



THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY JOURNAL FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE GREAT WEST

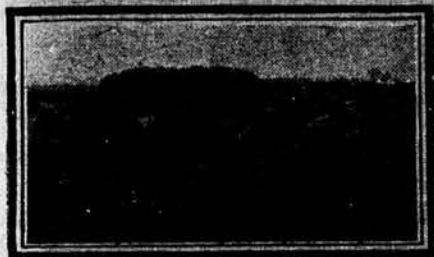


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WHERE ALFALFA *and* WATER WIN



FIVE TONS AN ACRE
WITH IRRIGATION

by
F. B. NICHOLS
THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



MORE than five tons an acre was harvested, this year, as the season yield for 70 acres of irrigated alfalfa near Garden City, Kan. This field is owned by D. D. Doty and G. H. Reeves. It was watered six times with eight inches of water each time, so that four feet of water was added to the field during the season. The cost of these irrigations was 85 cents each.

The profits from this field have been large and in a season, too, when much of the land in that section produced very little. The hay has been sold for an average of \$12 a ton free on board cars at Garden City. It cost \$3.25 a ton for cutting, baling and hauling to the cars. The cost of the water was a little less than 80 cents a ton.

Water is supplied to this field by a No. 12 American pump, made by the American Well Works, Aurora, Ill. It has a 12-inch discharge pipe and a 15-inch suction pipe, and it will deliver about 4,000 gallons of water a minute. The pump cost \$312. The water is supplied by a battery system of wells; thirteen wells are connected to one pump. The advantage of the battery system over the single well system is that the water level is not lowered so much when the pump is working. The ordinary water depth in these wells is 12 feet, but this is lowered about seven feet after the pump is started. It would be lowered much more if there were only one well. Power for the pump is supplied by a 30-horsepower Hart-Parr tractor, which burns about 50 gallons of distillate in a 12-hour day. This distillate costs 6.6 cents a gallon, at retail, but it can be purchased for 4.4 cents a gallon in carload lots, free on board cars at Garden City. The outfit is operated at a cost of about \$7.50 a day, including the fuel, lubricating oil and wages of the engineer and the man in the field to handle the water, but not including interest or depreciation. As the life of a pumping plant depends so much on the sand and other foreign material in the water, the depreciation varies with the plant. The cost of all equipment and wells, except the engine, was \$3,200.

The engine is used for a great deal of other farm work, in addition to the pumping. Engines similar to this one cost \$2,250 free on board cars at the Hart-Parr works at Charles City, Iowa. This is the cash price. This engine has done good work.

About an acre an hour can be irrigated from this outfit. The irrigation of the field requires about a week, as the pump usually is started Monday morning, and the work is finished Saturday afternoon. The ditch system of water distribution is used. As a rule it does not cost much to get the land around Garden City under irrigation. The ground has a uniform slope to the east, with a drop of about seven feet to the mile. Not much work in leveling is required and the laying out of the ditches generally is simple. Levels must be run, of course.

The Doty and Reeves plant is much larger than is required to irrigate the 70 acres of alfalfa, so this season they

have sown 100 acres more to this crop. Even this will not keep the outfit busy half the time. The first irrigation was given in February. Winter irrigation is becoming popular with the owners of pumping plants all along the Arkansas river. It gives the soil a high moisture content, so the crops can start out quickly, just as soon as warm weather comes. The alfalfa also was irrigated the second week in May, to enable the first crop to make the best

commission, 50 cents, and the extra charges for switching and the like usually bring the total cost up to about \$4.50 a ton.

"It is important that the hay should be handled so it will grade up high," said Mr. Doty. "Especially is it essential that the hay should be green and that all the leaves should be saved. We cut our hay when it is about one-tenth in bloom—or just after the bloom has started—and we rake it promptly, just as soon as it is well wilted. It doesn't pay to let the hay bleach in the swath."

"Dump rakes are commonly used here for raking alfalfa, but side-delivery rakes give the best results. They allow the air to get through the hay better, as it is left in a looser condition. We have to hire much of our haying done, so we have the charges well worked out. The cost of cutting, raking and getting the hay to the baler is 75 cents a ton, the baling costs \$2 and the hauling 50 cents, which makes a total of \$3.25."

"We store some of our hay, but much of it is sold from the field. The prices received for the different crops this year on board cars at Garden City, were: First crop, \$9.25 a ton; second crop, \$10.75; third crop, \$13; fourth crop, \$15. We have not sold the fifth crop yet, but we expect a higher price for it."

"While some of our hay is consigned on the general markets, we have found it is best to work up a special market, for one usually can get a slightly higher price. Much of our output goes to the Otto Weiss Stock Food Company of Wichita. There are many special markets to which one can sell alfalfa."

Good results are obtained around Garden City by both fall and spring sowings. Many of the growers prefer fall sowing, however. While as in other sections many different methods are used to get a stand of alfalfa, all growers agree that the soil must be firm, for a loose seed-bed will not produce a good stand. The soil usually is plowed about 4 inches deep, just as soon as the spring grain crop is harvested, if the seed is to be sown in the fall. It is then repeatedly worked until the seed is sown, which usually is the third week in August, if the moisture conditions are right. The seed should not be sown when there is not enough water in the soil to germinate it and give the crop a good start. There is much dispute around Garden City about the proper amount of seed to sow.

"Twelve pounds of seed an acre is enough in the Garden City section," said C. B. Oldfield, secretary of the Garden City Land and Immigration Company, an extensive alfalfa grower. Of course, there are many growers here who use 20 pounds or more, but I know of many good stands that have been obtained with as little as 10 pounds. When the seedlings are light, it is essential, of course, that one should have good seed."

There is certain to be a great extension in the irrigation of alfalfa all up

(Continued on Page 27.)



THE BALER PREVENTS MUCH WASTE.

growth. Water then was applied once after each of the first four crops was cut. A good rain came September 16, and helped out the last irrigation.

As rain does not bother alfalfa hay making much in the Garden City section, the hay usually is of high quality. Much of it grades "Fancy". The freight rate to Kansas City, where much of the hay is shipped, is so high that it does not often pay to ship low grade hay. This rate is \$3.80 a ton. The

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(Continued on Page 27.)



THE LAND SMILES WHEREVER WATER FLOWS.

Frost Crimps Late Feed

The Week's Farm, Stock and Crop Review

A sharp drop in temperature the first of the week put a sudden end to the luxuriant growth of grass and late feed. Much of the alfalfa had been cut and in some instances the best yields of the year were reported. The short growth nipped by the frost will make good hog hay if nothing better. Grass has not been seriously injured as yet but growth has been stunted even though milder weather should return. Growing wheat, of course, has not suffered except that the heavy growth has been arrested.

The thing that is good to see in all parts of the state is the way livestock is being bought up and put right back on the farms from which the cattle and hogs were sacrificed after the first drouth scare. Naturally it is a fine thing for the railroads—this shipping of cattle back and forth but the man who has the feed and will stock up now will get all this outlay back with good interest.

The Hessian fly is getting in its work in early sown wheat fields in Leavenworth county, according to George S. Marshall. Some weeks ago the Mail and Breeze made the statement on good authority that the flies were unusually scarce and the hot, dry summer was given credit for their disappearance. Generally speaking this assertion still holds good except in the northeastern corner of the state and one or two other eastern Kansas counties. The strange thing about it is that while the flies are comparatively numerous in these counties there is not a sign of them elsewhere.

KANSAS.

Wyandotte County—Fall sown grains never grew faster. Pastures fine. No killing frost yet.—G. F. Espenlaub, Oct. 18.

Leavenworth County—Ground pretty well soaked since the rain of October 16. The Hessian fly is putting in its best ticks on early wheat. Sales numerous. Farm stuff sells well.—Geo. S. Marshall, Oct. 17.

Crawford County—Ideal weather for all growing crops. Wheat growing fine. Kafir will not mature for two weeks. Pasture fine and feed prospect better than it was some time ago.—H. F. Painter, Oct. 18.

Russell County—Weather cool. Have had no frost yet. Wheat all up and looking fine. Some farmers are pasturing early sowings. Not much wheat going to market. Wheat 80c, corn 85c, butter 25c.—Mrs. Fred Clausen, Oct. 18.

Lincoln County—Weather dry and windy. Wheat sowing done and it shows a good stand, but needs rain. Prospects for wheat pasture are good. Feed high and hard to get. Potatoes 90c, eggs 22c, butter 25c.—E. J. G. Wacker, Oct. 13.

Morton County—Plenty of moisture. Weather cool. Grass has made a good growth. Killing frost Oct. 10. Feed cutting almost finished. Unusually large acreage of wheat being sown. Cattle being shipped. Eggs 22c, butter 25c.—Mrs. M. McGee, Oct. 13.

Cheyenne County—Had some nice rains since last report. There is about 8 inches moisture in ground. Fine weather and farmers are taking advantage of it by sowing fall wheat. Cream has taken a slump to 23c. Eggs 23c, butter 25c, hogs \$7.40.—Mrs. J. S. DeLong, Oct. 17.

Ness County—Frost Oct. 11 nipped feed that had greened up since the rains. Drills will be running until November. 1 though some have finished now. Wheat is up and shows best prospect for 11 years. Fall pastures good and farmers not so anxious over feed question.—C. D. Foster, Oct. 18.

Grant County—Frost has killed practically all crops but grass isn't injured. Fodder crops nearly all harvested. Large acreage of wheat sown and more to sow. Wheat made a remarkable growth. Stock doing fine. Price of cattle holding up well at sales. Milo 98c, butter fat 25c.—J. L. Hipple, Oct. 18.

Johnson County—Rained all day yesterday and soil is soaked up well for fall plowing which is in progress now. Last of the wheat being put in. Most wheat is up and growing well. Weather cool and damp. Pastures and grass as green as in the spring. A few public sales being held.—L. E. Douglas, Oct. 18.

Sedgwick County—Two more good rains. Weather tip top. Wheat seeding about done. Early sowings growing fine. Will have another good alfalfa crop if frost holds off. Hay lower since rains. Farmers will have no hard work this fall. Cholera getting all the hogs in some parts of county. Good demand for light stockers.—J. R. Kelso, Oct. 10.

Pawnee County—Wheat sowing done and nearly all up. Condition of wheat fine and is 100 per cent. First frost last night, but was very light. Feed cutting in progress. Will have no kafir or cane seed here—in fact no seed of any spring grains. Wheat 85c, corn 80c, eggs 20c, country butter 25c.—C. E. Chesterman, Oct. 11.

Woodson County—Weather cooler. Had a 3/4-inch rain yesterday. Ground muddy, but stock water still scarce. Plenty of moisture for crops. Alfalfa, wheat and rye looking fine. Everybody holding stock and feed getting cheaper. Corn has come down nearly 10 cents. Pastures good. Chickens 10c, hogs \$8 to \$8.25, hay \$12.50.—E. F. Opperman, Oct. 17.

Gray County—Wheat about all sown. Most of it up and growing fine. Recent rains have given it a fine start. Feed cutting the chief work now. About 15 silos erected here. Pastures green and stock thriving. Have

had a light frost but little damage done. Have fine lettuce, onions and other garden truck since the rains. Cream 26c and eggs 30c.—A. E. Alexander, Oct. 16.

Doniphan County—Wheat seeding finished. The soil was in fine condition and the seed came up at once and now shows a good stand. About the usual acreage put in. There is a scarcity of hogs and cattle in this county. Have just had a slow, soaking rain of 24 hours which was very welcome.—C. Culp, Oct. 16.

Shawnee County—Plenty of moisture. Wheat all in and most of it up. There will be good cutting of alfalfa yet. Pastures good and stock doing fine. No diseases in this county. Not many hogs or cattle being fed. There will be plenty of seed corn and some to spare. Some corn being husked and selling at 74 cents a bushel. Apples 90c, eggs 25c, butter 38c.—J. P. Ross, Oct. 18.

Cloud County—Good rains have put ground in fine condition. Early wheat and alfalfa have made good growth. Some seeding still being done but most of it will be finished this week. Some alfalfa cut for seed. Feed may be a little scarce by spring, but silos will help. Stock cattle selling very high. Not much demand for hogs and horses. Very few apples and potato crop light.—W. H. Plumly, Oct. 10.

Anderson County—Nice rain today will help fall sowing. Alfalfa and wheat looking fine. More alfalfa sown this fall than any preceding year. Stock doing well. Some stock cattle being shipped in to eat up the fodder. A few farmers filling silos with kafir. Quite a number of silos put up this fall. Stock water getting scarce. A number of new wells being dug and old ones sunk deeper.—G. W. Kiblinger, Oct. 16.

Bourbon County—Have had some splendid rains. Pasture better now than any time this season. Hay crop slim. Some farmers afraid of fodder moulding in the shock. Ground in good shape for plowing but very little of it being done. Hogs and cattle scarce. A good horse or mule brings only a fair price. No market for common stuff. Hogs \$7.25, cattle about \$6, chickens 10c, eggs 25c, butter 25c.—G. A. Van Dyke, Oct. 18.

Hamilton County—First killing frost this morning. Ground in fine condition for seeding wheat and large acreage being sown. Fields sown 2 or 3 weeks ago coming along fine. Grass green and frost would hurt it badly. Cattle buyers buying our cattle and shipping them east. They are paying fancy prices for them. Three to 5-year-old mules bought and shipped out at good prices. Many horses for sale. Fair crop of honey.—W. H. Brown, Oct. 11.

Trego County—Conditions for wheat were never better. Ground is in fine condition and seeding about done. Early sowings furnishing excellent pasture. Acreage sown larger than for several years. Here is the size of a few crops within 5 miles of Waverly: James Rinker 800 acres, J. T. Rhoden and John Salem 700 each, E. Musserman, Fred Bucholz and Wm. Schrenker 500 each, R. Horak 450, Wm. Rhodes, J. C. Tyler, James Najdel 350 each, Fred Rensmeyer, A. Hamm, Fred Naiman, M. Bellain, E. E. Cue, J. T. W. Cloud, and Parks & Son 300 each.—J. T. W. Cloud, Oct. 20.

OKLAHOMA.

Delaware County—Wheat sowing almost finished and most of the fields ready for pasture. Acreage larger than last year. Corn husking in progress. The crop is making from 20 to 40 bushels. Large number of cattle being fed. Feeders paying 70c for corn.—John M. Rock, Oct. 18.

Cleveland County—Cooler weather and more rain. No frost yet to hurt vegetation. Cotton picking stopped by rains. A lot of corn going to market. Many farmers are enjoying fresh vegetables from fall gardens. Eggs 30c, butter 30c, milk 17c a gallon, hens 11c.—H. J. Dietrich, Oct. 18.

Caddo County—Plenty of rain since September 8. Wheat nearly all sowed and farmers beginning to pasture it. Stock in good flesh. Cattle scarce and high. Plenty of rough feed to winter three times as much stock as we have. Corn 68c, wheat 81c.—S. A. Gilmore, Oct. 18.

Cotton County—Early sown winter wheat getting rank and thick. Fields too muddy to pasture. Some wheat to be sown yet. Wet weather has delayed cotton picking. Last crop of alfalfa ready to cut. Corn nearly all picked. Corn 61c, cotton 13c, cream 27c, eggs 20c.—Lake Rainbow, Oct. 16.

Pawnee County—Everything green yet. Only about half the cotton gins in the county running this fall, on account of the short yield. Only about 40 per cent of a crop to pick. Will get a fourth cutting of alfalfa. Cotton \$3.75, corn 65c to 70c, hay \$15, butter 25c.—V. Funkhouser, Oct. 18.

Kingfisher County—Plenty of rain. Alfalfa ready to cut. Best wheat pasture in years. As much or more wheat being sown than last year. Stock sells high at sales. Hogs being sent to market on account of scarcity of corn. Some wheat being fed. Some corn sold at 65 and 70 cents.—H. A. Reynolds, Oct. 11.

Hughes County—Another big rain yesterday which will mean quite a loss to the cotton men. We can't get help to pick the cotton. Some good millet to cut and crab grass will make a full crop if frost don't come too soon. Plenty of radishes, lettuce and onions as good as in the spring. Corn 80c, hay 70c, apples \$1.25, cabbage 3 1/2c, eggs 30c, butter 35c.—Albin Haskett, Oct. 17.

Washington County—Wheat seeding about finished. Larger acreage sown than last year. Early sown wheat makes fine grazing. Pastures good since the rain. Stock doing fine. Several sales held and everything selling at fair prices except farm tools. Considerable alfalfa sown and there is a good stand. Apples \$1.25 by shippers, corn 75c, oats 50c, wheat 75c.—J. M. Brubaker, Oct. 18.

Blaine County—Ground in good condition for wheat to make a fine start. Large acreage of wheat will be sown in stalk fields. Alfalfa making good pasture. Some fields fit to mow. Corn husking well advanced but yield is light. Much late feed to be cut yet. No frost yet, but a cold, drizzly rain falling today. Many sales and prices are fairly good on hogs, cattle, corn and

hay. Implements cheap. Wheat 82c, corn 68c, oats 40c, hogs \$7.70.—Henry Willert, Oct. 17.

Pottawatomie County—Had our first frost this morning. Have had 6 1/2 inches of rain since Sept. 7. Rye, wheat, alfalfa and turnips are all looking fine. Cotton picking is slow on account of shortage of hands. Corn all gathered except in a few spots. Stock in good condition.—L. J. Devore, Oct. 20.

Lifting Water With Rams

Pumping water by hydraulic ram makes a water-supply system far superior to any other except a gravity system. In some instances it is even better than gravity in the matter of expense when a gravity supply requires a long line of pipe. A windmill must depend on the wind; a gasoline engine means continuous attention and expense for fuel; a hydraulic ram costs nothing to operate, requires no attention, depends upon nothing but the source of supply.

Hydraulic rams are not only adaptable for pumping water for household purposes, but they can be used for delivering quantities of water for irrigation, town water works, railroad tanks, etc. Where the least possible expense must be incurred for pumping water for any of these purposes, there is naturally a great demand for rams. This applies particularly to irrigation, as it enables the farmer to raise crops at a minimum cost per acre.

Hydraulic rams can derive the power for operating them from a spring, brook, flowing artesian well or river; and if the ram can be located at such a point that a constant stream of water can be supplied to it through a pipe having an incline or fall of three or more feet in a given distance, the conditions being such that the power water which escapes at the ram can be drained away, it is possible for the ram to deliver a steady stream of water to a point at an elevation 30 times the difference between the levels of the ram and the water supply. This stream of water, once started flowing, will continue without interruption, day and night, winter and summer, requiring no attention or expense except for the renewal of rubber valves on the ram once every year or two. This is a trifling expense, as the valves cost but little.

The efficiency of a ram can be very great, reaching, under favorable conditions, 80 per cent or more. This means that the ram will pump more water to the same height than any other kind of engine which pumps water by means of water power.

Where pneumatic pressure tanks are used instead of gravity tanks, rams will not only supply the water, but also maintain the air pressure up to 100 pounds, as may be desired.

When it is desired to use pneumatic pressure tanks instead of gravity tanks, there is one ram on the market that will not only supply the water, but also maintain the air pressure up to 100 pounds, as may be desired.

One form of this particular ram is double-acting; that is, it will pump pure water from a nearby spring, being operated by dirty or impure water from some stream. Such a ram is of value where the supply of pure water is very limited. The dirty water is used simply as the operative means; the two waters never mix.

Manure to Protect Alfalfa

A few weeks ago I sowed alfalfa on ground from which the corn had been cut. The ground was clean and loose and I disked it before sowing. The seed was sown broadcast and covered lightly with a drag harrow. Abundant rains have brought the alfalfa up nicely. Would a coat of barnyard manure serve as a preventive of frost and if so, would it be well to apply it soon?—J. K. H., Rice county, Kansas.

Alfalfa that does not make a good growth during the fall is apt to winter kill during the following winter. It is seldom advisable to seed alfalfa after September 10 in the central part of Kansas. When seeded later than this date, the young plants seldom make sufficient growth to withstand the freezing weather of the following winter.

It would help materially in preventing winter killing to top dress young alfalfa with barnyard manure. The manure should be spread lightly and if possible, should be put on with a manure spreader. I would not advise the application of more than six or seven spreader loads to the acre. I would advise applying the manure some time during the latter part of this month or early in November. The manure should be spread when the ground is dry.

L. E. Call.
Kansas Agricultural College.

The Cause of Poverty

In the Mail and Breeze not long ago Mr. Capper had an article entitled, "Why Not Simpler Living," and I quote from it the following: "If the paupers and criminals, who are a drain on society and an annoyance to all well-intentioned citizens, had been given this training when young, few if any of them would have become public leeches."

Most of Mr. Capper's article abounds in good sense, provided his premises are right, but I must object most strenuously to the most of his argument, and especially the foregoing quotation, for the reason that Mr. Capper does not state the true cause of poverty, which is the main cause of crime and pauperism.

I should like to ask Mr. Capper why the producers of all wealth should be the ones who should be compelled to practice economy while those who produce no wealth cannot possibly dissipate their incomes in the most flagrant extravagance? Nearly all political economists agree that each producer of wealth averages about \$10 a day in production, but under the present insane economic system he gets less than \$2 of that amount. Who gets the \$8? The very fellows who produce nothing but are in possession of the means of production and are thereby enabled to exact a tribute from the producers that is not due them. The surplus product of labor is the thing that we call capital, and inasmuch as labor produces all capital, it is evident that laborers are robbed of the greater part of what they produce. There is no earthly reason why there should be such a thing as surplus labor product, and under a sane economic system there would be none, for unless a producer gets all he produces he is robbed to just that extent, and so long as one man is allowed to own the means by which another man must live, just so long will there be poverty and crime, and under such conditions it is necessary to practice the economy Mr. Capper speaks of. Lincoln said that as labor produced all things, it is entitled to all it produces, and if he were alive today he would be a Socialist in every fiber of his being.

Now here is the situation exactly: Labor produces all things, and since it gets only about one-fourth of what it produces, it cannot buy back its product; therefore, it cannot live in luxury like the man who steals its surplus. Therefore, practice economy in order that the fellows who have robbed us may pile up greater surplus wealth. If they have 20 or 30 motor cars and a yacht or two, for heaven's sake don't cut them down to a half dozen motors and reduce them to the extremity of traveling in other people's ships, for that would be too bad. If the society ladies of New York must have at least \$50,000 a year for dress, let the common people who produce her wealth wear calico in order that these parasites may not have to dress on \$49,995 a year. If we have been having ham and eggs and loin steak, cut them out and live on hardtack, sow belly and chuck steak. Since we have produced all this wealth and turned most of it over to the parasites who produce nothing, why not give it all to them in order that we may "economize?" In other words, punish ourselves for the sins of those who commit the greatest wrongs against society, for remember it is not the paupers and criminals, so-called, who commit the greatest nuisances and crimes, but the big criminals are to be found in the "higher-ups," as is clearly demonstrated in the scandal that has recently developed in Washington, the expose of the lobby.

Again I ask, Why should the producers of all wealth be the ones who should be required to "practice economy," instead of the fellows who produce no wealth but own all of it? The general superintendent of the Union Pacific railroad gave his daughter a million dollars as a wedding present about two years ago. Where did he get his million to bestow so lavishly on a useless member of society? He got it from the producers through exorbitant freight and passenger rates. What good to humanity is either he or his daughter? No, Mr. Capper, you should preach your economy to the fellows who produce nothing.

Payette, Ida. J. W. C. Springsteen.

Cadillac, Mich., is reported to be the foremost city in the country for varied and close utilization of forest products.

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PASSING COMMENT—By T. A. McNeal

A Blessing or a Curse?

Editor Bert Walker of the Osborne Farmer, who is a member of the State Irrigation board, says that the long hot dry spell seems to have about knocked out the Russian thistle. The thistles it seems did not mature and bear seed and there is a prospect that in a good many places where the thistle has been plentiful heretofore there are few left.

There was a time when a report that the Russian thistle was dying out would have been hailed as good news, but Bert Walker now says that the dying of the thistle would be a damage and calamity. He claims that it has proved to be a valuable fodder plant; that cattle and horses eat it and thrive on it and that during some of the recent winters if it had not been for thistles it would have been impossible to get the stock through the winter. He cites a case of the sale of feed, stock and farm implements where stacks of Russian thistles were advertised among the things that would be sold.

It is hard to make a man who has seen the Russian thistle in its full development, believe that under any circumstances it could be regarded as a blessing, but during the past two or three years I have heard several men who live out in western Kansas argue that it is. I also call to mind that not very long ago there was a lawsuit out in one of the western Kansas courts over the right to the possession of a crop of Russian thistles.

I have noticed also that when any sort of vegetation commences to be recognized as having some value, right then it commences to have trouble. It may never have failed as long as it was just a useless weed, but let it come to be regarded as a nourishing vegetable and right then and there some bug is ready to jump onto it or the seasons suddenly become unfavorable for its development.

The Case of Sulzer

The impeachment trial of Governor Sulzer, of New York, resulted in his conviction. He has been deposed from his high office and driven forth disgraced.

It seems to be a sad case for the reason that the wolves who pursued him were members of perhaps the most unscrupulous political gang that has cursed the country for many years. They were after Sulzer, not because he was guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors but because he turned against Tammany which had made him and kept him in office for many years. If he had continued subservient to the orders of Murphy and his organization he would have been permitted to serve out his term undisturbed.

The verdict is therefore a victory for this notoriously corrupt organization. That is the reason and the only reason why many people sympathized with Sulzer. However, that fact does not hide the other evident fact that Sulzer was unfit to hold the high office to which he had been elected. The evidence showed him up in an exceedingly bad light.

The plain object of the law requiring candidates to make a statement of how campaign funds were spent and from what sources they were derived was to inform the public just how much a candidate received from all sources and how it was expended. Sulzer evidently deliberately falsified in making his statement and used campaign contributions for purposes that were not legitimate. I am therefore forced to the conclusion that the impeachment court was justified in finding him guilty as charged. When a public official poses as a reformer and is found to be a crook it is a public calamity for it smirches and discredits the cause of reform. When a preacher of righteousness is discovered to be a man of immoral life he does more harm to the cause of purity and right living than half a dozen men who are confessed libertines.

It is bad when a man talks temperance and sobriety and at the same time practices intemperance and is guilty of drunkenness when he thinks his sins will not find him out. We have had some men of that sort here in Kansas and know how they were cited as examples to prove that the advocates of prohibition were all a set of liars and hypocrites.

The man who advocates honesty, to be effective, must himself be honest. The person who preaches the need of purity should himself be pure.

I concede that many men may believe and do believe in things that are vastly higher and better than what they practice, but we cannot avoid being judged by what we do rather than by what we say. I believe that Sulzer really intended to try to stop

some of the abuses and corruption that have grown notorious in the state of New York. If he had been armed with the armor of righteousness and personal integrity he would have won. All the forces of evil and the gates of hell could not have prevailed against him, but his armor was weak. His shield was rotten and so when his former allies turned fiercely upon him they had him at a disadvantage. They dragged him down and stripped him and left him discredited and ruined.

It is a sorry sight but after all some good may come of it. It may demonstrate to ambitious men that the man who is honest all the way through is invulnerable and can engage the forces of evil in battle without fear and that the man who attacks the forces of wrong should himself avoid even the appearance of evil.

The leaders of Tammany will gloat over the downfall of Sulzer because they think it shows that public men do not dare to defy that powerful organization. They are wrong. The sentiment of the country is more strongly opposed to Tammany and its methods than ever before. The downfall of Sulzer has shown more plainly than ever before the infamy of Tammany and the unscrupulousness of its methods.

About the man Sulzer people care but little. He has been weighed in the balance and found wanting, but about the methods and power of Tammany they are concerned. They know now if they did not before that that organization lives only to plunder and that it will protect its henchmen so long as they are willing to do its corrupt bidding without question.

I believe that there is enough of honesty and virtue in the citizenship of the great state of New York to overthrow any organized gang of plunderers when that citizenship is once thoroughly aroused and informed of the facts.

Sulzer to Lecture

It is reported that after his impeachment ex-Governor Sulzer had several offers to go on the lecture platform at a large sum for each lecture. There seems to be a probability that Sulzer himself made the statement about the offers and the price he could get for appearing on the lecture platform, which fact causes one to doubt at least a part of the story. Still it is not improbable that he can do fairly well as a lecturer.

The one thing that has done more than anything else to cheapen the lecture platform and make a good many people considerably disgusted with it, is the fact that every faker who obtains notoriety is offered a chance to go on the lecture platform and people are ready to pay him good money for listening to him.

If Sulzer goes on the lecture circuit it will be a little more evidence of his general unfitness to hold the office from which he was removed. It would be hard to find anything too mean to describe Tammany, but that doesn't alter the fact that the testimony at his trial was that he is a liar, a perjurer, a grandstander and considerable of a fool in addition to his other characteristics. Still if people want to pay money to listen to his story of his martyrdom I suppose that is their American privilege. There is no way to prevent people from fooling away their money if they want to do so.

We Are Not Birds—Yet

Less than ten years ago the Wright brothers managed to keep their flying machine in the air while it traveled a distance of something over nine hundred feet. It was heralded abroad as a marvelous feat, and so it was.

A week or two ago an aviator flew across the Mediterranean sea, a distance of over five hundred miles. If this aviator could maintain such flights across the Arctic lands and waters it would be possible for him to fly around the globe. He could travel for example, from the most northwestern point of Europe across to Iceland, a distance over sea of less than five hundred miles. Then he could fly to Greenland, then across Baffin's bay to the mainland; thence west to the shores of the Behring sea; thence across to Kamchatka and thence across Asia and Europe to the starting place.

This shows marvelous advance in the matter of navigation of the air, but unless you are anxious to die and die suddenly you had better wait awhile

before undertaking to travel like a bird. It is a lot safer as yet to travel on the ground. Nearly all the air navigators have been killed and while other fliers are ready to take their places they are not considered good risks by life insurance companies.

Some enthusiastic admirers of Count Zeppelin proclaimed a year or two ago that the Zeppelin airship had been so perfected that it afforded a most safe and comfortable and delightful means of transportation, but so far every Zeppelin airship has met with disaster, the destruction of the great air warship Zeppelin L-2 last Friday being the worst of all the disasters that have happened to the airships of the count.

The airship that exploded killing all of the twenty-seven passengers and crew with a single exception, was the most elaborate airship ever built. It was 415 feet long with a breadth of beam of 38 feet. It weighed nine tons and was furnished with high powered engines that drove it through the air at an average speed of 39 miles an hour. It was fitted up with magnificent cabins with carpeted floors, stateroom chairs, wireless room and telephone service.

But after all it was a great bag filled with the most inflammable gas. A single flash of flame from one of the highpowered electrical engines, a terrific explosion, and the ship was simply a mass of rubbish falling to the earth.

It was supposed to be 900 feet high when the explosion took place. No one will ever know for certain how high it was, nor does it matter whether it was 900 or 9,000 feet high. Nine hundred feet was ample to finish the passengers who were not killed by the original explosion, although, wonderful to relate, one passenger was still alive when the airship reached the ground.

The time may be coming when man will navigate the air in safety, but that time certainly isn't here yet. In ten or fifteen or twenty years from now it may be that flying machines will be as common as automobiles and even the common citizen may be able to fasten on a pair of wings with a tail for a rudder and go sailing through the atmosphere as free and safe as a bird, but just at present if you love life and the pleasures of this vain world you had better stay down on the ground.

This airship was intended as a war vessel. Its armament consisted of a large bomb weighing 1,200 pounds, two cannon weighing 800 pounds each and several smaller guns.

The English, who have a sort of continual nightmare about the possibility of Germany starting a war on Great Britain—though why Germany should want to start a war on Great Britain has never been satisfactorily explained—have been near having fits since the Zeppelin airship was built. British statesmen were urged to get busy at once and provide for the building of a lot of airships to be ready to fight the Zeppelins.

Statesmen think they are wise, but they are mostly fools. All this vast expenditure for war equipment proves that. The sudden destruction of the Zeppelin last Friday proves that up to this time at any rate, no airship is to be much dreaded in time of war by any nation. If the Zeppelin had actually gone into battle it would have lasted perhaps two minutes, then it would have blown up and killed all the soldiers on board.

Concerning Good Roads

There is a great amount of talk about good roads these days but frankly speaking, my judgment is that there is rather more talk than performance. I believe that there is enough money collected in one way and another in Kansas to put all the leading roads in fair condition within a very few years if all the money collected was sensibly expended.

However, if you think that the country roads of this state are in ideal condition all you need to disabuse your mind of that impression is to get out and travel over them. You will find some good roads but you will find more poor ones.

It is my firm conviction that there has been more money wasted that has been collected for the improvement of roads than in almost any other department of the public service. There is apparently, with all the talk that has been indulged in and all the good roads conventions that have been held, even yet nothing that could be called a system of making roads. Most of the work that has been done has been haphazard and some of it has been calculated to make the roads worse instead of better.

It seems to me that there should be a definite common sense policy adopted. First a grade should

be established by a competent engineer or engineers who know how to make roads. There should be regular profiles such as there are in the establishment of a railroad grade. The plan should include drainage, culverts, bridges and grades that would make it easy to haul good sized loads over every part of the road.

What would be thought of a railroad management that would undertake to build a roadbed just at haphazard, letting one inexperienced man have charge of making a mile or two of the roadbed, without any regularly established grade stakes to guide him, with no profile and without even any general directions? Another mile or two would be put under the direction of some other man equally inexperienced and without anything to guide him except his own opinion of how the roadbed should be made, with no guide as to grades and levels except his eye. No two miles of the roadbed would be made alike, there would be no uniformity of grade, no common plan. Of course such a railroad bed would be worth nothing, the work on it would be just that much labor wasted.

The difference between a wagon road and a railroad is that one is made for engines and cars to run over and the other is made for vehicles of one kind and another to travel over. The railroads discovered long ago that one of the most important things about building a road is to have it properly graded. Some of the greatest railroad corporations have within the past few years spent millions of dollars in reducing the grades of their lines so that their engines could haul greater loads. A difference of 2 per cent in the grade of a road means doubling the size of the trains in many cases.

There is more of the traffic of the country hauled over the wagon roads than over the railroads and the grading of these roads is just as important as the grading of the railroads. No farmer needs to be told that a team can haul twice as big a load over a level road as it can haul up even a moderately steep hill.

Drainage is as important as the grade. It is no uncommon thing to find a road so constructed that the water that falls drains into it instead of away from it. I do not believe that it is necessary to build many high priced rock roads in Kansas. I believe that if the roads were laid out by competent engineers according to a general plan with regular established grades, drained and graded under the direction of competent road builders and then kept regularly dragged that during nearly all the year Kansas would have as fine roads as can be found in any state in the Union and even during the seasons of heavy rains or freezing and thawing they would not be very bad.

I also believe that under the present haphazard way of caring for the country roads there will be a very small per cent of them that will ever be even reasonably good and a large per cent of them will be disgracefully bad.

A Hole Through the Earth

Mr. Chandler, of Greenville, Mo., writes me suggesting that the Panama canal being completed, we might now undertake to bore a 13-foot hole through the earth, principally, I presume, for the purpose of finding out what is on the inside.

Without discussing the question as to whether such a thing is possible I must say that it seems to me there are something like a thousand other things that might be undertaken that are of so much more importance than the one suggested that I do not feel deeply interested.

I do not know what there is on the inside of the earth, neither do I particularly care. When we have settled the transportation question by owning and operating the railroads and have improved the roads of the country; cleaned out the rivers and streams; straightened them; and developed the water power; when we have made arrangements to conserve the surface waters that now go to waste; when we have drained the swamp lands and irrigated the arid lands and settled the money and land questions and a few other matters that seem to me to be of great importance, I might think it worth while if nothing else of importance comes up in the meantime, to talk over this project of boring a hole through the earth for the purpose of furnishing additional heat and power and also for the purpose of finding out what this old world has on the inside of it.

The Evils of Taxation

Editor The Mail and Breeze—Both you and Mr. Capper in your recent articles on public questions should make producers study the questions before this nation today. The destiny of this nation depends upon its producing class, and when producers wake up to the fact that they are made by law to pay all interest, tax, rent and profits on capital, politicians will cease to fool the people by working for Wall street at the producers' expense. Our present congress has spent seven months of this year on the tariff, claiming to make a reduction of 15 per cent on the tariff tax. The estimated tax on incomes of 82 million dollars is calculated to make up the 15 per cent reduction in the tariff schedule.

The question is, will it do what is claimed for it by politicians? No, it will not release producers as to the tax collected by law. Capital can be taxed only at producers' expense. If you tax the various incomes of Wall street, producers will be compelled to pay the tax in the increased interest rates, when they renew their mortgages. If you tax the incomes of Standard Oil magnates the price of oil will be raised to producers. If you tax the incomes of the stockhold-

ers of any trust or corporation, their respective finished product will be raised in price when producers buy them, whether it be flour, meat, wearing apparel, or tenpenny nails.

For 124 years the tariff humbug has been one of the paramount issues in this country, simply to hoodwink the people. Why should producers want a tariff when the products of their labor are sold in a free trade market and all articles they buy have to be paid for in a protected market?

As to the value of any given commodity, the value is determined by what the buyer will pay for it, with its relation to other things. Values of producers' products then are determined by what speculators will pay for them, regardless of tariff. Values of manufactured products are determined by what speculators ask for them, regardless of the tariff.

The magnitude of the trusts controls prices without being harnessed with a tariff, and yet producers are fools enough to pay the expenses of congress for agitating it.

Maple Hill, Kan.

J. WESLEY TAYLOR.

Freely admitting the faults of our present system of taxation, it seems to me that no very feasible plan has been suggested to take the place of the present. For example, here is Mr. Taylor, a man of more than ordinary intelligence, who in his letter does not suggest any remedy for the evils of which he complains.

Cattle In Louisiana

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I am virtually a new subscriber to your paper, a new planter here on Red river and far out of your district, but judging from the number of subjects so ably discussed in the Mail and Breeze I do not consider any state in the Union outside of your zone of influence. Therefore I hope to be permitted to ask for information concerning southern interests, particularly cattle raising in central Louisiana.

I, like many other newcomers, am impressed with the idea that livestock and diversified farming will be the making of this country. We need good stock to start with, but it is not to be had here for love nor money. The native cattle are about as near nothing as one could imagine.

The question is: Will it be safe to bring northern cattle into central Louisiana? Old timers tell me that imported cattle fare badly here until they become acclimated. Can you or any of your readers inform me on this subject and suggest the best method to guard against such loss?

We have an abundance and great variety of feed stuff. Alfalfa is at home here, priced in our markets at \$18 to \$20 a ton. We cut it from seven to nine times during the season, sometimes as late as December and as early as January. The demand is now greater than the supply, so we turn it into money.

We have an abundance of other cheap feed and native grasses, such as clover, Bermuda, wild pea vine, etc., virtually going to waste. We have the richest and most productive land in the United States; we are blessed with a mild climate and all conditions favorable for raising cattle. Our lands are remarkably cheap. Enterprising and industrious northern people with a view to stockraising and general farming would do well to look into conditions here, on Red river, La.

All information or advice in regard to the stock business here will be thankfully received.

Alfalfa, La.

W. H. NEY.

The reports of the Agricultural department, while voluminous on nearly everything else seem to be almost entirely silent concerning cattle raising in Louisiana. As a rule cattle or horses shipped from a northern to a southern climate do not do well until acclimated. Mr. Ney does not say whether that part of Louisiana where he is located, is troubled with the Texas fever or not. If it is it certainly would be taking too much risk to ship northern cattle there.

If, however, there is nothing but the difference in climate to contend with, it seems to me that one of two plans might be followed: Either take down high grade cows, getting them from as far south as possible, and raise calves from these cows which calves of course would be natives; or try the experiment of crossing good purebred Shorthorn bulls with the native cows, thus raising the standard.

Another Admirer of Bryan Writes

Mr. Orr, of Harper, Kan., comes to the defense of Mr. Bryan, as follows:

Referring to your criticisms of Mr. Bryan to which Mr. Fisher and Mr. Swain took exceptions, though it may be a closed incident, we beg leave to say a few words, the more so as we think any good we have to say of a man should be said while it may do him some good, not after he is gone.

We, as an admirer and follower of the Commoner, were pained at your comments; we didn't know fully what you had to base them on, coming from one we had considered fairminded, that is, having the faculty of looking on both sides of a question and extracting the good and rejecting the bad; it was all the more so; for we expected nothing else of some, but thought likely your criticism would have been repudiated by Mr. Bryan as well as his friends.

But believing you honest as well as taking a mistaken view of the Commoner's meaning, and in view of your usual fairness and the good you were doing for downtrodden humanity, we thought the one offense should be condoned.

We do not think your criticisms have all been harsh, but generally fair, for one occupying your position and have enjoyed most of them, even if not always savoring of our own views, for we realize that we may be sometimes mistaken, but our idol, Mr. B., very seldom.

Now we are not writing this expecting to get

The people are tired of meaningless party tags and no longer can be herded like cattle in party corrals.

—ARTHUR CAPPER.

into print but that you may know you have some admirers in the opposite camp. While you don't voice the views of some, they nevertheless think you fairminded.

Harper, Kan.

My criticisms of Mr. Bryan or any other public official always have this qualification, that I may be mistaken as to the facts and motives that move the man to action. All I ask of anyone who differs from me in my judgment of either men or measures is that he try to follow the same rule; that is, that he admit that his own judgment of men and measures may be mistaken.

If the minds of men generally could be rid of intolerance and bigotry and they could be filled with an earnest desire to seek the truth wherever it might lead, this would be a right happy old world, I think. The trouble with most of us is that we try to make the truth conform to our prejudices and preconceived opinions rather than try to make our opinions conform to the truth.

Most of us are hero worshippers though we are not willing to acknowledge it. We magnify the virtues and refuse to acknowledge the faults of our human idols and resent anything in the way of criticism of them.

It is also much easier to advise others to be tolerant than to be tolerant ourselves. Charity is the most admirable thing in the world. I do not mean that charity that is satisfied with helping those in distress—there is a great deal of that kind of charity in the world—but the charity that "vaunteth not itself," the charity that recognizes the fact that we all are human and full of faults, that our horizon of understanding at best is limited and that there is vastly more that we do not know than that we do know and therefore at the best we are liable to be mistaken.

Keep Track of the Goose

W. I. Drummond, editor of the Interstate Farmer, says:

Back in the fuzzy days of Beaver City, Okla., one Christmas eve, ten of the "boys" were shaking dice for a goose, in one of the little saloons of the town. It was 10 cents a throw, the supposed value of the goose being \$1.00. The goose, with its legs tied, reposed under the open counter near the front door. The man who won said he had no use for the bird, and that he would raffle it off again if the rest were willing.

They were. So were they the next time, when the second winner announced that he did not want to keep the goose. This happened a third and a fourth time, and then some.

Meanwhile a homeward bound pilgrim opened the door, saw the crowd absorbed in the raffle, stole the goose and took it home. The ten who were shaking the dice did not notice the other man, nor did they miss the goose. They continued raffling the bird off, though it was no longer there. After doing this at least a dozen times, they decided to quit, and the last winner reached under the counter for his goose, only to find it gone.

This true incident is recalled by reading some of the plans for an elastic currency, or more currency, based on the possession of various perishable products.

As long as that goose was under the counter, he was good for a dollar in a raffling match. He was the basis upon which the ten chances at 10 cents per were issued. More than that; as long as the boys thought he was there, the game went on just the same. It was a perfect example of legal tender based on confidence. But, confidence having been destroyed by the discovery that the goose was gone, any chips, any evidence of value based upon him, were rendered immediately worthless.

The goose was worth a dollar. While he was under the counter he was the basis for transactions amounting to \$3 or \$4 and properly so under the rules of the game. After he was gone, his supposed presence under the counter was the basis for a volume of business amounting to \$10 or \$12. There is a moral here which most anybody ought to be able to dig out.

Warehouse receipts based on farm products ought to be a good circulating medium, or the basis for such, it is said. But the great central idea must be kept in mind that these products must stay there, must not deteriorate in quality, nor diminish in market value below a certain point.

For instance, suppose a ton of broomcorn, worth on a certain date \$150, is made the basis for the issuance of \$100 worth of "currency," and that in 90 days or so the price of broomcorn falls so that a ton is worth only \$90. Or, take perishable products, and consider what might happen to warehouse receipt currency based on them.

A warehouse receipt is evidence of the legal possession of products having a value upon which credit for a loan can reasonably be placed, but to figure them as the basis for general circulating medium is another matter. The writer is in favor of any plan that will make the marketing of farm products easier and which will result in securing cheaper money for farmers and others, but the principle of soundness must not be abandoned. In our humble judgment, it need not be abandoned.

Keep track of the goose.

Of course if loans are made on farm products by the government, they should be made on exactly the same basis so far as the security is concerned, that they are made by banks at present. No bank would think of making a loan without taking into consideration the possible shrinkage in value of the products lent upon.

So far as redemption of currency generally is concerned it should not in my judgment be made redeemable in any particular commodity, either metal or vegetable. A warehouse receipt however, would simply be a certificate that a certain amount of grain or other farm product was stored and would not be a guaranty of any particular value. The government however would be safe in lending currency to the holder of that receipt, taking it as security for a reasonable proportion of the market value of the stored product represented by the receipt.

The Seed Corn Situation

Much of the Crop in Central Kansas
Low Grade

BY L. E. CALL

Professor of Agronomy, K. S. A. C.

GOOD seed corn will be almost impossible to obtain next spring. The little corn produced in central Kansas this season is poorly matured and of inferior quality. Much will be unfit for seed. Any seed corn grown this past season that is to be saved for seed next year should be thoroughly tested for germination before planting. Corn must have normal conditions under which to grow and mature if it is to produce seed of strong vitality. The seed produced in the dry season of 1911 was low in vitality and many poor stands and low yields were consequently obtained the next season.

The agronomy department of the Kansas Agricultural college conducted a number of corn variety tests in 1912 with farmers in several parts of the state. In these tests we used seed from both the 1910 and 1911 crops. In most of these tests the seed from the 1910 crop not only germinated better, but produced larger yields than were obtained from the seed grown in 1911. It appeared from this experiment that it would be safer for the average farmer of this state to depend, next year, upon seed saved from 1912 than to attempt to use inferior seed of this season's crop. In a few favored sections of the state a fair crop has been produced. This seed, of course, should be used when it is known to be of good quality.

Good Tests in 1912.

We were fortunate in 1912 in producing a crop of corn of excellent quality. Of the many samples of corn of the 1912 crop tested for germination by the agronomy department very few gave a germination test of less than 95 per cent. Seed of such strong vitality should still be good if it has been stored in a dry, well-ventilated place. A germination test should be made, however, to be absolutely certain regarding the vitality both this fall and again next spring.

Farmers who have good seed should select at this time not only that which they will need for their own planting, but as much as they can possibly spare for sale. There will be a big demand for good seed corn next spring and unless every farmer who has corn at this time fit for seed goes to the trouble

and expense of saving it, there will be a shortage which will result in many farmers sending outside of the state for seed for next year's planting.

That the importation of seed corn will result in reduced yields and a great financial loss to those forced to plant imported seed is certain. This is well shown by this table which gives the comparative yield of home grown or native varieties compared with introduced varieties as obtained from variety tests conducted in different parts of the state by the agronomy department:

Comparative Yield of Native and Introduced Varieties of Corn.

Name and address of Co-operator conducting variety test of corn.	Year test was conducted	Number of native varieties tested	No. of introduced varieties tested	Average yield of native varieties	Average yield of introduced varieties
Jewell Co. Farm	1909	10	9	47.0	39.2
Harvey Co. Farm	1909	8	9	25.5	18.9
Linn Co. Farm	1910	8	10	26.5	15.8
J. J. Johnson	1910	4	14	61.0	49.0
J. J. Johnson	1910	2	6	52.6	40.1
J. J. Johnson	1912	4	13	50.9	37.5
Henry Rogler	1911	3	6	40.0	32.0
W. K. Davies	1911	3	4	27.0	20.0
O. A. Rhoades	1911	4	5	41.6	33.8
R. C. Fox	1911	4	4	25.2	19.8

In every instance the native or home grown varieties have outyielded the introduced varieties. In most cases the introduced varieties were not obtained from outside the state but were simply taken from one part of the state to another. Had the imported varieties been secured from outside the state a greater difference in favor of the home grown varieties would have resulted.

Home Grown Seed Better.

J. J. Johnson, of Eldorado, Kan., grew in 1912, four varieties of corn in his test, the seed of which was secured from near home, and 13 other varieties secured from other parts of the state. The introduced varieties were as good, or if anything superior to the native varieties, but the native varieties made an average yield of 50.9 bushels an acre, while the average of the introduced varieties was only 37.5 bushels an acre. The introduced varieties were not adapted to Mr. Johnson's soil or climatic conditions, and it would have required two or three years to adapt them. Had Mr. Johnson planted a general field of 100 acres in 1912 with seed of the introduced varieties instead of seed of home grown varieties, he would have produced 1,340 bushels less corn, worth \$536.

Should it become necessary to import seed extensively for next season's planting, we could expect a reduced yield as great as these tests have indicated, a loss that neither the individual farmers nor the state as a whole could afford.

Protect the Threshing Rigs

The deterioration in threshing outfits through lack of shelter and care is appalling. There are more threshing outfits that go to rack and ruin from this cause than are worn out through actual usage. A temporary and very efficient shed for a threshing machine can be built at a small cost, and the saving will be obvious. Where the threshing machine has to stand out, it is very important that it be thoroughly cleaned after the season's work. Wherever there is a chance for chaff or dirt to lodge, the water will soak in and the wood and framework will soon rot out.

All leather belts and canvas parts should be taken from the machine and stored in a dry place, and in a place free from rats and mice. A few of these rodents can do a great amount of damage in a very short time. Figure the cost of your machine and the per cent it earns on the investment and see if you cannot afford to shelter it well. The year that will be added to the life of it will offset the first cost many times over, is the belief of Campbell's Scientific Farmer.

The proper time to house machinery

is the minute that one is through using it. It pays even during the season to run the implements in during stormy weather. If, however, this hasn't been done, in the fall after fall plowing is done, set aside a day and round up all the machinery and house it properly. A self-binder in the barn lot, a hayrake in the meadow and cultivators and plows in every fence corner at once give the place a black eye. It is evident to the visitor or stranger that shiftless methods of farming are practiced.

The expense of machinery has steadily increased for a number of years. The average life of the ordinary farm machine is not what it should be. The adjustments on the machine and the care of it should be just as thorough and painstaking as the adjustment of the harness and care of the horse. Each has a life to give, one animate and the other inanimate. Both will lose money

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Cattle Took a Little Trip

Showing How the Consumer Pays Without Helping You

BY HARLEY HATCH
Gridley, Kan.

A firm of stock buyers near here bought a bunch of steers a few days ago and shipped them to Kansas City. They were sold to a buyer who was there looking for feeders and came right back down the same line the next day, landing in the pasture next to the one from which they had been sold. It does not take a financier to see that the greatest profit in this transaction was made by the Santa Fe railroad. It seems queer such a transaction could take place, but many buyers think they can buy cattle cheaper in Kansas City than anywhere else, and sellers evidently think they can get a larger price there also, or they would not go to the trouble and expense of shipping cattle there. Yet, among farmers, this is a poor way to do business.

This brings to mind the excellent speech on this subject by Congressman Dan Stephens of Fremont, Neb., printed recently in the Congressional Record.

"The beef trust has the farmers by the throat," said Mr. Stephens, "and will have until the farmers are willing to co-operate in marketing their beef. They can control the packers when they get together and go after them."

"At present we have such idiotic performances as this. A rancher at North Platte wants to sell his yearling steers. He ships them over the watered-stock railroad to Omaha. Another rancher or farmer has pasture, so he buys them, ships them back over the watered-stock railroad to Grand Island and pastures them a couple of years. Now they are ready for the feed yards, but he has no corn. He ships them back to Omaha again over the watered-stock railroad, and a farmer, who tried to buy them at Grand Island and save the railroad freight, but could not because the owner thought he could get more at Omaha, buys them at Omaha and ships them back to Grand Island the next day and puts them on feed. He keeps them six months and sends them to Omaha again, and lets the packers have them at their own price."

"Everyone suffers as a result of this folly, and it cannot be stopped until farmers organize marketing associations."

More cattle have been brought into this locality lately than have been shipped out. We should say there were now enough cattle in the county to eat all feed in sight, provided we have an average winter.

One of our neighbors put up a silo this fall and filled it with what the dry weather left of his corn. He has bargained this week to feed a bunch of 100 head of cattle for six months. For this he receives \$1,500, or \$2.50 a head a month. This seems a good price compared with what we used to get in former years. We wintered cattle, years ago, for \$5 a head for the winter, regardless of whether it was a long or short winter. We have heard of other cattle being taken at \$2.25 a head a month for the winter and as high as \$2.75 being paid for some.

Time will tell whether cattle will pay out when wintered at such prices. It will mean the cattle will have to sell for \$15 more a head next spring if they are to cover the cost of wintering alone. In addition there is the danger of loss and the interest on the value of the cattle, which will be no small amount. But cattle owners have faith that prices are to rule very high for some time to come and probably they are right. Cattle are decreasing in number every year; Missouri, alone, has almost 1 million head less than 20 years ago and in that time its population has increased 700,000.

Should the winter be cold or even wet and muddy, it is going to make large drafts on the feed now in sight. However, the fine fall growth of grass is helping out wonderfully and, as we write, there is no present indication of frost. Every day gained on the feeding season now is a day less of winter.

Some of the corn hurt worst by the drouth, and cut early, has been damaged by the damp weather of the last two weeks. There is mould around the band and every bundle that is down, or which is in a leaning shock, is taking hurt. The remedy is to stack just as soon as the weather will permit.

It is perfectly safe to stack fodder now. Some of that stacked during September has been harmed, we are told. The fodder seemed to be dry then but it was not so dry as it appeared. The stalks still were full of sap. Some of this fodder shows signs of damage, but fodder may now be stacked with safety at any time.

Are we going to cut another crop of alfalfa this fall? Time alone will tell, but if the weather holds for long as it has been for the last week, there will be a growth of alfalfa large enough to cut. In Kansas, it is safe to cut alfalfa just before winter; in fact, we rather think it is better for the crop not to go into the winter with much growth on the ground. It is in this section of the state, anyway. We have a heavy soil and are likely to have wet winters.

In Ohio, so Joe Wing tells us, if you want to kill a stand of alfalfa, you can do it easily by cutting off all growth just before winter sets in. Mr. Wing has damaged his alfalfa a time or two by taking off the last crop and says he will never do it again. He prefers to leave even a large growth on the field to cutting it after it stands no show to make further growth that fall.

When we said that farmers had grown an immense crop of alfalfa seed in this county and were being offered only \$4.50 a bushel for it we laid up some work answering letters, although we did not suspect it at the time. Because farmers were offered only \$4.50 a bushel for the seed, it is no sign they cared to sell for that figure, especially in small lots. We had word from a Nebraskan who wanted

to buy 200 bushels at that price and he sent his inquiry on a postal card.

Probably alfalfa seed could be bought here for \$4.50 a bushel, but one would have to go out among the farmers and hunt it up. The larger lots of seed are still held in first hands for from \$5 to \$5.50, and we know of one lot of several hundred bushels for which the owner wants \$3. But growers of the seed are not going to sell to mail order buyers, and in small lots, for the same price they could get in town and should not be expected to, either.

While moving the drill around in the machinery shed a few days ago, we happened to look into the hopper. It contained about half a bushel of cowpeas left there at sowing time, last June. These peas were literally eaten up by weevil; we have never seen peas or beans riddled as these were. We went to look at some we had in a sack and found them in good condition; the weevil evidently had not been able to get at them. We then thought of what a friend had written us some time ago. He said the best place to keep peas or beans was in a tight sack, carefully tied. He was right. We report this for what it is worth. It seems to prove that peas and beans better be kept in sacks instead of boxes, even if the boxes do seem to be tight.

From D. W. Griffiths of Scott City, Kan., comes this interesting testimony in regard to feterita: "As it seems you haven't heard of any feterita grown this year as far west as Scott county, I thought I would let you know we grew some out here this dry year. It seemed to laugh at hot winds and the drier it got the better it seemed to grow."

There is no doubt that feterita, or Sudan durra, is one of the best grain crops for an extreme drouth that has been found; another question yet to be answered is, how will it do in a wet season—even in one of average rainfall? From the showing made this year we should think feterita just the grain crop for western Kansas and Oklahoma; for eastern Kansas we are not yet ready to discard kafir.

What do you think about the chinch bugs? Are they dead or have they just crawled out of sight for the winter? We do not know, but should not be surprised if it were found that most of the bugs were dead. Generally, they were in the corn at cutting time and never before has the corn been cut at such an early date. Usually at cutting time, the bugs in the corn are ready to go into winter quarters, but were they ready this year at so early a date as September 1? We see no bugs anywhere; even the new growth of wheat and the volunteer oats appear to be free from them, and those we find in the shock corn are dead.

E. A. Wood of Grant county, Oklahoma, is inclined to think the chinch bugs in his section are dead. For a long time, he says, there was no green thing for them to feed on and during that time they disappeared. The question seems to be, can chinch bugs go into winter quarters so early and live until next spring? The chinch bug is hardy, we know, but he can't stand everything. If the drouth of 1913 has killed the chinch bugs, we shall not feel so hardly toward it after all. But what have the readers of the Mail and Breeze noticed? Do they find live bugs in any numbers this fall? Have they noticed many live ones since the hot weather of early September?

Where Pit Silos Won't Do

Would you advise digging a pit silo in this part of the state?—F. C. U., Marion county.

We do not ordinarily recommend the building of pit silos in sections east of the 99th meridian, except on very high and dry locations. In Marion county there are very few, if any, places where such a silo would be successful. Where the soil becomes saturated with water to any depth at any time of the year, as it does in your section, it is practically impossible to keep this water from seeping into the silo. It is more difficult to make a cistern that will keep water out than to keep water in, owing to the pressure of the water in the soil. I believe that you will find a silo above ground much more satisfactory in your section than one under ground. Manhattan, Kan. A. S. Neale.

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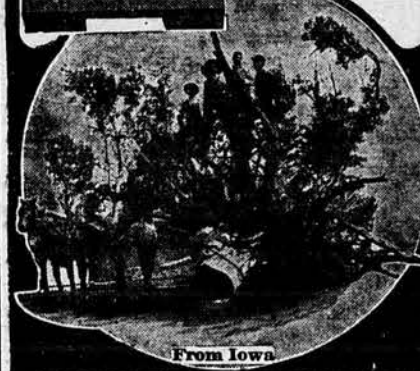
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Still Offering the Feed

Letters continue to arrive offering feed or other produce for sale. The Farmers Mail and Breeze will print for the present any letters that may serve those needing such help.

Alfalfa and Straw.

Mr. Editor—I have 80 tons of alfalfa and 100 tons of straw for sale. Will sell f. o. b. cars or will sell and feed it out for buyer. Have good feed lots, good shelter and plenty of water. James M. Hopkins. Neodesha, Wilson County, Kan.

Plenty of Feed.

Mr. Editor—I have a carload of timothy hay (380 bales). Write for price f. o. b. Also 35 acres of corn fodder with considerable in hog-tight lot; 100-foot shed; two feeders; 150-foot feed rack, and windmill, with good well. Miss Lucy Haub. R. 2, Meriden, Kan.

Feed and Water.

Mr. Editor—I have 100 tons of choice alfalfa hay, 20 tons of kafir and 80 tons of choice prairie hay for sale. Will furnish feed lots free; some timber for windbreak; plenty of running water. Joe Jenkins. Selden, Kan.

Feed and a Trade.

Mr. Editor—I have considerable alfalfa hay and should like to trade my farm for cattle, mules or sheep. It is in Morton county, within eight miles of the new railroad. If anyone has stock to trade for land, would like to hear from them. R. L. Asherville, Kan. W. S. Reden.

Alfalfa Hay.

Mr. Editor—I have 75 tons of alfalfa hay for sale; A. T. & S. F. R. R.; write for price f. o. b. Longton. O. C. Mitchell. Longton, Kan.

Horses Are Needed.

Mr. Editor—I should like 75 head of horses to winter. Alfalfa pasture, prairie hay, cane, one section of fresh grass, sheds, feed rack, plenty of fresh water. Earle Dixon. Essex, Kan.

Prairie Hay, \$12.

Mr. Editor—I have 2 carloads of good prairie hay that I will sell at \$12 a ton. JAMES W. THOMAS. R. 3, Hartford, Kan.

Amber Cane Seed.

Mr. Editor—I have 30 acres of black amber cane seed of fine quality for sale. Samples will follow on request. J. W. MICHAEL. R. 6, Newkirk, Okla.

Horses For Sale.

Mr. Editor—I have some horses, 2 suckling colts old enough to wean and one 4-year-old stallion to sell, as I haven't feed to winter them. MRS. E. M. MOWRY. Willow Springs, Mo.

Cows to Feed.

Mr. Editor—I should like to get 10 or 15 cows to keep 2 or 3 years on shares. I have plenty of feed and water, barn room and good range. PETER PETERSEN. R. 3, Brewster, Kan. Ten miles south of Brewster.

Angus Steers.

Mr. Editor—I have 10 head of yearling Angus steers for sale. I think they will weigh close to 600 pounds. Price \$42. Toronto, Kan. M. H. ARNOLD.

Corn Silage.

Mr. Editor—I have 180 tons corn ensilage, 40 acres shock corn, 20 tons alfalfa hay. Timber lot adjacent and can get man to feed. J. M. TRUNDALE. Elmdale, Kan.

Plenty to Choose From.

Mr. Editor—I have 60 tons of silage, a 54-foot rick of cowpeas, 50 acres of kafir and corn fodder, a lot of wheat and oat straw, and plenty of stock water. I should prefer to sell the feed to someone who has young cattle. J. V. HARDICKE. Geuda Springs, Kan.

Feed and Water.

Mr. Editor—I have for sale 180 tons of corn silage, 300 tons alfalfa hay and 40 acres of stock corn; feed lot and running water; man to feed cattle. J. N. TRUNDALE. Elmdale, Kan.

The Thankful Man.

Mr. Editor—Two weeks ago you published a letter of mine inquiring about feed for

50 cows. I wish to thank you for the assistance. I received twenty replies. Have feed for my stock in northern Reno county. There is a big acreage of wheat sown here. It will make good pasture and be a big help. Thanking you for your kindness, I remain a friend to the Mail and Breeze. BERT HARMON. Ellsworth, Kan.

Miles of Pasture.

Mr. Editor—We have about 20 sections of open prairie here in good grass. Would like to get about 200 horses to pasture at 50 cents a head a month. Would pasture through the winter or the year around at same price. Could furnish feed to feed through storms, but it would be extra. Santa Fe, Kan. CHARLES WARD.

Help! Help!

Mr. Editor—Please, mister, take out my "ad" on the feeder page as I can't answer the inquiries, they come so fast. JAY HAGUE. Ingersoll, Okla.

How to Beat a Feed Shortage

Mr. Editor—I am no longer actively engaged in farming. I sold my holdings in Kansas and Missouri two years ago and moved out here. I was a cattleman for 25 years and my interest is still with the farmer and the stockman. How much the world depends on the farmer is illustrated right now in the groans that are going up all over the land over the short corn crop. Corn is only one of the farmer's crops but when that is short it means that beef and pork will be correspondingly high.

The tenderfoot won't feed when corn is high but that will mean all the more profit for the man who will keep his stock. Feed is scarce and high but the man with a little nerve and ingenuity will manage this problem and come out a winner in the end. Conditions were just about the same in 1901. We put all the feed possible under cover. Wheat was ground or shorts bought and this was mixed with straw cut up in a feed cutter. You will be surprised how cheaply stock can be fed on a ration of this kind. Straw stacks were topped out to keep out the water and every bit of fodder and hay was taken care of. Good, warm quarters for the stock will save just that much feed.

A bushel of wheat or rye to the acre, sown now on disked ground, will mean grazing all through the winter and up to corn planting time if the winter is an open one. There is no need of waiting for rain to do this for if the seed is in the ground it will be ready to come up as soon as rain falls and time will be saved by it. These things are not theory with me. A man learns a few things in a quarter of a century of farming. M. H. Berry. Glendale, Cal.

The Mississippi Must Pay

The Mississippi river, the great "father of waters", has been harnessed by modern engineering science and will be put to work generating electric power for the lighting of cities and the operating of machinery, says the Farmer's Guide. At Keokuk, Iowa, where Iowa, Illinois and Missouri join, an enormous dam, costing 27 million dollars, has been built across the river. It is the largest water power dam in the world and is expected to develop 300,000 horse power that will be transmitted to cities within a radius of 150 miles of the dam. Undoubtedly, this project will mean a great benefit to thousands of people. The waters of this great river, which for centuries have been pouring into the Gulf of Mexico, will now have to make some restitution to mankind for the untold sufferings they have caused by their annual overflows. This dam shows the possibilities of utilizing water power that we are allowing to go undeveloped. We should utilize all available streams for this purpose for in no other way can we get power so cheaply.

Cosmopolites at K. S. A. C.

A parade of 2300 students in the Kansas Agricultural college, representing twenty-five states and seven foreign countries, is to be a feature of the first day's program of the semi-centennial celebration at the Agricultural college, October 28, 29, and 30. The representatives from the twenty-five states, will march with banners, in groups according to states, while the students who crossed the ocean to study in Kansas will march in the costumes of their countries as the "Cosmopolitan Club." Finland, Germany, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Hawaii, England, and the Philippines will be represented.

"The Agricultural college will have much to show the first day—College

Day," said President Waters, this morning, "but our biggest exhibit will be our students. After all, they are the real proof of the service of an institution like ours—the proof of the extent of the service our college is giving. The spectacle of 2,300 young men and young women in line will, I believe, be as inspiring as the other more showy parades of that day."

Fall Plowing is Best

BY W. H. FRAZIER.

Fall plowing has a tendency to let the rains percolate into the soil better, which tends to dissolve and break up the compounds for the use of the spring crop. Bacteria, which are found in the soil in countless numbers, generally work better where oxygen from the air is readily available, and these in turn break up the organic matter of the soil into simpler compounds, liberating nitrates or nitrogen food for the plant. This is one of the most essential elements for the early growth of the plant.

It is often noticed that spring plowing will not cause crops to lodge so badly as fall plowing. This is explained by nitrogen being set free to a larger extent in the loose, porous, fall-plowed than in the more compact soil.

The moisture problem is also a valuable one from the standpoint of productivity of the soil. As stated above, by opening up the soil the fall rains percolate much more readily into the soil, while there is a mulch formed on the surface which tends to prevent the water from the subsoil going directly to the surface and being evaporated. Early fall plowing makes a reservoir of the subsoil, storing the water for the crop in the spring.

Those who have practiced summer fallowing know that it increases chances for a good yield the following season, and this is largely due to the liberation of plant food in the soil and conservation of moisture. Fall plowing is very similar, only the soil has not quite so long to bring about these changes as in the case of summer fallowing.

A Lesson For North Dakota

TAUGHT BY TWO KANSAS BOYS.

Several weeks ago, Lucien and Robert Russell, two McPherson county young men, went to North Dakota to work in the harvest. One is still in his teens, the other has just passed voting age. They are drawing \$2.50 a day each and plenty of jobs are open to them. So far this story contains nothing beyond the ordinary, says the McPherson Republican. But these two lads are wanted by all the farmers. Not that they are physically stronger as there are huskies in Dakota that have them outstripped in muscle. They want the boys because they remain sober.

The ordinary youth up there, hired by the month, works one or two days, goes to town and gets drunk. He is absent while in town and a nuisance for a day or two after returning. So there is a demand for sober day laborers. Near the place where they are working is a little bit of a town located in that great wheat district. It has two banks, four elevators, a store and two saloons. At the latter place the Dakota youths indulge in the intoxicants that make them poor laborers.

The state of Dakota ought to speak the name of Kansas only in a holy whisper. The business men, state officers, and men who have brains ought to figure out that the drunken young men are an economical loss, that it's dollars wasted, millions of them, to have the slop houses about that suck their manhood. Let them bow to the two lads from Kansas, who in quietness are teaching the statesmen of that country the fact that a sober man is the only man to have around.

Egyptian Corn Stands Drouth.

William Andree, of Pawnee county, four miles west of Larned, has been experimenting for the past two years with Egyptian wheat corn, a forage plant belonging to the sorghums. He had a couple of acres in this year and it stood the dry season exceedingly well, Mr. Andree reports.

He says the stalks are heavy with leaves, and the two acres will make considerable feed. He will put in a much larger acreage next season.

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Frank D. Mossman of Vera, Kan., rents approximately a thousand acres. He erected on this land, this year, two steel silos, paying for them himself. One is 800 ton capacity and the other 400 ton. He feeds cattle, and uses the silos the year around. The large silo comes pretty near being the biggest in the state.

If you MUST rent, rent right.

More Beef at Smaller Cost

Breeding, Feeding and Marketing for Greater Profits

BY W. A. COCHEL
Kansas Agricultural College.

The surest method of encouraging the production of beef is to make it profitable to those who are engaged in it. Without this, legislation relative to slaughter, co-operation among dealers, and other similar efforts will fail. With it they are almost certain to succeed.



W. A. Cochel.

The reason for the present shortage in beef cattle is found in the fact that they had proved to be unprofitable to producers through a long period of years, and the result was a liquidation of breeding herds. The opposite causes from those which prevailed during the dispersal of our beef breeding herds are present today and will cause a rehabilitation of the beef cattle breeding industry in Kansas and in every other state. Probably the greatest handicap to the establishment of breeding herds at the present time is the lack of means of financing such a move. In any county in Kansas, a man who is known to be reliable and has either a pasture or an abundance of grain or roughage, is able to go to a bank and borrow a sufficient amount of money to buy cattle necessary to consume this feed because of the fact that it is a short time loan. If he cares to carry his cattle a longer period of time, the bank will arrange for him to renew his note. On the other hand, it is almost impossible to borrow money for a sufficient length of time to develop a breeding herd. I think this is a question for retail butchers as well as bankers to consider in a more serious manner, in order that some means of financing the small breeder can be arranged.

Reducing Maintenance Cost.

During the winter of 1912 we found at the Hays station that a beef breeding cow could be maintained on 20 pounds of corn silage, 1 pound of cottonseed meal and all the wheat straw she would eat. This, in addition to producing a calf weighing 50 pounds more than at the beginning of the winter. The cost of maintenance, under the conditions of 1912-13, amounted to less than 5 cents a day, which made the total cost of maintaining the cow throughout the year approximately \$18. The calves at wean-

ing time were worth \$35 a head. At the Agricultural college we were able to winter calves in such manner that they would gain during the winter period at the rate of 1½ pounds a day at a cost of less than 4 cents a pound.

These two experiments considered together mean that, under the conditions prevailing during the past year, the production of beef was profitable. This is probably the first time in the history of beef production in the United States that a beef breeding cow could be maintained throughout the entire year and her calf grown to maturity without loss to the man who had produced the calf and to the man who had grown him out after charging full market values for all feeds consumed.

Ripe Animals at Younger Age.

A second cause of the present beef shortage is the lack in efficiency of the cattle that are fed. If we visit Kansas City or any large central market, we find offered on the same day yearlings, 2-year-olds, 3-year-olds, and 4-year-olds, of approximately the same weight. It is needless to say that it has cost very much less to produce a yearling that weighs 1,200 pounds than a 4-year-old steer of the same weight.

In looking over past experiences in the handling of livestock other than cattle, we find that there has been a tendency to eliminate mature animals from the feed lots and to produce a better and riper animal at a younger age. All of us remember when it was customary to keep hogs until they were a year old before beginning to fatten them, then to give them a short finishing period on corn and send them to market when from 15 to 18 months of age. Today it is the exception rather than the rule for a fat hog to reach the market at a greater age than 12 months.

The same thing has been true in regard to handling sheep. It is only in recent years that mature wethers have been eliminated from the feed lots. In their place today we find the feeding of lambs growing up as a considerable industry in every state. Personally, I believe that the same development will take place in the cattle business. That is, we will eliminate the older steers and finish our cattle as yearlings in order to reduce the cost of maintenance and to increase the total beef supply of the country.

A 3-year-old steer will consume as much feed during a 12-month period as a mature cow. If the cow is bred properly and given anything like a fair show to develop a calf, she will produce a calf that will weigh from 400 to 450 pounds at weaning time without difficulty. A 3-year-old steer that is fed and maintained in the same manner will make a gain of 250 to 300 pounds during the year. Hence, I believe it would be more profitable for farmers as a whole to eliminate the aged steers from the feeding and grazing operations and in their place establish breeding herds which will produce calves that would increase the beef supply.

Items of Waste in Feeding.

In our experimental work we have found that it cost us, during the last stages of the finishing process, 25 cents a pound to put fat on mature cattle. By this we do not refer to gains alone, as a gain made by a steer consists to a considerable extent of muscular tissue, water, bone and other things besides fat. For this reason it is desirable to produce just as little fat as possible in order to secure the quality, flavor, texture and apparent tenderness of meat.

Furthermore, we find that the excessively fat steer is not only costly to produce, but when finished his carcass is wasteful in its cutting and when sold over the retail counter is objectionable to the customers who demand a larger proportion of lean and less of fat. It is wasteful in the kitchen because of the fact that a considerable amount of the fat that is left on is trimmed from the roast or steaks before cooking. It is further wasteful on the table because the large majority of people who are heavy beef eaters will consume the lean

portions of the roast or steak and will refuse the fat.

For these reasons it is desirable to produce a steer that is less wasteful and more economical than the kind grown in the past. At the same time it will be necessary for us to feed in such a manner that the good qualities of beef will not be too greatly sacrificed because of the absence of excessive fat. This means that the cattle must be bred in such a manner that they will deposit the fat within the lean, that they will put it on smoothly rather than in bunches and patches, and that they will do this at an early age.

Feeding for Local Butchers.

If we are going to feed cattle for the local market there must be a compromise in the kind of animals we grow, for the reason that the butcher and feeder demand different types of steers. The feeder is interested in the gains that a steer makes while in the feed lots. Hence, he demands a steer that has the capacity to consume large quantities of feed. This results in a steer that is to some extent paunchy and probably a little coarser than is desirable. On the other hand, the butcher demands a steer that gives the minimum amount of waste. He prefers a steer that is neat in his under line, deficient in paunch or in feeding capacity, extremely light and fine in bone, and as nearly as possible all back and loin.

The result of these two different ideals is that the farmer must produce a little bit different sort of a steer from what he would consider desirable in the feed lot and the butcher must handle a steer that is not of the very best killing quality. In feeding cattle for the local market, the object of the feeder or farmer should be to utilize as much roughage and grass as possible and a minimum amount of grain. He should produce a steer whose carcass is evenly and smoothly covered with fat and at the same time one that is not wasteful on the block.

If a law were passed to prohibit the slaughter of calves, I doubt whether we could grow enough feed in a short period of time to mature all the cattle we could produce. It would be necessary either to make better use of the feeds we are now producing or to increase the acreage or acre yields. If all the calves produced in recent years had been grown to the age of 2 years, there would not have been a sufficient amount of feed, under our present conditions of farming, to have matured them. However, I think it might be easily possible for us to improve to some extent upon methods of feeding, to add to the acreage under cultivation and to increase the yield of forage to the acre.

Silage Train Schedule

Lectures on silage and cattle will be given along the lines of the Santa Fe railway in Kansas during the week beginning November 3. The train will consist of two flat cars for silos, two coaches for indoor lectures, a baggage car for literature, and one coach for the lecturers. After the tour of Kansas the train will be sent to Texas for the benefit of Texas farmers. Following is the Kansas schedule:

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

Goddard, 8 a. m.; Cheney, 9 a. m.; Kingman, 10:30 a. m.; Rago, 11:40 a. m.; Harper, 12:50 p. m.; Anthony, 1:50 p. m.; Attila, 3:15 p. m.; Medicine Lodge, 4:30 p. m.; Belvidere, 6:05 p. m.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

Englewood, 8 a. m.; Ashland, 9:20 a. m.; Protection, 10:50 a. m.; Coldwater, 11:50 a. m.; Wilmore, 12:50 p. m.; Sawyer, 2:50 p. m.; Nashville, 4:05 p. m.; Spivey, 5:15 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

Sylvia, 8 a. m.; Stafford, 9 a. m.; St. John, 9:55 a. m.; Macksville, 10:55 a. m.; Lewis, 12:10 p. m.; Kinsley, 1:05 p. m.; Spearville, 2:15 p. m.; Dodge City, 3:30 p. m.; Ensign, 4:30 p. m.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

Elkhart, 8 a. m.; Hugoton, 10 a. m.; Moscow, 11:10 a. m.; Satanta, 12:30 p. m.; Sublette, 1:50 p. m.; Montezuma, 3:45 p. m.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

Cimarron, 8 a. m.; Garden City, 9:40 a. m.; Lakin, 10:55 a. m.; Syracuse, 12:35 p. m.; Friend, 3:40 p. m.; Scott City, 5 p. m.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

Dighton, 8 a. m.; Ness City, 9:45 a. m.; Alexander, 11:15 a. m.; Rush Center, 12:25 p. m.; Great Bend, 2:30 p. m.; Ellinwood, 3:20 p. m.; Sterling, 4:40 p. m.

It is the abuse and not the use of corn that condemns it as a poultry food.



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And that is worth considerable to you, too.

No, you do not pay for the advertising. Dollar for dollar, you get more for your money when you buy advertised goods than when you buy unknown, unlabeled kinds—and you have the satisfaction of being sure.

A New Farm Loan Scheme

And How It Might Work or Be Made to Work

A plan for a farmers' loan or credit association whereby a farmer may pay the debt and interest on a loan at the rate of 6 per cent annually, and may have from three years to 20 in which to pay it, has been made the subject of a bill in congress, introduced by Willis J. Hulings, a Pennsylvania congressman. By the plan proposed the amount of interest actually charged for the use of the money by the borrower is a fraction more than 3 per cent, the rest of the 6 per cent pays the principal.

Under the provisions of the bill, 25 or more farmers in any country neighborhood may organize a corporation of not less than \$25,000 capital and secure currency from the government at low rates of interest on mortgages upon their farms, repaying the loan in payments arranged to give them ample time. There is no more red tape about it than there is in conducting a town building and loan association, which these proposed farmer credit organizations would closely resemble, no political jobs are created, no banking quarters need to be fitted out, nor expenses piled up, requiring a greater rate of interest from the borrower.

How Farmers Would Organize.

Suppose 25 farmers agree to organize such an association and each man wishes to borrow \$1,000. He subscribes or pays down 10 per cent, or \$100 in cash, and in addition gives his note payable to the trustees of the organization for the remaining \$900, making up the total amount of his subscription or loan. The note is secured by a mortgage on improved farm land of an assessed valuation double the amount of the loan. You can borrow half as much as the security you can give. The trustees are the president, vice-president and cashier of the organization.

This farmers' association then makes its note to the secretary of the treasury at Washington for the amount of its capital stock, payable in these installments:

- Three per cent of the principal annually for three years.
- Four per cent of the principal annually for three years.
- Seven per cent of the principal annually for three years.
- Eight per cent of the principal annually for three years.
- Nine per cent of the principal annually for three years.
- Ten per cent of the principal annually for five years.

Uncle Sam Approves the Mortgages.

The installments when paid cancel the association's note with accrued 3 per cent interest, and of course the mortgages also.

As a collateral security for the payment of any or all of these installments the subscribers' personal notes and mortgages are deposited with the secretary of the treasury, together with the official bonds of the trustees for the faithful discharge of their duties. Also approved assurances are given that the mortgages are a valid security.

When these matters are in proper form the secretary places the personal notes and mortgages in the possession of the trustees for the purpose of collection as they fall due, and to see that taxes are paid, and the liens of the mortgages are not impaired. The collections made by the trustees pay the maturing installments of the association's note in Washington.

As soon as the notes and mortgages of the members of the association are placed in the hands of the secretary of the treasury and approved by him, the association is entitled to receive money of the United States to the amount of its capital stock. This money is distributed among the subscribers of the shares in proportion to their notes secured by the mortgages.

Each Stockholder Has One Vote.

The association lends no money except to its shareholders.

Each stockholder has one vote without respect to the number of his shares.

To provide funds the secretary of the treasury is authorized to sell 3 per cent, 20-year bonds of the United States when necessary.

The business of the association is to

be conducted much after the methods of building and loan associations, so that expenses will be light. Meetings need not be held oftener than four times a year, and all payments being made by checks, office expenses and salaries would be small.

The rate of interest the association charges its subscribers is immaterial so long as it charges enough to repay the government loan at 3 per cent and its own expenses of making the loan. If the subscribers are charged more than the cost it all comes back to them in the windup.

When Interest Works for Farmers.

Allowing for moderate expenses in conducting the association's business and that the shareholders pay 6 per cent interest to the association with a capital stock of \$25,000, it will be found the borrowers may have the use of an average amount of \$24,890 during the entire 20 years and that it will cost them in

net cash an average rate of 3.8 per cent. In other words, the payment of 6 per cent annually of the sum borrowed pays both debt and interest and accumulates in the treasury of the association \$13,965, a sum equal to 51 per cent of the sum borrowed.

The advantage of the system is shown by comparing the results with a straight loan of \$24,890 at 6 per cent interest for 20 years. In this case the amount paid for interest would be \$29,868.

By the system proposed in the Hulings bill the use of the same amount could be obtained for the same length of time at a net cost of \$18,893, making a saving of \$10,975. This shows what compound interest will do for the farmer when it is working for him.

National banks do better than this, for they get their loan from the government without interest and do not return any part of the principal for 20 years. The government under this system would get 3 per cent and a part of the principal each year after the third year.

Provision is made for the substitution

of new borrowers when the old borrower no longer requires the loan.

In the opinion of the author of the bill, each loan association would become the center or nucleus about which subsidiary organizations could be formed for the purchase of fertilizers, machinery and agricultural supplies at wholesale, to be furnished to their members at cost. Also for preparing, distributing and marketing farm products to the great advantage of both farmer and consumer.

Some Faults of the Plan.

The good point about Mr. Hulings's plan is its simplicity. One fault is that no new member can come into one of these associations until some old member pays his loan and retires from the organization. Unless the man who wants to borrow money is a member of the association at the beginning, no matter how great his need may be, he must wait several years to borrow or find, in his neighborhood 24 other men who will go in with him and organize another association.

Life is too short to get around such a restriction. Why not let any farmer become a member at any time and share in the benefits of the association, if the other members approve of his security and are willing to take him in?

Then the prime need of a system of farm credit in this country is to make it possible and easier for a renter or the man with little or no capital to get him a farm home. Such a man now makes a payment down on the property then mortgages the farm to the former owner to secure the notes he gives him, which is his promise to pay the rest of the principal and interest.

It is now almost impossible for a man of small capital to obtain a farm in this way as the owner usually wishes to invest the money in something else and cannot wait so long for it. Mr. Hulings's scheme apparently makes no provision for the homeseeker of this kind.

A ready form of farm credit also is needed for the man who, unless he can obtain a little money at harvest time, will have to sell his crop on a falling market, sometimes at a loss and always at a disadvantage. The Hulings plan, in its present form, is not sufficiently elastic for this kind of a borrower.

Feterita is Making Good

TWO KANSAS REPORTS.

Mr. Editor—I planted six acres of feterita on May 16. With one harrowing and two cultivations it has made a crop while corn, cane and kafir on the same farm are failures. Through the hottest and driest weather the feterita kept on growing, while corn, kafir and cane blades rolled up every day. Each grain of seed produced from four to six stalks and each stalk bears a well developed head. I know of no crop that can beat feterita as a drought resister.

Osage City, Kan. W. R. Hutson.

Will Replace Corn Next Year.

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—Feterita has made good here the last two years. This year it gave a last account of itself in spite of 70 days of dry weather, seven weeks of hot winds, and several kinds of bugs and other insect pests. Any crop that will outlive these adversities deserves more than passing notice.

We planted feterita on this farm the same day that kafir and milo were planted. It was cultivated the same number of times and in the same way the kafir and milo were worked, but the crop is now at least 95 per cent better than either kafir or milo.

I will not venture a guess as to the yield the feterita will make but some of the stalks on upland have as many as seven heads. Some of these heads measure 11 inches in circumference, are 11½ inches long, and well filled.

I think feterita has proved its right to a place among our farm crops. So far as we are concerned, yellow corn will have to give way to it on this farm. So long as feterita turns out as it has been doing the last two years, corn will have to take a back seat.

J. A. McKinney.

Lafontaine, Kan.

It doesn't matter so much how brilliant you are. It is more to the point that you do what you do, and do it well. That is what counts.

What the Tariff Means

YOU have heard much about the tariff—you women who are old enough to vote—but you haven't given it very much attention perhaps, until now. You are studying it, in this year of progress because you are a long way ahead of the women in most other states—you have the right to vote.

Let it be understood now that the tariff is not a mystery. There isn't one mysterious thing about it, although a lot of solemn-faced politicians will try to tell you otherwise. Most of the "mysterious" things lie in the making of tariffs, and in some of the strange reasoning adopted by their makers without regard to party.

The tariff is as simple as the oft-described process of falling off a log. Put into a very few words, it is a tax intended to protect a home industry and allow that industry to set the price for certain articles. If no tax is imposed the home industry must compete with a foreign nation where labor and living conditions are different than in America.

Some persons say this protective policy is responsible for the high cost of living. Others deny it, and both sides have arguments longer than all the presidents' messages written since the first Congress convened.

But you can do your own thinking.

You know, for one thing, that ever since you began to read newspapers the men have been talking about the tariff. Some of these men knew what they were talking about, but more of them just believed they knew. You won't have to take anyone's word about the question now.

You will do your own thinking.

You know, for one thing, that these men who believe they are right have recently made another tariff. You may hear them mention tariffs of the past: the Walker tariff, the McKinley, the Dingley, the Payne-Aldrich and other tariffs, but don't worry. There will be more tariffs hereafter.

The men responsible for the new law will tell you it is the ideal and long-desired measure, and perhaps it is; only time and your pocketbook will show.

You must not expect your grocery and meat bills or your clothing account to show an immediate reduction. That wouldn't be fair. You must, being liberal and progressive as most women are, give the new law a chance to operate and then keep everlastingly at your account books. Watch the newspapers. Read both sides of the question and be ready, when your turn comes, to vote for or against the men who favor its continuance or those who believe in another policy.

But don't forget that the farms supply the material upon which the nation lives. Read this list showing the new and the old tariffs. Notice that these things are to come into the country free of duty hereafter:

Cattle, sheep, milk, cream, eggs, flour, meat, wheat, potatoes, cabbage, molasses, raw wool.

Perhaps your farm produces these things. If so you are doubly interested. Here's the list:

	Present Law.	New Law.
Sugar.....	48.5 per cent.	Free after March 1, 1914.
Tea.....	Free.	Free.
Coffee.....	Free.	Free.
Salt.....	1 pound 7 cents.	25 per cent.
Bread.....	25 per cent.	Free.
Milk.....	Gallon, 2 cents.	Free.
Cream.....	5 cents.	Free.
Eggs.....	Dozen, 5 cents.	2½ cents.
Butter.....	Pound, 6 cents.	½ cent.
Oatmeal.....	Pound, 1 cent.	Free.
Flour.....	Barrel, 45 cents.	2½ cents.
Cheese.....	Pound, 6 cents.	Free.
Meat.....	10 per cent.	18.90 per cent.
Wool yarns.....	79.70 per cent.	30.90 per cent.
Wool blankets.....	72.90 per cent.	35.70 per cent.
Wool underwear.....	33.90 per cent.	35 per cent.
Wool clothing.....	79 per cent.	35 per cent.
Wool dress goods for women and children.....	99.7 per cent.	30 per cent.
Cotton clothing.....	50 per cent.	25 per cent.
Cotton table damask.....	40 per cent.	30 per cent.
Cotton collars and cuffs.....	64 per cent.	40 per cent.
Cotton stockings.....	75 per cent.	30 per cent.
Cotton underwear.....	60 per cent.	40 per cent.
Trimmed hats.....	50 per cent.	15 per cent.
Brooms.....	40 per cent.	20 per cent.
Oil cloths.....	44 per cent.	Free.
Wheat.....	Bushel, 25 cents.	Free.
Potatoes.....	Bushel, 25 cents.	Free.
Cabbage.....	2 cents apiece.	25 cents.
Beans and lentils.....	Bu., 45 cents.	5 per cent.
Beets.....	25 per cent.	15 per cent.
Nearly all other vegetables, natural state.....	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
Vegetables sliced or otherwise (prepared).....	40 per cent.	25 per cent.
Pickles.....	40 per cent.	4 cents.
Vinegar, gallon.....	7½ cents.	10 cents.
Apples, peaches, quinces, plums and pears, green or ripe.....	25 cents.	½ cent.
Edible berries, quart.....	1 cent.	Free after March 1, 1914.
Lemons, limes, grapefruit, oranges, pound.....	1 cent.	Free.
Molasses.....	48.5 per cent.	15 cents.
Cattle, each.....	\$3.75.	1 cent.
Sheep, each.....	75 cents to \$1.	1 cent.
Barley, bushel.....	30 cents.	Free after December 1.
Macaroni, pound.....	1½ cents.	
Poultry, pound.....	3 cents.	
Raw wool.....	43.90 per cent.	

Brief Bits of Farm News

Items From the Dailies You May Have Overlooked

Wilson Will Talk on Farming.

James Wilson, former secretary of agriculture, who is emeritus professor of agriculture at Iowa State college, is preparing a course of lectures on agriculture which will be delivered at the college this winter.

About Livestock at San Francisco.

Advance information for exhibitors of livestock at the Panama-Pacific International exposition at San Francisco in 1915 has been issued in pamphlet form and copies can be had on application to D. O. Lively, chief of the department of livestock, at San Francisco.

Sheep Always Give a Profit.

"There is not a bit of danger in handling sheep, provided they are given good care," says F. G. Johnson of Vernon county, Missouri. "I have handled sheep a good many years and never lost a cent on them, but I have lost money on every other class of livestock."

Missouri Show to Kansas City.

The Missouri State Poultry show, scheduled for Chillicothe December 11-16, will be held in Convention Hall, Kansas City, on the same dates, in conjunction with the Kansas City Poultry show. The new building at Chillicothe will not be finished by show time, hence the change of location.

Good Sheep Are Best.

"I have discovered it pays to handle good sheep, which is also the case with cattle or hogs," said Clarence Hennigh, of Louisburg. "I have been handling sheep several years. Last spring my sheep clipped 10 pounds of wool to the head, and I sold it for a little better than 21 cents a pound."

Missouri Sweet Potato Crop Short.

The home-grown sweet potato crop the coming season in St. Louis county and points adjacent to St. Louis will hardly average 50 per cent due to the drouth this summer. Prices are up to \$1.20 a bushel on home-grown Bermudas, an increase of 55 cents a bushel over 1912 prices at this time.

Blackbirds Eat Feterita.

The blackbirds are devastating fields of feterita, kafir corn and milo maize near Oberlin. They flock to the fields by thousands and the loss from their depredations will be great. Particularly is it true of feterita, which is being tried out there and which has yielded abundantly, despite the dry weather.

10,000 Sheep in Arkansas Valley.

Several thousand head of sheep and lambs will be wintered near Sterling. It is estimated that 10,000 head will be shipped into the Arkansas valley for feeding by October 1. W. C. Smyser, who owns a big ranch east of Sterling, has made two shipments, the last being 11 cars of lambs, which came from Flagstaff, Ariz.

He's Buying Good Cows.

Frank Stillman of McCook, Neb., owner of 1,200 acres of good farm land along the Republican valley at that place, and who also owns 1,200 acres of land in Anderson county, Kan., considers cows the best property now in the livestock line. After spending a couple of days at the Kansas City yards, Mr. Stillman shipped out 350 head of good, young cows, and he is still buying.

Stock Water Is Essential.

J. E. Wayne of Linn county, Kan., considers stock water far more important than feed. "The experiences we have passed through this season ought to teach every farmer that he ought to get busy and build a deep pond or sink a well that would furnish enough water to carry his stock through any emergency," Mr. Wayne said. "Feed can be bought, but water cannot."

Raises 500 Hogs a Year.

W. M. Orchard of Smith county, Kan., raises about 500 hogs a year, and finds that industry a big money maker. Mr. Orchard recently sold a carload of

spring pigs that averaged 175 pounds, and sold right at the top price. "These pigs ran all summer on alfalfa, and had but little corn until about a month ago," said he. "We raised considerable corn this year, and farmers will feed about the usual number of hogs, which we think will bring a high price."

Jefferson County Long on Hogs.

"Stock hogs could be bought in my neighborhood as farmers feel that they would rather hold what corn they have for other uses, and let the shoats go," is the opinion expressed by M. J. Shortell of Jefferson county, Kan. "Of course they can be held over, and I doubt whether any farmers will let them go half fat."

Dairying Pays Grocery Bills.

"Hundreds of families in western Kansas will pay grocery bills and family expenses during next year from the sale of cream," remarked N. R. Thompson, of Greeley county.

That section was at one time an exclusively range cattle country, but following the dry weather this year the beef cattle were being moved out and now dairy cattle are being moved in.

Pumping Pays at Larned.

E. E. Frizell has made the fourth cutting of alfalfa on his 700-acre irrigated farm seven miles west of Larned. He has installed a pumping plant to water his farm. Water is taken from the Pawnee river and impounded. A 60-horse power distillate oil engine runs the pump.

The pump has a capacity of 4,000 gallons a minute. The engine uses 6 gallons of oil an hour, which costs 4 cents a gallon laid down; which means that the fuel cost of putting four inches of water on an acre of ground is 12 cents.

Mr. Frizell's pumping plant cost \$7,000 and he says the proceeds this year from 150 acres of old alfalfa will be twice as much as the cost of the plant. Mr. Frizell expects to market this year's alfalfa crop for about \$18,000.

Farm Agent Saves \$8,000.

H. P. Miller, county agent of the Portage County, Ohio, Improvement association, learned early this year that a 14 to 16 per cent acid goods is the kind of fertilizer generally used, and that \$16 to \$18 was the usual price a ton. By some correspondence with fertilizer manufacturers Mr. Miller finally obtained a satisfactory price on a large quantity, with a contract calling for not fewer than 1,000 tons. He obtained such a price that after paying the freight and allowing 50 cents a ton for handling at the place of distribution, the cost to the farmer was \$12.30, or an average saving of \$4 to \$5 on every ton purchased. By September 1 nearly 1,900 tons had been delivered. This work of the county agent has resulted in a total saving to Portage county farmers of about \$8,000 in a single year in one item. A great saving was made in seed purchases also.

Meat Imports Are Increasing.

Enormous increase in the amount of foreign beef is noted by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, which announced that the imports of such meats during June, July and August approximated 3 million pounds. Most of the supplies came from Australia and the Argentine. It nearly equals for the three months the amount brought into the United States during the entire fiscal year ending with May 31, last. The meat ranges in cost from 7 to 10 cents a pound in the country of origin. To this, of course, is added the transportation and other charges and the customs duty of 1.5 cents a pound. Some officials think the importations of beef will be increasingly heavy throughout the present fiscal year since the passage of the new tariff bill and the removal of duties from meat importations. With the growth of the trade, more lines of refrigerator ships will be inaugurated, and arrangements are now being made, it is understood, to establish several such lines through American capital.

Do You Know Where "Ladies' Home Journalville" Is?

That is what a suburb of a Southern city is called, because it is built up entirely of the small house-plans published in *The Ladies' Home Journal*. And all say it is "one of the prettiest suburbs" they have ever seen!

Over 25,000 houses have been built in the United States from plans published in *The Ladies' Home Journal*. For 20 years these plans have been published and new ones are constantly being given now.

Then, there is an Architectural Editor attached to *The Ladies' Home Journal*, who answers by mail, free of charge, any question about house-building, and an Interior Decoration Editor, who solves all problems about how to make a home pretty inside.

Last year these two editors answered 11,000 letters—quickly, fully and authoritatively: not in print or in the magazine, but by mail: a personal service direct and intelligent.

What these editors have learned in 20 years about house plans is at your service. A booklet, entitled "The Story of 600,000 Invisible Hands," tells something about this service. A postal-card request will bring a copy.

A year's subscription to *The Ladies' Home Journal*, by mail, costs \$1.50, or it may be bought from any Newsdealer or Boy Agent at 15 cents a copy.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Social Life in the Country

What It Is and What It Should Be

BY MRS. LESLIE J. LONG

FROM the wording of my subject it is obvious that social life in the country is not supposed to be what it should be. If it is not what it should be, why is it not?

The constant cry of "Back to the soil," has in a measure awakened the country people to a realization of their blessings and possibilities. But the greatest lack of the farmer is education. I do not mean book knowledge, exactly. Some of our best educated people have never been within the walls of a university or college. Dr. Frank Loveland of Topeka, once said, "The greatest sin of the age is littleness." I believe sociability, like charity, should begin in the home. We of the country need a broader outlook on life; and we can secure this in no better way than by coming in contact with those who have climbed to the pinnacle of success, on the farm as well as in other trades and conditions. Someone asks, "How can this be done?" There is a way, and it is by means of books, magazines and papers. "We have no time for them," says one. That may be an excuse, but it is no reason.

Have Good Reading.

We owe it to our children who will either be educated or left behind socially and financially to keep abreast of them or lose their respect and comradeship. The expense need not be great. Take advantage of club rates in ordering a number of magazines. Let the cost be divided among a number of neighbors and exchange reading material. There is an advantage in this in that discussions follow where many are interested in the same subjects. And where these conditions are found there will be little neighborhood jangling and little petty gossiping, as is so often the case among men as well as women where their minds are not occupied by better things. You have known a man, perhaps, who looked with envy on a neighbor whose house was better than his own, or whose children dressed better or were more popular or who had recently purchased an automobile or modernized his surroundings. Perhaps that man would say with a sigh of jealousy that some people are born lucky; but I maintain that, as a general thing, we can have what we want if we are willing to pay the price. This is what I mean when I say we need a broader, more generous outlook on life.

It seems to me that as a general thing sociability in the rural districts centers in the district school. The old-fashioned literary and the spelling contests which are being so universally revived seem to me a splendid thing for the older as well as the younger people of our rural districts.

Clubs Help Much.

I believe one good way to advance social life in the country is by means of clubs. The most potent factor of this century in the education of woman is the woman's clubs. This movement need not be left for the city alone, for it has been proved that clubs in the rural districts can and do accomplish as much as those of the city. Women rarely derive the pure satisfaction and thorough good fellowship that is afforded men from intercourse with their sex, and this is due largely to the fact that men rarely, if ever, become really intimate with each other. Their public environment and active employments of mind or body leave little room for exchange of confidences, while the opposite is true of women, owing to their more or less domestic isolation.

A true woman places her duty to her home, her husband and her children before all else. Their happiness and well-being are in her keeping, the home is what she makes it. But if she is executive and understands organization even the busy housewife of the farm will find leisure for some recreation outside her home. The mother who stays constantly at home is less able to be a good mother, because she gets no stimulus from others. The mother who goes most of the time and leaves her children entirely to the care of others goes to the other extreme and cannot expect her children to develop as well as if

she gave her first interest to them. The happy medium is what the wise woman will strive to reach. Whatever broadens a woman's mind, wakens her faculties, keys up her spirit and gives her a larger view of life and its interests is good for her, good for her family and therefore good for her community.

Let the mother who would keep her daughter by her side study the conditions near her own home and help her daughter to find scope for her ability and talent in making the things of her own community better. It is an unfortunate child who must leave the parental influences to obtain his common school education. Bring the education home to the boy and girl; do not send them away to get it. Here would be a splendid work for the ambitious people of any school district—to revolutionize the country school.

It is not enough that a woman should be a tender nurse, a clever housewife, gentle of speech and amiable of temper; not enough that as her children grow in mind she should keep abreast of them. If possible she must be a little in the lead. The help that comes to the climber from above his level is better worth having than the push from below.

We do our boys and girls an injustice in not educating ourselves into appreciation and enjoyment of their pursuits. Their friends should be ours, we should mingle with them. It is a pity that all daughters cannot say as did several girls of my acquaintance, "Mother always serves as our chaperon, but the greatest drawback is she always outshines all of us." When we as parents can have such sentiment expressed of us then we will be nearer perfection in our social life.

Why Not Read on a Train?

Many persons believe that it is injurious to the eyes to read on a train, but few seem to know why. The reason is the added strain on the delicate muscles of the eyes. The motion of the train shakes the paper or book constantly, thus continually changing its position and its distance from the eyes, keeping the delicate muscles of the eyes in constant action to readjust the focus. Extra work is thus thrown on these tiny muscles, as the changing of focus occurs sometimes a hundred times a minute.

Another cause of eye-strain in reading on trains is the poor lighting. Usually the light is high up in the center of the car ceiling and is badly placed for reading, the light being too far from the paper and the light rays being reflected into the eyes from the book or magazine.

The best and newest Pullmans have side lights for reading. The usual railroad car-lighting equipment, however, is antiquated.

Stencils for House Decoration.

There's no easier way of decorating the house, and no prettier, than by the use of stencils. Whether you want a border on a painted wall up next the ceiling, a decoration on the window curtains, or a pretty sofa pillow, the stenciled design is satisfactory. A pattern

Education of the Heart

Cruelty is our meanest crime. While every child should be intellectually educated, it is certain that education of the heart is even more necessary to the welfare of society.

Every child should be taught that animals have rights which they should respect, that cruelty is contemptible and degrading, that kindness is the greatest promoter of happiness, and that justice and mercy are the noblest of all virtues.

—Arthur Capper.

for stencil work consists of a stiff piece of prepared cardboard, with open spaces through which the coloring work is to be done. Water colors or oil paints are used for the work. Those specially prepared for the purpose are easiest to work with. The illustration shows five stencil designs on one card. The poppy design is 3 by 5 inches; the poinsettia 8



8211—Five Stenciling Designs.

by 8 inches; the hearts and ribbon 3½ by 4 inches; the one below 2 by 5 inches; and the circle 5 inches. This sheet of five patterns (No. 8211) can be obtained from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze; price 10 cents.

Things to Do With Raisins.

[Prize Letter.]

In view of the fact that most housewives are short on canned fruit this year I submit the following desserts:

Rice and Raisins.—Thoroughly wash 1 cup rice. Cook in rapidly boiling, slightly salted water until tender. While rice is cooking stew 1 cup seedless raisins in a small amount of water. When raisins are quite tender and the water on them almost boiled away, add 1 cup sugar and let cook till dissolved. Rice and raisins should be done about the same time. Drain all surplus water from rice and add the sweetened raisins, mixing thoroughly. Serve with good cream. It is best warm, but good cold.

Raisin Pie.—Prepare the crust in your usual way. Bake pies with two crusts filled with the following mixture: For three good sized pies 1 box of raisins will be necessary. Put raisins on to cook in about 3 pints of water and cook till very tender. When done, stir in 1 cup sugar and ½ cup flour previously mixed, and a pinch of salt. Let cook a moment, take from fire, put into crusts and bake.

Raisin and Nut Filling for Layer Cake.—Heat 1 cup milk to a boiling point and stir in 2 teaspoons cornstarch, previously dissolved in a little cold milk. Add a pinch of salt, and butter size of a walnut. Add yolks of 2 eggs well beaten. When nearly cold, pour this custard over 1 cup chopped raisins and 1 cup chopped hickory nut meats. Flavor with vanilla. Spread between layers of any good white or yellow cake. You will certainly think, like every one else, that this is the best ever.

Kansas. Mrs. D. K.

Girls Need Mother's Training.

Man should give womanhood a square deal, but there is one great obstacle in the way of those of us who want a square deal, and I fear that is woman herself.

I read the page given to "A Square Deal for Women," also the letter written by the sister from Oklahoma; and I saw in my mind's eye what I had seen the day before. A girl of about 18, well dressed—by that I mean she was modestly dressed—was walking up the street with a young man; and a gentleman he was in every action.

But the girl! She pulled at her companion, and tried to reach into his pocket. Finally she got hold of some trinket and then teased him to take it from her. He tried to push her from him but it was useless; she would only come near again, and look up into his face with what she may have thought was a winning smile. As I passed them I glanced at the young man, and by the look of shame on his face as he saw me look at the girl beside him I knew

he did not encourage her to act that way when a crowd was watching. Soon I saw him lead her away.

That girl was old enough to know how to conduct herself. So are many of the girls we see, who do as this girl did. I wonder why mothers allow such conduct on the part of their girls. I wonder if the girl knows what others think of her actions. How can any boy respect a girl who does not respect herself? Neither you nor I would care to have a son or brother choose such a girl for a home maker; we would question the future. A girl must have some enjoyment, but she can have her share of pleasure and be a lady at the same time.

I do not mean to run down my own sex; far from it. I intend to do what I can to make women what they should be; and I should like to see every mother make it a part of her life work to teach her girl that she is a jewel, and teach her to live up to that ideal. Then teach the son to respect such virtue in a girl and make himself worthy of such a woman. If we do this we shall assuredly have more happiness and fewer disrupted homes.

Barbara Hartwick.

Goodland, Kan.

New Citizens of Kansas.

These babies didn't know their picture was going to be seen so far away from home. It all happened because their father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Carl C. Stewart of Dearing, Kan., are readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and sent their pictures in to headquarters. The babies when this picture was taken



They're Getting Ready to Vote.

were 10 months old. At that age they could walk almost anywhere on the floor or on level ground. They enjoy music, and keep time to dance music by patting with their feet and hands. Those who wish may find in this picture an interesting study of the difference there may be in twin sisters at so early an age.

When the Carpet Wears Out

New carpets, or even new rugs, were out of the question for us last year, although the old ones were too shabby to be of further use. We concluded to be clean and comfortable and sanitary first, and then ornamental if we could.

We made a visit to the attic and examined the accumulation of old carpets from years of housekeeping. They were worn and dusty, but there was a quantity of good material there which we proceeded to use. All the old carpets were thoroughly dusted, then we cut them into strips parallel with the selvage, tacked them just like any other carpet rags and rolled them into balls, keeping each kind by itself. These we took to a carpet weaver in our neighborhood, who wove them into rugs 36 inches wide and any length we wanted for 20 cents a yard. Most of them we had made a yard and a half long, but for the living room we had made three strips 4 yards long, and sewed them together for a large rug. It was entirely satisfactory, and emptied our attic of that much litter and dust.

While the weaver was making the rugs we worked with the floors. All tacks were removed, the floors scrubbed, the tack holes filled with putty, and a coat of dark oak paint applied. When this was thoroughly dried two coats of a patent floor varnish were given it, and finally the floor was waxed. It took a week for each room, as we had the house work to do, and wanted to give each application plenty of time to dry.

Mexico, Mo.

J. A. S.

The world owes every man a living but every man must collect it.

Paying for What You Get

A HINT FOR TOWN FOLKS.

When we were living on the farm we had friends come out from town two or three times a month, during the summer, to spend the day and take dinner with us; for there is nothing that tastes better to town people than a chicken dinner on the farm. We were always pleased to have our friends come out, but one woman went almost farther than my wife could endure. She came in her seven-passenger Pierce-Arrow and had three bad children and a chauffeur with her. They drove up to the door about 11 o'clock, piled out and said they were as hungry as bears, for they had eaten no breakfast, fearing they could not do justice to our noon meal.

"Why," said the woman to my wife, "it is so easy to get up a meal in the country, everything is so plentiful! If I had things at hand as you have I would have some of my friends out every day."

"Yes," said my wife, "it is easy to get up a meal in the country, and I enjoy it, especially during this hot weather. Now all I had to do this morning was to get up at 5 o'clock and chase the chickens around an hour or so to catch four, then I killed, cleaned and cut them up to have them ready to fry. Then I milked two cows, as I needed some cream for the table and some to stir into the mixture for ice cream that my son was to make after he went into town for some ice. Then I gathered a bushel of beans, peas, tomatoes, potatoes, radishes, etc., got them ready for the pots, gave them a place on the hot stove and watched them while the chicken was frying. Then I had to churn some, as my butter was low, and made a couple pans of biscuits. While I was doing this I set the table, and when everything was ready I called you and your family in from the porch where you had been enjoying the cool south breeze."

"I will not say much about raising the chickens, planting and tending the garden, besides sending to town for the sugar, coffee, etc. It is no trouble for a farmer's wife to get up a company meal. After we get through dinner I will clear off the table, wash the dishes, straighten up the kitchen, and along about 4:30 I may get a chance to visit with you for a while."

But she got no chance that day, for just as she came out the Pierce-Arrow drove up to the door. She expected they were going to take her for a spin, but no, they all climbed in, said goodbye, and were still waving their hands at her when they went around the corner a mile away.

If any town people read this who are in the habit of taking meals with their country friends let them remember that these kind and generous country people get tired of entertaining all the time. They like to be invited to town, taken to the theaters and picture shows, and entertained with a dinner at the club or some high class restaurant; and it is no more than right that for any entertainment they have given you you should reciprocate.

Atchison, Kan. John H. Brown.

Old Hens Useful at Home.

[Prize Letter.]

When wondering what to do with the old hens you do not want to keep over winter, instead of selling them for little or nothing try the following and have them for your own use: Take all the meat from a boiled fowl and 1/2 pound of ham. Run the meat through the meat grinder, using first the coarse knife, then the fine; or chop very fine. Add 6 tablespoons butter, with pepper, salt, and a little nutmeg to taste. Beat all together thoroughly and put in small tins of convenient size. Pour over each 1/2 inch of melted suet, tie a paper over each and put in a cool place. For dainty sandwiches there is nothing nicer.

Old fowls make a most delicious stew if cooked in the following manner: Cut in small pieces as for any stew. Dip each piece in melted butter, roll in flour and put in a bean pot, the large pieces at the bottom, laying a piece of chicken fat on top. Sprinkle with salt and pour over it 1 1/2 cups of boiling water. When nearly done pour over it 1/2 cup of rich cream. While cooking keep tightly covered.

Quincy, Calif. Mrs. A. Joseph.



I'm hungry, bring on your

Sunshine L.W. SODA CRACKERS

There's a zest to Sunshine L.-W. Soda Crackers that nothing else has. Whether it's their delicate toasty brown, —fresh, flaky crispness—or appetizing flavor—they certainly do make the mouth water. When they're so nourishing, too, and so perfectly digestible, it's a pity not to have them. Buy the big, family-size package, triple sealed, air-tight and economical. **25c**

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY

Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits

Your Grocer
Has Them



Cheese Making At Home.

[Prize Letter.]

I made some cheese for our own use which proved very satisfactory. First it is necessary to get some cheese tablets from the drug store. We used the milk from five or six cows. I separated the milk in the evening and strained it into a wash boiler. The morning's milk I used whole, pouring the whole milk into the separated milk, not using the cream from the evening's milk, as only a certain amount of fat is needed to make cheese. The balance goes to waste with the whey. For a boiler of milk use 1 1/2 cheese tablets. Put the tablets in a half pint of warm water until dissolved, then pour into the milk, stirring to get it mixed evenly. Let stand about 15 minutes, when it will be thick as clabber. Then set your boiler on the stove and let come to a heat of 120 to 125 degrees. A dairy thermometer is best to use for ascertaining the heat. Have ready a smooth paddle about 2 feet long and 3 inches wide, whittled sharp on both edges. When the milk begins to get hot cut as fine as possible with the paddle, stirring briskly all the time. The whey will rise on top and the solid part settle to the bottom of the boiler. You can soon learn when it is ready to set off. As long as there is soft, flabby curd to be seen it is not done. When the curd all looks firm it is time to set off.

After setting off pour off the whey, which goes to the slop jar. Pour the curd into a flour sack and squeeze out all the whey. Let it drain for a few minutes, then put in a large dishpan and crumble and work with the hands to the size of a hickory nut. Work in nearly a handful of salt, then it is ready for the press. I have a regular cheese ring. It resembles a straight bucket without any bottom. Anything of similar shape will do. Take a wide board to press the cheese on, with creases cut in to drain off the whey. Leave the curd in the

sack, put it in the cheese ring and put a round board in top of sack.

Press the cheese by means of a lever with a weight on the end. Get a round piece of stove wood about a foot long for a plunger. Fasten a piece of timber, as an old cultivator tongue, to the wall for a lever. A hinge is a good way of fastening, as that lets it work up and down. Set your cheese ring near the wall, so as to get lots of pressure and stand the stick of stove wood on top, with the upper end under the tongue. Hang a 50-pound weight on the outer end of tongue. See that it hangs straight if you want a nice cheese.

Leave in the press for 24 hours, then take out of press and remove the sack. Rub dry salt on all sides and it is ready to lay away in a cool, dark place. A screened box is best. Keep flies away by all means. For the first week rub the cheese with salt every other morning, turning it over every time. After that it needs less attention. Leave cheese in the case four to six weeks, turning frequently. This is a much milder, better cheese than is sold at the stores.

R. 2, Haven, Kan.

Plant Your Bulbs Now.

[Prize Letter.]

This is the month to plant bulbs, and I know of nothing that gives so much pleasure as a few hyacinths, Chinese sacred lilies, or tulips. We placed the lily bulbs in a clear glass dish that was about half filled with "pretty pebbles" the children had gathered, then almost covered them with water. Soon the tiny white roots and green shoots began to grow. By Christmas time beautiful yellow blossoms were out, filling the house with their springlike fragrance.

The tulips were planted near a south window. There came a flurry of snow after they were in bloom, but they do not mind a little cold.

Each child planted a hyacinth of his very own. The pots were put in a dark

place for about three months, then gradually brought to the light. Soon the tiny plants began to push through the earth. It was a great delight to watch them grow, and we had spring flowers and fragrance in the house while it was still wintry outside.

Gate, Okla. Elizabeth R. Hatch.

[This is also the time of year to plant tulips and several other varieties of bulbs out of doors. Plant as soon as the cool days of fall come, in ordinarily rich ground such as other flowers do well in. When zero weather approaches they may be given a light covering of straw, but that will not be necessary after the first winter. Tulips give a gorgeous display early in spring, then the tops die down and nothing more is seen of them until the following spring.—Editor.]

Why Some People Are Poor.

Those who desire to come to a satisfactory solution of the high cost of living must promptly get above the fear of being considered "not up-to-date." A good many of the things up-to-date people do and have are not conducive either to happiness or prosperity. Poor folks today indulge in luxuries that the rich got along without a few years ago, and in many cases it does not occur to them that that is why they remain poor. It is better to be a "back number" with a satisfactory bank account than to be right up to the minute with new styles of living and tremble every time you meet your unpaid grocer. Those who have the hardest time to make ends meet are usually those who keep up with the times and behind with the accounts.

It is a good plan to exercise the virtue of self denial and see how many things one can do without, without impairing the health or happiness of the family. This will cut down expenses surprisingly.

Jennings, Kan. Pearl Chenoweth.

One of the largest forest nurseries in the United States is conducted by the forest service near Haugen, Montana. It is known as the Savenac nursery and has a capacity of 4 million young trees a year.

When Corn is "Hogged Down"

Iowa Results Speak Well for the Practice

BY J. M. EVVARD, W. J. KENNEDY AND H. H. KILDEE.

A surprising number of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Indiana, Kansas and other mid-western farmers are "hogging-down" corn because it is a paying proposition. The practice has become popular within recent years because of the comparatively low quality and general scarcity of labor. When the hog harvests his own meal he makes of himself a very efficient labor saving animal. Moreover, the hog to be most profitable should gain rapidly and cheaply, and these two essential factors of economic pork production emphasize the hogging-down way.

Obviously there are disadvantages to hogging down corn such as wet weather, sometimes packed and hardened fields, difficulty of fencing, loss of stover and so on, but the practice nevertheless is quite widely followed all over the state in spite of the drawbacks. The significant distinctive advantages in labor saved, rapid economical gains, fertility increase and others, greatly overshadow the disadvantages.

It is significant that of 76 men who had no personal experience in allowing hogs to harvest the corn 17.1 per cent give reports unfavorable to the practice, 23.7 per cent favorable, while 59.2 per cent were non-committal. On the other hand, among 194 experienced men, 92.8 per cent were favorable to hogging-down and only .5 per cent unfavorable.

Balancing the Ration.

In hogging down corn it is necessary to figure where the protein is coming from to grow the young hogs. True enough, corn field weeds such as purslane, lamb's quarter, pig weed, morning glories and others may furnish considerable of the muscle and bone forming materials, but the commonly used 100 to 150-pound shoat is in need of more building and growing material than is found

"We feed tankage, salt and wood ashes, more tankage when the green feed is scarce."

"I use salt, charcoal and lime."

"I finish on tankage when clover is gone."

"Whether or not I feed supplement is dependent upon the amount of green feed present."

"Oilmeal makes hogs sleek; salt makes them drink and the more they drink the more they eat and the faster they grow."

"The mixture of tankage and oilmeal is better than either alone."

The Iowa Experiment station feeding trials show that tankage, skimmilk, buttermilk, oilmeal, and the like are very efficient protein and mineral supplements to corn. The practical man has also found this out. The station experience is also that a mixture of oilmeal and tankage is superior to either alone when it comes to making rapid gains. The relative amounts of the two feeds to use in the mixture are dependent upon fluctuating feed prices. When oilmeal is high-priced and tankage is low the more of tankage one can proportionately use, and vice versa.

How the Feeders Like It.

How rapidly and cheapness of gains of hogs in corn fields compared to those fed corn in dry lot on pasture was another question put to practical farmers.

"Gain more rapidly, and in addition save time and labor in husking and feeding."

"Not much difference in the rapidity, but the gain is cheaper."

"Fresh clover pasture with hogs in the corn field makes better gains than anything I ever tried."

"Fully one-third faster in the corn field."

"The difference is much in favor of

figures show that the pork value of a bushel of corn when hogged-down ranged in the 1911 trial from 7.70 to 13.05 pounds, the larger value when a supplement is used.

An average pork production of 12.02 pounds to the bushel of corn was reported by 62 men making estimates. That is an especially good showing for the hogging-down way of harvesting the corn crop.

Most assuredly fences are needed but the labor which is saved by the hog will more than offset the fencing difficulty. Inasmuch as temporary fencing can be put in cheaply and quickly this disadvantage is not serious. The essential things in putting in a temporary woven wire fence are:

Good, well-set corner-posts.

Use woven wire, preferably the handy 26-inch kind, and stretch it tight.

Tie or wire the woven fence to the stalks.

Drive light stakes where needed, especially if stalks are weak, and staple lightly.

Cutting the top off of the row to which the fence is tied is optional, but may be advisable. Cutting the two inside of the fence is not ordinarily necessary.

The loss of stover from a cattle, horse or sheep feeding standpoint inevitable, in the hogging-down way. If the waste of stover is considered a serious matter then of course that must be taken into consideration in determining the profits. In practically all sections of Iowa, however, at the present time, the saving of corn stover has not been emphasized. Later when the practice of putting considerable corn in the silo and shocking the remainder increases, then this disadvantage will be more pronounced. That a high value is not placed on the corn stalks as they stand in the field at the present time in Iowa is quite generally recognized. One of the interviewed men puts it this way: "I lose the stover pasture but it amounts to little as I can buy all I want for 50 cents or \$1 an acre."

Cottonseed Meal for Hogs

H. J. Boles, Weleetka, Okla., asks: "Will cottonseed meal kill hogs?" Cottonseed meal is not a safe feed for hogs. It contains a poisonous principle which seems to be cumulative and when fed for any considerable time the hogs will sicken and die. Experiments conducted at several stations have shown that the pigs seem to thrive on the meal at first but, as a rule, in from four to six weeks losses begin. Cottonseed meal is not a feed for the farmer to experiment with in his hog feeding operations and its general use as a feed for hogs is not to be advised.

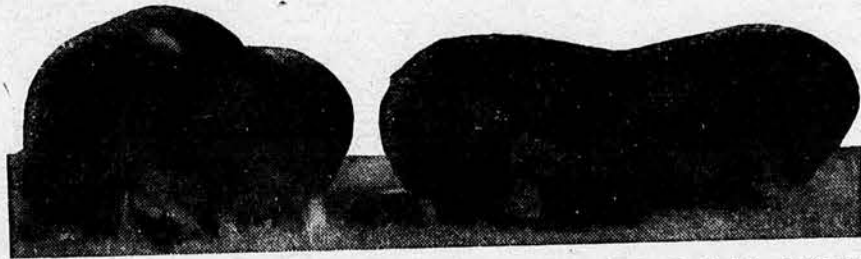
In Mr. Rader's Corn

No amount of drouth, apparently, can discourage Montgomery county farmers. J. A. Rader of Caney has sent the Mail and Breeze photographic proof of this. The corn was actually much higher, and there was more of it than appears in



Drouth Had No Effect Here.

the little picture. The girls, too, were prettier. Indeed, with all proper allowances to the artist, it would take more than a half-tone to reproduce faithfully the good natured laughing girls whom Mr. Rader's camera has caught. The three shown here are Miss Velva Rader, Miss Jule Humphrey and Miss Jennie Peterson. — "Products of Montgomery County," Mr. Rader says.



A bunch of smooth Nebraska Polands—the property of E. B. Baird of Central City.

in corn alone. Of 186 men giving their experience almost one-half, or exactly 48.39 per cent, report the use of some supplement such as meat meal, tankage, skimmilk, oilmeal, oats, middlings and so on.

Fairly heavy, well-grown, big-boned, and heavy muscled hogs of 200 or more pounds will need very little, if any supplement, when turned into the corn field. Rape, clover, alfalfa and the like will furnish abundance of protein and mineral nutrients under such conditions. However, with young, rapidly growing shoats, some supplement such as skimmilk, buttermilk, oilmeal, meat meal, tankage or similar supplements will be needed.

In regard to the supplementary concentrated feed problem some quotations from men over the state are especially suggestive:

"Standing corn and tankage are hard to beat in finishing hogs."

"We depend upon rape and plenty of grass on the side mostly, but also feed a little tankage."

"We feed supplemental feeds only when the hogs have no clover to go to."

"We do not think it pays to feed supplements while in the corn field because our hogs have plenty of green rape and rye at their feet."

"I have tankage in a self feeder * * * the hogs do not overeat."

"I have used meat meal, oilmeal and skimmilk; they are all good."

"When the pigs are young we feed them oats."

"Oilmeal, ground rye and oats make a good swill to be fed in conjunction with rape, rye and lots of pumpkins."

"We like a mixture of oilmeal and tankage."

"Supplements are profitable because they induce heavy consumption; we use oilmeal, meat meal and oats."

hogging-down if there is a good stand of rape."

"Hogs do better, grow faster and are in a better tone; never lost a hog in the corn field."

"Much better; I always give them free access to pasture, water and salt. They gain more rapidly, their flesh is more solid and they are better feeders when they come out of the corn field."

"It beats feeding in dry lot two to one."

"I believe 20 bushels of corn in the field will put on as much as 25 bushels fed in dry lot."

"The gain in fatness is not so much in the corn field but the hogs hustle and develop large sturdy frames for later successful dry lot feeding."

"I compared 12 acres of corn in the field sown to rape with the same yield, or 1,000 bushels, on bluegrass and so far as I could see the hogs in the corn field made as good gains."

"Double those in dry lot but nothing can outdo good pasture and dry corn for rapid gain."

"If I could secure the right kind of help I would gather my corn and feed it for most rapid gains, however, the hogs save me 6 cents a bushel by hogging-down."

"Never got such rapid gains any other way; they are cheaper."

"Cheapest and best gains in corn fields but are finished better in dry lot without much exercise."

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Feeding the Cows for Milk

How a Balanced Ration is Made Up

BY LAURA R. STEPHEN.

PROPERLY fed cows are better milkers, produce stronger, healthier calves; are better able to withstand sickness and disease and changes in climate; are always ready sellers.

Moderately high feeding costs, but it pays. There is no economy so false as shortening up the food supply or feeding a ration widely out of balance, and that brings up the question:

"What is a balanced ration?"

A balanced ration is one in which the three chief food principles—protein, carbohydrates and fat—are in the right proportions.

If a cow is to do her best she must get a liberal supply of properly combined food. One pound of protein to 6 pounds of carbohydrates and fats is the right proportion.

The protein in the food is the expensive element. It is that which forms muscle in the body and the casein or curd in the milk.

The carbohydrates are the cheapest portion. They are the starch and sugar of plants and perform a like office in the body as does fat. Green fodder, corn silage, hay and roots of all kinds are high in carbohydrates.

Gluten, cottonseed and linseed meals, peas, wheat bran and oats contain a high per cent of protein. Alfalfa hay is particularly rich in this valuable constituent. A ton has as much value for cows as a ton of bran.

It is the bulky foods that form the big part of a cow's ration. If you own a big cow remember her stomach is capable of holding 40 gallons. So give her plenty of feed and water. She needs nothing in summer but good grass, fresh water, a lump of rock salt and the shade of a tree.

In winter you may give the same cow 40 pounds of good corn silage, 20 to 30 pounds of pulped roots, 8 pounds of cut oat straw and clover hay, 4 pounds each of bran and crushed oats and 1 pound of oil cake. Give this in two feeds and a little long hay at noon, and you'll not be far from a balanced ration.

Feed the grain according to the milk flow.

A heavy milker requires a much larger ration of meal than does a cow with a small milk flow. A cow that is fed a large quantity of starchy foods and a small amount of meals rich in protein may draw upon the reserve she has stored in her system, but she will soon go down in flesh, and her milking period will be shortened.

Separating Once a Day

I would like to know if a cream separator will do good work in whole milk that is 12 hours old. I do not get milk enough at present to pay me to separate it each milking.—W. M., Kiowa county, Kansas.

Whether or not you could hold the milk from one milking period to another before separating would depend somewhat upon the disposition you make of the cream. If you are selling cream on the ordinary butterfat market you could successfully hold the milk over during cold weather and separate it with the next milking. To do this, however, it is necessary that you cool the milk down immediately after milking and keep it in a cool place until ready to separate. You should then warm it up to 90 degrees by placing it in a tub of hot water. The skimmed milk thus obtained should be fed right away because it is likely to sour if kept too long. O. E. Reed.

Kansas Agricultural college.

Results With New Silage

The question has been raised as to the feeding value of silage made from this year's corn crop. My own experience seems to prove that as a milk and cream producer it is nearly equal to silage made from the 1912 corn crop. But it will not put fat on dairy cows as rapidly as did the last silage crop.

I fed the new silage to six cows for 30 days. Three of the cows were fresh and the others were strippers. The silage was made from corn that would not have made 10 bushels of corn in the whole field of about 19 acres. All the cows had besides the silage was a little cottonseed meal. I fed the silage at the

rate of 60 pounds a day to each of the six cows, or 5 tons all told during the 30 days. The cottonseed meal eaten amounted to 200 pounds for the 30 days.

During the 30 days the six cows averaged 15 gallons of milk daily. In the first six days the cows gained 12 quarts for the whole herd and at the end of the 30 days they were giving almost double the amount of milk given at the start. We sold cream and butter to the amount of \$38.80 during this month. The calves received 6 quarts of whole milk each day which at 5 cents a quart would have been worth \$9. Thus the returns from these six cows were \$47.80 for the month. With a little alfalfa hay they would have done still better.

The corn field made silage at the rate of 1 1/4 tons an acre or 5 tons from 4 acres. Deducting \$3 for the cottonseed meal there would be left \$44.80 to pay for the silage which came from 4 acres. Thus the corn crop was worth \$11.20 an acre when fed to cows in the form of silage. Fed as dry fodder this corn would not have been worth \$2 an acre. There is nothing on earth to beat a silo for making good feed out of a poor crop and better feed out of a good crop. The silo is the poor man's friend.

Hartford, Kan. C. B. Corbin.

Mulvane Dairymen Do Things

One of the boosting factors in the new Kansas dairy center about Mulvane is the Southern Kansas Holstein-Friesian association. This organization is less than a year old but appears to be a lively youngster. At a recent meeting it was decided to hold a dairy school in Mulvane next month for the general good of all dairy farmers and their sons, who may wish to take advantage of it.

Instructors will be brought from the Agricultural college and all that now stands in the way of holding the school is the securing of a sufficient number of men and boys to attend. If the school is arranged for it will be followed with a dairy show on the same plan as the eastern dairy shows. Al Howard of Mulvane is secretary of the organization.

The stimulus behind all this dairy activity at Mulvane is the big milk condensary built less than three years ago. Nearly \$20,000 is paid out for milk every month. Silos have been built by scores and more and better cows are being brought into the country each year. The milking job seems to be the only obstacle in the way of making dairying the main industry of the community and that problem will probably soon be solved by the milking machine. Marion Howard, a member of the Holstein association has bought a milker and his experience with it is being closely watched by his neighbors with the idea of installing similar machines if Howard's proves a success.

Solving the Feed Problem

HOW READERS WILL MANAGE.

Mr. Editor—I always breed my cows to freshen in October so as to get most of the milk in the winter time. The cows are always stabled at night during the winter. Throughout the day, if the weather is not stormy, they have corn and kafir fodder. For a grain feed I give each cow 1 1/2 pounds cotton cake mixed with 1/2 gallon of bran twice a day. At night I give each 10 pounds of alfalfa hay. The cost of feed, not including fodder, is 11 cents a day for each cow. This, divided up, is 6 1/2 cents for alfalfa, 4 4-5 cents for cotton cake, and 1 1-5 cents for bran. I have followed this method of feeding for several years and the cows do well on it.

R. 3, Burden, Kan. I. L. Hoyt.

Making Use of Green Forage.

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—After cutting clover and alfalfa the last time we use the meadows for pasture, thus keeping the cows in good condition instead of letting them shrink in their milk flow as usually happens when grass pasture gets short. This provides a large grazing acreage for the cows and is much cheaper and

better than dry feed. Early in September we put in 50 acres of wheat which will soon be ready to pasture. When the weather gets colder and the cows must be stabled we will begin feeding corn fodder and kafir and when winter sets in for good we will begin on the alfalfa hay of which we have 40 tons stored away. This will be fed to our 10 milk cows. Alfalfa does well here and the seed is cheap. I prefer to sow alfalfa and build up the soil rather than grow corn to fill a silo. This land has been corned to death and needs a change. Havensville, Kan. F. J. Beach.

A Ration That Brought Milk.

Mr. Editor—We fed our milk cows the following ration twice a day, last winter:

First, all shredded corn-fodder or prairie hay they will eat. For grain we feed 4 pounds of corn and cob chop, 4 pounds bran, 1 1/2 pounds cottonseed cake or meal and 1/2 pound oil meal.

It has paid us to feed this way as the cows averaged from 35 to 42 pounds of milk a day. We cut down on the bran and oil meal when we have clover or alfalfa hay to feed, but use cottonseed meal until grass grows. There is no guess work about our feeding and we weigh the milk with a pair of special milk scales every day.

C. E. Kelsey.
Maplehurst Farm, Richmond, Kan.

Holstein Day At Dairy Show.

Holstein Day at the National Dairy Show at Chicago will be observed next Thursday, October 30. A special program in charge of the Holstein-Friesian association has been prepared for the day. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the association will hold its convention at the Saddle and Sirolo club and a banquet at the Sherman House is scheduled for the evening. The dairy show opened October 23 and will close November 1.

And From Grade Durhams, Too.

Mr. Editor—From four grade Durham cows, last year we made 836 pounds of butter, sold 630 pounds, which brought us \$141.21. These cows were fed a mixture of bran and ground corn, 1 gallon to the cow, night and morning. Through the winter the cows were fed corn fodder for roughness, also a bundle of sheaf oats to the cow, night and morning. J. Heizer.

Deer Creek, Okla.

Milk Stool Thoughts.

One of our readers recommends this remedy for cream foaming in the churn: He puts in a handful or two of salt and a little water slightly warmed. Then the butter will soon come, he says.

Dairying is no snap but no other line of farming pays better or surer profits for hard work. And the better the cows the greater the returns from the same amount of work.

A solid foundation means long life for the separator. Unless it runs smoothly and does not vibrate a machine will not do its best work.

One silo argument that appeals to every stock owner is that the fatal cornstalk disease is unknown to the silage feeder.

A bull ring in the nose of a chronic, self-sucking cow makes an effective, but humane remedy.

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Fall Time Poultry Hints

A Last Look Around Before Winter Begins

BY W. A. LIPPINCOTT.
Kansas Agricultural College.

PLOW the yards and runs in the fall. Turning the ground up to the sunshine and frost will go a long way toward keeping out the disease germs that live in the soil.

It is high time to consider, seriously, the green feed question. If a good supply of mangels or cabbage has been overlooked, arrangements should be made at once for sprouting some grain. Steamed alfalfa or clover is good, but it will not take the place of fresh greenness. Late fall is about the only time it pays to feed red pepper. Even then it should be fed only with moderation and caution. If the pullets are just on the point of laying and a cold snap catches them, they may decide to wait until some time in February. A mash fairly well seasoned with red pepper fed for a few days will sometimes throw them into laying in spite of the cold.



W. A. Lippincott.

The Fall House Cleaning.
The warm, sunshiny days are getting few and far between. Take the next one that comes along as a last opportunity to do that much-needed fall house cleaning. Thoroughly drench every inch of the poultry house floor, walls, and ceiling with a good, strong disinfectant. See that it reaches every crack and crevice, and be particularly careful about the roosts, dropping boards, and nests. This should be done early in the morning, so that the sun may dry it out by night. Then bed the floor good and deep with crisp, bright straw. It will help the pullets that are nest shy to get down to business.

It is time to get rid of the hen that has taken in her egg sign for the winter. She will not take it out again before spring. Careful measurements have shown that not only is the comb well developed and fiery red in the hen that is in laying condition, but that the comb is actually a little larger on days that the hen lays than it is on the days she does not. Professor Rice was right when he said that a hen's comb was her "health certificate." It is also her "laying license."

Be Sure the House Is Tight.

This is the last call for making the chicken house absolutely tight on three sides. The summer season has been mighty dry. This has been followed by downpours. This means shrinkage, followed by swelling and warping. Better take a look around and see that there are no cracks for drafts to slip through to swell the head of the hens and warp your bank account. A hole the size of a lead pencil alongside of the roosts can start colds in one night that will develop into more roup than can be gotten rid of in six months.

The damp, cold fall rains are likely to bring the appearance of colds. Every true poultryman watches his stock carefully at this time. If colds appear, action must be quick and decisive. Remove the affected birds. Squeeze the discharge from the nostrils and squirt hydrogen peroxide through them by means of a medicine dropper. In the drinking water of the unaffected birds, place enough permanganate of potash to make it wine red. This helps to prevent the germs found in the discharge of the nostrils, and which get into the drinking water, from spreading the disease to the other birds. At the same time, supply a good roup cure as a preventive.

Why Purebred Flocks Excel

Mr. Editor—I presume we are all inclined to believe more or less as we have been taught or as we have read. So if one raises purebred poultry he informs himself along that line. If he breeds the same class of purebred stock he informs himself concerning them. We are willing and glad to say, that the par-

ticular grain, poultry, or stock which we handle is purebred and that we have the best of its kind and are getting and rearing the best to be had. All of which is all right if true.

But one talks purebred poultry, another purebred grain, some purebred hogs, others purebred horses and still others purebred cattle. The fact that all of us believe in some class of purebred stock leads me to believe that all of us would believe in all kinds of purebreds if we only had the information.

But not being well informed on that which we have not, we say to Brother Jones or Smith, "I don't know but that the old common hen is as good as your purebred hens." Of course, he doesn't know. If we have the common flock, aren't we continually picking out the best every year and perhaps exchanging with our neighbors? Isn't this grading? Instead of the mongrel or common, in spite of us, we try to get something better than we had last year. So as the years have gone by, you and I have left the common stock and graded higher. Since the big poultry show at Pratt in 1912, not many poultry raisers here are satisfied unless they have a part or all purebred poultry. Today you have to make a good search to find the man or woman who is not raising purebred poultry or striving to do so.

Practically speaking, we are agreed that there is more pleasure in purebreds because they are better and more beautiful. We are all agreed that there is more profit because we get more money and quicker sales with no more feed. And, will not the same facts apply to our hogs, our horses, sheep and cattle?

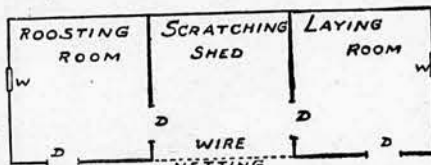
J. C. S. Banbury.

Pratt, Kan.

Feeding and Housing For Eggs.

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—This is the plan of my poultry house in which three dozen hens laid 100 dozen eggs during January, February and March this year. During the



The Floor Plan.

same period some of my neighbors were not getting any eggs. On the south side of this house I have a chicken yard 36 by 40 feet, but on cold, stormy days I did not let my flock out at all. They were kept busy in the scratching shed. Several times during these three months the thermometer went down to 28 degrees below zero. Most of the time there was snow on the ground.

I began feeding my flock for eggs on December 5 and in three weeks they were laying. About 9 o'clock in the morning I gave them 3 quarts of barley, scattering it in the straw in the scratching shed. At 4 o'clock they had a mash made of 1 quart bran, 1 quart corn chop, 2 tablespoonsful of some good poultry food, a little red pepper, and all the table scraps and vegetable peelings chopped fine. Boiling water was poured over this, the mixture stirred well, and fed while hot. They had warm water to drink and two or three times a week I gave them ground bone. I gave them plenty of broken glass and gravel.

Mrs. F. F. Brazil.

Acme, Tex.

Scratchings.

Culling is always in order but this is one season when it will pay to cull more closely than usual. Every hen not known to be a good layer, unpromising pullets, and all roosters not needed for breeding purposes should go. Feed is too high to winter them.

Dry leaves raked up now and stored under shelter will come in handy a few weeks hence to mix with straw for scratching litter.

Roup usually has its beginning in a cold and during this season of sudden

changes in the weather, colds are very common. It pays to treat a cold as soon as noticed.

One cannot isolate the bird with a dark comb too quickly. It is a pretty sure symptom of trouble to follow.

Chopped onions mixed in with the feed will help keep the flock healthy and vigorous.

Olive Oil as a Roup Cure

Will you please reprint the recipe for a roup cure that was printed in the Mail and Breeze about a year ago? It was sent in by a poultryman living in or near Topeka. One of the ingredients was olive oil.—F. M. B., Rice county, Kansas.

I want to give you a remedy for roup in poultry that I have never seen equaled. It will be worth thousands of dollars to poultry raisers if used. Get 8 ounces of olive oil and into this put as much camphor as the oil will take up and then add 80 drops of carbolic acid. Put some of this mixture on the sides of the nostrils of sick birds, over the eye (not into it) and also apply thoroughly between the wattles. In serious cases this should be done at least three times a day, giving one treatment at night. Unless the case is a very serious one the swelling should disappear from the eye in a day or two. Always isolate the sick fowls.

When roup has taken the diphtheria form whittle a pine stick into a small spade-shaped probe and remove the white substance in the throat, then sprinkle powdered borax into the throat. In the course of an hour or two take the bird under the arm and with your left hand and finger and thumb hold its mouth wide open. Quickly pour some of the above mixture down its throat and let it run down to the opening in the windpipe, then quickly turn the head of the fowl downward so it can run out. A few treatments usually cure a bird.

Roup first shows itself by the bird puffing out its cheeks in breathing. Next comes a blubber in the eye, then the watery substance begins to thicken and soon becomes putrid. The careful poultryman who looks over his birds at night will soon detect roup in its first stages and if he will carry with him a little phial of this mixture he will find it necessary to use it only once.

I should like to ask readers not to write me concerning this remedy. I have a peck or more of these letters and cannot answer them all. Cut this recipe out and paste it in your scrap book until the time comes when you will need it.

S. C. Whitwam.

Topeka, Kan.

Self-Filling Water Fountain.

[Prize Suggestion.]

Mr. Editor—I have a handy chicken fountain that needs very little attention and at the same time is the most sanitary drinking fountain I know of. I cut a V-shaped opening in the edge of a 10-



Fig. 2.

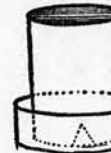


Fig. 3.

pound lard pail and filled it with water. I then took the lid from a 20-pound pail, placed it over the first pail, then quickly turned both bottom upwards. Fig. 2 shows the proper way to cut the opening. Fig. 3 shows the fountain filled and ready for the chickens.

Montoya, N. M.

Ellen Norell.

Have you canned your corn fodder?

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Reliable Poultry Breeders

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE POULTRY RATE.

The rate for advertising under the "Reliable Poultry Breeders" column is 5c per word each time for 1, 2 or 3 insertions and 4½c per word each time for four or more insertions.

DUCKS.

ENGLISH PENCEILED RUNNERS \$2 each. Trios \$5. Jennie Sloan, Bolcourt, Kan.

ENGLISH PENCEILED Indian Runners. Ducks \$1. Drakes \$1.50. B. E. Benson, R. 5, Atchison, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE Indian Runner ducks \$1.00 each. Pure white, \$1.50 each. W. W. Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

ENGLISH PENCEILED Indian Runner ducks and drakes \$1.50 each. Clyde Creglow, Burlington, Colo.

INDIAN RUNNER ducks. Topeka fair winners. Satisfaction guaranteed. Burt White, Burlingame, Kan.

75 INDIAN RUNNERS. Three strains. Not related. "Chalk White" Wyandottes. G. B. Clary, Fairbury, Nebraska.

FAWN AND WHITE Indian Runner ducks and drakes, year old and young, \$1 each. Xena Riggs, Weatherby, Mo.

A FEW FISHEL White Runner drakes for sale; sons of Kansas City first prize pen; while they last \$2 each. Mrs. Gertrude Racus, Parsons, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNERS. Fawn and white and penciled. Walton strain. Ducks laying now \$1 each; drakes \$1.50; trio \$3. Mrs. Ed Bergmann, Route 9, Paola, Kan.

ORPINGTONS

PURE BRED S. C. Buff Orpington cockerels \$1.00 each. Vera Schaible, Fairview, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS all ages. Low prices, good birds. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

MAY HATCHED Single Comb Buff Orpington cockerels 75 cts. each. Mattie Cole, Lenora, Okla.

KELLERSTRASS strain Crystal White Orpingtons. Choice birds for sale. C. G. Rogers, Downs, Kan.

S. C. PURE BRED Buff Orpington cockerels. Old hens, one dollar each. Chas. O'Roke, Fairview, Kan.

HAVE eleven Kellerstrass White Orpington hens and pullets left for sale. \$15 takes the bunch. Get this big bargain. C. O. Crebbs, Strong City, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

CHOICE Buff Leghorn cockerels half price for next 30 days. Alf Johnson, Leonardville, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Cockerels from prize stock. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB, BUFF LEGHORN cockerels, 30 days' special. Mrs. Frank Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

100 PRIZEWINNING Single Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels, 75 cts. each. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

FOR SALE—A choice lot of S. C. White Leghorn cockerels. Extra fine stock. Harry Givins, Madison, Kan.

PURE BRED Rose Comb White Leghorn hens and cockerels 75c and \$1.00 during October. Jennie Martin, Frankfort, Kan.

LEGHORNS all varieties, Buff, White, Brown; both combs; \$1.00 each. All varieties ducks, geese, turkeys. Progressive Poultry Farm, Hampton, Iowa.

BROWN LEGHORNS.

WANTED—I want to buy 6 to 12 dozen Brown Leghorn pullets or hens. Mrs. Chas. Hunter, Scranton, Iowa.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PURE BARRED cockerels \$1.00 and \$1.50 each. J. F. Padgett, Bucklin, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—A few breeders and young stock for sale. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

FINE BARRED ROCK cockerels \$1.50 each. Vigorous, farm raised. Mrs. H. Buchanan, Abilene, Kan.

FINE White Plymouth Rock cockerels of May hatching \$1.50 each. A bargain. Mrs. Hugh Williams, Route 1, Wymore, Neb.

BIG TYPE BARRED ROCKS. Choice pullets eighteen dollars per dozen. Fine cockerels half price. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kan.

WHITE ROCK cockerels from my inimitable strain prize winners. Possess true Rock type. Hardy, vigorous. May hatch. Rare chance for quality stock. Sidney Schmidt, Chillicothe, Mo.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

TURKEYS, chickens, geese, ducks. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

BOURBON RED and White Holland turkeys. Box 66, Inman, Kan.

BRONZE TURKEYS and White Rocks. Very reasonable. E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

ANCONA cockerels, Shepherd strain, \$2 each, 3 for \$5. Mrs. Edgar Fisher, Cedar Vale, Kan.

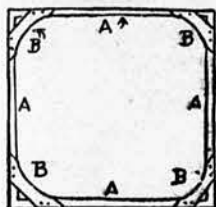
43 VARIETIES, Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guinea, Incubators, Doves. Catalogue 4 cents. Missouri Squab Co., Kirkwood, Mo.

A Kansas Built Ohio Silo

BY ORVILLE MATHEWS.

[Written for Farmers Mail and Breeze.]

The silo illustrated by the drawings is an Ohio plan. It is more rigid than the stave silo and I think can be built cheaper than the regular stave or cement silo. With this silo guy wires are not needed, as bolts may be set in the cement basin and foundation, holes bored through the bottom 2 by 6-inch rib, and this rib bolted down to the cement foundation. A silo 10 by 20 feet can be built at a cost of about \$90 for material, and almost any one who is able to match and lay flooring can build one.



Take for illustration, a silo 10 feet square and 20 feet high. Dig out the ground to a required size and depth and lay a concrete basin and foundation. Let the foundation extend about 18 inches above ground. Set three 1/2-inch bolts in each side, 12 inches in all, divided about equal distances apart. Then take 2 by 6-inch lumber and saw two pieces 10 feet long and two pieces 11 feet long, put the four together to make a 10-foot square inside, and bolt down. Saw pieces of 2 by 6 (B) for corners, hollow them out to make the frame for a round corner, then spike down. Take eight pieces of 2 by 6 (C) 2 feet long and put one at each corner about

a foot from either end of B. The pieces may be toe-nailed in the bottom and spikes run through A into C on top. This finishes the first course of the frame. Continue in this way on up to the required height of silo.

Then take a good grade of 4-inch flooring (D), match it, and nail up and down on the inner side of the frame you have made, making a smooth finish inside. Start at the point where doors are wanted and go on around. For a 20-foot silo one may use 12-foot lengths and 8-foot lengths, first putting a 12-foot length down and an 8-foot length up, next time putting the 8-foot down and the 12-foot up, nailing the ends firmly to A. Or one can run all 12-foot lengths at bottom and all 8-foot lengths at top. Paint the outside well. Some farmers box up the outside to protect the flooring.

R. 2, Oswego, Kan.

The Swine of the Road.

The following observations on the road hog are found in the Automobile Dealer and Repairer. There are too many road hogs in the country and they are not always in autos.

Probably half the road-hogs are unaware that they are hogs, but this does not make them the least bit less annoying or dangerous to meet on the road. Moreover, they are found not merely in cars, but fully as often they drive horses.

I was riding this spring, on a motorcycle, and came to a place where the center of the street had been oiled a very few hours previously. Such places spell a bad skid for a car but mean a sure spill for the cyclist if his steering is not absolutely straight. On each side there was an unoiled strip just wide enough for one wagon or car. I rode along this strip for nearly a mile, and then found a slow-moving horse rig ahead of me. I blew my horn, but he kept on dawdling in the only part of the road that was safe for motor traffic. Finally I tried to pass him and at once found myself mopping up large gobs of the oil with my clothes. The Hog didn't even stop to see if I was hurt, thanks to his refusal to turn out into a part of the road that was safe for him but not for me.

As a matter of fact it is the motorcyclist who gets the worst work of the Hog. It is thought by Mr. Hog that he is meeting just an every day bicycle. Really he is up against a machine that is as fast as most cars, and whose handling in mean going is harder than that of almost any car. And going into the ditch is liable to be a serious affair for the rider or the machine or both.

If you want the motorcyclist to call

you a decent man, turn out for him just as far as you would for a car, especially in sand or rutty stretches. And if he is riding on the left hand side through a bad piece, where perhaps the right is impassable for him, don't make him cross over.

The Hog that honks and honks to pass you and then stays just in front of you giving you his dust and oil smoke (for he is often a mechanical dub) is rather exasperating. He is akin to the Hog with a plodding horse who delights in delaying autos and making them creep along on low gear for a half mile or so, passing numerous good spots for turning out.

Are you an unconscious road Hog? Don't feel hurt at the insinuation. Just think it over and recollect how you swear at the Hog yourself. And often he doesn't know he is a Hog.

Fattening West Kansas Soil

At our dry-farming station at Hays, Kan., writes Director Jardine of the Kansas station to dry-farming, we have a number of 80-acre fields laid off which we are treating as follows: On one we top dress the soil that is planted to winter wheat with straw, scattered with a regular straw spreader; on another 80 we top dress it every five to six years with a light application of barnyard manure. We believe that we will be able to maintain the soil in

fertility and first class physical condition under such a system of farming, and the system here outlined is entirely practicable on a dry farm where dairy cows and other kinds of livestock are kept in sufficient numbers to consume the forage and rough stuff, including straw, that is produced on one-third of the acreage under cultivation. With the silo it is not necessary for a farmer to have a section or more of land upon which to graze his livestock. Ensilage makes cheap and first class feed for dairy cows every month in the year.

Cures for Chicken Thieving

Mr. Editor—This is the season when chicken thieves are busy and a good many farmers in this section are losing poultry. The trouble with our farmers is that when they do catch the thieves they let them off too easily. Perhaps a small payment of damages is all that is asked and they are free to continue their thieving. Again, few farmers care to go to law in cases of this kind. All these conditions serve to encourage the thieves. I think if the Mail and Breeze and other farm papers would devote one column in each issue to one continuous fight on these pests much good would be done. Will you take this up? Goessel, Kan.

J. J.

The Mail and Breeze always is glad

to help. Our suggestions on the poultry thieving problem could be covered in less than a column a week. A good watch dog and a handy shotgun loaded with bird shot are among the most effective discouragers of the chicken thieving profession. A good padlock on the poultry house also helps some. Buy a couple of dry batteries and a cheap electric bell and let one of the boys rig up an automatic alarm. Any farm boy with a little ingenuity can do it.

In some sections where poultry thieves have become too great a nuisance to be longer endured, farmers have organized for protection. Moderate dues are charged and when a thief is caught on the premises of a member the costs of the prosecution are taken out of the organization's funds. One or two stiff sentences will make thieves steer clear of such a neighborhood. When your chickens are stolen use the telephone. Give the "emergency call" and let everybody on your line know what's happened. Then call all the other lines, nearby towns, and even the sheriff at the county seat. Go to a lot of trouble if necessary, not just because of the few chickens lost but because you may have it in your power to rid the whole community of at least one gang of criminals. If any reader has further suggestions to offer we will be glad to print them.

This Piano Means A SAVING to You of \$50 to \$150

WHY LET another month pass without giving your home the educating and refining influence of a piano? The long winter evenings are nearly here. What could brighten them and cheer them like the sweet notes of a piano? And think of the pleasure it would mean to you. With the chores all done and the family gathered 'round, you'd settle back, the cares and worries of the day forgotten—and let the music lift the veil of time and bring back again the cherished memories of bygone days.

WE MAKE PIANO BUYING Sane, Safe and Satisfactory

Wamego, Kan.
Sirs: Received the Elburn Piano a few days ago and am very much pleased with it. We had an Elburn piano at home and when I was married and wanted a new piano for my home I wanted an Elburn because I like them better than any that I know, so this makes our second Elburn Piano.
Mrs. Georgia Logan
Route No. 2.

All we ask is a chance to send you this magnificent ELBURN so that it may make its own argument. You put it to every test. Get the opinion of every musician in your neighborhood as to the quality of its tone, the evenness of its action and responsiveness of touch. If you don't think then that it is the equal of or better than most any piano you ever saw that cost from \$50 to \$150 more, and if you decide it is not up to the standard you expected, send it back to us. We pay the freight.

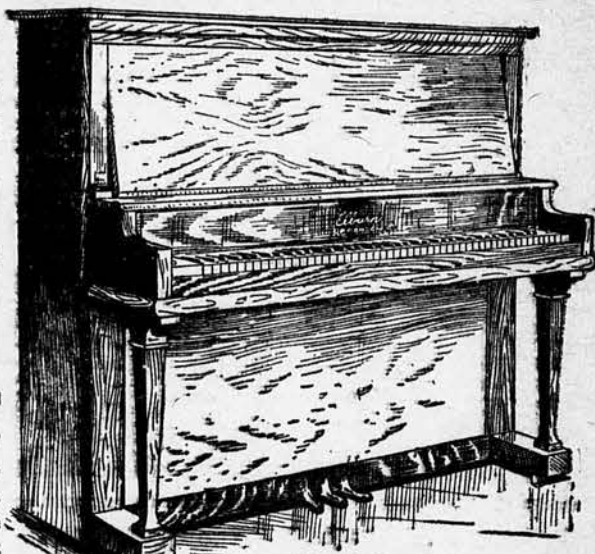
The test will not have cost you a cent. All that we ask is a small payment from you before we send the piano, to indicate your good faith, this money to be returned to you promptly in case you are dissatisfied with the piano. If you will make this test you will understand why we insist that the beautiful special Elburn at \$225.00 represents a wonderful opportunity—a chance to actually save up to \$150.00 in the purchase of a piano. You will understand too why it is as satisfactory to buy a piano of us by mail as if you visited any one of our twelve stores and after careful inspection and comparison selected the Elburn as we know you would.

\$225 IS OUR PRICE For This MAGNIFICENT ELBURN

and it is positively equal in value to pianos that sell in the average store for from \$50 to \$150 more, and remember we don't ask you to buy until we have proved this fact to your absolute satisfaction. We've been in the piano business more than a quarter of a century in the Southwest. We have built our business up to the largest of its kind in the West. And our success is due to one thing—keeping faith with our customers. We'd be glad to have you write to any bank in Kansas City as to our integrity and stability. Every statement we make in our advertisement is genuine truth. We offer no "bait"; we pay no commission. Our principle is to save every possible cent for the customer; to give him the highest possible quality for the lowest possible price. And remember when the piano is in your home we stand right back of it with a guarantee which is a guarantee in fact as well as in name. Clip off the coupon and send it today.

Metz, Mo., March 26, 1913.
Gentlemen: Your favor at hand. Received the piano in due time in perfect condition and am more than pleased with it. My music teacher says it is the best one in town and there are some here that parties paid agents \$350 for.
Geo. E. Charles

J. W. Jenkins Sons Music Co.
1013-15 WALNUT, KANSAS CITY, MO.



\$5 Per Mo.

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Every
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Dear Sirs: Please send me your free catalogue and large folder describing and illustrating the Elburn in detail and telling about the Jenkins plan.

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Mayer Honorbit Shoes lead in style and are unapproached in wearing qualities. They look, fit, feel and wear right. They give you the latest style, absolute satisfaction, and genuine comfort. These splendid shoes are not equalled by other shoes selling at anywhere near the same price.

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Only the choicest upper leather, fine oak tanned soles and the best of materials go into Mayer Honorbit Shoes. They are made to last and hold their shape. Buy Mayer Honorbit Shoes and get the greatest shoe values obtainable.

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 Honorbit Shoes in all styles for men, women and children: Drysox, the wet weather shoe; Yerma Cushion Shoes; and Martha Washington Comfort Shoes.

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For Men
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THE strongest, safest, most durable and distinctive. Special-formula Open Hearth wire, heavily galvanized with pure zinc, every joint WELDED BY ELECTRICITY, produces the famous "Pittsburgh Perfect" solid, one piece fabric. EASIEST TO ERECT. The "Pittsburgh Perfect"

Electrically Welded Pipe-Frame Gates are the strongest, most satisfactory gates made.

SEE YOUR DEALER—But before buying any fence, get our new catalogue telling how to fast wire, and showing many "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fences for every FIELD, FARM, RANCH, LAWN, CHICKEN, RABBIT and POULTRY YARD and GARDEN.

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Plant this Fall Sure

Don't let this season go by without getting Stark Trees in your orchard. Right now is the time to get your order in for Fall planting. Fall is the best time to plant. The tree establishes itself and is ready to start growth early in the spring with strength to withstand summer droughts.

Stark Delicious

—the apple masterpiece—exquisite flavor—makes top record profits for growers. Hardy, thrifty tree—fruit large, brilliant, waxy red—a wonderful keeper. Free Year Book tells all about Stark Delicious.

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—best orchard guide, from buying trees to marketing crops. Most modern practical spray book. If you grow fruit don't miss it. Send name today on postal. Ask for tree prices for Fall planting.

Stark Bros. Nurseries and Orchards Co., Box 68, Louisiana, Mo.

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

XXX 46 gravity water white kerosene\$6.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
XX 42 gravity kerosene (the kind usually sold)\$5.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
XXX 64 gravity gasoline\$10.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
1 case graphite axle grease (2 doz. 3 pound pails)\$2.50
40 gravity prime white stove distillate\$4.50 for 52 gal. bbl.
38 gravity stove distillate\$4.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
60 gallon (26 gauge) galvanized steel tank with pump and hood\$3.60
cover complete—a great convenience in every home. (black oil)	
Extra heavy pure crude oil, steamed and settled, (black oil)	
good lubricant, just the thing for greasing tools\$4.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
STANNARD'S PROCESSED CRUDE OIL, the best dip made for killing lice and curing mange. One application will do more to kill lice and cure mange than three applications of any other dip made (it destroys the nits)\$5.00 for 52 gal. bbl.

I also carry a full line of lubricating oils.

I will pay \$1.25 each for my crude oil barrels, \$1.50 each for my refined oil barrels returned to me at Coffeyville, Kansas, in good order, less freight charge on same.

C. A. STANNARD, BOX M, EMPORIA, KAN.

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CALL ME UP SOME RAINY AFTERNOON

THE GAME OF EYES

THE HARBOR OF LOVE

EVERY LITTLE MOVEMENT

I WISH I HAD A GIRL

THE ONLY GIRL I LOVE

DARLINGS WON'T TELL

THE VALE OF DREAMS

CALL ME UP SOME RAINY AFTERNOON

IF I SHOULD FALL IN LOVE WITH YOU

WHEN THE GIRL YOU LOVE SAYS YES

WHEN MOCKING BIRDS ARE SINGING

Oh You Beautiful Doll

I'd Like a Girl Like You

That Mysterious Rag

Waiting At The Church

Shine On Harvest Moon

He's a Fan, Fan, Fan

They Always Pick On Me

Dreaming

Casey Jones

My Pony Boy

Naughty Eyes

and almost 200 others—about 230 in all, some with music—the whole unequalled collection sent absolutely free, postage prepaid to all who send only 10 cents to pay for a 3-months' trial subscription to our big and news weekly, "The Weekly Capital." This offer good for 20 days only. Send today. Address,

Honey Boy

Love Me And The World Is Mine

Roses Bring Dreams Of You

The Stars, The Stripes, And You

I Love My Wife, But Oh You Kid

Take Me Out To The Ball Game

You'll Do The Same Thing Over

I Just Can't Make My Eyes Behave

Oceana Roll

When I'm Alone With You

I Could Learn To Love You

Who Are You With Tonight

Fare Thee Well, Annabelle

ALL THESE BIG HITS

same, and news weekly, "The Weekly Capital," Dept. 230-A, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Wasting Our Daily Bread

Practices That Take Millions of Bushels of Wheat

BY ROBERT KNOX PIERSON,
Wichita.

YOU'VE often stood on a depot platform when a freight train went by, haven't you? Ever see, in the string of box-cars, one or two that were leaking a thin, little stream of wheat at the door or kingbolt? Did you ever wonder as the little stream spread itself over the miles between your station and the terminal market where the car would finally be sold, how many of the bushels would be scattered along the right-of-way?

Did you ever look at a railroad map of the city of Chicago, of Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Louis or any of the cities we call primary markets, and consider that along the tracks of these many lines is scattered one-half of one percent of all the grain received in that market? It is a fact, and when you begin to multiply these figures by the wheat raised in the United States then reduce that wheat to barrels of flour and sacks of feed, the result is an appalling waste of foodstuffs, of bread, said to be the staff of life to man, and of bran, equally important to stock. The last government report of wheat grown in the United States in 1913 places the amount at 760 million bushels, of which one-half of one percent would be 3,800,000 bushels scattered along the railroad tracks of the country. This isn't exaggeration. It is an argument for conservation.

Grains Along the Way.

Did you ever go along the country road and see a wagon with a load of wheat? Ever notice that after it had passed you could trace its way by the little stream of wheat it had leaked over the top, through side or floor from the time it left the farmer's granary until it reached the elevator in town? Ever reckon the loss, not so much to the farmer himself, but to the entire world of this little stream of wheat? Tens of thousands of farmers are hauling wheat to market with these tiny streams of wasted grain trailing behind them. If one-half of one percent is wasted by way of car leakages, it is easy to suppose that one quarter of one percent is wasted by way of farm wagons. That's conservative, too.

Were you ever in the field when wheat was being threshed? Ever notice the prodigality, the carelessness with which it was slopped around on the ground? Did you ever think that from one to ten bushels was wasted in this way? Sometimes a lot more. Do you know that not only dollars and cents are thus thrown away, but also bread and bran? Of course there is no possible way of estimating this loss, but when we think of the number of farms there are in the United States, 6 million of them, is it too high to say a million bushels is given annually to the birds to feast upon in the fields?

Were you ever in the office of the state inspector of grain in a big terminal market when the men came in with the little sacks of wheat samples to be shown on the exchange floor? These samples came from the cars the traders hope to sell. They are small sacks, in fact they usually are made to hold two pounds. After the samples have answered the purpose they are thrown away, given away, allowed to become mouse-eaten, swept out, burned in the furnaces of exchange buildings or sold at a ridiculously low price for chicken feed.

More Wasted Food.

That two pound sack, little enough in itself, represents another big loss. Samples are taken, remember, from every car arriving in the different markets of the United States. While not so important as the loss by leakage from cars or wagons, or in fields at threshing time, this sample business must require from 30,000 to 50,000 bushels.

Did you ever go out with a private sampler to get samples of special cars as the cars are called for by the members of the exchanges? He and his assistants may have fifty or more of these cars to sample any afternoon. A two-pound sack is too small for him, the private sampler. He will take a peck or two, examine it, make the nec-

essary notations in his book, and then probably throw the most of it away.

Not two men in twenty put the wheat back into the car. They fill very small sacks and go on to the next car. This is carried on, day after day, in every large market in the country. Men waste this grain, dump it out on the tracks or siding of the railroad yards, as if it were so much yellow sand instead of bread.

Were you ever in a million-bushel elevator in a large city when the men unload the cars? Not much chance for waste here, surely, and yet if you will look closely at the long string of unloaded cars on the sidetrack you will find few swept as clean as you would like to have them swept. From a peck to a bushel of wheat is left on the car floor to be taken out after the car has left the elevator. You've heard of railroad yard-foremen selling chicken feed, haven't you? You didn't suppose these foremen grew that wheat did you?

Were you ever in a country elevator? Ever consider the bushels of wheat lost in these elevators from one cause or another? One elevator may not waste more than a bushel a year, although that is very conservative; but when you look at a map of the United States and realize that in almost every town and hamlet there is a grain elevator, the loss from mouse or rat-eaten grain, by leakages at the loading spout or by allowing the grain to collect at places in the elevator where it cannot be gotten out and is lost, the waste must be enormous. We are a wasteful people. We need to study conservation.

When Brokers Exercise.

Were you ever in a board of trade the last day of the year, when fun and frolic is high? The members of the exchanges find much intellectual relaxation in throwing at one another little bags containing flour and wheat. They do not think of it in this way, but as an actual fact they are annually throwing at one another loaves of bread which could be put to much better uses—as you will admit—if allowed to go into the natural channels to the consumer. It is well to note in passing that this custom is now becoming obsolete.

So, coming to a total of the various ways in which grain is wasted, 10 million bushels annually, is not too high. Reduce, if you please, 10 million bushels of wheat to barrels of flour and sacks of bran and you will have 2,142,857 barrels of flour and 1,800,000 sacks of feed.

According to statistics it takes a barrel of flour a year for every man, woman and child. On this ratio enough wheat is wasted to feed, as loaves of bread, all the people in Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul, or two thirds of the population of Chicago. The feed wasted doubtless would give all the cattle in Kansas first class meals for many days. We are, I repeat, a wasteful people. We throw away about one-half as much as we eat. Why, at the back door—but that's another story.

One More Mail and Breeze Cow

Mrs. James A. Kinder, who lives near Cheney, wishes me to tell you that she saved the life of a valuable cow by following directions given in the Mail and Breeze for treating alfalfa bloat. Mrs. Kinder, as well as her husband and other members of her family, are enthusiastic friends of the Mail and Breeze.

Kingman, Kan. E. N. Pugh.

Shoes for Her Prize

Mr. Editor—I received the check you sent me for "How I Earned Money This Vacation". I have it cashed already and am going to spend it to help buy a pair of shoes for myself. I thank you very much for the dollar. I will close.

Lecompton, Kan. Kate-Bidinger.

If you need anything not advertised in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze, write us and we'll tell you where you can get it.

Fall Plowing Best For Kafir

A New Dwarf Variety Which Matures Ten Days Earlier Than Others

FOR raising kafir fall plowing is better than spring plowing because it catches and absorbs the moisture from rain or melting snow during the winter. The plowing should be deep and the land be well worked in the spring with a harrow or disk before planting. Where the soil is subject to blowing, listing is preferable to ordinary plowing. Listed furrows are from 2½ to 3½ feet apart. The land is left in alternate furrows and unbroken ridges, the loose soil from adjacent furrows being piled on top of the ridges.

Run Furrows East and West.

As the prevailing winter winds are from the southwest or northwest, the listing should be done east and west where possible. When the soil begins to drift under the influence of the spring winds the only effect is to move the soil from the ridges into the adjacent furrows.

Preparing the land for planting in the spring is done in two ways. One is by relisting, which is done by breaking the ridges with the lister and partly filling the furrows. The other by working down the lister ridges with the disk harrow. In the first case the crop is planted with the lister planter in the new furrows opened, while in the second it will be surface-planted.

Look Out For Crossed Kafir.

As the kafirs cross readily with other sorghums, no heads for seed should be selected from within 15 or 20 rods of a field of any other sorghum crop. The selected heads should be strung on a cord or wire, hung to the rafters or wall of a dry shed, and left unthreshed until spring. Before planting the seed ought to be tested for its germinating power between pieces of blotting paper or cloth placed between plates and kept moist. The plates are set in a warm room and allowed to germinate for from four to six days. Well-selected and well-stored seed should show a germination of 99 to 100 per cent.

How to Tell the Varieties.

The United States department of agriculture recently issued a 19-page bulletin for kafir growers. It is bulletin No. 552 and a copy may be obtained by writing to the secretary of agriculture at Washington. According to the bulletin there now are five fairly well marked varieties of kafir under cultivation. One may be distinguished from the other by the glume or husk of the seed:

Seeds white, glumes white... White kafir
Seeds white, glumes black,
stalks 5 to 8 ft. tall.....Blackhull kafir
Seeds white, glumes black,
stalks 3 to 4½ ft. tall.....Dwarf Black-
hull kafir
Seeds pink, glumes white....Pink kafir
Seeds red, glumes black.....Red kafir

The white kafir has largely been replaced by the blackhull kafir. It is the most widely grown variety because of its satisfactory habits and high grain yields, although it is not as early as the white kafir. The blackhull requires from 115 to 140 days to mature, depending on locality and conditions. A similar plant of little value, is sold under the names of "African millet," and "branching dhoura."

The bulletin describes the newly developed form of the blackhull known as

The Roots of Kafir

The root crown of kafir is big and fibrous. Side roots are well developed, with some within four inches of the surface, and rootlets from these even reach the surface of the soil. The greater percentage of roots is found at a depth of three feet, with some roots reaching to three and one-half feet.

The top 18 inches of soil is filled with fine roots. The plants have brace roots with short, big roots running from the crown into the soil.

The great resistance to drouth is not due to the depth of the root system.

the dwarf blackhull kafir. The dwarf blackhull matures from five to ten days earlier than the standard blackhull strains and is much smaller in stature. The earliness and dwarf stature permit the maturing of the crop of seed with less water, under conditions of short season which are found in the high plains, where the first fall frosts sometimes occur in the last days of August.

Of the pink kafirs, two or three have been introduced as forage varieties but none has shown special value as a grain producer. Red kafir has largely been replaced by the blackhull.

What Farmers Read

The reading matter of the average farmer is confined to three classes of publications, says a writer in the Kansas Industrialist. First, the county paper, with the political affiliation of the farmer, if it's possible; a farm paper, usually a weekly; and a market report that is furnished in the main by some commission man with whom the farmer trades.

The first thing of importance that is read when the mail is brought in from the box is the happenings over the country, and these usually are condensed in the market report. They are readable, and no attempt is made at feature stories or scareheads and pictures that cover half a page. The papers are made for men who have only a limited amount of time to spend with the paper. The market reports are looked over, and then if there is any remaining time it is spent on lighter reading that may be found in the daily.

It is wrong to suppose that the rural population would care for any long-drawn story, covering columns on different pages, when the whole matter may be summed up on the front page. The delivery of mail once a day gives the farmer only two chances to keep up with the times—an hour at dinner and an equal length of time after work, for lights are seldom lighted in the summer. The weekly farm paper is never read through at one time, but usually is digested piecemeal during the week. The county paper is not a severe tax on time.

Few farmers take standard magazines. It seems that this part of their reading matter is the last to receive consideration. A look at the mail pouch of rural carriers will show that farmers want reading matter, but they want it condensed and to the point.

Proud of His Corn

Mr. Editor—The field of corn in the picture I send you was grown near McLouth, Kan., by J. W. Van Druff. It was on ground that had been in meadow



His Little Patch of Corn.

then in wheat for two years, and then in corn—this year. It was only a small piece, but we were proud of it. The chinch bugs damaged it, but we saved 30 bushels to the acre.

C. R. Van Druff.

McLouth, Kan.

If you need anything not advertised in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze, write us and we'll tell you where you can get it.

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I want to send one copy of my beautiful Art Catalog of the Hausam School of Business Training to every ambitious young man and young woman who reads this announcement. I spent a whole lot of money in producing this book, but will gladly send a copy free and post-paid to all who sign and return to me at once the coupon at the bottom of this announcement. The book is profusely illustrated and tells all about the wonderful success of the Hausam School and what its graduates are accomplishing in the business world. If you want to be a successful business man or business woman you will find just the message you have been waiting for in this free book!

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Hausam graduates are experts because they were personally trained by experts who have had years of successful experience in teaching. Many of the world's best penmen received their training in our school. Our students receive personal letters of criticism, suggestions and advice, comprehensive lessons, prompt and courteous attention. You will be surprised to know with what little effort and at what small cost you can train for success in the business world. Send name for free book today.

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Box 124-D, Topeka, Kansas

FREE BOOK COUPON

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Box 124-D, Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir—You may send me, free of any cost or obligation on my part, a copy of your big illustrated book, as advertised, also special information regarding the course as indicated by "X" in square below.

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is guaranteed to grind twice the quantity of any kind of grain or alfalfa hay with one half the Power required by any other mill—it costs no more than other kinds. Made by

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Your roofs have the biggest share in the constant fight against weather. In summer, sun and rain beat down upon them—in winter, it's snow and sleet and frost. Roofs cost money, and roof-insurance is

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Its durability is great—its cost little. This ready-prepared paint flows under the brush freely and easily and covers a wide space. It is made for roofs that are shingled or of metal and tin, for bridges, iron work, and barns or any other buildings of rough, unplanned lumber.

To understand the use of the many paints and varnishes we make for the farm, send for our booklet, "Paints and Varnishes for the Farm."

It will save you useless mistakes and guide you to the proper, economical use of paint on your property. We send it free.

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THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY

888 Canal Road, Cleveland, O.



Boys Who Wish to Make Things

HERE'S A CHANCE FOR YOU.

Any Kansas boy who wishes to learn how to make things with tools, can get help from the Kansas Agricultural college. There are many boys in almost every community who do not have the opportunity to do manual training work. If these boys will get together and organize a manual training club, the agricultural college will be glad to help them.

If you are a Kansas boy and wish to organize a manual training club, the thing to do is to get a bunch of boys together and talk it over; adopt a constitution, elect a president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer. Then have the secretary write to J. C. Werner, secretary of the correspondence courses at the Agricultural college.

How to Get the Lessons.

Your secretary should state the name of your club and the names and ages of the boys enrolled. Mr. Werner will immediately send directions and blue prints showing how to make a work bench. The material for this bench, vise and all, will cost about \$1.75. He will also send directions and blue prints to be

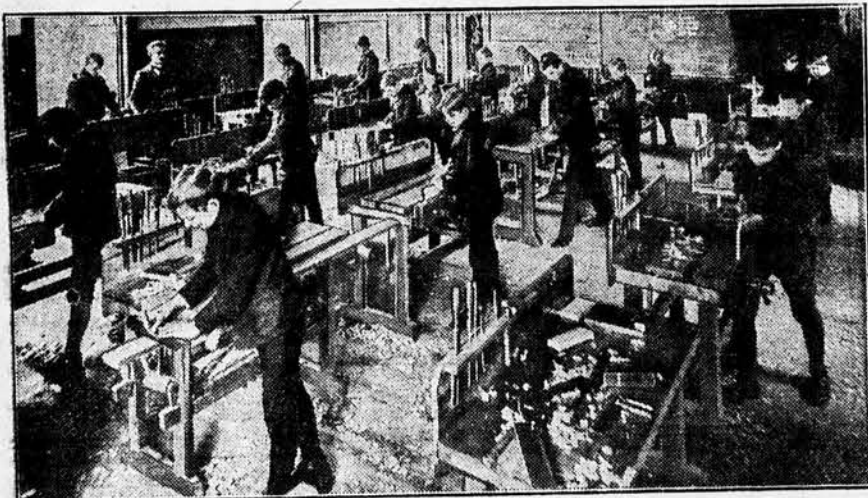
to go to waste for want of a nearby market, and it is to prevent this loss that the Santa Fe will start a movement which traffic officials of that company believe will be far reaching.

Special refrigerator cars will be sent over the line on stated days to pick up small shipments of fruit and vegetables. At terminal points these small shipments will be transferred, and each kind of shipment go forward in carload lots to available markets. This will be in addition to the present regular refrigerator train schedule.

A feature of the new service will be to find markets for the produce thus gathered up, in order that distribution may be made to the best advantage of the shipper.

Too Many Offices?

I just read Mr. Holton's article on education. He says 24,000 officers boss 8,000 teachers and he proposes as a remedy seven commissioners for each county, 105 counties in Kansas, or 735 school commissioners, and no limits placed on them, only to name their price and draw their salary. Say \$2,000 a year apiece, or \$1,470,000 a year—somewhere about that figure I suppose would re-



A Boy May Miss in Arithmetic and Make Good With Tools.

used in the first three lessons. When the first two lessons are completed, a report of the work should be sent in, and the direction sheet and blue print for the next lesson will be sent to the club.

There are 15 lessons in the course. These lessons and blue prints are prepared by George E. Bray, of the correspondence course department in the extension division. The only charge made to the club members is 5 cents a lesson, which barely covers the actual cost of making the blue print and printing the direction sheet. The department cannot afford to accept orders for less than a full set of 15 lessons, which will cost 75 cents.

You do not need many tools. A plane, saw, hammer, try-square, and two or three chisels make a very good start toward a chest of tools. It is remarkable how many things may be made with this small outfit.

A Sample Constitution.

Here is a constitution and a set of by-laws that you might use to make your organization:

Article I. Section 1. The name of this organization shall be known as..... Manual Training Club.

Article II. Section 1. The object of this organization shall be to furnish boys an opportunity to work with tools in doing educative hand work.

Article III. Section 1. The officers shall consist of president, vice president, and secretary-treasurer.

Sec. 2. The officers shall hold office for one year.

By-Laws.

Section 1. This association shall hold regular meetings, arranged for by the leader and the members of the club.

Sec. 2. Any boy from 12 to 18 years of age may become a member by signing the constitution and paying his share of the expenses of the club.

Sec. 3. These by-laws may be amended at any regular meeting of the association by a majority vote of the members present.

Sec. 4. All business shall be transacted according to parliamentary rules.

Iced Cars For Smaller Growers.

Recognizing the immensity of little things, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway company will inaugurate a new freight service for the accommodation of farmers and gardeners who raise produce for sale in less than carload lots. Thousands of people suffer heavy loss in the aggregate every year by allowing small quantities of fruit and vegetables

BIG MONEY IN TRAPPING

We are paying thousands of dollars each year to trap men. Any man or boy living in rural districts can add many a dollar to his earnings by putting in his spare moments trapping. Our price-list tells you how to procure the most money for your skins. No commission. Furs held separate if requested. Write today for price-list, and shipping tags.

Address 1004-Q St., Lincoln, Nebraska

LINCOLN HIDE & FUR CO.

Suppose You Try Grading Your Seed Grain Under A Guarantee!

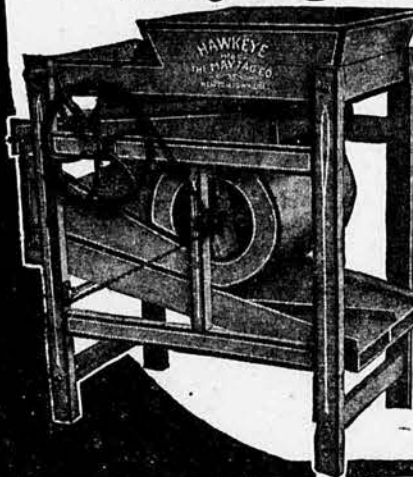
Grade and clean your seed wheat—oats—any grain—with a Maytag HAWKEYE Grader and Cleaner; and if you can tell us, after harvest, that it did not make an increase in your yield—more than enough to pay for the grader—we'll return your money.

What we know about this money-making machine is summed up in that offer. We couldn't afford to make it if we were not safe in doing so. And as we are safe, then you cannot afford to be without this grader.

We can prove to you that men using the Maytag HAWKEYE Grain Grader and Cleaner have made \$7.00 more net profit per acre on oats—over \$3.00 more net profit per acre on spring wheat—over \$6.00 more net profit per acre on winter wheat. Can you beat that for an easy money-making proposition?

In other words, others have paid for this machine with the increased returns from three acres of oats, or a little over three acres of winter wheat, or seven acres of spring wheat. You cannot make anywhere near as much money on any other investment, and we say a HAWKEYE Grain Grader and Cleaner is the most profitable machine you can buy.

Maytag HAWKEYE Grain Grader & Cleaner



is a completely guaranteed machine. You don't have to keep it, or pay a cent for its use—if it doesn't do all we claim.

The Maytag HAWKEYE Grain Grader and Cleaner grades and cleans corn, all kinds of small grains and grass seeds; separates grain into proper grades for planting; takes out all dirt, trash, etc.; selects good seed from bad—grades perfectly and cleans thoroughly, a grader and fanning mill in one.

Write now for the facts. Free printed matter tells how this machine is made—how it operates—what it will do for you—what it has done for others. It will actually be your biggest money-maker. Don't go into another sea on without learning about it. Ask your dealer, or write us at once for complete information.

The Maytag Company
360 North St. Newton, Ia.

Easy For The Boy

A Money Maker for the Man

The hoisting gear has a power of 40 to 1—twice as much as others; easily, quickly and safely raised and lowered, and stands at any point; no hit and miss ratchet to bother and let the box drop and smash; no dangerous crank to fly back and cripple the boy; runs easily on sharp curves or switches, in either direction, to right or left—these are a few of the important advantages of

The Louden Litter Carrier

which changes hard, disagreeable work for a man into easy pleasant work for a boy—and keeps the barn clean and sanitary so the cows will give more milk and bring more money.

Has box of heavy galvanized iron, reinforced by angles and soldered watertight. All the latest up-to-date improvements which inventive ingenuity and long experience can devise. Will save its cost many times a year.

We also manufacture a full line of Hay Tools, Bird Proof Barn Door Hangers, Feed Carriers, Stalls, Stanchions, etc. Catalogs mailed free. If you are going to build or remodel a barn our Special Architectural Department will send you, free, valuable information and plans which will save you money and worry.

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Lake's Patented SMOKER DRIVES OUT THE FUR-BEARERS

Reaches into rocky dens and refuges where old fashioned smokers are ineffective. Brings out the most wary animals with the finest furs, for which you get the most money. Simplest and easiest smoker ever made. Has 10 foot rubber hose and leather bellows; fire cylinder of galvanized sheet iron that positively will not melt. You hold the bellows instead of hot part. No possibility of burning hands. Greatest aid to trappers ever invented. Users enthusiastic. Price \$2.50, all postage prepaid or will send in exchange for furs. Send direct to inventor and get this wonderful new smoker at rock bottom price. Then start making more money trapping than you ever did before.

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Biggest prices! Better grading! Most money by return mail! We are the largest in the world in our line. The biggest Canadian, American and European buyers are represented at our regular sales. This year we will handle the Government's Alaskan seal output. More buyers and better prices than ever. We sell our furs in larger quantities, get more spot cash and pay you more cash than you can get anywhere. Do all our business direct with you. We want \$10,000,000 worth of furs—anything—from one skin up.

Big Money in Trapping Mink, coon, skunk, muskrat, fox, wolf, lynx, white weasel and all kinds of furs wanted for cash. **TRAPS AT FACTORY PRICES** Guaranteed to increase your catch or money back. Won Grand Prize at World's Fair in 1904. U. S. Government seal them. One can brought one man \$1,199 clear profit. Only \$1 a can. Write today for free Trappers' Guide, Game Laws and Trapper's Supply Catalog—Fur Market Reports, Funsten Fur Shipping Tags, etc. **ALL FREE.**

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FUR COAT, \$12.50

We tan the hide and make your coat for only \$12.50. Complete coat (we furnish hide), \$18.00. A square deal, all work guaranteed. We are pioneer tanners of this country of cattle and horse hides for coats, robes, rugs, harness, lace, leather, etc. Write for free booklet of information on handling and shipping hides; also price list.

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Truth About Furs

High quoted prices don't mean the biggest check, unless the grading is right. We grade honestly, pay highest MARKET PRICES and buy furs out-and-out, charging you no commission. If you want furs held separate and our offer is not satisfactory, we'll return the furs, paying express. Write for latest price list.

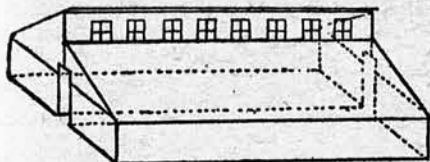
OMAHA HIDE & FUR CO.
1216 Jones St. Omaha, Nebr.

Winter Comfort for the Hogs

HOUSING SUGGESTIONS.

Next to the feed supply, the greatest concern of the careful hog raiser at this time of year is the housing question. Unlike other animals, his hogship is not very well equipped by nature to withstand sudden changes of weather. Hogs are very susceptible to cold. Unsuitable shelter is directly responsible for more hog troubles in winter than many hog men will believe. This takes in exposure, overcrowding, damp and filthy quarters, and the score of diseases that can be traced back to these conditions.

The ideal hog house is built on high ground, and preferably on a south or



A Sanitary, Comfortable and Inexpensive Hog House.

east slope. It is draft-proof but still well ventilated. Sunlight is indispensable in comfortable, sanitary hog quarters. The broader the patch of sunlight on the floor the better for the pigs.

A good all-purpose hog house plan is shown in the drawing. The eaves on the north and south sides are 4 feet high. The north roof at the center is 10 feet high and the south roof 7 feet. A width of 18 feet allows room for a 3-foot alley in the center and pens on each side 7½ feet in depth, if these are wanted. The pens are 6 feet wide and the length of the house depends on the number of pens wanted. The windows in the high roof face south and provide sunlight in the north pens. One or two open windows will furnish plenty of ventilation but no direct drafts.

It is a good plan to make the interior partitions of movable panels. If the posts in the framing are set 6 feet apart they can be made to serve as corners for the pens.



Swinging doors hinged at the top are the most desirable as they are closed at all times. The accompanying sketch shows a good way to make them. The hogs soon learn to push them out of the way when passing in or out. Concrete makes the best flooring but is very cold for hogs to sleep on. A good supply of short bedding, or a plank overlay, will overcome this objection. At the end of the house handiest to reach with a wagon, the space for one pen may be set aside for feed bins.

Making the Most of Cowpeas

Mr. Editor—My experience has been that it does not pay to thresh cowpeas and feed them dry. One can get practically the same feeding results from corn, which is cheaper. To get the most out of cowpeas I do not let them get dry but as soon as the peas have matured and the pod begins turning a little yellow, I cut them vine and all with a mower. Then I cure and feed them like hay, thus getting a double benefit out of them.

I find cowpeas give best returns when broadcasted and harrowed in. A few cowpeas scattered in the corn at the last cultivation will furnish a good starter for hogs if they are allowed the run of the field as soon as the corn is gathered. The peas also will increase the fertility of the field.

Ft. Scott, Kan. D. A. McDonald.

Why Not Make a Slop Cart?

Mr. Editor—I have been in the hog business six years and just did a little figuring on the amount of slop I have carried to the pens. I always carry two pails at each feeding and the slop in each pail averages 45 pounds. I slop the hogs three times a day which means 270 pounds carried to them daily. Multiplying this by 365, and this product by 6 for the number of years, I arrived at the number of tons of slop carried to these hogs all told, which was more than 295. Has it paid me? Well I never sold hogs for less than \$5, and from that figure I have received on up to \$10.15.

S. E. Tillman.

BREAKING UP A GREAT RANCH

A cowboy said to his mate riding alongside:

"What do you reckon Mr. Post bought all this here land for?"

"Well, I'll tell y'u Jake, y'u know I heard it confidential, he's goin' to plant it all out to Grape-Nuts."

This cowboy chatter happened years ago just after C. W. Post, the man who makes health foods and Postum at Battle Creek, Mich., bought up several adjoining tracts of land in Garza and Lynn Counties, Texas.

The whole Post ranch is now about 220,000 acres. Until lately it has been used for grazing cattle. A short time ago the County seat of Garza county was located on one of his sections, and he proceeded to build a town, for the people.

It is named Post City and can be found on the map of the St. Fe Ry. about 250 miles nearly due west of Ft. Worth, Tex.

It is a beautiful and clean little city, with many miles of shade trees, splendid water works, schools and churches. A modern Sanitarium and various industries, including what is said to be the highest type of Cotton Mills in the world.

This development made a demand for farms, so a part of the grazing land was laid out into about fifty farms with neat, well built houses, out buildings, orchards, wells, etc., etc.

These have been conducted under Mr. Post's managers until a practical method of successful farming could be decided upon.

It proved that wheat, oats, and Indian corn could be raised, but not successfully, year by year, for, while in some years the rains would come at seasonable times, other years they would not, and the average was not enough to make these crops dependable for a living. Therefore the crops now raised are those adapted to the country, Kaffir corn and milo maize, (splendid grains for cattle and hogs,) peanuts and cotton and Egyptian wheat.

A carload of Mr. Post's hogs took the first prize at the National Fat Stock show at Ft. Worth one year and the second prize another year. These hogs were fed on Kaffir, Maize and peanuts and won over the competing hogs fed on Indian corn.

The most of this large body of land lies so level and smooth that a plow could be run for miles without lifting it; the soil is a dark reddish loam and very rich and fertile.

It has been decided to open this tract to settlement at from \$15.00 to \$30.00 per acre, payable \$2.00 an acre down and \$1.75 per acre each year thereafter until paid for. The interest four per cent. Improvements extra except the fence around each farm which is supplied free by Mr. Post.

It is natural to suppose that when this tract is settled the land will advance in value as it has in other parts of America where many families have become rich by the increase in the value of land.

There are a few men in Garza Co. who have farmed for ten to twelve years and their experience is worth attention. Included in the number is the present County Judge Boren.

In handling 160 acres a farmer is recommended to put in thirty to forty acres of cotton which yields around a half bale to the acre, but in cases goes over a bale, and under poor cultivation drops below a half. It brings varying prices. At this present time, Oct 4th, 1913, it sells at thirteen cents per lb. at Post City, which is \$65.00 per bale of 500 lbs. In addition the seed from a bale generally sells at about \$10.00. Therefore, if one-fourth of a bale was raised per acre the crop on 40 acres would bring \$750.00. If one-half a bale \$1500.00 and at this rate one can figure the larger yields himself.

About 50 acres should be put into Kaffir corn which yields anywhere from 25 to 80 or 90 bu. to the acre, (over 100 bu. per acre have been raised). It is usually headed and either threshed or fed in the head. It sells at 50 to 75 cents a bu. and the stalks, which are sweet, somewhat resembling sugar cane, and yielding about 15 tons to the acre, are put into silos for winter feeding. Nearly always there is a heavy second growth after the crop of Kaffir is cut and this

second growth makes tender ensilage, or cattle can be turned in on it growing.

This kind of farmer should keep 40 or 50 cows, some hogs and a few mares, for horse or mule colts.

At present pasture can be rented at 12 to 20 cents per acre per year. After the Kaffir is cut, rye should be disked in and usually furnishes a fine feed through the winter.

They figure from 80 to 90 per cent of a calf crop which should bring say 40 or more calves from 50 cows.

Calves at this time are worth \$22.50 to \$25.00; 40 would bring \$900 to \$1000.

The right kind of men can borrow money on cattle they want to breed or fatten. If a farmer has more ensilage than he can use he should arrange with some large cow-man to take some steers to feed on shares. The farmer should put out 5 or 10 acres of peanuts, a profitable article to sell or feed hogs.

Splendid pure water lies almost all over the place at from 60 to 100 ft. and a windmill will store enough to irrigate a garden and orchard at times when water is needed between rains. This last year on a tract of about an acre and a half garden truck was sold for from \$150.00 to \$200.00 a month for several successive months.

The soil is very rich and when properly worked and with water sufficient yields most remarkable quantities of all kinds of vegetables, melons, etc. The rainfall averages about 21 to 22 inches which, if it comes in seasonable showers, insures a heavy crop, but some years it falls so irregularly as to cut the crop down. That is true of many sections of America however. Still in this part we always see the crops grow enough to supply quantities of ensilage and therefore the farmer with silos and cattle, hogs and mares can secure a living if he is thrifty.

Cotton is one of the hardiest dry weather plants and in fact all these articles are—Kaffir corn, Milo Maize, Egyptian Wheat, and Peanuts.

The apples, peaches, plums, grapes and melons thrive; wild plums and grapes show this section is a fruit country.

Fruits have a marked and especially fine flavor and thus far seem free from insect pests, and cotton is free from boll weevil. Spraying of trees is unnecessary and hence unknown.

It will be observed that the selection of crops and the method of mixed farming and stock raising comes from experience with the country and its conditions and is recommended so that a thrifty man can not only make a living but make a profit year by year, and also a round profit in rise of the land.

This country is most healthy—without malaria. It is about 3,000 ft. elevation and mild the year around with only occasional cold days in the winter.

A man can plow almost every day the year through.

There are days in the mid summer when it is hot, but the breeze is almost never failing and the nights cool, while the dry air quickly evaporates the perspiration and produces a cool skin even when the thermometer is high.

This country pays a thrifty worker but we don't hold out much encouragement to the lazy kind, although there are lazy men in the district who make a living, but it is easy to understand that only successful, thrifty men can build up a community and that Mr. Post needs such men to settle on his lands and thus increase the size of Post City, and the surrounding land, consequently his instructions are to tell every prospective settler all of the facts that years of experience have shown about the country and its undesirable features as well as its practical and splendid possibilities. It is important that the newcomer avoid costly experiments in raising wheat, corn and oats. Mr. Post has already paid for these experiments and demonstrated that sticking to the things the climate and altitude are fitted to, means success—Cotton, Kaffir corn, Milo Maize, Egyptian wheat, Peanuts, Apples, Peaches, Plums, Grapes, (no pears) Melons, Potatoes, garden stuff in great quantities, when irrigated, or when the rains come just right, Cattle, Hogs, Horses, Mules, Chickens and Turkeys. Turkeys thrive in a remarkable way, and the young don't die in anything like the proportion they do in a damp climate.

All these things can be raised on this low-priced land in a splendid and unusually healthful climate and the man with a little money and a good record can get a start, for the payments on the land are small, and for the right kind of man

Mr. Post will build silos on extended payments and either sell cattle on part time or loan money on them or arrange for loans at bank.

It is easy to understand that the prosperity of the country and city in which he is so heavily interested depends on the prosperity of the settlers, he therefore proposes to make terms so easy and the conditions so well understood that thrifty men can succeed and become well to do.

Farms will be sold only to men who can show a good standing among the people where they come from.

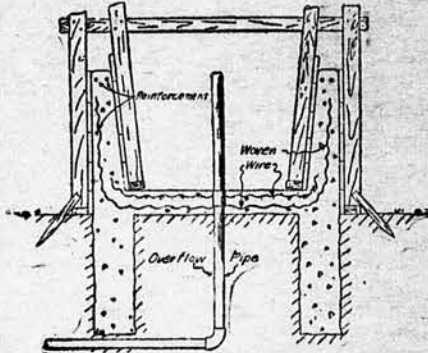
The A. T. and St. Fe Ry. sells round trip land seekers' tickets at very low rates at various towns along the line from Chicago to Post City. Address C. W. Post Land Dept., Post City, Texas, or come and see the land and crops without waiting for correspondence. You will find things as described and a splendid opportunity for worthy men and their families.—Advertisement.

Building a Stock Tank to Last

A WORKING PLAN.

About a year ago you published a very good article giving detailed plans for making a stock tank of concrete. Will you kindly reprint this article for the benefit of myself as well as several neighbors who wish to build tanks of this kind?—J. H. M., Reno county, Kansas.

A concrete stock tank, oblong in shape, that will hold 30 barrels of water, is made in this manner: First mark out the ground plan 5 by 14 feet, then dig a foundation trench 2½ feet deep and 10 inches wide all around the inside of the boundary lines. Make the outside form 3 feet high all around which will allow for a 6-inch floor and leave the depth of the tank, 2½ feet. The inside form should be placed so as to have a wall 5 inches wide at the top and flaring at the bottom to 8 inches. This is a



Cross Section of Tank.

precaution against freezing since the ice will then slide upward in forming, instead of pushing outward.

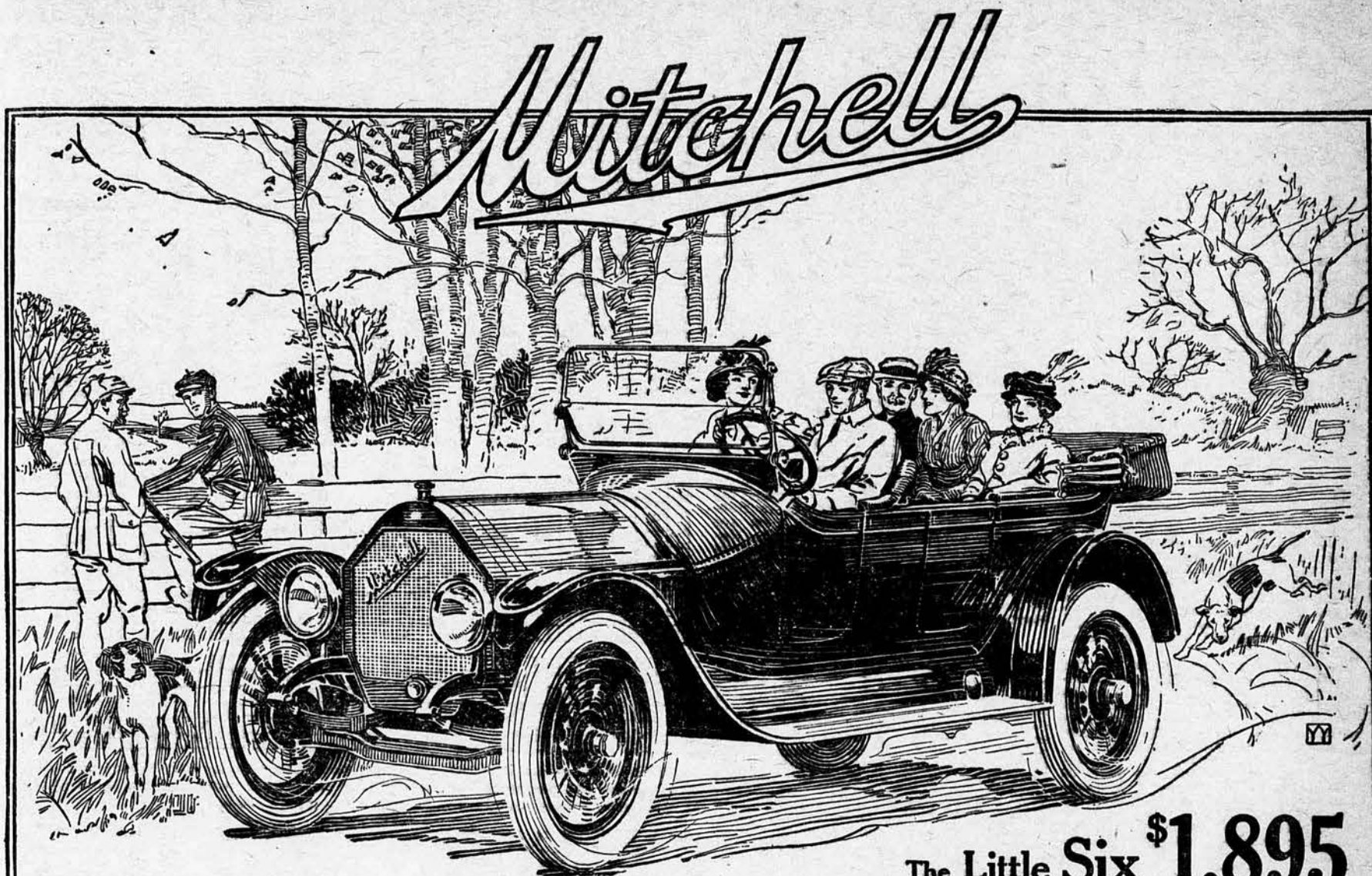
Placing the Reinforcement.

The reinforcement is hog wire cut in strips long enough to cover the bottom crosswise and extend up in the side walls to within 6 inches of the top. Then a strip is cut 4 feet longer than the inside length of the tank to cover the bottom lengthwise and also extend up into the end walls to within 6 inches of the top. See that the inflow and overflow pipes are in place then mix the concrete in the proportion of 1 part cement, 2 parts sand and 4 parts crushed rock and fill the trench.

Before filling in the walls see the forms are level and true so the tank can be entirely filled with water. Place the cross strips of wire fencing so they will be imbedded in the floor 1½ inches from the bottom while the long strip should be laid 1½ inches above this. Finish off the floor like a sidewalk and then set up the inside form ready to fill in the walls. Half way up the side and 1 inch from the outside lay a ¾-inch rod all the way around with ends hooked together. Two inches from the top and 1 inch from both inside and outside imbed two more ¾-inch rods around the tank. The extra lengths of wire extending up into the walls should be fastened to these reinforcing rods.

If a Tank Cover Is Wanted.

Round off the upper edges of walls with a trowel and if a tank cover is wanted imbed some ½-inch bolts, head downward, for the fastenings. When the tank is 3 days old the inner form may be removed and in 10 days the tank may be put into use, but the outside form should be left up for a time longer. About 10½ barrels of cement will be required which at \$2.50 per barrel would make the tank cost \$26.25, exclusive of labor and other materials.



The Little Six **\$1,895**

The Original Mitchell Engineer

Again at the head of the Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company—a matchless line for 1914

The Mitchell 1914 Line is being produced by Engineer John W. Bate, *the man who created the Mitchell car*, and the famous Mitchell Baby Six. After a year's rest he returns to Racine to place the Mitchell in a stronger position than it has ever occupied.

The Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company, with unlimited capital at its command, has surrounded Mr. Bate with the best facilities and the finest factory that it is possible to build. It will back the car with the most liberal Service-Policy for car owners that the business mind can conceive.

This Means for the Mitchell Car for 1914

Quality—Efficiency—Long Life

Eighty years of faithful service to the American public is the Company's Guarantee

The Mitchell Little Six is the most logical value on the market. It is a six-cylinder car of aristocratic design. It has fifty horse power, 132 inch wheel-base, five passenger capacity. It has a long, low, rakish streamline body, is luxuriously upholstered, is equipped with electric self-starter and generator, electric lights and all modern conveniences and sells for the reasonable price of **\$1,895**

Equipment of All Mitchell Models

Electric Self-Starter and Generator.
Electric Lights.
Speedometer.
Mohair Top and Cover.
Rain Vision, Ventilating Quick Action Windshield.
Extra Removable Rim.
Double Extra Tire Carrier.
Bair Bow Holders.
License Plate Bracket.
Electric Horn.
Electric Exploring Lamp.
Complete Set of Tools.
Pump Jack.
All included in list price.

Prices F. O. B. Racine

The Mitchell Big Six is very much the same design as the Little Six. It has sixty horse-power, 144 inch wheel-base and seats seven passengers. It has big tires and the same splendid finish throughout as the Little Six, likewise the same fine equipment. Price, **\$2,350**

The Mitchell Four has 120 inch wheel-base, forty horse-power and seats five passengers. It is a splendid family car for little money. It is equipped precisely the same as the two sixes and sells for **\$1,595**

No matter which one of the Mitchell cars you select, you will make an investment. You have Bate's word for it. You have our word for it. And the service that lies behind it is *ten times better than a guarantee*. We are going to make you like the car, like us and like the agent you deal with. In all respects this is to be a Mitchell year and you will love

The Car You Ought to Have at the Price You Ought to Pay

Mitchell-Lewis Motor Co.
Racine, Wis., U.S.A.

80 Years of Faithful Service to the American Public

Features of 1914 Mitchell

Left Hand Drive.
Center Control.
Tungsten Steel Valves.
T-Head Fully Enclosed.
Long Stroke Motor.
Rayfield Carburetor.
Gravity Gasoline Feed.
Roomy Streamline Body.
Timken Wheel Bearings.
Full Floating Rear Axle.
Big Tires.
Luxurious Upholstering.
Nickel Trimmings.
Demountable Rims.
Jiffy Quick-Action Side.
Curtains.

Prices F. O. B. Racine

Foreign Beef Coming In

Argentina First to Act on Tariff Change

BY C. W. METSKER

Market Editor of the Mail and Breeze.

A ship load of 2,000 carcasses of Argentine beef has arrived in New York, and 11 more ship loads were reported on the way. As far as this beef has been disposed of it has sold at 10 to 11 cents a pound retail and graded No. 3 or on a par with the lowest of American beef. The retail price is considerably lower than that for domestic beef of the same grade. If continued importations of Argentine beef arrive they will tend to lower the price of the lowest grade of domestic beef but at no time will they affect the trade in prime native beef.

Experts in the meat trade look on the opening of the South American shipments with varied opinions. Many believe that this meat, because it is low in price, will provide people with beef that are not using any now, and thus open up a new outlet. Others say that Argentina has a comparatively small surplus of cattle. England is their big market and prices there are even better than in the United States, with refrigerator steamship service far better.

Many argue that shipping lines will not revise their schedules to make points in the United States and that the trade is not big enough to insure independent traffic. At no time will enough beef be imported to supply a large trade territory in the United States. The zone most affected will be New York state, and adjacent cities. Australia shows no disposition to send in mutton, and other exporting beef and mutton countries have a well established trade with continental Europe.

It has taken but seven days for the cattle market to change from an apparently strong to a weak position. Outside influences have been the cause, but the force of conditions was directed against the eastern trade. One of the foremost factors has been the importation of Canadian cattle into United States markets. Buffalo has received the bulk of these cattle, some have gone to Lancaster, Pa., and some to Chicago. Much of this supply was short on flesh but it served to give feeders a chance to build up their supplies, and gave packers some beef.

Lower Steer Prices.

Acting on these conditions prices for grass fat cattle last week were quoted down 20 to 35 cents. Prime steers were steady to 15 cents lower, and the general demand was weak. The let up in the inquiry is in the East, and killers say that trade in the West is still active. The greatest concern to killers is prime beef. There is a certain class of trade that uses only high class beef, and this winter that kind will be scarce.

Colorado and Texas are the big supply sources in the West and Southwest, and Montana and the Dakotas in the Northwest. As soon as this movement begins to show signs of a finish there will be a scramble to get the offerings. Killers are using every factor to keep prices down now, and the next few months are sure to uncover some bare spots in the supply. Last week supplied a number of depressing influences yet prices broke but little, and late in the week killers were anxious for offerings at that break. If they really expected much competition from South American beef prices would have broken sharply.

Prime 900 to 1100-pound steers are selling relatively better than the heavier grades. The top price in Chicago and Omaha for yearlings was \$9.60, and, at other markets, \$9.50 and \$9.55. It was hard to get better than \$9 for heavy steers, and \$9.35 was an outside price for medium weights. A lot of good short fed beef was put in at \$8 to \$8.65.

Packers Buy Florida "Canners."

On October 14, 30 carloads of cows, heifers, steers and bulls—"knothead" cattle from Florida,—were consigned direct to packers. They were "canners" and as such they made even a sorry comparison with native canner classes. Many of them weighed less than 400 pounds. They were all colors of the rainbow. The hide value was their greatest asset. Cudahy & Co. for some time past has had buyers in the South beating up the brush for "knotheads," in fact, anything that had hide and canning value, and other shipments will follow this one. Native and western "canners" are selling at \$4.25 to \$4.75, and at such high prices that the supply is meager. The packers hope to develop the cotton state trade into good can revenue, and at the same time develop increased production and better cattle in the South.

Kansas and Missouri Buy Cattle.

Pasture, water and rough feed are fairly plentiful in both Missouri and Kansas, and farmers are buying cattle to carry through the winter. Practically no cattle are being taken for feeding purposes, but it is for restocking after the close liquidation of the summer. Countrymen from these two states say that the grass was never better at this time of the year, and that it will need little else to take cattle through the winter. Light weight heifers are being taken by the big outfits, and that demand is not only localized to Missouri and Kansas, but extends as far northwest as Idaho, west to California and east to Pennsylvania. Prices for stock and feeding steers are off about 40 to 60 cents, but even at the

lower level nothing shows a bargain basis. Stock calves are sought eagerly.

Hog Market on a Change.

For some months light weight hogs have been bringing higher prices than equal quality of heavier hogs. That is usually the condition during the summer and early fall months, and during the winter packing season weight is one of the requirements. The market now is on a change, medium weights are in favor, and occasionally some hogs weighing more than 250 pounds bring the top price. Light weights are failing back to third place. All weights are selling closer together now than a week ago, but the range will broaden again and the light hogs sell at the low quotation. Demand for fresh pork has already fallen off and cured meats are taking the lead. Ham, bacon and fat sides will be the pork leads, from November until spring comes. While the market is making this change prices are weak. Last week declines of 15 to 25 cents were quoted on the light weight hogs and the heavy grades remained steady, and medium grades fluctuated 10 to 15 cents. Market men are receiving considerable inquiry as to November prices. A good many are anxious to unload their hogs as soon as possible owing to the high price of feed and November supplies of hogs will probably be large. Packers are hoping to put up November droves at \$7.50 to \$8.

Sheep Moving Freely.

Additional snows fell last week in the high pastures of the Northwest and the movement to winter pastures began in earnest. This compelled flock masters to send the surplus sheep to shipping points and next week's run will be large also. After that there will be a sharp falling off in the supply. Many sheep men believe that the Northwest has shipped more lambs than conditions justify, and that present supplies indicate an acute shortage in mutton in 1914. Wyoming, Colorado, Oregon and Montana have marketed thousands of ewe lambs that should have been held for stock purposes, but they were fat, and prices fairly good. Some owners wanted to get from under the burden of borrowed money. Conditions were almost identical in the cattle country three years ago, and the general selling that occurred then resulted in the present shortage in cattle. Many believe the same will follow next year in sheep. Corn belt flock masters sold off closely and fewer are going into feed lots than a year ago.

The Movement in Livestock.

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

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City	69,480	38,875	71,875
Chicago	55,800	138,000	174,000
Omaha	25,950	26,800	131,500
St. Louis	24,900	36,000	13,500
St. Joseph	11,100	27,100	35,500
Total	187,230	262,775	424,375
Preceding week	176,400	265,400	437,600
Year ago	224,250	257,500	345,800

The following table shows receipts of livestock in St. Joseph thus far this year compared with the same period in 1912:

	1913	1912	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle	353,434	381,677	28,243	28,243
Hogs	1,363,783	1,585,916	222,133	222,133
Sheep	657,707	606,338	51,369	51,369
H. & M.	25,018	33,806	8,788	8,788
Cars	36,330	39,554	3,224	3,224

The following table shows receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep in St. Louis thus far this year, compared with the same period in 1912:

	1913	1912	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle	866,686	856,053	10,633	10,633
Hogs	1,992,104	1,947,431	44,673	44,673
H. & M.	114,233	132,218	17,985	17,985
Cars	61,518	61,818	300	300

The following table shows the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep in Kansas City thus far this year and the same period in 1912:

	1913	1912	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle	1,676,196	1,452,986	223,210	223,210
Calves	136,819	148,865	12,046	12,046
Hogs	1,962,010	1,928,477	33,533	33,533
Sheep	1,640,758	1,745,534	104,776	104,776
H. & M.	64,047	60,314	3,733	3,733
Cars	100,468	93,563	6,905	6,905

The following table shows receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five Western markets, Monday, October 20, together with totals a week ago and a year ago:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City	24,000	7,000	20,000
Chicago	19,000	39,000	52,000
Omaha	10,000	2,800	26,000
St. Louis	7,800	9,000	1,500
St. Joseph	3,000	5,000	12,000
Totals	63,800	62,800	111,500
A week ago	65,000	47,400	110,300
A year ago	82,500	59,700	147,000

The following table shows a comparison in prices on best offerings of livestock at Kansas City and Chicago for this date and one year ago:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Per 100 lbs. 1913 1912			
Chicago	\$9.55 \$10.80	\$3.50 \$9.15	\$6.00 \$5.85
Kan. City	9.25 10.60	8.25 8.80	5.50 5.50

Farmers Holding Horses.

Since fall pastures have revived farmers are holding their horses and market supplies have been meager for the sea-

son of the year. The quick let up in shipping when additional feed was made available indicates that there is no surplus horse power on the farm and that the little general selling of early September absorbed the surplus. Good horses are unusually scarce. The principal demand is from the South and East. The cotton states are buying both horses and mules, and the East wants rugged workers, expressers, chunks and drafters. Trade in cotton mules is expected to continue active up to the holiday season. Farm trade is quiet. Prices are quoted firm.

Grain Prices Sagging.

Prices for grain declined in the past week, wheat falling to the lowest level for the movement, and corn and oats to the lowest position since the drouth became a factor in early August. Cash prices for corn and oats showed relatively more strength than future prices. The December deliveries have fallen below 70 cents, while the cash price for corn is holding above 70 cents. This indicates that unless future prices advance materially December cash corn will sell under 70 cents, and that the bulk of the crop will turn at about 68 cents a bushel or 10 cents lower than the extreme high sales in September. The weakness in

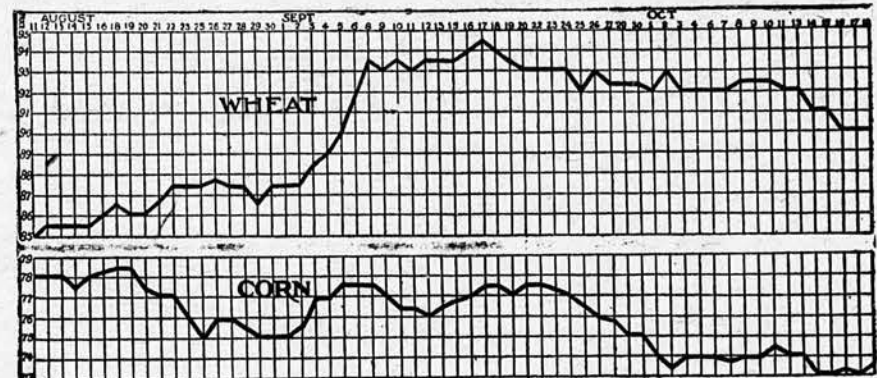
oats, \$1.75@2.50 a bushel; cane seed, \$1.75 @2.25 a hundred; millet, \$1.50@1.90; kafir No. 2, \$1.50 @1.51, No. 3, \$1.48@1.49. Feed—Barley, 68@62c; bran \$1.48@1.49; shorts, \$1.08@1.17; rye, No. 2, 64c; corn chop, \$1.38.

Delayed Broom Corn Movement.

Continued wet weather in much of the Southwest has delayed the movement of broom corn. The market as far as actual sales were concerned last week was dull, though prices realized were steady. Broom makers show no disposition to crowd demand but growers feel fairly safe in demanding strong prices. Choice green, self-working corn is quoted at \$145 to \$160 a ton; fair to good, \$110 to \$140; common to fair \$85 to \$105 a ton.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Elgin, Oct. 20.—Butter this week is firm at 29½ cents.
Kansas City, Oct. 20.—Prices this week on produce are:
Eggs—Firsts, new white wood cases included, 26½c a dozen; seconds, 19c.
Butter—Creamery, extras, 28½c a pound; firsts, 26½c; seconds, 25c; packing stock, 21c.
Live Poultry—Broilers, 14½c a pound; spring chickens, 12c; hens, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 8½c; roosters, 9½c; young turkeys and tur-



This chart shows the daily fluctuations of the Kansas City wheat and corn markets for the ten weeks preceding this one. Cash prices on the best grade of each grain were considered in making out the chart.

corn is attributed to fairly large reserve stocks of last year's crop and general economy in the use of this year's crop. New corn is moving in small quantities.

Wheat prices have been depressed, owing to the narrow demand. The visible supply is increasing and there is no export outlet. Mills report a dull trade in flour. The progress of the fall sown wheat is most promising both as to stand and acreage sown, and the rains of the last few days have put fields up to early winter, well watered and packed against damaging winds. The probability that considerable wheat will be used for stock feed has had no effect on the market. Oat prices are down 2 cents, falling below 40 cents for the first time in two months.

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
1913 1912			
Chicago	92c \$1.08	69 65½	40 34½
Kan. City	89c 1.06½	72½ 66	38½ 34½

Shipping Demand for Hay.

The hay market is on a shipping basis and the East and South are taking their usual amounts. This is the time of year when dairy interests need feed, but in the Central West they are using less hay now than in August and September. Their requirements will begin about the first of the year. Prices have held about steady, though receipts have been small.

Kansas City Hay Quotations.

Prairie, choice	\$17.00@17.50
Prairie, No. 1	15.50@16.50
Prairie, No. 2	13.00@15.00
Prairie, No. 3	7.50@12.50
Timothy, choice	17.00@17.50
Timothy, No. 1	16.00@16.50
Timothy, No. 2	14.00@14.50
Timothy, No. 3	11.50@13.50
Clover mixed, choice	16.00
Clover mixed, No. 1	15.00@15.50
Clover mixed, No. 2	14.25@14.75
Clover, choice	14.00@14.50
Clover, No. 1	13.00@13.50
Alfalfa, fancy	18.50@19.00
Alfalfa, choice	17.50@18.00
Alfalfa, No. 1	16.50@17.00
Standard	15.25@16.00
Alfalfa, No. 2	14.00@14.75
Alfalfa, No. 3	11.50@13.50
Straw	5.00@5.50
Packing hay	5.00@7.00

Seed and Feed Prices.

Seed—Alfalfa, \$7.50@9 a hundred; clover, \$3.50@10; flaxseed, \$1.13 a bushel; tim-

key hens, 14½c; young ducks, 12½c; geese, 9c.

Produce Prices Now and One Year Ago.

	Butter	Eggs	Hens
1913 1912			
Chicago	29½ 29	23½ 24	13½ 12
Kan. City	28½ 29	26½ 24	12 11½

Extracts From Lemonville.

(By our Lemonville Correspondent.)
A fire and brimstone exhorter held forth on the streets a few nights last week, and as usual carried off a goodly share of our regular pastor's salary.

Deacon Brown has withdrawn his moral and financial support from the struggling Lemonville church. As near as we can learn, the trouble originated in a prayer meeting for rain just previous to the cutting of the deacon's alfalfa crop.

In making a shipment of preserving apples to the city markets last week, Silas Goodyear accidentally—or otherwise—mixed in several barrels of crab-apples. The shipment was refused on the grounds that Silas had "crabbed the deal."

That the earth is gradually shrinking in size, there seems to be no doubt. When Timothy Jones cut his wheat crop, he was boasting about town that he cut the entire 83 acres in four days. Since threshing, he is computing the yield of the same field on a basis of 78 acres.

"Speaking of patent medicines," says Abner Gray, "there's more cure in the wrapper than in the contents."

"I do the very best I know how; the very best I can; and I mean to keep doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, 10 angels swearing I was right would make no difference."—Abraham Lincoln.



Guernsey herd, owned by Ernest Kenyon, Nortonville, Kansas. See his advertisement in this issue.

FARMERS CLASSIFIED PAGE.

Advertisements will be inserted in this department for 5 cents per word each insertion for one, two, or three insertions. Four or more insertions only 4 cents per word each insertion. Cash must invariably accompany the order. Remit by postoffice money order. All advertisements set in uniform style. No display type or illustration admitted under this heading. Each number and initial letter counts as one word. Guaranteed circulation over 104,000 copies weekly. Everybody reads these little ads. Try a "Farmers Classified" ad for results.

WHY NOT ADVERTISE YOUR LIVESTOCK ON THIS PAGE?

If you have a few pigs, a young bull or a Jersey cow to sell, this is the place to find a buyer. The rate is only 5 cents a word per issue. If you need anything in the way of breeding stock, try a small ad on this page.

HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP.

DUROC PIGS. Light Brahmas. Chas. Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

DUROC-JERSEY boars and Scotch collie dogs. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb.

DUROC PIGS \$10 to \$20; larger numbers less. Coppins & Clemmer, Potwin, Kan.

STANDARD bred colts and fillies. Priced low. Max J. Kennedy, Fredonia, Kan.

REGISTERED Hampshire boars. Ten days' special. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

REGISTERED Shropshire rams, best of breeding, priced right. J. M. Shetlar, Moran, Kan.

LARGE TYPE Polands, up-to-date breeding. A few extra March boars. A. A. Meyer, McLouth, Kan.

LIVE STOCK WANTED. Irrigated land in Pecos Valley to exchange for livestock. W. R. Draper, Kansas City, Mo.

TEN registered Hereford bull calves, \$65.00 each. These bulls are early and extra good. Ernest Smith, Route 2, Alton, Kan.

THOROUGHbred registered Guernsey bull Jessie's Glenwood, 6 yrs. old. Will sell cheap. 1st quality. I. S. Stull, Pleasanton, Kan.

REGISTERED Shropshire rams, yearlings, good ones, weighing 150 to 200 lbs. Priced reasonably. G. M. Fisher, R. 4, Wichita, Kan.

POLAND CHINA spring boars by champion boar Advance. None better. Priced thirty dollars up. Haworth Bros., Galena, Kan.

40 HEAD natives yearling steers wanted. Write weight, prices, colors, and number you have. Address A. D. Dudgeon, Fall River, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Two Unit Sharples Mechanical Milker, used 6 months. Also high grade Holstein bull calf. J. A. Mathelin, Anthony, Kan.

REGISTERED Polled Shorthorns and Poland Chinas at bargain prices for 60 days. We solicit inspection of our herd. Banburys Stock Farm, Pratt, Kan.

FOR SALE—Beauty's Pride of Garfield (18537). Pure bred Guernsey bull three years old, good color, good disposition, and calves nicely marked. Price \$200. J. H. Lower, Edna, Kan.

FOR SALE—9 extra good large type Poland China boars. S. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels. Write me at once for special shipping plan. Ben Anderson, R. No. 1, Budora, Kan.

GUERNSEY yearling bull out of official record cow, for sale. Sire Masher's Victor, the Guernsey herd bull used by Kansas State Agricultural college this year (owned by R. C. Krueger), son of Masher's Sequel, champion of the breed, has forty-eight official record daughters. Also 4 registered spring bull calves. R. C. Krueger, Burlington, Kan.

FOR SALE.

HEDGE posts for sale in car lots. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

WRITE us for prices today. E. R. Boynton Hay Co., Kansas City, Mo.

ALFALFA HAY in car lots. Write or wire for prices. Geo. R. Wilson, Lamar, Colo.

WHITE AND BROWN FERRETS for sale; price list free. Bert Ewell, Wellington, Ohio.

HONEY—Bulk comb, 58 pound can \$6.25; 116 pounds \$12.00. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

THREE GREAT PIANOS—Steinway, Steck, Vose. Write for prices. Jenkins Music Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED down secures good 119 acres, close in; extra good opportunity. H. L. Dodge, West Plains, Mo.

FOR SALE—Sixteen horse steam tractor, good as new, \$375. Dandy little gas tractor, \$350. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

NEW Edison Records \$2.00 per dozen delivered by parcel post free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Music Supply Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

WE SELL direct to consumer the finest rice grown in America. Not sold in stores. Write for prices. Consumers Rice Company, Houston, Texas.

\$6,000.00 STOCK general mdse. Nearly new stock, doing good business. Small town, Eastern Kansas. Best of reasons. Would exchange for small farm—must be in central Kansas. Am no trader. Q., care Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE.

SEVEN passenger 60 horse power Winton six, fully equipped, self-starter, top and windshield. Cost \$3,000 when new. Can be bought for \$1,500. This is a great family car and has only been used by owner. Would also make profitable investment as livery car in country town. Call or address Mr. Wilson, care Topeka Capital, for demonstration.

HONEY—New crop pure extracted (strained) honey gathered by our own bees. We offer you a case of two five gallon cans, 120 pounds of honey for \$9, only 7½ cents a pound, purity, safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. If so much is not needed ask your neighbor to join with you, you save freight by ordering this amount. Address: The Rocky Mountain Bee Co., Forsyth, Montana.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

MY COTTAGE for work horses and milch cows. J. D. Proffitt, Independence, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for jack. Extra good two-year-old Percheron stallion, weight sixteen hundred. Bert Sponseler, Emporia, Kan.

TO EXCHANGE—5 passenger, 4 cylinder, 40 h. p., Model 17 Buick auto. For real estate or other property. Geo. W. Peterson, Leonardville, Kan.

LANDS.

IRRIGATED farms for sale or trade. Oil lands \$20 acre. Kaiser Bros., Dayton, N. Mex.

DO YOU WANT a good half section homestead? Write H. K. Haynes, Burlington, Colo.

TWO fine business lots in Atchison, Kan., to exchange for land. Address Lock Box 286, Topeka.

EXCHANGES: 1,000 farms, mdse., etc., everywhere. What have you? Reldy & Overlin, California, Mo.

FOR TRADE—School section extra good grass land. Want cattle or horses. S. A. Crabb, Portales, N. Mex.

FREE HOMESTEADS, and proved up places for sale. For information write John M. Edes, Willia. s. Beltrami Co., Minn.

BUY from the owner. 80 a. all No. 1 alfalfa land, well located. Write for price and description. L. B. Allee, Sedgwick, Kan.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN Improved farm of 500 acres with 200 acres of wheat growing thereon. Address P. O. Box 312, Wakeeney, Kan.

DELAWARE is a good state to live in; land is good for fruits, grain and livestock. Free pamphlet. State Board of Agriculture, Dover, Delaware.

DROUTH UNKNOWN in Wisconsin. Abundant water, green fields, cool forests. Cheap lands. Easy terms. Free lists. Frank Miner, Menomonie, Wisconsin.

SPLENDID quarter section, well improved, Jackson county, Kansas, close to town. Owner leaving state. Big bargain. No agents. Address Jackson, care Mail and Breeze.

IMPROVED ALFALFA FARM \$27 per acre, half cash. Always raises crops; corn 40 bu. this year. Several bargains. Must sell. Owner, John Bollenbach, Weatherford, Okla.

MR. RENTER—or salary man, I have some southeast Missouri land to sell on easy payments. Plenty of rain, good soil, healthy, close to market. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

120 ACRE improved valley farm, 2¼ miles out, well located, all tillable, 75 acres in cultivation, balance timber. Price \$4,800. Padgett & West, Mountain View, Howell Co., Mo.

FOR SALE BY OWNER—200 acres in eastern Kansas. Good land and good buildings. All in first class condition. One mile from good town. W. S. Bergundthal, Topeka, Kan.

RICH RIVER LANDS, black land that grows alfalfa, corn and cotton, also cheap cut over lands for fruit and truck growing, also fine improved farms. Floyd Porterfield Company, Hope, Arkansas.

GOVERNMENT LAND; map showing location of 200,000 acres in north Arkansas subject to homestead, 25c. Bold springs of pure water; no negroes; no mosquitoes. Lock Box 381, Dept. A-2, Harrison, Ark.

IF YOU want to spend a mild winter go to sunny Florida. 20 acres well improved, good shipping point, close to good town. East central part state. For further information write, Florida, care Mail and Breeze.

3,000 A., 600 a. river bottom land. Alfalfa growing. Hundreds large shade trees. Fair improvements. Inexhaustible water with grass and stacked feed. 2 miles from Co. seat and U. P. division. Ed Carter, Sharon Springs, Kan.

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

FOR SALE. On payments, one of as fine Crooked Creek farms as you will find. Grant Co., Okla. Good improvements, 100 acres in wheat. 135 acres in cultivation. \$1,200.00 payment to start, then \$500.00 per year. Do you want it? C. W. Straughan, Wakita, Okla.

LANDS.

ALBERTA—320 acres fine mixed or dairy farm, 2 miles Neapolis. Level land. No brush. 11 (eleven) acres broken. Fenced. Beautiful house, painted barn, sheds, etc. Only \$21 per acre, \$2,000 cash, balance easy. About this and other bargains write George Grant, Herald Block, Calgary, Alberta.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—School land lease, 160 acres, 80 acres cultivation, 80 acres fine pasture, no buildings, fenced, plenty of water, good land, 3 miles from town, ½ mile to school. Price \$1,500.00. Would consider small rental property, or auto for half of purchase price. C. W. Straughan, Wakita, Okla.

PATENTED state school land. Opening sale first allotment November 15th. One-twelfth cash, balance ten years' time. Located near Southern Pacific railroad, only 32 miles from Houston. Ample rainfall; good markets. Big crops corn, cotton, potatoes, fruit, vegetables. Free Texas map and particulars. Write Dr. C. H. Walters, Trustee, 422 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

GET YOUR Canadian home from the Canadian Pacific. One-twentieth down—balance in 19 equal annual payments. Loan up to \$2,000 to improve your farm—can be paid off in 20 years. Six per cent interest. Good, rich land in Western Canada—for every kind of farming—from \$11 to \$30 an acre. This offer only to farmers or men who will actually occupy or improve the land. We supply best live stock at actual cost—give you the benefit of expert work on our demonstration farms—equip you with a Ready-Made farm prepared by our Agricultural Experts if you don't want to wait for a crop. All these lands on or near railways—near established towns. FREE BOOKLETS on Manitoba, Alberta or Saskatchewan. Address G. M. THORNTON, Colonization Agent, 112 West Adams street, Chicago.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

WANTED TO BUY—200 bushels alfalfa seed. Ernest Rusck, Norfolk, Neb.

BEST ALFALFA seed, guaranteed pure, \$7 per bushel. John Ryman, Dunlap, Kan.

FETERITA SEED—First class feterita seed at \$3.00 per bushel. Chas. Geist, Aline, Okla.

ALFALFA SEED—\$5 and \$6 per bu. f. o. b. A. M. Jordan, Route No. 4, Manhattan, Kan.

TREES at wholesale prices. Fruit Book free. Address Wichita Nursery, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED. Finest quality, fresh seed. Write for samples and price. D. Badger, Eureka, Kan.

FETERITA. Pure, clean seed, 20 pounds \$1.00; 50 pounds \$2.00; 100 pounds \$3.50. Charlie Clemmons, Anadarko, Okla.

SPECIAL EVERGREEN SALE—Red cedars for wind breaks and posts, 6 to 12 in., one cent each; 12 to 20 in., 3 cents each; 20 to 30 in., 5 cents each. W. P. Waters, Pyatt, Ark.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GENERAL stock merchandise invoice \$14,000.00 for land in Dickinson or adjoining counties. Roy Williams, Enterprise, Kan.

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

DOGS.

DOGS—White Spitz beauties. Sunnyside Farm, Havensville, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES, ranch raised. Geo. Stephens, Atlanta, Kan.

FOR SALE—Full blood bull pups. H. L. Ferris, Osage City, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES—Females for sale. J. C. Starr, Vinita, Oklahoma.

FOX TERRIERS Ratter pups for sale. Gnette & Gnette, Florence, Kan.

BLOODHOUNDS—Registered English. Kennedy's Kennels, Fredonia, Kan.

GREY HOUND pups \$5.00 each. Idle-hour Kennel Co., P. O. Box 176, Guymon, Okla.

FOR SALE—Scotch stag wolf hounds, long hair with extreme speed. Chas. Rezeau, Cullison, Kan.

FOR high class trail hounds and grey hounds send 2 cent stamp to Rash Bros., Centerville, Kan.

WANTED—Nice white Eskimo-Spitz puppies under eight weeks old. Brockways Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

FOR SALE—Scotch collie pups, from trained stock. Sable and white. Half grown. G. E. Thaemert, Sylvan Grove, Kan.

FOX, coon and rabbit hounds broke to gun and field and guaranteed. If you want good ones at the right price write me. Stamp for reply. H. C. Lytle, Fredericksburg, Ohio.

PATENTS.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS—They may bring you wealth; 64-page patent book free. W. T. Fitzgerald & Co., 816 F St., Wash., D. C.

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

INVESTMENTS.

WANTED TO BUY—"Old Line" life insurance policies. Will pay more than the companies issuing them. Write today giving age and kind of policy. Eugene P. Guthrie, Okla. City.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED: Men and women for government positions. Examinations soon. I conducted government examinations. Trial examination free. Write, Ozment, 38, St. Louis, Mo.

MEN AND WOMEN over 18 wanted for U. S. government positions. \$65 to \$150 month. Thousands of appointments this year. "Pull" unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Common education sufficient. Write for free book of positions open to you. Franklin Institute, Dep't W 53, Rochester, N. Y.

MALE HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS wanted. Make \$125 monthly. Free living quarters. Write Ozment, 38F, St. Louis, Mo.

GET A GOVERNMENT JOB. List of positions obtainable—free. Write Franklin Institute, Dep't W 53, Rochester, N. Y.

WRITE for free list of government jobs open to you. \$65 to \$150 month. Franklin Institute, Dep't W 53, Rochester, N. Y.

MEN for motormen and conductors; excellent opportunity; new electric roads; \$70 to \$90 monthly; experience unnecessary. No strikes. Feraud, care Mail and Breeze.

MANAGER WANTED—Must be a live wire with interest towards dairy stock and one who is able to interest himself financially. Give references. The Springdale Stock Ranch, Concordia, Kan.

4TH CLASS POSTMASTER positions now open to everyone. Examinations everywhere may be called any time. Full description free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dep't W 51, Rochester, N. Y.

YOUR opportunity to learn salesmanship quickly. We want ten more good men to act as special representatives in the best territory in Oklahoma and Kansas. Will pay extraordinarily liberal commissions to start. Send one bank reference with application. Address, Circulation Manager, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

AGENTS WANTED.

CAN use a few experienced salesmen in Kansas to act as special representatives in good territory. Write Circulation Manager, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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: Snappest household line on earth. Red hot sellers, steady repeaters. Over 150 different articles. Goods guaranteed. 100% profit. Write quick. Hurry. E. M. Feltman, sales mgr., 6738 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, O.

SALESMEN WANTED.

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.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POULTRY wanted. Coops loaned free, daily remittances. "The Cope's" Topeka, Kan.

PLACES found for students to earn board and room. Dougherty's Business College, Topeka, Kan.

HAIR SWITCHES 6 braids made from your combings. Write Mrs. Willie Breedlove, Florence, Ark.

HAY FOR SALE—Several cars good No. 1 Nebraska prairie hay for sale f. o. b. cars Concordia, Kan. A. L. Hall.

COLLECTION AGENCY. Established 1889. Bad debts made good. Bank reference given. N. S. Martin & Company, Arkansas City, Kan.

POULTRY MAGAZINE—Big 40 to 80 page illustrated magazine of practical, common sense chicken talk. Tells how to get most in pleasure and profit from poultry raising. 4 months on trial only 10c. Poultry Culture, 904 Jackson, Topeka, Kan.

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, Missouri Ruralist or Nebraska Farm Journal one year and half dozen Oxford teaspoons \$1; or either paper two years and one dozen Oxford teaspoons \$2. Universal Sales Co., 412 West 5th E., Topeka.

ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS farms all sizes. Terms. Prices right. J. C. Mitchell, Fayetteville, Ark.

N. W. ARKANSAS lands for sale or exchange. Wright & Cox, Rogers, Arkansas.

90 ACRES northern Arkansas. Close in. Well improved. F. M. Weaver, Seligman, Mo.

170 ACRES; good improvements. Level, good water. Write E. W. Dawkins, Rogers, Ark.

WRITE J. W. GRANT for prices on fruit and stock farms. Bentonville, Arkansas.

80 A. near Ry., part bottom, improved, orchard, spring, etc. \$900. Terms. Leslie Land Co., Leslie, Ark.

WE HAVE bargains in fruit, stock and grain farms in northwest Arkansas. Springdale Land Co., Springdale, Ark.

\$60 DOWN buys 40 acre farm, rain and corn belt, Arkansas. Send for list now. Leavitt Land Co., Little Rock, Ark.

FARM list furnished, Mo., Ark. and Okla. Crops never fail. Spring water. Conner-McNabney Realty Co., Southwest City, Mo.

WRITE Brock & Little for prices on stock, grain and fruit farms. No crop failures, mild climate, spring water. West Fork, Washington Co., Arkansas.

17,000 ACRES, no rocks, hills or swamps. Any size farms Grant Co. \$1.50 per a. down, bal. 20 yrs. at 6%. Employment. TETER & Co., Op. Union Depot, Little Rock, Ark.

WRITE J. O. Courtright Realty Co. for prices of fruit and stock farms. Locates colonies. Climate and water the best. No malaria. Exchanges made. Lincoln, Ark.

COME to northwest Arkansas, to Benton Co., Bentonville Co. seat, for good smooth land free from stone. Average \$65 per a. Exchanges. Robt. L. Lee, Bentonville, Ark.

ARK. fruit and alfalfa land, small or large tracts cheap. Small pay. down, long time to parties wanting homes. Write today for full particulars. Western Land Co., Rison, Ark.

YOU RUN NO RISK, crops abundant and sure, land artificially irrigated, water supply unlimited; land cheap; close to R. R. town in Ark. Let me convince you in time. Call or write A. H. Evans, Hickory Ridge, Ark.

RENTERS WANTED: For Arkansas farm in the Big Creek Valley, Cleveland Co.; sure crops; oats, corn, hay, fruit, cowpeas, peanuts, sugar cane, Irish and sweet potatoes, cotton, garden truck, etc. Share rent, no drouths, healthful climate; fertile land, good schools, fine neighbors. Sure money for industrious renters with good teams and tools. Write today. Western Land Co., Rison, Ark.

160 ACRES dark loam bottom land, 145 cult., 5 houses, over-flow well and live creek. 5 ml. of town. \$40 per acre. Write Horton & Co., Hope, Ark.

40 ACRES on county road, 1 1/2 ml. to school, 3 ml. to railroad station; some orchard, plenty of water, under hog wire fence. Price \$1,600; terms if desired. Other lands for sale. Ask for leaflet. E. H. Fair, Centerton, Ark.

IF INTERESTED IN N. E. ARKANSAS farm and timber lands, write for list. F. M. MESSER, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

CHOICE FARMS OF ALL KINDS on easy terms, in Benton Co., Ark. Ideal climate and pure water. Some exchanges. STAR LAND CO., Gentry, Ark.

LIVE IN BENTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS. Land of springs, pure water and ideal climate. Drouths never known, abundant rainfall. We own many farms, have lived here over 35 years. For reliable information and map write C. R. CRAIG & CO., Bentonville, Ark.

Arkansas Stock and Fruit Farm for Sale. 345 acres 8 miles from Waldron, county seat Scott county; 4 miles from R. R. 125 a. cultivated; 100 a. more good corn, grass and fruit land; fine timber; lasting water; 3 sets buildings, orchard, meadow, etc. Price \$6,000. Good terms. Address L. M. CUTTER, Owner, Waldron, Ark.

70 A. FARM, 4 ml. city. Half in cult.; orchard, fine springs; \$20 a. 6,000 a. best colonization proposition in best part of state. Party with cash can get bargain price. 80 a. farm, 1/2 ml. from station, 3 houses, flowing well, good barn, 70 acres in cultivation, \$3,000. 80 acres 5 ml. from city; 30 in cult.; 5 room house, small orchard, \$1,800. Other bargains. Texarkana Trust Co., Texarkana, Ark.

Theodore Howard, Real Estate Agent Benton county fruit and stock farms and city property for sale on good terms. Best climate and purest water in the world. Write for prices. HIWASSE, ARKANSAS.

A Proposition Worth Reading 68 acres; 12 acres in cultivation; lot more good land to clear; grist mill and cotton gin, water power, mill and gin alone will make a man a good living; 4 room dwelling house; good spring; 4 miles to railroad. Price \$1,800. Large free list. W. J. COPP, Calico Rock, Ark.

ARKANSAS

has another bumper crop. Our 48 inches of rainfall is a guarantee against crop failure. We have 15,000 acres of fine cutover agricultural lands for sale. Your choice of a farm for \$15 per a., terms \$1.50 per a. cash, bal. any time in 20 years, 6% interest. This land is selling fast.

FRANK KENDALL LUMBER CO. Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

FLORIDA

For Sale in Florida

Several very desirable tracts of land in Alachua county. Improved and unimproved from 20 to 80 acres in each, lying on a beautiful large lake near railroad. Special terms for quick sale. T. S. McMANUS, Waldo, Florida.

OKLAHOMA

GOOD FARMS for sale; for particulars write to Harry E. Pray, Pawnee, Oklahoma.

830 ACRES best farm land in Eastern Oklahoma, must be sold in 60 days. W. P. McClellan, Claremore, Oklahoma.

STOCK ranch, 650 a. Springs, timber and grass; railroad 8 mi. Price \$650 a. White, Stanley & Thomason, Westville, Okla.

DELAWARE CO. ABSTRACT CO. Bonded Abstractors. Real estate and farm loans. Cowskin prairie farms, the cream of Oklahoma farm lands. Prices right. Grove, Okla.

FLORIDA prairie land; rich, level, dry; 10 a. tracts, for citrus fruits and winter gardening. Sacrifice sale. Johnson Realty Co., Tonkawa, Okla.

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

I WILL sell at auction, Nov. 4th, 2 1/2 ml. Orlando, Okla., clear, well impr. alfalfa and livestock quarter; living water; good crops; easy terms. L. W. Randolph, Orlando, Okla.

IF YOU want buy cheapest pasture lands in United States, where ranchmen pasture ten months in year without feed, write us; also inquire about cheap farms where rain falls. Southern Realty Company, McAlester, Okla.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA LAND. 200 a. of black limestone soil, 75 a. in cult. 75 a. in grass; 50 a. in pasture. All fenced and excellent good spring of water. A house and barn and other outbuildings, one ml. from small town; for quick sale will take \$6,500. EDWARD LEON, Shloam Spgs., Ark.

TEXAS

BRAZOS bottom farm, 320 acres, 110 cult.; 2 houses, very fine soil. \$45 per acre, 1/4 cash, balance easy. Winston McMahon, 317 Beatty Bldg., Houston, Tex.

CORN, cotton, potatoes and rice are making our farmers good money. Prices from \$25 an acre up. A few special bargains. Fidelity Immigration Co., Eagle Lake, Tex.

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, Tex.

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.

No Money Required

TO BUY A FARM IN SOUTH TEXAS. I am prepared to sell you a home on from three to five years' time, without a cash payment provided you have funds to fence and put part of it in cultivation. Your crops will pay for it. For particulars address W. S. BIGHAM, 516 Bedell Bldg., San Antonio, Tex.

GULF COAST SNAPS

133 acres, level prairie, Brazos Valley, 45 inches rainfall, 5 ml. from Thompsons, 30 miles from Houston. \$35 per a., half cash. 846 acres, all valley, half prairie, 45 inches rainfall; crossed by new railway survey, in Damon Mound oil belt. \$25 per a., 1/4 cash, worth \$40.00. HILAND P. LOCKWOOD, 1118 Union Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

FINANCIAL

6 per cent loans on resident and farm property to buy, build, improve, purchase, remove incumbrances, extend notes, mortgages and other securities, special privileges, terms reasonable. Correspondence invited. Commonwealth Securities Loan Company, Commonwealth Building, Denver, Colo., 1521 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND

CHOICE FRUIT AND POULTRY ranches for sale in Western States and British Columbia—any size from 5 acres up—monthly, yearly or all cash payments. No irrigation needed. Price \$50 to \$150 per a. Actual government reports show that ranchers making from \$400 to \$2,000 per bearing acre. Come and see. I have sold to over 500 people in eighteen months—send for the Kootenay Magazine—price 50 cents but free to readers of this paper if you state your nationality, amount you have to invest and one reference. Beautiful mountain lake 85 ml. long—never freezes—no rainy season, no crop-killing frosts. No severe storms, drouths or cyclones. Plenty of work in mills, mines and on ranches for laboring men. Wages the best. I live there myself. Write me personally. Fred L. Harris, Pres. International Fruit & Farm Lands Co., (Inc. \$500,000), Globe Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

MONTANA

ALFALFA, peas, grains and fruit successfully raised. No crop failures. 640 a. or less, \$22 per acre. 1/4 cash, bal. four equal payments at 6%. Write owner O. V. Round, 503 Power Block, Helena, Montana.

Pay For Your Farm Out of Crops No Crop: No Payment

Our 175 farms to select from, 10% down; balance payable out of crops; land near Billings and Columbus, Mont. Noted for big crops; best markets; secure a farm now before all sold. MARSHALL-PETERS CO., 7th Floor Pioneer Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

GEORGIA

SOUTHERN GEORGIA Stock raising, fruit growing, truck farming, corn, oats, hay, cotton. No floods, drouths nor cyclones. Improved and unimproved lands. Easy terms. Thompson & Company, Homeland, Georgia.

MINNESOTA

80 A. good Minnesota land \$1,000. Terms. Other bargains. Foss, Milaca, Minn.

PAYNESVILLE Land Co., sell Minnesota farms. Write for list. Paynesville, Minn.

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

MINNESOTA farms for sale. Special bargain list. A. H. Brown, Willmar, Minn.

SEND FOR LIST NO. 61 describing 100 improved Minnesota corn and clover farms. C. L. West, St. Cloud, Minn.

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

238 A. well improved, near station. 12 a. cultivated. Balance timber. For quick sale \$20 per a. E. H. Winter, Bemidji, Minn.

160 A. well improved Benton Co. 10 a. timber. \$8,000. Terms. Other bargains. List free. Harrington & Winsor, Foley, Minn.

MINNESOTA farms for sale on easy terms. We sell our own lands. Write for list and map. Anderson Land Co., Willmar, Minn.

80 A. farm, central Minnesota near lake, and station. \$1,960. Easy terms. Other good bargains. Carl Bolander, Little Falls, Minn.

113 ACRES, good soil, in corn belt; 30 miles from Minneapolis. Splendid set of buildings, on R. F. D. Price \$60 per acre. Terms. T. H. Daly, Elk River, Minn.

FOR SALE—Imp. farm at bargain near town, school, tele. R. F. D. Worth \$1,500—for quick sale at \$500—very easy terms. Fred L. Harris, Globe Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

NORTHERN Minnesota offers more natural inducements than any other section. Sure crop state. Free information. Write Immigration Commissioner, MacKenzie, Minneapolis, Minn.

WILD and imp. farms in the park regions of Minn. \$10 to \$75 per a. Also wholesale list of lands in Wis., N. Dakota and Minn., \$5 to \$12 per a. Terms easy. For descriptive price list write J. W. Denny, St. Cloud, Minn.

DAWSON county, near Glendive, choice farm lands, well grassed and watered, offered actual settlers at \$15 to \$25 acre, on easy terms. Fare refunded to all buyers. Hammond-Dodson Co., 412 Endicott Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

200 A. stock and grain farm, 100 plowed, 60 meadow, 40 shady pasture; good buildings, black soil, clay sub-soil; 5 1/2 ml. to county seat. Price \$60. Easy terms. Write W. C. Murphy, Foley, Minn.

320 A. Wadena Co. All in cult. Fenced and cross fenced. All level; good 10 r. house, large barn, granary; silo, windmill, other bldgs. Near school. R. F. D., tel. Not for sale after Dec 1. \$65 a. Terms easy. John D. Marlin, Staples, Minn.

SOUTH CENTRAL MINNESOTA Farm land, Stearns and Pope Co., \$30 to \$65 per a. Why go further north? Buy here at this low price. Map and list free. M. F. REINE, Brocton, Minn.

COLORADO

WRITE to Henry O. Morris, Pueblo, Colorado, and get list of cattle, sheep, fruit and alfalfa ranches. Sunny Colorado. No crop failures in play ground of America.

SPLENDID stock ranch, 1,240 acres. Improved. 100 alfalfa, orchard, ecreed and under flow water. 6 miles to station. On state road. \$25.00 acre. Most liberal terms. Allison, Rye, Colorado.

320 ACRE HOMESTEADS 320 ACRE

Perfect soil, fine water, climate, schools, crops, people. Our country is coming to the front rapidly. Only a few homesteads and relinquishments left at \$100 up. Get busy. Do it now. It will pay. You can't lose. How? Take the Missouri Pacific for Eastern Colorado. R. T. CLINE, Towner, Colo.

We Want Farmers

Why buy cut-over, or wild lands in the Frozen North? We can locate you on half-section relinquishment for \$350. Will produce 30 to 35 bushels wheat and corn per acre on sod. Fine hay, good dairy country, 10 to 40 feet to water. Only 12 miles from this city. Land level and soil fertile, clay subsoil. Finest climate in the world. Come and get your choice. CUTLER & LAYTON, Fort Morgan, Colo.

COLORADO

2 fine level 160 acre tracts of fertile level farm land in well settled community. One quarter all fenced and 40 acres broke, new church on corner of land, other quarter unimproved, 9 miles from Otis. Raised here last year as high as 45 bushels, this year as high as 41 bushels of wheat per acre, splendid corn, cane, milo maize, etc. Will sell separate, \$10.00 per acre if taken at once. Excellent snap and good speculation. No trades. FRANK VANDERHOOF, Otis, Washington county, Colorado.

LOUISIANA

FOR SALE: Farms and cut over lands Write Ponder & Mizell, Forest Hill, La.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

We have for sale and exchange, several fine farms and large tracts of hill lands in Louisiana, that we will consider good income proposition in exchange for same. Invest your money in Louisiana. Write J. D. PACE & CO., Alexandria, Louisiana.

NEW MEXICO

40,000 ACRES on railroad \$4 per acre. 11,839 a. \$3.00. Floyd Land Company, 210 W. Gold Ave., Albuquerque, N. M.

CHEAPEST, best irrigated lands in the world \$25.00 to \$40.00 per acre. For information address Dan Vinson, Portales, N. M.

The Most Painful Way

Considerable publicity was given, a few weeks ago, to a case of accidental poisoning from bichlorid of mercury tablets. The case was so "featured" as to lead the public to infer that corrosive sublimate poisoning was not only a sure but also a painless route to the other world. Since this accident, the papers have chronicled, almost daily, cases of suicide in which bichlorid of mercury was the drug used. There is no doubt that many unstable persons who, in fits of depression contemplate suicide, are restrained from taking the fatal step by the dread of the unknown agony they may suffer in committing it. To such, the knowledge of a sure and painless method of death removes the only restraining influence left. It is fitting, then, says The Journal of the American Medical Association, that the public should know that there are few modes of suicide more painful and in which the agony is longer drawn out than that due to the taking of bichlorid of mercury. If this fact were given the same publicity that was accorded the case of accidental poisoning, there is little doubt that the corrosive sublimate method of self-destruction would cease to be the fatal fad it has recently become.

Ticks Lower Value of Hides

One of the field demonstrators of the U. S. department of agriculture, who has been investigating the effect of cattle ticks, has found that this cattle-pest has damaged hides so badly in many southern districts that the average market value of hides of tick infested cattle is \$1.26, or 3 cents a pound, on an average, less than the hides not damaged. A prominent tanner in Pennsylvania, who specializes in the making of chrome leather with the natural grain left on, states that the tick so interferes with the usefulness of the hides for this purpose that he has practically stopped purchasing southern hides. The cost of eradicating the tick is only about 50 cents a head. Cattle producers, therefore, could pay for tick eradication and make a clean profit of 76 cents above the cost on the hides alone. This is apart from the increase in the general value of stock when freed from ticks. It is estimated that tick eradication in Tennessee has raised the general market not less than \$7 a head.

Where Alfalfa and Water Win

(Continued from Page 3.)

and down the Arkansas river. There is a great deal of interest in this subject just now, generated largely by the good profits made this year by the men who were irrigating. A great deal of interest was shown in the pumping outfits by the visitors at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson. The fine thing about this pumping irrigation is that it does not take a large investment for an average outfit. The rigs come at many prices, depending largely on the capacity, from a few hundred dollars up.

"A considerable extension in the irrigation of alfalfa and other crops is the most needed thing in the Arkansas valley," said B. M. McCue, president of the Garden City Land and Immigration Company. "It makes the crops certain. The profits from an investment of this kind are certain and good."

There is no doubt that irrigation of alfalfa will pay well on the bottom lands, and in other places where the lift is not too great. The total cost of the hay produced by Doty and Reeves this year was about \$4 a ton, which gives \$8 a ton, or \$40 an acre a year, to pay interest on the land and pumping plant and depreciation on the plant. After these charges are paid a good net profit remains.

Kafir in Rotations

As kafir grows late into the season and uses large quantities of water, the follow crop had best be one which can be put in late.

If the crop is to produce a large yield of seed or green fodder, a bountiful supply of plant food ready for use must be on hand in the surface soil. This means that the crop preceding kafir must not be one which impoverishes the soil; for instance, grain before kafir is better than a hoed crop, provided the chinch bug is not present as a pest.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

CHAS. M. SCOTT, Livestock Auctioneer. Thoroughly posted on pedigrees and values. Formerly of Scott & Singer, Poland China breeders. Hiawatha, Kan.

J. P. Oliver, Newton, Kan. Livestock and Real Estate Auctioneer. My 20 years experience insures better results.

Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

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

COL. T. E. GORDON, WATERVILLE, KANSAS. Merchandise Auctioneer. Write for open dates.

G. A. Drybread, The Auctioneer, Elk City, Kan. Live Stock and Farm Sales made anywhere. Prices reasonable. Give me a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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.

JAS. W. SPARKS, Live Stock Auctioneer, MARSHALL, MO.

B. O. BROADIE, Livestock Auctioneer, Winfield, Kas. Write or phone for dates.

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.

John D. Snyder, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS. LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. Wide acquaintance and practical knowledge of draft horses and pure bred live stock, all breeds.

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RED POLLED CATTLE. Write for prices on breeding cattle.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE. C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas. Young bulls ready to ship. Cows and heifers for sale. Best of breeding. Write, or better come and see. CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kas.

Red Polled Cattle. Write for prices. CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kas.

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Scotch and Scotch Topped Cattle. Write for prices. CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kas.

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WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD, Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma, 1124 So. Market 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, 3632 Flora Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Geo. W. Berry, N. Nebraska and W. Iowa, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.
Ed R. Dorsey, S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri, Girard, Kan.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 28—W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 28—Joe Hemmy, Hill City, Kan.
Oct. 29—Timm Nuehofel, Central City, Neb.
Oct. 29—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Nov. 7—U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Mo.
Jan. 31—A. D. Jones, Dunlap, Iowa.
Feb. 3—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.
Feb. 11—H. C. Graner & Son, Lancaster, Kan.
Feb. 12—Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb., at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 13—W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.
Feb. 14—J. F. Foley, Orinogue, Kan.
Feb. 17—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 20—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
Feb. 24—M. T. Shields, Lebanon, Kas.
Feb. 27—W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan.
Mar. 4—John Kimmerer, Mankato, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Jan. 26—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.
Jan. 28—C. E. Clauff, Central City, Neb.
Jan. 28—W. E. Monasmith, Formoso, Kan.
Jan. 29—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan.
Jan. 31—A. M. Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 3—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.
Feb. 4—Moser & Fitzwater, Goff, Kan.
Feb. 5—Samuelson ros, Cleburne, Kan.
Feb. 6—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 7—E. G. Munsell, Herington, Kan.
Feb. 9—E. A. Trump, Formoso, Kan.
Feb. 10—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 11—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Feb. 18—Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.
Feb. 21—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 25—A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb.

O. I. C. Hogs.

Feb. 18—H. L. Bode, Friend, Neb.
Feb. 19—Chas. H. Murray, Friend, Neb.
Nov. 10—A. L. Churchill, Vinita, Okla.

Hereford Cattle.

Jan. 28—Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Neb.
Feb. 19—20—Nebraska Hereford Breeders' Assn. sale at Grand Island, Robt. Mousel, Cambridge, Neb., Mgr.

Imported Shire Mares.

Dec. 11—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.

Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 26—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan., and Dorsey Hutchins, Sterling, Kan. Sale at Sterling.

The International Stock Show

Entries for the International Stock show will close November 1. All interested in this event should get their entries in at the earliest possible date. For further information address B. H. Heide, Secretary and General Manager, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Hammond & Buskirk, Newton, Kan., are pricing for quick sale some of the best young Duroc boars they ever raised. Mr. Geo. Hammond, the senior member of the firm, is well known as a breeder throughout the West, and Mr. Buskirk, who for years was superintendent of the swine department at the Hutchinson State Fair, has the last year or more given his whole time to the active management of The Tatarax Herd. If you want a fine young boar by the good sire G. M.'s Tat Col., or by the grand champion Tatarax, now is the time to write for prices and make your selection while the best of last spring's farrow are yet to be had. They have a number that are extra good and are pricing them so they will sell in a short time. In writing please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Colorado Stock Ranch.

W. H. Allison of Rye, Colo., is offering a special bargain in a 1240 acre, improved stock ranch. There are 100 acres of alfalfa under irrigation. This ranch can be bought for \$25 an acre on easy terms. If interested write W. H. Allison and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

German Coach Horses.

J. C. Bergner & Sons have a large herd of purebred German Coach stallions and fillies for sale at all times; these horses have size as well as action and are a good kind for the farmer to use. They are a large, stylish horse with first class all around action; they cross better on all kinds of mares than any other horse that has ever been imported; are large enough for all farm work and not too heavy to travel on the road. Their matured stallions weigh from 1,450 to 1,650 pounds; they have a choice lot of young stallions which are

POLLED DURHAMS.

Polled Durham Bulls

Six well bred young bulls and a limited number of cows and heifers for sale. C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS.

GALLOWAYS.

GALLOWAY CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

Imported and home-bred, absolutely equal to the best. C. S. HECHTNER, Box 66, Chariton, Iowa

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Angus Cattle

Bulls all sold but a fine lot coming on for fall trade. Write your wants.

W. G. Denton, Denton, Kan.

SUTTON FARMS ANGUS CATTLE

Our strong, healthy, unpampered bulls each year sire winners in car lot feeder class at American Royal Shows. You should have the best as the bull is one-half the herd. Buy a bull calf now while you can get the cream. We are also offering heifers.

SUTTON FARMS, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

Hampshire Sheep

Hampshire Hogs. Three weanling boars, choice belting and type.

GUERNSEYS.

A GUERNSEY HERD BULL FOR SALE. I am offering Trixie Lester, my registered herd bull for sale. No fancy price. JOHN FERRENOUD, HUMBOLDT, KAN.

DAIRY CATTLE.

OAK HILL HOLSTEINS

Bulls ready for spring service by Shadybrook Gerben Sir Korndyke out of A. R. O. dams. Heifers bred. Also a few fresh cows. All tuberculin tested. BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAN.

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

For sale, about 80 head of high grade young cows, 2-year-olds and bred yearlings. These cattle are strictly first class, with many heavy springers. Come and see them. IRA ROMIG, Sta. B, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The Jersey

The Jersey gives richer milk and more butter than any other known breed, at a lower keeping cost. She does it continuously and persistently. Her milk and butter bring better prices than the product of any other dairy breed. That's where quality does count. Jersey facts free. Write now. We have no cows for sale.

AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB
334 W. 24th Street, New York

Hampshire Sheep

Hampshire Hogs. Three weanling boars, choice belting and type.

E. S. Taliaferro, Russell, Ks.

GUERNSEY CATTLE SALE

GALVA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOV. 6

30 HEAD 15 Pure Bred and Registered 15 High Grade

8 head of cows and heifers of breeding age and safe in calf. Several young heifers and bulls.

THE DAY OF THE DAIRY COW IS HERE

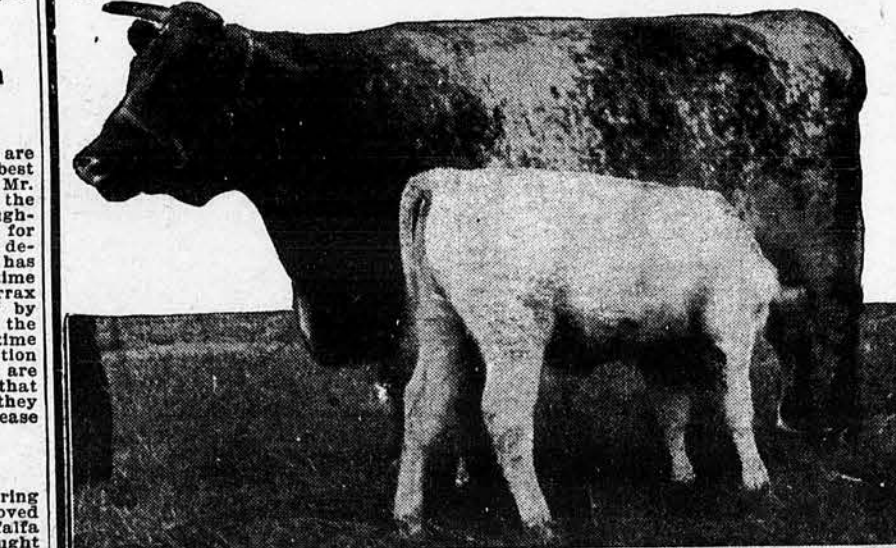
and the more you know of Guernsey cattle the better you will like them. These cattle must sell, but for no fault of their own. Write for full particulars. Address

FRED'K HOUGHTON, GALVA, KAN.
AUCTIONEERS, Col. J. D. Snyder and Col. C. Wiles. FIELDMAN, A. B. Hunter.

Lookabaugh's Shorthorns

Sold on Time at Private Treaty

Six or nine months if desired. What we want is your trial order. Young Heifers and Bulls at \$50, \$75, \$100 and up. Two Heifers and a Bull, not related, \$200 for the three—Others higher.



Over 200 Head From Which to Select

A great variety of prize winners and prize winning blood. If you want Breeding stock don't miss this opportunity. As many good Shorthorns cannot be seen on any other farm in the whole Southwest.

COWS WITH CALF AT FOOT AND RE-BRED. RICHLY BRED YOUNG THINGS, SHOW PROSPECTS. HANDSOME YOUNG BULLS, HERD HEADER MATERIAL. RUGGED YOUNG BULLS, THE FARMER AND STOCKMAN KIND.

In fact a splendid array of foundation Shorthorns, that carry the blood of the best families and the most noted sires of the breed. Don't wait, but come and get your first pick. Visitors always welcome at Pleasant Valley Stock Farm. Write your wants today. Address.

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Blaine Co., Okla.

Shorthorn Cattle

High class cattle, both Scotch and Scotch Topped. Both sexes. 2 yearling bulls; extra good. One by Baron Cumberland, the other by Silk Goods. Both red and large enough for a reasonable amount of service. S. C. R. I. cockerels. DR. W. C. HARKEY, LENEXA, KAN.

Pearl Herd of Shorthorns

Choice young bulls—last spring calves—either Scotch or Scotch-Topped breeding. Well grown and in good growing condition. Can ship via C. R. I. & P., A. T. & S. F., U. P., and Mo. Pac. Address

C. W. TAYLOR
ABILENE : : KANSAS

HEREFORDS.

KLAUS BROS.' HEREFORDS

Two choice yearling bulls, herd headers for sale, sired by Fulfiller 3rd, Fulfiller 25th and Bean Onward. Our calf crop is the best we ever had.

KLAUS BROTHERS, BENDENA, KANSAS.

HIGH-GRADE HEREFORDS

90 head of high grade Panhandle yearlings and 50 head of good spring Hereford calves for sale. Write or wire for prices.

C. J. SOLT, BARNES, KANSAS.

DAIRY CATTLE.

HOLSTEINS Large type, State inspected and tuberculin tested. Fine registered bulls, cows and heifers; also 100 grade cows and heifers. **M. F. Knudsen, Concordia, Kan.**

Holstein Bred Cows and Heifers

"EIGHTY HEAD"
Choice individuals personally selected, Wisconsin bred tuberculin tested, pure bred, unrecorded and high grade females, recorded bulls. Grade bull and heifer calves. **ARNOLD & BRADY, Manhattan, Kan.**

HOLSTEINS—CHOICE BULL CALVES

H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

BANKS' FARM JERSEYS

Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of **CHAMPION FLYING FOX**, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale.

W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.

Guernsey Cows and Heifers

A few choice cows that will weigh 1,200 pounds and that will freshen in 40 days. Prices reasonable. **JACK HAMMEL, 215 Adams St., Topeka, Kan.**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE High grade Dairy cows and heifers sold in lots to suit purchaser. Special prices on car lots. The best of milking strains and at prices you can afford. Write today. **W. G. MERRITT & SON, Great Bend, Kan.**

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

Only Register of Merit herd in Kansas. Choice heifers and cows at \$100.00 and up. Bulls \$50.00 to \$150.00. Breeding and individual quality the very best obtainable. **R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.**

6 Holstein Bulls

for sale. One is three years old; the others are calves.

C. J. SOLT, BARNES, KANSAS.

H. F. ERDLEY & SON

Holton, Kansas

City Park Stock Farm

The Sunflower Herd Jersey Cattle Imported and American Bred. Herd headed by *Castor's Splendid*, imported. Also general auctioneer of Farm and Livestock. Special attention given thoroughbred stock. I kindly solicit your sales and wants. Farm one-half mile east of Holton, Kansas. **PHONE 11 ON 38.**

SOMMER-BLATS GUERNSEYS!

Prince Fern of Old Orchard 22181, by the champion, Prince Rosendale Jr. (2214), out of the champion, Agness Fern, chief stock bull. Females in Advanced Registry. Foundation from best New York, Wisconsin and Iowa herds. For sale: Bonnaville 16542, a tried sire, by Imp. Itchen Masher, also young stock in both bulls and heifers. Improve the quality and production of your milk by using a Guernsey sire. Call or write me your wants. **ERNEST KENYON, Nortonville, Kansas.**

HOLSTEIN Cattle

During the next 60 days I will sell: 125 High-grade, well-marked Holstein heifers, age one year to 1½, just being bred to a high class registered bull.

250 High-grade, well-marked Holstein heifers, ranging from 2 to 3 years old, all bred to extra good registered bulls, to freshen from Aug. 1 to Dec. 1, 1913.

100 Matured cows, springing bag ready to freshen. Most of them in calf from registered bull.

40 Select, well-marked registered bulls, extra nice individuals, ages from 6 months up.

A few good registered cows in calf by an A. R. O. bull. Write me for particulars. **JAMES DORSEY, Dept. M. B., Gilberts, Kane Co., Illinois**

PUREBRED HORSES.

America, a Country of Horse Lovers

Americans are now making greater Percheron improvement

than Frenchmen. Come to my

farm and see a herd of breeding

Percherons with more bone;

traged drafter patterns. The

young reg. studs weanlings to 4

years for sale; a big bunch. Buy

FROM A FARMER, save half

and get A GOOD ONE. Fast

trains. **FRED CHANDLEE,**

Route 7, Clariton, Iowa

**Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm**

America's Largest Importers

Shire, Percheron and Belgian Horses

Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

TRUMAN'S, Box E, BUSHNELL, ILLINOIS

WOLF BROTHERS are home again with a BIG IMPORTATION of the best

Percheron and Belgian

Stallions and Mares

that could be found in Europe. Write for free photographs from life

WOLF BROS., Albion, Neb.

sired by Mephistoles 4221, the first prize winner at the state fair for three years. Milon 3159 is also one of their herd leaders. He was the first prize winner and sweepstakes stallion of the St. Louis World's Fair. They also have a bunch of mares which are sired by Moltke 13, the sweepstakes horse of the Columbian Exposition, 1893, Chicago World's Fair. The stock they are offering for sale are offspring from these prize winning sires and dams. If you are looking for good horses with good breeding, write J. C. Bergner & Sons, Pratt, Kan., Waldoch Ranch.

N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

John L. Nalman, Alexandria, Neb., offers Poland China boars and gilts of March farrow at attractive prices. He is offering only the actual tops from his season's crop of pigs. Strictly up-to-date breeding. Write him for prices and descriptions.

W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb., was a prominent exhibitor of Poland Chinas at Lincoln and St. Joe, Mo., this fall. He won first and sweepstakes and grand championship on his great show sow. This sow is only 22 months old and weighed 745 pounds after her arrival home from a three week's trip to the fair. Mr. Epley has enjoyed a good trade this fall and is not going to hold a fall sale but will be there with the goods Feb. 13, when he sells bred sows at his farm near Diller. He will sell the day following Thos. F. Walker & Son's sale at Fairbury. We will have more to say about Epley's Polands later on.

Last Call—Joe Hemmy's Sale.

This is the last call for the Joe Hemmy Poland China sale at Hill City, Kan., Tuesday, October 28. He sells in this sale 45 head of well bred Poland China boars and gilts; one September boar (Kansas King), sired by Long King's Superior, by Long King. (This boar is good enough to go in any herd) and two sows with litters at side. The best of breeding and individual merit make the offering one deserving of more patronage than it is likely to receive. Prices are likely to range low and it is certainly a good opportunity to secure some up-to-date breeding at a low figure. Come to Hill City on the evening train from Salina. Free hotel accommodations and transportation to the farm. If you can't come send your bids to J. W. Johnson of Farmers Mail and Breeze, in care of Joe Hemmy, Hill City. Wire if necessary.

Bred Sow Sale Circuit.

L. E. Klein, Zeandale, J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, J. L. Griffiths, Riley and A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, are four prominent Poland China breeders that have arranged a circuit of bred sow sales for February 17, 18, 19 and 20. Mr. Klein will start the ball rolling at his farm near Zeandale and Mr. Harter will sell at Manhattan the day following which will be the 15th. J. L. Griffiths will sell at his farm near Riley on the following day and A. J. Swingle will sell at Leonardville the day following which will be the 20th. The four sales are on the Rock Island except Mr. Swingle's sale which will be held at Leonardville which is only about five miles from Mr. Griffiths's farm. About 200 picked sows and gilts will be sold and all four sales will be advertised in Farmers Mail and Breeze. Catalogues will be out in good time. It will be one of the very best chances to secure Poland China bred sows. All are well known breeders of the larger type.

Walnut Grove Stock Farm.

D. O. Bancroft of Osborne, Kan., owner of the above named stock farm, breeds a very useful type of Duroc-Jersey hogs. He has carried his ad in Farmers Mail and Breeze regularly for more than five years and has built up a most successful mail order business. He holds no public sales but sells all his surplus stock at private treaty. In a letter dated October 8 he says: "I have just sold Weston & Weeks of Speed, Kan., one spring yearling sow and one spring boar. I sold this firm two bred gilts August 23. My pigs keep outgrowing the weight given in the ad." Mr. Bancroft is changing his ad to read "April boars and gilts weighing 175 pounds and up, \$25 each. Gilts bred to order for spring litter \$35 each. Spring pigs delivered about November 1, \$12.50 each." He has customers in 10 states and all are satisfied. If you want something good in Duroc-Jerseys and at a reasonable price write Mr. Bancroft.

N. E. Kansas and N. Missouri

BY C. H. WALKER.

Wednesday, October 29—next week—is the date of the Walter Hildwein sale of big type Poland Chinas. This sale will be held on the farm near Fairview and Powhattan, Kan., and 40 head will be sold. The offering is made up of one fall boar, eight fall gilts, 14 spring boars and 17 spring gilts. These are sired by Wonder Ex., by Sampson Chief and by Gold Standard a son of Chief Goldust. The sows are of the best big type breeding. Walter Hildwein always has sold a utility lot of breeding stock—the kind that will go into other herds and make good. This offering is no exception. Mr. Hildwein extends a cordial invitation for all to be present. To those who cannot attend and wish to buy from this good herd, mail bids may be sent in Mr. Hildwein's care to C. H. Walker, Mail and Breeze fieldman or to the auctioneers. Remember the date is next Wednesday, October 29.

R. J. Linscott's Jerseys.

The Linscott Jersey herd at Holton, Kan., is the only herd in Kansas making and keeping official records. In order that he may do his work thoroughly and intelligently, he keeps an accurate record of every milking, every day, every year, of every cow. If she pays, she stays in the breeding herd; if she proves not to be profitable she is sold to the butcher. He wants his Jerseys to make money for him, and when he sells any of his Jerseys he wants them to make money for their new owners. He has, therefore, during all of the years that he has been breeding and rearing high class Jerseys, had his eye on the financial end of the business—every animal had to make good from a production standpoint to remain in the herd. He keeps unbroken yearly records and these records show him what cows are persistent in standing over

The West's Largest Importing and Breeding Establishment. Importers and Breeders of

Percherons, Belgians and Shire Stallions and Mares

100 Head from Which to Select

Our Stallions and mares are strong and massive, with great quality, style and conformation, with splendid color and dispositions. They are selected with an eye single to the wants of the most critical American buyers, and we can sell them for less money than any one in the business, quality considered. The stallions will go into any community and command the best mares, command the men who are the best pay and who take the best care of their stock. Let us know your wants. We can suit you in both price and quality.

L. R. WILEY, Emporia, Kan.

Lamer's Percheron Stallions and Mares

Fifty head to select from. Let me know your wants.

C. W. LAMER, Salina, Kan.

**Bergner & Sons' German Coach Horses**

German Coach Stallions at prices you will be able to pay for at one season's stand. Also mares and fillies; all good bone with plenty size, style and action and the best general purpose horse that has ever been imported. The St. Louis Fair Champion Milon 3159 and the Kansas State Fair prize winner Mephistoles 4221 at head of herd. We are pricing these horses to sell and guarantee satisfaction. Write today or call soon. **J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Waldoch Ranch, PRATT, KANSAS.**

**Johnson's Shetland Pony Farm**

Write me regarding Shetland Ponies. I have for sale 40 to 50 head of fine ones, spring colts, yearlings, coming two and matured stock. Registered mares or stallions. My herd runs strong to spotted, black and white, and I have Nebraska State Fair winners. Let the children have a pony. My prices are reasonable and every pony is guaranteed as represented. Write me now while I have a fine offering of spring colts on hand.

H. H. JOHNSON, CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA.

LAWNSDALE STOCK FARM COACHERS!

We have a few of our great Oldenburg German Coach stallions and mares left and are pricing them for quick sale. Anyone wanting this kind of stock would make no mistake by investigating our herd at once. Write or call on us. **JOS. WEAR & SON, BARNARD, KANSAS.**

MULE FOOT HOGS.

Mule-Footed Hogs The coming hogs hardy; resist disease; the best rustlers known; pigs ten to sixteen weeks old, \$90 pair. Circular free. **DR. W. J. CONNER, LABETTE KANSAS.**

MULE FOOT HOGS More premiums won in 1912 than any herd in U. S. Spring boars and gilts and pigs in pairs not related. **Zene G. Hadley, R.F.D. 5, Wilmington, O.**

HAMPSHIRE.

Hampshire gilts, boars and pigs for sale. Write today. **Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Baldwin, Kan.**

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

For prices on

PEDIGREED HAMPSHIRE

Write J.F. Price, Medora, Kan.

Pure Bred Hampshires

Some extra choice, well-bred spring boar pigs for sale. **ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kansas.**

SUNNY SLOPE FARM

Regards Mail and Breeze space as a good advertisement, but a satisfied customer as a much better one. We offer high bred, well belted Hampshire hogs on a money-back plan. That's the only way we sell. Let's get acquainted. **FRANK H. PARKS, OLATHE, KANSAS.**

O. I. C. HOGS.

O. I. C. PIGS, \$15 a pair. Young herd (4), \$30.

HARRY W. HAYNES, Meriden, Kansas.

BIG TYPE UNPAMPERED BERKSHIRES

150 sows bred to Fair Rival 10th, King's 4th Masterpiece, Truetime, King's Truetime, 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**

Royal Scion Farm Durocs

The great Graduate Col., assisted by Col. Scion, heads this herd. Fall and spring boars, fall and spring gilts bred or open and fall pigs, either sex.

G. C. NORMAN, R. 10, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

O. I. C. HOGS.

Russell's O. I. C.'s

Tried sows; gilts bred or open. Boars ready for service. Also July pigs priced to sell. **H. R. Russell, Sedgwick, Kan.**

Edgewood O.I.C.'s

March and April Boars ready, also some fancy early June boars by U. S. 1782. I can and will please you. **HENRY MURR, Tonganoxie, Kansas.**

100 Spring Pigs, early farrow (both sexes)

Ask for prices now. Well grown and extra good. Immune. **Chas. H. Murray, Friend, Neb.**

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**

BERKSHIRES.

Hazlewood's Berkshires!

Choice spring boars and gilts priced to sell. Write today. **W. O. Hazlewood, R. 8, Wichita, Kansas**

BERKSHIRE HOGS

Choice pigs, 10 to 16 weeks old, either sex \$20. Boars ready for service \$25 and \$30, registered. Crated f.o.b. Breeding and individuality of the best. **R. J. LINSCOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS.**

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.**

O. I. C. HOGS.

50 O. I. C. Pigs

Gookin's O. I. C. Hogs
 Booking orders for fall pigs at
 prices. F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KAN.

50 O. I. C. Pigs for Sale

Sired by my leading herd boars.
 Write for prices and descriptions.
 Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kan.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Dreamland Col.—Riverbend Col.
 March boars by these sires. Prices right. Write for descriptions and prices. Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.

DUROC-JERSEYS 20 sows and
 open Summer and fall pigs. Best of breeding.
 Herd boar. R. C. WATSON, Altoona, Kan.

PIGS BY THE GRAND CHAMPION

I am offering 25 Duroc-Jersey male pigs by Col. Wonder,
 1st at the Mo. State Fair 1912, 1st and grand champion Mo.
 State Fair 1913. Write CHAS. L. TAYLOR, Olean, Missouri

CROCKER'S IMMUNE DUROCS

250 early spring pigs, Duroc-Jerseys, for
 sale, 1 ship on approval. No money down
 before inspection. Price winning sires.
 F. C. CROCKER, Filley, Neb.

CLEARVIEW STOCK FARM DUROCS

Three fall boars and a number of spring
 boars, sired by Model Col. H. and Mc's Tat,
 spring gilts, same breeding, will sell open
 or hold and breed in November. Prices right.
 A. J. HANNA, ELMDALE, KANSAS.

PERFECTION STOCK FARM

Duroc-Jersey boars, Nov. and Dec. farrow, sired by sons of
 B. & C's Col., Buddy K IV and Grand Master Col. First
 Choice \$25, Second choice, \$20 for next 30 days. Weight 160
 to 175 lbs. CLASEN BROS., Union City, Oklahoma

Red, White and Blue Duroc Farm

Prized from Taylor's prize winners, 20 serviceable
 boars; also 20 open gilts from 1912 State Fair prize
 winners. Price other herds then set lower prices of
 this herd. JAMES L. TAYLOR, Olean, Mo.

McCarthy's Durocs

A few October boars by J.R.'s Col. by Graduate Col.
 Also a son of the champion, Tattarrax, that should
 head some good herd. Dan McCarthy, Newton, Kan.

TATTARRAX Herd DUROCS

Write us today describing the kind of Duroc boar
 you want. We have the best young boars we ever
 raised. They are by G. M.'s Tat Col., and the
 grand champion Tattarrax. Prices reasonable.
 HAMMOND & BUSKIRK, NEWTON, KAN.

HILLSIDE DUROCS

Some very choice March boars and gilts, and a few
 summer pigs by Dandy Model (by Dandy Lead, and
 out of Lincoln Model) and a few summer pigs by him out of
 high class sows. W. A. Wood & Son, Elmdale, Kan.

GOOD E. NUFF AGAIN KING 35203

won Grand Champion prize at the Kan-
 sas State Fair, 1913. One of the greatest
 Durocs living. Special prices on herd boars
 for thirty days.
 W. W. OVEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KANSAS
 "The Men With the Guarantee."

Jones' Durocs

All bred from the best blood lines and of
 the large type. Anything from a herd boar
 down to a pig. Stock all immuned from
 cholera. Description guaranteed. Write me
 your wants. W. G. JONES, MACOMB, ILL.

Bonnie View Durocs

Three prize winning fall boars, weighing 500 pounds
 each, for sale. They are sired by Grand Champion
 Tat A Walla. Also spring boars and gilts of the
 same breeding. Searle & Gottie, Berryton, Kansas.

Duroc-Jersey Spring Pigs

Dark cherry, sired by Bull Moose Col. 13255, he by
 King the Col. 29533 and out of large prolific sows
 of popular breeding, priced reasonable, and f. o. b.
 your station. Arthur A. Patterson, Ellsworth, Kan.

Quivera Place Durocs

Spring Pigs now ready and going.
 Write for prices.
 E. G. MUNSELL, Herlington, Kansas.

Stith's DUROCS

Sows and gilts bred to and young boars and gilts by
 Model Duroc, one of the best sires of the breed. His
 half brother and sister were grand champions.
 His sire was a champion. Write today.
 CHAS. STITH, Eureka, Kansas

BANCROFT'S DUROCS

We hold no public sales. Nothing but the best
 offered as breeding stock. March and April boars
 and gilts weighing 175 lbs. and up, \$25.00. Gilts bred
 to order for spring litters, \$35.00 each. Sept. pigs
 about Nov. 1st, \$12.50 each. Customers in 10 states
 satisfied. Describe what you want. We have it.
 D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS.

DUROC SOWS, GILTS AND BOARS

A few choice sows of Buddy K, 4th
 breeding, bred to our fancy young herd
 boar, Royal Crimson Wonder, for October
 litters, priced at \$35, to move them quick-
 ly. Fine spring boars, herd headers and
 stock boars, weighing 160 to 180 pounds,
 at \$18 to \$21. Also fine herd boar by the
 famous B. & C's Col. Choice gilts. All
 stock guaranteed.
 JUDAH BROS., HIAWATVILLE, KANSAS

the fall every day—the hot days, the cold
 days, the wet days, and the dry days, and
 all the days a year brings—and giving large
 quantities of pure, rich milk of the most
 delicious flavor. He breeds this kind only,
 and this kind he offers to the public. Any-
 one desiring strictly choice helters, cows
 or young bulls with wonderful dairy pre-
 potency back of them, at moderate prices
 should write Mr. Linscott.

Byrne's Great Poland Offering.

The big event of the fall sale season will
 be the offering of 57 head of Poland Chinas
 to be sold by U. S. Byrne & Son at their
 farm near Saxton, Mo., on Friday, Novem-
 ber, 7. The eyes of the Poland China breed
 are focused on this sale for on that date
 the sensational litter of A Wonder pigs out
 of the great sow Pawnee Belle will be sold
 at public auction to the highest bidder.
 Pawnee Belle was the top of the Pfander
 & Son's last winter sale, where in competi-
 tion with breeders from all over the coun-
 try Mr. Byrne brought her to Missouri at
 the long price of \$130. She was the great-
 est sow sold last winter and bred to the
 greatest boar of the breed. On March 26
 Pawnee Belle farrowed ten pigs. She saved
 six of them; two boars and four sows and
 these six pigs are conceded by all who
 have seen them to be the best litter of
 pigs ever sired by the mighty A Wonder.
 The top boar pig of the litter is outstand-
 ing and it is doubtful if A Wonder ever
 sired a better one. He is just simply great
 in every respect—size, quality, bone, length,
 depth, width with that indescribable some-
 thing that catches the eye and causes you
 to exclaim, "There is one of the kind pro-
 duced in a lifetime." He is even better
 than his sire at the same age and will make
 a bigger and smoother hog. The second
 boar is not far behind, but of a more com-
 pact, closer to the ground type. He should
 develop into a sire of wonderfully smooth,
 big, easy feeding sows and boars. The gilts
 in this litter are hard to describe. Two or
 three are better than their mother right
 now and the other two are right on their
 heels. These gilts will make feature attrac-
 tions in any herd and any pig in this lit-
 ter will add prestige to a herd that can be
 obtained in no other way. Old A Wonder
 is dead. This will be the last opportunity
 to buy his get from this famous sow. There
 won't be many more chances to buy A Won-
 der stuff, for those who have the get of
 this boar in their herds are not pricing it.
 It is too valuable an addition to a herd
 to sell. The choice boar in this litter mea-
 sured 54 inches in length with a nine inch
 bone last week. The two best gilts measure
 up close to that mark. The second boar
 and the other two gilts are almost as good
 and by sale day will likely equal their
 litter mates. While this litter is the sensa-
 tion of the fall season, Mr. Byrne has a
 great offering besides. Ohava Lady, a sister
 of Colossal and Big Sensation and the top
 of H. B. Walter's last winter sale has four
 boars and two sows in this sale by Long
 King's Best, one of the best breeding sons
 of Long King ever in Kansas. These were far-
 rowed April 20 and for their age are as
 big as the A Wonders. Four extra top-
 py March 5 gilts by Ott's Big Orange out of
 a Pawnee Nelson sow are extra good and
 Expansion's Son, the great boar at the head
 of the Byrne herd never sired a better lot
 than will go in this sale. All in all it is
 a great offering and deserves the attention
 of all who know and want the best. Messrs.
 Byrne will be glad to mail the catalog of
 this sale to any one who will drop them a
 card. Get the catalogue and arrange to
 attend. It will be the big sale of the year.
 Address them at Saxton, Mo., and kindly
 mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when
 writing.

W. Iowa and N. Nebraska

BY GEO. W. BERRY.

The sale of Poland Chinas held by Frank
 Rainier at Logan, Iowa, was attended by
 buyers representing Nebraska, Kansas and
 Iowa. The auction resulted in the disposal
 of 38 head at a general average of \$30.
 The offering of boars and sows was excel-
 lent, and representative of one of the good
 herds of Iowa. The local attendance was
 light and the lack of home support, on
 account of the day, doubtlessly was the cause
 of lower valuation than the quality of the
 offering merited. Col. H. S. Duncan con-
 ducted the sale. Buyers present or rep-
 resented are listed: Frank Balsh, Missouri
 Valley, Ia.; R. W. Halford, Manning, Ia.;
 O'Connor Bros., Denison, Ia.; Gilbert John-
 son, Osceola, Neb.; L. C. Walbridge, Rus-
 sell, Kan.; J. W. Bidden, Woodbine, Ia.;
 W. Wisner, Logan, Ia.; Edward Ball, Albion,
 Neb.; R. E. Arnold, Logan, Ia.; R. G. Hol-
 lingshead, Russell, Ia.; Clarence Thurler,
 Fortaria, Ia.; F. W. Smith, Logan, Ia.

Weighing the Big Orphan.

The announcement of the weight of the
 noted Poland China boar, the Big Orphan,
 owned by Timm Neuhofer of Central City,
 Nebraska, has created universal interest
 among swine breeders, and many questions
 have been asked in regard to the particulars
 in connection with the weighing of this
 immense hog. Col. H. S. Duncan in com-
 pany with the writer in response to an in-
 vitation, witnessed the weighing of the
 Big Orphan on the 14th of August, 1913.
 We arrived at the Neuhofer farm late in
 the afternoon of a very hot day. The owner
 insisted on the privilege of giving the big
 hog his evening feed, since he had fasted
 from early morning. McDonnell's Pitless
 scale was balanced and carefully tested with
 a 50 pound weight and found correct. The
 Big Orphan walked on the platform and
 weighed exactly 1000 pounds. More than
 usual importance is attached to the immense
 size of the Big Orphan for the reason that
 shortly after the weighing he was exhibited
 by his owner at the Nebraska State Fair
 held at Lincoln, and was declared by a
 competent judge to be the grand champion
 boar, all ages considered, in the best show
 of big-type Poland Chinas held in the United
 States. Further interest is attached to the
 story of the Big Orphan for the reason that
 a large part of the offering that Timm Neu-
 hofel & Sons will make at Central City, on
 Wednesday, Oct. 29, is representative of this
 really great sire. The offering includes 50
 head of which 30 head were sired by the
 Big Orphan. Breeders who attend this sale
 will have the opportunity to inspect one
 of the greatest herds of big type Poland
 Chinas, and at the same time, have the op-
 portunity to buy boars and sows that will
 prove attractions and profitable investments.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

MODEL AGAIN Duroc boars, \$12.00
 Baby gilts, \$25.00
 Bred gilts, \$20.00. R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan.

Smith's Durocs Fashionably bred boars,
 including grandsons of
 the great Graduate Col.,
 and a herd-heading son of the champion, Tattarrax. Also
 spring boars. J. R. SMITH, NEWTON, KANSAS

POLAND CHINAS.

40 MARCH BOARS by Naiman's Ex-
 pansion Over. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed.
 JOHN L. NAIMAN, ALEXANDRIA, NEB.

POLANDS: Size, Quality
 Fine all sows for sale sired by Wachter's Referee
 and King Hadley. Lambert Bros, Smith Center, Kan.

BARGAINS IN BIG TYPE BOARS

Have topped my herd—only a few to sell, but all good—sired by Sure A Wonder, by
 A Wonder, Colossal and Chief's Pride, out of sows by Long King and Big Orange. Also
 two-year-old son of A Wonder. Specially low prices for quick sale.
 C. R. MILLER, ROUTE 9, ATCHISON, KANSAS.

Dean's Mastodon Poland Chinas Serviceable boars and bred sows
 and gilts. I have some 3-year-old
 sows 65 inches long, bone 3 1/4 in., and 34 inches high. VACCINATED AND IMMUNE.
 Herd headed by Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder and Gritter's Longfellow sd. Every-
 thing guaranteed and sold worth the money. Phone Dearborn; station, New Market, and
 postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MISSOURI.

Big Orange and Colossal Big Boned Poland Chinas

Special offering at private sale, fall boars combining immense size with show yard quality and fin-
 ish, farrowed Sept. 1912, weight 400 to 500 lbs., herd headers and show boars; also last spring boars of
 exceptional size and quality; sires, Big Orange and Colossal. L. R. McCLARNON, Bradyville, Iowa.

Robinson's Mammoth Poland Chinas!

My herd boars weigh from 400 to 1,025 lbs. Now have for sale the greatest lot of
 spring pigs I've ever raised. Sired by and out of my prize winning boars and sows. Get
 my prices, description and guaranty. My terms are: If you are not satisfied return the
 hog and I return your money.
 F. P. ROBINSON, Maryville, Mo.

Pleasant Valley Stock Farm!

Big Boned Poland Chinas

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Prop.

We are now offering a few choice fall boars at choice prices. They are
 the kind that make good. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address
 L. W. CUTRIGHT, Mgr., Watonga, Okla.

JEWELL COUNTY
BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

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

Jewell City Coll Show, October 16



F. W. Bevington, Pres.



I. W. Kite, Secy.

POLAND CHINAS.

7 GREAT BOARS, five of Oct. farrow and
 two of Dec. Real herd
 boars at fair prices. Boar and gilt sale Nov. 15.
 JOHN KEMMERER, Mankato, Kan.

Herd Boar Offer. Big Look 64935 and Hey-
 stead's Jumbo 64937. Both
 boars best of breeders. Two years old. Boar sale Nov. 5.
 A. H. REYNOLD, Mankato, Kansas.

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. Bred Sow Sale March 10.
 JOSEPH MORGAN, HARDY, NEBR.

Six Fall Boars that are good for
 sale reasonable.
 Big growthy
 kind. IRA C. KYLE & SON, MANKATO, KAN.

FALL AND SPRING BOARS for sale. Also spring
 gilts and summer year-
 lings. Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds and W. Wyand-
 ottes. W. A. MCINTOSH, Courtland, Kan.

PRIVATE SALE Spring boars and
 gilts. Also fall
 gilts. Best of big type breeding. Ask for prices
 and descriptions. TUDOR J. CHALKINS, Republic, Kan.

50 PIGS White Turkeys, White Rocks, Em-
 den, China Geese, Pekin, White In-
 dian Runner, Muscovy Ducks, White Guinea,
 Fan Tail Pigeons. A. T. BARNER, COURTLAND, KANSAS

DUROC-JERSEYS.

35 Spring Pigs, both sexes. Also 15 choice
 November yearling gilts bred
 or open. No public sales. Also good hard boar
 proposition. E. M. MYERS, Burr Oak, Kan.

DRY WEATHER PRICES for choice spring
 boars and fall
 boars and gilts. Write for prices and descriptions.
 E. F. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS

25 SPRING BOARS of fashionable breed-
 ing. Priced to sell.
 Bred sow sale January 20. Ask for prices and
 descriptions. N. B. PRICE, Mankato, Kan.

FALL AND SPRING boars and gilts sired
 by Model Chief
 Chief's Perfection. Fall gilts bred or open.
 DANA D. SHUCK, BURR OAK, KANS.

KANSAS SPECIAL boars, sired by him and
 out of mature sows. Write.
 Also Holstein cattle and White Holland turkeys.
 Bred Sow Sale Jan. 28. W. E. MORAN, Formoso, Kan.

32 MARCH BOARS at private sale, by Defi-
 ant 2nd and B. & O's Col.
 Chief. Extra good and priced right. Bred Sow
 Sale Feb. 2. E. A. TRUMP, Formoso, Kan.

SPRING BOARS for sale reason-
 able. Write for
 descriptions and prices. Up to date breeding. Also a few
 gilts. R. C. MADREN, JEWELL CITY, KAN.

10 Good Spring Boars bred right
 to move
 them quick.
 JOHN MC MULLEN, Formoso, Kansas

40 SPRING PIGS of March and
 April farrow.
 Priced to sell. No public sale this season.
 C. C. THOMAS, WEBBER, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS of Spring farrow.
 Priced reasonable.
 Also unusually good herd boar proposition.
 ROY HAGGART, MANKATO, KANSAS.

O. I. C. HOGS.

O. I. C. SPG. PIGS Priced to sell. Write
 for descriptions and
 prices. White Hol-
 land Turkeys. Dr. W. W. Spencer, Mankato, Kan.

SHORTHORNS.

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

Yearling Bull for sale. Dark Red. Eligible
 to registry. Price right. Duroc-
 Jersey boars and gilts. 100 White Wyandotte Cockerels.
 I. N. CHILCOTT, MANKATO, KANSAS

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

W. E. EVANS, Jewell, Kan.
 Breeder of Guernsey cattle. Nothing for
 sale now, but watch this space.

JERSEY CATTLE.

100 JERSEY COWS AND HEIFERS
 Health test with each animal. Write for prices
 and descriptions. J. W. BERRY, JEWELL CITY, KANSAS.

D. S. POLLED DURHAMS.

YEARLING BULL, nice red and splendid
 calf. Also some fine
 bull calves ready for service next spring. R. T.
 VANDEVENTER & SON, Mankato, Kan.

PERCHERONS.

PERCHERON Stock for sale.
 Always good horses
 in service.
 H. G. MYERS, HARDY, NEB.

AUCTIONEERS.

Livestock Auctioneers
 WRITE OR PHONE FOR DATES
 M. S. ROY, MANKATO, KAN. Write or phone
 Livestock Auctioneer for dates.

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

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

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

N. B. PRICE Livestock
 Auctioneer
 MANKATO, KANSAS. Write or phone for dates.

POLAND CHINAS.

20 March Boars by Blue Valley Look, King Hercules, Big Ben (Phfander) and Ott's Big Orange, (J. O. James.) Mature dams. J. F. FOLEY, (Norton Co.), Oronoque, Kan.

100 SPRING PIGS Sired by King Hadley, King Blain, Jr., King John and Long John 2nd; priced right and guaranteed. W. Z. BAKER, RICH HILL, MISSOURI.

Sunny Side Poland Chinas Bred sows and spring boars for sale, priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. G. Burt, Solomon, Kas.

Poland Chinas Select young boars; gilts, bred or open. Prices right. Call or address H. L. BROOKS, Larned, Kans.

200 Head of Poland Chinas To Be Closed Out in 90 Days.

100 early spring pigs, 70 summer and fall pigs, 30 brood sows by A. Wonder, King Hadley, Big Joe, Long King's Equal, Big Defender, etc. Send for prices. HOWARD ZAHN, Concord, Illinois

THURSTON & WOOD'S Poland Chinas

The large, smooth kind. Fall boars, handsome fellows by U. Wonder by A. Wonder, also gilts by this great son of A. Wonder and bred to Orange Lad by Big Orange. Thurston & Wood, Elmdale, Kan.

KLEIN'S TABOR VALLEY HERD

Some choice January Poland China boars by Chief Price 61667. Also two Sept. boars same breeding. Fall gilts, bred or open. Tops of 30 February boars. All out of big mature dams. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

Poland Chinas That Please

For a number of years we have bred the best type of Poland Chinas. Our males have gone to the best Big Type herds in America. We have 100 more to sell. P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

Way & Hargrove's Poland Chinas

Oldest Big Type Poland China breeders in Illinois. One hundred pigs for sale of our own breeding. WAY & HARGROVE, JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

HILDWEIN'S BIG POLANDS

Make your selections from my large herd of the "big kind". They are the kind that make good. Public Sale October 29. WALTER HILDWEIN, FAIRVIEW, KAN.

BECKER'S POLAND CHINAS

Good spring boars and gilts. A Wonder and Big Hadley strains. Special prices on summer and fall pigs. They will please you. Write today. J. H. BECKER, Newton, Kan.

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.

Fall and Summer Gilts

15 fall gilts open, 10 summer gilts bred and open, yearling and tried sows bred for fall farrow. Also an attractive herd boar offer. E. C. LOGAN, (Mitchell Co.) SOLOMON RAPIDS, KAN.

Joe Baier's Poland

40 spring boars, a few choice fall boars, sows and gilts bred or open. Satisfaction guaranteed. Let me know what you want. J. M. BAIER, ELMO, Dickinson Co., KAN.

Large Type Poland

Big smooth spring boars and gilts by A. Wonder's Equal and out of Knox All Hadley dams. Extra quality but at reasonable price. Write today. A. R. ENOS, Ramona, Kansas.

15 Spring Boars

tops from 32, sired by Mogul's Monarch, Gebhart, and Long King. Also two good fall yearlings. Gilts reserved for Feb. 18 bred sow sale. Write for descriptions and prices. J. H. HARTE, WESTMORELAND, KAN.

BOARS! BOARS! BOARS!

I will hold no fall sale. The tops of my spring boar crop go at private sale. I have an exceptionally fine lot of MAMMOTH IDEAL 54559 and EXPANSIVE B., by Expansive boars that are large smooth and heavy boned. One exceptionally fine February boar out of a Guy's Monarch sow. This is a real herd header. For the next 60 days these will be offered at bargain prices. MERTON WILLIAMS, Valley Falls, Kan.

Fall Yearling Boars

An exceptionally fine lot of 1912 fall boars sired by Ex. B., by Expansive and out of my best big type sows. Buy a matured boar that will sire you big litters of big, strong pigs. These are priced to sell. W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan.

S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri

BY ED. R. DORSEY.

Howard Zahn, of Concord, Ill., is going to close out his entire herd of two hundred Poland Chinas. His offering includes 30 brood sows by King Hadley, champion show boar of 1913; A. Wonder, best advertised hog in the world; Big Joe, the \$1,500 boar owned in Iowa; Long King's Equal, the acknowledged best son of Long King; Big Jumbo, Hadley's Best, Big Defender and this line of big type and Mammoth sows. Also 100 early pigs and seventy summer and fall pigs. Every one goes with a guarantee, and that means to please and safe arrival at destination. Mr. Zahn has rented his farm and is going to locate in Jacksonville. He will retire from active business for the present. The boars he had been using are world's fair champions and many state fair champions. As he will sell these sows singly or in lots at private sale it will certainly be an opportunity to buy something good. Last year Mr. Zahn and his brother bought one car load of hogs from several of the best breeders of Iowa. Both of these men have the very best. Write Howard Zahn, of Concord, Ill., for description and prices. This stock is in fine breeding shape and you will like it.

C. L. Taylor's Duroc Offering.

The readers will notice that Chas. L. Taylor of Olean, Mo., has made some change in his advertisement. He is now offering a number of good early spring boars, by the grand champion of the Missouri State Fair, Colonel Wonder. At the last show this hog won first in class, champion and grand champion. At this show Mr. Taylor's herd was awarded three firsts, 10 seconds, two thirds, senior and grand champion. It would certainly be an honor for anyone to own a male pig by the grand champion of the Missouri State Fair. Col. Wonder is not only a high class show hog in every particular but he is just as good a breeder as he is a show hog and he has a number of pigs, that if taken care of properly would make great prospects for 1914. Mr. Taylor is offering all of them for sale without a reserve.

Milk, Butter and Profit.

The 70 head of Island Jersey cattle to be sold on Windsor Place at Vinita, Okla., by the owner and importer, A. L. Churchill, will be of interest to lovers of this breed that produce milk and butter, which are the most profitable of anything raised on a farm. The owner had 10 head of his imported cattle at the American Royal that represented the 70 head to be sold November 10. Windsor Place is one of the most beautiful of the many excellent breeding and dairy farms. The owner is not only a breeder and banker but owns large oil fields. He owns one-third of all the Jersey cattle in Oklahoma. He will give the buyers the greatest opportunity to buy strictly first class stock that will be offered them in some time to come. We never advertised a better lot to be sold at public auction and the 70 head are all under 3 years old and all females. He is not selling a lot of old worn out cows but a magnificent lot of excellent young cows of the best breeding known to Island cattle breeders. In order to be familiar with this herd just drop A. L. Churchill of Vinita, Okla., a card for a catalog.

The Old Grocery.

Yes, times has changed since I was young, They don't seem jest the same As when I was a growin' boy— I 'member, when the day was through, An' I'd done my last chore, I'd grab my hat an' run down to The old time groc'ry store.

An' there I'd find, around the stove, Old Tim, an' Hank, an' Ben— The oracles of that small town, An' mighty wise old men. They'd sit around an' spin us yarns, An' we would ask for more. Ah, them was happy nights spent in That old time groc'ry store.

The grocery man, his name was Dan; He didn't do much trade The nights us fellers called on him, An' on his pickles preyed. His cheese an' crackers, too, went fast, An' sometimes Dan would roar, An' say it was no eatin' house— That old time groc'ry store.

But times has changed since I was young, An' I don't seem to know Jest what to do when chores is done, Or where on earth to go. I jest wish I could go back years An' be a boy once more— I'd grab my hat an' run down to That old time groc'ry store! —W. R. G.

Whenever the office seeks the man it picks a good one, but the chances are that he won't take it.

Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—The little ad brought results—many inquiries—and on the following Thursday a check from Jesse Nichols, Waldron, Kan. He has the calf and is more than pleased with him. Yours very truly,

FRANK ASHBY, Girard, Kan., Oct. 6, 1913.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Our herd of Red Polls is doing fine and we are getting inquiries about them from a number of states through Farmers Mail and Breeze. We shipped a fine bull calf and heifer to Mr. Classen, Charleston, Ark.; one extra good one to Mr. Corkill, Goodland, Kan., and a 16-months-old bull to Mr. Newcomb of Morrowville, Kan. We have a few fine bulls left but they will not be here long; the inquiries for bulls were never so great as this year. Yours very truly, CHARLES MORRISON, Breeder of Red Polled Cattle, Phillipsburg, Kan.

Every week for years Farmers Mail and Breeze has printed voluntary letters from its advertisers and different letters are printed every week.

Hildwein's Annual Offering Big Type Poland China Hogs

40 Head at Auction in Sale at Farm Near Powhattan and

Fairview, Kan. Wednesday Oct. 29

The offering is made up of 1 fall boar, 8 fall gilts, 14 spring boars and 17 spring gilts. These are sired by WONDER EX. 64075, by Sampson Chief, GOLD STANDARD 67305, by Chief Golddust and Tec. Jr., a grandson of Chief Golddust. They are out of the best big type sows by such well known sires as Gold Metal, Bell Metal, King Mastodon 2d, etc.

I am presenting this offering on its merits and am not afraid of the outcome. I extend a cordial invitation to all who are in the market for good big type Poland Chinas to be at this sale. My hogs are the kind that will grow into the mammoth kind at maturity and are mighty good investments especially at this time.

Mail bids may be sent in my care to C. H. WALKER, Fieldman. Write today for my catalog.

Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kans.

Pawnee Belle's Sensational A WONDER LITTER

Ohava Lady's Great Litter by Long King's Best, Pawnee Nell's topky Gilts by Ott's Big Orange, Mammoth Expansion, the junior champion 610-lb. yearling and a great line of Expansion's Son Boars and Gilts combine to make the U. S. Byrne & Son sale of Poland Chinas to be held at

Saxton, Mo., Friday, November 7

The Feature Attraction of the Year

THE GREAT A WONDER LITTER of two boars and four sows out of Pawnee Belle, the \$330 top of the Pfander & Sons last winter sale, are truly wonders. The greatest litter ever sired by the mighty A Wonder will sell in Missouri this fall. The boars are exceptional, the gilts outstanding. The top boar pig is conceded to be the best thing of his age ever sired by the great old hog. The second pig is not far behind. The gilts are simply corkers, big and smooth, heavy of bone and full of breed character. A pig out of this litter will put a man in the hog business quicker and better than breeding the ordinary kind for years.

OHAVA LADY, a half sister to Colossal and Big Sensation and the top of H. B. Walter's last winter sale, has a great litter by Long King's Best; PAWNEE NELL, by Pawnee Nelson, has four great gilts by Ott's Big Orange and EXPANSION'S SON has the greatest bunch of boars and gilts he ever has sired. MAMMOTH EXPANSION, the junior champion boar at St. Joseph this fall, will sell. He is by the prize winning Capitol and out of a Great Look dam. A matured herd header for someone.

All in all, it is the best offering of the fall season. I have spared no effort to make this a great offering. Be my guest sale day. Mail bids may be sent to C. H. WALKER, Mail and Breeze Fieldman, or to my Auctioneers, H. S. DUNCAN, L. R. HAMILTON and W. D. GIBSON.

U. S. Byrne & Son, Saxton, Mo.

Saxton is six miles east of St. Joseph, on main line Burlington.



Wonderful CURES

Made With 20 Days' Trial Package

Most astonishing results are being obtained everywhere by thousands of Corona Wool Fat users. Farmers, stockmen, horse and mule owners, blacksmiths and liverymen everywhere are helping to spread the news of **wonderful cures**. Every day on every farm where stock is kept there is a great need of this remarkable healing remedy which so easily and quickly penetrates wounded or ulcerated surfaces—even the hardened hoofs of horses—carrying positive and quick relief to the affected parts.

Corona Wool Fat

must not be confused with ointments containing grease or oil, or with any other healing agent in the form of a salve. It is not a grease, but the fatty secretions extracted from the wool of the sheep. It causes no pain, burning, or blistering and it

HEALS WITHOUT LEAVING A SCAR

Corona Wool Fat is readily absorbed by the skin and the hoof, and will actually grow a new hoof on animals suffering from quarter cracks, brittle hoofs, etc. The hoof of the horse is from 60 to 70 per cent water and Corona Wool Fat is the only remedy that will penetrate it successfully.

Corona Wool Fat is fully as good if not better than its guarantee states. For sore cow's teats it has no equal, and for cuts on horses it heals it up so smooth and nice leaving no bad scars. All around it is the best remedy for stock that any farmer can use, and once tried will always be kept on hand.
Sincerely,
N. P. NELSON, Prop.
Riverside Ranch,
Sheridan, Mont.



C. G. Phillips
"The Wool Fat Man"

I Want To Send Every Owner of Horses and Cows This Big Can of CORONA WOOL FAT

On 20 Days' FREE TRIAL

Simply mail me the coupon below (or even a postal card with your name and address) and I will send you a big can of Corona Wool Fat together with full directions how to apply it. Use it 20 days after you get it. Try it on any case you happen to have, horse, cow, or mule, old sores, barb wire cuts, sore teats or hoof troubles. Then if satisfied send me only 50 cents for the large can I have sent you. If not satisfied, say so, and you will owe me nothing. I take all the chances.

SEND NO MONEY I Even Pay the Postage

You don't even have to risk a penny for postage if you want to try a big can of Corona Wool Fat on the liberal terms of this offer. You take no risk whatever—Simply fill in the coupon and mail it to me. If it is not what I claim you don't have to pay for it. You are the final judge, and your statement will settle the matter. On these terms you cannot afford to wait one moment before accepting my liberal offer. **WRITE ME TODAY**—C. G. Phillips, "The Wool Fat Man," Mgr.,

THE CORONA MANUFACTURING CO.

101 Corona Block, Kenton, Ohio

IT WILL CURE

Hard and Contracted Feet, Mud Fever, Split Hoofs, Corns, Grease Heels, Thrush, Quarter Crack, Cuts, Barb Wire Wounds, Sore Teats of Cows, Ulcer, etc. **Our Guarantee is on the Lid of Every Can.** I have sent out over 100,000 cans the past eight months, and now have more than that number of satisfied customers. You need it; I have it for you, and you can try it out on the "before you pay" plan. Now, all I ask is a fair, square trial on its merits.
C. G. PHILLIPS.

20 Days'
Free Trial
COUPON

CORONA MFG. CO.

101 Corona Blk., Kenton, O.

Gentlemen:—Please send me the trial can of your Corona Wool Fat. It is understood that I am to use this for 20 days in accordance with directions, and if I am satisfied with the results I will send you 50 cents to pay for it. If it does not do as you claim I will owe you nothing.

Name.....

P. O. R.F.D.

County..... State.....



SORE TEATS OF COWS



CRACKED HOOF



A BAD CASE OF SCRATCHES



GREASE HEEL



BARBED WIRE CUTS



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