heifers mostly bred to Sir Rag De Kol Korndyke and Island Sir Douglas. State tuberculosis tested. Also 30 head fine Holstein cows. Reference: E. J. Macy, Montgomery Co. Farm Adviser.
WAGGONER & SON, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS.

HOLSTEINS—CHOICE
H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, 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. **R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.**

Oak Hill Holsteins
Bulls ready for spring service by Shadybrook Gordon Sir Korndyke out of A. R. O. dams. Heifers bred. Also a few fresh cows. All tuberculosis tested. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. State your wants fully in first letter—I can fill them.
BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAN.

SOMMER-BLADS GUERNSEYS!

TUBERCULIN TESTED.

Headed by Goodwills, Raymond of the Preel, son of Imp. Raymond of the Preel. Grade and registered females for sale, also registered bulls.
ERNEST KENYON, Nortonville, Kansas

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. Several good enough to head good herds—heavy boned, broad headed, breezy kind. Show prospects. Also a few cows and heifers. Visitors welcome. Call or write.
I. W. POULTON, Medora, Reno Co., Kan.

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 Fankhouser, Sunny Slope, Newman and other noted herds.

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

F. S. JACKSON, Topeka, Kansas

Fine Kentucky Jacks

For Sale—We have just shipped one load of jacks from Flemingsburg, Kentucky, to Hiawatha, Kansas. For sale privately—Anyone wanting a good jack please call and see them and get prices.

Sanders & Maggard
Hiawatha, Kansas

scarcity of cattle on our farms is a conceded factor in our short crops. These conditions are no longer a surprise, but an established fact and certainly cannot be corrected in a few years. It is the life of the breeder of today. The large herds of the plains are a thing of the past, and it is now up to the farmer to supply the beef, which he can now do with ample profit and added pleasure to his calling, by handling a few good cattle of the best beef breed. We are offering you in this sale a clean, straight, honest lot of breeding cattle, representing 24 herds of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Illinois' most prominent breeders of Herefords. None of these breeders are thinking of going out of the business. It looks good to them. They are simply offering a few select cattle from their surplus. The bull offering is especially strong, including several tried herd bulls, with enviable show and breeding records. In the large offering of young bulls, ranging in age from 12 to 24 months old, many hard-heading prospects will be found, and the farmer and ranchman can supply his needs from a single animal to a carload. The females are the useful kind, with quality and breeding and are sure money-makers, all either with calf at side or bred to high class herd bull, and will be appreciated by those realizing the need and demand for better cattle. These cattle will be offered in only good thrifty condition, and we do not expect high prices. In fact, the large number we are selling is a sure guarantee of only moderate prices, and there is no doubt many will fall to the bargain counter. The above is very pertinent to the situation. It is the foreword in the catalog of the big Hereford sale to be held at Kansas City on March 31 and April 1, the big two days' breeders' combination sale of Herefords. So many good things are contained in the 129 head to be sold that it would be an injustice to go into detail on a few without mentioning the whole. That is impossible. Suffice it to say that those who attend will not be disappointed. It is a great offering from the best herds of the West. Get the catalog and arrange to attend. R. T. Thornton, 3639 Charlotte street, is sale manager and catalog inquiries should be addressed to him. Do it today and kindly mention this paper.

Great Sale for Boan.

The best jack and jennet sale held in recent years was made by G. C. Roan at La Plata, Mo., on Monday, March 9. Considering that practically the entire offering was young stock, 2 and 3-year olds, the average of \$30.31 was a splendid testimonial to Mr. Roan's ability as a jack man. The largest crowd that ever has attended the Roan sales assembled in the big sale barn and paid the good prices recorded below because they were buying jacks that had the class. It was a great offering in every respect and marks another milestone in Mr. Roan's record of successes. The top was \$1,355, paid for lot two, Red Oak King 5820, a splendid 2-year-old, by Missouri King, the Roan herd jack. W. H. Williams of Greenup, Ill., was the buyer. Montgomery & McNeill of Gifford, Mo., got lot three, Monarch 5030, at \$1,230. M. W. Davis, Goldsburg, Mo., secured Joe Davis, lot four, at \$1,035, and G. B. Gosser, Grant, Neb., secured Kentucky's Best, lot five, at \$1,000. A splendid line of jennets were offered and the 26 head sold made a general average of \$245.57. Allice R. 1321, lot 12, a fine 6-year-old by Mammoth J. C. and safe in foal to Missouri King, topped the jennet offering at \$610, going to Roy Lewis of Stahl, Mo., at that figure. Col. P. M. Gross upheld his splendid record as a jack salesman. He was assisted by Col. Curry, Bunnelle and Graham. Below is a representative list of sales.

| JACKS. | |
|--|---------|
| 2—W. H. Williams, Greenup, Ill. | \$1,355 |
| 3—Montgomery & McNeill, Gifford, Mo. | 1,230 |
| 4—M. W. Davis, Goldsburg, Mo. | 1,035 |
| 5—G. B. Gosser, Grant, Neb. | 1,000 |
| 6—Chas. Fritz, Elmer, Mo. | 775 |
| 7—A. & J. C. Johnson, Lynnville, Ia. | 925 |
| 8—H. Schwartzrock, Springfield, Minn. | 915 |
| 10—J. Ross, Kirksville, Ia. | 675 |
| 11—Boone Romine, Republican City, Neb. | 805 |
| 12—Wm. Hartman, Baring, Mo. | 485 |
| 13—J. M. Johnston, Petersburg, Ill. | 860 |
| 14—H. Schwartzrock | 550 |
| 15—M. W. Davis | 575 |
| 17—Jno. Morrison, Centerville, Ia. | 620 |
| Extra—Henry Noon, Atlanta, Mo. | 700 |
| Extra—Carl Larson, Harlan, Ia. | 755 |
| Extra—R. W. L. Norman, Tama, Mo. | 510 |

| JENNETS. | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| 1—Roy Lewis, Stahl, Mo. | 535 |
| 2—P. H. Summers, Callao, Mo. | 250 |
| 3—Montgomery & McNeill | 360 |
| 4—Henry Montgomery, Gifford, Mo. | 205 |
| 11—W. H. Williams, Greenup, Ill. | 310 |
| 12—Roy Lewis, Stahl, Mo. | 610 |
| 13—E. B. Fletcher, Burr Oak, Kan. | 295 |
| 18—P. M. Summers | 240 |
| 21—Same | 205 |
| 24—R. Wainwright, Jacksonville, Mo. | 245 |
| 25—Roy Lewis | 260 |

S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri

BY ED. R. DORSEY.

Colaw's Big Type Polands.

In looking over the herd of Poland Chinas owned by John Colaw of Buffalo, Kan., we were especially impressed with A Wonder Jr. 215117, by A Wonder's Equal 214513, bred by J. D. Gates & Sons of Ravenwood, Mo. This young hog is out of Colossal Queen 2d 500330, by Knox All Hadley 178741, owned by Roy Johnston of South Mound, Kan., second dam is Colossal Queen by the many times state fair champion Colossus 129077-A, third dam Queen Over Pay 307772, Phil Dawson's great show sow. This hog has everything back of him, the best advertised blood in the world; the greatest show stock and the best sellers at public sales. Frank Stryker says this is the best big type Poland China he ever saw. Many other good judges will think the same thing when he is fitted this fall. Mr. Colaw is educated under the old school of medium types and he never forgets the quality. He will fit up a complete show herd of the extreme big type for the 1914 exhibits. Anyone interested in this good stock should write Mr. Colaw and he will assist you in getting familiar with the good and popular big type.

Laptad's Bred Sow Sale.

On the 29th of April, Fred G. Laptad of Lawrence, Kan., will hold his joint spring sale of Duroc-Jerseys and Poland Chinas and it is safe to say no one man in America



F. W. Bevington, Pres.



I. W. Kyle, Secy.

Jewell County Breeders' Association

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Hampshire Hogs
No stock for sale at present. Wanted: S. S. Hamburg chickens. **ROY HAGGART, Mankato, Kansas**

O. L. C. HOGS.

O. L. C. SEPTEMBER PIGS
for sale also White Holland Turkey toms.
DE. W. W. SPENCER, Mankato, Kansas

POLAND CHINAS.

Polands, Shropshire Sheep 100 Spr. pigs, both sexes, strictly big type. Ram lambs. Write for prices. **Ira M. Swihart & Son, Webber, Kan.**

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 have ever raised. For sale right.
JOHN KEMMERER, Mankato, Kan.

Bell's A Wonder 61891, one of the best of old A Wonder, priced to sell. Immured and guaranteed. **Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.**

Fall Boars. Also looking orders for Spring pigs (both sexes) at weaning time. White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks. Eggs for sale. **W. A. McIntosh, Courtland, Kan.**

DUBOC-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, Kan.**

SUMMER BOARS Choice heavy boned fellows, by Buddy O. K. Also herd boar, Tat's Chief for sale.
R. P. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS

Fall Boars and Gilts Sired by Model Chief and Crimson Burr. Pairs and trios not related. Every thing priced to sell.
DANA D. SHUCK, BURR OAK, KAN.

50 Duroc Bred Sows Five spring boars 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

40 SPRING PIGS of March and April farrow. Priced to sell. No public sale this season.
C. C. THOMAS, WEBBER, KANSAS

OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM

THE FINEST HERD OF IMPORTED GUERNSEYS IN THE COUNTRY



PEGGY OF OVERLAND (Trade Mark)

Imp. Moss Raider, a strongly bred May Rose bull and Imp. May Royal, a line bred Golden Secret, Chief stock bulls. Cows and heifers of best imported strains. All cows tested for advanced registry.

In order better to introduce the Guernseys in the West, we will make attractive prices on young bulls and cows and heifers, bred and open. Special inducements to new breeders in herd foundation material.

If you wish to improve the quality and production of your milk, cream and butter, use a Guernsey sire. Unsurpassed in constitutional vigor, adaptability, and richness of product. Correspondence invited—your personal inspection preferred. Call on or address

Overland Guernsey Farm, Overland Park, Kan.

C. F. Holmes, Owner. W. C. England, Mgr.

Eight miles S. W. of Kansas City on Strang Line. Station on Farm



One Hundred Head of JACKS AND JENNETS

Home of the giants; the big, thick, big boned and big footed kind. We breed and raise most of our jacks. We handle the largest jacks and jennets on earth.
BRADLEY BROTHERS, WARRENSBURG, MISSOURI.



Johnson's Shetland Pony Farm

Write me regarding Shetland Ponies. I have for sale 40 to 50 head of fine ones, spring colts, yearlings, coming two and matured stock. Registered mares or stallions. My herd runs strong to spotted, black and white, and I have Nebraska State Fair winners. Let the children have a pony. My prices are reasonable and every pony is guaranteed as represented. Write me now while I have a fine offering of spring colts on hand.

H. H. JOHNSON, CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA.

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. Those 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.

March 21, 1914.

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.

PUREBRED HORSES.

STALLIONS FOR SALE

One high class, gaited saddle, coming three-years-old, with size, style and speed. Saddle and harness for sale. Also two black Percherons, 4 and 5 years old. E. E. CARVER & SON, GULFORD, MISSOURI.

SCHWAB'S PERCHERONS

High class stallions, 2 to 7 years old—1,700 to 2,100 pounds—produced under natural conditions. Acclimated, absolutely sound and sold fully guaranteed. GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

Home-Bred Stallions \$250 to \$650. Stallions cheaper than any firm in Creston. A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa. **Imported Percheron** Home-bred Stallions, \$275 to \$600. Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.

Excelsior Shetland Pony Farm

Registered and High Grade Ponies for Sale. W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan.



Imported Stallions

Percheron and Belgian, also Percheron and Belgian mares, and a few registered jacks. These horses were prize winners at Topoka, Hutchinson, and American Royal, including grand champion and reserve champion at each show, winning 28 first and champion ribbons, three Gold Medals, and two Silver medals. These prize winners and others for sale and can be seen at my farm 7 miles N. W. of Alma. Reference any bank in Alma or Wamego. Choice White Holland turkeys, toms or hens. LEW JONES, R. R. No. 1, ALMA, KANSAS.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Kentucky Jack and Percheron Farms 200 head of big bone, Kentucky, Mammoth Jacks; Percherons and saddle horses. Special prices in half car and ear load lots. Write your wants or visit our farms. 2500 bushels of bluegrass seed. Cook & Brown, Props., Lexington, Ky.

Forty Years a Breeder of High-Class Jacks

We have for sale twenty jacks of the big blocky type, also ten very large, well bred jennets. R. M. JOHNSON, BOLIVAR, MO.

Leavenworth County Jack Farm 25 jacks and jennets for sale; good individuals and bred light. Farm located between Atchison and Leavenworth on Santa Fe. CORSON BROTHERS, POTTER, KANSAS.

REGISTERED, BIG BONED. black Jacks and Jennets. Fine individuals, best breeding. PRICE AND TERMS RIGHT. J. H. Smith, R. R. 3, Kingfisher, Okla.

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 banks of 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

25 head of Black Jacks from 14½ to 16 hands coming 3 to 6 years old; all stock guaranteed, as represented when sold. Also some good jennets.

PHIL WALKER

Moline, Elk County, Kansas.

Big Black Missouri Jacks

Ten head of large, well bred, registered Jacks and ten jennets. All of my own breeding. A genuine guarantee goes with each and every sale. Can furnish more if necessary.

HENRY OBERMANN, Freistatt, Mo. 8 Miles N. of Monett.

50 Mammoth Jacks and Jennets

A lifetime experience in breeding the large, heavy boned, big footed, good head and eared kind that produce the good Missouri mule. Remember if you come here and are disappointed in our stock I pay your expense. Quiet Glenn Stock Farm, Route No. 2, 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 larger and better than thousands of 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.

has two better herds than Fred G. Laptad. These sales are always interesting because there is more or less rivalry between the buyers of the two breeds. The arrangements for the sale are ideal and most of us could get many pointers by attending one of the Laptad sales. At this time he will sell 25 head of each breed and breeds will be good enough to go to the state fair and make a creditable showing with the best in the world. The best of everything is handled on the Laptad Stock Farm; Jersey cattle, fine horses, registered hogs and purebred seed corn. He gets \$3 a bushel for two or three varieties of corn, because farmers know it is worth the money. This sale will be one of the best offerings of the season and it is to the breeders' interest to send to Mr. Laptad for his sale catalog, also his farm catalog.

Buy Hampshire Hogs.

We recently received a letter from Frank H. Parks of Olathe, Kan., breeder of Hampshire hogs. He writes as follows: "I want to double my advertising space in Farmers Mail and Breeze for the next year. The paper is there with the goods when it comes to selling Hampshire hogs. I get inquiries from and make sales in practically every state in the Union. My sows are now farrowing the largest and best crop of Hampshire hogs I have ever had. I am booking orders right along for pairs and trios." He guarantees to please or return the money. He recently bought a gilt at Messenger's sale. She is by Messenger Boy, the \$1,350 hog at the head of the Messenger herd. This sow is bred to one of the best show hogs of the breed. This sow will go into just as good a home as she came from and will be associated with Maiden Blush, the 600-pound sow, by Col. Stone 2669 and out of Julia 3960, by Happy Lane 1895. This good sow now has nine living pigs by Ruben 1st 11767, out of Bessie 1st 11484, by Hot Tonic 3647. The line of breeding on Sunny Slope Hampshire Farm represents such sires as Col. Stone, Gen. Allen, Gold Gem's Model and Hot Tonic, all noted prize winners that have helped make Hampshire hog history. In conclusion Mr. Parks says: "May the Farmers Mail and Breeze continue as it is, a real journal for the real farmer. We are all for the paper and its owner, Arthur Capper."

Publisher's News Notes

An Ideal Non-Skid.

"The purpose of a tire is to provide traction, to prevent noise, to cushion the car and occupants from road inequalities, and to prevent crystallization of the delicate parts of the mechanism, by eliminating jar and vibration," says E. C. Tibbitts, advertising manager The B. F. Goodrich Company. "There has arisen a new need for tires, due perhaps to the tendency to drive cars the year round. With the coming of fall and winter weather with their dangerous street conditions, the danger from skidding is increased. So the problem of safe traction has become uppermost in the minds of motorists, and has brought out much constructive thought along lines of tire design. Innumerable non-skids have been placed on the market, some good and some bad. Some had irregular projections which caused the entire weight of the car to center upon certain points of the fabric. As a result, the fabric weakened prematurely at these points. Some had sharp projections which quickly tore, and showed wear after being worn a short while. Then these sharp cut crevices filled with dirt. These were styled 'mud slingers' because they threw dirt. You probably have experienced such a tire yourself. Our designers worked on a tread, that would be free from vibration, that would not strain the fabric, that would ride smooth like a plain tire and not utilize more power, that would resist abrasion and still give positive traction. So, they invented a tire consisting of five long bars extending circumferentially on the tread connected by a crossbar. As skidding is a resultant between the forward movement of the car and motion sideways, it was found that these five long bars resisted side sway more effectively, by holding the tire straight on its course. Yet to insure such certain traction, it was not necessary to sacrifice any other desirable quality. The problem of the tire designer is tires. The problem of all transportation. What the steel rails are to the railroad, the tire must be to the motor car. It must provide smooth traction—economical traction—but above all, certain, safe traction. That is why we have called it the 'Safety Tread,' because safety from the very first has been our ideal."

Cultivating Made Easy.

Farmers of every class who have been giving their attention during the past months to the problem of labor and intensive cultivation, will undoubtedly be interested in the invention of Mr. Carl Berg, a practical farmer of Hopewell, N. J., which makes cultivating easy, saves labor and materially increases crops. After four years of study, experiments and practical demonstration, Mr. Berg has been successful in perfecting a new kind of tooth which he has named "The Bent Tooth" to be used on the front pair of the cultivator. By reason of its peculiar construction the Bent Tooth cannot possibly cover the plants no matter how fast the farmer goes along. This feature alone is worth the careful consideration of every farmer interested in labor saving devices. There is no time lost stopping every few yards to uncover buried plants; the time thus saved materially increases the number of acres cultivated by a given time, or enables the progressive farmer to do the same work as heretofore in much less time. Not only does the Bent Tooth save labor, but by actual experiment and demonstration Mr. Berg has given ground creased the crop on a given piece of ground by cultivating with the Bent Tooth—its construction enabling the operator of the cultivator to loosen the earth very close and deep to the retained moisture to do the place for the retained moisture has also proved a remarkable weed destroyer—a feature that has met with commendation wherever the Bent Tooth has been shown. It is from such inventions as the Bent Cultivator Tooth which is being manufactured by the B. & B. Mfg. Co., 61 Fleet Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., under the personal direction of Mr. Berg, and which makes cultivation easy, that the problem of the increased cost of living will eventually be solved.

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.

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.



Special Prices for 30 Days Do You Want a Draft Stallion?

If so, come to Lincoln and see the best lot of big Percherons, Belgians and Shires in America. We are making special prices for 30 days and sell under a guarantee that has stood the test for fair treatment with our customers for the past 28 years. If you can't come next week, write us for full particulars.

Watson, Woods Bros., & Kelly Co., Lincoln, Neb.



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 Mephistos 4221 at head of herd. We are pricing these horses to sell and guarantee satisfaction. Write today or call soon.

J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Waldock Ranch, PRATT, KANSAS.

Imported Percheron Stallions

Each year I select 35 or 40 horses in France, so good and so correct in type, that any one of them will prove a great benefit to the man who buys him. I have a new lot now. At the Shows of the Southwest Circuit, our horses won every Championship and every Group of Five in 1913, as they have done most of the past five years. Our horses are handsome—our contract just and right—our insurance the very best. Come or write.

PERCHERON IMPORTING COMPANY
Charles R. Kirk, St. Joseph and South St. Joseph, Mo.

Blue Valley Stock Farm

Largest Importers of high-class Belgian Draft Horses in the West. Prize-winners in Europe and America. Sound, acclimated and ready for service. Our American-bred stock goes back to the blood of BRIN D'OR or his descendants. Lowest prices and safest guarantee of any firm in the business. Also a few extra good Percheron stallions. Come and see us, or write.

W. H. Bayless & Company, Blue Mound, Linn County, Kan.

Lamer's Percheron Stallions and Mares

BUY NOW while there is the most of Variety to select from C. W. LAMER, Salina, Kansas

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, Charlton, Iowa

Jacks! Jacks! Jacks!

From Two of the Best Herds in Kansas

30 Head 2 to 6 yrs. old. Nice-looking and good workers. Prices and Terms will suit you.

30 Head 14 to 16 hds. high. Including Prize-winner. Every animal guaranteed exactly as represented.



More prizes won at Hutchinson State Fair, 1913, by these two herds than all others combined. The general storm throughout the Southwest prevented all but a few buyers from attending our sale February 24. To those who wrote for catalog and terms that will be of interest to any man who wants a good jack. Write your wants or visit our farms.

H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Ks. D. J. Hutchins, Sterling, Ks.

BUSTED PRICES!

Our Great 1914 Offer!!

BARGAIN!!

No Money Down

WIRE & FENCING PRICES
ROOFING PRICES
LUMBER BUILDING MATERIAL PRICES

Here is the Greatest Sale ever advertised—the opportunity you have long sought for—a chance to buy staple lumber and building material—Roofing, Wire, Fencing, Furniture and Household Goods of every kind and description, in fact, Merchandise of every nature, at unheard of low prices.

We are determined that the Spring of 1914, will be the most successful in the history of this Great Company, and the Wise man will take early advantage of the great bargains shown in this advertisement.

You can order a complete carload of building material from us, including everything you need to construct and equip and we will ship it to you, without one cent cash in advance.

All we want to know is that the money will be paid us as soon as the material is received, unloaded and checked up.

Lumber Prices S-m-a-s-h-e-d

Yes, we mean smashed. Absolutely busted to pieces. That's our policy. We quote prices on lumber that will positively save you big money. If you will send your lumber bill we will send you a freight paid price that will mean a saving to you of from 30% to 50%. Every stick is absolutely first class, brand new and fully up-to-grade such as you would buy from any reputable house in the United States.

We have determined that the year of 1914 is going to be the Banner year in our great lumber department. We have on hand 20,000,000 feet of high-grade lumber suitable for the construction of Buildings, no matter for what purpose intended. Come to our great yards in Chicago and let us show you this stuff actually in stock. No other concern in the world has a more complete stock of everything needed to build, whether Lumber, Shingles, Structural Iron, Plumbing, Heating, Doors or anything else that you may need. Do you know that lumber is getting scarcer and scarcer every year? Yet our prices are lowest and will continue so until our stock is gone. WRITE TODAY.

Shingles At Big Saving

We have a special lot of 1,000,000 5 to 2 1/2 inch Clear Shingles on which we are making an exceptionally low price of \$2.30. Order by Lot No. MS-40.

This Door at 98c

Lot CD-39. Four panel painted door, size 2 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. 500 in stock. A high quality door for the price. This is only one of our many special bargains. Our grand Building Material Catalog and Bargain Sheets will show a full line of Inside Millwork of all kinds.

Free Building Book

A 200-page Book of Bargains in Millwork, Building material of all kinds, including Paints, Plumbing, Heating, Structural Iron, Metal and Composition Roofing, Hardware, Carpenter's and Blacksmith's Tools, Wire Fencing. No prospective builder should be without it. It is Free.

ROOFING PRICES SMASHED!

Galvanized Steel Roofing Is Fire, Water and Lightning Proof

We bought 20,000 squares of this Corrugated Iron Roofing, which we offer at this remarkably low price. It is new, perfect, and first-class, but light weight. The sheets are 22 x 24 in. x 1 1/4 in. corrugated. Our price of \$1.25 per sq. is f. o. b. cars Chicago. When ordering this item, specify Lot No. CD-700. This is not galvanized, but black steel roofing.

Write us today for our special FREIGHT PREPAID PRICES on new, galvanized roofing. We are offering prices lower than ever before offered in the roofing business. Galvanized roofing at \$2.75 per square and up. Ask for free samples. We can furnish anything needed in Roofing, Siding or Ceiling.

62c Per 108 Square Feet Buys Best Rubber Surfaced "Ajax" Roofing

Here again we show the lowest price ever known for roofing of quality. This smooth surfaced roofing we are offering is our one-only "Ajax" brand, and the price includes necessary cement and caps to lay it; this price is f. o. b. Chicago; at 86c per square, we pay the freight in full to any point East of Kansas and Nebraska and North of the Ohio River, provided your order is for at least 3 squares. Prices to other points on application.

Roofing is guaranteed to wear as long and give as good service as any Ready Rubber Surfaced Roofing on the market. It is put up in rolls of 108 square feet and contains 3 to 4 pieces to the roll. We have other grades of Ready Roofing, which we offer at prices easily 50 per cent below regular quotations. Write today for free samples and Roofing Catalog. Fill in the coupon.

Fill in This Coupon

HARRIS BROTHERS CO., Dept. C. D. 57, Chicago

Send me free of cost the following catalogs. (Place an X mark in square opposite the catalogs you wish)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Catalog of 50,000 Bargains | <input type="checkbox"/> Building Material |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plan Book of Houses & Barns | <input type="checkbox"/> Roofing, Siding and Ceiling |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wire and Fencing | <input type="checkbox"/> Plumbing & Heating |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> Paint |

My Name is.....

My Address is.....

County..... State.....

E. R. P. O.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.

Now operated under the name of

HARRIS BROTHERS COMPANY

FOR 23 years the CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY has been well and favorably known to the public. During all these years the four Harris Brothers have been the executive officers and owners and for that reason have finally decided to operate under the name of HARRIS BROTHERS COMPANY.

There is no change in our business, except that in the future the four Harris Brothers will advertise and sell their goods, heretofore advertised and sold under the name of the CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY, under the new name of HARRIS BROTHERS COMPANY.

Why We Are Called the Great Price Wreckers

Consider what becomes of the stock of goods, when a manufacturer or big retail merchant goes bankrupt or "busted" as the saying goes. It is estimated that about ten thousand merchants annually meet with business disaster—this is why our company exists. If the stocks are sufficiently large and the goods are new and desirable, they find their natural way to our great forty acre plant for distribution at a small added profit, to our thousands of customers, who in this way get the benefit of wonderful bargains. In many cases our prices do not even represent the original cost of production. We stand foremost in our line. We recognize no competition. That's why we are called "THE GREAT PRICE WRECKERS."

Our Binding Guarantee

We guarantee absolute and complete satisfaction. There is no half way about this guarantee. Every purchase you make from us will be exactly as represented and you will be satisfied in every way, or we will make such just amends as are within our power. We will take back any unsatisfactory article at our freight expense both ways and refund your purchase price. We refer as to our responsibility to the publisher of this or any other publication or any bank or express company and to the public at large.

We Sell Practically Everything

Our stock includes practically "everything under the sun." It's in truth, from a needle to a locomotive. No matter what your vocation, or what position in life you occupy, or what your business, or how great a merchant you are, you have use for us, and we have the goods that you can buy from us to a decided advantage. The quicker you learn to recognize this fact, the sooner you will be "putting money in your pocket."

Our stock includes Building Material, Lumber, Roofing, Sash, Doors, Millwork, Wire and Fencing, Hardware, Plumbing Material, Heating Apparatus and Supplies, Furniture, Household Goods, Rugs, Stoves and everything needed to furnish or equip your home, your club or hotel. It includes Groceries, Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Furnishing Goods and every single article to clothe a man, woman or child. It includes Sporting Goods, Fishing Tackle, Hunting Outfits, Tents, Guns, Harness and Vehicles, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Clocks; also structural iron needed in construction of buildings, bridges, etc. Machinery, gasoline, gas and electric power outfits. In fact you cannot think of a single manufactured article that we cannot supply you at a saving in price. Let us convince you—it means but little effort on your part to prove the truth of all we say. Write us today for our Catalogue and literature. Fill in the coupon shown below.

THE GREAT PRICE WRECKERS

LETTERS FROM CUSTOMERS

\$1,000.00 Saved

Everything arrived in good condition. I saved on the building; also heating plant and bathroom outfit about \$1000.00 as this kind of lumber would be very dear here.

Signed (LEWIS YOUNG, Pennsylvania.

\$700.00 Saved

I am perfectly satisfied. Don't be backward in referring to me, for you have done more than you agreed to. I saved \$700.00 and also got better material, and a better house.

(Signed) JOHN J. DUNN, Ohio.

Satisfied With Furnace

The furnace I got from you is perfect in every way. I would not be without it one winter for double its price. If farmers only knew how easy it is to install it, they would not be without it.

(Signed) HENRY D. CHARTER, Canada.

Used 12 Years and in Good Condition

Some 10 or 12 years ago, I bought quite a bill of Black Corrugated Roofing from you, and only painted it twice since I laid it, and it is in just as good condition today, as the day it was laid. Please send me your catalog, as I expect to put up a barn next Spring and am looking for something for a roof as good as that bought from you last time.

(Signed) W. W. STODDARD, Ohio.

Will Order More

Am pleased to say the roofing all here and in splendid shape. Allow me to congratulate you on prompt delivery. You will receive more orders from me.

(Signed) D. DUCELLO.

Recommends Our Paint

I have used your Premier Paint in this salt atmosphere for the past four years and find it better for this climate than any paint I can buy, no matter what the price. (Signed) W. A. WEIDE, Florida.

\$13 BUYS COMPLETE BATHTUB

This is a white enameled, cast iron, one-piece, heavy roll rim bathtub; fitted with the latest style nickel-plated trimmings, including Fuller double bath cocks for hot and cold water. It is 5 ft. long and is good enough to answer the needs of any one. Lot 6CD-101.



Hot Water Heating Plants

We are headquarters for steam hot water and warm air heating plants. They are suitable either for new or old homes. It is easy to install one of these plants in your old building. For this great Fall Sale of ours we are offering a warm air heating plant large enough for the ordinary 5 room house, with all necessary plans and complete instructions for installing, for \$45.00.

Iron Pipe and Fittings

Good iron pipe in random lengths complete with couplings, suitable for gas, oil, water and conveyance of all liquids; size 3-8 to 12 inches; our price on 1-in. per foot 3c; 1 1/2 inch at 4c per foot. Complete stock of valves and fittings. Send us your specifications.

AXMINSTER RUGS at 75c

We bought at New York Auction an enormous stock of high grade, brand new rugs and floor coverings. This is a sample of our money-saving bargains. Write for complete Free Rug Catalog, showing actual colors.

FURNITURE

We are the World's Bargain Headquarters for the outfitting of your home, club, lodge or hotel, from the very latest to the latest. An assortment of Household Goods and everything such as will be found in no other institution in the land. Write for free copy of our Furniture and Household Goods Catalog.

A THOUSAND PAGES OF BARGAINS

Write us today for a copy of our Great Big Spring Price Wrecker now off the press. It is the most stupendous Book of Bargains ever produced. It contains a thousand pages of matter true to life and describes the merchandise we are offering for sale so plain and correct that you will experience no trouble in making your selections.

It is a wonderful book of Bargains and can be used every day of your Buying Life. You need it whether you are a customer of ours or not.

WRITE US TODAY.

\$759 Buys the Material to Build This House

This Is Our House, No. 6A

A beautiful up-to-date full 2 story, 7 rooms and bath, home. The biggest bargain in the world. Copied and imitated all over the U.S., but our price and quality cannot be equalled. The price is easily 25 to 60 per cent below local dealer's prices.

Immediate shipment right from our Chicago stocks, where you can come and see it loaded. NO MONEY DOWN. \$2.00 buys perfect Blue Print Plans, complete specifications and detailed descriptive material list, with a refund of \$1.50 if you do not like them.



Our House No. 6A

Original Methods

We are the originators of a system of selling practically complete Houses direct to the consumer, at a great saving. We eliminate all in-between profits. We sell and ship direct to you from our own stocks. Great care and study has been given all our Plans. Economy is the watch-word both in materials and construction.

No Worry No Loss

No Waste

Our Binding Guarantee both as to quality and quantity goes with every sale. Write us for letters from people in your vicinity who have bought from us. We have thousands of unsolicited testimonials.

SPECIAL INFORMATION

If you intend building, you will lose money if you don't write us at once. Tell us what you want. We will answer you promptly and give you valuable information regarding building. Send rough pencil sketch showing the kind of house you want. We will make you a freight paid price that will save you big money on material necessary to build same. Every stick first class. If you intend to make improvements, write us what they are, and we will help you to save money on your purchases.

Our FREE BOOK OF PLANS

Our Book of Plans contains 121 pages of different kinds of buildings. Everything from a 2 room Portable House for \$147.50 to the finest kind of a residence. Houses are completely illustrated showing the floor plans, prices, etc. And it's free.

Wire and Fence Prices Smashed!

Barb Wire Less Than 2c Per Rod

New Galvanized, heavy weight barbwire, put upon reels about 100 lbs. to the reel. Lot 2-CD-36 per 100 lbs. \$1.95. Galvanized barbwire. Light weight, best grade, best made. Put up exactly 80 rods to reel, 2-point barbs. Lot 2-CD-28, per reel, \$1.40.



WIRE NAILS, Per Keg, \$1.28

5,000 kegs, put up 100 lbs. to the keg mixed, all kinds together, regular nails, such as made by nail factories. Lot 2-CD-33, price per keg, \$1.28. 1,000 kegs of 10 penny-weight regular new wire nails, 100 lbs. to the keg, while they last, per keg, \$1.85. Write for our free Wire and Fence Catalogue. Gives valuable information to any land owner. Fill in the coupon below.

SMOOTH GALVANIZED WIRE 100lbs. \$1.00

Suitable for fences stay wires or any ordinary purpose. This wire is irregular, in length, ranges from 50 to 250 ft. and one gauge only to a coil. \$1.00 per 100 lbs. in lots of 1000 lbs. Write for special quotations in other quantities.

15c per Rod Buys Heavy Hog Fencing

Here is another one of our remarkable bargains. A good heavy fence, bought from Ohio flooded factory, perfectly adapted for hogs and general farm purposes, 26 in. high, square mesh, put up in suitable size rolls. Lot 2-CD-31, price per rod 15c. Other heights in proportion. Staples, 100 lbs., \$1.75.

BEST QUALITY READY MIXED HOUSE PAINT

Our paint department is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Michaelson, for 30 years the foremost paint man in America. His picture has appeared on over 8,000,000 cans, and his name is known from ocean to ocean. Paint of quality is his specialty. Every gallon has our strongest guarantee. Our Ready Mixed Barn Paint at 56c a gallon will outlast any similar paint produced. If you want quality paint, write us or write to Mr. Michaelson if you prefer. Finest, most valuable paint book ever published sent FREE. Send coupon.

95c Gal.

HARRIS BROTHERS CO., 35th and Iron Sts. Chicago