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Offices

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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 44
Number 9

TOPEKA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 23, 1914.

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Oklahoma Farmers for Modern Ways

Livestock for a Permanent Agriculture; Silos for the Feed. The Lookabaugh Ranch an Example of Intelligent Methods

By F. B. Nichols, Field Editor

IF YOU wish to study the growth of an agricultural state, you should watch Oklahoma. Some Kansas farmers are prone at times to speak rather lightly of the neighboring

state on the south. Especially about cotton and broomcorn farming. As a rule livestock farmers don't take kindly to this specialized production—and most Kansas farmers are in the livestock business to a greater or lesser extent.

The Oklahoma of today is beginning to base its agriculture on dairy and beef cattle and hogs; the days of exclusive grain farming have passed there as in Kansas. I learned this on other trips through Oklahoma, but it was forcefully impressed on me again on a recent trip.

My first stop was at Enid, blessed with an underflow which now is getting quite a bit of attention from the farmers. About 100,000 acres in that community can be irrigated profitably from this underground water, according to a report of the U. S. Geological Survey which was made in January, the depth over much of this section running from 22 to 40 feet, with about 28 as the average. This water has been used by many farmers in a small way ever since the land was opened for settlement more than 20 years ago, and some of the growers have used it on an extensive commercial scale.

Among the larger users of water is Charles King, who owns 160 acres near the town. He produced more than 500 bushels of Winesap apples last year on less than an acre, in a season when the non-irrigated trees in that section produced almost nothing. This result has aided much in increasing the interest in irrigation. He has 15 acres in an apple orchard, Winesap and Ben Davis being the leading varieties. He has found that the Winesap does better than the Ben Davis under the Enid conditions, with or without irrigation.

From Enid, I went to Watonga, to visit H. C. Lookabaugh, the Shorthorn breeder. Mr. Lookabaugh has more than 200 head of purebred animals, the largest herd of that breed in the state. His farm is in the valley of the North Fork of the Canadian river, a strange sort of a stream that flows along peacefully for the best part of a year and then spills over the surrounding country in a demoralizing way. The Lookabaugh place consists mostly of sandy loam, with deposits of a considerable amount of almost pure sand in some places. It is rather fertile except where it is too sandy, and it is especially adapted to the production of alfalfa. Mr. Lookabaugh has 400 acres of alfalfa. It takes a leading place in the ration of the cattle and several hundred hogs he now has on the farm. An extensive use also is made of silage for feeding the cattle.

A. B. Campbell at Geary, a few miles south of Watonga, is also a silage and alfalfa specialist. He has a great belief in solid wall concrete silos. Mr. Campbell has a concrete silo 42 feet high and 16 feet in diameter, which will hold about 190 tons of silage. He now has about 125 head of purebred Shorthorn cattle and 300 head of Poland China hogs. He was the first man in the state to import a herd of purebred Shorthorn cattle; he had ten head on the border when the state was opened for entry April 29, 1889.

Such men as Mr. Lookabaugh and Mr. Campbell are doing much to encourage the growing of livestock, and to place the agriculture of Oklahoma on a permanent basis. It is not to be taken from this that there is not a great development in other livestock lines, for there is. Some of the leading dairy farms in the Southwest are at Norman and Oklahoma City. The farms are good, and the herds are high milk producers. The largest herd of dairy cattle in the state is on the farm of the Belle Isle Dairy near Oklahoma City. There now are about 250 animals in this herd, most of them Jerseys. The milk is sold to the retail trade in Oklahoma City at

in feeding the cows on this farm. This is the rule on every dairy and beef farm I visited; Oklahoma farmers are making a very extensive use of these feeds. They both can be very

profitably produced under Oklahoma conditions in most sections, and they are the leading feeds on which the agricultural prosperity of that state must be based. This is true in Kansas also, although there are many sections in this state where some other legume must be substituted for alfalfa. This is true in some parts of Oklahoma, especially on the sand hills. This has caused considerable interest in sweet clover, but this interest has not come so close to becoming a disease as it has in some Kansas communities.

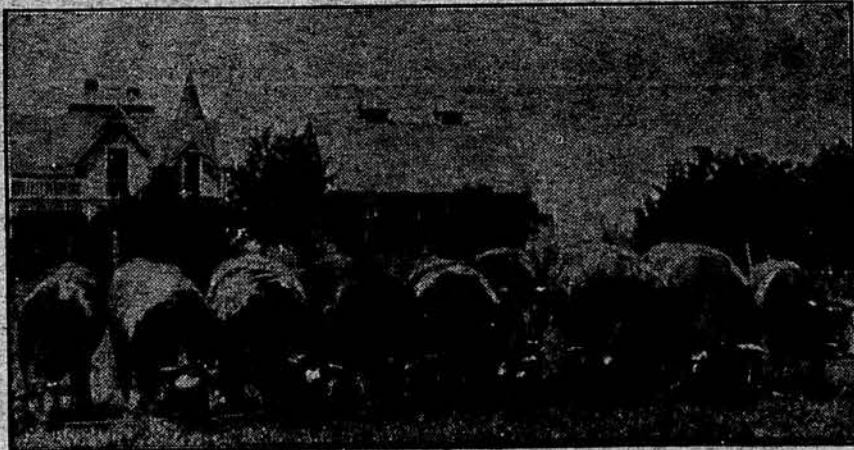
Along with sweet clover, festerita and other first aid to the drouth injured lands has come Spanish peanuts, which appears to be a real find among the newer crops. Thousands of acres were grown in that state last year. The yields generally were pretty good, although the rains that injured many of the fields in the fall reduced the amount of commercial peanuts. They were fed at home, however, for one of the fine things about this crop is that if it is somewhat injured by the weather or if the price is not quite so high as it might be the crop may be fed on the farm; it is especially valuable as a hog feed.

Spanish peanuts are not the same as the ordinary Virginia peanuts for which we sometimes pay five cents a bag. They are smaller and their commercial use is largely limited to the production of peanut butter and oils. There is a great field for this business, according to C. H. Russell, of the Russell-Duncan Jobbers' Mills at Oklahoma City. This company has the fourth largest mill in the world for making peanut butter. It employs about 50 persons when it is running at its full capacity; but it did not get enough peanuts to work up to this capacity last fall. The price was \$1 a bushel for 30 pounds, which was 30 cents higher than the prevailing price

in 1912. This was for the peanuts that were in good condition; some of the crop was so badly injured by the drouth that it was bought at a lower price.

There has been a most amazing increase in the demand for peanut butter in the last few years. The industry really began about 1908, although there had been some of it produced before, and the demand has increased so much that the mills have not been able to fill all their orders for more than two years. This demand is increasing much faster than the supply, according to Mr. Russell. He believes that the price for the peanuts will be high for many years, for the increasing demand will take care of all the crop that can be produced. Then one has

(Continued on Page 27.)



A likely looking lot of Lookabaugh's Shorthorns on the Oklahoma ranch.

10 cents a quart, although much of the market milk is sold in that city for seven and eight cents. The Belle Isle farm commands the higher price because of the care taken in handling the milk, and because of its high butterfat content. Jersey cows have a place in market milk production, according to J. H. Leavitt, the owner, when one can get a market as large as Oklahoma City, for there is always a class that demands milk that has a high butterfat percentage, and this class generally has the money to pay for its wants. That being the case, it is well to arrange to separate it from the higher price, according to Mr. Leavitt.

A very extensive use is made of alfalfa and silage



The Belle Isle Dairy, near Oklahoma City. Notice the excellent buildings and the metal silos.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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

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PASSING COMMENT—By T. A. McNeal

Letters to the Editor

I presume that a good many readers who take the trouble to write me are disappointed because they do not all see their letters in print. Maybe it will be of interest just to give the names appended to a stack of letters now on my desk, most of them received within the past week, and this week is not much different from any other week.

James Merritt, of Crestline, Okla., writes on what he believes would be the advantages of Socialism. William Strasen of Alma, sends me a couple of pages defending the Democratic tariff. Thomas Cunningham, of Apache, Okla., is a Catholic and writes briefly but emphatically in defense of his church.

Mr. Unruh, of Goessel, Kan., would like to get some light on the important question, "Resolved that ignorance is a greater evil than idleness." That is a question on which argument might be piled mountain high on either side without reaching a conclusion.

C. M. Shupe, of Cullison wants argument on the negative side of the question, "Resolved, that immigration into the United States should be prohibited." Mr. Shupe would seem to have decidedly the best side of the question as stated. There is much difference of opinion as to how far immigration should be restricted, but I know of no public man who is seriously advocating the prohibition of immigration. This country needs immigration of the right kind.

Albert Workman of Courtland, is preparing to defend the affirmative side of the question, "Resolved, that all voters should have a common school education." It certainly would be an advantage for all voters to have a reasonable amount of education, but whether it is obtained in the common schools or elsewhere is not of much importance. I am not sure, however, that I favor an educational test.

I have known a number of people who were well educated who hadn't sense or integrity enough in my judgment to vote right and on the other hand, I have known some very good and sensible citizens who would have had hard work to pass any sort of an educational test.

Otis E. Samuelson, of Capron, Okla., writes at length on the prevention of panics and hard times. He believes that Socialism offers the remedy. He thinks it will bring about the abolishment of classes, government ownership of the means of production and distribution and collective management of industry on a basis that will give to each the full value of his production.

Fred Kobler, of Goodland, is going to defend the affirmative side of the question, "Resolved, that Socialism is impractical," and wants light on that.

W. D. Collins, of Erie, sees danger in the piling up of colossal fortunes and wants to know how the real producers of the country can prevent the possessors of these swollen fortunes from collecting more and more of the unearned increment. An important question, but not so easy to answer right offhand.

J. D. Shepherd, of Clay Center, does not believe that the question of what church a candidate for office belongs to should be considered, provided he does not put his church obligations above his obligations to his country and is in favor of a union of church and state with the church dominant over the state. If he believes that, Mr. Shepherd will be against him. So for that matter would the vast majority of the people of the United States.

William Blankley, of Marion, wants the various candidates for United States senator to declare themselves as to whether they are in favor of the government issuing money and lending it direct to the people on ample real estate and chattel mortgage security. It is a proper and important question. Let Mr. Blankley and all others interested write to the various candidates and get them on record either for or against that proposition.

A. C. Largent, Ottawa, Kan., has worked out in his mind a system of co-operation that he believes will solve the economic and social ills of the present. While he does not say so in his letter I infer that Mr. Largent is a Socialist.

Grant Chapin, of Manhattan, Socialist candidate for congress in the Fifth congressional district at the last election, and a very reliable and estimable gentleman, writes me at length in defense of Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason. When Fred said in the Appeal, "Find out what you want and then take it," Grant says that he only meant that the working classes should go after what they want through proper legislative methods. Grant is a great admirer of Fred Warren and believes that he will rank in history with William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips.

George W. Ray, of Sterling, believes that he has

discovered a new and correct theory about the circulation of the blood. According to Mr. Ray, the heart is not a force pump, as we have been taught to believe. "The function of the heart," says Mr. Ray, "is to stand between the arteries and veins and prevent the suction of the arteries from collapsing the veins. By means of valves situated in the heart, which open and close at intervals, the flow of the blood is rendered somewhat intermittent, all of which uses up some of the force of the flow and to this extent retards the circulation of the blood."

"The heart stands midway between two pumps, that of the arteries being a suction pump, and that of the veins a force pump. The vacuum in the arteries created by the suction pump can only be relieved by the regular opening of the heart valves, and thus the arteries are constructed with non-collapsible walls in order to sustain this vacuum until it is relieved. In the same manner the pressure in the veins is only relieved by the opening of the heart valves and thus the veins are elastic in structure in order to provide for this pressure until it is relieved."

Mrs. T. N. Garner, of Portis, Kan., is principally interested in destroying the liquor business root and branch. "Let the government stop it from being made," she says. "Just so long as it is made there will be crime caused by it."

A. H. Root of Ellsworth, Kan., is opposed to consolidated country schools and C. N. Q., writing from Aurora, Kan., indignantly resents the attack made by a correspondent in a former issue on tobacco users.

C. E. Huff, of Oronoque, Kan., criticizes the State Agricultural college for teaching military drill and science. He is opposed to war on general principles. In his opinion the tendency of this teaching is to draw the boys away from the farm and into military life.

Mrs. W. C. Durkee of Arcadia writes at considerable length on dead beats in general and some instances in particular that have come under her observation. The law at present in her judgment, favors the dead beat and operates against the man who honestly tries to fulfill his obligations and give honest work for honest wages.

Charles F. Randall, Socialist, of Capron, Okla., writes defining the difference between Socialism and Communism. "Socialism," says Mr. Randall, "is the public ownership of all the means of production and distribution. Communism means not only the ownership of these things, but of all others."

In other words, according to Mr. Randall, under Socialism all the means by which people could make a living are to be owned in common. It will occur to quite a number perhaps that it would not make a great deal of difference whether the rest of the things are owned in common or not.

George F. Hibner, of Chesterfield, Idaho, writes on the subject of industrial disturbance and unrest. "Unless the wages paid to labor," says Mr. Hibner, "are sufficient to absorb the product produced by labor, catastrophe waits not far ahead unless some other method of industry is adopted by which the buying power of the laborers is made equal to their producing power."

I judge that Mr. Hibner is also a Socialist, but isn't there something in his position?

G. W. Kretzman of Sylvan Grove lands on the old line stock fire insurance companies. He has noticed an advertisement in the Mail and Breeze setting forth the advantages of buying stock in an old line insurance company and showing how stock in old line companies has paid dividends of from 30 to 250 per cent on the original investment. This he thinks, shows that the people are gouged by the old line companies and by way of illustration says that while old line companies charge the farmers from \$3 to \$4 a hundred for insurance the mutual companies only charge from \$1 to \$2.50 a hundred. One mutual company at Holyrood has for 22 years been giving its members protection at a cost of a trifle over 1 per cent for a five year term.

The moral of Kretzman's letter of course is that the farmers should insure in the mutual companies instead of patronizing the old line companies.

H. F. Shirk, of Elgin, Okla., writes to express his approval of the plan suggested by me to change the system of recruiting and conducting our regular army. "The army at present," says Mr. Shirk, "is a rendezvous for foreigners and reckless young men."

A reader who signs himself "A reader of the Mail and Breeze," but fails to give his name or postoffice address, writes to tell me that he believes the story about arms being stacked in the basements of Catho-

lic churches and that Catholics are "trying their best to fill all official appointments." He also believes that no protest will be permitted to reach the president. Joseph Patrick Tumulty at the White House door would stop it.

I presume the brother has not read the letter of President Wilson in answer to a letter of protest that did reach him, in which Woodrow emphatically denies that Joe tries to keep any correspondence away from him. He says in effect that he does not guess at this, but knows. You hardly suppose that the president is prevaricating about this, do you?

P. P. Doze of Norwich, Kan., writes at considerable length giving his reason why the boys are not content to stay on the farm. In the opinion of Mr. Doze, the "tyrannical and oppressive fish and game laws" are to blame. "The way our fish and game law stands," says Mr. Doze, hotly, "if a man is a law abiding citizen he hasn't the privilege of a dog. The way these laws stand they are nothing more nor less than a school to teach the present as well as the rising generation to be law breakers. Shame on such oppressive and tyrannical laws! Now do you wonder any longer why farmers and farmers' sons are getting dissatisfied with their lot? Don't some of our greatest statesmen like to hunt and fish? Didn't the late Grover Cleveland like to fish, and how about Roosevelt's hunting?"

What has the fish and game warden got to say to this?

Lee R. Hudgins, of Plains, Kan., sends me a clipping from the Appeal to Reason, containing affidavits made by several foreigners at Calumet, Mich., concerning the tragedy that occurred there on Christmas day in which a number of lives of children were lost. One of the affidavits states that some man wearing a Citizen's Alliance button hollered "fire." Another affidavit says that somebody "hollered fire." Another says that the affiant saw a man wearing a Citizen's Alliance button carrying a child of five or six years under his arm and to the best of affiant's knowledge, twisted and broke the neck of the child. These affidavits, in the opinion of the Appeal to Reason "definitely fix the guilt of the shameful disaster on a man wearing an Alliance button."

Mr. Hudgins asks, "Is this article in the Appeal to Reason correct in all its statements and would the affidavits have been sufficient to have fixed the guilt upon the Citizens' Alliance?"

I presume the affidavits were made as published in the Appeal to Reason, but it is absurd to say that they "definitely fix the guilt of the disaster and murder on a man wearing an Alliance button." Only one person swears that he saw a man wearing an Alliance button "holler fire." The affidavit is made by a person who was giving a recollection of an event that occurred when he must have been laboring under great excitement and we all know how unreliable recollections of that kind, though stated in an entirely honest way, are. The other affidavit, stating that the affiant saw a man twist and break the neck of a child is unreasonable on its face.

The affidavit concerning the actions of the police seems to me to prove nothing one way or the other. I do not pretend to know whether the Citizens' Alliance or any member of it, was responsible for that disaster, but certainly the affidavits published in the Appeal would not be sufficient to fix the guilt, if there was guilt, on anybody.

I have seen a published statement said to have been made by the celebrated Socialist lawyer of Chicago, Clarence Darrow, who went to Calumet to investigate matters in the interest of the striking miners. In that interview Mr. Darrow was quoted as saying that there was no proof that the Citizens' Alliance was responsible for the disaster. If this interview has ever been denied or repudiated by Mr. Darrow I have never seen the denial.

Mrs. G. M. B. of Winona, has been studying the meat problem and has become convinced that there is something wrong in the present system. She believes the problem could be solved by the government establishing government packing houses, but never by such laws as we have now.

F. C. Navman, of Wetmore, writes that some warning ought to be given renters about rent contracts. Renters are signing contracts waiving their exemption rights and in a hard year such as we had last season, the landlord is liable to clean his renter up root and branch.

W. H. Nebbeck, of Calvin, Okla., is for a square deal and wants to go after it and get it. He says they have to pay from 12½ to 20 per cent for money down there and wants the government to lend money direct at say 4 per cent. Go to it, brother. I am

for you. Pound your congressmen and senators with letters and petitions till you make them think there is something doing.

Plez Clark, of R. 7, Sedgwick county, Wichita, wants to get some information on the commission form of municipal government.

Commission form of government is still on trial. Too much has been claimed for it by its enthusiastic advocates and too much has been blamed upon it by those opposed. It is as a matter of fact, more efficient than the old form of government. The government is more concentrated and action is quicker. In that respect it is a great improvement over the old form of government, especially in cities of considerable size. On the other hand, those who expected that the expense of city government would be reduced under the new system, have been disappointed. As a rule the expenses have been increased rather than diminished. This could be remedied to a considerable extent if the commissioners would do what they were expected to do when the system was adopted.

It was expected that the commissioners would take personal charge of the work in their several departments and save the cost of overseers. Instead of that most of them want to sit round and draw their salaries and hire somebody else to do the actual supervision.

So far as getting particularly competent men under the commission form of government is concerned, there is no more reason to expect that than under the old plan. People will not exercise any better judgment about selecting commissioners than they exercised about selecting councilmen from their various wards.

A Washington reader sends the following

Ode to Jim Duffey.

"That Irishman, Jim Duffey,
Has written a poem, I see
It seems to have suited your fancy
Because of its true loyalty.

Now you couldn't help but admire
A fellow who writes like that.
It's the Irish you have in your system
To love, or praise or combat.

It's a good thing for you Tom that you're Irish
For that is why you can see
That in state or county or parish
There are men who are down on their knee.

Trying to rise and be manly
But society has dubbed them as "stiffs"
So Jim Duffey and you to the rescue
To defend, not to hit them a bluff.

So here's to the poet, Jim Duffey,
Who loyally stands by a friend
Old Erin has always been lucky
In teaching the art to defend.

And here's to you Tom and your judgment
Of a gem that's worth while, don't you see?
Of a poem that's human, that appeals to the true
men

Yours truly, for true loyalty

H. C. BERLEW.

Addy, Wash.

Col. Thomas Darcy, of Offerle, Kan., writes to let me know that he is deeply interested in wiping out the white slave traffic.

F. P. Armstrong, of Burlingame, has had some experience in the village plan of farming and is not impressed with it. One farm village was out in Russell county, inhabited mostly by Russians. "They got so they hated each other like rattlesnakes," says Mr. Armstrong. Another example was a Baptist colony in Indiana which was operated on the communist plan till it "busted" and those who had put money in it lost all of it.

Oliver Tritt, of Wellington, asks my opinion as to whether the labor strikes that have occurred in the past few years have been a benefit or a detriment to the country. On the whole they have been a damage to the country, although a few strikes have resulted in benefit to the cause of labor. There certainly ought to be some better and less wasteful way to settle differences between employers and employees than the strike.

Orin B. Miller, of Geneva, Kan., is a conservative Socialist. And by the way, there are conservative as well as radical Socialists. He believes that Socialism is inevitable but wants to see it brought about by the extension of government enterprises; the employment of idle labor at good wages by the government until society will become accustomed to the change from capitalism to a successful and practical Socialism.

I have so far mentioned some less than half of the letters that have accumulated on my desk in the last few days. They really interest me a great deal and show the wide range of mental activity of the readers of the Mail and Breeze. I am going to wind this up by quoting at considerable length from one more letter because of the hard practical sense there is in it. The letter is from a Wilson county subscriber who signs himself "Clod-hopper." The letter reads in part as follows:

What a misfortune it is that we farmers cannot agree. We seem to look at things so differently. If we could only get together and all work for the uplifting of our calling we could hold a different place in the business world. I once overheard a Kansas City merchant discharging one of his clerks. Among other things he said, "You had better get a job on a farm and be a farmer. You will never have sense enough to be a business man." That sounded pretty harsh to me and of course only showed that merchant's opinion of the farmer.

But when I see the fine paved streets of the

To the Readers of the Mail and Breeze

I think I know where the readers of the Mail and Breeze stand and I believe they know where I have always stood. Both of us are very much in earnest, more so than ever before, about some of the things which we as a people have been strongly advocating and demanding as not only right but urgently necessary. For that reason, this year, with so much at stake, I have found it impossible to fold my hands and be a mere spectator when I can see a way out of a difficult situation. I ask nothing better than again to be your champion, to have a fair, square chance to actually do the things we have both been talking and writing about, in the way most likely to bring the hoped for results with the least delay and in the best and most permanently satisfactory manner. By making common cause there can be no doubt about obtaining these results.

An ambition to serve my native state as I believe the men and women who live in it would have it served, prompts this announcement of my candidacy for the Republican nomination for governor.

As I see it, a somewhat herculean task awaits the next governor of Kansas if he lives up to his oath of office, one that is vital to the best interests of the people of Kansas and the political progress of the state, a matter in which all true Kansans are now interested as never before.

It is time to apply common business sense to our public service. The spoils system has always made two men necessary to do one man's work. Wherever it exists it is steadily piling up the public debt as if there were no such thing as a reckoning day. The cost of government goes far beyond its benefits and is steadily increasing, and while under our system of taxation the burden is heavy on the man least able to bear it, a real merit system, a clean, sensible business system, will do more to curtail the long list of expenditures which make higher and higher taxes, will do more to bring efficiency out of misrule in Kansas, and will do more to give the people a dollar-for-dollar value for their tax money than all the political wind-jamming we have ever had in the state.

I believe the great issue in Kansas this year is the removal of the evils of the vicious spoils system from the penal, reformatory, charitable and educational institutions of this state and the establishing of a more economical and efficient system in handling the state's business. The state's welfare and the people's good is the business of state government, not the apportioning out of jobs to pay political debts. To fill these institutions with place-hunting, political incompetents as rewards for campaign services is more than a betrayal of public trust; it is a crime against humanity.

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

I rejoice that in Kansas what is called the progressive spirit is becoming dominant in all the parties. I find my own faith in it has grown stronger instead of diminishing; that I have the keenest sympathy and hope for the new movements of the time, which promise so much for the betterment, prosperity and happiness of struggling humanity. I have faith that Kansas will continue to lead in studying and solving the great social and economic questions upon which all future progress rests; and it is only just to say that almost every step in the great work of making Kansas the strong, justice-loving, law-respecting, pre-eminent, progressive commonwealth that it is has been due to the intelligence, courage and progressiveness of the Republican party as a party. I have been a Republican all my life and I shall continue a Republican in political faith because I believe that it is by means of and through the Republican party that the great problems of popular government; the problems of economic justice and social righteousness and human hap-

piness can be most surely, most sanely, most justly and most quickly and easily solved. I am firmly convinced that the third party movement recently begun in this state is a serious mistake because it can accomplish nothing except possibly the perpetuation of Democratic misrule in Kansas. Yet the Republican party could not for one moment have my support did I not conscientiously believe that it will continue to be the same courageous, straightforward, aggressive organization as a party of the people that for many years it has been in Kansas, and that it will go forward fully prepared to meet the greatest emergency; to respond promptly to the will of the people, and do battle for those policies which will ultimately establish efficiency, honesty and righteousness in the administration of the state government.

I am a second time asking the people of Kansas for their support for the highest executive office of the state. There is a wide-spread belief that a majority of the legal votes cast for governor at the election of 1912 were in my favor. But a mere technicality of law considered binding by a majority of the Supreme court defeated the plainly expressed will of the people. The court said: "The ballots ought to have been counted. In the rejection of these ballots a great wrong has been done—a wrong not only to the candidates affected, but to the people of the state." The court declared the only remedy was through a contest in the Senate, but I declined to engage in a prolonged and probably futile partisan contest which would disturb legislative business without accomplishing the ends of justice.

However, I am not asking support at this time because of the miscount of the vote at the last election. If I cannot be elected governor this year strictly on my merits, I do not care to be elected.

I have no entangling alliances. I am not in a combination with any other candidate. I am under obligations to no individual, no boss, no faction, and no special interest of any kind. If elected governor, I shall take the office untrammelled by a single promise, expressed or implied, save my public promises to the voters, and shall be free to give Kansas a clean, honest, efficient business administration with the same energy and the same strict attention to the economical expenditure of the public money that I employ in my own business.

I shall make no wild promises of a great reduction in taxes or impossible reforms in state government, but I do promise that if elected I shall look after the business of the state as I look after my own; that I shall do my best to keep out the political grafters, and hangers-on; the useless officials, clerks and boards; that I shall oppose all extravagant appropriations and petty rake-offs that waste the people's money; work for the lowest taxes possible; and make economy, honesty, efficiency and humanity the watchwords in the administration of the people's business.

I believe a candidate's campaign promises should be regarded as a binding and sacred agreement between him and the people who elect him. I shall go before the people with a clean-cut platform dealing with present-day problems in Kansas; a plain, straightforward statement of the things I believe my business experience equips me to do; and my pledges shall be limited to those I believe I can honestly fulfill.

Under no circumstances shall I be dragged into a personal controversy. I shall, to the best of my ability, conduct a fair and honorable campaign free from mudslinging and personalities, and I shall welcome the support of every man and woman in Kansas who has faith in my desire and confidence in my ability to render devoted, unselfish, patriotic public service to the state.

Arthur Capper

cities; their fine schools, churches, libraries, electric lights, water works, etc., which are all built indirectly with the farmers' money, and on the other hand not one farm house in fifty, perhaps not one in seventy-five, furnished with a bathtub or with a sink or a kitchen pump; with the farmer's wife lugging the water from an outside pump into the house and lugging the dirty water out; with coal oil lamps; with the farm conveyances and wearing apparel all showing lack of cost and elegance and his condition so much poorer than it should be, I wonder if the Kansas City merchant's opinion is not in a measure correct.

The farmers here in Wilson county and in the state are as prosperous as any farmers I know of and I have traveled south to Texas and old Mexico and west to the Pacific coast. I notice everywhere that the cities and towns beat the country in getting the good things of life; and why should it be so?

F. P. Mercer in his letter says that he does not believe in growling and fault-finding. That is good. He says that he owns a few acres of the best land in the best state in the world. I believe it. I have farmed here 32 years; have been fairly successful and don't care to change my location. He says however that he has to borrow \$2,000 for six months at 8 per cent because it failed to rain last summer. That does not sound good to me. He ought to be able to get the money at a less rate of interest. There ought to be an organization that would let him have the money cheaper or compel the banks to. He says he is going to make \$1,000 on his 100 head of young cattle, but he had better look out for the next letter from James F. Menahan says that the present price of livestock is too low for the farmer to realize a profit. There is room here for a red hot farmer argument.

I think Mr. Menahan makes a mistake in stating that there are two classes of farmers, class A and class B. There are really many classes of farmers

They run from A to Z. Nevertheless we are all farmers and instead of making sport of class B or X because either is lacking in business ability, we should help them and encourage the feeling of good fellowship. Stop fussing and get together for each other's good. Then we could have a farmers' organization that would make other business interests sit up and take notice.

We should be conservative and only insist on a square deal. I don't think we should try to eliminate the middleman. We could not get along without our local shippers, our country storekeepers and our bankers. They are all needed but we should be sure to see to it that they give us a square deal. The Iowa farmer I am told, is selling his corn at about fifty cents. In Kansas City it is worth 65 cents and when we get it here it is 74 cents a bushel. That is too much difference. Is the difference between the producer's price and the consumer's price of flour, pork and numerous other articles more than it should be? Should we not in our organizations take up and investigate these matters instead of devoting all the time to the discussion of new crops, better methods of cultivation, etc? These matters are all right and have their place. I do not wish to belittle them, but we need to study the problem of distribution.

A few years ago when I was in Texas I saw a cabbage grower there marketing cabbage at 40 cents a hundredweight. When I got back to Wilson county I saw fine Texas cabbage sold at retail in the stores for three cents a pound; seven and a half times the price the Texas grower was getting.

Suppose our farmers were sufficiently well organized to keep alive, wide awake agents in most of our county seat towns for the purpose of keeping consumers and producers in touch with each other. The benefits would far exceed the expense and our law makers, harvester companies and trusts of all kinds, would discover that Mr. Hayseed had waked up and was coming in for his own.

Farm Devices and Short-Cut Methods

Handy Contrivances That Lighten Labor and Save Time
—What's the Most Useful Home Made Mechanism on the Place for You?

RATS are a great pest on the farm. They destroy many bushels of grain. As a rule we are afraid to put out poison on account of the danger of killing chickens, dogs, cats, and other animals. Poison for rats can be safely put out by using a small box with holes in the sides and ends, just large enough to admit rats. Place the poison on the inside of the box. Paris green or corrosive sublimate dissolved in water are good poisons. It is best to put the poison in water rather than food as rats are suspicious of food and they are more apt to drink the water because it is harder to find than food. Atchison, Kan. J. H. Brown.

So the Door Will Stay Open

[Prize Suggestion.]

Mr. Editor—While working about the barn one frequently wants the doors left open, as in watering the horses or cleaning out the stalls. I use a handy catch for this purpose that works fine. A post is made of three narrow inch boards nailed together, the middle one 6 inches shorter than the others. This leaves a mortise at the top for the catch to work in freely. To release the door simply raise the outer end of the catch with your toe. Clarence Heintz. R. 1, Roxbury, Kan.

If You Don't Know About This

[Prize Suggestion.]

Mr. Editor—At almost any crossroad one can see from three to 20 mail boxes, supported by as many different posts. In order to deposit the mail in them the rural mail carrier is compelled to drive up a few feet to each box. To overcome this all that is necessary is to set one post, sawed off level at the top, and drive the spindle of a buggy wheel into it. Place a buggy wheel over the spindle and the mail boxes can then be fastened to the felloe and spokes of the wheel. All that is then necessary for the mail carrier to do is to revolve the wheel. Atchison, Kan. Ralph L. King.

Four-Horse Hitch That's O. K.

[Prize Suggestion.]

Mr. Editor—To equalize the pull for two teams hitched tandem I use a simple device, the plan of which is shown in the drawing. Take a piece of 2 by 6-inch oak and bore a hole a little to one side of the center as in any two-horse evener. Have the blacksmith shrink a band of 1½-inch strap iron on each end. Then drill a 11-16-inch hole down through each of these, 13 inches from the center hole. For the trees take two pieces of 2 by 4 inch oak, 21 inches long and bore a hole in each an inch to one side of center. Put an eye bolt on the short end of each, an inch from the end. Two inches in, on the long ends, bore ¾-inch holes. To strengthen the trees put a bolt through each of these ends outside the latter holes.

For better bearings on the main tree I cut short lengths of ½-inch pipe, just long enough to pass through the holes and leave an edge to be battered down. To strengthen this connection I put a

clevis on each. I twisted a light cable out of No. 14 soft wire, attaching the ends to the eye bolts. A ring in the other end of this cable comes directly below the end of the tongue and a clevis dropped from the tongue holds it in place. This evener lets each horse pull against its mate and each team against the other. The clevis at the end of the tongue prevents the stronger team from straightening out the evener on a hard or uneven pull. This evener may be used for two horses by simply fastening the front end of the cable to the tongue. Frank Robinson. Montezuma, Kan.

Light But Strong Double-tree

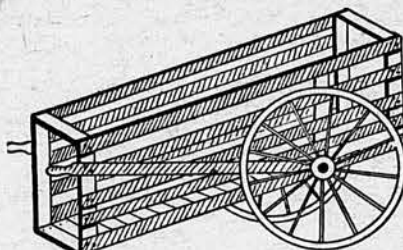
[Prize Suggestion.]

Mr. Editor—To make this double-tree I took a piece of 1-inch pipe (A) and drilled two holes through it, one on each side of center. B is a block of 2 by 6-inch oak cut as shown in the drawing. C is a piece of strap iron—a spring wagon tire is good for this. The pipe, block, and strap iron are securely bolted together. At each end of the pipe two holes are drilled for a U-shaped bolt for the single-trees. These bolts also pass through the ends of the strap iron drawing them up tight. This makes a light but extra strong double-tree and I know it to be O. K. John Burger. R. 5, Haviland, Kan.

Hog Chute on Wheels

[Prize Suggestion.]

Mr. Editor—This chute is handy for loading either hogs or calves. It is made like any other hog chute except that it is mounted on high cultivator wheels and has a pair of handles to



Handle It Like a Wheelbarrow.

make it easily movable. There are other uses to which a portable chute like this may be put, such as moving bags of grain or bales of hay. S. R. McChesney. R. 3, Chetopa, Kan.

New Life For Old Oil Cans

[Prize Suggestion.]

Mr. Editor—How many oil cans are thrown away because the spring has gone out of the bottom of the can. If you have such a can try doctoring it this way: Take off the spout, insert a punch in the can and make a very small dent in the bottom, a little to one side of center. You will then find the spring has come back. Anthon, Okla. Fred H. Pettit.

Then the Door Stays Shut

[Prize Suggestion.]

Mr. Editor—Every farmer knows what a nuisance a strap hinged granary door is out in the feed lot or wherever stock is kept. The minute the door is unfastened they are inside. To overcome this trouble just put a screw pulley in the upper outside corner of the door and a screw pulley in the door frame above. A piece of sash cord and

a weight finishes the job. The door is always shut and there is no need of bothering with a latch every time you want to get in or out. Howard, Kan. Charles Slingsby.

Clevis For a Door Latch

[Prize Suggestion.]

Mr. Editor—To make a handy barn door catch bore a hole through the door a few inches from the edge and pass an old wrought iron clevis through it as shown. The clevis should not be too wide at the bend. If it is too wide, heat and bend it to the proper width. Bore a hole through the casing at the right height and drive a peg through to hold up the clevis when it is dropped. Such a latch enables one to open the door from either side. Towanda, Kan. A. B. Ewer.



When the Bull Gets Mean

[Prize Suggestion.]

Mr. Editor—We have a blind made out of a saddle flap to put on the head of a cross bull. If generally used this device would perhaps frequently avoid an accident or save a life. The leather should be about 15 by 20 inches in size. A chain passes from the bull's nose ring up over the head and fastens to the top of the halter head piece. The blind is also fastened at the sides by means of a leather strap riveted over the center and buckled to the halter. A strap in the form of a loop is riveted to the bottom of the blind for the chain to pass through. I am only 13 years old but I thought this was a good device to publish. Larned, Kan. Clarence Buhrer.



Good Use For Wornout Files

[Prize Suggestion.]

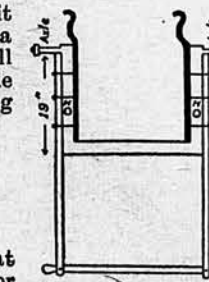
Mr. Editor—The best cold chisels I ever used were made of old, wornout files. I break off the point, then grind the end that is to do the cutting, smooth on both sides. The cutting edge is then ground to a bevel. Grinding on a dry stone generally takes out enough temper to leave them about the right degree of hardness for chisels. Zeandale, Kan. P. G. Smith.

Yet Another Barrel Cart

[Prize Suggestion.]

Mr. Editor—The advantages in this barrel cart are that it is light and can be used for purposes other than hauling the slop barrel. The frame is made of a cultivator arch. A pair of old buggy shafts were cut off 4 feet and bolted to the outside of the arch while on the inside of arch two iron hangers or supports were bolted upon which the barrel rests. The bend in the shafts is turned upward and a crosspiece bolted on which enables one to walk upright in pushing the cart.

Between the iron hangers and arch of cultivator on each side is a block of wood, whose width depends on width of arch and diameter of barrel. The holes H are put in to fasten on a box for other hauling. Axles on the barrel are provided in two T-shaped irons made from

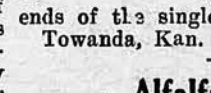


short lengths of old wagon tire. The upright piece is 12 inches long. Heat it in the middle, bring ends together and hammer the heated part out round for about 2 inches. Then straighten out the ends which leaves you an axle 2 inches long. The horizontal piece is about 8 inches long and is welded on to form the top of the T. When these are bolted on it means the weight will be distributed among several staves of the barrel. An eye bolt in the barrel at the back and a hook corresponding on the frame keep the barrel steady after it is picked up. Randolph, Kan. E. E. Peterson.

Keeps the Lines Free

[Prize Suggestion.]

Mr. Editor—To keep the lines from getting under the ends of the buggy single-trees. A ¾-inch rod bent as shown, and with an eye at each end, is fastened right on with the single-trees. This device enables the driver to get instant control of a team as the lines are kept up and away from the ends of the single-trees and traces. Towanda, Kan. A. B. Ewer.



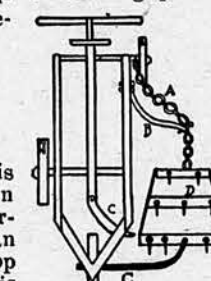
Alfalfa in Rows

The seeding of alfalfa in rows to make cultivation possible is being advised for parts of western Kansas by W. A. Boys, demonstration agent at Hays. He has interested nine men in this method of planting, and has secured some good, upland alfalfa seed. One hundred and fifty acres will be planted. Some of the seed will be sown broadcast, but most of it will be planted in rows. Even if the alfalfa does not give high forage yields, as compared with yields of lands adapted to growing alfalfa by the usual methods, the forage will be very acceptable to balance the ration with rough feeds easily produced in this territory. Mr. Boys thinks that the crop will be valuable, also, in a rotation scheme for western Kansas.

Harrow and Plow in One

[Prize Suggestion.]

Mr. Editor—A harrow attachment for a breaking plow is of great benefit if properly made and attached. One can harrow right along with the plow and it leaves the soil in fine condition. I used the attachment shown in the drawing on a 16-inch, three-wheel Canton plow. The harrow is 32 inches wide at the back and 16 inches in front. It has nine teeth but more could be put on. The crosspieces (D) are 2 by 4's, and the side pieces (E) are 1 by 4's. These were tailed together and ¾-inch holes bored in the crosspieces for the teeth, which were driven in solid. Bore the holes slanting to the back just a little. A is a chain attached to the harrow and held out by the iron bar B to give a straight pull. C is an iron bar bolted to the center of the harrow and to the back wheel standard. Howard Chapman. Headrick, Okla.



Sprinkle a little dry earth or sand over the dropping boards after cleaning them and it will make the job easier next time. And the cleanings will make more and better fertilizer.

Some Kansas Farmers Who Have Offices

Meaning a Place to Keep Books, Not a Political Job—Readers of The Mail and Breeze, Prize-Winners in Its Farm Office Discussion, Give their Experiences in Keeping Accounts

ASK a farmer to show you his office and he would be apt to smile at the idea, but every farmer has one. In many cases it is merely a dresser drawer, or a shoe box on top of the cupboard, or under the bed. In it he keeps his stationery, his correspondence and other valuable papers, if he hasn't stuck them up behind the clock, the telephone, or put them in some other handy place.

My office was just this kind for several years and hundreds of others are kept just that way today. This means valuable papers and reference letters are often lost or misplaced, and that no records are kept except on boards in the granary, the barn or the hog house. I

made an investment that has done me more good than the money I put into my desk. Why? Simply because it has made a different kind of a farmer out of me. It was a stimulus whereby I was encouraged to work out a system for my own business.

I know what I have been doing for the last three years according to my accounts and invoices. By the use of a Babcock tester I am keeping a record of my milk cows. I am in the purebred Poland China hog business now, and attribute that move to my office or desk. I keep a strict record of all my stock, also of the different products of the farm and many other items. Many times I have derived much benefit by referring to correspondence I have filed away with copies of letters I have written.

I now feel the need of a typewriter for I realize that it holds an important place in getting the attention and confidence of persons you are dealing with, and adds tone and prestige to your correspondence. I am confident that the office desk especially, with the typewriter, is today one of the greatest needs of the practical farmer because of its particular efficiency. His office will help him use his brains and the more brains he uses with his work the greater are his profits. And also, as the automobile makes a farmer feel as if he was somebody, just so it is with his office; it gives him a sense of pride and satisfaction that is good for him.

M. T. WILLIAMS.
Valley Falls, Kan.

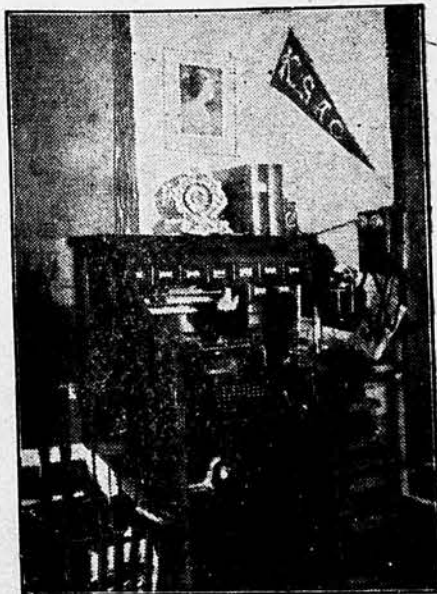


M. T. Williams, Winner of First Prize.

found this was no way to keep track of my business and was a source of continual vexation and worry.

Finally, my wife having a kitchen cabinet and appreciating its convenience and neatness, insisted that I should get some kind of a desk where I could take care of my things. We decided on a large roll top office desk.

This is my office now, and I never



Office of R. E. Long, Salt Creek Ranch, Neodesha, Kan.

I find a system of farm accounting is almost necessary and to a man understanding its uses, some office equipment on the farm is very desirable. Most farmers now carry a checking account at the bank. I sold several cars of alfalfa in small lots to local farmers during the year, and nearly all of them gave me checks in payment. The check is a receipt, and they are not compelled to carry currency or silver around with them.

Just how much accounting the average farmer does is problematical, although interest in keeping some form of record seems to be increasing. It has been my practice to keep a set of books, having such accounts on the ledger as implements, cattle, horses, hogs, furniture and fixtures, bills payable, interest and discount, house expense, personal expense, farm expense, farm sales, as well as personal accounts. I take a trial balance once a month; a resource and liability statement at intervals; a profit and loss statement once a year, and an inventory every year. Ten per cent depreciation is charged against implements and furniture every year. Separate from these books, I keep a



M. T. WILLIAMS'S OFFICE, VALLEY FALLS, KAN.

crop account in which I endeavor to show just what each crop costs, and what is received for it. My reason for keeping the crop account separate from the other is that it is difficult to state accurately the actual value of my own time and that of my horses, as well as that of board for myself and teams. This must needs be an estimate, while the main set of books deals with facts alone. The only limitation we farmers have in keeping books is lack of education or knowledge about such details.

Once I borrowed a typewriter for a few months, and became fairly proficient in its use. The only reason I do not own one is that I have not yet felt I could afford to buy it. I am not a good penman. The machine smoothed away this difficulty. By keeping a carbon copy of business letters I always had something to refer to when any question came up. This feature is almost indispensable. It also seemed to me that when I sent a check through the mail with a typewritten letter, a more immediate response was made, and I did not have to wait for the other man to see if my

check was good before he shipped the goods. The only farmers in this neighborhood who own typewriters are those who do business with the general public, such as selling seeds or pedigreed livestock. It is easier to learn to use the typewriter than it is to keep a set of books.

I have a small letter file, but should like to own a filing cabinet, in one section of which I might keep my letters; my catalogs in another, and bulletins in still another.

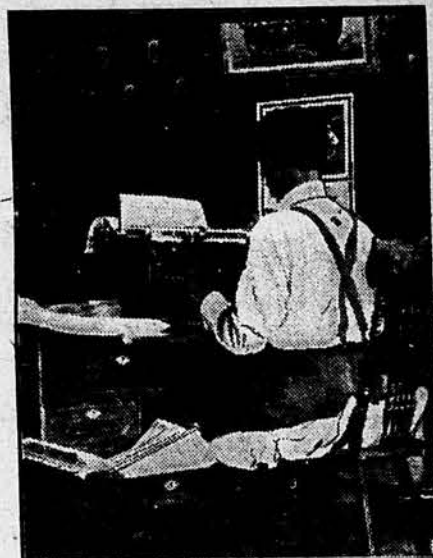
HAROLD ROBINSON.
Sumner, Okla.

I plead guilty to being a bookkeeping farmer who reads the Mail and Breeze. I keep books because it pays. It eliminates all doubt and guess work. I always know my financial standing. And my bookkeeping saves and also makes money for me. This being an age when almost all business is done on a credit

basis it is important that a farmer should be equipped to keep accounts.

During the seventeen years I have been farming I have used the same business methods considered necessary in any other occupation. My first desk and letter files were homemade, but I now own a commodious rolltop desk and patent letter files. I use a systematized farmers' account book, with accounts

for cash, stock, notes, individuals, field and grain. There are pages also for an annual inventory. The system is simple and does not require any special training. A fine office equipment does not insure accurate accounts, but does facilitate the work of keeping records and papers and is an incentive and an aid to accuracy. The farmer who keeps books, soon builds up a good business reputation. This alone is of inestimable value.



L. L. Wilson's Office, Augusta, Kan.

My books show all business transactions, receipts and expenditures, including all obligations; the expense of hired help; cost of machinery; if crops have made a profit or a loss, the income of cows, hogs and poultry, and our household expenses for the week, month or year. The annual inventory shows the net profit or loss and determines "present worth."

I file all my business letters, receipts and checks. I have issued 1,216 checks, all of which are filed. I use good stationery and for more than ten years have had printed letterheads and envelopes.

I could relate many instances where my accounts saved me money, the largest amount at any one time being \$85. My first invoice showed "present worth" to be \$670.33, profit \$31.61. Ten years later my "present worth" was \$4,200 and net gain \$816.

My accounts proved to me I could no longer afford to be a renter, and I bought the farm I had been renting.

Many times we should have been discouraged had it not been that my books showed a reasonable profit.

I consider bookkeeping as necessary and as profitable, in farming, as in any other kind of business.

C. W. NEWBY.
South Side Stock Farm, Alden, Kan.

(Continued on Page 35.)

How Great Bend Saved \$10000

A Concrete Bridge Costing \$25,000 Planned by W. S. Gearhart

BY VINTON V. DETWILER

BARTON county saved \$9,900 on a reinforced concrete bridge. It was completed last month over the Arkansas river south of Great Bend. This saving was made by using plans and specifications prepared by W. S. Gearhart, state engineer of highway construction, whose office is at the Agricultural college.

When the county board advertised for bids proposals were requested on the college plans, which were on file; and on any other plan that might be furnished by the bridge companies. Eight bids were received, based on the college plans. The Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Company submitted a bid on the Luten patented plans. These are the plans of D. B. Luten of Indianapolis, Ind., who has obtained patents on more than 375 reinforced concrete devices.

The Different Bids.

The contract was let to the Kansas Construction Company of Wichita, Kan., for \$24,800. The bid of the Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Company on the college plans was \$34,950; on the Luten patented plans, \$34,700. The average of all the bids received on the

more economical than an arch. The piers and abutments are likely to settle slightly, in such material, and considerable sinking will not injure a girder bridge. This is because the forces are all vertical and there is an expansion joint over each pier. Even if a pier should fail, which is almost impossible, only two spans would be affected. In the case of an arch a slight settlement would crack the structure badly. The failure of a pier would wreck the whole bridge, for each span depends on the adjoining span for its support. If one fails they all go.

Many of the streams of Kansas have soft, sandy beds. For such a stream the girder type is the most economical and satisfactory kind of concrete bridge that can be built, according to the state engineer.

Big Money For Wheat Pasture

Ford county wheat growers have received a surprisingly large income this fall for the use of their wheat pasture. Two of the state's largest cattlemen, who have herds on the Ford county

tile, usually, in the soil and rubbish in and around potato fields. Early in the spring, about the time the potatoes are coming through the soil, or sometimes before, these beetles emerge and mate. If present in large numbers they may cause serious injury to the young vines, but usually the injury does not commence in earnest until the eggs are hatched and the larvae begin feeding.

Under favorable conditions the larvae may hatch in a week, and consequently are ready to begin their destruction by the time the potatoes are from two to four inches high. After maturing they crawl into the ground, pass through a resting stage, and emerge as adult beetles. This entire life cycle from the egg to the adult may be passed in a month, hence it is possible to have two or more broods during a season.

Rotation of crops aids materially in the control of this beetle, but is not entirely effective, since they may live on a number of weeds which furnish food for a considerable number in fields used for other crops. They may also migrate some distance, though they do not commonly travel far.

Late fall plowing has been found to aid in breaking up the winter quarters and exposing the beetles to birds and other enemies.

Although each of the above methods aids in the control of this insect, by far the most effective method is by spraying the vine with poison. Spraying should



This concrete bridge at Great Bend was planned by W. S. Gearhart, State Highway Engineer.

college plans is \$28,400, which is \$6,300 less than the bid for the Luten patented design.

That the quality of material and workmanship put into this bridge are excellent, is the report of the state engineer. He was the engineer in charge of the work, whose duty it was to see that the Kansas Construction Company built the bridge according to specifications.

The bridge is 480 feet long. It is composed of 10 45-foot spans and a 24-foot roadway. The farmers in Barton county haul their wheat wagons with four horses abreast, so it was necessary when make the bridge wide enough for eight horses to pass. This bridge is designed to carry a live load of 200 pounds to the square foot of floor surface, which is equal to 108 tons on each span.

"Each span will safely carry a whole flock of the largest traction engines manufactured," is the way Gearhart expresses it.

The footings of the abutments and piers are about eight feet below the bed of the stream and are supported on wood piles which extend from 31 to 37 feet below the surface. The sand used was pumped from the river. Crushed rock for the foundation was shipped from Florence, and for the superstructure from Moline. Seven hundred and twenty-five cubic yards of concrete and 213,940 pounds of steel reinforcing rods were used in the bridge above the foundations. A wearing surface of gravel and asphalt will be placed on the concrete floor.

"The exposed surfaces are the smoothest and the concrete in the structure is by all odds the best big job of concrete work in the state, and is not excelled any place," said Mr. Gearhart.

Why the Girder Type?

The county commissioners of Barton county in direct charge of the building of this bridge were Mat Dick, P. E. Murphy, and G. W. Land. C. I. Felps from the state engineer's office, supervised the work for the county commissioners.

The county board selected the girder type of bridge on account of the deep sand foundations, and because it was

wheat fields are Walter S. Jones of Lebo, and his brother, C. W. Jones of Garden City. These two cattlemen alone have paid Ford county farmers more than \$8,000 for wheat pasture. Walter S. Jones had 700 head of the finest white faced cattle on the Ford county wheat during most of last fall. The cattle were divided into small herds and located wherever grazing could be secured. C. W. Jones is a member of the firm of Jones & McCray of Garden City. His company has had about 1,500 head of cattle on wheat in this county.

"We have paid out a pile of money for this wheat pasture," said Walter S. Jones, "but I have never paid out any money more willingly than this. The improvement in the condition of our cattle is something wonderful. To have attained the same results with any other kind of feed would have cost us much more than the pasture has cost. The experiment has been an eye-opener to me. I am going to keep my cattle on the wheat just as long as the farmers will let me. Then I will take them to Osage county for a little finishing and they will be in prime condition for the market. The wheat pasture has been a fine thing for the farmers, but it has been a boon to the cattlemen as well."

Kill the Potato Beetles

BY ALBERT DICKENS,
Kansas Agricultural College.

The Colorado potato beetle is so well known to potato growers that a very brief description is all that is necessary to connect the name with the greedy bug. The adult beetle is yellow and black striped and has a rather hard wing cover. The eggs are oval shape and orange colored, and are found in masses of a dozen or more on the under surface of the potato leaf. From these eggs the slug hatches. This is a soft-bodied, red and yellow spotted larva, which bears little resemblance to the mature beetle. It is larger, when fully developed, than the adult, and possesses a most ravenous appetite.

The winter is passed by the adult bee-

begin as early in the spring as necessary to prevent injury to the plants, and should be repeated as often as necessary to keep the vines covered with poison. For this insect alone two or three sprayings, perhaps more, will be required, but by combining the poison with bordeaux mixture both fungus and insects are controlled without making separate applications necessary.

Arsenate of lead used at the rate of three pounds to 50 gallons of water or 50 gallons of bordeaux mixture is considered the best poison, since it will stick well to the leaves.

AFRAID TO EAT

Girl Starving on Poorly Selected Food.

"Several years ago I was actually starving," writes a Me. girl, "yet dared not eat for fear of the consequences."

"I had suffered indigestion from over work, irregular meals and improper food, until at last my stomach became so weak I could eat scarcely any food without great distress."

"Many kinds of food were tried, all with the same discouraging effects. I steadily lost health and strength until I was but a wreck of my former self. Having heard of Grape-Nuts and its great merits, I purchased a package, but with little hope that it would help me—I was so discouraged."

"I found it not only appetizing but that I could eat it as I liked and that it satisfied the craving for food without causing distress, and if I may use the expression 'it filled the bill.'"

"For months Grape-Nuts was my principal article of diet. I felt from the very first that I had found the right way to health and happiness, and my anticipations were fully realized."

"With its continued use I regained my usual health and strength. Today I am well and can eat anything I like, yet Grape-Nuts food forms a part of my bill of fare."

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Leavenworth Has Seed Corn Here's

Farmers At a Public Sale Give Convincing Evidences of Prosperity—Other Items From the Daily Capital

WHILE a seed corn shortage is reported in many Kansas counties, Leavenworth is abundantly supplied for the coming planting. P. H. Ross, county farm agent, has canvassed the county and has compiled a list of those farmers having a surplus supply of seed, noting the variety and the number of bushels they will have for sale.

According to Mr. Ross there will be a curtailment of the corn acreage in Leavenworth county this year due to the increased acreage of wheat. Mr. Ross estimates that 40,000 acres will be planted to corn and that there is in the aggregate 5,000 bushels of seed corn in the county, a supply to plant 35,000 acres in excess of that planted by the farmers who own the seed.

Mr. Ross recommends that as near as possible those purchasing seed procure their supply from farmers residing in their immediate neighborhood.

To Cut Express Rates.

Decreases in express rates on smaller weight packages will be ordered soon by the Kansas Public Utilities commission, according to a statement made by C. F. Foley, chairman of the commission. The new interstate rates put in effect by the I. C. C. the first of this month have affected a discrimination against interstate shipments in Kansas that demands correction.

A comparison of rates shows some glaring discrepancies. A 25-pound pack-

Mr. Houston will hold his entire crop for sale for seed, much of it having been already engaged by Thomas county farmers. Thomas county will sow an enormous acreage of this variety of kafir this spring.

For Fewer Kansas Banks.

A tendency to consolidate is noticeable among Kansas banks. In the western part of the state there have been several mergers, but for the most part the banks in the eastern section have led the consolidation movement. The move is made to strengthen a bank, rather than because any of the banks are so weak that they have to quit business.

Among the banks that have consolidated recently are The Home State with The Drovers' Miltonvale; The Bank of Beattie with The Beattie State; the Commercial State with The Farmers' National, Burlington; The Farmers' State bank, liquidated and The Bank of Cedar Point was organized; The Burlingame National merged with The Pioneer State Bank of Burlingame.

For Lower Farm Expenses.

The farmers living in the vicinity of Homewood, in the southwestern part of Franklin county, believe they have hit upon a plan to combat the high cost of living successfully. They began a few weeks ago by buying grain for feed and seed co-operatively. The last dry season, which necessitated the importation of grain, furnished the incentive which re-

Sociability In the Country



Members of the "J. J. J." Club, assembled at George Boyles's Farm, Near Holsington, Kan. Contributed by I. B. Cessna.

age sent from Topeka to Kansas City, Kan., for instance, will cost 45 cents; the same package sent to Kansas City, Mo., a longer distance, but across the state line, would cost 37 cents.

Again, The same sized package expressed to Arkansas City would be taxed 75 cents; if sent a few miles further down the line to Newkirk, Okla., the express charges would be only 60 cents. Other comparisons are: Ponca City, Okla., 60 cents; Caldwell, Kan., 85 cents; Coffeyville, Kan., 75 cents; Bartlesville, Okla., 55 cents.

Downs Farmers Have Money.

At a public sale that took place at Downs recently on the farm of Arthur Ross \$5,200 worth of stock and farm implements were sold, of which amount all but \$61 was paid for in cash. The farmers in this section have plenty of ready cash in spite of the part failure of crop last season.

Milo Grows Well at Gem.

P. S. Houston, the banker-farmer of Gem, Kan., reports that from 80 acres of dwarf milo maize he has recently threshed out over 1,600 bushels. Corn planted in the same field with much better care and cultivation yielded only five or six bushels an acre.

This milo crop was planted under the advice and direction of Prof. H. M. Cotrell, the agricultural commissioner of the Rock Island lines, who watched its growth carefully and thinks that this field is one of the best demonstrations of what the proper variety of milo will do for western Kansas and Oklahoma.

sulted in the first trial at purchase in carload lots. It was so satisfactory that recently a car of flour was secured in the same way for sale to the members of the club. C. H. Seiler, formerly a member of the board of county commissioners, is in charge of the buying. It is planned to branch out and purchase in carload lots all kinds of food products.

Parcel Post Rates Are Low.

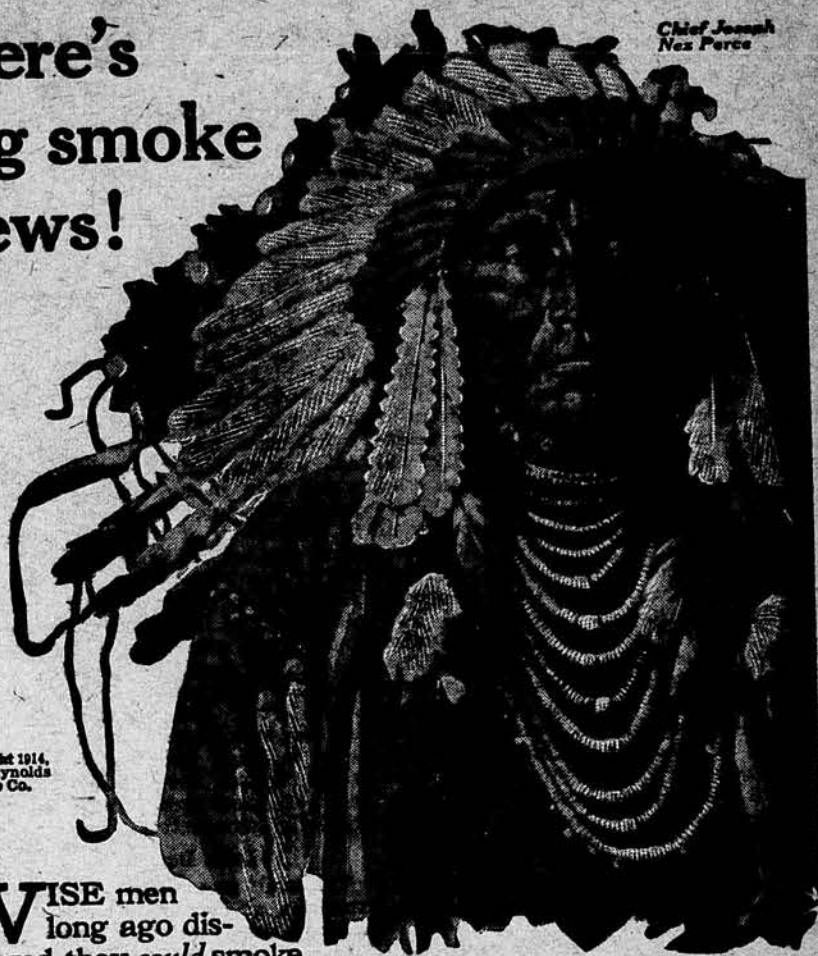
Parcel post rates appeal to the state tax commission as being more economical than express rates. And the pamphlets of instruction and information sent out from the offices of the commission to the 2,000 county assessors and deputies in the state are being sent this year by parcel post. The following table gives the reason:

From Topeka to	Wt.	Exp. rt.	P. P. rt.
Pratt	25 lbs.	\$.85	\$.58
Ellsworth	26 lbs.	.80	.30
Dodge City	25 lbs.	1.00	.58
Great Bend	28 lbs.	1.00	.64
Anthony	28 lbs.	.90	.64
Medicine Lodge	28 lbs.	1.00	.64
Klingman	29 lbs.	.80	.33
Oberlin	32 lbs.	1.25	.72
Newton	33 lbs.	1.00	.74

County Roads for Shawnee.

The county commissioners have designated 227 miles of road in Shawnee county as "county" roads, at the request of Charles H. Sessions, secretary of state. The secretary of state has been anxious to have all county commissioners in the state designate certain highways as county roads so that he may recommend certain roads to those who are in charge of the establishment of a coast-to-coast highway.

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'Frisco men and men from Boston—from up North and down South—all get their Prince Albert just like you do—as fresh and as fragrant! Anywhere any man travels—home or abroad—he can get Prince Albert. Toppies red bags, 50; tidy red tins, 10c; also handsome pound and half-pound humidor.

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MADISON, WIS.

Corn and Kafir Seed Ready?

The College Can Help You Promptly if You Wish

BY L. E. CALL
Kansas Agricultural College

LESS than two months remain before corn planting time, and less than 10 weeks until it will be time to plant kafir and other sorghums. Is your seed grain ready? Have you sufficient seed to plant the acreage of grain that you would like to plant this spring? If not do not delay. Good seed adapted to your conditions will be scarce. Seed grain should come from as near home as possible. If your neighbor has good seed it undoubtedly will do better upon your farm than seed from a distance.

Obtain seed in your own county if possible.

If you cannot obtain seed in your immediate vicinity, write the agronomy department, Kansas Agricultural college, Manhattan, for a list of farmers having seed for sale. This list contains more than 50,000 bushels of corn and 6,000 bushels of kafir and 1,000 bushels of other spring grains. Nearly every section of the state is represented. While this is a large amount of seed, it is less than 5 per cent of that which will be required to plant the 1914 corn and kafir crop. Therefore, if you wish to secure this seed which undoubtedly represents some of the best in the state you should write for the seed list without delay.

Where corn must be obtained from distances of 100 miles or more, the locality from which it had best be obtained will vary with the portion of the state in which it is to be planted.

In northeastern Kansas there is sufficient home grown corn of the 1912 and the 1913 crops to more than supply the local demand, and in this part of the state it is not necessary to import seed from other sources.

In southeastern Kansas the situation is not so fortunate, since both the 1912 and the 1913 crops were short. In a few favored localities of this part of the state fairly good seed corn was produced in 1913. This and the 1912 corn should be the first choice of seed. The next best source is seed corn from Missouri that was grown directly east of the locality in which it is to be planted.

In north-central Kansas, especially in Smith, Jewell, Republic and a few adjoining counties, there is sufficient old corn to more than supply the local demand and this should be obtained for seed if possible. If home-grown seed is not available, corn from east-central and eastern Nebraska should be secured.

The same thing applies to central and southeastern Kansas with the exception that corn from northeast Kansas is to be preferred to that from more distant sources to the northeast.

For south-central Kansas, early varieties from central and eastern Oklahoma will be better than those obtained several hundred miles north and east. In bringing corn north, there is danger of obtaining varieties that will not mature, and care should be taken that suitable varieties are secured.

For the western one-third of the state, corn from central and southern Nebraska and southern Dakota is perhaps the best source of seed, in that the varieties obtained will mature under western Kansas conditions. There is danger in obtaining northern grown seed for any locality in Kansas that the varieties obtained will mature too early to take advantage of the longer growing season and are, therefore, not capable of producing maximum yields.

Have You Tested Your Seed?

If you have seed on hand, has it been tested for germination? If you have not tested your corn and kafir seed, do so at once. You cannot afford to take chances. If you cannot test your seed yourself, send 200 or 300 kernels to the Agricultural college for a germination test. We will be glad to test it without cost and will report the results of the test to you as soon as it is completed. This test should be made at once. If your seed is not good, you will then have sufficient time to secure other seed before time for planting.

The Agricultural college has germinated several hundred samples of corn,

kafir and sorghum within the last two months for farmers in different sections of the state and while much of this corn has shown good, strong vitality, it has come from farmers who have made especial effort to keep the seed under good conditions. There is undoubtedly much seed low in vitality saved for planting. Because of the drouth and heat last summer, corn and kafir, even where grain was produced, did not mature properly. This grain which was in an immature condition passed through one of the wettest falls in the history of the state. Where good care was not taken of the seed, its vitality has undoubtedly been injured. The 1912 crop of corn and kafir was above normal in vitality and when kept under good conditions will undoubtedly make good seed. It should under no condition be planted until after it has been tested for germination. Kafir and sorghum, especially, are difficult to store in any bulk without heating which injures the vitality. Any old seed of these grains should be very carefully germinated.

Let's Do Our Part.

The soil was never in much better condition at this season of the year to insure a good start of the spring grains. The dry weather last summer cracked the ground and admitted air which liberated plant food. There is, therefore, an abundance of available plant food awaiting the spring crops. The heavy rains of last November and December have thoroughly soaked the surface soil over most of the state. While in many parts of the state, the deep subsoil is yet dry, there is, nevertheless, an abundance of moisture in most sections to give all spring grains a good start. With favorable weather conditions next summer, a good crop should be produced providing we do our part. We cannot afford to take chances of planting seed that will not grow. If we fail in a big crop next year, let it be due to conditions over which we have no control.

Use a Crop Rotation

Growing wheat continuously on land worth more than \$50 an acre is not profitable, says L. E. Call, professor of soils at the Kansas Agricultural college. Kansas has an average yield of not quite thirteen bushels of wheat to the acre, and a good deal of this is grown in rotation with other crops and legumes. A yield equal to the average of the state gives little or no profit on land worth only \$50. If grown continuously on the same land, the yield will gradually get smaller. Farmers must rotate their wheat with other crops or disaster is sure to be the result.

If eighty cents is the price of wheat, the average acre yield of Kansas gives an income of \$10.40. Figuring the cost of preparing the land at \$3.90, seed at \$1.25, harvesting and threshing at \$1.50, and marketing at \$0.50, we get a total cost of \$7.40. The interest on an acre of fifty-dollar land at 6 per cent is \$3. This makes a total of \$10.40, leaving no profit at all. Now, if all the wheat in the state were grown on the same land year after year, the average production an acre would soon be less than thirteen bushels an acre, resulting in an actual loss to the farmers.

A rotation with other crops is necessary when growing wheat. Our country can furnish many examples of the bad effects of continuous wheat cropping. Especially is this true of the older regions, where farmers were forced to grow other crops or fallow. In Canada, the results have been much the same. In Russia, the peasants have a cropping system by which the land is put in wheat year after year until it becomes exhausted; then it is allowed to lie fallow to recover its fertility, which may take ten, twenty, or even thirty years.

In England, at the Rothamsted experiment station, there is the most reliable and convincing proof of the evil of this practice of continuous wheat cropping. On a field to which no fertilizers have been applied for half a century, wheat

grown continuously has given an average of 12.4 bushels. Where grown in alternation with fallow, the yield has been 18.1 bushels an acre. In a rotation consisting of turnips, barley, fallow, and wheat, the average yield has been 28.6 bushels. By addition of fertilizers and organic matter the land can be made to yield better than this.

The main reason for a rotation is to keep up the supply of nitrogen and organic matter. A 20-bushel crop of wheat removes from the soil \$9.45 worth of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, when figuring them at 20 cents, eight cents and six cents a pound, respectively. If the straw were all returned to the soil, there still would be \$5.79 worth of these elements taken away by the grain alone. Five dollars of this amount is for nitrogen. It is the first element to be come diminished in the soil, and Kansas is beginning to feel the effects of this. Clover and alfalfa will supply nitrogen free of charge, at the same time furnishing the best of feed for livestock.

Weeds also make continuous wheat growing undesirable. Certain weeds tend to accumulate until it becomes impossible to keep the land clean by ordinary methods. When the soil is depleted of its organic matter it blows and washes much more readily. The water-holding capacity of land is also greatly lessened under continued grain production.

Community Clubs For Cowley

In Cowley county a number of community farmers' clubs are being organized. O. P. Drake, the county agent, is helping in the organization. In Tisdale township a club with a membership of 49 was formed recently. The county bureau through the county agent's are able to do more effective work through organizations of this kind than in any other way, according to Edward C. Johnson, in charge of demonstration work for the Agricultural college.

Premeditated

Fill Moore—Queer thing about Mason Peters of Kansas City, the wealthy manufacturer of serum.

Owen Moore—How's that?
Fill Moore—He grew rich on ceremony. Get it? Serum m—.

Speaking Of Lunch Post Toasties

the wife said, "Bring home a package of

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Bits of selected Indian Corn, delicately seasoned, cooked, rolled thin and toasted to a rich golden brown—that's Post Toasties.

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GREAT CENTRAL TAILORING CO.
Dept. 27 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

Kansas Needs African Kafir

Widespread Demand For the Importation of a New Stock of Seed

BY HARLEY C. HATCH

DURING the week we have received fifty letters from persons who had read about the African kafir seed we expected to get but did not, and we are looking for another lot of these letters when the carrier comes tomorrow. We have answered all of them and, we will further explain to those who have not written, that we did not get the seed because the supply was all sold before we got our application in.

When we wrote to Asher Adams, the Osage City grain man who was importing the seed, he told us the price would be \$4 a bushel, but if the farmers here would take 50 bushels he would make a lower price. In the meantime another neighbor had written and received the same answer and the Gridley State bank took the matter up and obtained the co-operation of enough farmers to take the 50 bushels. As soon as the orders were booked the bank telephoned to Osage City but by that time the car had been oversold 500 bushels. We understand the importation of another car is expected.

We have read in the daily papers that the State Bankers' association will solicit orders from farmers and when enough orders have been obtained will import the seed to some central point and distribute it locally. It would be a great favor to the farmers if the bankers would do this, for the farmers are not organized and cannot handle such matters. We read in the paper yesterday that the Butler county bankers had already begun and as soon as enough orders had been taken to make a shipment, seed would be brought to that county and distributed.

We do not think any project proposed in the state in the last five years has aroused greater interest among the farmers than the one of kafir seed importation from Africa. Kafir is now so necessary to all of us that we must have the best seed to be had. We have never before received such a flood of letters on one subject in so short a space of time. This shows the subject is one of great interest, for the average farmer will not write a letter unless he thinks it is a matter of urgency. Had any of the seed houses been foresighted enough to take up the matter in time they could have sold carloads of imported seed and made a good deal of money.

Every letter agreed there was no question that kafir had "run out" and a new start of seed must be obtained. This "running out" is caused by mixture with other sorghums, growing in a climate in which the ripening season is longer than in the native home of kafir and by failure to select the earliest ripening heads for seed. By keeping the seed pure and by selecting it in the head while growing in the field, the college at Manhattan has succeeded in raising far better kafir than that grown on the farms, but even the college grows it under the handicap of a climate which all the time tends to make the plant later in maturing. Of course this late maturity these last few years is not altogether due to the seed; the dry summers that hold kafir back so long have much to do with it. But results obtained with the African seed in Osage county last year show without a doubt we need a new stock of seed.

A friend writes from Russell, Kan., that for several years kafir has been a light crop there and cannot compare in yield with what used to be produced there when the seed was first introduced. It is possible this is due to the seed degenerating but we have an idea the dry seasons have more to do with it than anything else. Our friend writes that kafir last year made no grain at all for him but that feterita on one field made 10 to 12 bushels to the acre and on another 4 to 5. He does not like to go back on kafir but cannot help see that for a year like 1913 feterita would be best for his conditions. It is possible that in the western part of Kansas, and even up to the middle section, feterita will be a paying crop. But in this section we are going to stick to kafir until we see what an average season will do for feterita in

this part of Kansas. We shall have a chance to see it tried, for a good many acres will be planted to the new crop in this township.

Since the deep snow it may not be out of place to give another chilblain remedy which was sent to us the other day by a friend from Miltonville. He says that for years he tried every remedy he could hear of but that none gave relief until he used Denver mud. He applies it to the chilblains, wraps the foot up, puts an old sock on and lets it remain on over night. If the first application doesn't do the business put on another. Denver mud or Antiphlogistine, can be had at any drug store. It is not the same kind of mud thrown so freely during the city elections for which Denver is famous. If it were, we should be afraid a sock would not protect the bed-clothes.

In answer to a number of inquiries we will say that the Texas Red oats we bought a short time ago did not come to us direct from Texas but were bought from a local grain dealer. We do not know where he got them but are under the impression he bought them from some Kansas City commission firm. Since then there have been three more cars of the same kind of seed oats shipped here and they have all been sold. The oats come in 5-bushel sacks and are sold as Texas grown seed. Any grain dealer in Kansas should be able to get these oats and there need be no shipping of small orders from Texas by local freight. Almost every station which has a grain dealer should be able to use a full car of seed. If not the dealer can buy mixed cars in Kansas City, half seed oats and half northern oats for feeding. Ours came to Gridley in sacks piled on top of feeding oats, northern grown. It is this that leads us to think they were bought in Kansas City. All the well known seed houses can supply seed oats.

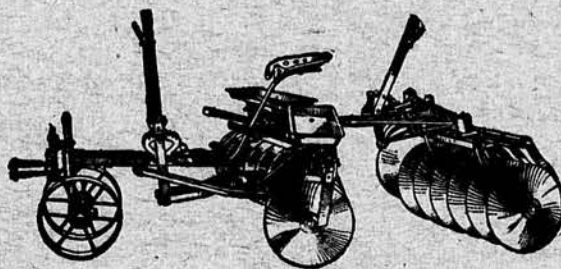
A friend, who writes from Syracuse, Kan., asks us if we are not mistaken in regard to southern oats being earlier than northern when sown here. No, we are certain we are not. We have tried northern oats here for seed and have seen them tried and the Texas oats mature fully two weeks earlier. Our friend bases his idea on what he saw several years ago in northeast Texas and southwest Arkansas. He was there three years in succession and found them harvesting oats in August. We harvest oats here between June 25 and July 5 and sow the same variety they do in Texas. It had always been our idea that the Texas oat harvest came before ours. What have our southern readers to say about this? At what time does oat harvest usually come in south Oklahoma and Texas?

When this big snow came, volunteer oats had not been killed and it looks as if the snow should protect them and that they will live through the cold weather. This has happened once before since we have lived here. We think it was in 1906 that several fields of volunteer oats which had lived over winter were harvested in this county. A neighbor had one field which made 45 bushels to the acre of heavy oats and there was hardly half a stand to start with. They were the common Texas Red oats, had been badly shattered in harvesting and came up after the field was fall plowed. We know nothing at all about winter oats such as are grown in the South and would like to have some of our readers tell us about them, for publication. What variety are they, when are they sown, what degree of cold does it take to kill them, how do they yield compared with spring varieties and how far north is it reasonably safe to sow them? We know many farmers of our acquaintance would like to see answers to these questions.

A Large Farm Bridge.

R. W. Ware, a farmer living near Severance, is building an eighty-foot iron bridge over Wolf river on one of his farms. Mr. Ware is building this bridge for his own private use, to connect his land which is on both sides of the river. The bridge will cost about \$1,500.

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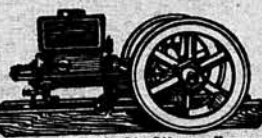
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The Country and Town are One

How the "Ottawa Idea" is Succeeding in Franklin County With Farmers and Merchants

THE farmer is a merchant to the extent of marketing his produce and his crops.

The merchant is an agriculturist to the extent that his success depends upon the success of the crops on the surrounding farms.

The cities cannot succeed without the farmers, any more than the farmers can do without the cities.



L. C. Jones.

Since the ends and purposes of farmers and merchants are the same, why not pull together instead of pulling apart when pulling together will accomplish a better end in shorter time?

These arguments, very simple ones indeed, constituted the evolution of what has become known in Kansas within a few months as "The Ottawa Idea," a plan of campaign which has made the Franklin County Retail Merchants Association one of the foremost commercial organizations in Kansas; one of the foremost because it accomplishes things of a common interest to town and country.

Until last year the commercial experience of Ottawa was that of every other city that has tried to maintain a commercial club with half willing members and officers, paying dues and pleading for quorums. When a quorum was found for a meeting there would usually be a long discussion about how to make the farmers work the roads or how to make the farmers trade in town instead of with the mail order houses. And while this was going on the farmers were supposed to be storing up animosity for the commercial club which they considered an organization formed to "bleed the farmer and make him work the roads for the use of the city man's pleasure cars." Each was misunderstanding the other.

Then, when the farmer was smiling at the death of one of the many Ottawa commercial clubs last year another organization sprang up. It was practically the old commercial club which affiliated with the Kansas Retail Merchants' Association. But at its head was elected a man who promised that he would not serve if he could not have the support of the merchants and have the chairs filled at the meetings. It needed spirit and ginger, he said to make a success. This man was L. C. Jones, and to him is due the beginning of the "Ottawa Idea."

Mr. Jones was reared in rural Franklin county and he knew that farmers are not hostile to those who are not hostile to them. He had several influential farmer friends who likewise knew that not all merchants are cutthroats and thieves. He talked with these farmers and told them there should be no division between city and country except the imaginary line called the city limits.

About the time the suggestion of the Ottawa man was being turned over in the minds of his farmer friends the annual fall meeting of the Franklin County Farmers' Institute came along on the calendar. These farmer friends of the city man were boosters for the institute. They wanted to interest the city men in the farm problems. They told this to Mr. Jones who instructed the R. M. A. members to attend the meetings at least part of the time in the Franklin County Court House. He also called upon the city's band—Gormly's Band of Ottawa plays whenever it can be of service to the city—and a concert preceded the institute. City motor cars took the farmers' children on a sight-seeing joy ride throughout the town.

And it was primarily at that meeting at the court house that "The Ottawa Idea" was born. When the first day's

BY J. M. WORLEY

meeting was over five farmers had asked to join the Retail Merchants' association. Inside a week fifteen had joined. Before Christmas there were fifty farmer members and every one of them was, and is still an Ottawa booster as well as a county booster.

With the coming of the farmer members there came the small town merchants not in the county seat. Now there are merchants—not only in the county seat but also in Wellsville, Le Loup, Richter, Princeton, Pomona, Richmond, Homewood, Williamsburg, Rantoul, Lane, Peoria, Imes, Norwood and Centropolis, members of the county association that was originally intended as an Ottawa association.

The membership fee for a farmer is \$1 a year; for the city merchant the dues are \$2 a month. But the city members use the secretary's office, the association clearing house, more than do the rural members, and they get their money's worth.

The farmer member gets these things for his dollar: Free use of the secretary's office; his credit list; the free services of the association's attorney on matters of advice, and various other courtesies while in town. When on the farm he may telephone the secretary and arrange to transact matters in the city that need attention. If he is busy with farm work when tax time comes the association's office will look after the matter for him until he can get to town. Business deals are made through the association's office and legal matters are cared for by Ralph E. Page, a former county attorney who is employed by the association for that purpose. The farmer member has in reality a city office that he can make use of by telephone or by visit.

A banquet was given recently by the association for its farmer members and the fellowship between city and country was noticeably increased. Good roads were discussed knowingly and with no fear of enmity being incurred in one faction by the other. There were no factions. The farmer member told the city man that he would keep the country roads dragged if the city man would keep the unpaved streets graded and dragged.

Franklin county was one of the last counties in Kansas to classify its roads according to the state laws. There had been always that imaginary enmity of the farmers. The county commissioners had avoided the task because they feared the opposition of the farmers. There was no real understanding between farm and city. It was all guess work. It remained for the Franklin County Retail Merchants' association to bring the two together, and the result was the designation of six county roads this winter, with more under consideration.

One of the principal reasons for organizing the R. M. A. was the formation of a credit list for the merchants. This motive was misunderstood at first and the rumor went the rounds that the merchants were making a "dead beat" list to work hardships for those who did a credit business. But such was not the case. There is no dead beat list, properly speaking. Every man who does a credit business in the county is rated. If he is a good credit man he is rated as such and gets the benefit of it. If he is slow in paying he gets that rating. If he has refused to pay a bill his rating shows it and usually the secretary takes it up with the man, goes over the equity of the bill with the debtor and creditor and adjusts it. Several farmers have already used the rate sheets to their advantage. The rating does not show the inquisitor to whom a man is indebted. Only the secretary knows the merchants by number.

The Retail Merchants' association has made Ottawa a better city and Franklin county a better county.

"What Ottawa and Franklin county have done, any live city and county can

do," says President Jones of the R. M. A. "There should be no factions in boosting a community. Keep business and boosting away from personality and politics, and you've won the battle."

Figuring the Profit

BY E. C. WHITMYRE,
Burroughs Adding Machine Company.

A farmer invested \$3,500 in the dairy business in a town of three thousand population six years ago. He bought a small farm near the town for \$2,000 and spent the balance for twenty head of cattle, at an average of \$60.00 each; for wagon and horses for delivery; bottles, milk cooler, and other equipment necessary in his business. He gave his personal attention to the work, from about 3 a. m. to 9 p. m., and was assisted by his wife, an eighteen year old son, and a sixteen year old daughter when she was not in school.

At the close of three years he found himself in debt to about every tradesman in the town who had trusted him: Instead of doing some anxious thinking he sat down and wailed at his lack of success, and condemned everyone who had advised or assisted him in his business.

An interested friend approached him one day and said, "Jim, how much does it cost you to produce a quart of milk?"

"I don't know."

"How much does it cost you to sell a quart of milk?"

"That's a fool question to ask."

"How much does it cost to keep a cow a day?"

"How can I tell?"

"What percentage of your sales do you fail to collect?"

"Say, my friend, what are you driving at?"

"Just this: Be just with yourself. Get your facts before you. You must know all these things and more before you can succeed. You must keep the cost before you so that you know what your farm produces, what it earns, and when you sell your farm produce to your dairy business, deal with it as if you were dealing with a stranger. Find what your overhead expense is. Figure the limit, where a cow ceases to be profitable. You may have fine looking cows that bring you nothing but you're selling milk, not cows."

When you pay \$25.00 a ton for hay to feed a cow that eats two tons a year, you certainly can realize that your cow costs you nearly a dollar a week for hay. Add to that \$6.35 for grain, and the overhead expense, such as interest, taxes, insurance, depreciation, bottles, wear and tear on wagon, the keep of your delivery horse, and wages you pay to feeders, milkers, and driver, and you have the cost of keeping her a week.

And so by getting your facts right, you find that a cow that gives six quarts or less of milk a day is a financial loss besides the labor she causes.

You will know that your loss of collections is confined within certain families, and that by cutting off the trade of that class, and going after others, you will save yourself and your business.

"What you need is a system, so that you can figure and reason and analyze without getting tired. You had better have twelve good cows, and a system than your twenty cows as you are now. You would have less work and more money, less worry and more leisure, and could enjoy life, for you would know your "Dead line" and could stop there, have a sure profit and your whole life work would take on a rosier tinge."

Did Jim disregard his friend's advice? You would hardly say no, if you could visit Jim at his home now. In three years he has revolutionized his business. He knows at the end of every day just where he stands. If he has made a profit of \$100 he knows it. He knows himself and he knows his business. It's just a case of building business on a scientific basis.

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Better Homes for the Tenants

Modern Houses Are Demanded Now by a Constantly Increasing Class—Here's a Suggestion

GOOD tenant houses are of increasing importance because of the growing demand of tenants for modern houses, and a better understanding of the home upon farm labor and field efficiency. The census report of 1910 shows an increase during the previous ten years of more than 324,000 rented farms. Many of the new tenants moved into good houses vacated by the owners, but many others are living in buildings wholly unsuited to their needs. The cost of these houses commonly is inconsistent

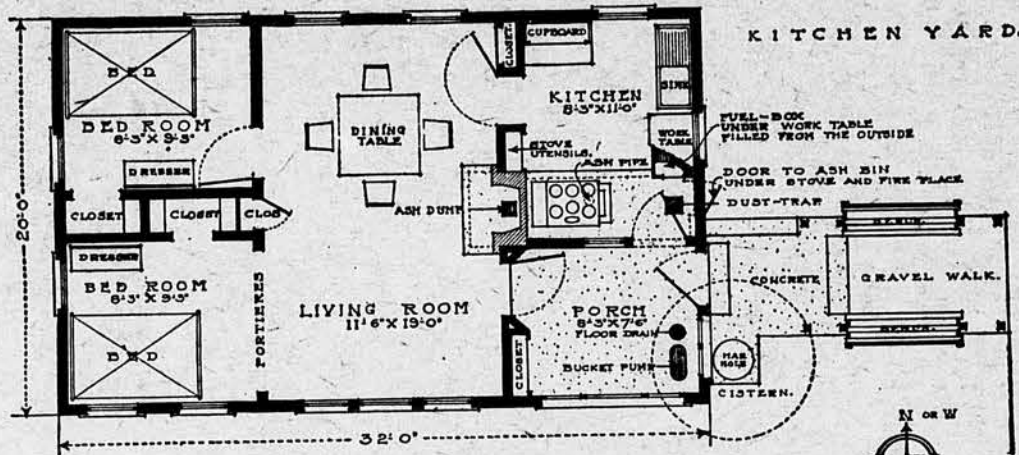
with the value of the farms, and the lack of improvements in them too often is in striking contrast with the outbuildings, farming machinery, and field equipment.

The important principles of planning, applicable to all buildings, which effect saving in construction and in the performance of indoor work have been carefully considered in these plans. Endeavor has been made to provide good lines and pleasing proportions which are essentials to genuine beauty in all structures, and are the production of skillful designing rather than of additional material and labor.

Special emphasis has been put upon providing a little home that will be conducive to the health of the family, provide for its social and domestic needs, and save unnecessary steps and operations on the part of the housekeeper. The architects' studies seem to make it clear that many homes in towns as well as in the country could have been greatly improved and at the same time built at less expense if they had been studiously planned to meet the family needs, skillfully designed, and carefully constructed.

The tenant house, perspective drawing and plans of which are shown, is a simple four-cornered structure, without bay windows, gables and dormers, or any projection save the cornice, which overhangs and protects the walls and window openings. The house is planned for the smallest dimensions and the most inexpensive arrangement consistent with the needs and the convenience of a small family. It has but one chimney and but one outside entrance.

The home has but one entrance which would be insufficient in a town house and it may be in this one; but another door can be put into the plan only by a sacrifice of wall and floor space, which cannot be spared, or by increasing the size and cost of the house, which in connection with this problem cannot be done. If a door is substituted for one of the three windows in the south end of the living room the best part of the room will be ruined. Moving the



Here is an Ideal Plan for Home and Yard.

entrance door to the south side of the porch would not only restrict the uses of the porch, but necessitate an outside door in the kitchen which, in turn, would necessitate a corresponding increase in the floor and wall space of the kitchen. If the door that opens from living room to porch, were moved farther from the fire place, valuable floor and wall space in both room and porch would be sacrificed.

These little details affect the size of rooms and of the building and, therefore, the cost. They are sometimes, and of necessity, influenced more by economy than by convenience; but by careful study they may often be made consistent with both. It is economical, for instance, to have but one outside entrance to this house. With this entrance nearest the barns and the entrance from the highway and treated as it is with the simple and inexpensive pergola and benches, which separate the lawn and the back yard, it should serve every purpose of a front door, and as well, also, a kitchen door. In many ten and twelve room farmhouses with three or four outside doors, only one door is much used and that one is either in, or near the kitchen.

Notwithstanding the simplicity and the playhouse appearance of the building suggested it provides more usable space for the daily activities of the family than many larger houses. It is more convenient for a small family, more comfortable, healthful, and delightful than many farmhouses costing twice as much.

Very few residences of any size or cost have a kitchen more pleasantly located, better lighted and ventilated, and more conveniently arranged than this little four room house. It is brightened by the morning sun, cooled by the southern breezes and shielded from the intense heat of summer afternoons. It commands a view of the garden, the play grounds, the barns, the lawn, the gate, and the highway. It opens on to a screened porch which, in summer, is the most livable nook in the house. Much

of the kitchen work may be done there away from the fumes and the heat of the stove which, happily for the other rooms of the house, blow out through the north and east windows.

The stove is well lighted and, with the porch window closed, it is out of the cross-drafts of air. It is within six feet of the most distant fixture in the kitchen and but little farther from the dining table. All stove utensils are within reach and the work table and the fuel in the box beneath it are but two steps away. The ashes drop from the fire box of the stove, through a short pipe to the ash bin beneath the concrete floor.

The walls of this under-floor bin are shown on the plans by dotted lines. The bin is under the stove and fireplace and extends to the outer foundation wall of the kitchen where the ashes and floor sweepings are removed by means of a long handle drag. If the building is raised on a front terrace as shown in figure 2, the bin will be 26 inches deep with its floor at ground level. With a cellar under the kitchen, the bin need be extended only to the front end of the stove. It will be deep enough to hold a year's supply of ashes.

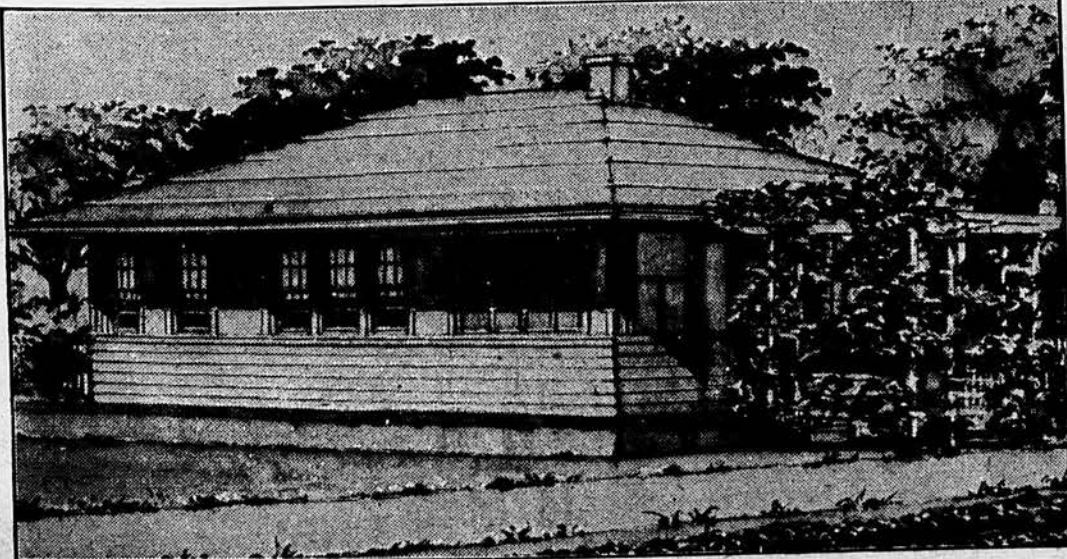
The fuel box, supporting the table top, occupies space which might otherwise be wasted. It is filled from the outside of the house and emptied from the inside through a small door over the concrete floor. A trap or dump, like that in the fire place, is provided for floor sweepings and possible dust from the door of the coal or wood box. It is in the concrete floor, behind the kitchen door, near the fuel box opening and over the ash bin. The carrying of fuel and ashes is thus eliminated from the woman's work; provided the man or boy fills the coal or wood box each week, or as may be necessary, and empties the ash bin two or three times a year.

The water problem also has been carefully considered in this little plan. Cistern water may be drawn from the bucket pump on the porch of, if desired,

from a pitcher pump at the sink. Hot water is heated and stored in the reservoir of the stove. The sink, with only the drain pipe to be provided, is too expensive to omit from any kitchen and space enough has been saved in this one to more than pay for all such conveniences.

This little kitchen excels many others in not being a thoroughfare to other rooms. The men and boys will wash on the porch, leave their hats and rain coats there, and enter the living room without disturbing the kitchen workers.

(Continued on Page 19.)



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Get Ready for Spring Sewing

Good Tools Save Time and Mean Better Work

BY INA F. COWLES
Kansas Agricultural College

WHEN one is sewing she will, if she is a wise woman, plan to save time, strength and patience. If she is to do this, and if she is to do her work well, she must have a certain number of tools. The better she is equipped for her work the quicker she can do it and the less weary she will be when it is done.

The ideal way is to have a separate room to be used only for sewing. But since that is out of the question for many of us an alcove, a bay window, or one end of a larger room may be used. Wherever it is it should be well lighted.

A hardwood floor that may be easily wiped free from dust is the most desirable. A covering of oilcloth or linoleum makes a good substitute for this, and is easily kept clean. A carpet holds the dust, and is hard to keep free from ravelings, bastings, etc. If the floor is carpeted a large piece of denim, or heavy muslin may be spread over it. It will not only keep the materials clean but may be gathered up with all scraps.

A closet near at hand is a great help. If there is none one may be improvised from a large drygoods box fitted up with shelves or drawers and covered with some pretty cloth. The top may be used for cutting, blasting, etc. If this is done it should be covered with oilcloth to make a smooth surface. Or a closet may be made by placing 12 or 16-inch boards upright, bracing them at the back and across the top, fitting it up with shelves or hooks and hanging a curtain in front.

As to equipment, a good sewing machine is an important thing. It should run easily and noiselessly, and should be well oiled and dusted. Place it so the light comes from the left, so the head of the machine and the person sewing will not keep the light from the work.

There should be a chair at the machine the right height for the person sewing, with a back that will support the back and shoulders. Never sit on the machine cover. It is uncomfortable, makes one stoop, and is not good for the cover. If there is room have a small rocker, without arms, near at hand to sit in for a change when you have considerable hand work to do. There are chairs in market which have a drawer underneath the seat. These would be helpful for holding the mending. There should also be a foot rest of some kind. It may be simply a small box covered with oilcloth. A waste basket will save much litter from the floor.

If at all possible have a table long enough for cutting skirts and the right height so one need not bend over in working. Such a table should be smoothly planed or covered with oilcloth. Drawers underneath would be a great help for holding materials and supplies. The small folding tables may be used to good advantage. Use the dining room table for cutting if necessary, but never use a bed. It is uneven and springy, making it hard to keep the material smooth, and it also causes one to stoop.

There should be conveniences for pressing. If one uses electricity in the house the electric iron may be used. Pressing as one works is a great help, the pressing taking the place of much basting and making the garment look better. An alcohol or gasoline iron is quickly heated, and is a great convenience, because it saves keeping a fire in the kitchen stove. The ironing board should have a smooth, tightly fitting cover. When pressing dark material



Pads of Ticking and Sawdust.

use a dark cloth underneath and as a pressing cloth, so white lint will not come off upon the garment. A sleeve board is convenient for small things. Ironing pads may be made at home by stuffing ticking or canvas with wet sawdust, being careful to stuff them very full. There may be a long one for

sleeves, and a larger one with a small end for the tops of skirts, etc.

Keep a thick piece of canton flannel for pressing embroidered pieces upon. The seams of wool skirts may be pressed over the edge of the table or on a broomstick, so as to touch the iron to as little of the cloth as possible.

A bust form, adjustable if there are growing girls in the family, will be a great help. If one cannot afford one full length the half length forms will cost very little. A good mirror is also a convenience. One is able to see the bottom of a skirt by placing a mirror against the wall on the floor.

Keep a supply of plain patterns on hand, such as a plain shirtwaist over which one may design other waists, plain sleeves, skirt, gowns, and other underwear. If these are made from cheap cambric they may be pressed

smooth and they will not tear as the paper patterns do. Patterns may be kept in a bag of pockets on the wall or on the in-



Preparing the cloth for the sewing machine in the olden days—only there was no sewing machine.

side of the closet door, or a large box may be divided into compartments holding patterns for the different members of the family. Another method is to tack tape upon the door, making compartments.

It is well to have on hand a supply of coat hangers. They cost only 5 cents apiece, and help to keep garments fresh and clean while being made. A good pair of shears well sharpened saves time in size of stroke and ease and smoothness of cutting, and saves much loss of temper. They may be fastened to you by a tape or at the waist. A smaller pair of scissors or a little sharp knife is useful for ripping, for clipping threads, etc.

The tape measure should be double, having plain figures, and with a metal end securely fastened on. A feather-bone or a small steel slipped into the end will keep it stiff and easy to handle in measuring. There should also be a yardstick. A good one may be made from a curtain stick marked off into inches. A smaller ruler is convenient in measuring short distances such as hems.

There should be on hand a supply of good needles of different sizes. Poor

needles break easily, trying the patience. If the size of the needle is suited to the work, it will be much easier to sew, it will save time, and the work will look better.

One should also have on hand thread of different kinds. The spools of basting thread are inexpensive, and good for the purpose. Do not use colored thread for basting anything that will be washed, as it may color the garment. To avoid a tangle fasten the thread in the spool each time after removing the amount wanted. A convenient way to keep the thread is to have a board a little smaller than the machine drawer, with nails driven into it upon which to place the spools of thread. Put this board in the bottom of the drawer. Or a board with nails may be on the wall above the machine.

Wax helps to keep thread smooth and may also be used on the pressing irons. Have a piece of tailor's chalk for marking, but be careful about using the colored chalk on light material, as it does not brush off easily. A tracing wheel is of much help in tracing seams upon cotton and linen materials.

Keep a pad and pencil tacked up for shopping list, articles to be mended, cleaned, etc. A lap board is helpful, though a small folding table takes its place. A supply of hooks and eyes of different sizes and colors, buttons, small

charge of home economics in the extension division, has announced that every town in Kansas that desires a movable school in cooking, sewing, home decoration, and home management can have one.

The schools, each in charge of a domestic science expert, will stop one week at every place. It is planned to make it easier this year for women to attend the schools by dividing the work of every day into sections. By this method a woman need not spend an entire day at the school as heretofore required, and she will not miss any of the instruction by this change.

Any community, whether it has had a movable school before or not, may have another this spring. A room large enough to accommodate all who wish to attend must be furnished, and every member desiring to take the instruction must pay a small amount toward helping to defray the school's expenses. The attendance at any school is not limited. Those wishing to know more about this should write Miss Frances L. Brown at the Agricultural college.

Welcome the Kitchen Stool

BY LUCILE BERRY.

People are constantly "introducing" something for the benefit of farmers. Alfalfa was introduced not so long ago, and now sweet clover and feterita are making their timid bows. Vacuum cleaners have become fairly well acquainted in some farm homes, but as yet not many farm women have given the kitchen stool even a passing nod. It isn't fair. Nothing will do more for a busy woman than a kitchen stool if it is invited in.

It sometimes takes more courage for a woman to sit down for her rights than to stand up for them. That isn't a silly pun, either. Any woman knows it isn't easy to sit down to roll out cookie dough when her mother, and grandmother, and her mother's aunts and sisters all do it standing up. It is easier for a woman to wear a hat two or three summers than to have people think she is lazy—much easier. Certain ministers who believe in interpreting the scriptures through present conditions might label the pride a woman takes in appearing energetic every minute of her life, "False Pride."

A kitchen stool is nothing more than a bookkeeper's stool, properly domesticated. A stool of this sort may be bought for \$1.25. It is much more convenient, being adjusted to a better height, than a chair; it can be moved easily with the foot if the hands are occupied. Why should a woman stand up while washing dishes? On a high stool, this operation might even prove to be restful after a day spent with brooms and scrubbing brushes.

Making Use of the Throw Away

Some time ago there appeared in the Mail and Breeze a recipe for homemade cheese and it said, "Throw the curd away." Let me tell you a Swedish way of making a dish even from the whey. Save all the whey, put it in a kettle on the back of the range and let it boil slowly all day, leaving the lid off.

Stir it occasionally so it won't burn. By and by you will get some more cheese. Let all the liquid boil away until the curd is rather dry. If it gets too dry you can mix a little sweet cream into it. Sweeten it a little if you like. This is fine for sandwiches.

If your cheese gets dry and stale put it through your food chopper and mix sweet cream with it till it is smooth, and you have another nice filling for sandwiches. How many of you tried Mrs. Mary E. Shulsky's way of making up the livers when you butcher? That is also nice for sandwiches, it slices so nicely.

Best wishes to the editor, and much success to the Mail and Breeze. By the way, there are several here who have the water in the house and an automobile in the garage, and they did not have the auto first, either.

Swedish American Reader.
Roxbury, 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.

A summer silo is drouth insurance in feeding dairy cows.

A School for Every Woman

Nearly one thousand Kansas women who could not go to college have learned new ideas in homemaking from the movable schools conducted in the spring months of the last few years by the Agricultural college. Heretofore the college has had to refuse requests for schools because of lack of help, but preparations are now being made to enlarge this part of the extension work this spring. Miss Frances L. Brown, in

HOME DRESSMAKING

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

Ladies' Dress No. 6507 comes in six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 3-8 yards of 36-inch goods, 3-4 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods for trimming and 1 3-4 yards of ruffling for the edge of collar and cuffs.



6417



A plain shirtwaist of the kind every woman feels she must have is illustrated in 6417. The pattern is cut in five sizes, 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 1-8 yards of 36-inch material.

Ladies' sack apron 6550 is cut in sizes small, medium and large. Medium size requires 5 7-8 yards of 27-inch goods with 1-2 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods.

The pattern for ladies' skirt 6513 is cut in six sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Size 24 requires 2 5-8 yards of 44-inch material.

USE THIS COUPON FOR PATTERN ORDERS.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Pattern Department, Topeka, Kan.

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Pattern No. Size
Pattern No. Size

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BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.

Getting Rid of Blue Monday

A co-operative rural laundry is, as its name indicates, a laundry established for the purpose of doing the laundry work of a rural community. No one who knows anything about life in the country will dispute the fact that such a laundry is needed. Take for example, an average family. In this average family there occurs every Monday morning that operation familiarly known as "doing the family washing," when dad

invariably finds he has important business away from home. Then, "it's up to you" to run the washing machine, turn the clothes wringer, and do all the other homely tasks connected with the art of washing clothes.

At least two women of the average household spend almost all day Monday in doing the washing and almost all day Tuesday in doing the ironing for the family. Not only does this work require two days of these women's time, but the work is of the most exhausting character. The men of the household often are made to suffer from the effects of wash day in the way of hastily and poorly prepared meals. These are the conditions of farm laundering today. How are they to be improved?

In hundreds of rural communities, especially in the dairy sections of Wisconsin and Minnesota, creameries run on a co-operative basis are common. It would seem to be a logical solution of the farm laundry problem to enlarge the building containing the creamery, install up-to-date laundry machinery, hire a competent laundry crew and have the farm woman's hardest work done by machinery and horsepower instead of by back-aches and woman-power. In communities where there are no co-operative creameries there is usually need for one and it could be organized along with the co-operative laundry. The soiled clothes could be collected and returned when laundered by the man who collects the cream from the farmers. This would be but little more work for him and it would not require much additional wagon and horse equipment. Having a competent laundryman at the head of the laundry would insure the work being done in first class shape.

Two years ago a thinking farmer in Chatfield Minn., conceived the idea of the co-operative laundry and organized the first rural co-operative laundry in the world. It has been running successfully since it was started about twenty months ago, and the farmers who are connected with it are all happy over the results obtained. They find the cost to be reasonable, and considerably cheaper than the same work could have been done at an "old line" laundry. Furthermore, not one of the farmers object to paying the additional cost.

The principal advantages of this scheme of farm co-operative laundries are that the farmer's wife and her daughters have more time by two days per week to devote to the making of an attractive home, to visiting among the neighbors, and to reading good books and magazines. If all farm women would use their Mondays and Tuesdays in making country life more attractive, the world-old question of "Why does the boy leave the farm?" would be solved.

Manhattan, Kan. L. R. Hiatt.

Keep the Kitchen Tools Busy

"When I can't realize my ideals," says a character in a popular book, "I try to idealize my reals." Sometimes when modern plumbing and electric lights and vacuum cleaners really are impossibilities in a household, it pays to learn how to use inexpensive things in a kitchen to the very best advantage. Women have talent for finding new uses for old things; that's one reason why sewing circles and ladies' aids are such interesting and instructive organizations.

Miss Grace Wilson of Lincoln, Kan., writes that she has found her pancake turner the most convenient thing in her kitchen. If she were a Robinson Crusoe she'd want that article on the island with her. She uses it in cooking to turn meats, and eggs, to stir frying potatoes, to turn pancakes, to cut cakes from the cake tins when they stick, and pies from the pans. In dishwashing she uses it to scrape the pots and pans.

Another woman, Mrs. E. H. French, Salem, Ore., finds a saw, hammer and wire pliers very useful in the kitchen. The scales which will weigh by ounces are a necessary part of her equipment, too.

It might be a severe shock to a pair of scissors accustomed to close association with broadcloth and foulards to be transferred to the kitchen, yet a housewife of Harrisburg, Colo., says that her pair of scissors is the most useful tool in her kitchen. Chickens can be dressed much easier and more quickly by their aid. The tedious work of dicing and shredding vegetables for salads is light-

ened by their help, and one feels a desire to serve these dainty dishes more often. Meats may be minced quickly with scissors. During the garden season the scissors are used to clip greens and lettuce and to cut off the tops of radishes and beets. She uses them in the flower garden for trimming plants and for cutting blossoms. They may be used at taffy pulls, too. It is easier to cut the strips of candy with scissors, than with knives. When noodles and cinnamon are to be cut, the work can be done quickly and neatly with scissors.

Mrs. C. A. Bell, Griggs, Okla., writes in praise of her spatula—a limber bladed knife with a round point and dull edges. Nothing is better for lifting cookies and doughnuts as well as pie crusts from the mixing board to the baking tin. Fish and anything else that you wish kept intact are easily turned and dished with the spatula. It is excellent to use in slipping an omelet from the pan to the platter. "I use it," she says, "for turning pancakes. French toast, and anything else that needs to be turned in cooking." For cake frosting purposes a spatula is a great help. Being flexible, it is handy for cleaning pans and baking dishes.

Boys Are Learning to Cook

A class in cooking, for boys, has been organized at the Kansas Agricultural college. Fourteen young men are enrolled in the class and are learning the "how" and "why" of simple meals. The first work is on beverages. The boys are taught how to make good tea, coffee, and lemonade. They learn that cereals need plenty of cooking in order to bring out their full nutritive value and to make them easily digestible. Vegetables come next, and they learn to avoid duplications, such as rice and potatoes at the same meal, since both are starchy foods. Under the study of meats they prepare pan-broiled steaks, roasts, brown stews, minced meat on toast, creamed dried beef, chops, and veal cutlets.

When the average man prepares a meal for himself he usually cooks eggs. But how many men really know how even to boil an egg so it will be tender and easily digested? That is the kind of work given in this class. The boys are taught that there is a right and a wrong way for cooking everything and that the right way is the easiest and best. While studying milk they learn to make custards and puddings, and then find out that cheese can be used as a substitute for meat.

The boys are taught how to make a fireless cooker without expensive materials, and how to use it. They clean, dress and bake chickens and then receive a lesson in carving. Pancakes, corn bread, baking powder biscuits, and ginger bread are made in the lesson on quick breads, and several periods are devoted to the making of yeast breads. Several of the boys are batching this year, and everything they learn is put into immediate use.

Who Chews Gum on the Street?

I think it would be a wise plan for every mother to teach her sons and daughters not to chew gum, at public gatherings. But I have seen even some mothers guilty of the disgusting habit—so much more shame! I find no fault with people chewing gum at home, but in public it is a different thing. I have seen people at church and other places who chewed gum during the whole service. No doubt you have seen just such people and know how disgusting it looks. So I teach the children not to do it.

Kansas Sunshine.

How to Make Fruit Loaf

Take equal parts by weight, of English walnuts, Brazil nuts (or a mixture), dates, and figs, and put them through a food chopper. Grease a bowl with butter, press the mixture down hard in the bowl and let stand several hours or over night. Then turn out on a plate and slice with a knife. Raisins and shredded coconut can also be added if liked. One woman I know makes up several pounds of this before Christmas, wraps slices of it in waxed paper and sends to her friends tied up with Christmas ribbons and with a sprig of holly as a Christmas remembrance.

Mrs. J. J. O'Connell.

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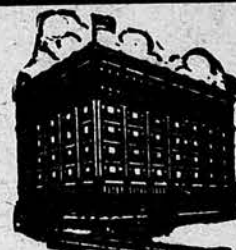
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Chaucer? Glad to Know You

Farm Children May Read After the Wood Box is Full

BY W. CLEMENT MOORE

BOYS and girls on the farm have an excellent opportunity to grow up into wise men and women, for the long winter evenings and the quiet of the farm home gives them the best chance in the world to read good books and plan many wise and wonderful things to do when they grow older.

I admire thoughtful boys and girls who plan their work and play before it begins. They usually become successful men and women, too, because they do not only build "castles in the air" but they actually put foundations under them.

Books are responsible for the making and unmaking of many people. That's why I have chosen this subject as one of importance for me to talk with you young people about right at this time. You ought to begin early in life to get acquainted with some of the best authors and their books. Later on we shall discuss methods of collecting books, of making book cases and filing cabinets, as well as many other pleasant and profitable occupations.

After you have read a book—especially if it is a good one, it is a fine plan to lay it aside and tell the story to someone, or ask yourself questions about it. This fixes it in your mind so you will be able to recall it whenever you desire.

Years ago I read two delightful books and I am going to tell you just as briefly as I can just what one of the stories was about. Perhaps you have read it too, and if so I know you were delighted with it.

This book, called "The Canterbury Tales," is one of the most important works of Geoffrey Chaucer, one of the earliest of English story writers, who was born in the year 1340.

Here's the Story.

Think of a merry company of pilgrims who had set out upon a journey, on a bright April morning. All of them have decided to go to worship at the shrine of Thomas Becket, who was once the archbishop of Canterbury. As we see them, they are all gathered at the Tabard Inn, from which they are all to start out together. You recognize some of them readily. There's the big man with a jolly face; that's Harry Bailey, the keeper of the Tabard Inn. It's his proposition that while on their journey to Canterbury, each one should tell two stories; the one telling the best would sup upon their return at the Tabard Inn at the expense of the rest.

And now we look over the company, and see the Old Knight, The Squire, his son, pretty little Madame Eglantine, the Clerk of Oxford, whose horse Chaucer says was "as skinny as a rake." Next comes the Monk, the Friar, the Franklin, the wife of Bath, the Sergeant of Law, the Carpenter, Doctor, Merchant, and in fact, some one from nearly every trade and profession. And this is just why the Canterbury Tales were so popular in their day, and even so yet, because they contain a tale that suited every man, whatever his trade or hobby might be.

As we read these tales, we grow sad as we think of the earnest writer who wrote them. His weary fingers were seized by the angel of death before he could complete them all; and we are left in doubt as to who it was that told the best story of all. Which one do you think supped at jolly Harry Bailey's Inn at no cost to himself?

Don't Forget It Soon.

Here are some good questions for you to talk about:

1. Have you ever read the Canterbury Tales?
2. What about political conditions in England in the 14th Century?
3. If you have any books treating English Literature, find in them fifteen facts about Geoffrey Chaucer.
4. Do you think a book on the plan of these Tales would sell well today?
5. Of the people named in this sketch, who do you believe would be able to tell the most interesting story?

If the foregoing plan of reading a book, then retelling its contents briefly to your friends, or asking yourself questions, is followed, the story will be fixed in your mind and it will always be val-

uable to you. It is important that you should read good books, but it is more important that you should remember them.

Find These Hidden Words

In each one of the following sentences is hidden a word that pertains to a baseball outfit. Do you think you can find them? For instance, in the first sentence the hidden word is "bat," made by taking the last letter of "Bob" and the two letters following. See if you can find the rest. The answers will be given next week.

- (1) Is Bob at the seashore?
- (2) When he first saw the angry mob all were yelling as loud as their voices would let them.
- (3) The good king loved all of his courtiers.
- (4) When I first entered the room it turned round and round.
- (5) Gladly Mabel took the flowers and thanked the kind giver.
- (6) America places great men to the front.
- (7) During the Mississippi flood, which was a great mishap, ants were drowned by the thousands.
- (8) At Christmas Kate, my cousin, came to visit us.

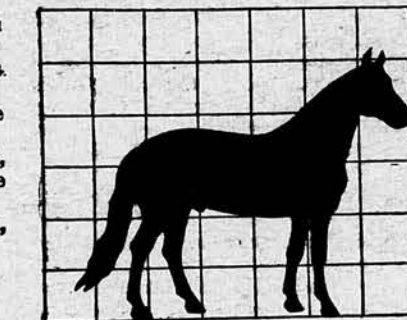
The Very Smallest Baby

You've all seen tiny, tiny babies, so little they couldn't even remember when they looked at you that they'd ever seen you before. But a few days ago there was born in St. Joseph, Mo., a baby smaller than any you ever saw. It is said to be the smallest baby in the

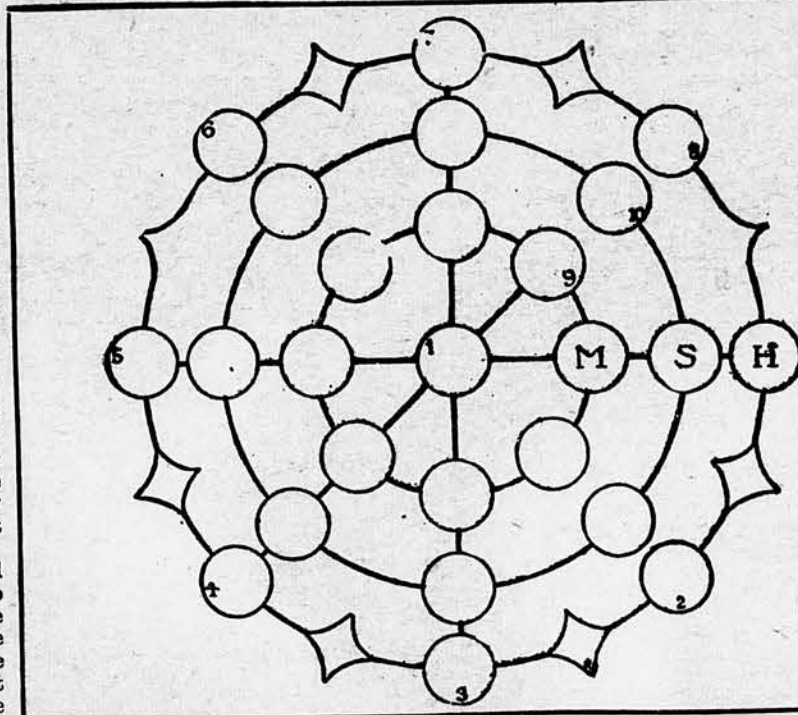
country. This baby is 8 inches long and weighs 1 3/4 pounds. During the first week of his life he was fed with a medicine dropper, but now he has a better appetite. Such a tiny baby must be given the best of care, so they keep the temperature even by keeping bottles of warm water under his bed. The baby was born January 5, and it is believed he will grow up to be a healthy, strong boy.

Easy Way to Copy a Picture

It's not hard to copy pictures, even if you never took a drawing lesson in your life, if you do it according to the plan shown here. Suppose, for instance, you want to copy the picture of a horse. Across your picture you will draw squares, and on your drawing paper draw squares to correspond. Of course you will want the marks out of the way after you have finished, so pencil them very light-



A Puzzle For Mail and Breeze Boys and Girls



HERE is an interesting little word puzzle for you to solve. In three of the circles you see letters. The puzzle for you is to fill in the other circles, and the diamonds around the outer edge, with certain letters which spell words agreeing with the following definitions:

From 7 to 1, a human joint. From 8 to 1, a wicked giant. From 1 to 2, what one does at dinner; 1 to 3, long periods of time; 1 to 4, to win pay; 5 to 1, a passage for smoke; 6 to 1, the ocean's rise and fall.

Having finished this we start to go around. M, S, and H are the starting points. From M around to 9 spells a word of eight letters meaning a roving thief; from S to 10, a black bird; and from H to 8, (with one of the vowels A, E, I, or O inserted at each of the dia-

monds) a sentence describing a Japanese. When you have finished this send your solution to the Puzzle Editor of the Mail and Breeze. Try to do the work accurately, and very neatly. For each of the ten best answers received by March 10 a prize of a package of postcards will be given.

The names of states illustrated in the February 7 issue of the Mail and Breeze are Pennsylvania, Maine, Indiana, and Arkansas. The names of rivers, Hudson, Schuylkill, Penobscot, and Red. The prize winners are Minnie Gore, Seward, Kan., Willie Snyder, Bucklin, Kan., Reggie Johnson, R. 1, Cullison, Kan., Estella Hansman, Eudora, Kan., Holmes White, Willis, Kan., John C. Eitzen, Hillsboro, Kan., Lester Munger, R. 1, Hoyt, Kan., Dewey Council, Winona, Kan., Audria I. Zahn, Brownell, Kan., and Theresa Graber, Moundridge, Kan.

on line 3, and the top of his head just below line 2. Make it so. The point of the throat is exactly at the point where lines 3 and 7 cross. Make it so, and finish the head. The curve of the neck crosses one of the squares diagonally, passing just above the intersection of lines 3 and 6. Make it so. The root of the tail is on the up and down line 3, about half way through the square, and the back curves up to the neck. Make it so.

By following this plan until you have finished you will have a picture exactly like the original, if the work has been done carefully. If you make the squares on your drawing paper exactly the same size as those on the picture you wish to reproduce your new picture will be the same size; if you make the squares smaller the picture will be smaller. If they are larger, the picture will be larger. In this way you can reproduce any picture or plan. It is especially helpful in map drawing.

A Night In Winter

[This poem is a part of the Prelude to Part Two in "The Vision of Sir Launfal," written by James Russell Lowell. His description of the ice, as it slowly forms on a cold night, is considered one of the most beautiful ever written.]

Down swept the chill wind from the mountain peak,
From the spow five thousand summers old;
On open wold and hill-top bleak
It had gathered all the cold,
And whirled it like sleet on the wanderer's cheek.
It carried a shiver everywhere
From the unleafed boughs and pastures bare;
The little brook heard it and built a roof
'Neath which he could house him, winter-proof;
All night by the white stars' frosty gleams
He groined his arches and matched his beams;
Slender and clear were his crystal spars
As the lashes of light that trim the stars;
He sculptured every summer delight
In his halls and chambers out of sight;
Sometimes his tinkling waters slip
Down through a frost-leaved forest-crypt,
Long, sparkling aisles of steel-stemmed trees
Bending to counterflet a breeze;
Sometimes the roof no fretwork knew
But silvery mosses that downward grew;
Sometimes it was carved in sharp relief
With quaint arabesques of ice-fern leaf;
Sometimes it was simply smooth and clear
For the gladness of heaven to shine through, and here
He had caught the nodding bulrush tops
And hung them thickly with diamond drops,
That crystallized beams of moon and sun,
And made a star of every one.
—James Russell Lowell.

Here's a Far-Off Jayhawker.

Here is my first experience in raising hogs. I saved my nickels and dimes and bought a shoat for \$6.25. Papa gave me the feed to fatten it and when butchered it weighed 240 pounds net. I sold it for \$21.60. I am going to buy some more pigs or a calf and I hope that papa will do as well as he did last year. I am a nine-year-old Jayhawker.
Lloyd H. Peterson.
Montpelier, Ida.

Name Your Farm Home

You can name your farm and register the name with the county clerk, so no other man in your county can use the same name. Here is a list of farm names that are well adapted to the various conditions one can find in Kansas. Pick out a farm name, use it, and give your farm a personality of its own:

Apple Grove	Hedge Lane	Rosedale
Ashland	Hazelhurst	Rocky Point
Brookside	Hillcrest	Summit Hill
Burr Oaks	Hill View	Sunny Side
Broadmoor	Hill Top	Shady Lane
Brightwood	Ingleside	Stony Brook
Cloverdale	Idlewild	Sweetbrier
Cool Creek	Indian Spring	Silverdale
Cedar Hill	Lone Tree	Springside
Cherry Hill	Lake View	Spring Hill
Claymont	Linden	Springdale
Crystal Sp'gs	Locust Hill	Shady Lawn
Creekside	Linden Hall	Spring Valley
Clear View	Lake Home	Shadeland
Cool Spring	Locust Lane	Shady Nook
Crystal Lake	Mound Hill	Sunny Slope
Deep Springs	Meadow Brook	Sunny Peak
Elm View	Mt. Pleasant	The Elms
Englewood	Maple Glen	The Cedars
Edgewood	Mt. Hope	The Pinery
Elm Wood	Mt. Prospect	The Crest
East View	Maywood	Three Hills
Echo Farm	Mildale	Valley Home
Forest Grove	Maplewood	Valley View
Fairmont	Maple Hill	Willow Dale
Fair Lawn	Maplehurst	Woodland
Fern Hill	North View	Woodside
Fair Oaks	Oakdale	Walnut Grove
Greendale	Oak Ridge	Willow Run
Glendale	Oakdale	Wild Rose
Greenfield	Oak Lawn	Walnut Ridge
Greenwood	Roadside	Wayside
Greendell		Hickory Grove

A good way to keep chickens from flying over the garden fence is to clip two or three inches off the main feathers of one wing. Then they can't hold their balance in attempting to fly.

Give the Farm Woman Her Due

Friends Are Important, As Well As Pots and Pans

BY CORA WELLSHOUSE BULLARD

THE greatest need of Kansas today is not that its factories should be running at full capacity; not that its wage earners should be employed at a higher scale; not that its railroads should be loaded with traffic; not that



its land values should be rising or its cities expanding. These things are important, but first of all Kansas must have a strong, home loving, home building population. The heart blood of Kansas does not flow from the factory wheel or the city pavement; it flows from over the door sill of the farm.

The farm family is ordained of God, and civilization varies just in proportion as the farm family varies. The highest type of civilization prevails where husband and wife are one in honor, one in influence, one in affection, and where children are the common bond of love and care.

We cannot consult the anatomist and find out what woman is. One wise man defines her as a flat contradiction. It is consoling to know that "a flat contradiction" is equally as mysterious to wise folks as to the foolish. It's no small undertaking to be a woman.

A Woman's Brain.

The physiologist tells us there are something over 100 million fibers to the square inch of a woman's brain, each capable of receiving a distinct mental impression. A hundred million fibers to the square inch with which she may love and hate. No matter the number of inches—one is sufficient; the appalling thing is to be a woman.

It's no small undertaking to be a farmer's wife. I know this from experience. The nation's destiny rests upon the slender, brown shoulders of the farmer's wife. It has been affirmed and reaffirmed, and stated and restated, that the American farmer is the hope of the world; but listen: "A man must first ask his wife's leave to thrive."

The biggest problem confronting the American people is not the political problem of Democrat, Republican or Progressive, or of high tariff or low, it is the problem of the farmer's wife. Back of the heavy drift from country to city, back of the alarming increase in tenancy, and back of many other things that are making for the decay of high rural life, is an overworked, weary, discontented woman.

Kansas has been doing some fine things in an educational way for its sons and daughters coming from the farm. It has also been doing much for the head of the household; but if Kansas is to keep its best blood to the soil it must be thinking in terms of wider welfare for the farmer's wife. As matters now go educated sons and daughters after having finished school return home perhaps for a brief space, but almost always to a mother who has grown weary with the toil of the farm. With her aid and approval they soon seek places in the city, find them and remain. She, too, soon arranges things and follows. Then father out of sheer necessity comes tagging along behind. A tenant goes on the old homestead and the farm falls into decay.

The Balanced Ration.

What are we going to do about this woman who does not like, who in fact just despises, to live on the farm? There is a lot of her; she is all over Kansas. Out of a thousand letters of inquiry sent out recently in regard to this question, 85 per cent of farmers' wives were dissatisfied.

This woman who is keeping up the vital fires out on the farm needs a balanced ration of inspirational nourishment. The kind of emotional food many of the people in our rural communities are getting is not the kind that is making for higher citizenship. Too many of

our country boys spend their spare time in the town pool hall, too many of our country girls go to places in the city that are not good places for country girls to be, too many farm mothers do not go anywhere. Our difficulty is not that we do not have the best there is to eat, a soft place to sleep, nice clothes to wear, and a banker's balance. That which the farm homemaker needs is a better place for the heart to rest, a higher plane for the soul to poise, a greater balance of mental treasure.

To be sure, the farmer's wife now has her daily papers and magazines. These are very good as far as they go, but they do not go far enough. She needs most the touch upon her life of the personality that has not been overloaded with household drudgery, the personality that has time and opportunity to climb life's finest hilltops and catch a vision. She needs the quickening effect of human contact. Humanity is a social relation; without social relation we are not human.

The effect of home life and nothing else upon a woman is precisely what it would have been upon man. The condition of society if men had always stayed at home is beyond imagination, because there would be no society. What happens to an individual who always stays at home? The mind always mirrors its environments.

What is Gossip?

Women have been accused for centuries of a tendency to gossip. What is gossip? It is small talk about other people. People who are usually in a large social relation, occupied with the interests of many people, do not develop this tendency. Women are distinguished for a passion for details, a disproportionate sensitiveness to very small matters. The administration of affairs by the teaspoonful and half ounce, the final personal application of what the world has made and distributed, these are the concerns of women. No wonder they become excited over small matters.

A rightly proportioned home is one of life's greatest blessings. But when we give the house a disproportionate place, requiring all the time of half the world to keep it up, we therein injure half the world by narrowing it to little activities. We cannot hurt half the world without hurting all the world. The greatest need of the farmer's wife is a wider human contact. It gives me great joy to announce that this she is soon to have.

Churches are broadening and joining hands for our common good, and everywhere life grows larger, richer and more hopeful. The automobile and the good roads movement mean more to the farmer's wife than to almost anyone else. Soon we shall have the consolidated school, the church with its social center, the township lecture course, the county civic improvement club with an auxiliary organization in every community which will work in co-operation with county officials to beautify the country highways and byways.

I cannot leave the social affairs of the farmer's wife in Kansas without touching upon her newest liberty—her enfranchisement. Whatever we may think about woman's sphere, or however we women may value or undervalue what the franchise has brought, this much I know—that a bright, new day has dawned. Since the good men of Kansas have declared that men and women shall be politically equal, let us read between the lines:

Demagogic despotism is waning. Demagogic cesspools are being cleaned. The corrupt politician is coming with penitential voice and asking to be taken into co-operation with honest folks. Men and women are meeting each other with a newer welcome, and into the policy of our statesmanship is entering a nobler spirit, the spirit of rectitude and honesty, of patriotism and equity.

It is good to be alive in Kansas today. The farmer's wife is coming into her own, and agriculture has taken a new lease of life.

A man who has been a life-long observer tells me that the people really never select a leader. The leader selects himself.

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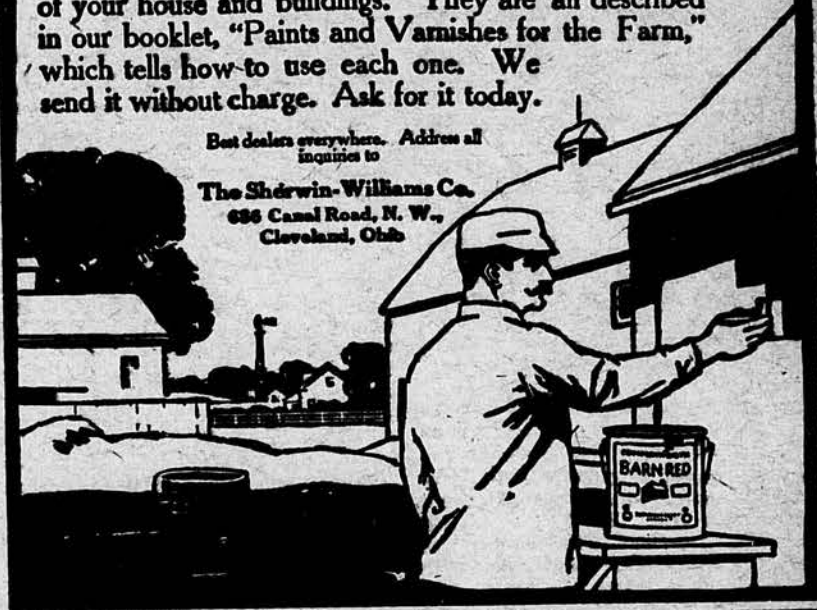
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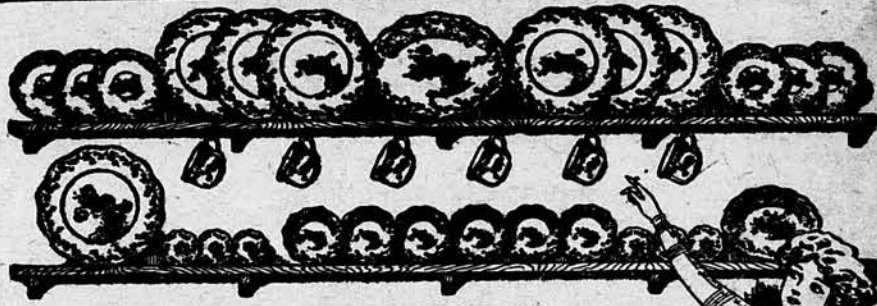
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In addition to the lovely 33-piece American Beauty Dinner set I will also give 41 extra gifts. These 41 extra gifts are also free. I pack them in the crate with your dishes. Counting the 33-piece dinner set and the 41 other articles, make 74 articles you will get by giving me a little of your spare time.

Send me your name and I will send you prepaid a big sample needle case, containing 115 Sharp's best needles, darning and bodkins, all fitted in a handy and convenient needle case. The darning are for cotton, wool, lace, gloves, carpet, etc. When you have received them show the needle cases to your friends and also show them a sample copy of the Journal of Agriculture and Star Farmer, which I will culture and Star Farmer, which I will send you, and ask them for 25c each in connection with a special offer I will authorize you to make. When you have collected only \$4.00 for us in this way the lovely dinner set will be yours. Put your name on the coupon and send it at once. It costs you nothing to sign the coupon—I take all the risk.

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Six Cows and A Living

Ready Cash and Good Credit the Dairyman's Reward

BY ROY C. POTTS
Dairyman, Oklahoma Agricultural College

EVERY farmer should have two cows because milk, cream and butter are a table and household necessity in every farm home. Four more cows will require little more time and labor to feed, milk and care for them than that required for two. Six cows make dairying a part of the commercial business of farming while two or three cows are too often considered a chore and become a neglected side line. Six cows on most farms can be kept as easily and almost as cheaply as two. The cost of additional stable room and dairy equipment is but little. With a two cow dairy, an investment in a cream separator may be considered impossible while with six cows it becomes a necessity and more and better cream is obtained. The gain being about ten dollars a cow a year. A two cow dairy will require churning at least twice a week and six cows will not require any more work. If cream is sold, two cows will not warrant an extra trip to town to market the cream while six cows will bring in a cash income of from \$1 to \$1.50 a day. Six good cows will return in cash at least \$40 each a year for butter or cream and also supply all the milk, cream and butter required for a family of five or six. They will each produce 4,000 pounds of skim milk worth 25 cents a hundred, thereby adding another \$10 to the value of their product.

Income From Six Cows.

Each cow also will produce a calf which when eight weeks old is worth at present prices another \$10. We then have \$60 as the value of the production of each cow not counting the value of manure which is worth at least \$5 a cow. The six cows can be counted upon to bring in an income of at least \$1 a day. A pretty good income for the half hour labor in the morning and again at night in caring for them and milking each day. This is \$1 for one hour's work with the dairy herd. If every other hour put in by the farmer would bring him an income of half as much, farming would indeed be a most profitable business. Six cows surely add a big profit to farming.

The dairy farmer is prosperous because of this daily cash income of \$1 or more. His credit is good because he has the cash to pay his grocery bills and other every day expenses. He is not embarrassed if in case of necessity he has to ask for credit for he knows that soon he will be able to meet his obligations. The farmer who has six or more cows is rarely obliged to run a grocery account or a credit account at the clothing, merchandise, or hardware store for he pays his bills as they are incurred. His daily cash income from the sale of cream or butter is what enables him to do this. Every day is with him a market day. Every time he goes to town he takes a can of cream or a crock of butter. For the cream he gets 60 cents or more a gallon and for the butter 20 cents or more a pound. The dairy cow is a profitable animal to keep and she brings in a constant income.

They Are Money Makers.

The dairy cow is mostly a consumer of cheap rough feeds. On most farms she converts into money that which otherwise would be lost. The pasture grass is converted into ready cash. The coarse stalks and fodder in winter are her feed. She thrives and produces rich milk from them. A small allowance of grain and cotton seed meal gives her a rich and nutritious ration. Silage and wheat pasture also she likes. It may be a trifle easier to feed and care for fattening steers than to handle milk cows but where would the steer be if it was not for the cow? The dairy cow is the beef steers' mamma. The steer brings a cash return but once while the dairy cow gives a cash return every day, and still she lives on. The income from the dairy cow is mostly an added income. She may be said to produce two dollars where one dollar existed before. She is therefore a great benefactor to the farmer.

The farmer with six good dairy cows, has a cash income. He has a sure in-

come. He is in a safe business and he has good credit. He is one of that class of independent farmers who can trade where he pleases. He has cash in the bank. When he sells a load of corn, cotton, hogs or hay he does not have to break into the cash for his load to pay a grocery bill for they are all paid. He can use this money to pay for his farm or make more permanent improvements. He builds better fences, has better barns, lives in a better house, has more of the pleasures and comforts of life and worries less over the debts he owes. The farmer with six cows is an independent farmer for his crops are never mortgaged.

Dairying Brings Independence.

He is a free man. He thinks, acts and does as he pleases for his obligations are easily paid. Chattel sales and foreclosures are unknown to him. The life of the dairy farmer is happy indeed. He has found out that it is the little leaks that empty the barrel and a steady stream of cash coming in daily, fills his pocketbook. The advantages of six or more cows on his farm are plain to him and to sell one of his valuable cows is the last thing that he would do. He enjoys the work with his cows for he has learned to enjoy the cash income that they produce. Quite true it is that our notions change when we see the profit side. This is true with many farmers. They hate to milk because they see nothing but work to it. A few more cows kindly handled and carefully milked and fed would bring the profitable features foremost and their "notions" would change at once. This is true so often that no better advice can be given to the farmer who doubts the advantages of dairying than "try six good cows and you will find that they will increase your profits at least \$1 a day and make farming more pleasant and more profitable."

Problems in Dairy Production

Will prairie hay land make good pasture for milk cows?
Can good, tested cows that have records of production good enough to pay for their keep be bought and what will be the price of such cows?
Will milo make good silage and how should it be cut and put in the silo?
G. A. G.

Kearny county, Kansas.

The prairie hay land will make good pasture. Its value will depend upon the character of the soil, the thickness of the sod, and the amount of rainfall. If the grass is thin and sparse and the cows have to travel over a considerable area to get enough to eat, the best results will not be obtained, but even under these conditions it will probably yield a greater return in dairy products than when cut for hay. It will be well to plan to have some silage to supplement the pasture in hot dry weather.

Milk cows that have been tested and have good records for production are hard to buy in Kansas. Not very many of this kind are offered for sale and those that are offered bring good prices. The value of the cow depends upon her ability as a producer. The cows with the best records bring the best prices. Grade cows have sold this winter from \$75 to \$150 and some have brought even higher prices.

Milo makes good silage though it does not seem to be quite so desirable for this purpose as kafir. This is no doubt due to the fact that kafir yields a greater amount of forage in many sections. It should not be cut until the grain is mature. The stalks then will still contain considerable sap. It should be cut in about 1/2-inch lengths and packed well in the silo. The same methods should be used in handling as in siloing corn or kafir. If the stalks become dry sufficient water to make it pack well should be added.

Every Kansas country town ought to have a rest room where the farmers and their families can go when they come to town.

Lime should always be applied to Kansas soils where there is the least tendency for them to become sour.

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Give School Credit For Home Work

Children Deserve High Marks For Chores and Housework Well Done

BY JOHN C. WERNER

Director of Correspondence Courses, Kansas Agricultural College



THE home and the school should work together in the education and development of children. If the work in artificial laboratories connected with rural schools teaching domestic science, agriculture and manual training brings credit, just as surely should the work children do at home be accredited.

Could there be a more favorable condition for teaching home keeping, than in the country school from which the girl goes every evening to a busy home to take part in the actual work of the house? Homes around the school house have the chance to realize immediately upon the investment they are making in educating the girls. If such things as sanitation, ventilation, sweeping, dusting, care of the ill, cooking, care of milk, water supply and uses, bathing, sewing and proper clothing are taught in schools, and if the laboratories are in the immediate neighborhood, they should be used.

Vegetable gardens at the homes should be made experimental plots for the school; after the best seeds have been selected, and the best methods of soil preparing, fertilizing, planting, and cultivation have been taught, the actual experimental work should be carried out in the home gardens by the boys and girls. Proper records can be kept, and the boys and girls will be eager to get back into school after the out-of-doors summer, to compare reports.

In agriculture, the fields, stock and buildings about the school house should be studied and used. These are genuine agricultural laboratories. Here may be seen real work. To study dairy cows, feeding of cattle, hogs and horses, types and breeds of farm horses, cattle, hogs and sheep is valuable. What is being done in the homes and on the farms of any community is valuable educational material. Proper records may be made and presented to the school, if the pupils are given some simple plan to follow and if the school will give due attention and rightful consideration, by crediting this type of work.

Farm homes offer many of the very best opportunities for manual training work. Boys like to make things, and there are many useful articles that need to be made. There are all sorts of things—gates, tables, work benches, whipple trees, hammer handles, picture frames, boxes and trays. Just as in domestic

arts and agriculture, real work should be done, and articles of value produced.

In the first six grades of the elementary school, where so much depends upon using the knowledge which a child has gained from actual experiences about home, we have the best basis for his further education. In these grades it will be raising and not lowering standards to give credit for home work. All of the subjects of these grades should be so closely connected with the home life of children as to warrant this. The perfect grade of 100 per cent should be divided into two divisions. Why not allow 90 per cent for school work and 10 per cent for home work? One should insist upon proper records being kept.

In the seventh and eighth grades and in the high school, work corresponding to the age and ability of the pupils should be introduced and made part of the laboratory work. Here written reports of the operations performed should be worked out by the pupils and presented as class work. Classes should visit the dairy barns, feeding pens, gardens, corn fields and orchards. Pupils should carry on considerable individual home work which should continue throughout the summer as well as the winter season; this credit should be counted in agriculture, domestic arts and manual training courses.

Various contests among the boys and girls that are conducted in all parts of the state certainly should be counted worthy of school credit. Many of these contests are directly or indirectly under the management of the Kansas Agricultural college, and numerous bulletins are sent to the contestants. Many children actually receive in these contests nearly the equivalent of a year's course in high school. Some plan is necessary for the teacher who wishes to arrange a system of credits for home work. For boys, one might give credit according to the time required for such things as milking cows, feeding and watering stock, cleaning cow barns, feeding poultry, churning, turning the separator, tending fires, running errands, digging potatoes, hitching and unhitching horses, beating rugs, hauling feed, pumping water, carrying in

fuel, tending to the poultry house and many other things a boy can do about a farm. The girls have equal opportunity for earning home credit. When such things are in a direct line with their school work, girls deserve grades for preparing meals, making biscuits, bread, cake, pie, washing and ironing clothes, caring for the baby, overseeing the home in the absence of mother, scrubbing floors, washing dishes, making beds, sweeping, dusting, ventilating, canning fruit, caring for milk, sewing and care of the ill.

Any teacher could arrange a list of things to be credited in manual training work. It is essential that the teacher make a careful survey in her neighborhood of the things pupils have the opportunity to do. They should be put upon their honor in reporting their work, and the teacher must determine the exact amount of credit the various items are to receive. It is fair to allow 40 per cent of the grade in agriculture, domestic arts and manual training for laboratory work of the sort mentioned, in the seventh and eighth grades and in the high school. Quality as well as quantity should be judged by the teacher.



"Any laboratory work, mother?"

In addition to the credit earned in the particular subjects of agriculture, domestic arts and manual training, other work may be given credit up to 10 per cent, perhaps. Physiology and geography as well as other subjects as English and arithmetic may be correlated with home experience.

It is not expected that any boy or girl will enter all of the contests. Contests which require 216 hours' work should be allowed credit up to 40 per cent on the grade in the subject to which it belongs. If the child in the contest is below the seventh grade, the work should add to his entire school grade up to 10 per cent. The fairness of this plan will appeal to the boys and girls, because the girl or boy who has won third or fourth or fifth place in the contest deserves some credit as well as the one who took first.

In beginning this work, it seems that the ordinary laboratory method of giving credit is quite as well adapted to work as it is to school laboratory



work. If the perfect grade, 100 per cent in the elementary school be divided into two parts, that is a maximum of 90 per cent for school work and a maximum of 10 per cent for home work for all pupils who desire to do the home work, then one-tenth of the number of hours in the school year may be taken as the basis for credit. Counting the double period as is always done, 216 hours, or 8 hours a week would be the required time for the nine months term of school, to receive full credit. The pupil would therefore need to work at home six hours a week.

This work should be scattered throughout the week as evenly as possible, with the opportunity of doing not more than three hours work a day. As in the laboratory system, the pupils, regardless of the overtime put in, could receive only full credit for any year. Pupils who do not have the chance for home work will not be affected in their work, as the usual method of grading will apply to them. Conditions must determine the time necessary for any given piece of work. For example, if one boy feeds a team of horses in 10 minutes, another in 15 minutes, another in five minutes and another in 30 minutes under similar conditions, perhaps one boy is working too rapidly and another too slowly. From such reports it seems that 12 to 15 minutes should be allowed for feeding a team of horses.

The best and most profitable division of time for the home work would be about 30 minutes both morning and evening each day. During these work periods different things should be done and during the year it is to be hoped that a large variety of different kinds of work may be included. If parents are in sympathy with the work, they can help very materially in setting tasks for the children that are of the most profitable nature.

The pupils should furnish the reports themselves over their own signatures. Putting them on their own honor is valuable, and in justice, it is due them. Since results must be produced in most kinds of work the teacher can judge quite accurately as to the value of all work. Suitable printed report blanks should be used by the pupils, and kept as any laboratory note book.

Topeka Has Poor Milk

Topeka for the past four years has employed a milk inspector at an annual salary of \$1,200. In an effort to prevent impure milk being sold or offered for sale to the public, the city commissioners enacted a rigid ordinance regarding the sanitary condition of dairies, the requirements of milk sold in the city, and even the manner of selling. The milk inspector was given ample power to enforce the ordinance and the use of a laboratory in the city building to make tests of milk.

In spite of the efforts of the city to provide pure milk for its citizens, a large per cent of the milk sold last November and December has been found by the Kansas state board of health to have contained twice the amount of bacteria that is safe for it to contain, and in some cases more than fifty times the amount beyond the safety line.

Dr. S. J. Crumrine, secretary of the Kansas state board of health, said that

the condition of the milk offered for sale in Topeka last December was outrageous.

Half of the samples analyzed by the state board of health were unfit to be on the market. Of the 74 samples of milk tested in the laboratory of the state board of health, (which were taken from different dairymen) 34 samples showed over a million bacteria to the cubic centimeter.

A cubic centimeter of liquid is about 15 drops.

Dr. Crumrine said that one-half million bacteria to the cubic centimeter is the limit of safety, although in some cases as high a per cent as a million bacteria were allowed in a cubic centimeter of milk before sale was prohibited. Two of the samples tested showed a presence of 50 million bacteria to the cubic centimeter and one sample tested 83 million, or 82½ million germs beyond the safety point.

Among the samples that were examined some unusually pure milk was found. As an example, one of the sam-

ples tested only 22,500 germs to the cubic centimeter. This one showed a margin of 27,000 below the 50,000 bacteria test permitted to "certified" milk, and was extraordinary in its quality of cleanliness.

Better Homes for the Tenants

(Continued from Page 13.)

The screened porch is as large as the plan will permit; but too small for all the purposes for which it will be in demand. Besides the usual kitchen work, the ironing and perhaps the clothes washing will be done there. The one screen door locks up the house, and butter, meat, and milk put on the porch to cool at night, will be secure against dogs and cats. The porch will be in demand also as a dining-porch, sitting-porch, sleeping-porch, and play room. Its uses and the comfort of the house in winter may still further

be increased by putting in porch sash and a solid door.

The living room is large enough for the longest dining table that harvest days will ever require and, with its two routes to the kitchen, it is unusually convenient for feeding a large number of workmen. With triple windows on the south and two on the north, a screened porch on the east and an alcove bedroom on the west, it is as pleasant a dining and sitting-room as a \$5,000 house can afford and, with a glowing fire in the hearth, it may be as comfortable and as cheerful in winter as a steam-heated mansion. This house will cost from \$800 to \$1,000, depending on local conditions.

When doing the spring cleaning up about the farm buildings, don't overlook the piles of brush, boards or posts that might harbor rats.

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.

Late Winter Poultry Hints

Suggestions on Incubating and Brooding Based on Experience

BY OUR READERS

WE HAVE never lost any chicks by disease. As fast as they get dry after hatching we take them out and put them in a large pasteboard box on the incubator, two-thirds the size of the machine. We spread a woolen cloth over them and let it hang down on their backs and the warmth from the incubator keeps them warm. We had a wooden box 2 feet long, 4 feet wide and 1 foot high, on the bottom of which we spread paper and placed a jug of hot water in the middle of the box. We put the chickens in this box and took it to a good, warm house which we have for them. We keep them there for three days. When 36 hours old we give them plenty of sand and fresh water and a little later begin to feed them cracked kafir. They soon begin to eat the whole grain and do well on it.

We built a yard at the south end of the house, 15 feet square, and put a window in the south end of the house at the bottom, so we could raise it. Then we let the chickens run in this yard two or three days. We then turn the chickens into a field of alfalfa that adjoins the yard on the south. By this time the chickens know where their home is and do not make us a bit of trouble.

We have fed kafir mostly. We save the scraps of bread and about twice a week brown them in the oven and soak them in milk and feed to the chickens. They like this very much, and we think a change of feed is good for them. We always feed them in the yard.

Pomona, Kan. Mrs. Pearl Peebles.

Eggs, Winter and Summer.

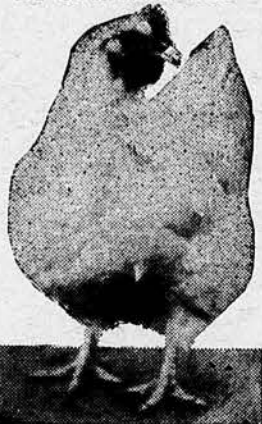
The great secret of getting eggs is comfort. Make your hens comfortable in summer or in winter and with plenty of good feed of the right kind and a good laying strain, you will get eggs, be they 20 or 40 cents a dozen. A hen's comfort does not mean a warm house but one free from drafts on three sides, with all the fresh air and sunshine you can get on the south side, a place to scratch for her living, to wallow in the dust when she feels so inclined, in fact, to do as she pleases without discomfort. Then you will have solved the great difficulty of getting eggs when "eggs is eggs."

To make up for the bugs and worms biddy hunts through the summer, we use all the skim milk and buttermilk that the family do not use. All butchering waste is given to the hens. We get meat scrap from the butcher shop here and every little bit helps for a little good meat goes a long way with them. I do not advise giving any kind of meat to the hens. Far from it, for if you do, you will get into very serious trouble. But we use only good, clean meat, free from disease, that would otherwise go to waste and in this way furnishes a much needed item of poultry food. Mrs. Emery McKee.

Hallowell, Kan.

Bringing Off a Strong Hatch.

I have an Old Trusty incubator in which I have hatched as many as 91 strong chicks from 107 eggs. I select eggs of uniform size, neither too large nor too small. Before putting in the eggs I regulate the incubator, holding the heat from 101 to 102. I put the eggs in the incubator in the evening as it takes from 8 to 10 hours to warm them to the right temperature. The first week I hold the temperature from 101 to 102 and turn the eggs once every day and twice every other day. The second week I hold the tempera-



ture from 102 to 103 and turn the eggs twice every day and sprinkle them with lukewarm water two or three times during the week. The third week I hold the temperature from 103 to 104 and turn the eggs morning and evening. On the nineteenth day I stop turning them.

When the eggs begin to pip I dip a cloth in lukewarm water and spread it over them. I repeat this every two hours until several chicks are out of the shell; then remove the cloth and sprinkle the eggs several times while the hatch is coming off.

Mrs. P. E. Noffsing.

R. 3, Neodesha, Kan.

Temperature and Chick Losses.

I had my best success last year with my first hatch of March 1, and the last one of July 20. I think it was because I kept them in about the right temperature both times, and fed them little and often the first 10 days. Whenever the first hatch showed signs of getting cold and sleepy I put them into the hover boxes. These were made of soap boxes about 15 by 20 inches. A hole was cut in the side about 4 inches square and blocks of wood were nailed in about 6 inches from the bottom. A frame of lath 1/4 inch smaller than the inside of the box was made and flour sacking was nailed on the under side, allowing a 2 or 3-inch sag. Cotton pads were used for covering.

When the chicks were 10 days old I put them into Philo coops and in spite of rain and snow I lost only five or six out of 130. I kept the hatch of July 20 indoors the first week on account of the intense heat and lost only one out of 131 until they were 10 days old. At that time I ran out of chick feed and gave them whole kafir and lost 20 on account of that. I think it must have been because the prepared grit I gave them was not sharp enough. I lost many of the chicks in the intervening hatches because I fed too much and too often.

Violet Hunt.

Burlingham, Kan.

Where the Incubator Pays.

We have hatched chicks with an incubator for several years and have found this way to be the least trouble and expense. While you are running the incubator, you can keep the hens laying, and this is worth something. You will have some chicks die in the shell, and some fertile eggs will be lost, but in setting hens, you will also suffer some loss.

We ran an incubator several years, losing more than 50 per cent of the chicks hatched in less than two weeks. I found that most of this trouble came from letting the incubator get too hot at times. Right here is where we made a mistake in following the directions sent out with the incubator. The directions read, "Don't be alarmed if the heat runs up to 110." We now operate the incubator the same as before, only we are careful not to let the heat run up.

We always try to have some hens ready to take care of the chicks. This we do by setting a few hens at the same time we start the incubator. Large, quiet hens are best for this purpose.

We give a good mother as many as 100 chicks to take care of when the weather is good. One hen can care for a brood of this number in the daytime as well as five or six. In the evening we take away all the chicks the hen cannot hover, putting them in boxes with a cloth over them. This is done until they are old enough to stay

with the hen without smothering each other. I believe this is better than having a lot of hens to look after, and I think the little chickens grow better.

Walton, Kan.

N. N. S.

Begin Early and Be Ready.

Some feel that there is a time, a best time, to start poultry raising or to buy incubators, but waiting usually means loss of time or money. The farmer who actually waits for spring to begin his farming is seldom ready when spring does come. He finds his harness needs repairs, his plows need brightening and seed needs cleaning. He waited when there was lots to be done towards getting ready.

The raising of poultry is no exception. It's an all-the-year-around business, with a steady market and a beginning place every day. Early hatching makes high priced spring chickens and fall and winter layers. Late summer and fall hatches go to a profitable market or can be held to increase the early spring egg production and then marketed. No big capital or special equipment is required.

Poultry meat is more quickly produced than any other and is rapidly replacing beef and pork. Also it is produced more cheaply, sells higher and means small risk. Think of losing a bunch of fat hogs after one's crop has been feed to them. Many years ago I had just that kind of experience, only I had bought mill feed.

In the drouthy years of 1894 to 1897, mother hatched chicks all summer. She made not fortune, but she made something and helped keep the household. Both poultry and eggs are higher now, so there is a bigger margin.

Occasionally it is suggested that half a million incubators lead towards overdoing the poultry business. Has anyone found prices going down or a market that is flooded? I looked for such things once, but have given it up. The increased production of poultry merely stimulates the demand. While the pro-

Not a single death among its pupils in six years is the record of the Gore consolidated school in Grant county, Oklahoma, with an average enrollment of 175 pupils for the whole of that time. You may or may not consider this a valid argument for consolidated schools, but why not?

duction is nearly double that of 10 years ago, the demand is keener than ever and prices have advanced accordingly.

H. H. Johnson.

Clay Center, Neb.

First Aid to the Brood.

I got 89 strong chicks from 112 eggs in my first incubator hatch and believe my methods may be of some help to others. I gather the eggs twice a day and keep them in the dark until they can be set. Never use eggs more than eight days old. I keep a saucer of warm water under the tray in the incubator and sprinkle the eggs every other day until the last week when I sprinkle them every day. I also stir the eggs three or four times a day, being sure at night to leave the pencil mark on the opposite side from where it was the previous night. I believe one cause of chickens being crippled when hatched is letting the eggs settle too long on one side.

After the eggs are pipped I wring Turkish towels from hot water, cover the eggs and leave them for about a half hour. This helps in the hatching. I take the chickens out as fast as they are hatched and put them in a basket with warm flannel and a hot water bottle in it.

I do not feed the chicks until about 48 hours after they are hatched and then I give them a pail of warm, clean sand in the bottom of a box with a little corn meal and give just a little water at this time which is fixed so the chicks cannot get their feet wet. When they are two weeks old I feed baked potatoes mashed thoroughly, corn bread, a handful of sand, hard boiled egg, a little sifted oyster shell, a sprin-

kle of salt and pepper and often some pinhead or steel-cut oatmeal. Sweet milk and pure water are always before the chickens.

A hover top is made by fitting a frame to set inside their box, resting on nails just above their backs. To this frame I tack a cover of burlap to sag a little and sew strips of flannel on the under side. This feels like the feathers of a real hen to the chicks.

A cave well screened and sunned from the south, furnishes a place of safety from cats and hawks. One mother hen clucks for the whole lot. At night they are plenty warm enough, all nestled near the hen in the box with the hover top which is now set on top of the box. A slat removed from one side at the bottom allows the chicks to go in and out.

Scalded milk given cold with a bit of ginger is excellent in the morning to warm the chickens up. You never saw a livelier bunch of chickens than my White Leghorns. Mrs. Fred Davis.

No address.

A New Start for 1914.

Crop failure and the drouth changed many plans for the farmer in 1913. By the time these failures came the chickens were hatched and growing nicely, but then came the question of feed and the chicken raisers decided that their flocks must be cut down. The chickens were taken to market by wagon loads but the prices kept well up in spite of the heavy receipts. Many a farmer's wife saw her most cherished pullets taken to market, from which she had counted on selling dozens upon dozens of eggs this winter.

We cannot see it at the time but some lasting good comes from all disappointments and failures. Four or five months of egg famine gives a long time to think and thinking leads to doing. Better poultry conveniences are being prepared, food is going to be set aside for poultry and better stock is being bought to start the new year out right. Many questions are asked about the proper care and management of chickens and everyone wants winter layers. Hens will lay in winter if you want them to bad enough. We must begin now for next winter's layers.

Get the breed you most fancy, hatch them right and then keep them growing every day from the time they are hatched until next fall. Provide a well ventilated house with straw or litter of some sort to keep them busy and feed them as much proportionately as you do your cows and horses, at regular times, and don't skimp. There should be vegetables and green feed, such as alfalfa cut fine, green wheat or sprouted oats and some assortment of grains as wheat, barley or corn, with an occasional mash. Let them have pure water and a dust box where on sunny days they will be found dusting and enjoying the sunshine. These things don't cost much and they are a necessity if we want to get eggs.

Chickens are capital and if neglected they won't pay us any dividends. Give them feed and care and they are interest-paying stock. This is going to be a banner year for poultry. Better poultry and more of it is our slogan for 1914.

Mrs. J. B. Jones.

Abilene, Kan.

Here's a Home Made Brooder.

I made a brooder out of a store box. It is 14 1/2 inches high, 38 inches wide and 23 inches long. The bottom is 2 inches from the floor. I tacked some building paper on the lower side of the bottom, and lined the inside with it and with old outing flannel. There are two air holes on two sides, 2 inches from the floor. The top consists of three boards and onto each board I tacked four strips of old blanket, each strip being slit into ribbons. These strips reach within an inch of the bottom. The board next to the back is nailed to the brooder but the two front ones are left loose.

This brooder is easy to clean. I take the two front boards off and change the rags which are on the bottom, as often as necessary. When the chicks are about two weeks old I put straw on the bottom.

I put two jugs of boiling water with flannel wrapped around them in the brooder over night. The first few days I keep them there day and night. During the two blizzards last winter I had 121 chicks in my brooder and did not lose any.

Mrs. Auguste Linin.





I Will Tell You How to Make Poultry Healthy Make Hens Lay Make Chicks Grow

GILBERT HESS
Doctor of Veterinary Science
Doctor of Medicine



The crying need of the poultry raiser right now is healthy, fertile eggs for hatching. Mating time is the time of all times that poultry need a tonic and internal antiseptic to put them in the pink of condition—free from disease. Then you get healthy, vigorous chicks that stand a far better chance of reaching maturity. Your hens should be toned up and in the pink of condition right now. The egg organs should be active and responsive, the appetite good and digestion likewise; and let me remind you of one thing before the chicks do come—more than one-half the yearly hatch succumb to Gapes, Leg Weakness, Indigestion and Lice, and most of these can be avoided. Being a doctor of medicine and doctor of veterinary science, twenty-five years ago I combined science with poultry culture. I have learned what poultry need to make them healthy; what hens need to make them lay and what your chicks need to help them along to robust henhood. And now I urge you to start right in and feed your flock my prescription—

Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

Not a Stimulant, but a Tonic

In this scientific poultry preparation I have put every ingredient that my twenty-five years' experience tells me poultry need to make them well; that a hen needs to make her lay; that chicks require to make them grow. It cures Cholera; an excellent constitutional treatment for Roup; cures Gapes, Leg Weakness, Indigestion and the like. In my left hand I hold the formula of my Pan-a-ce-a, showing every ingredient, what each ingredient is for and certified to by the U. S. Dispensatory—one of the world's greatest authorities.

I absolutely guarantee that Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a will make your poultry healthy—will tone up the dormant egg organs and compel each hen to lay

regularly—help chicks grow—get fertile eggs for hatching and shorten the moulting period.

So sure am I that my Pan-a-ce-a will pay you and pay you well, that I want you to take the coupon in the right hand bottom corner of this page to my dealer in your town and he will give you a trial package absolutely free of charge. I have also authorized him to furnish you with enough Pan-a-ce-a for all your poultry, and if it does not do all that I claim, return the empty packages and get your money back.

Remember this, Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is never sold by peddlers, but only by reliable dealers whom you know. 1½ lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 60c; 25-lb. pail \$2.50. Except in Canada and the far West.

Don't forget to get your trial package—it's free—take the coupon to my dealer in your town. If no dealer in your town, send us 5 cents in stamps to pay postage, give us the name and address of your dealer and we will send the trial package direct.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Your stock need this tonic and laxative conditioner now. There's nothing better to put horses in trim for hard spring and summer work. Milch cows need it badly just now to prepare them for the heavy milking season ahead. Dr. Hess Stock Tonic makes all stock healthy—keeps them toned up and expels worms. Sold under a money-back guarantee. 25-lb. pail \$1.00; 100-lb. sack \$5; smaller packages as low as 50c. Except in Canada, the far West and the South. Send 2c for my new free Stock Tonic book.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

Kills lice on poultry and all farm stock. Dust the hens and chicks with it, sprinkle it on the roosts, in the cracks, or, if kept in the dust bath, the hens will distribute it. Also destroys bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, etc., slugs on rose bushes, etc. Comes in handy sifting-top cans, 1 lb. 25c; 3 lbs. 80c. Except in Canada and the far West. I guarantee it.

**Dr. Hess & Clark
Ashland, Ohio**

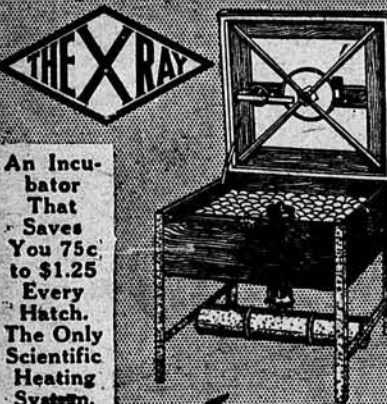


Name _____

Address _____

Please hand bearer of this coupon a trial package of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a absolutely free—to feed 12 hens for 2 weeks. Also give bearer my free new poultry book.

Incubation Facts



An Incu-
bator
That
Saves
You 75c
to \$1.25
Every
Hatch.
The Only
Scientific
Heating
System.
Depend
on This.

WHILE you stick to the old fashioned idea of the lamp on the side you are going to continue to have cold corners and bad luck. The X-Ray Incubator heats from the center. It keeps every inch of space perfectly heated always. It will give you better, bigger hatches. More than this

One Gallon of Oil Does for an Entire Hatch—One Filling of the Lamp

Why not study into this incubator matter a little. Use your brain. Send for our book and compare our construction with the old lamp at the side kind. Has two double glass panels in top—you can see eggs any time. Ventilate or turn eggs by simply lifting lid.

X-Ray Brooders Too

Same scientific heating system—the healthiest, coolest home chicks ever had. Direct to you and with no agent's or dealer's profit. Let us tell you the facts about really scientific incubation and prove them. Don't fail to get this knowledge. All put into our Big New Free Book No. 47. Drop post card for it today. We pay the freight.

X-Ray Incubator Co., Des Moines, Ia.

Get the Whole Story of Belle City's World's Championship Hatches

In my great Free Book "Hatching Facts" the winners of the Belle City's Eight World's Championship Hatches tell the story of their money-making, prize-winning success with the Belle City in their own words. More than a quarter of a million poultry raisers use my

8 Times World's Champion Belle City

My Free Book brings you full information, proofs, particulars.

Write for "Hatching Facts" Today. A Postal Brings It

It tells everything. It illustrates the Belle City Incubator and Brooder in actual colors—shows what makes the Belle City the 8-Times World's Champion—gives facts about hatching, success, bigger and better than you have ever heard of before. It is the story of thousands of users of my Belle City hatching outfit—told in their own words. Thousands not in contests get 100% perfect hatches. Just say—send me "Hatching Facts." My low price will come with it. Write me personally, Jim Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21, Racine, Wis.

Chicks Worth Raising

Not cripples or weaklings. They come big, strong and vigorous when hatched in the

Queen 1914 Model Incubator

Simple, honestly built, self-regulating. "Temperature did not vary more than one degree during entire hatch," says W. H. Gray, Canfield, Ohio. See the low-price 1914 Queen. You cannot buy an incubator, at any price, that will do better hatching for you. Send for free catalog now.

QUEEN INCUBATOR COMPANY Box 8, Lincoln, Neb.



TRY **Cholerine FOR SICK POULTRY**

Your money back if it does not give satisfaction. Dealers generally. Gormo Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Missouri

You Can Make \$8.00 PER 100 COLLECTING your neighbors names for our Directory. All kinds of names wanted. Send 10 cents postage for blank book and card. We want a million names quick. WATSON & CO., McKINLEY PARK, CHICAGO, ILL.

Another Chance to Join

If You Haven't Sent In Your Name Yet Here's Your Opportunity Not Too Early to Begin Work On Acre-Plots

"FOREHAND-Ed is fore-armed," is an old saying and as true of corn growing as it is of any other occupation. The forehanded Capper boy is not waiting for spring to come before putting in his first licks on his corn ground.

There is trash to be cleaned up, manure to be hauled out, and the plowing to be done, if that has not already been attended to. If it is dry enough and you do not intend to list, the plowing can't be done too soon. Early plowing will catch and hold so much more moisture than late plowing and you will have your seedbed in better shape all around at planting time.

It is good to see the memberships coming in from the boys and girls who lost out last year on account of the drouth. It takes more than a little, old drouth to discourage Kansas boys and girls, judging by their optimistic letters. "I didn't stand any show last year," writes George Delfelder of Effingham, "It was too dry. But I will try again and hope to win a prize this time. I think we will have a better corn year and there are also more prizes so we will have a better chance of winning something. I am going to use some ground that has been in bluegrass pasture six years."

"I did not send in any corn last year as the drouth and bugs got it all," says Lloyd Spellman of Paola, "but I am going to try again. Please enter me in both the kafir and corn contests." Will Bayliff of Cherokee says his corn last year looked like 100 bushels



Merle Thomson of McCune, Kan., getting ready for a prize corn crop.

an acre at one time but the hot winds struck it and with the aid of the grasshoppers there was not a green blade left three weeks afterward. "I didn't even get a roasting ear," he writes, "but I am going to enter both the kafir and corn contests this year and try once more. The picture of that medal looked good to me."

Forrest Duvall of Ashland is going to insure his kafir against a drouth this year by irrigating. "I had my corn in a big field last year and couldn't tend to it properly," he says, "but this year I am going to have a plot right up near the house where I can put manure on it and water it too."

The girls entering the Tomato Contest are no less enthusiastic than are the boys who are going after the corn prizes. It's going to be a nip-and-tuck race as to which club will have the largest membership list. Last year there was a difference of nine members in favor of the Tomato Club in Kansas. There were 552 Kansas girls in this club and 543 Kansas boys in the Corn Club.

Gladys Riggs of Wakeeney hit upon a plan to send in her membership blank that cut the cost of postage in half and saved an envelope too. She simply pasted the membership slip on the back of a postal card and sent it in. That is a fine idea and we hereby recommend it to other prospective members. You will find the membership blank on this page and if you have not joined one of the clubs yet, better do so at once as these blanks will not appear so frequently in the future.

This Enters You in the Contest

ARTHUR CAPPER, 800 JACKSON STREET, TOPEKA, KAN.

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

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

My name is.....

P. O. and State

My age is.....

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

Ship in Carload Lots

BY CHARLES J. BRAND,
Chief of the Office of Markets.

There seems to be no question that efficiency in marketing and distribution can be obtained only by some method of getting producers together so they can handle their products in other than fractional lots. They must ship in car lots, practically, to get the advantage of large markets, lower railroad rates, and similar advantages. There is not a great deal of information available at present for groups of producers who wish to get together. For that reason it is necessary to make a study of co-operation as it exists in the United States today, to collect constitutions, by-laws, a knowledge of the necessary machinery, and to prepare bulletins which will show producers how they can get together.

At present the growers do not know what they may do and they do not know what others have done and are doing. There is a great deal of co-operation in this country, but it is scattering. The department, therefore, must collect this information and make it available. This must include a study of the methods of accounting and auditing used by organizations which have made the greatest success. The department will go so far as to work out actual forms to be used by these associations. In addition the department is assisting universities and colleges in outlining courses in co-operation and marketing. The consumer at present does not

know whence the product comes and the producer does not know whether it is going. The consumptive capacity of any market and the source of supply to which that market looks are not known to the people generally. Operators in these territories for the most part are the only ones in possession of such information. If glutting of markets and other conditions resulting in waste are to be avoided, full information as to the consumptive powers of markets, not only through a season but through specific periods, and as to prospective sources of supply and quantities available, must be disseminated. Essential to marketing improvements in fruit sections is a study of auction practices.

An agreed standard is the essential basis of any contract. It is practically impossible to bring about satisfactory methods of dealing between two parties unless there is some well-understood standard which each has in mind when the trade is made. At present there are standards of cotton and of corn, and the commission trade has certain standards which it applies. The producers, however, know very little about standards, except that apple growers have standardized their product to a certain extent. Work to establish standards must apply also to the standardization of containers as to material, size and suitability, as well as to the standardization of the products themselves.

Alfalfa is the most profitable leguminous crop that can be grown in Kansas, where it will do well.

My Special \$ Introductory Price Is

DELIVERED

At last—the most perfect and profitable incubator for farm use. The first practical, all metal, fireproof, everlasting machine ever produced. The first machine of its type with perfect heating and heat distributing system. The first incubator ever produced which enables the farmer to get higher percentage hatches.

"PEERLESS-60"

Round Like a Nest. Regulation of heat, ventilation and moisture. All automatic. Wonderful Shear Water Thermostat. Regulator automatically turns lamp flame up, and down to meet temperature in egg chamber. Overheating impossible. Uses less oil than any other incubator on earth per dozen eggs hatched.

Money Back If Not Satisfied. Let me send you one of these machines upon the absolute guarantee of results or your money back. Write today. H. M. SHEER, 121 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.

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Save the Chicks!

GEN CHICKEN COOPS protect from everything—rain, cold, damp, mice, vermin, etc. Made of one piece galvanized iron. Strong and safe. Metal floor. Yard slide in corner at night. Eight feet floor space. Newer needs painting. Instantly cleaned. Get full particulars and prices. GEO. E. MAUREN, Box A-20, Freeport, Ill.

More Poultry Money

Poultry raising means big money making to every poultry raiser right now. Equip right with **Cyphers Incubators and Brooders**. Insure best results and big hatches every time. 24 page catalog free, fully illustrated. Write for it now. Address Cyphers Incubator Co., Dept. 92, Buffalo, N. Y.

Tells why chicks die

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

ANSWER THIS LITTLE AD

It will bring you the finest Incubator, Brooder and Poultry Book, in the entire incubator business. Astonishing low prices. Rush your name. Address EMIL OCHSNER, Box 3, SUTTON, NEB.

BIG GAME & FUN PACKAGE --- 100

68 Money Making Secrets, 12 Love Letters, 175 Ways to Flirt, How to Charm Others, to Tell Fortunes and 600 other things to entertain the entire family all winter. This 60 Package sent for 10 cents. STAN ROYALTY CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Seed Corn 100% Safe

more efficient than any ever known. Iowa alone has 6000 in use. Shipped on approval—freight prepaid. Write today. NATIONAL MFG. CO., 1775 Belmont St., Des Moines, Ia.

Less Work—No Guessing

Start every hill in the field with corn that you are positively sure is 100% good.

Ideal Testers

give every kernel the same test. Write us—learn the ideal way—more efficient than any ever known.

\$79.39 per acre net!

By following barley with milo maize, J. Quisenberry, near Las Cruces, made over \$79 per acre net.

Climate means cash!

You can grow two staple crops only where the growing season is extra long and favorable and where water supply is controlled. Experts pronounce climate here most favorable year-round in the world. Long growing season means big crop income and short mild winter means little expense. Down here are the richest all soils in America—so fertile that Uncle Sam is spending over \$5,000,000 cash on the biggest irrigation project in the world to assure adequate water supply. Next year this mighty dam will be complete—NOW is your opportunity to get best choice of lands and locations at prices far below what will be asked later. No desirable Gov't. land available. Lands controlled by association of farmers, ok'd by Uncle Sam, assuring you square deal in every way. State Agricultural College right here offering practical help free—men even coming to your farm to advise you. 60,000 acres now irrigated by community ditches—you can make money AS SOON AS YOU GET HERE. Fine local markets, good schools, churches, etc.

Find out TODAY

Don't let your failure to find out about this cause you to pass by the biggest farming opportunity of these times. Write today for full details.

R. E. BASSETT, Secy. of Irrigation
ELEPHANT BUTTE WATER USERS' ASS'N.
BOX 73, LAS CRUCES, NEW MEXICO.

Kansas Has Seed Corn

Kansas farmers will not have to go begging for seed corn this year. Reports coming to the Kansas Agricultural college indicate that the state has enough corn to seed the 1914 crop without importing seed from outside the state. Fifty thousand bushels now is listed with the agronomy department of the agricultural college by growers and dealers in Kansas. The college acts as a clearinghouse for farmers who wish to buy and farmers who wish to sell seed. That amount of course will not plant Kansas' corn crop but these listings and others continually coming in show that a seed shortage has been averted by farmers who saved seed from the 1912 crop.

"Kansas plants, on the average, more than 1 million bushels of seed corn annually," said L. E. Call, professor of agronomy at the Agricultural college. "Because of the large increase in the amount of wheat seeded last fall, the acreage of corn in 1914 probably will be below normal. The quantity of seed required likely will be between 800,000 and 900,000 bushels. The state produced in 1913 about 18 million bushels of corn, which is only 12 per cent of the normal crop."

"Very little of this corn is fit for seed. Because of the drouth and heat it did not mature properly and even where yields of five and ten bushels an acre were obtained, the corn produced is, as a rule, inferior in quality and vitality. The best source of seed for any locality in the state is the home grown 1912 crop. I believe enough good seed can be selected from the 1912 crop, with what good seed was grown in 1913, to supply the needs of the state. All corn used for seed should be given a germination test regardless of its source. If it

This department has been doing testing for the farmers and seed men of Kansas for eight years. In the last few years, however, the work has been increasing remarkably. There were 228 samples of seed received in 1911; the next year 552, and last year 1,043 samples were received and tested. Four times as many have come in this year as were received in the same time last year.

Sweet clover, cane, kafir, feterita, and alfalfa are the principal grains that the farmers have been asking to have tested this year. The receipts of sweet clover have been much greater than those of any other grain.

"A short time ago, when sweet clover was thought to be a weed, we had to examine alfalfa seed very carefully to make sure that it was not adulterated with sweet clover," said Professor Roberts. "Now that the sweet clover sells for about twice as much as alfalfa seed, we have to watch for sweet clover adulterated with alfalfa."

Sow Clover In April

Clover has an important place in Kansas farming, on the poorer soils and locations where alfalfa will not grow well. Clover will grow where alfalfa will absolutely fail, especially on some of the clay and hardpan soils of southeastern Kansas. The crops fit into a rotation much better than alfalfa, for it will die out unless it reseeds itself, which it will do if the cutting is delayed. Few farmers have the nerve to plow up a stand of alfalfa just to make the field fit into the rotation scheme.

There are several times at which red clover is sown in Kansas, and the advocates of each time are very firm in their

SEED CORN FOR 1914

Don't let anyone alarm you unduly about the seed corn situation. If you are a wise farmer you will test your corn. Prudent farmers have already done this. He would be a foolish farmer who would drag along until almost planting time before testing his seed.

If you read the Seed Corn page in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of February 14 you know precisely what you are to do if you chance to be in doubt. You know where to send for your corn.

Keep a file of the Mail and Breeze and keep it where you can refer to it quickly.

Some persons would have you believe that all Kansas seed corn conceals a blight, this year.

Don't you believe it. Test your corn and be certain about it. And don't neglect to read the Seed Corn article on Page 10.

does not germinate 90 per cent or higher it is unfit for seed.

"The agronomy department hopes to assist farmers who have a surplus of seed to find a market and at the same time help those who desire to obtain the best seed for their respective localities. Fifty thousand bushels of corn is now listed with us, all of which is Kansas grown. As all parts of the corn-growing section of the state are represented, the list offers a good opportunity to find seed corn adapted to all sections of the state. Farmers having seed to sell should notify the agronomy department at once, giving the name of the variety, amount, and price a bushel, and send with this information a small representative sample for inspection and for germination test. A list of farmers and dealers having seed for sale will be sent to anyone on request. The college makes no charge for this work."

"Farmers should avoid planting mixed corn shipped in for feeding purposes. Large quantities of shelled corn are being shipped into Kansas this spring for feed. As a rule it is a mixed lot from unknown sources. Many farmers will be tempted to use this corn for planting rather than obtain good seed of varieties known to be adapted to their conditions. No farmer can afford to take this risk. Such corn may be a poor variety unsuited to Kansas conditions and the vitality of the seed is likely to be low."

Have the Seed Tested

Seed is tested without charge, for persons living in Kansas, by the department of botany at the Kansas Agricultural college. Just send a sample to H. F. Roberts, head of the department, and besides finding out what per cent of it will germinate, you will be told what weed seeds are present and in what quantities.

Meade County Wheat is Good.

Reports on the present condition of Meade county wheat gathered from all sections of the county by a local paper state the crop is in excellent shape. One report considers it in better condition now than at any time in the past 29 years. Considerable profit is already being taken from the fields through stock pasturing.

Wins in the Two BIGGEST HATCHING Contests Ever Held

Why take chances with untried machines when for only \$10 we guarantee to deliver safely, all freight charges paid (East of Rockies), BOTH of these big prize winning machines fully equipped, set up ready for use?

Why not own an Ironclad—the only incubator that has for two years in succession won the greatest hatching contest ever held? In the last contest conducted by Missouri Valley Farmer and Nebraska Farm Journal, 2,000 Machines were entered including practically every make, style and price. With 140-egg Ironclad—the same machine we offer with Brooder freight paid, for only \$10, Mrs. C. F. Merrick, Lockney, Texas, hatched 148 chicks from 148 eggs in the last contest.

30 Days Free Trial
Money Back if not Satisfied

Both for \$10 Freight Paid
East of Rockies

140 Egg
Ironclads are not covered with cheap tin or other thin metal and paint—like some do to cover up poor quality of material. Ironclads are shipped in the Natural color—you can see exactly what you are getting. Don't class this big, all metal covered, dependable hatcher with cheaply constructed machines—and don't buy any incubator until you know what it is made of. Note these Ironclad specifications: Genuine California Redwood, triple walls, asbestos lining, galvanized iron covering, galvanized iron legs, large egg tray, extra deep chick nursery—hot water top heat, copper tanks and boiler, self regulator, Tyco's Thermometer, glass in door, set up complete ready for use and many other special advantages fully explained in Free Catalog. Write for it TODAY or order direct from this advertisement.

IRONCLAD INCUBATOR COMPANY, Box 105, RACINE, WIS.

The Biggest Poultry-Profit Year Why?

I advise all my friends to get ready now to take advantage of the greatest demand for Poultry in many years and at the highest prices. There's a big shortage in pork and beef. Poultry raisers must make up the meat deficiency. The sooner you start the longer and bigger your harvest; the bigger your money roll at the end of the season. You can't depend upon the hen to produce your chicks—she's too slow; too bothersome; too unreliable.

The Sure Hatch Incubator
Is the Ever-Ready—Ever-Dependable Chick Producer. It is strongly built of California Redwood, triple-walled, water-heated. It is self-regulated, economical. Guaranteed for 5 yrs. Yet my direct-to-you factory price is LESS than you're asked to pay for many poorly built machines. Poultry picks up what would otherwise go to waste on the place. It's a "pick up" for you, too.

No experience is necessary with my machine. It's so simple and absolutely self-regulating from start to finish. I guarantee my machine to maintain proper hatching conditions in a room where water freezes; and to hatch every egg that has the germ of life in it. I'm so sure that my machine will do all I claim for it that I'll send it to you on SIXTY days' trial and pay the freight. You can try it at my risk. If not satisfied send it back and I'll refund your money.

FRANK HAMMOND, Pres. & Mgr.
SURE HATCH INCUBATOR COMPANY
Box 14, Fremont, Nebr.

GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

STARK TREES AT LOUISIANA, MO. SINCE 1816

Grand New Year Book
1914—just printed; shows fruits in actual colors and size. Full of valuable orchard information. Tells what, when and how to plant. Mailed Free.

STARK DELICIOUS The Most Amazing Apple Production in Two Centuries

(Trade-Mark)
Is fully described—its glorious record of twenty years in the American orchard is accurately given. No one with room for a few trees can afford to be without this marvelous fruit. Of exquisite flavor—large, brilliant, waxy red. The book is free. Write for it.

Stark Bros. Nurseries and Orchards Co., Box 148, Louisiana, Mo.

RATEKIN'S 100 BU. OATS

RATEKIN'S BIG BANNER, 100 BUSHEL OATS: The Biggest and Best American Grown Oats in existence; also the New Alberta, Canadian, Grown-Imported White Oats. Side by side with ordinary varieties, these varieties yield 100 to 140 bushels per acre where others make but 25 to 40 bushels. Both strong, stiff straw; sprangled heads and early to ripen. We also grow and handle all other leading varieties, consisting of the Kherson; Early Champion; Texas Red Rust-Proof; White Russian; Lincoln and other varieties. Samples of any mailed free, with our Big Illustrated Farm and Garden Seed Catalog. A postal card will bring catalog and samples to your door. Address:

RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, BOX 34, SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

Trent's Seed Corn

First Prize Five Successive Years at State Show at Manhattan. This proves beyond a doubt that I have the best strains of seed corn in the West. Beld's Yellow

Dent and Boone County White. Are dried, tested and guaranteed. Write for free catalog. Every farmer should have it.

BROWN COUNTY SEED HOUSE, S. G. TRENT, PROPRIETOR, HIAWATHA, KANSAS

OLD SEED CORN—Also Seed Oats

Don't plant light chaffy corn of the 1913 crop. All our seeds are tested and guaranteed. Kherson and Swedish Select oats, yield 65 bushels per acre last year. Write for illustrated catalogue. No advance in prices. **FRANK J. RIST, Box 6, Humboldt, Neb.**

SEED CORN

ST. CHARLES RED COB WHITE CORN
BEST FOR CORN; BEST FOR ENSILAGE
Grown in St. Charles County, Mo.; buy it direct and get the genuine article. Write for prices.

LOUIS F. MARTEN, Dept. R, St. Charles, Mo.

TREES & SEEDS THAT GROW IN YOUR STATE

Catalpa Speciosa Seedlings The kind that are planted for posts. I raise them by the million. Here are my prices: 4 to 8 inch, \$1.25 per 1000, 8 to 12 inch, \$2.00 per 1000; 12 to 18 inch, \$3.50 per 1000; 18 to 24 inch, \$4.00 per 1000. I pay freight on \$10 Tree Orders. Full line of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Forest Tree Seedlings, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Flowering Shrubs and Roses. Here are a few of my prices: Apple 5c; Peach 7c; Plum 15c; Cherry 14c, all grafted; Concord Grapes, \$2 per 100. Also all kinds of Vegetable, Flower and Field Seeds, Grasses, Corn, Oats, etc. First quality only. Write me today for my free, large, well illustrated Garden Book.

GERMAN NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE (Carl Sonderegger) 35 German Bldg. BEATRICE, NEB.

Where Wealth is Wasted

One-Crop Farming That Robs the Soil of Kansas

BY F. B. NICHOLS
Field Editor

A GROUP of farmers was gathered in Wilson county the last week in January, when the talk turned on conservation. One of the men who had bought some lumber made a few caustic comments in regard to its high price, although he admitted that most grades of lumber are slightly cheaper than they were a year ago. Then a neighbor mentioned the connection between the waste that has been the rule in the lumber industry and the high prices which the luckless builders of the present day have to pay.

The lumber companies and the lumber kings thereupon were taken down the line in a way that was sad to see. Some fine arguments were made for conservation, which was all very well, but there was not a man in the crowd who had not violated the principles of conservation just as much as any of the lumber kings in the management of the soils of his farm. Before a man starts out to reform a neighbor or a man in some other line it is well to find out whether he has been doing things that are as bad as the sins of his neighbor. The man who grows grain on his farm year after year without legumes or logical crop rotations has not much room to say anything about the wastes in other lines.

If you wish to see what one-crop farming has done in Wilson county take a trip in the summer, when the soil is doing the best it can to produce a crop, north from Fredonia to Middletown, over some of the thin upland. The things that have been done to that land can be placed in the same class with the cutting of forests on mountain sides, by which the soil has been allowed to wash away. One-crop farming will ruin almost any land in time, and it does its work especially quick on the soil in the eastern part of Kansas that was naturally rather thin.

Perhaps the most amazing thing in Kansas farming is the criminal lack of intelligence which some men use in the management of their fields. Many Kansas farmers who do well in handling their livestock manage their soil in a way that is certain to ruin it. Many a man who knows much about balanced rations, and of the importance of the proper care of livestock, knows nothing about crop rotations, or legumes.

A profitable type of farming cannot be built in Kansas without good crop rotations. It is not possible to maintain the soil fertility in any other way except near a few large cities like Kansas City and Topeka where the truck crops that are grown are so valuable that expensive commercial fertilizers can be purchased in large quantities. The man who keeps up this one-crop system of grain farming on the average Kansas farm is certain to run the crop yields below the cost of production.

The most important thing in planning a crop rotation is to feature the legumes. There ought to be several times as large an acreage of legumes as we have in Kansas today. It doesn't make so much difference what legume you plant, if you get one that is well adapted to your section. Over much of Kansas this is alfalfa, for this crop is and always will be the most important Kansas leguminous crop. There are parts of the hardpan section where red clover does much better than alfalfa; and there are places on the hills of western Kansas where sweet clover is the leading legume. The general action of these crops is the same; they all are deep rooted, and they all will add considerable nitrogen and humus to the soil if they do well.

It is not possible to keep up soil fertility with a rotation alone, but it aids materially. If one has a good crop rotation that features the legumes, and if he will feed his crops to livestock and carefully return all the resulting manure to the soil, the land will decrease in fertility very slowly. It will be possible under average conditions in this state to keep up the nitro-

gen and humus in this way, and all that then need be considered are the mineral compounds, phosphorus, potash and lime.

A great deal of Kansas soil is deficient in phosphorus, this being especially true where there is hardpan. It will be necessary to add a great deal of this material to the soils in the future, and even now it is the limiting element on many fields.

It can best be applied as raw rock phosphate or as bone meal; although if the raw rock phosphate form is used it will not become available for the crops at once and it will not become soluble in any case unless there is plenty of decaying vegetable matter in the soil.

Not many Kansas fields are low in potash. It will be a long time before a great deal of this material need be used. This is fortunate as the only large source of potash fertilizers now is Germany, and by the time the fertilizer gets here it is rather expensive. An immense amount of Kansas land will have to have lime before crops can be grown on it at a profit.

Before any Kansas farmer does very much toward adding fertilizers and lime and other first aids to injured soils he would do well to make the conditions just as favorable for crops in this land as he can. To get this it is essential that a good crop rotation be used. If a man has a proper crop rotation with a legume in a prominent place he then is in a position to talk about the lumber kings who have wasted their property without someone reminding him of the old saying about men who live in glass houses.

Grass Mixtures For Colwich

I wish to sow a field to grass this coming spring for pasture. What grass or mixture should I use? Is spring vetch adapted to Kansas conditions?
Colwich, Kan.

A. J. OLDFATHER.

The question of a pasture mixture for the given locality is a difficult one. Sweet clover, properly seeded, will make a good quality of pasture under more adverse conditions than any grass or legume with the possible exception of red top. It stands trampling well and would be a good pasture once the stock acquire a taste for it. Orchard grass is fairly drouth resistant, while English blue grass requires much moisture and neither reaches its best growth for two or three years. This mixture probably would be more advisable than either of the ones suggested:

Orchard grass 8 pounds
English bluegrass 8 pounds
Alfalfa 6 pounds
or
Sweet clover 10 pounds

This mixture seeded on well prepared ground in early spring should give considerable pasture the first season and thicken up for a permanent pasture later on. The sweet clover alone will last only two years if not reseeded, while the orchard grass and English blue grass mixture is not apt to furnish as much pasture alone the first year as with the alfalfa or clover.

Spring vetch is a plant more adapted to cool, moist climates than to regions as dry and warm as central and southern Kansas. It cannot be expected to produce a paying crop there.

Ralph Kenney.

Kansas Agricultural college.

Schools to Test Seed Corn

That every Kansas school in which agriculture is taught become a seed corn testing station this spring is the wish of W. D. Ross, state superintendent of schools. Mr. Ross has urged every county superintendent and high school principal in the state to take action to this effect. The plan is to have the classes in agriculture test all seed corn brought to them from the farms as a part of their regular class work.

Seed testing has been carried on in several schools in former years and has

proved very successful, but no concerted action in this direction has ever been attempted before. The experience in the past has been that it required considerable urging to convince farmers of the value of this work in the schools but after the first results became known and the work was thoroughly understood, the students had plenty to do.

The state superintendent figures that a large part of the cost of education in the state can be returned to the state in material wealth if this matter of seed testing is taken hold of properly. In his letter to county superintendents, and also to high school principals, he asks these "help in his scheme of vitalizing the school work in agriculture. His letter reads, in part, as follows:

"Owing to the severe drouth last summer and the unusual wet weather during the fall, the situation in Kansas with reference to seed for spring planting is serious in the extreme. In 1911 in Indiana 5 million acres of corn were planted but only 70 per cent of a stand was secured. As a result the farmers of the state in addition to being compelled to till 1½ million acres of waste ground suffered an actual loss of 45 million bushels of corn, or more than 20 million dollars—almost twice as much as the total annual cost of public education in Kansas. Our loss of wealth for the coming year threatens to be even greater. The schools of the state can demonstrate their practical value by helping to prevent it.

When Cutting Potato Seed

BY ALBERT DICKENS.

A comparison of a great many lots of seed potatoes, and careful tests with a considerable number, force the conclusion that northern seed is usually a better investment than home-grown, although there have been a few tests where the home-grown seed was less seriously affected with disease than some of the seed from the North. The early maturity of Kansas potatoes and their tendency to sprout early easily accounts for the greater yield often obtained from northern seed.

Greater care should be exercised by buyers of seed potatoes to avoid the use of seed potatoes affected by disease. The grower who has home-grown potatoes that show no deterioration in quality and no evidence of disease may plant them and expect good results, but a most careful examination should be made as to the condition and freedom from disease.

The machine cutters are considerably used, but many large growers prefer to cut by hand, as a closer inspection can be given the seed and a better division of the eyes can usually be obtained.

Fields planted with the horse planter have produced as good yields as those planted by hand, when large areas were compared. A very careful placing of the seed pieces might give a slight advantage, but the cost would in most cases exceed the return. The ridge left by the planter affords a guide for the first cultivation, or "blind plowing," as it is usually called. When the soil has been well prepared the planter will do excellent work.

The distance between seed pieces depends upon the size of the piece and the supply of soil moisture. In the eastern part of the state one-eye pieces 9 to 12 inches apart have given the best returns, requiring 10 or 12 bushels an acre if the one-eye pieces weigh about one ounce.

In sections where the rainfall is less, two-eye pieces, planted 12 to 18 inches, have usually given better results than one-eye cuttings. In the eastern part of the state 30 to 32 inches is a common distance between rows. Farther west 36 is a better distance.

Cheerfully Corrected

I should like to have a correction in my letter published February 7, page 39. This misprint made the statement in question sound somewhat unreasonable. I wrote that I kept 80 cows and their calves on 1,000 acres of fairly good grazing land. The letter as printed made me say I kept this number of cows and calves on 100 acres of grass land.

Pfeifer, Kan. Conrad Kruger.

Spring alfalfa seedlings usually do fairly well in Kansas, except where crab grass and foxtail bother badly.

Nation Cherry Trees

Are dependable under all conditions. They bear the first important "money-crop" of the year. In favorable seasons, a one-acre orchard easily yields \$500 worth of cherries. They are always in big demand. We offer extra sturdy trees.

Illustrated Catalog FREE

Tells all about the best fruits and ornamentals for the Middle West. Gives lowest prices for quality stock. Special estimates gladly furnished. Write To-Day.

The National Nurseries
Dept. 3
Lawrence, Kansas.

Hogs Like It Best

D. W. Jenkins, Monroe, Neb., writing about his crop of Hog Pasture Mixture, says: "When the pasture was first put in the pasture instead of coming for corn. The mixture proved to be just the thing in the right place. No farmer can make a mistake by sowing it."

"GROWLIPS" "Hoggy Quick"

Hog Pasture Mixture

produces in the hot or dry summer when other pastures are short and feed is scarce. Can be planted in summer for fall feeding. Great for stock of all kinds. Grows quickly—produces big tonnage of fine green fodder when it is needed most. Write today for prices also free book of Garden and Field Seeds.

GROWLIPS SEED COMPANY
143 So. 10th St., Lincoln, Neb.

BUY — Trees At Wholesale

and Save Agents' and Dealers' Profits.

Apples 7c; Peaches 7c; Cherries 13c; Plums 15c; Pears 15c. A complete list of varieties.

SPECIALTIES

St. Regis Everbearing Red Raspberry, \$4.00 per 100
Black Pearl Black Raspberry, \$4.00 per 100
Giant Himalaya Blackberry, \$5.00 per 100
Sensational Daring Strawberry, \$2.75 per 1000
Carolina, Lombardy and Norway Poplar, \$3.00 per 100; Concord Grapes, \$2.00 per 100. Many other items equally low in price. Quality the best.

Headquarters for Small Fruit Plants of all kinds—Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Perennials, Asparagus, Rhubarb, etc. We Pay the Freight on all orders amounting to \$10 or over. Free Catalog.

HOLSINGER BROS. NURSERY,
Box 205, Reeddale, Kansas.

Do You Have to be Shown?

I'm told that I have the best quality of seed, give the largest packages and have the most common-sense Seed Book in the bunch. And I'm willing to admit it.

Do you have to be shown?

Alright, I'll live close to the Missouri line and I'll "show" you. I'll send you the Seed Book and a package of garden seed, and you can judge for yourself. NO CHARGE for the book, and you need not even send the postage unless you wish.

I also have guaranteed Clover and Alfalfa, and all kinds of farm seeds at Farmer's Prices. Shall I send you free samples of these also?

HENRY FIELD, Pres.
HENRY FIELD SEED CO., Box 60, Shenandoah, Iowa.

GOOD SEEDS

BEST IN THE WORLD

Prices Below All Others

I will give a lot of new sorts free with every order I fill. Buy and test. Return if not O. K.—money refunded.

Big Catalog FREE

Over 700 illustrations of vegetables and flowers. Send yours and your neighbors' addresses.

E. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Illinois

PURE SWEET \$6.00 CLOVER 6c per Bu.

BIGGEST MONEY-MAKER KNOWN—INVESTIGATE

The greatest forage plant that grows. Superior to all as a fertilizer. Equal to Alfalfa for hay. Excels for pasture. Builds up worn-out soil quickly and produces immense crops, worth from \$50 to \$125 per acre. Easy to get started, grows everywhere, on all kinds of soil. Don't delay writing for our Big 16-page free catalog and circular giving full particulars. We can save you money on best tested guaranteed seed. Sample Free. Write today.

A. A. BERRY SEED CO., Box 353, CLARINDA, IOWA

40 ACRES sold to H. Greaves, Amesbury and other best everbearers. Get acquainted offer for testing. Send us 10c for mailing expense, and we will send you 6 high quality everbearing plants (worth \$1) and guarantee them to fruit all summer and fall, or money refunded. Catalogue with history FREE if you write today.

THE GARDNER NURSERY CO.,
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Fixing Things For Farmers

State Laws Affecting Sales Through Commission Merchants

BY CARL HENRY MOTE
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OUT of the country-wide agitation against the middlemen, which reached another zenith in 1911 and 1912, have come numerous state laws designed to regulate the operations of commission merchants. The agitation is not new in this country. More than a quarter of a century ago, the National Grange, Farmers' Alliance, Agricultural Wheel and Farmers Mutual Benefit Association either were organized specifically to combat the middleman or in time grew to be a thorn in the middleman's side.

The laws passed by recent legislatures to curb the commission merchants will have a trial and this trial will show how far they are successful in reaching evils midway between producer and consumer—the evils of our system of distribution. Whether these laws succeed or fail, they are certain to forestall the dishonest practices of those middlemen whose sole object has been to keep producer and consumer as far apart as possible. Public auctions, in time of high prices, such as former Mayor Shank of Indianapolis carried on in 1911, had very little effect on prices. Shank's potato sales, however, were a spectacular means of calling the country's attention to the evils of our distribution system.

Some of the Laws.

Texas, New York, North Dakota, Michigan, Idaho, Colorado, Oregon and Minnesota passed state laws for the regulation of the commission merchant in 1913. The Texas act was an amendment to civil statutes of 1911. Texas, New York, North Dakota, Colorado, Oregon and Minnesota require bonds of all commission merchants as warranty of compliance with the state law. In New York the bond required is \$3,000, in North Dakota \$2,000, in Colorado \$10,000 and in Minnesota \$4,000. The railroad commission of Oregon is authorized to fix the amount of the bond in that state.

Licenses are issued commission merchants in New York by the state commission of agriculture; in North Dakota and Oregon by the railroad commission; in Minnesota by the railroad and warehouse commission; in Colorado by the secretary of state.

The New York statute defines a commission merchant as any person, firm, association or corporation licensed to receive, sell or offer for sale on commission, any kind of farm produce, agricultural, horticultural, vegetable, and fruit products of the soil and meats, poultry, eggs, dairy products, nuts and honey. In applying for a license to the state commission of agriculture, the applicant must state the kind of farm products proposed to be handled; the full name of the person, firm or corporation and the place of business. The applicant must satisfy the commission of his good faith and responsibility and pay \$10 for the license.

The commissioner of agriculture has power to investigate on verified complaint of any interested party, the record of any person applying for a license or any transaction or failure to make proper settlement at prompt and regular intervals; a false statement as to condition, quality or quantity and false statements of market conditions. The commissioner has power to investigate the books of the firm.

Making a Complaint.

Where a consignor or producer fails to obtain satisfactory settlement in any transaction after having notified the consignee, a certified complaint may be filed after ten days with the commissioner of agriculture. The commissioner must attempt to secure explanation or adjustment, but failing, he shall hold a hearing and file the findings in the office of the commissioner and if adverse to the commission merchant, he shall revoke his license and begin action for recovery on the bond. The commissioner may refuse a license or revoke a license when judgment has been returned unsatisfied; when false charges have been imposed; when there has been a failure to account properly; where there has been false statement as to condition, quality or quantity of goods, received; where there has been false statement of market condition with intent to deceive; where there has been a com-

bination to fix prices; where the commission merchant purchases the goods for his own account and without prior authority and without notifying the consignor.

The action of the commissioner in refusing to grant, or in revoking a license is subject to review by the courts.

Commission merchants must keep an itemized account of each transaction and the record, with settlement shall be furnished the consignor within 48 hours after sale unless otherwise agreed. Violations of the act are not only punishable by revocation of license but they are misdemeanors in addition.

The Michigan act of 1913 is almost identical with the New York act. The license fee is \$15 in cities of less than 20,000 and \$25 in cities of more than 20,000 population.

The North Dakota act applies only to dealers in grain and creamery products. The fee for a license is \$5.

Idaho makes commission merchants liable for twice the damages for failure to make payment for goods sold.

One week is the time limit within which the commission merchant must make a true statement of sale and prices to the consignor under the Oregon statute. Licenses may be revoked for cause after notice and hearing. Any consignor aggrieved may appeal under oath to the railroad commission, which has power to investigate the complaint. If any commission merchant fails for 30 days to pay amounts due, the consignor may file an affidavit with the railroad commission, and at any time within a year, he may begin action on the commission merchant's bond. Violations of the act are subject to fine and revocation of license. Receiving goods when a firm is insolvent is subject to fine and imprisonment.

The Texas Law.

Texas not only requires the commission merchant to send the consignor "a full and complete account of sales of produce, goods, wares or merchandise" but "shall deliver to the railroad agent or other carrier so delivering the same, a receipt therefor, showing the quality, quantity, grade and condition of such produce, goods, wares or merchandise, which receipt shall be kept on file in the office of such agent for six months, subject to the inspection of any one interested in such shipment." Settlement must be made in five days.

The statement required under the Colorado statute of applicants for license as commission merchants, the name of firm, officers, place of incorporation, capital stock, place of business and character of produce to be sold, is not to be made public. The consignor may commence action against any commission merchant on his bond to recover sums due. If goods received are unfit for sale, the commission merchant must notify the person designated by the secretary of state and take from him a certificate showing that the goods are unfit for sale. A copy of the certificate must be sent to the consignor. Bills of sale must be made out in triplicate, one copy for the buyer, one for the consignor, and one for the office file. These bills must show details of sale. All amounts are payable within 30 days. After hearing, the secretary of state may revoke a commission merchant's license for failure to render an accounting.

False and fictitious sales are illegal, nor can the commission merchant make sales to himself or any member of his firm. Combinations, conspiracies, pacts or gentlemen's agreements for the purpose of artificially raising or depressing prices are unlawful. So are they if designed to exclude the products of any locality or person. Violations of the act are punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Minnesota's regulations give the railroad and warehouse commission power to increase the amount of bond above \$4,000, to investigate any transaction, examine books and give restitution.

Another Kansas Skunk Farm.

What is thought to be the sixteenth Kansas skunk farm has been established near Stafford by W. G. Sallee. To start

his herd Mr. Sallee has shipped in about two dozen large skunks. His den in 125 feet square, of poultry netting, one-inch mesh and is set about two feet below and five feet above ground. A strip of tin about 18 inches above the ground prevents the skunks from climbing the meshes of the wire and escaping.

Locust Borers Can Be Killed

The cutting of the locust tree for all purposes, including thinning operations and for private commercial use should be done between the first of October and the last of March. To destroy the locust borers before they enter the wood, the removal of the bark from all desirable portions of the trunk of the trees felled is important and necessary. Tops and thinnings should be burned.

The yellow striped, long horned, winged beetle that produces the devastating borer is found from August to October on trees and the flowers of the goldenrod. During this period eggs are deposited in the crevices of the bark of growing trees and the young borers, after being hatched, pass the winter there and in the spring bore through the bark to the heart of the tree.

The injury to the trees consists of wounds in the bark and sapwood, which is sufficiently severe and repeated year after year, results in a worthless growth or the death of the timber affected. The numerous worm holes in the wood also reduce its commercial value.

The presence of the insects in injurious numbers is indicated at this season of the year by the frequency of the adults on the goldenrod flowers and on the trees, according to the forest service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. So extensive has the damage of this pest been in some sections of the eastern states and the Middle West that it is now considered unprofitable to grow the tree for either shade or timber. One important reason for holding the borer in check is to prevent its extension into the far West and other sections which are at present free from it.

Experiments have demonstrated that the grubs may be killed by spraying the trees and branches with a strong solution of kerosene emulsion. This should be done not earlier than November and not later than March, because this spraying when the trees are in leaf will destroy the foliage and check growth.

This emulsion may be prepared as follows: Take 2 gallons of kerosene, 1/2 pound of whale-oil soap (or 1 quart of soft soap) and 1 gallon of water. The soap, first finely divided, is dissolved in the water by boiling and immediately added boiling hot, away from the fire, to the kerosene. The whole mixture is then agitated violently while hot by being pumped back upon itself with a force pump and direct discharge nozzle throwing a strong stream, preferably one-eighth inch in diameter. After from three to five minutes' pumping the emulsion should be perfect, and the mixture will have increased from one-third to one-half in bulk and assumed the consistency of cream. Well made, emulsion will keep indefinitely and should be diluted only as wanted for use.

The use of whale-oil soap, especially if the emulsion is to be kept for any length of time, is strongly recommended, not only because the soap possesses considerable insecticide value itself, but because the emulsion made with it is more permanent, does not lose its creamy consistency, and is always easily diluted, whereas with most of the other common soaps the mixture becomes cheesy after a few days and needs reheating to mix with water. Soft soap answers very well, and one quart of it may be taken in lieu of the hard soaps.

For use on locust trees dilute 1 gallon of emulsion with 2 gallons of soft water. Pure kerosene and pure petroleum will effectually kill the insects, but may do some damage to the bark of the trees.

Kafir Clubs For Kansas

Kafir clubs are being organized in every county in the district of L. H. Gould, farm demonstration agent in southwest Kansas. He recently made a motorcycle trip to institutes and school houses throughout this section and a large number of clubs have been organized. These clubs will be run on the general plan proposed by the Agricultural college.

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these announcements that are now appearing in this publication, from time to time, relating to

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Where Kansas Schools Fail

Folks Are Worth More Than Hogs and Cattle

AN INSTITUTE PAPER BY C. M. RANKIN
Superintendent Edwards County

OUR rural schools are far behind the times. We have made great progress along many lines. Modern farm machinery, the telephone, the rural mail delivery and the automobile have changed country life in the past few years, for along these lines we want the best there is. But how about the school? The fact stands, it is very little if any in advance of the school of 50 years ago. The same little box-car building, in most localities, with three windows on a side and a hole in the end, flanked on each side with a filthy outbuilding; the whole arrangement apparently planned to breed bacterial and moral disease. May God some day give us intelligence enough to build school houses with some kind of a plan in the country as well as in town! And may the time come when men will be ashamed to boast of how cheaply they have got off in the deal. As to the teaching today, it is doubtful whether it is any better. The "schoolmaster", a strong man of high ideals, has been misplaced too often by the slip of a high school girl sometimes immature, and fickle in disposition. The towns are getting the cream of our teaching force and will continue to do so until we make country life more pleasant for them.

Two Days to Live Stock.

You have now devoted a two-day institute to the discussion of livestock and crops. I want to ask you, is there nothing on the farm but horses,

Idle capital anywhere denotes poor business methods; yet there stands the schoolhouse locked every night and all the time for four or five months of the year, while there are a score of rural interests which could center about the school as the natural meeting ground for the community.

This is not merely theoretical. These ideas are in practice in many places today, and a social life is being built up which holds men and women of intelligence and refinement on the farm with their children.

Two things suggest themselves to me as chiefly responsible for present conditions, and these point the way to the remedy. First, the landlord system of farming which, by the way, is partly the cause and partly the result of lack of social intercourse. History almost invariably shows that when farming is turned over to tenants country life and country institutions deteriorate. France, Germany, and England have all felt it.

The second cause is the small school in a community where consolidation is possible. Consolidation means larger and more commodious buildings; seats (in the near future) which may be easily removed for social functions, and a broader acquaintanceship among farm people. It is coming as certainly as tomorrow's sun, and our efforts against it or our indifference can do no more than retard its coming.

Some one has remarked that the worst fault of the farmer is inertia;



May the Time Come When Men Will Be Ashamed to Boast of How Cheaply They Got Off in the Deal.

cattle, hogs, wheat, and chickens? Are there not human souls out there a hundred fold more important than these things you emphasize so much? I say to you, the boy or girl will no more develop a rounded symmetrical character independently and without thoughtful training than your corn will yield without cultivation or your registered stock improve without scientific breeding. Why are the boy and his sister leaving the farm as soon as possible? Simply because the street offers a greater attraction with its glitter and fellowship than the isolated and monotonous life of the country; and the only check to this movement is to make the country more attractive by providing for the social instinct common to every normal boy or girl. This hunger for social intercourse was formerly satisfied by the old fashioned literary societies, debating clubs and singing schools, but only a trace of the former glory of these remain, and we must counterbalance this loss. Clubs—corn clubs, pig clubs, canning clubs, etc.—are a move in the right direction, but they need more backing.

I do not see why the advantages of the school should be limited to the young children of the community. We should look up to the school as a source of knowledge and inspiration for all, instead of looking down upon it as a primary institution. The oldest man of the neighborhood should feel its influence. The farmer and his wife ought to attend public demonstrations of stock judging, seed testing, fruit canning, milk testing, etc., done by their children.

that he is the hardest thing on earth to get started, and when he does get started he is the hardest thing on earth to stop. Be this as it may, I believe if we can stop the landlord system, and start communities toward consolidation of schools, we will have made a long stride toward establishing community centers for the uplift of rural life, and the retention of country youth where it belongs.

Babies Need Good Care

Many letters asking questions about the care of babies are received by the Kansas board of health. Most of them ask questions about medicines. Here is

As a nation we import potatoes every year, though not infrequently we let thousands of bushels of our own crop rot because an organized market does not offer a price that will make it pay to dig them.

a sample of these letters, according to Dr. S. J. Crumbine, the secretary: "Would you please tell me by return mail what foods to feed growing children to make rich, pure blood; also what medicines should be given to keep their blood in good condition? We have two boys, two and four years old, and would like to keep them healthy if possible."

Dr. Crumbine wrote this mother, in part:

"Plain, wholesome, properly prepared foods, which include bread and butter; an abundance of milk; meat once a day; eggs and properly cooked vegetables; potatoes, preferably baked, are the things for growing children to eat as well as for working men and women.

"You speak of medicines. Absolutely no medicines, whatever; but good, wholesome food, pure water and plenty of fresh air in the sleeping rooms by having the windows open and having them play outdoors whenever possible, is better for pure blood than all the medicines ever manufactured."

Pop Corn is Profitable

Thirty dollars' worth of popped corn in the form of 5-cent packages for the market represents an outlay of only about \$1 or \$1.50 for raw material, according to a Farmers' Bulletin No. 553 just issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture entitled "Pop Corn for the Home." Sufficient pop corn to make \$30 worth of 5-cent packages can be grown on a piece of land 40 feet long and 20 feet wide.

Pop corn has considerable value as a food and when properly prepared for the table it is superior to many of the breakfast foods now on the market. It is customary on many farms where pop corn is not desired as a market crop to plant a few rows for home use. This phase of farming usually interests the children, and it is well to let them do the planting.

If it is desired to grow pop corn as a field crop, the surplus stock not wanted for home use can usually be sold to local merchants at a fair price, or it can be profitably sold directly to consumers. Some recipes for pop corn confections that have given good results are the following:

Chocolate Pop Corn.

2 teaspoonful of white sugar.
¼ cup of corn sirup.
2 ounces of chocolate.
1 cup of water.
Put these ingredients into a kettle and cook them until the sirup hardens, then put in cold water. Pour over 4 quarts of crisp, freshly popped corn and stir well to insure the uniform coating of the kernels.

Sugared Pop Corn.

Make a sirup by boiling together 2 teaspoonful of granulated sugar and 1 teaspoon of water. Boil until the sirup strings from the spoon or hardens when dropped into cold water. Pour over 6 quarts of freshly popped corn and stir well.

Pop Corn Balls.

1 pint of sirup.
1 pint of sugar.
2 tablespoonful of butter.
1 teaspoonful of vinegar.
Cook all the sirup hardens when dropped into cold water. Remove to back of stove and add ½ teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a tablespoonful of hot water and then pour the hot sirup over 4 quarts of freshly popped corn, stirring until every kernel is well coated, when the corn can be molded into balls or into any desired form.

Kansas Made Much Sugar

The sugar making campaign of the sugar factory at Garden City has ended and 31,000 tons of sugar beets were made into 7,700,000 pounds of sugar while the factory was in operation. Owing to the adverse growing season the beet crop this year was short and the factory closed down earlier than usual. Despite this, the U. S. Sugar and Land Co. paid out more than \$150,000 to the farmers who raised sugar beets.

The sugar beets used in the factory were grown in Greenwood, Chase, Lyon, Pawnee, Hamilton, Finney and Kearney counties. In a good year, when the beet crop makes a maximum yield, the factory figures would be multiplied by three; there would have been three times as many beets raised, the sugar making campaign would have been three times as long and three times as much money would be paid out to the farmers for beets. As it was, sugar beets withstood the severe drouth and made a most profitable crop in a bad year. Farmers who raised sugar beets this year found them to be an excellent stock food when feed is scarce and a crop that made a good yield when others were failures.

The officers of the factory are doubtful of the future of the sugar making business with sugar going on the free list, but with a million dollar factory on their hands they will keep going as long as possible and will make contracts for beets in 1914 with the farmers.

It is important that all the manure should be hauled out soon, so it will not be washed away by the spring rains.

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A Tree for Western Kansas

The Chinese Arbor Vitae is Noted For Its Hardiness

BY C. A. SCOTT,
State Forester.

THE Chinese arbor vitae is an evergreen tree, generally of low compact growth. When planted in good soil under favorable climatic conditions, the trees attain a height of sixty feet and a trunk diameter of from five to six feet. They reach their best development in a deep soil rich in salts, and they even resist a considerable amount of alkali. According to Chinese observations, these trees are known to live more than 2,000 years.

The Chinese arbor vitae was introduced into this state probably not more than twenty years ago. Wherever it has been planted in Kansas, it is making a very successful growth, and is likely to be one of the most desirable trees for western Kansas windbreak and ornamental planting. It is propagated entirely from seed, which is produced in considerable abundance after the trees are eight or ten years old. The cones are gathered as soon as they begin to show signs of ripening, usually in the latter part of September or early in October. These are spread on large sheets or board floors exposed to the sun until they open and liberate the seed. The seeds and cones are then separated by screening. The seeds may be stored over winter in any dry room, if protected from mice. They are sown in well prepared beds either in rows or broadcast the following April or early May. The seed beds must have part shade, which is usually accomplished by using a lath or brush screen.

At one year old, they are ready to set out in the nursery row, where they are grown for one or two years until ready for permanent planting. The growing of evergreen seedlings, however, requires expert knowledge of nursery work, and usually it is much cheaper to buy the nursery stock than to try to grow the seedlings on the farm. The most desirable stock for extensive planting is twelve to eighteen inches, once transplanted trees. The Chinese arbor vitae perhaps is the easiest of all conifers to propagate. They transplant with but very little loss and this feature is sufficient in itself to insure their extensive use.

Like all other conifers this tree must be handled with great care, to prevent exposing its roots to drying conditions for even a few minutes. They must be protected as much as possible. When a shipment of evergreen trees is received, they should be stored in a cellar or some other cool, moist place until they are set out. Under favorable conditions, they will keep for several days



without injury in the bales or boxes in which they are shipped. The packages in which they are received should be opened enough to let the tops have plenty of air to prevent heating or molding. The tops of evergreens should never be wet. If there is any danger of the roots becoming dry, they should be moistened, but not soaked. When moistening the roots, do not open the bundles so as to expose the roots, but pour a cupful or two of water over the stems at the top of the bale to allow it to trickle down into the packing.

When ready to plant, prepare a bucket of puddle before opening the bundle of trees. Puddle is prepared by mixing water and sticky clay to the consistency of cream. Open the bale of trees in the cellar, taking out only as many as can be put into the puddle at one time. Clear the roots of the packing material, and immerse them in the puddle. Carry the trees to the planting site, in the puddle, and take them out one at a time, as they are needed for planting. This method of handling evergreens eliminates all danger of exposing the roots. Water should not be used as a substitute for puddle. It washes the roots too free of soil that is a protection to them.

The ground should be in a good, loose, moist condition at the time of planting. When a large number of trees is to be planted, furrows may be drawn with a lister or plow and holes to receive the trees can be dug in the furrow.

When only a few trees are to be planted, the holes must be dug by hand labor, but the ground should be spaded up beforehand to a depth of two feet or more if the subsoil is hard. If the soil is dry, it should be soaked a few days before the trees are to be set, so that it can be worked without danger of puddling at the time of planting the trees. The holes for the trees should not be dug until the time of planting. Two or three inches of loose soil should be left in the bottom of the hole. Place the tree in an upright position, arrange the roots in natural order, and fill in about them with loose moist soil. When the hole is partly filled, tramp the soil firmly and leave no openings around the roots. Two or three inches of the top soil should be left in a loose, open condition for a soil mulch. If the soil is in good condition, the newly planted trees will not require watering. When planted in their permanent location the trees should be set two or three inches deeper than they grew in the nursery.



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It is generally supposed that all corn from your state must of necessity be small and early, but while some of the earliest varieties are small, some of the largest ears of corn and the most productive fields I have ever seen have been grown from your South Dakota seed. I have my measured ears that were fifteen inches in length gathered from fields that would be a heavy yield for any state.

Very truly
J. M. Lehman

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"Ground Hog" is Making Good

Large Acreage of Oats to Be Sown—Weekly Crop News

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

FEBRUARY has proved to be a real winter month this year and seems to be making up for time lost in December and January. But better so than to have these storms at corn planting time. The blustery weather early in the week was of short duration but according to first reports it was the worst of the winter on stock and farm operations generally. The snow added further moisture to wheat fields and spring seedbeds but on account of drifting badly, it was not as beneficial as the snows earlier in the month. Thus far the groundhog has been more than half right.

Just as soon as the weather settles and the frost comes out of the ground oat seeding will begin in earnest. In Labette county some seeding has already been done. The general report is that the acreage of oats will be large this season except where wheat was allowed to monopolize too much of the ground last fall, as in the case of the western counties.

The fate of the fruit crop is in doubt. J. G. Engle of Dickinson county, reports that half the peach crop has been killed and H. W. Schaible of Gove county, says the whole crop is gone. In Oklahoma according to Frank Tree of Texas county, fruit is still safe and a fair crop is promised. Meanwhile, the man who will hold off making predictions for about eight weeks, will have the best chance at making an accurate guess.

KANSAS.

Kingman County—Not much winter yet. Wheat in good condition. Stock selling well. Milk cows \$70 to \$90; hogs \$7.75; wheat 80c; corn 65c; oats 48c.—B. F. Shelman, Feb. 19.

Rooks County—Most of the farmers have secured their supply of ice for next summer. Seed oats, barley, potatoes, trees and corn now constitute the main topics of conversation.—C. O. Thomas, Feb. 20.

Labette County—Not many oats sown yet. Farmers getting anxious to sow. Largest snow of the season Feb. 20. Roads bad. Farmers doing chores and hauling children back and forth to school.—Wilbert Hart, Feb. 21.

Washington County—Weather cloudy and windy with some snow. Farmers hauling corn and shipping hogs. Low price of cream is discouraging. Farmers' union organized in this vicinity this week.—Mrs. H. A. Birdsey, Feb. 21.

Hodgeman County—A good rain followed by snow on February 12. Wheat looking fine. Stock doing fairly well. Seed scarce and high. Kafir 90c; red milo 90c; white milo \$2.40; barley 60c to 80c; eggs 18c.—E. N. Wyatt, Feb. 17.

Gove County—Winter has been open so far. Stock doing well. Wheat looking fine except a few fields which were entirely blown out. Peaches killed. Farmers getting ready to plow for spring crops.—H. W. Schaible, Feb. 18.

Ford County—Colder and cloudy weather with a trace of rain. Wheat pasture still good and stock doing fine. Some fields show too heavy a stand to make good yields. Considerable number of stock and fat cattle sold.—John Zurbuchen, Feb. 19.

Dickinson County—Weather fine. Condition of fields good. Wheat looking extra good. Everybody pasturing wheat. Feed scarce. Not much property changing hands. About one-half of the peaches killed but other fruit in good shape.—J. G. Engle, Feb. 16.

Kiowa County—Weather cold for a few days. Some fields of wheat look as if they needed thinning. Some horses and mules sold at fair prices. Fresh cows bring fancy prices. Corn being shipped in and sold to the farmers at 76c; wheat 80c; hogs \$7.50; butter fat 22c.—H. E. Stewart, Feb. 13.

Leavenworth County—Most of the wheat looks fair and has furnished considerable pasture. Supply of roughness not more than needed and considerable grain shipped in. Many silos will be built this summer. Very few farms changing hands and not many farm sales being held.—Geo. S. Marshall, Feb. 20.

Butler County—Soll well soaked by rain and snow. Public sales every day this week. Stock selling fairly well. Good cows scarce and high. Wheat condition perfect. Spring crop of pigs will be light. Not many brood sows left. Fat hogs scarce at \$8; hens 12c; corn 74c; oats 46c; hay \$15 to \$18.—M. A. Harper, Feb. 19.

Ottawa County—Fine winter weather. Snow is all gone. Stock grazing on wheat fields and is in good condition. Wheat pastures saving the farmers thousands of dollars. Horses and cattle selling high at sales. A large acreage of oats will be sown. Alfalfa hay \$15 and \$16 ton; prairie hay \$12.—W. S. Wakefield, Feb. 20.

Miami County—Weather colder with 12 inches of snow on February 12. Stock have wintered well with little feed. A lot of plowing done in January and February and some ground worked down for clover and alfalfa. Cattle, hogs, hay and corn still selling high. Roads fine all winter for autos.—Don B. Walthall, Feb. 14.

Rush County—Most wheat looks fine but some late sown fields were injured by cold weather. Have had a snow storm once a week this month. Stock is on wheat pasture most of the time. Farmers preparing to sow oats as soon as frost is out of ground.

Ground for spring crops scarce this spring on account of the large amount of wheat sown last fall. Eggs and cream cheaper than usual at this time of year.—J. F. Smith, Feb. 21.

Bourbon County—This county has had about 4 inches of snow and 1½ inches of rain in the last 18 days. The ground is thoroughly soaked. All stock doing well but feed is apt to be scarce unless spring comes earlier than usual. Prospects good for an increased oat and alfalfa acreage. Stock prices improving.—Jay Judah, Feb. 21.

Woodson County—It has been very winterish since ground hog day. On the night of February 12 it rained an inch and the next day it snowed all day. The large drifts of snow stopped mail delivery for 2 days. Since snow has melted roads and fields are very muddy. The snow will be a great benefit to next year's crop.—E. F. Opperman, Feb. 20.

Seward County—Work horses never in better condition at this season of the year. No disease among stock. Wheat pasture good. Not many horses changing hands. Hogs and cattle are pretty well shipped out but a few loads go out every day or two. Some silage and cake-fed steers went out last week that made a gain of 3.5 pounds a day.—John L. Boles, Feb. 16.

Riley County—Have had snow lately but not enough to do much good. Some wheat

acreage will be sown. Ground too wet to plow now. Plenty of feed. Corn 70c, oats 45c; prairie hay \$12; eggs 22c; butter 25c.—Mrs. Ollie Kraft, Feb. 18.

Texas County—Fruit is safe yet and promises a fair crop. The roads have been improved. Weather fine and farmers busy plowing, blank listing and disking. Some barley and oats sown. Wheat looks good and stock doing fine on it. Hogs 7c; butter 20c; barley 75c; corn \$1.50; oats 65c.—F. Free, Feb. 21.

Garfield County—Weather is very changeable. Some of the wheat fields have been damaged by being pastured while too wet. A number of fresh cows dying and cause is not known. Roads are bad. Stock doing well. Most farmers are up with their work. Butter 21c; eggs 22c; wheat 80c.—J. A. Voth, Feb. 20.

Grant County—Twelve inches of snow here. Stock doing fine. Many steers were marketed off the wheat and farmers buying more to feed the silage to. Hens were beginning to lay but snow checked them. A good many sales held and everything sells well, especially cattle. Farmers are busy churning and hunting coyotes. Wheat 77c; hogs 75c; kafir 70c; alfalfa \$12; hogs \$7.80; cattle \$5.50.—A. C. Craighead, Feb. 14.

Greer County—Some plowing being done. Land is in fine shape. Stock doing well. Wheat and alfalfa in good condition. Some oats sown. A few Irish potatoes planted. Chicken business going to the front this season. Most of the fruit looks well except a few plum trees that were frozen. Large feed crop will be planted this season. Alfalfa hay \$14; oats 65c; corn 75c; eggs 20c; butter 20c.—S. C. Wright, Feb. 16.

Ferret Farming in Ohio

Several men living in New London township, Huron county, Ohio, have for many years been engaged in raising ferrets. I recently visited several ferret farms in this vicinity. The business has the advantage of being carried on in connection with the regular farm operations. While the work of caring for a few hundred ferrets is considerable, crops can be grown on the farm the same as if there were no ferrets in connection.

One man who said he had been raising ferrets for 40 years, told me he had paid for his little farm of 50 acres from the profits of that business. But he admitted that since the enactment of stringent laws against the use of ferrets in hunting, the profits had largely gone out of the business. Sales, he said, were now very dull and prices so low that many had quit the business. He said his sales had often exceeded \$300 a year, while the investment and cost were small.

The buildings cost no more than the cheapest kind of poultry houses. They are usually sheds, with ground floors, that have pens partitioned off for the different families.

The principal food is ground wheat cooked into a porridge and served with milk. This is usually supplemented with meat fed sparingly. During the cold weather old horses are bought at \$5 apiece by extensive growers. The hides of these horses sell for \$3, the bones bring something, and the meat helps out with a cheap maintenance ration for the ferrets.

Two litters of 5 to 10 are raised each year, and at 6 to 8 months old the young are ready to sell. They usually bring \$2 each. The demand is now limited and prices are much lower. Breeders used to sell at \$5 each.

Ferrets are subject to a sort of distemper. It is an epidemic which often sweeps away whole colonies.

These animals are chiefly used to run rats and rabbits out of their holes, when hunters shoot them or catch them with dogs. I find great difference of opinion among ferret men as to the aggressiveness of ferrets, but most of them are agreed that a ferret will not kill a rat. While a rat is in mortal terror of a ferret, if the rat, when he gets to the end of his hole, turns and faces the ferret, the latter is sure to come out of the hole first.

Topeka, Kan. Edwin Snyder.

Here's a Steady Job

Mr. Editor—I wish to hire for the coming season, a good steady farm hand. One who has been reared on the farm, or had farm work experience. Must be willing to help milk. Work will be in corn and hay, no wheat. I will pay \$25 a month, board and washing included, to right person. Can begin work right away. Reference preferred and will furnish if wished.

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The Question ?????

Were the world as good as you—not an atom better—

Were it just as pure and true,
Just as pure and true as you;
Just as strong in faith and works;
Just as free from crafty quirks;
All extortion, all deceit;
Schemes its neighbors to defeat;
Schemes its neighbors to defraud;
Schemes some culprit to applaud—
Would this world be better?

If this whole world followed you—followed you to the letter—
Would it be a nobler world
All deceit and falsehood buried
From it altogether;
Malice, selfishness and lust
Banished from beneath the crust
Covering human hearts from view—
Tell me if it followed you,
Would the world be better?

If They'd Only Had Wells

BY F. B. NICHOLS.

The need of deep driven wells and summer silos was forcefully shown in Kansas last summer. With plenty of good water and silage, drouth losses are much reduced. If both had been present on Kansas farms in 1913 there would not have been such a demoralized trade in cattle. Dry weather will come in Kansas again—although it may not be next summer—and it will pay to be prepared for it.

Ordinary streams and ponds to which the stock can go are failures when it comes to supplying water in a dry time. They go dry just when they are especially needed. The best method is to get deep wells which have enough capacity even in a dry time to meet all the demands that will be made on them. Water from a deep well usually is pure and cold, and that is more than can be said for that which comes from surface wells and streams.

It is possible to get fairly pure water from a pond if the animals are kept away from it. The dam should be high, so the water will be as deep as possible, and a pipe should be placed to conduct the water to a trough below the dam. If this pipe is supplied with a float, the water will regulate itself. This is the ideal system when a pond is used, but it will not supply the quality of water that can be obtained from a well, for under Kansas conditions there is certain to be considerable foreign matter in it.

The losses on Kansas cattle last summer were large enough to more than pay for the cost of getting wells that would have furnished plenty of water. One man in Woodson county hauled water for a herd of cattle six miles, and he kept up this little game seven days a week for several weeks. Two men in the same county got into a quarrel over a spring, which almost resulted in a small war; at least the spring was guarded by the victors for a while. In Wilson county two years ago a company owning several hundred head of Texas cattle bought the crops in the middle of the summer on a 110-acre farm, just to get the water in the creek. The owner of the crops took all the price that was coming to him, and then some. Methods of getting water like these take the profits from the cattle raising business in a hurry.

All of which reminds one of what James L. Harris, who is known to the livestock men of Chicago and elsewhere as "Big Jim" said when he was discussing the drouth. "What the country needs is less water in Wall street and a little more out in the rural districts," he remarked. "If stock water had been available much of the sacrifice which involved millions of dollars' worth of property would not have been necessary. It is about time in the Middle West to start an agitation for deep wells that will not go dry when a week passes without rain."

Plenty of good water can be obtained at some depth on almost every Kansas farm. The distance and the cost of getting this water will vary, but it usually can be obtained. It is certain that losses in stock in the future will be greater than the cost of the wells, if the wells are not dug. The logical thing, therefore, is to get the water.

Along with the wells should come some better methods of getting the water to the troughs for the cattle. There still is too much pumping water by hand in Kansas. Life is too short to use much of it in pumping water when a windmill or an engine will do it so easily. It doesn't pay to lift it by hand.

Summer silos will come along with good wells to aid in preventing losses like Kansas suffered last summer. Silage will keep for several years in a good silo, so there is no loss if it is not fed out every summer. The summer feeding of silage already is common on many Kansas dairy farms; for it is to be expected that dairymen would see the need of this first.

Kansas seasons are not definite. Drouths are certain to come, and the thing to do is to prepare for them. The man who has available silage and plenty of water need not go to the station to order cars to ship out the cattle when the hot winds begin to blow.

Good Animals Are Essential

BY CLARENCE H. WHITE,
Burlington, Kan.

Livestock farming when properly managed is an efficient system. This is true regarding the production and use of crops, of by-products, and the management of buildings, lots, and pastures. That the fertility of the farm may not be depleted, some system of crop rotation is necessary, for example: alfalfa, clover or some leguminous crop followed by corn or kafir, then small grain and after that pasture or the leguminous crop again.

Cattle raising forms the best method of utilizing crops. A good rotation furnishes a variety of feeds for cattle, which is important for their proper development, and also straw for feed or bedding, which increases the quantity of manure. The manure produced adds direct fertility to the soil when applied to the fields. No farmer learns the use and value of manure so well as the one who keeps cattle.

A cattle breeder must know a good animal when he sees it. He must be able to recognize good qualities and defects, or in other words, he must train himself to be a good judge of cattle. With this information he should also add a knowledge of pedigrees, which will help him determine how good an animal's ancestors are. The better they are the more certain are the offspring to be good; according to the breeding law that "like produces like."

Next to good breeding, feed and care are of importance in producing good cattle. I place good breeding first because well bred animals respond readily to feed and care, while any amount of feeding will not make a good animal out of a scrub. But, I think breeders who are good feeders are needed more than cattle of good breeding. It is easier to obtain good cattle than it is to become a good feeder. Good feeding does not mean stuffing with just any feed available, it means the supplying of a variety of feeds in the right proportion and sufficient quantity for thrifty development. We should consider a man a poor corn farmer who would neglect the necessary plowing, cultivation and soil feeding to produce the best corn crop. The same idea applies in growing cattle. The breeder will lose money by starving his cattle just as certainly as he will by starving his corn crop.

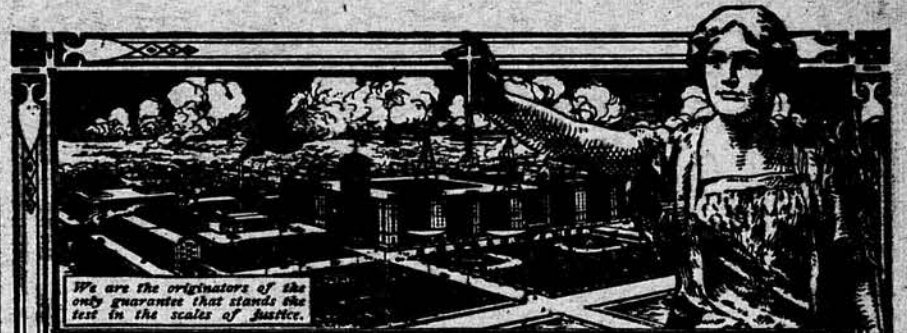
Good feeding should be accompanied with good quarters for the cattle. They always appreciate a warm dry place to lie down. Shelter is necessary in case of storms. It saves feed and adds to the comfort and health of the herd.

Cabbage for Hogs

Many a time while passing along the road have I seen the remainder of last summer's cabbage still green in the garden, and just a few steps away a pen full of hungry hogs squealing for something to eat. Last fall after the first freeze I pulled all of the old cabbage stems in the garden and gave them to the hogs and they seemed to relish them very much. If you have any standing in the garden and they are still green why not pull just a few every day and feed them with the dry food? I appreciate the Mail and Breeze as a medium by which farmers can exchange their experiences and views.

E. S. Larson.
R. 5, Chanute, Kan.

A small notebook is a handy thing to have in your coat pocket when you attend the farmers' institute meetings. You cannot retain in your head all the good things you learn there. It is a good plan to jot some of them down for future reference.



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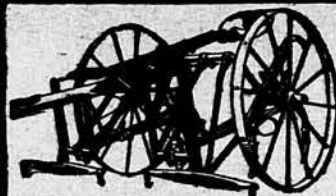
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The agents of the survey prepare the poison, which is mixed with strychnine with a starch mucilage of about the consistency used in starching linen, and by applying this to the oats, every kernel receives a fine film of poison starch. Many rodents which carry the grain in their pouches are poisoned by absorbing the poison from the pouches without swallowing any of the grain. This is the case with the California ground squirrel. Agents have found hundreds and hundreds of dead squirrels with their cheek pouches full and no grain in their stomachs.

Feeding Hogs for Profit

It takes lots of grit and labor, Mr. Farmer, to feed high priced feed to hogs that sell on the local market at \$6.50 a hundred and make a profit but it can be done. I live 14 miles from a railroad and as I raised nothing this year, all my feed, except a little wheat that I bought of a neighbor, must be hauled this distance. Corn costs me 93½ cents a bushel and shorts \$1.65 a hundred, delivered, and I think I am making a little profit besides saving a lot of good manure.

Six cents a pound was offered me for my stock hogs on September 16. I had 312 at that time, but have since then sold 119 that brought \$1,390.87. The feed I have bought cost \$1,478.67, and I have 200 bushels of corn left. I have butchered four hogs and now have 30 ready for market that will weigh 6,058 pounds besides 150 stock hogs. I have also fed corn chops to one cow and five horses.

30 hogs, wt. 6,000 lbs. at \$6.50 a cwt. \$390.00
200 bu. corn at 93½ cents a bu. 187.00
119 hogs sold. 1,390.87

Total. \$1,967.87
Cost of feed. \$1,478.67

Balance. \$489.20

My herd is worth more now than it was on September 16 when I began feeding. The lowest selling price was \$6.40 and the highest \$7.60 a hundred. This gave me from 40 cents to \$1.60 for every 100 pounds original weight of my stockers over what I was offered in September. If grain had sold at 30 cents a bushel as it did in the fall of 1912 there would have been an added gain of 63½ cents on every bushel of corn fed, and as I have fed more than 1,500 bushels this would be about \$945. If farmers would figure a little more and work less they would not sell their grain and stock hogs to be shipped from 400 to 1,000 miles where the grain will be fed to hogs that were raised on the same farm. The grain buyer and the hog buyer each gets a profit, the railroads get a toll, while the dealer and the feeder at the other end of the line must each have a margin and after they have all had a slice and you do the work you may break even, or you may lose your labor.

Here is another instance. I weighed two pigs on September 16. They weighed 98 and 96 pounds each. I fed them 36 days, they then weighed 337 pounds, thus making a gain of 143 pounds or practically two pounds each a day. They were fed ground milo, wheat and kafir. Valuing the feed at one and one half cents a pound the gain cost \$7.50 or approximately five and one half cents a pound. I sold them for \$7.00 a hundred, thus making a profit of \$4.25. Again: On December 1 thirty of my hogs weighed 5,670 pounds and after being fed five days they weighed 6,059 pounds, thus making a gain of 389 pounds. They ate 16 bushels and 24 pounds of corn and 200 pounds of shorts. The feed was worth \$17.90. The 389 pounds of gain at \$6.50 a hundred would be worth \$25.28 or there would be a profit of \$7.38. The feed was fed dry and the hogs were healthy. The hogs were free from lice and were fed in a dry barn. Plenty of good water and salt were given them. Now I don't mean to say that everyone will do this but he can if he tries. Throwing feed in the mud and dust will not do it.

I have sold my stock hogs for the last four years at public sale on 12 months' time, but this year has taught me a lesson. If the crops had been good I would have sold my stockers, but my experience of the past season has shown me that it will pay to feed them.

Supply, Okla. Bradley Anderson.

Why Register the Cow?

I have a grade Shorthorn cow that gave 7,024 pounds of milk in seven months. I sold the milk for \$28.48. Will you give, through the columns of the Mail and Breeze, the requirements for registration in the A. R. O.?

Ford county, Kansas.

Only purebred cows can be entered in the Holstein-Friesian Advanced Register. The cow should be entered in the Herd Book of the association before the test is started. Rules 5 and 6 of the Advanced Register give the eligibility and requirements for entry.

No recognized association accepts in-grade cows for advanced registration. I see no particular reason why an official

test should be made. The daily record kept by the owner should be sufficient for all practical purposes. The record of the production of any cow is of value in the sale of her or her offspring. The daily records, however, should be sufficient for the ordinary grade cow. If these are carefully kept and open to inspection there will be little reason for anyone doubting their accuracy. The value of private records will depend upon the honesty of the man who makes them just as the pedigree of a purebred animal depends upon the honesty of the man who fills it out.—T. W.

Making a Pit Silo

I should like to build a pit silo this winter while we are not rushed with work. How large a one will it take to keep 12 cows on full feed during the feeding season? What is the best method of filling a silo of this kind? Will it be successful if it is filled with uncut material? I would be glad to hear from some reader of the Mail and Breeze who has tried one of this kind.

Wallace county, Kansas. W. E. H.

It is necessary to feed from an inch and a half to two inches a day from the silo in order to keep the silage fresh and sweet. The silo should not be larger than 10 feet in diameter to do this with 12 cows. If a few calves or a few head of other stock is to be fed in addition to the cows the silo might be made 12 feet in diameter. A silo 10 feet in diameter and 28 to 30 feet deep would furnish enough feed for 12 cows for 180 to 200 days. Since the cost of digging a pit silo and getting the silage out increases with the depth, it is better to have two small ones than one with considerable depth. It should always be remembered, however, that for best results the height or depth of a silo should be not less than twice the diameter. The silage does not pack enough to exclude the air in a shallow silo. A silo 10 feet in diameter and 30 feet deep will hold 48 tons while two silos 10 feet in diameter and 20 feet deep will have a combined capacity of 60 tons. This should aid the inquirer in deciding on the size silo or silos to build.

The pit silo should be filled just the same as the ordinary silo. The silage should be evenly distributed and well tramped. There should be two men in the silo and they should keep busy. The material should be cut in one or one and a half inch lengths. Uncut material will not pack sufficiently to exclude the air, and will spoil.

Filling a Pit Silo

Will corn fodder keep if it is put in a pit silo without cutting? Will the feeding value be the same as it would be if it were cut? Lyon county, Kansas. S. S.

The feeding value would be the same if the silage did not mould and spoil. Cutting does not increase the food value. The fodder should be cut in inch or inch and a half lengths so that it will pack well and exclude the air. If it is put in the silo without cutting it will probably mould.

Harvey County Uses Concrete

Harvey county has a live board of county commissioners. Five concrete bridges of the latest improved type are to be built in that county soon under the direction of the state highway engineer, W. S. Gearhart, at the Kansas Agricultural college. Wood floor bridges are not popular in Harvey county, and the board is replacing them as fast as possible with modern concrete structures. Two miles of wood floor bridges still remain, but the commissioners are getting rid of them as fast as they can obtain funds to build concrete ones.

"Fifteen concrete bridges already have been completed in Harvey county under our supervision," said Mr. Gearhart, "and they have plans for five more. At Halstead, we have just arranged for a 150-foot concrete bridge over the Little Arkansas which will cost \$13,500. Many of the wood bridges in Harvey county are 150 to 300 feet long when a concrete bridge one-third that length would have been large enough. The taxpayers have been saved many dollars through our efforts, not only in cutting down the length of the bridges but by direct supervision of the construction work." The commissioners of Harvey county are C. M. Anderson, C. J. Baer and E. F. Barrows.

It would pay to sow a greatly increased acreage of cowpeas in Kansas this year.



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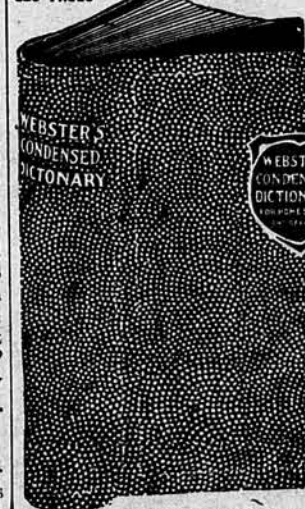
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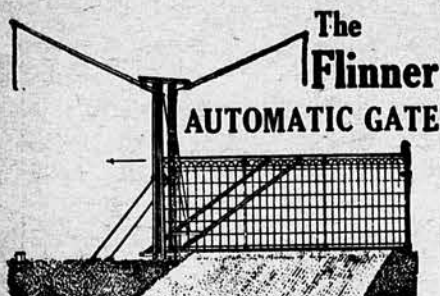
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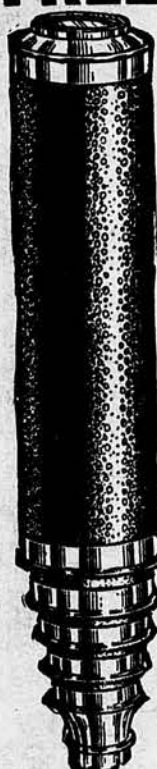
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Kafir, a Kansas Stand-by

BY F. B. NICHOLS,
Field Editor.

Kafir is the standard drouth resistant crop in eastern and central Kansas. There is nothing to indicate that this will not always be the case, for the fair records made by some other drouth resistant crops in 1913 are no indication of what they would do in an average year. Most farmers in the eastern two thirds of Kansas will continue to depend on kafir as the main-sure feed crop, and in doing this their judgment is sound.

It is possible largely to increase the average yields of kafir in Kansas. This state has the largest acreage of kafir of any state in the Union and it is a great crop, all right, but it has been much neglected. The rule has been to give good cultivation to every other crop on the farm before kafir received attention, and the amazing thing about it all is that kafir should have done so well. Kafir will respond to good treatment just the same as corn, and the farm cropping system should be arranged so it can be planted at the right time on a well prepared seedbed, and then good cultivation be given it.

One of the more important aids in getting better kafir yields in Kansas would be better seed. Kafir seed will "run out" just the same as any other crop, if no selection is given. There has been too much selection with a scoop shovel of kafir seed in Kansas, with the result that inferior seed has been planted that never could give the best returns. Few farmers would select their seed corn with a scoop shovel, and yet that is just as bad as taking the kafir seed as it comes. Proper head selection is essential in getting good kafir seed.

Much of the kafir seed for 1914 is selected in Kansas by this time, and it is not possible to give the careful head selection which should be the rule in the fall in any case. However, there is one very important thing that can yet be done, and that is to give the smut treatment just before the seed is planted. There is a great deal of loss to the kafir crop in the United States every year from smut, and Kansas suffers its full share of this loss. Smut damage was especially great last fall in Osage county, but losses were noted in all counties where the crop matured seed.

The treatment for smut damage in kafir is very simple and inexpensive. It consists merely in heating the seed in water for 15 minutes to a temperature of from 132 to 134 F., which kills the smut spores. It is essential that the temperature should be that high, or the smut spores may not be killed, but it should not go much higher, or the germination of the seed will be lowered.

Winter or fall plowing is just as beneficial for kafir as it is for corn, but a great deal less of it is done. The rule on an amazingly large number of Kansas farms is to plant the kafir just as soon as the ground is plowed late in the spring. It is probable that the reason for this custom is that the crop is planted later than corn, and the tendency is to do all the early plowing for that crop. It is true that the planting time for kafir is so late that there always is a great growth of weeds before the seed can be planted, and that these weeds must be killed by disking, but the kafir will respond to winter plowing well, and more should be done when possible.

Careful preparation of the seedbed will pay just as well as for corn. The soil should be well worked down, no matter at what time it is plowed; every effort should be made to get it in a rather fine, compact condition. Especially is it important that all the weeds should be killed. Kafir makes a slow start even under the best conditions, and the weeds have every chance to go ahead of the crop. Crab grass and foxtail are so bad in eastern Kansas that a farmer on a field that contains an average amount of the seed of these plants can consider himself fortunate if they do not get a sod established before the kafir is large enough to cultivate, especially if wet weather comes.

The feeding results obtained at the Kansas Agricultural college last spring, where kafir silage gave just a little better results than corn silage, were the greatest boost kafir has received in Kansas. The great increase in the number

of silos in the state in the last few years will tend to increase the kafir acreage, for kafir will produce more tons of silage an acre than corn on most land.

With the increase in the kafir acreage should come better methods of growing and better seed. If kafir is to be one of the leading forage crops, it is essential that every effort be made to get yields that are just as high as possible.

An Engine Attracts Boys

BY REX BERESFORD.

The things that are doing and will do more to keep the boy, and the farmer, on the farm, are the practical aids in the labor of the farm that make the work lighter, the hours shorter, the returns greater and the life brighter. Improved machinery has done and is doing more towards making farm life pleasant than any other factor. Just now still further changes and greater helps are coming forward rapidly.

The farm boy who leaves the farm does not do it because he is lazy. It is not laziness to wish to do only a reasonable amount of work. It's not laziness to wish to work under conditions that give some time for recreation, reading and enjoyment. It is not laziness to dislike to work so hard that all one can find time to do is work, eat and sleep. It is not even laziness that makes the boy want a little time to think when he is not so tired that it is a physical impossibility to think. Did you ever stop to consider that one of the big reasons why we hear so much about improved methods of farming is that the use of machinery is giving farmers a chance to think?

The use of horsepower for planting, cultivating and harvesting was a big improvement over hand labor. The horse has been supplanted in many instances by gas or steam power. Now the adaptation of the gas engine and the gasoline tractor to the use of the man on the average size farm is making the work of farming still lighter and farm life more attractive. One of the reasons the gasoline tractor is coming into use on the smaller or average farm is that it makes better farming possible, and brings bigger returns.

Farming with horses means that the work cannot always be done just at the right time. Plowing with teams is slow, for horses can do only so much in a day. Often this means either poor preparation of the soil or late planting or sowing. Either condition works against high yields and good returns. With a tractor that will plow eight acres a day and plow deep, it does not take long to get the land ready; the crop can be planted at just the right time and bigger crops result. It eliminates the cost of feeding a lot of horses that are used only a part of the year in the rush season. It saves money here. More money in farming makes the farm more attractive.

Power farming with a tractor makes farm work more agreeable. It means fewer chores to be done after the day's work in the field is over. It saves the work of caring for a lot of horses, currying, harnessing, feeding, watering, cleaning stables and keeping harness in repair. When the day's work in the field is done, the time left can be spent with other stock or at other things. The field work can be done in fewer days, leaving more time for making the farm an attractive place to live. Power farming adds an interest to farm life and work that the old way of farming does not have.

The hours of labor necessary with the old methods can be and are shortened by the use of power farming. The tractor can run steadily at a maximum rate of speed while in the field, and that means that fewer hours need be spent there. Then when the day's work is over all there is to do with the tractor is to back it into the shed, turn the switch and leave it.

Power farming is solving the hired man question on many farms. One man with a tractor suited to the small or average farm can do the same work that two or three do with teams in actual field work. The farmer and his son can do all the work on the farm without having to depend on hired help. This is a big saving in money and means as well less work and care for the farmer's wife and daughter. It means a home life unbroken by having hired men living in it.

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Alfalfa and Hog Cholera

BY TURNER WRIGHT,
Livestock Editor.

Every year there is more or less speculation as to the cause of hog cholera and many surprising theories are advanced. If the hog grower were to believe all these theories and heed all the warnings that are given he would have little chance for success. All profitable methods would soon be eliminated. Experiment station work and farm practice both have taught us that the greatest profit to be derived from the growing and feeding of hogs must come from the utilization of pasture and forage crops, and that the raising of hogs can scarcely be made profitable without them.

But now the farmer hears that alfalfa the best of all hog pastures, will cause cholera. This interesting warning appeared, recently, in a Kansas weekly newspaper. The fact that an outbreak of cholera occurs in a few herds of hogs that are being pastured on alfalfa, while another herd in the same community that has not had alfalfa pasture is free from the disease, does not prove that green alfalfa caused the cholera. Thousands of farmers have pastured hogs on alfalfa year after year without losing one from this disease. Some of the largest hog farms in the world are in South America where cholera is unknown. Thousands of hogs are grown to maturity there on alfalfa with but little grain. If green alfalfa will cause the cholera surely there would have been an outbreak, long ago, on some of these farms where from 15,000 to 20,000 hogs are marketed annually. Then again the fact that cholera has been prevalent for years in sections where alfalfa is an unknown crop disproves the theory.

There are persons who believe that the feeding of green corn will cause cholera and there is just as much evidence in favor of one theory as there is the other. It is true that there have been many instances where hogs have been put on a full feed of green corn and an outbreak of cholera has followed, just as there have been instances where an outbreak of cholera has followed the turning of hogs on alfalfa. Evidence is lacking, however, to support the contention that these feeds are the direct cause of the disease.

It is a well established fact that unthrifty hogs are more susceptible to the disease than those that are thrifty. It is now generally understood that cholera is an infectious germ disease, and that there must be some infection before there can be an outbreak. When hogs are suddenly put on a full feed of green corn without gradually accustoming them to the change digestive troubles always follow. Then if there is any chance for infection these hogs that are already sick are the first to succumb.

The same thing is true in the case of hogs that are changed abruptly from dry feed, fed in dry lots, to pasture. The young green alfalfa is very succulent and if no dry feed is fed a too laxative condition will result and thus the hogs will be in no condition to withstand the disease should there be any chance for infection. It very often happens that these sudden changes result in a heavy loss of hogs which is usually attributed to cholera when in reality it is due entirely to digestive troubles caused by injudicious methods of feeding. Hogs that are run on alfalfa with little or no grain in addition often become unthrifty and are likewise more susceptible than hogs that are better fed.

The best treatment for cholera is prevention. No cure has yet been discovered. The best preventive is to keep the hogs in a good thrifty condition, providing clean yards and sleeping quarters and judicious feeding. Immunization is good but the methods have not been perfected and vaccination sometimes spreads the disease. Therefore I do not recommend its use in clean herds until there is immediate danger of infection. Immunization will never rid the country of cholera if cleanliness and proper feeding are neglected. Notwithstanding that hundreds of articles have been written urging the importance of sanitation and good feeding a large part of the cholera outbreaks in the country can still be traced directly to a lack of resistance caused by poor care and unclean pens and houses.

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30 x 3 1/2	15.75	17.00	3.50	35 x 4 1/2	34.00	36.05	6.30
32 x 3 1/2	16.75	18.10	3.70	36 x 4 1/2	35.00	37.10	6.45
33 x 4	23.55	25.25	4.75	37 x 5	41.95	44.45	7.70
34 x 4	24.35	26.05	4.90	38 x 5 1/2	54.00	57.30	8.35

Free—Send for booklet, "Rules of the Road," and other valuable information.
Address Service Department 12

The B. F. Goodrich Company

Factories: Akron, Ohio

Branches in All Principal Cities

There is nothing in Goodrich Advertising that isn't in Goodrich Goods.



We still find persons who believe that green alfalfa, green corn, and other such succulent feeds cause cholera simply because they have been used in some cases with poor judgment.

Good Roads Epigrams

BY PETER RADFORD,
National Farmers Union.

Where macadam or gravel roads cannot be built, take the next best thing—build good dirt roads.

Agitate, educate, legislate—these three words are all sermons in the minds of the good roads advocates.

The subject of good roads is one that will not down, but the question of keeping good roads is quite as important.

To keep the boy on the farm it will be necessary to make the country forces as effective and inspiring as the city forces. The longest step towards accomplishing this result is to have good highways in the country.



More Butter—Better Butter Less Work

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

The Western Butter Machine

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

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

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

Send for
Booklet
Telling About
\$1.00 Down
Trial Offer

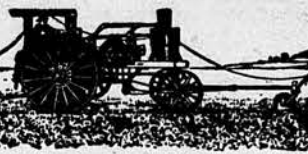
Pump Grind Saw

Made for hard use.
Wood Mills are Best. Engines are Simple
Feed Grinders, Saw
Frames, Steel Tanks.
Catalogues Free.
Agents wanted.
Perkins Wind Mill &
Engine Co., Est. 1860
180 Main St.
Mishawaka, Ind.

Learn Telegraphy

A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by A. T. & S. F. R. Ry. EARN FROM \$50 TO \$165 PER MONTH. Write for catalogue.
SANTA FE TELEGRAPHY SCHOOL,
Desk G, 505 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

"I Bought the Tractor So My Boys Could Farm the New Way"



"I expect there will be as much change in a few years as there was from the old reapers to the binders."

That's what one Avery Tractor owner writes us. And within the last two years thousands of others have shown that they believe the same thing, by buying Avery Tractors and Plows and changing from horse or mule farming to Tractor Farming.

Tractor Farming is coming fast. And the reasons are simple—it costs less to farm with tractors than with horses or mules. You can raise bigger crops by plowing deep and doing all your work at the right time. And it is much easier work to farm with a Tractor than with horses or mules.

The Outfits that have made Tractor Farming a real success are the

AVERY "ONE-MAN" OUTFITS

Light-Weight Tractors and "Self-Lift" Plows

There are five sizes of Avery Outfits from a small 8-16 H. P. Tractor pulling 2 to 3 plows to a large 40-60 H. P. size pulling 8 to 10 plows—for large, medium or small farms.

One man or one boy can run the entire outfit alone. No plowman is needed. Saves his wages and board. Also saves all the hard back-breaking work of raising and lowering the plows by hand at the end of each furrow. Power taken from the plow wheels lifts the plows out of the ground.

The light-weight, simple Avery Tractors have completely outclassed the heavyweight, complicated makes. Avery's are the simplest tractors made

today—and the lightest weight considering their draw bar efficiency.

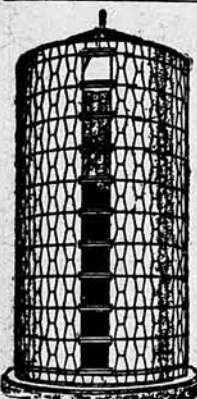
Don't put off changing from horse or mule farming because of any doubts about Tractor Farming. By our Sold-On-Approval Policy you can prove out Tractor Farming on your own farm.

Two New Books On Tractor Farming Free

One book "Tractor Farming" tells how and why to farm with Tractor Power. Catalogue explains Avery Tractors and Plows and what they will do. Both sent FREE if you advise how many acres you farm and how many horses or mules you use. Address

AVERY COMPANY, 1022 Iowa St., PEORIA, ILLINOIS

Also manufacturers of Avery Gas Farm Trucks, Undermounted Steam Traction Engines and "Yellow-Fellow" Grain Threshers.



Here I Am

—Just a simple, natural, dependable structure—unassuming—yet ever on the job. Just think of that man digging fodder out of the snow—bumping around over frozen ground—bumped up so it's an exertion to move, or cutting his fields all to pieces, dragging through the mud. At that for fodder that's lost it's real nourishment—when at a less cost he could have gotten a Diamond Concrete Stave Silo—saved the fodder and the juice that's nearly equal to the corn value—done his feeding in one tenth the time and played checkers or spun yarns the balance of the time. It's easy, and yet cleared 40 per cent more than by dragging along and wearing himself out for nothing. That's what I mean. I save you the labor, profits and time for years to come, and improve with age. In a certainty. Your feed is not, without me.

Write now for reasons and price. I'm in reach of all—just what you are looking for.

Diamond Concrete Stave Silo Company
DEPT. C, KANSAS CITY, MO.
MAIN FACTORY, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Big Pay If You Become An Auto Expert

In practically every town and city in the United States there is a big demand for men well trained in all lines of the Automobile business. Many of our students earn from \$25 to \$50 or more per week as drivers, repairmen, garage managers and salesmen.

Learn All About the Auto Business in 3 to 6 Weeks at My School. I claim that no other school in America can give you the same complete training in all departments of automobile work that you can secure at my school—and you will find my tuition rate just about half the price that is asked by other schools. Complete course in Tractor Motor Engineering absolutely free of any additional cost when you enroll for my regular course.

Send your name and address on a post card for full particulars describing my school and the practical training that you can secure here. I have no "correspondence course" or "book proposition to offer you." Give practical, personal instruction to each student. See for yourself attractive proposition at once.

Capt. John Barry, Pres.,
Berry Auto School
Washington and Vandeventer, ST. LOUIS, MO.



Protection From Rabbits

BY E. F. STEPHENS,
Saline County, Nebraska.

Rabbits usually do little harm to an orchard after it has attained the age of 8 or 10 years, but orchards recently planted and up to the age of perhaps 8 years should receive protection. We use wooden veneers costing \$5 per thousand. They can be tied about the young trees and form a fair protection against rabbits, during the first three or four years after planting. If the veneers are of good quality they may perhaps last four years.

Where it is not convenient to secure veneers, we have protected thousands of trees by the use of cornstalks. Cut a suitable number of cornstalks of a length of 24 to 30 inches, tie top and bottom to the trunk of the tree. The gradual decay of the cornstalk allows the tree room to expand and it is rarely necessary to take the trouble to go around and cut them loose, as they will ordinarily rot out and drop away. We have also used rye straw and slough grass.

In case the number of fruit trees to be protected is so large that it is not convenient to tie up each tree, then it is well to remember that the rabbit has a sensitive nose.

He can be kept away by applying a combination of blood, soap and tobacco juice, using a swab. Sometimes we have added red pepper, crude carbolic acid or any other offensive ingredient. The use of a slight amount of flour in the combination makes it more adhesive and less liable to wash off.

The cheapest tobacco can be procured in the form of leaf stems from the cigar maker. We steep these tobacco stems and then to that add the blood, soap and other ingredients convenience may suggest to use. This will be less disagreeable to apply if used while warm, otherwise it is a cold job on a chilly day.

Stand Straight, Son

The way the human body is used is of the utmost importance if the person is to have the best of health. With a person it is much the same as with the automobile. When rightly used, the parts are all in balance; there is no undue strain to any part, the chest is carried high, so that the breathing is easy, and there is the full amount of "wind power". The abdominal organs are properly supported and work with the least difficulty, the digestion and nutrition are good.

If the body is drooped or buckles in the middle, the whole body suffers, and many times disease conditions start in this way. In such drooped position the chest is flattened, so that the lungs cannot work rightly and become weak, the abdomen is telescoped and the stomach, bowels and other organs are crowded together and work badly, so that indigestion and constipation result.

Health, or the best possible efficiency, the full horsepower of the person, cannot result under such conditions. The position most favorable for health is with the body, both when sitting and when standing, as it would be if a person were trying to sit or stand as tall as possible. This gives the high chest, the flat abdomen, the erect head, square shoulders, straight knees, and the springs of the whole body are set in the best way.

This is the position recognized by the athletic trainers, by the singing-teachers and by all those who are expected to train individuals for great effort. The same position is best for everyone, whether the effort be great or small, or whether the work be with the head or muscle.

From Railroading to Farming

Back to Iowa, at the end of the year just closed, went William C. Brown, president of the great New York Central railroad system. From the very pinnacle of America's railroad life to the quiet of a little mid-western town where he has a farm is a transition like that of Cincinnati from Rome to the plow.

William C. Brown, today, at the age of 60, president of the New York Central system, becomes tomorrow William Brown, missionary to the farmers, and starts life over again, not merely in occupation but in age, for he throws off 20 years in feeling the day he lays down the burdens of the biggest railroad job in the country.

From the windows of his workshop office in the Grand Central terminal you can look out over miles of railroad track and a magnificent system of rails, switches, electrical installation and railroad equipment, centering in that magnificent structure known as the Grand Central station. It cost many millions of dollars. It typifies the apotheosis of railroad genius.

But President Brown wanted to see the grass and the corn grow. He longed for the green fields instead of the barren track yards. So, after 44 years of marvelously successful life in the railway world, attaining the highest honors it has to offer, he quit the rush and the roar for a quieter life.

Choosing a Gasoline Engine

BY WILLIAM AITKENHEAD,
Norman, Okla.

The lower priced engines usually have cylinder and water jacket, bed and lower half of main bearing all cast in one piece. This construction saves the expense of fitting and prevents any chance of the parts working loose; but a cracked water jacket or a broken bed means an unsightly patch or a complete renewal of cylinder, water jacket and bed. "Drain the cylinder" should be the slogan of the owner of such an engine.

Medium priced engines commonly have cylinder and bed made separately. In case of accident or reboring, the cylinder can be removed and taken to town or replaced entirely.

Slipped-on water jackets and removable liners are less common features, but the latter permits the wearing part of the cylinder to be renewed when desired.

Much is made of valve arrangements. However, it makes little difference whether the valves are in an attached chamber or open directly into the cylinder. In general, easy removal of the valves is permitted by placing the valves in chambers. If they are placed in the cylinder head, it must be removed to examine the valves unless they are in cages. The benefit of accessibility, due to the valves in chambers, will be counteracted somewhat by the heat loss from the increased wall surface.

Future satisfaction is bound up in a smooth running, well balanced engine and usually this is better accomplished by weights on the crank jaws than by a mass of metal cast on the flywheel. It is pitiful to see some engines at every explosion jump and tremble like a colt at a clothes line.

The purchaser should require the source of ignition current to be built in as part of the engine. This can be had as a slow speed gear driven or as one of the types of oscillating magnetos. Batteries or flywheel driven magnetos require more attention.

For farm usage where repair facilities are scarce, ruggedness and accessibility should be prime requirements; so look with disfavor on small springs and placement of parts which require half a day's work for removal.

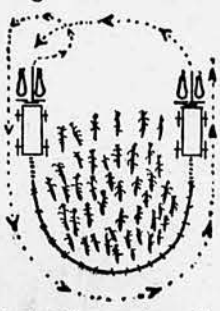
But above all do not hesitate to buy an engine. Avail yourselves of a servant with sinews of iron, whose food is fire. Again, "Buy an engine either through or in spite of an agent."

Try Stalk-Breaking This Way

Mr. Editor—Did you ever hear of cutting corn stalks in the wheat field with a barbed wire?

Take two wagons and fasten a log chain to the rear axle of each, to keep the wheel from cutting the wire in turning. Do not turn too short, or the wire will kink and break. When turning, the wagon at the left in the illustration swings to the right, then left, and around to the place where the right wagon was. The right wagon swings around in a big circle to the left so there will be no danger of getting the other team in the wire. Go over the ground about six times. The stalks will settle after that. Karl Yeater.

Redwillow county, Nebraska.



\$1850 Automobile Goes to A. B. Haug, Centralia

J. B. Sutherland, Prescott, Second

The final counting of points in the Mail and Breeze Automobile Contest was held at 1 P. M. Wednesday, February 18th, in the Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas. A number of contestants and their friends attended and assisted in the final counting of points. About one hour and forty minutes elapsed from the time the seals on the ballot box were broken until the final points on the last list of subscriptions were recorded and during this time there were many exciting moments when some contestant would jump into the lead, only to give place to someone else a few minutes later. One surprising feature in the counting was the wonderful showing made by L. W. Wienand, of Humboldt, who came up from the very bottom of the ranks and succeeded in capturing the \$200 Columbia Grafonola Outfit given as third prize. Mr. Sutherland made a splendid showing at the finish, coming in for the \$350 Melotone Piano given as second prize, but the most remarkable showing of all was that made by Mr. Haug, who jumped from a score of 237,000 points to 1,005,000 points, which made him victorious in the race for the Automobile.

There was some excellent work done not only by the prize winners but also by a number of other contestants, and Mail and Breeze fully appreciates the time and effort given in this contest by the different workers. Our only regret is that all could not win the Automobile.

Of the nine persons present at the counting on Wednesday, February 18th, five were active contestants, and no doubt a great many readers will be interested in the following statement which was issued by them after the prizes were awarded:

"We, the undersigned, contestants in the Mail and Breeze Automobile Contest, were present at the final count of points which took place in the Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas, on Wednesday, February 18th. We are satisfied as to the fairness of the count and the justice of the awards. The contest was operated in a fair and square manner, all contestants have been treated alike and we appreciate the honest treatment that we received regardless of whether we are among the prize winners or not."

(Signed) J. C. EATON, J. A. NASMAN,
J. B. SUTHERLAND, R. E. CHAPMAN,
A. B. HAUG.

February 18, 1914.

This statement is typical of the good feeling expressed by all to the contest management for the honest and impartial manner in which the contest was conducted.

The standing of the twenty-five highest contestants is as follows:

A. B. Haug, Centralia.....	1,005,000	Miss Emma Vollen, Jamestown.....	108,000
J. B. Sutherland, Prescott.....	873,000	J. A. Craik, Oketo, Kan.....	100,000
L. W. Wienand, Humboldt.....	856,000	E. E. Moser, Oketo.....	85,000
Arthur Krentzinger, Tampa.....	811,000	Carl T. Larson, Scandia.....	92,000
Mrs. J. R. Wear, Barnard.....	713,000	Martin Dickmann, White City.....	87,000
J. C. Eaton, Haviland.....	670,000	Mrs. J. C. Redding, Hamilton.....	87,000
R. E. Chapman, Aulne.....	625,000	Phillip Kaiser, Bison.....	73,000
Tom Erhard, Perth.....	470,000	J. P. Hiebert, Hillsboro.....	83,000
C. E. Popejoy, Langdon.....	251,000	Joe A. Farney, Abbyville.....	78,000
J. A. Nasman, Clay Center.....	211,000	R. A. Ulbrich, Sedgwick.....	68,000
Howard B. Gardner, Elmdale.....	199,000	John C. Azendorf, Olathe.....	63,000
P. A. Guthrie, Osborne.....	188,000	Frank H. Harvey, Parsons.....	66,000
		C. A. Kendall, Haviland.....	62,000

Kansas Farmers Who Have Offices

(Continued from Page 7.)

Little Story About a Herd Record.

Thirty years ago a lad of 14, the son of a widow, began keeping a record of the breeding of the farm animals. His office was one corner of the stable, and its only equipment was a baking powder can to keep the rats from carrying off his book.



Harold Robinson.

When twenty-one he left the farm to go to school. While away at school he had the good fortune to work for a contractor. This contractor had an office in one end of his dining-room and when preparing bids for new work, could turn to his books and tell what a similar piece of work had cost him in time, material and money.

The young man returned from school and began farming for himself. As he does nearly all of his own work except the haying and ensilage cutting, the office work is sometimes neglected. How this neglect resulted in one instance, the following will illustrate:



C. W. Newby.

Last year being crowded with farm work, at the close of the various months the record sheets of the dairy herd were put away with correspondence and other important papers to be checked up at a "more opportune time."

This year, finding that four cows were not paying for their feed, their last year's records were counted up and found to be no better. Twenty minutes spent in milking those four cows every evening would have been ample for all the office work needed; the time spent in milking them in the morning could have been used for other things; and their feed would have bought some better equipment for the office work.



W. H. Stewart.

A roomy desk with cabinet drawers, at which he can seat himself comfortably and have ready access to his important correspondence, record cards, and other papers, certainly would prove profitable to any busy and tired farmer. Here he could soon check up the day's work, and plan the next, and at the same time be resting his muscles. With everything conveniently at hand there would be less temptation to neglect the office work.

Modern office equipment is fast becoming a necessity for farmers. We write to any Mail and Breeze advertiser, other than a farmer, and we expect a typewritten reply. When we write to a farmer advertiser, whether the reply is typewritten or not, we expect it on his own stationery, a printed letterhead.

The rich man must use business methods to protect his capital; the poor man, to maintain his very existence. Modern office equipment should be classed with powerful teams and excellent machinery, which make more efficient the farmers' labor, and add to his pleasure as well.

W. H. STEUART.

Winchester, Kan.

Glanders

A subscriber at Gridley, Kan., sends this question:

If a horse or mule is condemned for glanders and ordered killed does the state pay for it or is the owner the loser?

The state pays the owner one-half the appraised value of the animal when a horse or mule is found to have glanders, and is ordered destroyed. The value of horses and mules is appraised in the same way as the value of cattle that have been condemned for tuberculosis.

The proper use of ground limestone will eliminate sour soils in Kansas.

Saving You \$220

On Reo the Fifth

This year we offer you a saving of \$220—of 16 per cent.

The 1913 Reo the Fifth sold for \$1,395, completely equipped, including electric starter. This year's car, even better equipped, sells for \$1,175.

Tires and electric starters both cost less this year. But most of this saving comes through factory policy.

Three years ago Mr. R. E. Olds built this great chassis as his final car. And he said that it marked his limit. Many thousands of these cars have been sold since then, and against each car we made a charge to cover all the machinery we bought to build this car.

Now that investment has been all wiped out. We now figure only factory cost, and the saving goes to our buyers. That is one result of building one perfect car and confining our output to it.

Streamline Body Electric Starter

This year we adopt the stream-

line body, which is now European vogue. This beautiful body is the coming type. The angle dash is going.

We use the best equipment made for electric starting and lighting. In every way the car's equipment is modern and complete. The finish is perfect. The upholstery deep and rich.

And this car alone has the one-rod control. No levers in the driver's way.

A Costly Car

Reo the Fifth is famous as an honest car. It is built throughout in a careful, costly way. We add in these ways to the necessary cost about \$200 per car.

The steel is twice analyzed. Our materials are made to formula. Our gears are tested in a mammoth crushing machine. Each driving part, as a margin of safety, is given 50 per cent over-capacity.

Each engine gets five long and radical tests. Close-fitting parts are ground over and over to give utter exactness. Nothing is ever hurried.

We use 15 roller bearings. We use 190 drops forgings to avoid risk of flaws.

Cars of this model are kept running night and day, covering thousands of miles, to reveal any possible weakness.

The result is the utmost in a well-built car. An almost trouble-proof car. Small cost of up-keep. A car built to run for years and years as well as it runs when new.

No car in this class compares with Reo the Fifth for a man who buys a car to keep. Thousands of men now know this.

Sold by a thousand dealers. Write for name of nearest dealer. Also for catalog.

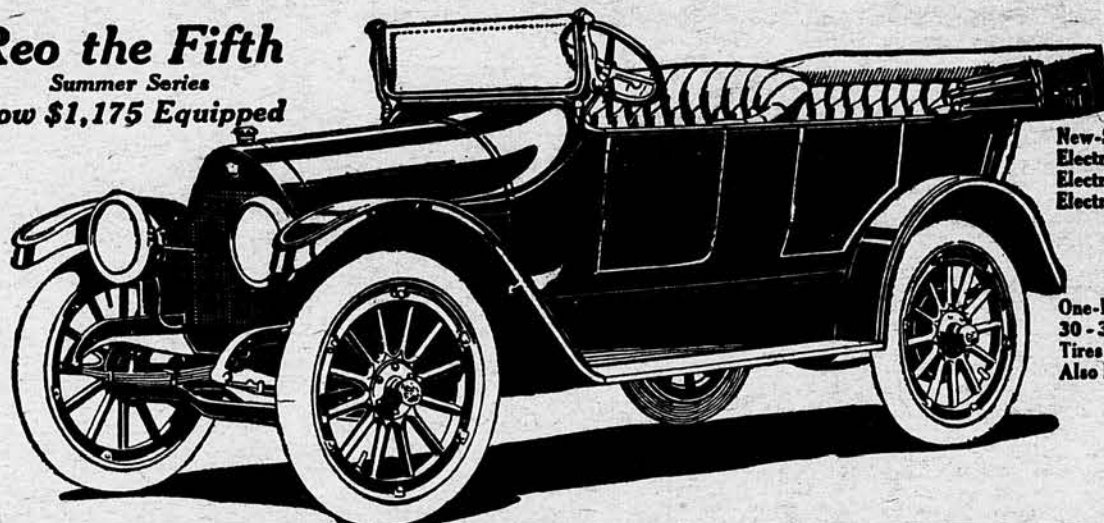
Reo Motor Car Company, Lansing, Mich.

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

Reo the Fifth

Summer Series

Now \$1,175 Equipped

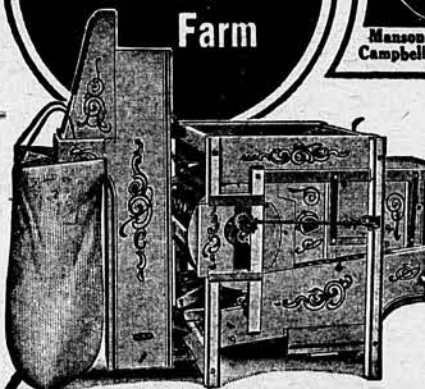


New-Style Body
Electric Lights
Electric Starter
Electric Horn

One-Rod Control
30-35 h. p.
Tires 34 x 4
Also Roadster

(228)

\$100
Puts It On Your
Farm



THE CHATHAM Grain Grader and Cleaner

Handles 70 Kinds of Seed Grain and Grass Seed From Wheat, it takes Wild Oats, Tame Oats, Cockle, Rye and Smut. Cleans the dirtiest Flax. Has special knocker and skimmer which prevents clogging. (Other machines choke up.) Takes Dodder, Barn Yard Grass and Foxtail out of Alfalfa and Millet "sick as a whistle." Takes Buckhorn from Clover. Sorts Corn for Drop Planter. Famous BEAN MILL. Handles all varieties, takes out the SPLITS, Clay, Straw, etc. Handles Peas as well as any Grain or Grass Seed. Removes foul weed seed and all shrunken, cracked and sickly grains. Takes out all dirt, dust and chaff. It is also a bulky chaffer. Handles 60 bushels per hour. Gas power or hand power. Easiest running mill.



Manson Campbell

For \$100, I Clean and Grade Your Seed Grain

You can't afford to plant common Seed and take chances on a poor crop, when I am offering to scientifically clean and grade every bushel of your Seed Grain for this spring's planting for one paltry dollar.

Here's my proposition, and if you are a smart man you will write me before sunrise tomorrow: Send me one dollar and I will ship you, FREIGHT PAID BY MYSELF, this improved 1914 Chatham Grain Grader and Cleaner, with all equipment. Clean your Seed Wheat, Oats, Flax, Barley, Peas, Beans, Corn, Grass Seed, etc. Then PLANT those fine seed. AFTER you have harvested a bumper crop, pay me the balance of my low price. Not one penny need you pay, except the \$1, until next October. And by October YOUR CHATHAM WILL HAVE MORE THAN PAID ITS ENTIRE COST IN INCREASED CROPS. Then you'll have it to work FREE for you the rest of your life.

Your Dollar Returned

I only want the dollar as evidence of good faith—to protect myself from mischievous boys. If after 30 days' hard test, you don't want my "Chatham," send it back at my expense and I will return the dollar.

A "Made-to-Order" Machine

Every "Chatham" is practically a made-to-order machine, for I send you the exact and proper Screens, Riddles, Hurdles and Sieves to grade and clean every Grain and Grass Seed grown in your locality. That's the secret of my success. I would not be the leading maker of Graders and Cleaners if I had tried to make my equipment fit ten million farms. What would you think of a clothing maker whose suits were all one size? Wouldn't it be a miracle if he gave you a fit. Yet

all makers of Graders and Cleaners, except me, send the same equipment, whether you live in Maine, Ohio or Oregon. They wouldn't do that, if they had my 43 years' experience.

Extra Screens Free

I use, all together, 81 Screens and Sieves. It usually requires 16 to 17 for the average farm. These I select from the 81. After 41 years in the business, I am pretty sure to pick the exact equipment needed on your farm. If I shouldn't, just drop me a line and I'll send your additional requirements. There will be no charge for this.

Samples Graded Free

Maybe you have some Seed Grain that you can't clean or grade or separate. Send me a sample. I will purify it and tell you how you can do it cheaply. No charge for this.

Seed Corn Sorted

My big Corn Sorting Attachment, invented 2 years ago, is a great success. Twelve thousand farmers and many leading Agricultural Colleges are using it. It is the only machine I know of which scientifically sorts seed corn for drop planters.

New Book Ready

Send me no money now—just a Postal, for the finest, most complete Book on Seed Selection I've ever written. After the Book comes, write me what size machine you want and I'll ship it, freight prepaid, on receipt of \$1.00. Then clean and grade all your Seed Grain. If you write today, you get my Book by return mail. Address nearest office.

Manson Campbell Company

Dept. 47
Detroit Kansas City Minneapolis

JUST OUT!

Make \$2000.00 to \$4000.00 a year selling the new improved
AUTOMATIC COMBINATION TOOL
Combining a lifting jack and eleven other much used tools. Breeger, Minn. sold 23 in two days. Profit \$77.05. Double acting—automatic. General Agents—write quick for terms, territory offer, etc.
HARRAH MFG. CO., Box 133 Bloomfield, Ind.



CLEAR \$20 A DAY

Have Your Own Business — Be Your Own Master
You will find a steady, profitable business with
POWERS COMBINED WELL-BORING AND DRILLING MACHINE
You alone, with one team, can transport and operate it anywhere. Bore through any kind of soil and drill through rock. Bore 100 feet well in 10 hours. Sold on easy payments. Demand for wells is steadily increasing. Write for catalog and our Liberal Terms. Address
LISLE MFG. CO., Box 696, Clinton, Ia.



This Beautiful SET RING FREE

Warranted genuine gold filled—will wear for years. Most valuable ring ever offered on such easy terms. Set with two Rubies and two Brilliants, latest style and most substantial mounting. A Ring that is sure to please.
One Ring Free to all who send 25 cents to pay for a year's subscription to our big home and story magazine "The Household" and 5 cents extra for mailing expense—just 30 cents in all. Be sure to say what size you want. Address
HOUSEHOLD, Dept. 12-R, Topeka, Kansas.

PLEASE ACCEPT

THIS BIG
FREE
BARGAIN
BOOK

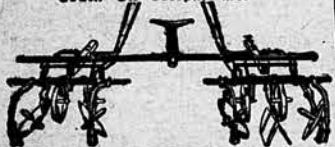
It contains hundreds of genuine bargains, listing at actual wholesale prices the famous "Farmer" line of Farm Implements, Harness, Saddles, Pumps, Saws, Grinders, Shellers, Tanks, Scales, or any other article of farm equipment, correctly illustrated and truthfully described. Send your name and address today. You will be dumfounded at the savings you can effect by buying at actual wholesale prices.

The "Farmer" Double-Row Disc Cultivator

Equipped with adjustable steel seat board—rider's weight always in the center—automatically adjusts itself to different width rows—disc and shovels work independently of each other. The disc bearings are dust proof and are equipped with hard maple sleeves, guaranteed for the life of the cultivator. The wheel bearings are equipped with hard rollers. Price.....\$31.85

NOTE THESE SAVINGS:

\$27.50 Our price to you for the famous "Farmer" 11-2 H. P. Gasoline Engine; Dealers' price \$35.00; Your saving \$7.50
\$75.00 For the "Farmer" 41-2 H. P. Gasoline Engine; Dealers' price \$95.00; your saving.....\$20.00
\$39.50 For the "Farmer" Top Buggy; Dealers' price \$55.00; your saving.....\$15.50
\$43.00 Our price to you for the famous "Farmer" 12 inch gang plow—equipped with pole, neckyoke, 4 horse evener, rolling coulters, wood hooks and wrench. Dealers' price \$62.50. Your saving \$19.50.
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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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Combination, 5 in 1 Garden Tool Fork, Hoe, Trowel, Weeder, Dibber

While weeding, digging, planting and transplanting flowers and plants, you are saved the annoyance of missing tools. Your five-fold paraphernalia consists of a handy combination tool made of the best selected material—stout and compact—still occupying a small space and weighing less than a pound. A spring releases the particular tool you desire and the fret and worry of handling five separate tools is avoided.

SOLIDLY BUILT—ALWAYS READY

Anyone who will send \$1.00 to pay for a one-year's subscription to our big farm paper may have one of the Combination Garden Tools which we will send by mail, postage paid, as a free premium. Use Coupon below.

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Is the biggest and best farm journal in the West with over 100,000 readers. Established in 1873. Price, 1 yr., \$1.00. The best edited farm journal in America.

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Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find \$1.00. Send me your paper regularly for 1 year, and one of the famous Combination Garden Tools free and prepaid.

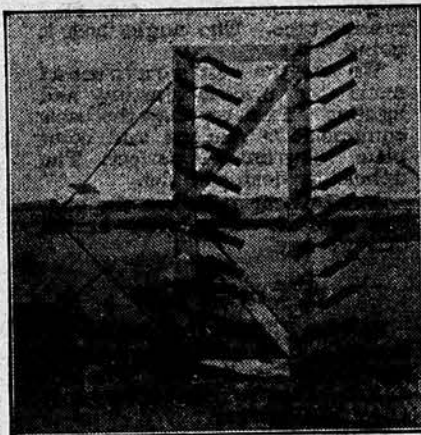
Name.....

P. O.

County..... State..... R.R.No.....

Here's a Slack Season Job

For use on fairly smooth ground, here is a weeder that will get the weeds. It is 12 feet long. The knives are made from stock cutter steel bent to shape by a blacksmith. The cutting edge of



The weeder finished and ready for business.

each knife is about 16 inches. Two small bolts will hold each knife. Make it this winter. The Mail and Breeze is indebted to G. E. Thompson of the Agricultural college for the picture and description of this tool.

These Waterworks Paid Well

Last winter while work was slack and the ground in good condition to dig, I laid a pipe line 1150 feet long, using 1 inch galvanized pipe, from a 35-foot well to a 1500-gallon galvanized storage tank. The pipe line goes right by the house and barn, through the lots to the storage tank on an elevated spot beyond in the orchard, and is forced into the house and stock tanks by gravity. A check valve is set in the pipe line just as it leaves the pump. The pump, an ordinary three-way force pump with a 2 1/2 inch brass lined cylinder, is easily run by a one-horse gasoline engine on a hand truck. The engine is hauled to and from the well as it is needed. However, would be more convenient to run the pump by a windmill, since we use the engine for so much other work about the house and barn.

The cost of this outfit including engine, pump, jack, pipe, supply tank, sink, valves, and other fittings was \$160, and I consider it the best investment I ever made. It adds much to the value of the farm, not to mention the satisfaction of having water when and where we want it.

Edgerton, Kan. W. H. Murphy.

How To Reset Alfalfa

Mr. Editor—A writer asks how to get an old alfalfa field reset without destroying the alfalfa now in the field. Cultivate the surface thoroughly with a disk or regular alfalfa cultivator early in the spring, while the ground is loose, just after the frost is out, and prepare a good seed bed by harrowing it smooth. Then, about April, sow enough seed to make a good stand; cover very lightly as the spring rains will cover it deep enough, when they come, for growing purposes. The reason it should be covered a little is to keep a hard rain from floating the seed into bunches before it gets imbedded in the ground.

The most important thing is to attend to the old alfalfa on the ground. Keep it cut and out of the way of the young plants. Treat it as you would treat weeds, only as a greater enemy, for it will grow faster and do a great deal more harm. Don't be afraid of losing a little hay on the first and second crops, for if you let it stand until it matures the young crop will surely perish. Later in the season you may safely let the old crop mature. This is no theory of mine. I have proved it by experience.

H. B. Malone.

R. 4, Wichita, Kan.

Cattle Ticks Can Be Killed

A significant feature of the 1913 International Live Stock exposition at Chicago was the fact that, for the first time, two herds of cattle from below the old Texas fever quarantine line were exhibited in competition with cattle from all over the United States and Can-

ada. The competition was very keen, as all kinds of animals were exhibited.

The Shorthorn herd of the Lespedeza farm, of Hickory Valley, Tenn., won a number of prizes at this exposition. This farm, three years ago, was said to be the worst tick-infested farm in the state, but is now free of ticks and has been released from quarantine.

The herd of Herefords from this farm at the International won the grand championship for Hereford bulls with Point Comfort 14th. This bull was bred and raised in Arkansas below the quarantine line. He won strictly on his merits as a southern bull, as he was bred, raised and fitted on southern feeds and pastures. A yearling bull by Point Comfort 14th at the Hereford association's sale on Friday afternoon, December 5, sold for \$575, and a bull calf by the same sire at the same sale for \$440. These facts show the possibilities of the South for breeding cattle.

Build a separate shed for the geese and fill in the floor with dry earth, high enough above the surrounding ground so that it will be dry.

HONEY by PARCEL POST

Direct from the Producers, absolutely pure of bright color and fine flavor. 6 lb. trial shipment, 5 lbs. net of honey, delivered at your door for 90c. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Send P. O. or Express Money Order when you write.

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IF YOU STAMMER

Write McKie School for Stammerers, 2416 E. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo. Home and school combined. Highly endorsed. Conducted by former stammerer. Stammering, if neglected, ruins your chance for success in life, but it can be speedily corrected by proper training.

GO TO WESTERN CANADA NOW

The opportunity of securing free homesteads of 160 acres each, and the low priced lands of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will soon have passed.

Canada offers a hearty welcome to the Settler, to the man with a family looking for a home; to the farmers son, to the renter, to all who wish to live under better conditions.

Canada's grain yield in 1913 is the talk of the world. Luxuriant Grasses give cheap fodder for large herds; cost of raising and fattening for market is a trifle.

The sum realized for Beef, Butter, Milk and Cheese will pay fifty per cent on the investment.

Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to Canadian Government Agent.

Geo. A. Cook, 125 W. 9th St.,
Kansas City, Mo.



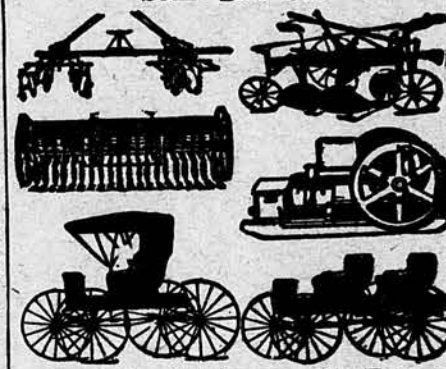
Close-To-Nature OPEN AIR Hover

The Longest Portable Hover Now Advertised

Applies the three Close-To-Nature principles: Contact Warmth,—chicks nestle against a warm body like the hen; Open Air Ventilation,—not hot air; No Piling Up or Over-Crowding. Combines the Fireless with the Lamp,—use the lamp for very young chicks and discard it as they grow older; or use it during the day time but extinguish it when they cluster for the night. Nothing now advertised just like these brooders and hovers,—highly successful, natural as nature itself, and very low in price. Write for circulars.

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1913 copyrighted edition now ready. Most complete work on this subject published. Used as text book by many Agricultural Colleges. Gives the facts about Modern Silage Methods—tells just what you want to know, 264 pages—indexed—over 45 illustrations, a vast amount of useful information boiled down for the practical farmer. Tells "How to Make Silage"—"How to Feed Silage"—"How to Build Silos"—"Silage System and Soil Fertility"—"Silage Crops in Semi-Arid Regions." All about "Summer Silos" and the Use of Silage in Beef Production. Ninth Edition now ready. Send for your copy at once. Enclose 10c in coin or postage stamps and mention this paper.

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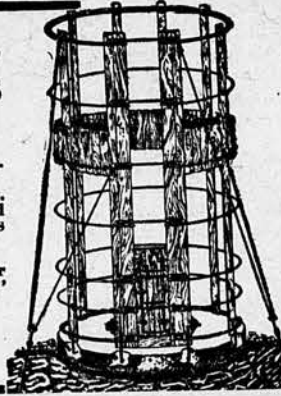
A Building, "Not a Barrel"

See the frame and special anchoring system. Tighten all hoops from ladder. Push ensilage out on level instead of forking up over doors and cross bars.

Many other features. Write today for descriptive matter and Free Book "Bigger Silo Profits."

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Dept. F, Des Moines, Iowa
Agents wanted.



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WITH A SET OF THE "ALWAYS READY" COBBLER'S TOOLS

This handy shoe repair outfit was made especially for home use. With the aid of these tools you can easily do any kind of shoe repairing at a great saving of time and expense. The outfit comes securely packed in a box and consists of the following: Iron stand for lasts; one each 9 in., 7 1/2 inch, 5 1/2 inch lasts; shoe hammer; shoe knife; peg awl; sewing awl; stabling awl; one package of heel nails; one package of clinch nails; and full directions. A most complete and serviceable outfit which will always give satisfaction.

OUR OFFER: This cobblers' outfit may be had free all mailing charges prepaid by sending a one-year subscription to Mail and Breeze at \$1.00 and 25 cents to help pay packing and mailing charges—\$1.25 in all. Either new or renewal subscriptions will be accepted. Send in your subscription and remittance at once to

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE
Dept. C. O. 10. Topeka, Kansas.



Farmers for Modern Ways

(Continued from Page 3.)

the satisfaction of knowing that the crop can be profitably fed at home if the market price gets low.

After I left Oklahoma City I went to Norman, south of there, to visit the Jersey herd of the Oklahoma State Hospital, which is a privately owned institution. This is the largest herd of purebred Jerseys in the state; there now being more than 100 animals on the farm. Most of these are very high producers, some of them exceptionally so. Eight of the animals are on a yearly test; one has just completed a 30-day test in which she produced 1,183.3 pounds of milk that tested 5.4 per cent. An imported cow, Lady Hermit, No. 238350, which was purchased from A. L. Churchill at Vinita, Okla., for \$780, will be placed on a test soon, and it is expected that she will break the record for milk production of this breed in Oklahoma. She is one of the best cows that has been imported recently.

Concrete silos also are used on this farm; in fact this type is used on an amazingly large number of farms in that state. The two silos are 35 feet high and 14 feet in diameter. The barn grades up well with the good type of construction used in the silos. It is equipped with swinging stanchions and overhead litter and feed carriers; all of this equipment being made by the Loudon company. The floor and gutters are of concrete, with cork brick where the cows stand, which is much better for this purpose than cement. There are many windows in the sides of the barn, to let in sunlight. The King system of ventilation is used; so the cows can obtain an abundance of pure air.

Along with its good farms and equipment, Oklahoma is giving much attention to the consolidation of schools. There now are 86 districts in that state that have consolidated schools, and there are petitions being circulated asking for the consolidation of about 200 more. This interest has come because the farmers of the state wish their children to have equal educational advantages with the children of the cities and yet stay at home when they are getting this education, and they realize that in order to get this it is essential that there should be high schools erected within reach. The state aids these schools. One hundred thousand dollars now is available; and about 2½ million dollars in school lands has been set aside for this purpose. The state superintendent of public instruction, R. H. Wilson, has been in the lead in the movement for consolidation.

On to Vinita.

After leaving Norman I went through Oklahoma City and jolted over the Frisco railroad for about a day getting to Vinita, which only is about 180 miles from Oklahoma City when you measure it but it seems like 2,000 when you have to ride over the Frisco to get there. After the train leaves Oklahoma City going east it passes through some rather poor land in some of the districts for the first 75 miles, for the soil has been formed largely from the decomposition of sand. It is much the same as the soil on some of the blackjack hills in Wilson and Woodson counties in Kansas.

After one gets as far as Sapulpa, however, the type of soil changes; and about there, also, the oil development begins. The recent increase in the price of oil to \$1.03 a barrel has had a wonderfully stimulating effect on the oil industry. This results in considerable benefit to the farmers who own the land, of course, for most of the land in Oklahoma and Kansas is leased for oil and gas development on the rental system, by which the land owner gets a share of the fuel produced. Almost everyone in that section owns oil and gas stock, and some have become wealthy from the business. I did not stay in Oklahoma long enough to get infected with any desire to buy any stock; far from it—for I have spent a few years in the oil and gas section of Kansas myself. I refuse to invest my abbreviated salary either in oil and gas stock or in betting on the races at the fairs in the fall. I prefer a chance that is as safe as the Louisiana lottery at least.

At \$50 a Day.

I rode to Tulsa with an oil and gas promoter who also is doing some development work at my home town in Kan-

sas. Before he decided to begin this development he hired a geologist at \$50 a day to go into this section and study the rock formation. I saw the blue prints and reports of this man. It seems that he went over all this ground where I used to plow corn, and on the pastures where I used to stub my toes on the rocks, and he read a strange and amazing story in them about inclined rock layers, oil sand and various other things that have names too long for a linotype to set. The geologist certainly was some detective; I never supposed that when I was hoeing corn down home I was working over such a strange formation with the most amazing names which the specialist found—for \$50 a day. Do I enthuse over what he found? I do not.

The section around Vinita and Pryor Creek is much like that in the prairie hay shipping region of Kansas, and there has been an immense amount of hay shipped out of there in past years.

Use Good Potato Sprays.

BY ALBERT DICKENS,
Kansas Agricultural College.

The best materials for use in potato spraying are copper sulphate and lime combined in water to make bordeaux mixture for the control of fungous diseases, and arsenate of lead or Paris green as poisons to control insects.

Bordeaux Mixture (4-4-50 formula).—Dissolve four pounds copper sulphate and add it to 25 gallons of water. Slake four pounds of good stone lime as for mortar, and add to 25 gallons of water. Pour, in any convenient way, the dilute copper sulphate and dilute lime water together in equal amounts. Do not pour one entire amount into the other if it can be prevented, but let the two solutions mix as they are poured into the spray tank, in equal amounts. About 50 gallons are required to spray an acre.

Arsenate of Lead.—This poison may be obtained of any company handling spray materials, in dry or paste form. All formulae given in this pamphlet are based upon paste lead; if the dry material is used only one-half as much will be required.

Mix the lead with a quantity of water until it is in a thin milky condition, entirely suspended in the water; then pour into the tank of bordeaux or water and stir thoroughly. If no mechanical agitator is provided care must be used to frequently stir the material. Paris green is dissolved in the same way and added to the tank of prepared solution. Agitation is less important when this poison is used.

Gasoline power sprayers have the advantage of giving a higher, more constant pressure than hand or traction machines, but good work can be done with the latter outfits if nozzles adapted to lower pressure are used. Several good types of potato sprayers are found on the market.

Is There a Jack Law?

A subscriber living in Morris county Kansas sends this letter:

There is a fine, large jack in this town that has been used for breeding purposes for several years. One of this jack's forelegs is enlarged and crooked and many of his colts show the same deformity. The owner says that his leg was broken but it can be shown that he was foaled in that condition. I had two colts that were sired by him and both were cripples. Has this man a right to use this jack and thus injure the farmer?

There is no law in this state regulating the standing of jacks for public service. On the other hand there is no law that compels farmers to breed their mares to an animal that has a faulty conformation. The results of accidents are not transmitted to the offspring. If an animal is born with a faulty conformation and transmits that conformation to his offspring then the trouble is constitutional and hereditary and it is not good business to patronize such an animal. Since the jack in question has been standing in the community for several years there should be ample evidence of his value as a breeder. If his colts are inferior and of faulty conformation the remedy lies with the mare owners. Experience has shown that jack owners keep just the kind of animals their patronage demands. If the men in any community prefer to patronize an inferior or unsound animal rather than a better one that has proved himself a good breeder just because the service fee is two or three dollars cheaper they may be sure that there always will be an inferior one standing for public service in that community.

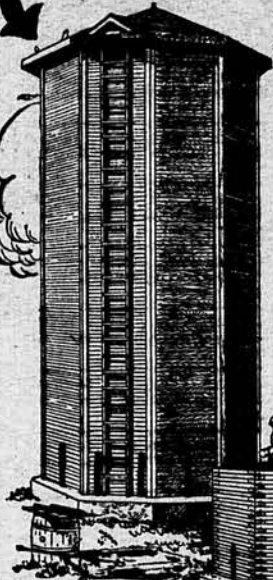
In 3 Days With the Help of One Boy You Can Put Up

THE "TUNG-LOK" SILO!

Made of
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or FIR.

The Wonderful New Ensilage Preserver That Positively and Satisfactorily Meets Every Requirement

YOU are going to buy a silo sometime! That has been decided by every progressive farmer who is making a business of agriculture. You can't get the profits you ought to get from your farm without a silo—that's certain! We want you to investigate the many merits of the "Tung-Lok" Silo, because we know the more you investigate the more convinced you will be that this, indeed, is the one silo that positively and satisfactorily meets every requirement.



The Tung-Lok Silo.

Let US PROVE That THIS is the Best Silo in All the World

There is no other silo like the "TUNG-LOK"—none other that combines so much of all the qualities that go to make the perfect ensilage preserver. One big feature is simplicity of construction. You can put up a "TUNG-LOK" silo in three days with the help of one boy, and without the use of any expensive unwieldy scaffold—saving you the \$50 to \$100 usually paid a factory expert for construction.

"TUNG-LOK" units are tongued and grooved on the flat side; sided and perfectly machined, eliminating siding and lining necessary in other silos. These "TUNG-LOK" units or parts are locked and interlocked as they are put up in such a way that no hoops, bands, or guy wires are necessary. Every part is cut, shaped, and fitted in our factory by special machinery—impossible to get it out of line or put it up in any way but the right way. Once up it is up to stay—absolutely rigid and "solid as a rock." Made in all sizes—capacity 45 tons to 580 tons or more if desired. Height and capacity may be increased any time at small cost.

It's moisture proof, sun proof, wind proof, frost proof. Most economical, most perfect silo ever built—the silo you will eventually buy!

The Tung-Lok Silo Company,
1201 Long Building, Kansas City, Mo.

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Get our Illustrated Book, showing many interesting illustrations, and describing the advantages and special features of the "TUNG-LOK" SILO. Let us explain the very special money-saving NEIGHBORHOOD FIRST SALE proposition still open in a few localities. You place yourself under no obligation whatever by sending us your name on the coupon or a postal card, and you will receive information which we are very sure will show you the way to bigger profits from your farm this year.

GENTLEMEN:—Without obligation on my part, you may send me, free and postpaid, copy of big illustrated folder, describing "TUNG-LOK" Silos and special "Neighborhood First Sale" proposition.
My live stock consists of the following: Cattle.....
Horses..... Hogs..... Sheep.....
I have..... acres in corn.
MY NAME.....
P. O.....
R. F. D..... STATE.....



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An experienced and efficient Atlas Blaster, who works quickly, satisfactorily and economically, will be glad to give you an estimate of the cost of blowing out stumps and boulders, digging ditches and holes for trees, blasting subsoil, and doing other work. His price will be low because he uses

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Send me your book, "Better Farming." Name.....

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FM-F28

Capon For Mothering Chicks.

I consider capons the safest way to raise early chicks. They give the natural heat and are very careful and attentive to the little fellows. Of course it is understood that a capon does not sit on the eggs and hatch them but they will take chicks that are just hatched and take better care of them than the hen herself. His plumage is more abundant, his spread of wing is greater and his accommodations are much better than the hens. I have never seen a hawk or a crow take a chick away from a capon. One capon will raise four or five broods of chicks in one season.

A good way to teach a capon to mother chicks is to place him in a coop 2 feet square and 3 feet high with no perch in it. Thus he is compelled to go to roost squatting on the floor. The coop should be kept dark and it is a good plan to handle the capon often so as to make him gentle. After dark place one or two little chicks under him and leave them until morning when he will usually be scolding and hovering the little fellows the same as a hen. If he acts as if in doubt and does not exactly like it, take the chicks away and try again the second night. By the second morning the most obstinate of them will be clucking and ready to fight for the brood. After they have learned to take chicks the number may be increased.

After their broods of chicks are raised, the capons may be fattened and if of a large breed, can be made to weigh 15 pounds. They will bring from 13 to 20 cents a pound on the market. To those who have had trouble with their brooders, I would say try a few capons and be convinced.

Delia, Kan. Mrs. Edward Brown.

Feed and Sanitary Measures.

I raise purebred, Barred Plymouth Rocks. I use an incubator and brooder, as well as hens for hatching and raising the little chicks. My chickens have never been bothered with bowel trouble. My opinion is that this disease is caused by too much cold and dampness. I feed my little chicks cracked kafir, milo and wheat, and hard-boiled eggs, shell and all.

I have a pen in front of the brooder and cover it with chicken wire netting. I put the feed and water in the pen instead of the brooder as this keeps the dampness out of the brooder. After the chicks are a few days old and have learned to go back and forth in the brooder, I raise the corner of the pen and let them have free range. I always feed them in the pen, however. I put several thicknesses of paper in the brooder and when the top one is soiled I remove it. In this way the floor is easily cleaned and kept clean.

I use the common stock dip for lice on old fowls. The best thing I have found for mites is a can of lye dissolved in a pail of water and washed all over the inside of the hen house.

Ivanhoe, Okla. Mrs. C. E. Baldwin.

SAVES LITTLE CHICKS.

Mr. C. O. Woods, a poultry raiser of 303 West 3rd St., Lee's Summit, Mo., is using a simple solution which he says cures White Diarrhoea and bowel trouble in chicks and little turkeys over night and saves practically every one hatched. He will be glad to tell anyone interested of this remedy which can be easily prepared at home by anyone.—Advertisement.

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 4 1/2c per word each time for four or more insertions. This is a very low rate for 104,000. Farmers Mail and Breeze is the great farm paper poultry advertising medium of Kansas and the Central West, and carries more poultry advertising than any other farm paper in the whole country. Many poultry breeders making a substantial increase to their annual income through these columns. Why not you?

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SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG cockerels and pullets. J. L. Carman, Neosho Falls, Kan.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG. Eggs from prize winning stock. Correspondence solicited. W. D. Alexander, Thomas, Okla.

PIGEONS.

FOR SALE—Pigeons, fancy Red Carneaux. Single pairs one dollar. Special price large orders. Write, Lawellin Laizure, 908 Ind. St., Lawrence, Kan.

Reliable Poultry Breeders

LEGHORNS.

FINE S. C. White Leghorns. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

WHITE LEGHOEN cockerels, also eggs. Mrs. Link Walker, Garland, Kan.

PURE S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs \$3 per hundred. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

FINE Single Comb White Leghorns. Eggs, chicks. Armstrong Leghorn Range, Arthur, Mo.

PURE Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels \$2.00 and \$3.00. Hugh Harrison, Jewell, Kan.

SINGLE COMB White Leghorn eggs 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Royal Yeoman, Lawrence, Kan.

SINGLE COMB Buff Leghorn cockerels \$1.00 to \$3.00. Mrs. Frank Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB White Leghorns. Bred-to-lay. A. L. Buchanan, Lincoln, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHOEN eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$3 for 90. Eugene Bailey, Okla. City, Okla., R. 8.

SINGLE COMB White Leghorns. Cockerels, pullets and eggs. Elizabeth Kagarice, Darlow, Kan.

CHOICE Single Comb Brown Leghorn eggs 15 \$1, 100 \$5. Baby chicks 12c. Mattie Ulm, Kincaid, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS from D. W. Young's New York winners. Eggs \$5.00 100. G. W. Buck, Larned, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN eggs, 100% fertility guaranteed. Express prepaid. Robert Ketcham, Boonville, Ind.

ROSE COMB Brown Leghorn cockerels. Single Combs; females only. Mrs. Ida Standiford, Reading, Kan.

SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels, pure bred, Frantz strain, \$1.00 each. Adolph Berg, McPherson, Kan.

CHOICE Single Comb Brown Leghorn eggs \$4.00 hundred. Breeder for 15 years. P. B. Cole, Sharon, Kan.

EGGS—Full blood Single Comb Brown Leghorns. 15 \$1.00; 50 \$2.50; 100 \$4. Mrs. Mattie Story, Cleo, Okla.

SINGLE COMB White Leghorns—Crystal strain. Eggs \$4 100. Mated pens \$1.25 15. O. N. Keller, Le Roy, Kan.

FERRIS Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels. Reasonable. "Bred to lay" stock. Frank Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

SINGLE COMB White Leghorns. Many score 95 to 96%. Finest eggs. Range vigor. Mrs. Albert Ray, Delavan, Kan.

SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels \$1.50. Eggs in season. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. E. Gish, Manhattan, Kan.

MY FAMOUS S. C. W. Leghorns win everywhere. Eggs \$5 100. Baby chicks \$10 100. Geo. Patterson, Lyndon, Kan.

ROSE COMB Brown Leghorns. Chicago, St. Louis, Sioux City winners. Double mating. Rev. Albert Rice, Waverly, Ia.

LATEST THING. Great English laying strain of Single Comb White Leghorns. Egg catalogue free. Mary Culver, King City, Mo., R. 1.

CHOICE S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs from Neb. State Show prize winners at 75c per 15 or \$4.00 per 100. C. V. Douglas, Tecumseh, Neb.

DAY OLD CHICKS. White Leghorns. 15c. Eggs \$1.00, \$2.00, \$2.50 setting. Young and old stock \$1 and up. J. R. Stallings, Oswego, Kan.

25 SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn cockerels score 90 to 94, \$2.00 each; 150 unscored \$1.00 each. Eggs \$5.00 100. Edw. James Dooley, Selma, Iowa.

PURE BRED Single Comb White Leghorns. Wyckoff cockerels, mated to Frantz hens and pullets. Eggs, 15 \$1.00; 100 \$4.00. Adolph Berg, McPherson, Kan.

ROSE COMB White Leghorn cockerels \$1.25 to three dollars. Eggs, fifteen one dollar, one hundred five dollars. Corless Chartier, Miltonvale, Kan., R. R. 1.

ROSE COMB Buff Leghorns, bred exclusively nine years. Vigorous, heavy laying strain. 15 select eggs \$1.50. Safe delivery guaranteed. Goldenrod Poultry Farm, Mesa, Colo.

ROSE COMB White Leghorns from prize winners. Scored cockerels and hens scoring 91% to 95 \$1.25 to \$2.00. White guineas \$3.00 a pair. Ben R. Poortinga, Monroe, Iowa.

PURE BRED Single Comb White Leghorns, range raised. Eggs for setting \$4.00 per hundred. Every bird in flock has been passed on by Judge Atherton. Harry Givens, Madison, Kan.

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S. C. W. LEGHORNS: Entered five at State Show, Wichita, 1914, won first and fifth pullet, first and fourth hen, third cockerel. Eggs special mating 15 \$3.00, range \$6.00 per hundred. Choice cockerels for sale. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB Buff Orpingtons. 16 eggs \$1.00. Mrs. J. Drennan, Liberty, Kan.

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BUFF ORPINGTONS that lay all winter and win. \$1.50 per 15. L. Weller, Salina, Kan.

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THOROUGHbred S. C. Buff Orpington eggs \$1.00 for 13; \$6.00 per hundred. J. A. Blunn, Sta. A, Wichita, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS S. C. White Orpingtons. Cockerels \$2.50. Eggs \$2 setting; \$7 hundred. H. N. Fuller, Woodbine, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON hens and pullets. Eggs for hatching. Send for mating list. Frank Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

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KELLERSTRASS White Orpington hens and pullets, \$1 to \$3 each. Eggs \$1 and \$3 setting. Dr. C. E. Barber, Plainville, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS. A few good chicks left yet. Get my mating list, ready Feb. 15. I can please you. August Petersen, Churdan, Ia.

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EGGS from bred to lay and are laying White Orpingtons, \$1.50 per setting, \$7 per hundred, express paid. A few fine cockerels left. J. H. Lansing, Chase, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs from hens scoring from 92 to 95, \$2.00 for 15 eggs. \$3.50 for 30. Orders booked now. Frank Henderson, Solomon, Kan.

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ROSE COMB Black Minorca eggs. Pen \$2.50. Range \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Olive Hollingsworth, Mound City, Kan.

BANTAMS—Golden and Silver Seabrights, Black Rose Combs, Buff Cochins. Eggs 15 \$2. J. L. Moore, Rolfe, Iowa.

"RINGLETS" Barred Rock. Keelers White Wyandottes. Cockerels. Eggs \$2 to \$5 per 15. T. W. Harris, Granite, Okla.

STANDARD POULTRY, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks

Let us save you money on stock and eggs, for hatching; we have lots of stock of the different varieties of standard poultry for breeding and show purpose. Write for description and prices. W. F. Holcomb, Nebraska Poultry Co., Clay Center, Neb. Plans and specifications of pure air poultry house sent FREE.

Reliable Poultry Breeders

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

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

PURE LIGHT BRAHMA cockerels. Carrie A. Beckwith, Wamego, Kan.

EXHIBITION Buff breeders cheap. Pullets 75c. M. Spooner, Wakefield, Kan.

BUFF COCHINS for sale. A few good quality large cockerels left. J. C. Baughman, 2215 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

W. WYANDOTTE cockerels and Bourbon Red toms for sale. Cockerels \$2.00. Toms \$4.50. Chas. Crane, Conway Springs, Kan.

EGGS from prize winning pens E. C. Buff Orpingtons, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, either kind \$1.00 up per 15. P. A. Pierson, Spring Hill, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE and Barred Rock eggs from a great laying strain. 15, \$1.00; 30, \$1.75. Chicott Poultry and Stock Farm, Mankato, Kan.

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EGGS BY PARCEL POST. From my R. C. Rhode Island Red "Egg Machines." Also Bourbon Red turkeys. Write for circulars. Alfred A. Neweg, Vichy, R. No. 2, Mo.

ROSE COMBS. Eggs \$5.00 to 75c setting. Chicks. Winners American Royal, Kansas State Fair, State Show, Oklahoma State Fair. Raymond Baldwin, Conway, Kan.

BIG BARRED ROCKS. Eggs for sale \$4.00 hundred. Fawn and White Indian duck eggs \$8.00 hundred. Special prices on large orders. Chas. Cornelius, Blackwell, Okla.

EGGS of all varieties reasonable. (25% discount for names). Special for short time. Runner and Buff Orpington ducks and White Holland turkeys. Kansas Poultry Farms, Virgil, Kansas.

MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys from my prize winners Kansas state show 1913. White Indian Runner drakes, pure white egg strain, Buff Orpingtons. Eggs in season. Mrs. E. D. Ludwig, Waynoka, Oklahoma.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, both combs, thoroughbred and non-fading; also White Rocks, White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks. Eggs for sale. Write for mating and price list. A. Frogge, Oakley, Kan.

THE SUNFLOWER POULTRY FARM, Kansas City, Kansas, Office 546 S 11 St. Breeder of Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks, Pekin and Indian Runner ducks. Settings at popular prices. Fertility guaranteed.

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FISH'S Molded Excelsior Carrier. "Can't Break System" for eggs, butter and produce by parcel post. What you have been looking for. 12 to 200 egg sizes. Circular free. P. C. Fish, 4334 Bellevue, Kansas City, Mo.

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PHEASANT eggs for sale. Golden, Silver and Chinese ring neck. C. W. Newman, Sabetha, Kan.

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14c FOR fat hens, springs and ducks, stags 11, turkeys 17 paying prices, capons, guineas, pigeons wanted. Coops loaned free. The Cope's, Topeka, Kan.

MONEY IN POULTRY Start small. Grow big. Get winter eggs. Keep healthy fowls. Save your chicks. For a big book tells how. Describes largest poultry and pigeon farm. Mailed Free. F. Foy, Box 7, Des Moines, Iowa.

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WANTED One thousand Indian Runner Ducks. Wholesale buyer and dealer in ALL KINDS of pure bred Poultry. Write me what you have to sell. Can use entire flock at reasonable price. Paul Freese, Clarinda, Iowa.

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Turkey Eggs, \$2.75 for Eleven
B. P. R. Eggs, \$1.25 for Fifteen,
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No stock for sale.
J. H. HARTEE, WESTMORELAND, KAN.

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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.

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WANTED—Two or 3 registered Holstein heifer calves. Robert Warthen, Lakin, Kan.

HIGH GRADE Holstein males for sale. Write for prices. Vinton Carswell, Alton, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—9 head of registered Jerseys. Stuart Bell, Burlingame, Kan.

FIVE YEAR OLD JACK for sale. Price reasonable. Good breeder. George Russell, Chilhowee, Mo.

FOR SALE—Eight head of pure bred Shorthorn bulls, twelve months old. Ely Bros., Marion, Kan.

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PURE BRED DUROCS, 100 pigs both sexes. They will please you. Write today. Coppins & Clemmer, Potwin, Kan.

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FOR SALE CHEAP—Corn, oats, feed, carlots, shipped anywhere. Pure bred Duroc hogs. Arthur H. Bennett, Topeka, Kan.

REGISTERED Polled Herefords. 1 bull 2-year-old in June and 18 months old heifer. Jack Hammel, 215 Adams St., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—2 large boned jacks, 15 hands 3 in. standard. 1 jinney, 1 fine Connadian Coach stallion. Ed Williams, West Line, Mo.

SHEPHERD PONIES. Three mares broke for children, also two yearlings. Will close them out cheap. W. W. Dillworth, Beloit, Kan.

FOR SALE—Jersey bulls sired by my 1,700 lb. Silverline Lorne and out of cows weighing 1,100 lbs. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

ORDERS for the purchase of all classes of dairy cattle on a commission basis are solicited. Write me your wants. L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

STOCK cows and calves for sale. 40 bik. cows, young, bred to registered bulls; fine condition. 34 yearlings. Estimated lot, 600 lbs. F. B. Newcombe, Seward, Kan.

REGISTERED trotting stallion with race record, good size, nice individual, sire of 2:10 speed. Will sell cheap or trade for live stock. Arthur F. Peterson, Hutchinson, Kan.

FOR SALE—2 Polled Hereford bull calves, one heifer calf. Fall boars and gilts. Poland Chinas. Also some good farms near Lawrence, Kan. Write me at once. Ben Anderson, Eudora, Kan.

FOR SALE—Registered Percheron stallion, dapple gray, two last November. Don't come unless you want first class horse. Also yearling stallion. Both priced right. Joe King & Sons, Potwin, Kan.

WANTED a black jack about fifteen hands, that is no good for breeding purposes but a good looker. I have one and want a mate to him for a truck team. Address, Box V, care of Mail and Breeze.

JERSEY HERD. Bull, Royal Shamrock 111774, imported, 18 mo. Three cows, 2, 3, and 4 years, registered, solid color, bred to son of Noble of Oaklands. Will sell all for value of bull, \$500. James Taylor, Iola, Kan.

THREE or four splendid jacks and two large Percheron stallions, some registered. Sell any or all. Part cash, part time or trade for clear land, or part in other good young stock. Brookover Farm, Shawnee, Okla.

FOR SALE: Crossbred stallion, seal brown, 8 yrs., guaranteed all over with 85% foals, sire 2,200, dam 1,750. Great breeder. \$250 for quick sale. Also registered Jersey bull ready for active service. Medium priced, St. Lambert, grey, little white, splendidly bred. Sayda Polo Jersey Farm, Parsons, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

200 STRAWBERRY plants choice 15 varieties \$1.25; 20 best fall bearing strawberries \$1.00; 25 black raspberry seedling never winter kill \$1.00; plants sent parcel post paid. W. H. Koell, Hampton, Iowa, Box 740. Catalog free.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

SWEET CLOVER. T. Mardis, Falmouth, Ky.

FOR SALE—Two carloads amber cane seed. Geo. H. Tate, Lakin, Kan.

RECLEANED alfalfa seed at \$5.75 per bushel. F. E. Wentz, Burlington, Kan.

FANCY alfalfa seed. Guaranteed pure. \$7 per bushel. John Ryman, Dunlap, Kan.

FRUIT TREES. Shades, ornamentals, berry plants. Waverly Nurseries, Waverly, Kan.

WHITE WONDER seed corn two dollars per bushel. Leonard Coles, Waldo, Kan.

SOURLESS CANE seed for sale. \$2.00 per bu. E. N. Redfield, Wilmore, Kan.

EXTRA good Boone County White seed corn, \$2.25 bushel. J. B. Hunt, Oswego, Kan.

KAFIR SEED. Red, tested, \$1.65 bushel, sacked. Ferdinand Meyer, Route 3, Garnett, Kan.

SEED CORN. Guaranteed to please. For free booklet address Merritt, Kellerton, Iowa.

TREES at wholesale prices. Fruit Book free. Address Wichita Nursery, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

SEED CORN—Director Kansas Crop Improvement association. J. M. McCray, Manhattan, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED for sale; extra quality; sack free; send for samples. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED. Only 35 bu. left at \$6 per bu. Recleaned and pure. L. Seewald, Le Roy, Kan.

GOOD, clean, alfalfa seed for sale \$7.00 per bushel. Phone 357. A. L. Brooke, Grantville, Kan.

SEED CORN—Iowa Gold Mine; strong germination; \$1.50 per bushel. H. A. Hamilton, Yutan, Neb.

SEED CORN—Boone County. White ear corn; extra quality; \$2.00 per bu. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

BLACK HULL white kafir, best quality, thrashed and graded \$3.25 per hundred. A. Ramsey, Mayfield, Kan.

CHOICE recleaned alfalfa seed for sale \$7 per bu. Sample on application. Sacks free. B. H. Bicker, Dunlap, Kan.

SEED MAIZE—Hand select, well matured 1912 cream maize in head \$3.00 per 100. J. A. Layton, Lucern, Tex.

SEED CORN. Boone Co. White, tipped, shelled, test 98, \$2.00 per bu. George L. Wright, R. 3, St. John, Kan.

BLACK dwarf cane seed and whitehulled white kafir \$3.00 per hundred, sacks free. J. G. Harkness, Ransom, Kan.

FOR SALE—Alfalfa seed. Fine quality alfalfa seed. Write for samples and prices. David Badger, Eureka, Kan.

200 BUSHEL Boone County White seed corn for quick sale at \$1.25 per bushel. E. B. Shonyo, White Cloud, Kan.

SEED OATS. "Regenerated" Swedish Select, free from foul seed; also timothy seed. Theodore Franz, Mankato, Minn.

SEED CORN. Kansas grown. St. Charles \$2—Kaw Chief—\$1.75 per bushel. Sack free. St. Marys Grain Co., St. Marys, Kan.

KAFIR seed, pure black hulled white, crop of 1913, thrashed and graded, \$2.50 per 100 lbs., sack free. J. C. Lawson, Pawnee, Okla.

McGEE TOMATO—1,200 bushels per acre. Please send your address for the proof of this great fact. M. C. McGee, San Marcos, Tex.

SEED CORN—White Elephant. Extra heavy, cribbed early. Matures 90 days. Graded \$2.00 bu. J. C. Clemmons, Anadarko, Okla.

KAFIR SEED, black hulled white, thrashed, sacked, on cars, \$1.50 per 100 lbs., sacks free. Edward Carson, Mountain Park, Okla.

ALFALFA seed—Home grown, recleaned, non-irrigated, extra good. Write for sample. Per bu. \$6.00. Bags free. Jno. O. Evans, Asherville, Kan.

SEED CORN: Boone Co. White, raised 1912. Reno Co. selected, butted, tipped, shelled. \$2.00 per bu. A. H. Epperson, Hutchinson, Kan.

FOR SALE—Orange and early amber cane seed and white kafir corn, \$2.00 per bu. F. O. B. Assaria, Kan. The Assaria Hardware Co.

500 BU. SEED CORN, Reid's Yellow Dent, for sale, hand selected and tested. Write for prices and sample. John Schuler, Nortonville, Kan., R. R. 3.

1912 SEED CORN. Raised on prairie land, 60 bu. per a. Boone Co. W. and Golden Beauty. \$1.50 bu. F. O. B. Overbrook, Kan. A. Radcliff, Overbrook, Kan.

BLACKHULLED white kafir corn, recleaned and tested, \$2.00 per bu., for sale by grower; sacks 25c extra. H. W. Hays, Richland, Shawnee Co., Kan.

10 ELBERTA and 5 Champion peach trees for 95c by parcel post, prepaid. Pruned ready to plant. Order today and write for prices on other stock. Wellington Nurseries, Wellington, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

ALFALFA SEED. Nineteen thirteen crop alfalfa seed, five to six dollars per bushel. Recleaned and fine. Ask E. A. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan., for samples.

FOR SALE—Clean pure white blossom sweet clover seed of good quality. Sample free. Address Clawson States, Route 4, Lawrence, Kan.

BLACK HULL white kafir, germination tests high, crop 1913, thrashed and recleaned, \$3.25 per 100 lbs, bags free. Reference, Bank of Gage. G. E. Irvin, Gage, Okla.

PETERITA seed graded and tested, fine, \$2.50 per bu. Dwarf straight neck m'lo maize \$1.00 per bu. Add 25c extra for grain bags. Leroy Salsbery, Carbondale, Kan.

FINE clean alfalfa seed direct from grower. \$6.00 and \$7.00 per bu., sacks 25c. \$6.00 seed has some black seed, but will grow. G. A. Chapin, Belleville, Kan.

SEED FOR SALE—Kafir corn \$1.25; German millet \$1.50; yellow and white corn \$1.60; cane \$1.60. F. O. B. Pawnee; sk. extra. Jas. O. Hudson, Pawnee, Okla.

GOOD SEED at the right prices, pure and non-irrigated. Peterita bu. \$3.50; kafir \$1.60; cane \$1.75; alfalfa \$6.00. Sack free. American Seed Co., Eldorado, Kan.

SEED CORN. Reid's Yellow Dent, Commercial White, Early White Flint, Early White Dent. Graded; sacked, two dollars per bu. F. O. B. Haz Read, Jr., Coffeyville, Kan.

SEED CORN—Boone County White and Hildreth Yellow Dent, carefully selected, \$2.00 per bu. Choice Peterita, 12 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$2.85. B. A. Nichols, Hutchinson, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED—Tested 99.6 by Kansas State Agricultural college. \$7.00 per bu. Sack free. You may pay more but will not get any better seed. J. W. Morton, Elk Falls, Kan.

WHEAT RAISERS. This advertisement cut out and mailed to me with your name and address will bring you a certificate worth one dollar. Do it now. W. S. Wells, Sterling, Kan.

KAFIR CORN seed. We have some tested white kafir we can furnish at \$2.75 per bu. F. O. B. Redfield, sacks free. Reference Redfield State Bank. Redfield Lumber Co., Redfield, Kan.

SEED CORN, dwarf m'lo maize, white maize, white kafir, stock peas, Peterita thrashed and in the head. Ask for prices and our seed book for 1914. Blending Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa, Okla.

SHAWNEE WHITE seed corn. Best yielder here in 30 years' trial. Adapted to upland or bottom. Seed, selected, tipped, shelled and graded \$2.00 per bushel. J. A. Ostrand, Elmont, Kan.

SEED CORN: Limited amount, graded, single ear, six-kernel, tested, yellow dent, white and calico. Raised by best growers in Marshall county. Marshalltown Seed Company, Marshalltown, Iowa.

SEED CORN—Yellow dent 1.35 per bushel F. O. B. Blinger, Okla., bags free, shelled or in the ear, guaranteed 95% test, samples free on request, my own raising, 1913 crop. W. N. Courtney, Anadarko, Okla.

SEED CORN. Choice Boone County White, crop of 1912. Tipped, shelled, graded and sacked. \$2.50 per bu. Tests 99 1/2%. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. H. V. Cochran, R. No. 6, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—Pure recleaned Peterita seed at \$2 per bu. Also black hulled white kafir corn at \$1.50 per bu., which won gold medal at Dry Farming Congress at Tulsa, Okla., 1913. Chas. Kemnitz, Orlando, Okla.

FOR SALE! Sweet potato seed. Varieties: Yellow Jerseys \$1.25 to 5 bu., over 5 bu. \$1; Southern Queen, \$1.50; Red Jerseys, \$1.50; Browns, \$1.50; Bermudas, \$2.00. Plants of all kinds in season. D. Childs, Oakland, Kansas.

ALFALFA SEED for sale, home grown, non-irrigated, over 98% pure. Fancy at \$6.50 and choice at \$6.00 per bu. F. O. B. Hewins, Kan. Bags extra 23c each. Write for samples and delivered prices. R. W. Sanborn, Hewins, Kan.

JOHNSON CO. WHITE seed corn of 1912, a sample of which won first at state corn show. Germination high. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price \$2.25 per bushel including sacks. Cash with order or C. O. D. H. H. Neumann, Hanover, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED—Recleaned, home grown, non-irrigated alfalfa seed \$5.40, \$6.00, \$6.60, \$7.20 per bushel on track. Seamless bags 25c each. Delivered price on request. No weed seed in this section. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

GOOD 1912 SEED CORN. In a few days I shall shell 2,000 bushels of 1912 corn. Expect to select and grade a quantity of good seed corn, both yellow and white. Has been tested and is all right. Ready for sale by March 10. N. Barber, Larned, Kan.

FARM SEEDS—Choice recleaned maize, kafir, cane and millet \$2.50 100 pounds. Peterita \$4.00. Mexican June corn \$4.00 100 pounds. Dwarf or standard broom corn \$3.50 100 pounds. Sweet clover 30c pound. Buy now. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

1912 SEED CORN. Red cob white and Silverline. Both are heavy yielding varieties. As a rule this was a bad year for maturing seed corn. Buy 1912 seed. Carefully selected. Shelled and graded \$1.25 per bu. F. A. Finigan, R. R. No. 3, Box 40, Havelock, Neb.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

FOR \$1 I will send you 8 apples, peach, pear or plum trees or 6 fine cherry trees or 75 raspberry, blackberry or dewberry or 20 grape, currant, gooseberry or rhubarb or 100 asparagus or 200 strawberry plants or 20 red cedar or other evergreens. Catalogue free. Manhattan Nursery, Manhattan, Kan.

1912 CORN. All Kansas grown. Boone County White, Iowa Silver Mine, Kaw Valley Imperial White, Reid's Yellow Dent. Ears or shelled. St. Charles White. Germination 95 to 98 per cent. Also very best alfalfa seed. Ask for samples and prices. Wamego Seed House and Elevator, Wamego, Kan.

SEED CORN for sale, 1912 or 1913 crops, Reid's Yellow Dent, germination test 97. 1st premium and sweep stake at Hutchinson fair. Golden Beauty 1912 crop, test 95. Early Yellow Dent 1913 crop, test 96. Prices \$2.00 per bu. F. O. B. Atchison. Grown by me, John Brox, R. F. D. No. 6, Atchison, Kan.

GUARANTEED SEEDS—I take pains to grow seeds that comply with the pure seed laws and have a limited stock of fine quality, high testing Murdock and Minn. White Dent Seed corn which I offer at \$2.25 per bu., shelled; bags included. Can also supply excellent home grown alfalfa seed, pure and hardy, at \$13.25 per bu. W. J. Koopmans, Sunnydale Farm, Faribault, Minn.

OKLAHOMA grown seed corn. Iowa Goldmine, Golden Beauty, Reid's Yellow Dent (90 day), Iowa Silvermine, Oklahoma White Wonder, Bloody Butcher and Improved Strawberry seed corn, m'lo maize, Peterita, white kafir, white m'lo maize, all recleaned, graded and ready for the planter. Address J. E. Farrington, Seed Corn Specialist, Anadarko, Oklahoma.

OUR SEED CORN matured under perfect conditions. Grown near Sioux City, Iowa. Germination is almost perfect and very strong. Just what Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois need. Reid's Yellow Dent, Wimples' Best (Yellow), Iowa Silver Mine, etc. Carefully selected, prepared, tested, \$1.50 per bushel sacked, track Sioux City, Iowa. The McCaul-Webster Elevator Company, Sioux City, Iowa.

FOR SALE—"Pure bred Commercial White" seed corn, shelled and graded; grown 1913, made 50 bushels per acre. \$3.00 per bushel, F. O. B. Iola. Sacks free. Also, recleaned Peterita seed \$3.00 per bushel. Will sell farm this was raised on, consisting of 187 acres fine creek bottom soil, don't overflow; 2 1/2 miles Iola, on macadam road, street car line for \$11,600.00. Half cash. No trades. H. Hobart, Iola, Kan.

FOR SALE—African kafir seed. The early-maturing sure crop kind, direct from its original home. This was tried with so great success here last year that I am importing direct from South Africa. This matures in 75 days while the home grown is so late that it does not mature even in the best season. \$5.00 per bu. Will reserve with a deposit of one dollar per bushel. Write for quantity discount quick before it is all taken. Asher Adams, Osage City, Kansas.

DOGS.

FOR SALE—Coach dogs. L. Phillips, Americus, Kan.

ENGLISH fox terrier dogs for sale. A. P. Richter, McPherson, Kan.

BLOODHOUNDS—Registered English. Kennedy's Kennels, Fredonia, Kan.

RUSSIAN and stag hounds, coyote dogs. Arkansas Valley Kennels, Cimarron, Kan.

FOR SALE—Wolf dogs. Guaranteed to catch and kill coyotes. Homer Foxworthy, Bazaar, Kan.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

POWER blacksmith and machine shop for sale or trade. Address W., Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Blacksmith shop and tools; only shop. Oscar A. Schuetz, Timken, Kan.

FOR SALE—Livory barn and dray business. Will consider trade for stock. Address P. J. Ericsson, Maple Hill, Kan.

HARDWARE, merchandise, furniture, grocery stocks and farms, for farms. Describe in letter. Hunzinger, Cherokee, Oklahoma.

COLD STORAGE meat market equipped with a modern refrigerating plant. Slaughter house. Also 6 room residence. No opposition. Price \$7,500, mtg. \$1,000. Want farm. Landrith, Buffalo, Kansas.

MAN WANTED to work on farm and orchard, single man preferred. Want one with some experience in nursery business, who knows how to bud and graft. Will take right man as partner in nursery and bearing orchard. Answer at once. J. C. Wright, R. 1, Box 13, Mangum, Okla.

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.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED to hear from owner of good farm for sale, reasonable, for cash buyer. Send description. Don't pay big commissions. Western Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Posts by the carload. Hugh Lawlor, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—One threshing outfit. John Rodgers, Hesston, Kan.

WANT TO SELL 50 cars hedge posts. W. H. Bitts, Melvin, 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.

GOOD typewriter for sale. First check for \$25.00 buys it. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

RESTAURANT for sale—Reasonable. Doing good business. Address "Z," care Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE—Hart-Parr kerosene tractor. Several steam tractors. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

FARMERS SAVE MONEY. Buy prairie hay direct from producer. Write for prices. F. H. Childs, Geneva, Kan.

FOR SALE cheap: 16 h. p. Geiser engine. 36 in. Frick separator and 10 disc plow. L. Seewald, Le Roy, Kan.

FINE alfalfa seed \$6; fine prairie hay \$10; pea green alfalfa \$11 per ton f. o. b. St. Francis, Kan. G. J. C. Felzien.

BALED PRAIRIE and alfalfa hay. Alfalfa seed. Lyon County Farmers' Produce Ass'n, A. B. Hall, Mgr., Emporia, Kan.

GROCERY and meat market. Will sacrifice for cash. Trade for anything worth the money. Address Lock Box 71, Manhattan, Kan.

CASH BARGAIN—New six room cement block cottage; good water; eastern Kansas town. Owner in Colorado. "Tourist," care Mail and Breeze.

FRESH FROM MILL. 100 lbs. beautiful clean white table rice, freight prepaid to your station \$4.65. C. C. Cannan, 304-9 Scanlan Bldg., Houston, Texas.

1912 FOREDOOR, forty horse, four cylinder Buick automobile, run 7,000 miles, trade for livestock or anything to use on a farm, or clear land. Box 91, Mulhall, Okla.

ALFALFA and prairie hay. We have about 1,000 tons of alfalfa and 200 tons of prairie hay for sale. Write or wire us for delivered prices. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

FOR SALE—One Minneapolis Universal 20 horse farm tractor and 4 bottom plow used for plowing 500 acres only. In good order, goes cheap for cash, or trade for young cattle. D. J. Theander, Lost Springs, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

TRADE for hardware or mdse., 320 acres improved Decatur Co. land. Box 7, Mahaska, Kan.

EXCHANGES. 1000, farms, mdse., etc. Everywhere. Write for list. Reidy & Overlin, California, Mo.

ON ACCOUNT of altitude would trade 86 acres of land with improvements for eastern Oklahoma or Kansas land. David Hall, La Junta, Colo.

FOR SALE or trade 30 horse power steam tractor in good repair. Worth \$1,200. Also separator, cook shack, steel water tank. Will exchange for anything that I can use. Address Peter Jespersen, Colby, Kan.

LANDS.

MY 440-acre stock ranch in southwest Missouri, on the sunny side of the Ozarks. J. W. Blankinship, Hollister, Mo.

FARM WANTED. Will trade good stock general merchandise, invoices about \$3,800. S. Redfield, Care Rail. Exch., St. Louis, Mo.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash. No matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 5, Lincoln, Neb.

DELAWARE is a good state to live in; land is good for fruits, grain and livestock. Free pamphlet. State Board of Agriculture, Dover, Delaware.

SELL your property quickly, no matter where or what it is. Be your own agent. Pay no commission. Particulars free. Dep. F. Cooperative Salesman Co., Lincoln, Neb.

HARPER COUNTY, Kansas. 160 acres 2 1/2 miles from county seat, fine improvements, good soil, no waste land. Price \$8,000.00. J. E. Couch Land Co., Anthony, Kan.

FOR SALE—160 a. 3 miles Preston, good improvements, 1/4 mile school, phone line and mail route; 110 a. wheat 1/2 goes. Price \$7,500, good terms. Chas. E. Dye, Preston, Kan.

MY 160 acre farm is for sale. New 5 room house, good outbuildings, good land, 25 acres of alfalfa. Write for more details. Have other business and must sell. Box 67, Wilmore, Kan.

COLORADO—160 acres, 1/2 mile from Greeley irrigated district, good land, clear, will exchange for lumber and, clear, land and put in some cash or other. Myers, Wakefield, Kan.

160 ACRES fine black land, south of Louise, in rain belt, Co. Texas. Direct from owner. Will sell cheap. Owner going in business. Address 1916 Taft St., Fair need cash. Houston, Tex.

THIRTY YEARS' TIME. A fine farm for you in the Golden Goose Lake, California and Oregon. Honest low prices. Fruit, grain, alfalfa, hay and dairying. Ideal soil and conditions. Very small payment down, years on the balance if you want it. Big Lake Shore and railroad markets. Bought at a great bargain. This is a great new town on broad daylight opportunity. Big, honest. Write Land Commission. Particulars free. Write Land Commission. N. C. O. Ry., Fairport, Calif.

LANDS.

COLORADO irrigated land—80 acres for \$1,800; 160 acres Gov't land joining it can be homesteaded. Ideal climate. Soft water. Joins forest reserve, which gives pasture for all the stock you may wish to handle. Dr. Pitt A. Wade, Canon City, Colo.

CALIFORNIA; convenient to Sacramento City, 22 trains, great alfalfa land, cheapest in state for good land; terms to suit you, irrigated and non-irrigated, take your choice, only small amount left, act quick. W. T. Smith & Co., 816 City National Bank, Omaha.

MAXFIELD made mints of money for many men last year, by selling them bargain farms. We guarantee to make you money if you buy one of our bargain farms. H. J. Maxfield, Former Commissioner of Immigration for Minnesota, 158 E. 5th St., St. Paul, Minn.

160 ACRES, 3 miles from Quenemo, small improvements, a snap at \$22.50 per acre. 160 acres Bourbon Co., Kan., 4 1/2 miles from town, improved, some good creek bottom. A bargain at \$40 per acre. Terms. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, 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—160 acres of land in Logan Co., Kansas. Located on South Hackberry creek, 12 miles southwest of Oakley, 65 acres in cultivation, good well, pump, windmill and never failing water, rural route and phone line. Price \$1,600.00. Address owner, Peter Lund, Cedar, Kan.

SPLENDID unimproved farm lands. 30,000 acres of farm land in Clark county, Wis. \$18.00 an acre. Best of terms given. Good soil, good water. Land easily cleared and well located. Write for booklet, "Your great opportunity." Agents wanted, commission guaranteed. Lake States Land Co., 405-6 Commerce Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

TEXAS LAND on forty years' time. Located in rainbelt, 90 miles of Houston, two miles town 3,000. Farmers make six tons alfalfa, 40 bushels corn and half bale cotton per acre. Only first buyers secure 40 years' time. Land payments refunded any time within two years with 6% interest if dissatisfied. Free illustrated literature. Luckel & Bell, 644 Beatty Bldg., Houston, Texas.

PATENTED state school land. Just opened for sale on the remarkably easy terms of 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, fruits, vegetables. Free Texas map and particulars. Write Dr. C. H. Walters, Trustee, 422 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES await you along the 10,000 miles of Southern Railway in the Southeastern States. Farms from \$15 an acre up. No long winters, droughts or blizzards. Apples, truck, poultry, live stock, etc., find ready profitable markets. Industrial openings everywhere. State booklets and "Southern Field" free. M. V. Richards, Land & Industrial Agt., Southern Ry., Room 36, Washington, D. C.

DEED FREE to oil land to establish 500 centers of influence for wholesale development of our oil properties, under safe anti-stock method to jointly own possibly hundreds of gushers without danger of manipulation. Legal recording fee all expense required. Patented title guaranteed by Trust Company. Land closely surrounded by three oil fields developing \$5,000 per day gushers, and may become worth \$1,000 or more when we drill soon. Address Oil Syndicate, First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

BUY a Physical Culture Colony Farm, lead the simple life, breathe the pure ozone-laden sea breezes, produce an abundance of nature's own food, make money and live happy. Fertile productive soil, ample rainfall, good drainage, mild healthful climate. Can produce big money-making crops of corn, cotton, potatoes, melons, forage, figs, strawberries and other fruits and vegetables, that should net you \$75 to \$350 per acre per year. Excellent for poultry, stock raising and dairying. On railroad convenient to the big cash markets of Houston, the leading commercial center and distributing point of the Southwest. Farms of 20 acres or more \$25 to \$30 per acre, according to size of tract; small payment down, 10 years to pay balance. Don't miss this magnificent opportunity. Write today for full particulars. Address Alex H. Fairchild, 315 Scanlan Bldg., Houston, Texas.

WANTED.

WANTED—Place on farm by man with wife. Can furnish references. Chas. Brown, Cantonment, Okla.

FIRST CLASS experienced farm hand with best of references wants work on farm. No bad habits. Calvin Mendenhall, Clements, Kan.

I WANT FARM WORK—I know about farming. Am not afraid of work. Have always done this class of work. James Holmes, Cambridge, Kan.

FARM WORK WANTED. I am married, have one child. Have had 17 years of practical experience. Would like a place to work by the month where tenant house is furnished. Can furnish best of references. F. P. Gillespie, 1111 Madison St., Topeka, Kan.

WORK WANTED on farm, by man and wife. Have no children. Age 26. Experienced in general farm work. Will work by year if desired. Best proposition accepted. Can begin work at once. References exchanged. E. O. Seward, Spivey, Kansas.

AUTOMOBILES.

SEVEN passenger 60 horse power Winton six, fully equipped, self-starter, top and windshield. Cost \$3,000 when new. Can be bought at a great bargain. This is a great family car and has only been used by owner. Could also make profitable investment as a car in country town. T. D. Costello, Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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—Get particulars of one of the best paying propositions ever put on the market. Something no one else sells. Make \$4,000 yearly. Address, E. M. Feldman, Sales Mgr., 6738 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, O.

FARMERS: We want agents in every school district in the state of Kansas to solicit applications for our popular hall insurance. A little work will give you your insurance free. Write us for particulars. "The Old Reliable" Kansas Mutual Hall, Sterling, Kan.

FARMER AGENTS wanted everywhere—Make money by showing your friends how to save it. Big pay to men of good standing, reputation and acquaintance to represent us, in every neighborhood. No better proposition in Kansas. "Keeps Kansas money in Kansas, for Kansas." Some agents make \$3,000.00 per year in addition to their farm earnings. No tricks, no schemes, no frauds, but straight-forward, honest, square-deal, money-saving farm insurance for every man you interest in this proposition. Don't wait. Good men everywhere are accepting our proposition daily. Let us hear from you at once. Address, "President," Farmers Alliance Insurance Co., McPherson, Kansas.

AGENTS WANTED—An established manufacturer of mechanical and agency specialties has a number of permanent, temporary and side-line positions open in your locality. Agents, general agents, salesmen and district managers are needed. The line consists of several new, high class, 5 year guaranteed Benefiel products and sells to all classes and occupations in cities, small towns and rural districts. Experience not required as distribution is made in a new way and there is no competition. This is an unusual opportunity for anyone with limited capital to get into a business paying from \$25 weekly to \$6,000 yearly net profits. We guarantee your success and give you credit if needed. Send name and address at once for full particulars to Chas. E. Benefiel Co., Inc., C-3, Industrial Bldg., Indianapolis Indiana.

HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS wanted. Make \$125 monthly. Free living quarters. Write Ozment, 38F, St. Louis, Mo.

MEN—WOMEN—Get government jobs, \$65 to \$150 month. Spring examinations everywhere. Full description free. Franklin Institute, Dept D 53, Rochester, N. Y.

WANT man and wife to work. No children. Everything furnished. You can begin work March 1. Good wages to the right people. C. F. Russell, Milan, Kan.

WANTED—Man and wife without children, man for farmwork, wife to work in house, will board in family, but have house by themselves. W. B. Merriman, Utica, Mo.

THOUSANDS of government positions open to men and women over 18. \$85 to \$150 month. Vacations. Steady work. Parcel post means many appointments. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now available. Franklin Institute, Dept D 53, Rochester, N. Y.

MALE HELP WANTED.

SPRING railway mail clerk examinations. \$75.00 month. Sample questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept D 53, Rochester, N. Y.

LOCOMOTIVE firemen and brakemen \$80, \$140. Experience unnecessary. Pay tuition when employed. 796 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

WANTED. Railway mail, clerk-carriers and rural carriers. Examinations soon. I conducted examinations. Trial examination free. Write Ozment, 38, St. Louis.

MEN for electric railway motormen and conductors; fine opportunity; about \$80 monthly; experience unnecessary; no strikes; state age. Address Box F, care Mail and Breeze.

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.

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SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, All About Patents and Their Cost. Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 500-C Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PAY. \$561,530 made by clients. Prizes offered. Patent book—"What and How to Invent—Proof of Fortunes in Patents" free. E. E. Vrooman, Patent Attorney, 885 F St., Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED—Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 34 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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

MOTORCYCLES.

MOTORCYCLE for sale—4 h. p., all new equipment. Price \$85. Paul Grill, Ellsworth, Kan.

Reduce the Freight Charges

BY F. B. NICHOLS.

Many Kansas farmers are very much given to moving their produce around over the country too much. There is too much shipping to and buying on the central markets in this state and not enough exchange on the local markets. If the farm animals could be sold on the local markets to a greater extent many thousands of dollars of freight could be saved to Kansas farmers every year. It costs money to move stock cattle to Kansas City and back to pasture again, and someone has to pay this.

The great central markets have their place, and it is an important one, but it is a mistake to do the trading on a central market that should be done at home. Of course, it is a fine thing to ride down to the city in state and buy the cattle on the market where there is a great chance for selection, but it frequently runs the cost up. If a farmer will make the rounds among his neighbors he frequently can get cattle of just as good a quality at a much lower price.

There are times, of course, that he cannot do this, and then it is necessary to go to the central market. Sometimes the sellers are not willing to play fair; indeed some men would rather take a lower price in Kansas City than they would at home, and have a grand old time going in with the bunch. That is wrong, however, for we are all in this farming game for the money we can get out of it and it is not good business to be paying out many thousands of dollars a year in deadhead freights down to Kansas City and back again. Every effort should be made to get the sellers and buyers together on the local markets.

Winter Storage for Potatoes

Mr. Editor—The place for storing potatoes should have plenty of ventilation. Bins ought not to be more than 8 feet square and should have slat walls with hollow partitions. Or there should be plenty of ventilating tubes with slat sides reaching from top to bottom of the bin. Where bins are as large as 8 feet square a ventilating tube in the middle of each one would be desirable. Ventilation helps to carry off moisture, thus keeping the potatoes dry, making it possible to cool them off quickly in the fall and keep them cool during the winter.

The best temperature for potatoes is as near 35 degrees Fahrenheit as possible. A good tested thermometer or several in different locations and at different heights should be kept in the cellar and watched at frequent intervals.

In putting potatoes into a storage cellar they should be run over a screen that will take out the dirt. Large potato cellars should be filled in layers so as to give the potatoes the best possible opportunity to cool off and dry. Dumping a whole day's digging in one place is not the best practice.

The best method for keeping moisture from collecting on the inside of the roof of potato cellars is to cover them with straw or strawy manure. Plenty of ventilation also helps.

A. R. Kohler.
Minnesota Experiment station.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLACES found for students to earn board and room. Dougherty's Business College, Topeka, Kan.

FREE—You can get 10 of the finest post cards absolutely free (send no money) by writing Benson, Wayne, Ill.

SEND for my catalogs, "Everything for the Ladies Toilet," and "From Factory to Kitchen." A post card request will bring them free. Address P. W. Raidabaugh, Plainfield, Ind.

POULTRY MAGAZINE—Big 20 to 40 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.

BIG WESTERN WEEKLY six months 10 cents. Biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Interesting and instructive departments for young and old. Special offer, six months' trial subscription—twenty-six big issues—10 cents. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. W. A-12, Topeka, Kan.

OREGON state publications free—Oregon Almanac, Oregon Farmer and other official books published by State Immigration Commission, telling of resources, climate and agricultural opportunities for the man of moderate means. Ask questions—they will have painstaking answers. We have nothing to sell. Address: Room 67, Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Ore.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose ads appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and bargains worthy of consideration.

Special Notice

All advertising copy, discontinuance orders and change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning. One week in advance of publication to be effective in that issue. All forms in this department of the paper close at that time and it is impossible to make any changes in the pages after they are electrotyped.

T. J. RYAN, St. Marys, Kan., has 50 farms in Catholic neighborhood, 5 churches.

BUSH CO. wheat lands at \$25 to \$50 a. No trades. **Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kan.**

WE HAVE a fine list of impr. and unimpr. farms. **Rowland & Moyer, Ottawa, Kan.**

BIG BARGAINS in Sumner Co., Kansas. Farms. **W. O. Proctor, South Haven, Kan.**

COFFEY CO. Best bargains. Alfalfa, wheat, corn lands. **Harry Antrim, Strawn, Kan.**

400 A. pasture; limestone soil; never failing water. **R. E. Squires, Westphalia, Kan.**

ONE HUNDRED farms for sale in central Kansas. Write **Reed & Brady, Salina, Kan.**

WESTERN Kan. farms and ranches for sale. Write us. **Wheat Belt Land Co., Leoti, Kan.**

LAND IN STEVENS COUNTY, Kansas, on Colmer cut off. Write for prices. **John A. Firmin, Hugoton, Kansas.**

SNAPS FOR SPECULATION in western Kan. at from \$4 to \$8 an a. These are bargains. No trade. **Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kan.**

160 ACRE FARM in Osage county, Kan., 3 miles from good town. \$30 per acre; can make terms. **Watkins Land Co., Quenemo, Ks.**

LAND. Send for my price list of wheat, alfalfa and pasture lands, improved and unimproved, in Clark Co. Every one a bargain. **C. W. Carson, Ashland, Kansas.**

CATHOLICS, ATTENTION! I have farms for sale in 7 parishes which have priest and school. Ask for list. **Thos. Darcey, The Land Man, Offerle, Kansas.**

FINE RANCH FOR SALE. 3,000 acres improved; 75% tillable. Cowley county, Kan. List your exchanges with **White Way Real Estate Exchange, Winfield, Kan.**

320 ACRE improved stock farm in Chase Co. 70 acres creek bottom, 15 acres in alfalfa. Price \$30 per acre. Good terms and a dandy. Write **Guss Schimpff, Burns, Kansas.**

BEST LAND, LOWEST PRICES, greatest natural advantages in southeastern Kansas. Send for illustrated booklet. **The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.**

240 A. IMP. Kaw val. bottom land; 60 a. alf. 40 a. wheat, bal. corn. Must settle estate. 1 1/2 miles St. Marys, Kan. \$25,000; \$10,000 will handle. **J. M. Conlan, St. Marys, Kan.**

120 A. 4 1/2 MI. Admire, Kan. Good house and barn; fine orchard. 33 a. bottom alf. land; bal. upland. All fenced; good water. \$27.50 a., 1/2 cash. **Houk & Miller, Admire, Kan.**

807 ACRES best river bottom farm. Saline county, 3 miles of town; choice wheat, corn and alfalfa land; fine neighborhood; 8 room house, barn, granary, orchard, offered cheap. 160 acres imp Saline Co., \$6,400. Terms. \$1,400 cash. **J. A. Brandt, Salina, Kansas.**

160 A. 3 MI. OUT; 34 a. wheat; dandy imp.; \$8,400. 60 a. 5 mi. out; good imp.; \$3,200. 80 a. 3 1/2 mi. out; good imp.; \$4,200. **Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kansas.**

YOU CAN BUY one of the best bargains in Franklin county, Kansas. Smooth land, fair improvements, well located close to trading point, fine neighborhood, price right, \$2,500. Encumbrance runs 8 years at 6%. Come at once. Possession March 1st, 1914. **Allen Mansfield, Ottawa, Kansas.**

On Electric Line

40 acre tract on car line within 5-cent limit of Independence, Kansas; an exceptional bargain. Write at once for full details. Get our free list of Montgomery Co. farm land. **Foster Bros., Independence, Kansas.**

Northeastern Kansas Land

for sale in the famous Bluegrass, Timothy, Clover and alfalfa district, \$50 to \$100 per a. **Compton & Royer, Valley Falls, Kan.**

160 A. WHEAT LAND, LOGAN CO. KANSAS Unimproved. 14 miles to county seat, 5 miles to P. O. and store; 2 mi. to school. Rich loam soil all tillable. Priced right; terms, one-third cash. Write owner, **Box 85, Whitman, Nebraska.**

Kiowa County

Land bargains. Write for descriptions. Several of my own farms; can make terms to suit. **C. W. Phillips, Greensburg, Kan.**

Here is Your Chance

Trego County Land. Half section of unimproved smooth wheat land in eastern part of county, \$10 per acre. 480 acres, 400 a. tillable; 175 a. in cult.; living water. \$9.00 an acre.

Rooks County. 160 acres 6 miles from town. Buildings. 130 acres in cult. Close to school. \$18.00 an acre.

Phillips County. 480 acres of improved land. 100 acres in fall wheat. Well improved and watered. 6 miles from town. \$25 an acre. \$1,000 cash, balance on easy terms at low rate of interest.

The above lands are priced away below their real value.

STEVENS & RUBY, Stockton, Kansas.

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

SQUARE section, all tillable, 5 miles division point on Santa Fe for \$1,000 cash, balance payable \$150.00 yearly, 5% Come. **F. M. Nason, Elkhart, Morton Co., Kansas.**

320 ACRE STOCK FARM, 6 miles county seat, R. F. D. Never failing water, 25 a. alfalfa; well improved. 65 a. cult. Bal. meadow. Black loam. \$35.00 per acre. Terms. **J. B. Fields, Alma, Kansas.**

I CAN SELL YOU the finest farms, not to be excelled anywhere for the price. For alfalfa and grain farms. Stock raising. Descriptions and prices on request. Cash and good terms. **H. H. Stewart, Wellington, Kan.**

FINE DAIRY FARM. 320 a. 2 ml. Herington. 140 a. cult., 30 a. alf., 60 meadow, bal. pasture. Best market. \$15,000 of imp. Price \$72 per a., worth \$100. Easy terms. **O. E. Lower, Herington, Kansas.**

WRITE BOX A, Wamego, Kan., in regard to farm land that can be bought at its agricultural value over what may prove to be a rich oil field. A farm of 160 bought now will in a few months make a man rich if oil is found. Drilling will soon begin.

COFFEY COUNTY one of the best alfalfa and tame grass counties in Kansas. Write for farm and ranch lists. **Andrew Burger, Burlington, Kan.**

FOR SALE CHEAP: 400 acres level land unimproved, \$7.50 per acre; well improved quarter section \$12.50 per acre. Address **P. O. Box 312, Wakeeney, Kansas.**

BARGAIN. 240 a. finely imp. farm, 1 ml. town; 100 a. wheat, 25 a. alfalfa; all nice level land, running water. Price \$65 a. Terms. **Gile & Bonsall, South Haven, Sumner Co., Kan.**

ALFALFA FARMS. 80 acres five miles out; 50 in alfalfa, well improved, \$75 per acre; 100 acres 3 miles out; 40 in alfalfa; good improvements, \$100 per acre. Write for list. **T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.**

MONEY FROM HOME. Improved 160 acres. Well, windmill, 80 cult.; 80 pasture. All can be farmed, well located, 10 miles Spearville. \$2,800. Terms. Send for list. **Thos. J. Stinson, Spearville, Kansas.**

LINN COUNTY FARMS. Biggest bargains in Kansas. Corn, wheat, timothy, clover, bluegrass land \$15-\$80. Coal, wood, gas, abundance good water. Fruit, everything that goes to make life pleasant. Large illustrated folder free. **Eby-Cady Realty Co., Pleansanton, Kan.**

\$35.00 PER ACRE (\$7,000) CASH will buy this 200 acre stock and dairy farm, located six miles S. W. of Reece, Greenwood Co., Kans. 40 acres valley land under cultivation (would grow splendid alfalfa), balance extra good pasture. Has a good six room house, other buildings only fair, farm all extra well fenced, good well, equipped with mill, and large cement water tank. Legal numbers are—The N. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 Sec. 27-26-8 Greenwood Co. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 28-26-8 Butler Co., Kans. No trades considered. Address **W. H. Dayton, Abilene, Kansas.**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES, ALL KINDS; no fooling. Send description. **B. Hofflines, Larned, Kan.**

LAWRENCE REALTY CO., home of the swappers. **Patrick C. Quinn, Mgr., Lawrence, Kan.**

CAR OF SHORTHORNS wanted for good farm, well rented. **Wadsworth, Grinnell, Ia.**

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

WE BUY, SELL and exchange, anything, anywhere of value. **Ozark Co-operative Realty Co., Willow Springs, Howell Co., Mo.**

OWNERS! Get results!! Write for my "No commission plan". Sales and exchanges, anywhere. **Box 262, Burlingame, Kan.**

160 ACRES LAND near Montezuma. Would take automobile as part pay. \$600 cash, balance terms. Exchanges made. **L. E. Pendleton, Dodge City, Kansas.**

FARMS, STOCKS, and city property for sale or trade. What have you to offer? **Bigham & Ochiltree, 302 Corby-Forsee Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo.**

300 ACRE Harper county wheat farm, 150 acres in wheat, adjoins town. Price \$15,000. Want town property and back mortgage. **Owners Exchange, Salina, Kansas.**

2 STORY BRICK HOTEL, furnished, 24 bed rooms and 2 brick store rooms adjoining. Hotel alone rents for \$60.00 a month, to trade for land. Price \$12,000.00. **Oakleaf & Hill, Cherryvale, Kan.**

320 ACRES 5 MI. BRONSTON, Kan. fair buildings, price \$16,000. Mort. \$6,000. Wants merchandise or rental. 70 acres Jackson Co., Kan. Buildings poor, price \$5,250. Mort. \$2,500. Wants rental. Livestock barn, Delaware, Okla., price \$3,000. Rent \$27.50 per month, for small farm. **Spohn Bros., Garnett, Kan.**

200 A. FARM, close to good town in Morris Co., Kansas; all smooth; black rich loam; well imp.; 30 acres alfalfa; 80 rods to school; splendid neighborhood; highly imp. farms all around; R. F. D., telephone; \$100 acre. Want to exchange for S. Neb. or N. Kan. farm. **Mott & Kohler, Herington, Kan.**

EXCHANGE for merchandise or smaller farm, 1,160 acres good wheat, alfalfa, and stock farm, situated west of Jetmore, in Hodgeman county, Kansas, on the South Fork of the Pawnee Creek. 400 acres bottom land, 50 acres set to alfalfa, light improvements, price \$17.50 per acre. Mortgage \$7,700. **Fay Hardy, Lewis, Kansas.**

WALLACE COUNTY, KANSAS. Stockmen, attention! 50,000 acres choice grazing and alfalfa land for sale. Best watered county in Kansas. No stock diseases known here. For reliable information apply **Box 244, Peter Robidoux, Wallace, Kansas.**

WISCONSIN

SETTLERS ARE FLOCKING to the clover and fruit lands of Orchard Valley, Wisconsin. Over 150 sales. Write for U. S. Gov't reports. **E. F. Glenn, 311C Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minnesota.**

SETTLERS WANTED for our Douglas Co. clay loam lands, western Wis., direct line between twin cities and twin ports. Uncultivated for clover and grain. **Farmers Land & Cattle Co., Globe Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.**

CUT OVER LANDS. Wisconsin Lake Region. Fine climate. No drought. Especially adapted to dairying, general farming. Prize potato lands \$10 to \$20 a. Write us. **Interior Land Co., Bundy, Wis.**

BARGAINS

We list only snaps. Farms for sale in every county in Wisconsin \$1,000 up. Taylor county farms a specialty. Thousands of acres of productive unimproved farm land. Good soil; on roads; close to railroad and town; \$10 and \$20 per acre. Taylor, Clark, Marinette, Rusk counties and others. Liberal terms on every piece offered. We have some places for trade. Get our FREE list. **WRITE TODAY.** Out motto: "A satisfied customer is the best advertisement." **Loeb-Hammel Realty Company, (Not Inc.), Medford, Wisconsin.**

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Best Dairy and General crop state in the Union. Settlers wanted. Lands for sale at low prices on easy terms. Ask for booklet \$0 on Wisconsin Central Land Grant. Always state acres wanted. Write about our grazing lands. If interested in fruit lands ask for booklet on apple orchards in Wisconsin. Address **Land Dept., Soo Line Ry., Minneapolis, Minn.**

IDAHO

ONE GOOD REAL ESTATE investment NOW in the new town of Homedale is worth a lifetime of labor. **Homedale Townsite Company, Minneapolis, Minn.**

35.00 PER ACRE (\$7,000) CASH will buy this 200 acre stock and dairy farm, located six miles S. W. of Reece, Greenwood Co., Kans. 40 acres valley land under cultivation (would grow splendid alfalfa), balance extra good pasture. Has a good six room house, other buildings only fair, farm all extra well fenced, good well, equipped with mill, and large cement water tank. Legal numbers are—The N. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 Sec. 27-26-8 Greenwood Co. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 28-26-8 Butler Co., Kans. No trades considered. Address **W. H. Dayton, Abilene, Kansas.**

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

OWNER

If you want to buy, sell or trade your property or farm, write to the **Kansas Realty Company, Burns, Marion Co., Kan.**

1914 BARGAINS

Choice farms just listed in northwest Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, for sale or exchange. Advise me your wants and what you have with full description. **M. E. Noble & Son, 507 Corby-Forsee Bldg., St. Joseph, Missouri.**

Exchange for Western Land

1,700 acre ranch, 200 acres bottom land, 60 acres alfalfa, balance limestone pasture, good improvements, near railroad. Will trade for western Kansas, Oklahoma or Texas land. Also irrigated farms for sale. **Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Kansas.**

1000 Farms Wanted

listed with me—sale or trade. Owners write me—giving complete description—what you will trade for—where, price, etc. If you don't mean business don't write. **Frank W. Thompson, Beloit, Kansas.**

To Exchange

A \$12,000 equity in two nicely improved 160 acre farms, 8 miles apart in southwest Neosho county, Kan. Mortgage \$8,000 due in two, five and seven years. Will trade for hardware or merchandise or clear rental property.

M. W. Peterson
Hanston, Kansas

I Own and Will Trade

A fine 320 acre farm 3 miles from a good railroad town, and about 40 miles from Wichita. All good level land and good black soil. Fair improvements. Prefer good clean general merchandise, hardware or smaller farm.

H. C. Whalen

413 Blitting Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

FREE MAP of Arkansas and land list. **Leslie Land Co., Leslie, Arkansas.**

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

IMPROVED AND UNIMP. land bargains. **Black & Pitts, Scott Co., Waldron, Ark.**

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

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

FARM BARGAINS IN OKLAZK FOOTHILLS. New list and information book on application. **McKamey & McCarroll, Imboden, Ark.**

17,000 ACRES, NO ROCKS, hills or swamps. Any size farms Grant Co. \$1.50 per a. down, bal. 20 years at 6%. **Teter & Co., Op. Union Depot, Little Rock, Ark.**

160 A. RICH Little River improved farm; 70 cult., bal. timbered; 130 under hog tight fence. 3 mi. R. R. town. \$1,000 down. Bal. easy. No rocks. **R. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.**

CORN, OAT, CLOVER land. Sure crops. No swamps, hills. Fine climate, schools, churches. Small pay't down, bal. long time. Maps, circulars. **Tom Blodgett Land Co., Rison, Ark.**

FREE—\$20 KITCHEN CABINET—FREE. Farms bought, sold, exchanged, money to loan. Only R. E. broker giving a premium. **Cyril Flack, 1047 E. B. St., Bentonville, Ark.**

QUIT RENTING and write **Eugene Patrick,** the land man, for fruit, grain and timber farms. Best prices, terms, water and climate in Ark., Missouri and Oklahoma. Describe your wants in first letter. **Hiwassee, Ark.**

1,580 ACRES sandy loam soil, half under cultivation; 65 a. orchard; good house, several tenant houses; 3 mi. of town; \$25 per a. Will take half in other property and make terms on balance. **Horton & Co., Hope, Ark.**

ASK US ABOUT northeast Arkansas lands, they will produce a large variety of paying crops; can be bought at reasonable prices. Come to the land of sunshine and prosperity. **H. H. Houghton & Son, 237 Main St., Jonesboro, Arkansas.**

70 ACRES, 1/2 CLEARED, 3 miles from city. \$20 per acre. Other good bargains. Write **J. F. Black, Texarkana, Arkansas.**

NOTICE—160 acres improved; \$23 per acre. 40 acres improved, \$20. If interested in south Missouri, northwest Arkansas, or eastern Oklahoma, for particulars address **Oswalt & Hayes, Gravette, Ark.**

40 ACRES 6 miles from Waldron, county seat; 25 acres fenced and in cultivation. Balance hardwood timber. 4 room house, orchard, barn, well, garden. Price \$1,000—one-half cash, balance one and two years. **J. L. Center, Owner, Waldron, Ark.**

60 ACRES OF GOOD farm land 1 1/2 miles Co. seat, Scott Co., Ark. Good orchard, barn, residence; 25 acres in cultivation; balance meadow and timbered pasture. Fine water; daily mail and phone. Price for quick sale \$1,800. Half cash, terms on balance. Need proceeds to improve city property. **R. G. Oliver, Owner, Waldron, Arkansas.**

COLORADO

FOR SALE in lots to suit customers, 640 acres desert and homestead entries; level prairie; under ditch; plowed, fenced, well and outbuildings. \$10 per acre. **William Tew, Sterling, Colo.**

Irrigated Dairy Farm

We must sell an A No. 1 irrigated farm near Lamar that has the best of old water rights. Well located and is an ideal alfalfa and dairy farm. The new milk condensary at Lamar is making things hum. Priced to sell. Address owner, **Lamar Live Stock Co., Lamar, 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.**

TEXAS

BIG CROPS, BIG MARKETS, BIG PROFITS. In the Houston, El Campo district of the Gulf Coast. Write us for Free Booklets, "Where Farming Pays," "Pointers on Where to Buy Land," also "The Gulf Coast Bulletin," for six months free. **Allison-Pichey Land Co., Houston, Texas.**

BABY AINS IN GULF COAST LANDS. FACH about the Mid-Gulf-Coast Country of Texas. Production, climate, rainfall, soil, market, water. Large or small tracts. Write at once for free booklet and price lists. Reference given. **John Pichey & Co., Bluz Bldg., Houston, Tex.**

GEORGIA

SOUTHERN GEORGIA. Stock raising, fruit growing, truck farming, corn, oats, hay, cotton. No floods, droughts, nor cyclones. Improved and unimproved lands. Easy terms. **Thompson & Company, Homeland, Georgia.**

MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA FARMS for sale. Easy terms. Write A. G. Whitney, St. Cloud, Minn.

PAYNESVILLE LAND CO., sell Minnesota farms. Write for list. Paynesville, Minn.

SETTLERS WANTED for clover lands in central Minnesota. Corn successfully raised. Write Asher Murray, Wadena, Minn.

FINE IMPROVED Minnesota corn and dairy farms \$20 to \$55 per acre. Easy terms. Frick Farm Agency, Saux Center, Minn.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA: The greatest natural cattle section. No drouths. Alfalfa, clover, corn, potatoes, are principal crops. Prairie or timber. Free information. We have no land for sale. W. R. MacKenzie, Immig. Com., 911 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

CORN AND CLOVER FARMS Otter Tail, Todd and Wadena Cos. For list write Bigelow & Freeman, Wadena, Minn.

CENTRAL MINNESOTA LANDS Great clover, corn, potato and dairy section. Low prices. Easy terms. 1914 list sent free. Chase Bros., Box B, Staples, Minn.

Southwestern Farmers, Attention! Northeast Minnesota is better. More certain moisture, pleasanter climate, richer soil, better markets, cheaper lands. May I send literature describing our dairy lands near Duluth? Iron Range Ry., 100 Wolvin Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

OKLAHOMA

GOOD FARMS FOR SALE; for particulars write to Harry E. Pray, Pawnee, Oklahoma.

WE SELL THE EARTH that produces alfalfa and corn. W. E. Wilson Realty, Walters, Ok.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS in N. E. Okla. farms. T.C. Bowling, Pryor, Mayes Co., Okla.

300 A. 3 MI. THIS CITY. 150 a. prairie, 200 a. tillable. McAlester, a city of 1,500. \$18 per acre. Good terms. No exchange. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

FOR SALE, CHEAP. 80 acres of good land in Mayes county, Oklahoma. 2 miles from town; price \$30 per acre. 181 acres good black soil, little sand; 80 acres in cultivation in Major Co., Oklahoma; price \$20 per acre. Will give terms on part. Joseph Pizinger, Box 96, Great Bend, Kansas.

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

NEW YORK

McBURNIE'S NEW YORK FARMS Grow prosperity. We have fertile land, big crops, best prices, fine cattle, luscious fruit, finished homes, nearest markets, millions of people to feed; thousands of schools and churches, good climate, good health and good luck. Our Central New York improved farms are worth twice the value of average western farms, and cost less by half—today. Prices will advance. Don't wait too late. For illustrated list ask B. F. McBurnie & Co., 703 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.

MONTANA

SETTLERS WANTED for Montana. Crop yields greater than any other state. Write for information. Danaher-Holton Co., 306C Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

7,000 ACRES choice agricultural land, irrigated, first water right, Teton county, Montana; good transportation facilities; first class stock ranch, also adapted for colonization; mixed farming; low price; easy terms. Address Geo. C. Harper, 13 Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis, Minn.

No Nine-Dollar Hogs Yet

New Price Records For February—The Week's Market Forecast

BY C. W. METSKER.

THE hog market is still holding slightly below the brow of the 9-cent hill. St. Louis is within 5 cents of the crest and other markets trailing 10 to 20 cents lower. If any one factor develops enough strength to reach the crest the position at all markets will advance. February still has a chance at 9-cent hogs and March is sure to uncover that price and make the second highest position on record for the third month in the year.

Last week packers pulled the hog market up and down within a 15-cent range, each break being followed by a similar recovery. The general change was that the price spread narrowed 5 to 10 cents. Medium and light weight hogs have been in relatively better demand than heavy hogs. Demand for fresh pork is expected to broaden in the spring and light weight hogs then will begin an upward movement to a premium position.

Owing to close shipping this winter and losses from cholera last fall the spring pig crop will be watched with unusual interest. It will pay hog raisers to make every effort to save pigs from weather exposure, and raise as many as possible. A good corn crop this summer

will uncover the actual shortage in hogs more quickly than anything else. Cattle feeders have complained all winter that hogs were not available for following cattle.

Storm Decreases Receipts.

The blizzard that was in progress Monday from Ohio to Rocky mountains and from the southern line of Kansas north made the movement of livestock uncertain for the rest of this week, and strengthened prices materially. Buyers believe that receipts will be light until the effect of the storm is overcome, then there may be an increase. Cattle were quoted strong to 10 cents higher, except stock grades, and they were in poor request.

February Market Records.

This month will pass into history as the highest February for cattle and the second highest on hogs. But sheep will show an unseasonably low average. Demand for all meats has been below normal since the first of the year, and killers were able to hold out on mutton, and to some extent control the prices of beef and pork.

It has been a good season for the killers, notwithstanding low average weights in cattle and hogs and a small killing per cent. The short fed cattle were in sufficient supply to keep the finished kinds within bounds, and it now seems as though enough fat steers will be available to tide the market from the winter feeding season to the grass season.

In the case of hogs, shortage in pork products is evident, but packers are putting off a big upward movement as long as possible. Sheep feeders have suffered losses thus far, and it will take a material price uplift on those that remain on feed to let them out. Conditions point to an improvement in sheep and hog prices, but little or no change is expected in cattle. March will open the Lenten season, and that to some extent will operate against demand for beef.

Large Assortment for Beef.

The market last week afforded steers at \$5.40 to \$9.50, a range of \$4.10 in prices. Those that sold at \$5.40 were from Old Mexico, and those at \$9.50 were full fed in the corn belt. The quality of the two extremes was even more pronounced

high as they should be from the point of making returns on the feed bills. This winter as a whole has left sheep feeders on the short side and it will take a material advance on the remaining flocks to even up earlier losses. It is doubtful whether such an upturn will come, as feed-lot supplies are far from exhausted and the season is well enough along now so that killers can hold back in anticipation of early grass fat sheep from Texas.

The northern feeding section of Colorado will be marketing for 10 days to two weeks, and the two southern valleys of that state still have lambs on feed. Utah and Wyoming are holding some for late marketing. The corn belt has reduced its flocks pretty close to the breeding basis, but eastern reports indicate that there is large selling of entire flocks in the Ohio valley. Next week looks like a \$7.50 to \$8 market for lambs.

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	28,550	40,375	36,950
Chicago	54,800	153,000	131,000
Omaha	18,800	65,800	62,200
St. Louis	14,650	61,000	12,300
St. Joseph	6,800	35,500	25,700

Total	123,600	355,675	268,150
Preceding week	107,675	338,700	225,150
Year ago	128,650	352,500	220,600

The following table shows the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep in Kansas City thus far this year and the same period in 1913.

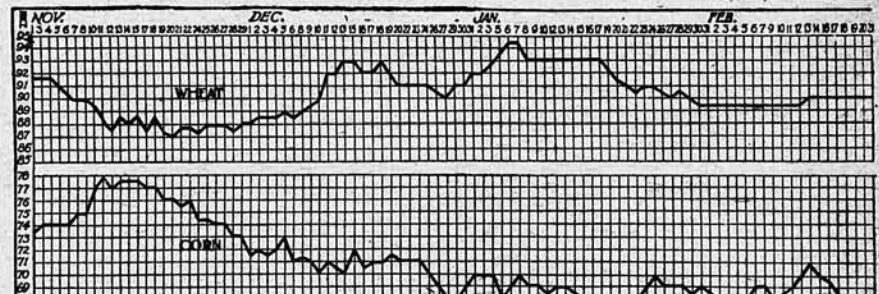
	1914	1913	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle	208,032	243,181	.....	35,149
Calves	12,363	14,877	.....	2,514
Hogs	331,555	417,323	.....	85,768
Sheep	262,358	271,725	.....	9,367
H. & M.	19,173	17,997	1,176	.....
Cars	13,662	16,913	.....	3,251

Brisk Demand for Horses.

Trade in horses is active with a broad outlet south and east. Receipts have been liberal. The East is buying both chunks and good drafters, and the Missouri river markets are supplying most of them. Country buyers say that most of the heavy fat horses are coming from feed barns, and that it is hard to get heavy horses on the farms. Farm requirements are expected to expand in the next few weeks. Trade in mules is rather quiet, but prices are holding about steady.

Grain Prices Firm.

Prices for grain are firm. The general trade in wheat has been dull, as export demand which gave the market a boost



This chart shows the daily fluctuations of the Kansas City wheat and corn markets since November 1, 1913. Highest cash prices on each grain were considered in making out the chart.

than the actual price indicates, but if anything the package of bones wrapped in a hide at \$5.40 was the dearest in price. On the other hand the \$9.50 steers were finished 3-year-olds, and the relative cost of making them and marketing was greater than the commonest kind. Between these two extremes were the western steers fed cottonseed produce, silage, beet pulp and hay, and the short fed steers from the corn belt. Most of them brought \$7.50 to \$8.50.

Compared with former seasons they were high in price. Demand has not been brisk on any class, but each day a fair clearance was effected. The Southwest, West and Northwest still have a large number of hay fed, beet pulp, and cottonseed steers to come and will be a factor in supply for two months. The corn belt has fewer cattle on feed now than a year ago.

Dairy Butcher Cattle Supply.

The main supply of butcher cattle now offered at markets is from the dairy districts, cows, bulls and calves. A few bunches of heifers are coming from wheat fields but they are exceptions. Killers are taking these offerings with an open hand and at prices that look too high in comparison with fat steers. No section seems to be cutting loose breeding stock, in fact orders are held from all directions for heifers and service bulls. Countrymen are paying \$7.75 to \$8.50 for the few good stock calves available.

Stocker Prices Turn Up.

The stocker and feeder market is past the late winter crisis and is headed to the early spring demand. Yearlings in the Southwest have brought \$32 to \$36 a head, and older steers as high as \$65. Kansas is waiting until after March 1 to buy and the entire feeding section is in need of cattle and hoping for larger supplies next month. Prices for this cattle last week strengthened 15 to 25 cents, but are still 30 to 35 cents under the high point of the season two weeks ago. That loss is expected to be recovered in the next week. Feeders are quoted at \$7 to \$8.25, stockers \$6.50 to \$8.15.

Better Tone in Sheep Market.

Sheep prices last week rose 15 to 25 cents, but at that prices were not as

recently, has fallen away, and the flour trade also is along dull lines. Receipts however continue moderate, and elevators are not willing to reduce their stocks until the growing crop is farther advanced.

Heavy country roads reduced the movement of corn materially. Cash prices were fractionally higher and futures were about net unchanged, with 1/2 to 1 cent fluctuations. Feed requirements were larger. Oats were quoted steady.

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

	Wheat	Corn	Oats
Chicago...	96% c 1.08	63% 50 1/2	41% 34 1/2
Kan. City. 90c	1.04 1/2	67 47 1/2	50 36

Kansas City Hay Prices.

Prairie, choice	\$16.00@17.00
Prairie, No. 1	13.50@15.50
Prairie, No. 2	10.50@13.00
Prairie, No. 3	6.50@10.00
Timothy choice	15.50@16.00
Timothy, No. 1	14.50@15.00
Timothy, No. 2	12.50@14.00
Clover mixed, choice	14.50@15.00
Clover, No. 1	13.00@13.50
Clover, No. 2	11.50@12.50
Alfalfa, fancy	17.00@17.50
Alfalfa, choice	16.00@16.50
Alfalfa, No. 1	15.00@15.50
Standard	13.50@14.50
Straw	5.00@5.50

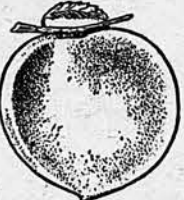
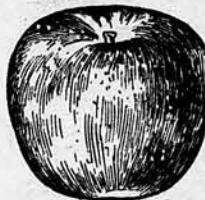
Seed and Feed Prices.

Seed—Alfalfa, \$7.50@9 a hundred; clover, \$9.50@13; flaxseed, \$1.33@1.36 a bushel; timothy, \$3.75@4.50 a hundred; cane seed, \$1.80@2.35 a hundred; millet, \$1.75@2; kafir No. 2, \$1.70@1.73; No. 3, \$1.55@1.57. Feed—Barley, 57@60c; bran, \$1.14@1.16; shorts, \$1.16@1.26; rye No. 2, 61c; corn chop, \$1.23.

Broom Corn Market.

Growers have practically sold out of broomcorn, and the general trade now is in the hands of warehouses and broom-makers. The demand at that is small, and manufacturers believe that plenty of brush is available to carry them to a new crop. Such corn as there is still in growers' hands has kept off the market owing to weather conditions. Choice (Continued on Page 49.)

THE OZARKS, WHAT OF THEM?



The Missouri Poultry Experiment Station, located at Mountain Grove, has greatly stimulated interest in poultry production in the Ozarks. Thirty farmers in South Missouri have placed their flocks under supervision of the station officials for a twelve months' test in egg production. The only change from the average farm flock care will be in feeding a balanced ration during winter months and in the adoption of model houses. Purebred fowls of standard varieties will be insisted upon. By this test it is expected to show that the farm flock of poultry plays a large part in making conditions so prosperous throughout the Ozark region.

One could ask for no better place to engage in poultry raising than is offered by the large scope of territory designated under the name "Ozark." Ideal is an overworked word but it describes the Ozark country of south Missouri and Arkansas for those who would go into the business of furnishing eggs and chickens to hungry city people. Even on the cheapest land you can grow a variety of grains suitable for chicken feed. Co-operative associations for the marketing of poultry products are being formed and the total value of surplus sold will be increased by many thousand dollars within a year. As it is the Ozarks are away in the lead of other sections in the production and sale of poultry and eggs.

THE FOOTHILLS of the Ozarks is the land of sunshine and good health. Write Spring River Land Co., Ravenden, Ark., for list.

GOOD LAND BARGAINS in S. W. Missouri. Improved farms and timber lands for sale; also exs. J. H. Engelking, Diggins, Mo.

HOWELL CO. bargains. Farm, dairy, fruit and ranch lands for sale or exchange. West Plains Real Estate Co., West Plains, Mo.

FREE! "The Truth About the Ozarks" with large list of farms for sale in best locality. Map. Durnell & McKinney, Cabool, Mo.

SPECIAL BARGAINS in fruit, dairy and farm lands. Unsurpassed for poultry raising. J. M. Huff, Koshkonong, Oregon Co., Mo.

2500 ACRE RANCH 8 miles of town. Fenced. Good farming land. 200 a. in cult. 3 sets good bldgs. I. T. Workman, Chadwick, Mo.

OZARKS. Healthy climate, pure water. Timber and grass lands. Stock, dairy, poultry a specialty. Geo. W. McLean, Hardy, Ark.

BARGAINS in fruit, stock and grain farms in the Ozarks. Climate and water unsurpassed. O. G. Rice, Mammoth Spring, Ark.

HOMES and investments on southern slope Ozark hills. Fruit, poultry, dairy farms. Easy terms. Porterfield & Son, Koshkonong, Mo.

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

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

1,184 A. stock ranch in Ozarks, sale or ex. Mild winters, climate unsurpassed. Good water. F. M. & C. G. Morgan, Springfield, Mo.

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

HOMES. OZARK FARM HOMES. The farmer is becoming more independent and the man not the owner of a farm home more dependent every day. Own a farm of your own. You can here. Land \$10 to \$30 per a. that will grow everything. Water and climate unexcelled. Write for booklet and farm list. Hitchcock 10c for fine Missouri state map. W. B. Hitchcock, Mansfield, Wright Co., Mo.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma, 614 So. Water St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska.
C. H. Walker, N. E. Kansas, N. Missouri, 1326 East 37th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Ed R. Dorsey, S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri, Girard, Kans.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

Poland China Hogs.

Mar. 4—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.
March 7—J. D. Scott, Watonga, Okla.
Mar. 7—J. C. Banbury, Pratt, Kan.
Mar. 10—Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.
March 24—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Mar. 9—Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.
Mar. 11—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
Mar. 12—G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.
March 12—Richard Rothgeb, Pleasant Green, Mo.
March 18—R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.
March 13—Sam'l Drybread, Elk City, Kan.
March 25—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.
Apr. 8—S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla.

Hampshire Hogs.

March 14—Roy E. Fisher, Winside, Neb.
March 12—H. D. DeKalb, DeKalb, Ia., sale at Council Bluffs, Ia.

Polled Durham Cattle.

Mar. 6—J. C. Banbury, Pratt, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

Mar. 5—Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Kan.
May 11—H. C. Johns, Carthage, Mo.

Shorthorn Cattle.

March 7—J. R. Whistler, Watonga, Okla.

Hereford Cattle.

March 3-4—Funkhouser, Gabbert and others, at Kansas City. R. T. Thornton, Mgr., 3629 Charlotte St.
Mar. 31-April 1—Breeders' sale at Kansas City. R. T. Thornton, Mgr., 3629 Charlotte.

Percheron Horses.

March 19-20—North & Robinson, Grand Island, Neb.

Jacks and Jennets.

March 4—J. E. Clary, Sheridan, Mo.

Mar. 9—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.

Combination Stock Sales.

Mar. 10 to 14—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.

Kansas Shorthorns Change Ownership

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 21, 1914.—Tomson Brothers, of Wakarusa, Kan., recently bought the entire herd of Shorthorns owned by Andrew Pringle of Eskridge, Kan. For more than one-third of a century Mr. Pringle has been actively engaged in breeding Shorthorn cattle. His herd has been considered for years one of the leading herds of the state. Many of the best brood cows in the herd came from the famous Linwood herd owned by the late Col. W. A. Harris. For several years past Mr. Pringle has been reducing his herd by a system of culling which left him only the very best individuals of the best Scotch families. The purchase, by Tomson Brothers, includes the great breeding bull Maxwalton Rosedale, by Avondale, and about 30 extra good cows. The Tomson herd is well known to all breeders of Shorthorn cattle. The excellence of this herd has been demonstrated for several years by their achievements in the show ring. The new addition to the Tomson herd will add strength to their already strong collection and the work of improving Shorthorns will go steadily forward under their management.

Volume 15 of Percheron Stud Book of America is ready for distribution. This volume brings the published registrations of the Percheron Society of America down to July, 1912, and contains pedigree numbers from 74,000 to 86,000. This volume is available to members of the society at \$3.00 and to non-members at \$5.00 each.

March 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th are the dates for the annual meeting of the Panhandle-S. W. Stockmen's association to be held at Oklahoma City. This is the regular annual meeting of the association and the indications point to an unusually large attendance. A special program has been prepared

for the occasion. In addition to the social benefits of the meeting there will be four days of purebred livestock selling. These sales will include Hereford cattle, Shorthorn cattle, Poland China, Tamworth and Duroc-Jersey hogs. About 150 cattle and 130 hogs selling.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Boyd Newcom, the Wichita Auctioneer.

Do you want a livestock auctioneer who knows values and who knows people and has the knack of selling at auction? You will find in Boyd Newcom, Wichita, Kan., an auctioneer who will work untiringly for your interests, from the day he books your sale and all the year around, when you become his regular patron. Get in touch with Boyd Newcom. His services are coming more and more in demand. Write him for date. Wire or phone at his expense.

King & Sons' Shorthorns.

Joe King & Sons, Potwin, Kan., are making very reasonable prices on some extra good Scotch topped Shorthorn bulls. They are purebred and registered, 6 to 18 months old. They also have a large herd of purebred Shorthorns that are non-registered. These good cattle, both males and females, can be bought reasonably, singly or in car lots, to suit purchaser. Do not fail to write or call and see them. Much of this herd traces back to the blood of Imported Collyne and the best Scotch families. They are also offering a couple of extra good young stallions.

Boles & Sons' Percheron Sale.

This sale held at Enid, Okla., February 18, was perhaps the best Percheron sale of any Oklahoma breeder ever held in the state. Twenty-four head sold, 14 stallions and 10 mares. The average on stallions was \$446.43, the mares including several filley colts was \$397.50 or an average of the total of \$426.94. On account of rain many were prevented from attending the sale, however, buyers were present from Kansas, Illinois and other states. Most of these good Percherons were taken by citizens of Oklahoma. Prices ruled in some instances hardly as high as might have been expected, however, it was a satisfactory sale both to seller and buyer. One of the objects of the sale was to impress the public with the high quality of Boles & Sons' Percherons, and from this standpoint the sale was highly successful.

Shorthorns—Poland Chinas.

March 7 will be a big day for breeders and farmers in Oklahoma who want to buy Shorthorn cattle or Poland China hogs. On that date J. R. Whistler and J. D. Scott will sell 100 head of cattle and hogs. The sale will be held at the Whistler farm near Watonga, Okla. The Shorthorn offering will include 25 bulls and 25 cows and heifers. These are the make-good kind. The bulls are from 1 to 20 months old; 14 of them being sired by Hollywood Goods, one of the best breeding sons of the world's champion, Choice Goods. There are enough bulls here to attract breeders, farmers and ranchmen. The Poland China offering includes 50 head of bred sows and gilts sired by Long King 2d and other big type boars. They are bred by J. D. Defender and Short Stop Hadley. If you have not received a catalog for this sale you still have time to write for one. If interested in either Shorthorns or Poland Chinas it will pay you to attend this sale.

Olivier & Sons' Bred Sow Sale.

Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan., sell Poland China bred sows and gilts, Tuesday, March 10. They will sell 50 bred sows and gilts and two herd headers. 25 of these are tried sows. This offering is the best of large type breeding and will afford the opportunity of the season to those who want large type sows and gilts with quality and the best of blood lines. Their ad on another page describes the breeding. This is the finest offering the Oliviers have ever offered at auction and those who want a good sow or gilt bred to the three times in succession grand champion boar, Smugler, should attend this sale. Twenty head, most of them tried sows, carrying the blood of Giant Expansion, Blue Valley Quality and other noted sires, will show in pig sale day to this great sire and show boar, Smugler. Do not forget the date and place. Danville, Harper county, Kansas, Tuesday, March 10. Write today for catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Duroc Bred Sow Sale.

G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan., whose sale will be March 12, will sell a number of outstanding tried sows among which are such sows as Kant's Model II, by Missouri Wonder. She is perhaps the largest sow to be sold this winter. Will weigh close to 700 pounds by sale day and smooth as a gilt. Burden Belle III, by Fernon Lad will beat 600 pounds with lots of quality. Others of equal merit. The fall gilts and the spring gilts are the big high backed kind that all up-to-date Duroc breeders are looking for. Mr. Norman sold nearly \$2,000 worth of hogs on mail orders in 1913, without a kick on one of them. His satisfied customers are his best advertisement. Graduate Col. is getting old and soon his get will be sought by breeders as Ohio Chief and King of Cols. have in the last year or two. The dam of Col. Scion sold for \$765 not long ago. Rosemary Duchess for \$500, etc., etc. Come to this sale as it may be the last chance to get a sow bred to this grand old boar, Graduate Col. This sire is of the high backed kind that have made Duroc history.

Big Cattle and Hog Sale.

Banbury & Sons will sell at Pratt, Kan., Friday, March 6, 20 Polled Durham Short-

horns and 40 Poland China hogs. At the head of this Polled Durham herd at the start, was placed Orange Champion, a Miller bred bull and a sire of unusual merit. From time to time Mr. Banbury added to this herd the best of five leading herds, of Kansas and Missouri; animals by noted sires and tracing to such families as Imported White Rose, Orange Blossom, Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, and Princess. Two excellent young herd bulls and several yearling bulls including show prospects will go in this sale. Ten of these cows and heifers are capable of producing show calves. The yearlings are good and will likely go at bargains. These cattle are unusually good Polled Durhams. The 40 Poland Chinas include 15 sows and gilts bred to Corrector Thickset, one of the best boars you ever saw. You will say so sale day. The 25 young males and gilts are a handsome lot containing numerous show prospects. Through lack of proper publicity as a breeder Mr. Banbury will likely be compelled to take very much less than their value, both for the cattle and the hogs. If you are interested in either of these breeds arrange to attend his sale.

Grand Champion Duroc Sale.

W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan., will sell Wednesday, March 11, 43 head of Duroc tried sows, fall yearling and spring gilts and three fancy young boars. Good E Nuff Again King, grand champion at Kansas State Fair, 1913, heads the Otey herd, assisted by Crimson Wonder 4th, a strong competitor for championship at the same show. Out of seven sires immediately preceding Crimson Wonder 4th, six were grand champions. A large number of sows and gilts by Good E Nuff Again King will show safe in pig to Crimson Wonder 4th, sale day. Included will be eight choice daughters of Graduate Col., bred to Good E Nuff Again King, the Kansas grand champion. Think of it, bred to this Kansas grand champion and they themselves half sisters to the northern champion, Grand Master Col. and Grand Master Col. II, reserve grand champion 1910 and grand champion 1911-12, three successive years at Oklahoma State Fair. To the breeders of Duroc-Jerseys throughout the Southwest I would like to say something to thoroughly impress you with this wonderful offering. It would be hard indeed to picture them as good as they really are. The fact is these hogs are the kind that if offered by some popular breeder of the East would attract the best breeders of the entire United States, and I will say this much to the Duroc breeders of Kansas and Oklahoma, and adjoining states, that if you want to buy the best that money can buy in the way of Duroc breeding stock you will find it right here in this offering; so buy your ticket for Winfield, Kan., and be there March 11—sale day. Send your name right now for catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., will sell a draft of Duroc-Jersey bred sows from his splendid herd March 25. This sale will be advertised in Farmers Mail and Breeze in due time. You might write him any time to be sure to send you his catalog.

March 18 is the date of R. P. Wells' Duroc-Jersey bred sow sale. The sale will be held at his farm near Formoso, Kan., and will include a choice lot of bred sows and gilts. This will be the last bred sow sale in Jewell county and you better arrange to attend. Ask him for a catalog.

In this issue L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan., is offering 25 choice September and August boars and gilts. They were sired by Bell Metal Again and Chief Price. They have been well cared for and are in a nice, thrifty condition. He will make close prices on them to move them quick before his sows begin to farrow. Look up his advertisement in this issue. They are of the strictly big type of Poland Chinas and are out of mature dams.

Schwab's Percheron Stallions.

Geo. W. Schwab, proprietor of Pleasant View Breeding Farm, Clay Center, Neb., is offering some exceptional bargains in Percheron stallions. Mr. Schwab is one of the big breeders of Nebraska, specializing in Percheron horses, Red Polled cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs. He has probably shipped as many head of purebred stock to the different states as any man in the business and practically every customer is a walking ad-

vertisement for Geo. Schwab. In fact he sells his stock under an iron clad guarantee that the individuals must be up to the description. Mr. Schwab uses big purebred Percheron mares in his farm work and his offering in stallions each spring consists of the produce of these mares. These horses are farm raised and developed along natural lines. They are acclimated, broken and guaranteed in every particular. His offering at this time includes stallions from 2 to 7 years old, weighing from 1,700 to 2,100 pounds. All good colors. If interested in these horses write Mr. Schwab and mention this paper.

Kemmerer's Great Offering.

This is the last call for John Kemmerer's Poland China bred sow sale at his farm near Jewell, Kan., Wednesday, March 4. He is selling 40 head of immune bred sows and gilts. They are indeed a choice lot of young sows of the correct type if you are looking for the kind that will mature quick and have size combined with quality. Mr. Kemmerer invites all to attend his sale. Ask for the catalog today. Send bids to J. W. Johnson in care of Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.

Big Sale for Harter.

J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan., drew a stormy day for his Poland China bred sow sale at the Agricultural college last Wednesday. His was the second sale in the Riley county Poland China bred sow sale circuit. There was a big attendance of both farmers and breeders but the attendance of breeders from over the state was probably the largest ever seen at a hog sale in central Kansas. The offering was in good condition and well received by the big crowd that came to buy bred sows. The average was \$53.08 on 35 head. A few boars were sold but there was not much demand for boars. Mr. Harter was well received by the farmers in the vicinity of Manhattan and was very much pleased with the treatment received. The top was \$112.50, paid by W. A. Brewett, Asherville, Kan., for number one in the catalog. Below is a list of buyers.

1—W. A. Brewett, Asherville, Kan.	\$112.50
4—Joe Hemmy, Hill City, Kan.	70.00
5—J. G. Burt, Solomon, Kan.	62.00
7—C. E. Green, Peabody, Kan.	48.00
8—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.	57.00
9—H. O. Pitman, Keats, Kan.	64.00
10—Frank Strebel, Alton, Kan.	71.00
11—J. H. Orr, Leavenworth, Kan.	65.00
12—A. & P. Schmitz, Alma, Kan.	68.00
18—C. E. Harris, Manhattan, Kan.	47.00
19—W. J. Johnston, Manhattan, Kan.	49.00
20—Sam Herren, Hill City, Kan.	48.00
21—J. B. Swank, Blue Rapids, Kan.	41.00
24—Floyd Carnahan, Manhattan, Kan.	41.00
27—Geo. Kelly, Abilene, Kan.	41.00
30—G. F. Poliom, Topeka, Kan.	51.00
33—Sam Weichselbaum, Ogden, Kan.	41.00
34—O. Hurlock, Lincoln, Kan.	42.00
37—Carlson Bros., Keats, Kan.	43.00

Best Offering of the Season.

Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan., have sold the well known R. & S. farm and will now disperse the R. & S. herd of Duroc-Jerseys, Monday, March 9. Their annual bred sow sale was held at Smith Center January 31 and the offering of spring gilts driven through the sale ring was pronounced the best lot of spring gilts ever offered at auction in the Northwest. Before the list was made up for that sale 10 of the very tops from the whole crop of spring gilts were taken out for their own use. They were bred for March farrow and are without doubt as good or better than any 10 spring gilts that have been sold this winter. In addition to the 10 spring gilts are the great tried sows, the dams of almost all of the gilts that went in their bred sow sale and the 10 that they had reserved for their own herd. There is not a sow in this lot of 15 that is not a brood sow of unusual merit. The Rineharts have steadfastly refused to keep a sow on the

The Best Pig Forceps

EVER INVENTED

Send \$1.50 and receive prepaid a pair of the latest patented pig forceps. Absolutely guaranteed. Also write for free copyrighted booklet on "How to keep hogs healthy and raise them profitably." Agents wanted in every township.

SHERMAN HOG GREASER CO.
Dept. K, Peoria, Ill.

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

BIG TYPE UNPAMPERED BERKSHIRES

150 sows bred to Fair Rival 10th, King's 4th Masterpiece, Truotype, King's Truotype, 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

J. E. CLARY'S 17th ANNUAL

Jack and Jennet Sale

Sheridan, Mo., Wednesday, March 4

40 HEAD—20 jacks, 20 jennets. Big Mammoth jacks and jennets; heavy boned, well marked, of good ages and strong in blood of the great Ben Hur 1319. Also one imported Shire stallion and one Percheron.

Ten Jennets With Jack Colts at Side

all by Ben Hur. Most of the jennets safe in foal. Get my catalog—it tells all. Please mention this paper to

J. E. CLARY, Sheridan, Mo.

AUCTIONEERS—Harriman, Evans, Cunningham and Dawson.

farm that was not a perfect producer. Rosella by Model H. and out of Rose Banker is a great sow that would easily weigh 750 pounds. She is bred to R. & S. Crimmon Wonder for an April farrow. Bell Teagarden is another big smooth sow that raised a \$50 boar this summer and is the dam of the top gilts in their bred sow sale, one of them selling for \$100. Perfect Lady, Golden Lady and all the rest are the plums that go in this dispersion of one of the most carefully selected herds in the West. There is not a sow in this lot but what is of more than ordinary value because of her known value as a producer. There is not a sow in the sale but what is a sure money maker. The 10 spring gilts challenge anything that we have seen this season. In addition to the sows and gilts they will sell two herd boars of real value. One is R. & S. Crimmon Wonder and the other is Col. Munsie. Both are boars of real merit. The sale will be held at the farm two miles out from town on Monday, March 9. Catalogs are ready to mail now and you better ask for one today. If you are looking for the real cream you can take my word for it that it is right here in this sale. If you are in the market for a herd boar you can find him right in this sale. If you cannot attend you may send bids to J. W. Johnson in care of Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan., and they will be handled carefully and honorably. Write for the catalog today.

A Fairly Good Average.

Dana D. Shuck's Duroc-Jersey bred sow sale came off as advertised at Burr Oak, Kan., last Saturday. He drew a good day and a good attendance. He sold 36 sows and gilts at an average of \$34.17 which was hardly enough considering the quality of the offering. But Mr. Shuck expressed himself as being well pleased with his sale. Dana Shuck has been one of the best buyers for the past two or three years and his herd has been greatly improved because of the good buys he has made. The top was \$67, paid by F. H. Peets, of Mankato for number 29. Below is a list of the principal buyers:

1-N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan.....	\$55.00
2-Al Ensign, Otego, Kan.....	39.00
3-A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb.....	42.00
7-A. Spurrier, Burr Oak, Kan.....	35.00
11-S. S. Simmons, Mankato, Kan.....	39.00
12-Geo. Morev, Esbon, Kan.....	32.00
16-C. M. Bramwell, Concordia, Kan.....	46.00
17-M. W. Hiatt, Leavenworth, Kan.....	41.00
18-Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.....	39.00
19-Dora Robinson, Beloit, Kan.....	39.00
28-E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kan.....	49.00
29-F. H. Peets, Mankato, Kan.....	67.00
25-E. E. McCombs, Valley Falls, Kan.....	25.00
33-B. F. Gutscher, Burr Oak, Kan.....	28.00
35-Oline Shuck, Ionia, Kan.....	29.00

Klein Has Satisfactory Sale.

L. E. Klein opened the Riley county Poland China sale circuit at his farm near Zeandale last Tuesday. The day was ideal and a good crowd of farmers and breeders was out. The offering numbered 37 head and an average of \$35.25 was obtained. The top was \$53, paid by Joe Hemmy of Hill City, Kan., for number 39. A number of the gilts were young and tended to hold the average down. Mr. Klein expressed himself as well pleased with the sale. This was his regular annual bred sow sale. Below is a list of the buyers:

1-W. E. Bentley, Manhattan, Kan.....	\$50.00
2-Howard R. Ames, Maple Hill, Kan.....	50.00
3-J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.....	52.00
4-W. R. Yenawine, Manhattan, Kan.....	55.00
5-Thos. J. Hannagan, Manhattan, Kan.....	48.00
9-W. E. Barr, Manhattan, Kan.....	34.00
10-E. J. Davis, Manhattan, Kan.....	34.00
13-J. H. Orr, Leavenworth, Kan.....	36.00
15-A. Bloomburg, Manhattan, Kan.....	36.00
18-John Samuels, Manhattan, Kan.....	28.00
19-E. M. Amos, Manhattan, Kan.....	38.00
20-U. R. Zeller, Keats, Kan.....	34.00
21-Francis Prockish, Westmoreland, Kan.....	25.00
23-I. J. Springer, Stockdale, Kan.....	21.00
29-Wm. Linn, Zeandale.....	26.00
31-N. A. Pierce, Manhattan.....	25.00
32-W. T. Worrell, Zeandale.....	33.00
36-J. B. Swank, Blue Rapids, Kan.....	40.00
38-J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.....	40.00
39-Joe Hemmy, Hill City, Kan.....	53.00

Good Average For Swingle.

A. J. Swingle's Poland China bred sow sale at Leonardville, Kan., last Friday was the last sale in the Riley county circuit and the average of \$55.50 on 30 head was the best average made on the circuit. A big crowd was out and it was probably the snappiest sale of the circuit. The offering was well received and the top was \$102, paid by John Grainger of Clay Center for number 26. Practically all of the offering traced close up to prominent Iowa sires and dams. Two boars were sold to prominent breeders. Below is a list of the buyers:

3-Morrisay, Frankfort, Kan.....	\$ 38.00
4-Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.....	70.00
5-J. B. Swank, Frankfort, Kan.....	47.00
6-E. C. Green, Peabody, Kan.....	63.00
7-W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan.....	60.00
8-Sam. Weichselbaum, Ogden, Kan.....	50.00
9-Peter Orrisy, Frankfort, Kan.....	40.00
13-J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.....	66.00
14-Henry Mugler, Bala, Kan.....	41.00
17-Clem Bell, Abilene, Kan.....	70.00
18-Jas. Herington, Frankfort, Kan.....	42.50
20-J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.....	54.00
21-C. J. Cook, Ogden, Kan.....	33.00
22-J. H. Orr, Leavenworth, Kan.....	62.00
25-Fred Leipsenburger, Riley, Kan.....	46.00
26-John Grainger, Clay Center, Kan.....	102.00
29-Henry Wohler, May Day, Kan.....	55.00
32-Frank Strebel, Alton, Kan.....	78.00
33-E. E. Murten, Morganville, Kan.....	73.00
BOARS.	
34-E. C. Green, Peabody, Kan.....	35.00
35-Wm. McIntosh, Courtland, Kan.....	41.00

Offering and Average Good.

J. L. Griffiths's Poland China bred sow sale at Riley, Kan., last Thursday was the third sale in the Riley county circuit of Poland China bred sows. Practically all of the big crowd of breeders from over the state that had attended the Harter sale at the college on Wednesday went to Riley on the evening train and fairly swamped that town's hotels. However everyone was well cared for and was taken out to Mr. Griffiths's farm the next morning in autos. John Griffiths has the distinction of never making a poor sale and a good deal of the credit is due to the splendid support he always gets from his neighbors, who believe in and endorse his type and also his methods in handling them. The top in this sale was \$101, paid by N. E. Copeland of Waterville, Kan., for number nine. The average on 33 head was \$51.63 and Mr.

BERKSHIRES.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRE BOARS
Pure Bred, weight 180 pounds. They will please you. \$25 crated. A. M. BRANDT, SEVERY, KANSAS.

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

Walnut Breeding Farm

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

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.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

DUROC-JERSEYS Fall boars and sows, some bred, Crimmon Wonder breeding. Special low price. A. G. Dorr, Osaage City, Ka.

MODEL AGAIN Duroc boars, \$15.00 Bred gilts, \$35.00 Immune. R. W. BALDWIN, Conway, Kan.

DUROC-JERSEYS Herd boar, by Watson's Col., 6 tried sows and fall pigs. Best of breeding. R. C. WATSON, Altoona, Kansas

Guaranteed Immune Duroc Sows
Duroc-Jersey bred gilts for sale, guaranteed, immune and in farrow. I ship on approval. No money down before inspection. F. C. CROCKER, FILLEY, NEBRASKA

COLONEL WONDER the undisputed "Grand Champion" of Missouri, heads my herd. Spring boars, bred gilts and fall yearlings, by him or bred to him, for sale. Come or write. CHAS. L. TAYLOR, Olean, Mo.

Smith's Durocs Fashionably bred boars, including grandsons of the great Graduate Col., and a herd-heading son of the champion, Tatarrax. Also spring boars. J. R. SMITH, NEWTON, KANSAS

Bonnie View Durocs

Bred gilts and fall pigs for sale. They are sired by Grand Champion Tat-A-Walla and S. & C's Col. Searle & Cottle, Berryton, Kansas.

Red, White and Blue Herd of Durocs

This herd is headed by Whiskey and Faith, 129317, 1st in class, champion and then grand champion American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, 1913. 22 months old and weighs around 1900 pounds. State your wants. James L. Taylor, Olean, Miller Co., Mo.

Otey's Sensational Grand Champion Sale

of Durocs, Winfield, Kansas, March 11th
One of the very greatest offerings of 50 head East or West. Send for catalog. W. W. OTEY & SONS, Winfield, Kansas

DUROC-JERSEYS.

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

MAPLEWOOD DUROCS

Boars all sold. 40 open and bred gilts for sale. Will ship on approval. Write for prices. W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS

WELLER'S DUROC BOAR BARGAINS

A few choice March boars for sale at \$25, one at \$35. These are sired by E Pluribus Unum 150858 and are bargains. Also yearling gilts, bred, at \$30. J. E. WELLER, FAUCETT, MISSOURI.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

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

QUIVERA HERD DUROCS

Am now receiving orders for spring pigs. Will have some nice things to offer in the way of bred gilts about March 15. Everything immune and priced to sell. E. G. MUNSELL, Route 4, Herington, Ka.

BANCROFT'S DUROCS

We hold no public sales. Nothing but the best offered as breeding stock. Choice 250 to 280 pound bred gilts \$35.00. Sept. pigs, pairs and trios, not akin, 100 pounds up, \$30, two \$37.50, three \$55. Customers in 11 states satisfied. Describe what you want. We have it. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

Royal Scion Farm Durocs

The great Graduate Col., assisted by Col. Scion, heads this herd. Bred sow sale March 12. Watch for further announcement and write for catalog. G. C. NORMAN, E. 10, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

Royal Scion Farms Great Graduate Col. Bred Sow Sale Winfield, Kansas, March 12th

The greatest offering of tried sows, fall yearlings and spring gilts to be sold in Kansas. All sired by or bred to my famous herd boar, GRADUATE COL., champion sire of the breed; others sired by Col. Scion, Missouri Wonder, Vernon Lad, Crimmon Scion and others. Dams by such noted sires as Prince of Cols., Col. Scion, Mc's Pride, Kant Be Beat, Crimmon Wonder III, Bell's High Notcher and others of equal merit.

Bred to Graduate Col. and Col. Scion, a son of Chief's Col., and Helen's Duchess. Write for catalogue.

G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.

AUCTIONEER—H. L. Igleheart.

Otey's Sale, March 11th.

Drybread's Sale, March 13th.

Drybread's Grand Champion Duroc-Jersey Bred Sow Sale Elk City, Kan., Friday, March 13, 1914

The offering will consist of 50 sows and gilts, all sired by the grand champion boars, B. & C's Col., Model Top and Buddy K. IV; also three young boars by Model Top and

PERFECT COL.

Perfect Col. was first at the Ohio State Fair, first at Indiana State Fair, and reserve grand champion at Illinois State Fair, 1909. This is a great opportunity for the breeder who wants to buy a boar that will add prestige to his herd. The majority of the females in this sale are bred to Perfect Col. Others are bred to S. D.'s Buddy and Ohio Eagle, by Ohio Chief. All hogs will be registered and this fact will be shown in the Catalog. Ten months' time will be given purchaser giving bankable note. Catalog gives full description of each animal. Write for one today. Address

Sam'l Drybread, Elk City, Kan.

Aucts: H. L. Iglehart, J. A. Howell and others. Fieldman: Ed R. Dorsey. Attend the sales of F. P. Sylvester, Hennessey, Okla., March 10; W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan., March 11, and G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan., March 12.

Griffiths was well pleased with his sale. Below is a list of the buyers:

1-E. Q. Pitman, Keats, Kan.	63.00
2-Julius Wray, Winkler, Kan.	46.00
3-A. E. Robinson, Manhattan, Kan.	51.00
4-Carlson Bros., Keats, Kan.	39.00
5-John Wedd, Ralston, Kan.	49.00
6-Wm. Ayers, Keats, Kan.	40.00
7-N. B. Copeland, Waterville, Kan.	101.00
8-O. B. Clementson, Holton, Kan.	33.00
9-Sam Weichselbaum, Ogden, Kan.	53.00
10-Wm. F. Fulton, Waterville, Kan.	55.00
11-F. Oberheim, Riley, Kan.	34.00
12-J. B. Swank, Blue Rapids, Kan.	66.00
13-J. H. Orr, Leavenworth, Kan.	75.00
14-Sam Herren, Hill City, Kan.	57.00
15-Frank Strehel, Alton, Kan.	75.00
16-C. E. Green, Peabody, Kan.	45.00
17-L. D. Hanson, Clifton, Kan.	77.00

N. E. Kansas and N. Missouri

BY C. H. WALKER.

This is just a reminder that on March 3 and 4 at the sale pavilion at Kansas City 120 head of Hereford breeding cattle, 30 bulls and 40 females, the best lot ever sold by Funkhouser, Gabbert & Others will go to the highest bidder. Never in the history of these sales have there been known breeders consigned such a valuable lot of breeding material as is listed for this big two days' sale. The very finest herd bull material and range bulls will be sold, carrying the most popular blood known to the breed and sold by breeders whose reputation cannot be questioned. E. T. Thornton of 3629 Charlotte St., Kansas City, is manager of the sale and catalog inquiries should be addressed to him. Write for one today and kindly mention this paper.

Robinson & Co.'s Mammoth Polands.

Farmers and breeders who are seeking more size, heavier bone, more prolific litters with quality, should by all means get in touch with Robinson & Co. of Maryville, Mo. This firm has been breeding the bigger and better kind for a good many years and the class of stock they have been sending out on mail order, backed up by the liberal and strong guarantee, has given them a country-wide reputation. In order to produce these big Polands they have had at the head of their herd the biggest boars obtainable, have mated them intelligently and the result has been satisfied customers. They are now offering mighty good buying propositions in fall boars and gilts and for February and March pigs to be shipped at weaning time. In regard to the stock they now have for sale, F. P. Robinson writes: "The fall pigs which we are advertising are our usual kind, heavy boned, long, deep and wide, and are in fine thrifty condition, and the making of big hogs, a number of boars in the bunch good enough for herd headers. The two June boars mentioned in ad are also extra good. As stated in our ad, we are offering the spring crop at weaning time, and are pricing them right for the kind and quality offered, and as usual we will send them any reasonable distance express prepaid, the party receiving them not to send us any money until

after he has had the pig at home for four days and examined it, and to have the privilege of returning it at our expense if not satisfied. This plan of course, as you see, gives the purchaser all the advantage as he is the sole judge as to whether the pig suits him, and we want the money asked, and he gets it back he is not out a cent. Write them today for prices and particulars and kindly mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

DeKalb's Big Hampshire Sale.

The big event in Hampshire circles this winter will be the sale of 50 bred sows which E. D. DeKalb of DeKalb, Ia., will sell at Council Bluffs on Thursday, March 12. The name of DeKalb in Hampshire is like Sterling in silver, it stands for the best. The DeKalb herd has won the highest honors in the show ring and it is stock from this class of breeding which he will sell on the above date. Fifty head will be sold and the best sows and yearlings in the herd have been listed for this sale. They are the big type Hampshires, Hampshire with wide ribs, good hams, heavy boned and the kind that farrow big litters. No better breeding can be found and Mr. DeKalb has made a special effort to list for this sale nothing but what would measure up to the standard of his herd. No other breed presents a better future than do the Hampshires, and those interested in good stock should make it a point to attend this sale. The sale will be held in the Kell barn at Council Bluffs and will not be postponed on account of bad weather. The catalog gives full and detailed information in regard to each animal to be sold. Write for it today per the advertisement elsewhere in this issue and kindly mention this paper when writing.

Hayes's Jersey Dispersion Sale.

Farmers of Kansas and adjoining states who are interested in the dairy end of livestock improvement and who are on the lookout for breeding stock that will improve their particular herds will find animals to suit in the dispersion sale of the Everett Hayes herd at Elkhart, Kan., on Thursday, March 5. Everett Hayes has been in the dairy business at Elkhart for a good many years and in that time has built his herd of Jerseys up to the pangs of location makes this sale necessary and only for this move the farmers and breeders have an opportunity to make selections from such a good herd. Thirty head of registered cows and heifers, practically all in milk and representing the very best blood lines of the breed, will be sold. The herd bulls and quite a large number of high grade cows and heifers will also be sold. The Hayes herd is a working herd throughout, nothing but strong milkers and animals of the best quality have found a place in this herd and for this reason this sale offers valuable buying propositions. The advertisement gives further information of the offering and the catalog, which Mr. Hayes wants to send to every one interested, tells in detail about the many high class animals in this sale. Write for one today and kindly mention this paper. Remember the sale comes Thursday of next week.

Clary's Big Jack Sale.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the announcement of the 17th annual sale to be held by J. H. Clary at Sheridan, Mo., on Wednesday, March 4. Mr. Clary, who is one of the oldest jack breeders in the state, has listed for this sale 40 head, consisting of 20 jacks and 20 jennets. These range in ages from suckers to 8 years, a big per cent of the jacks being matured stock and ranging from 2 to 8 years old. These jacks and jennets are the big, Mammoth kind, well marked, right in individuality and of the very best breeding. Two stallions will also be sold, one imported Shire and one American bred Percheron. A feature of this auction and one that should make a strong appeal to all who are in the market for good stock is the fact that eight of the jennets will sell with jack colts at side sired by the great Jack, Ben Hur 1319. Ben Hur is considered to be one of the very best breeding jacks in the state and his get have made great records in the Clary and other herds. Practically all of the jennets are safe in foal to good jacks and offer exceptional values for that reason. Mr. Clary wants to impress upon our readers that this stock must be sold. Lack of help sufficient to care for so many head makes it impossible to carry them and they will be sold to the highest bidder. The catalog is being mailed and will be sent upon request by mentioning this paper to Mr. Clary. Write for one today.

S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri

BY ED. R. DORSEY.

Cowles Makes Special Offer.

We recently visited the Glen Ellen Stock Farm owned by F. S. Cowles, R. R. No. 2, Lawrence, Kan., who is a breeder of high class big type Poland Chinas. At the head of the herd is Mammoth Orange, by Big Orange. He never has been fat; he is not fat now, but he could have easily been made to weigh 800 pounds at 18 months old. When he was 10 months old he weighed 470 pounds. By the time he is 2 years old, which will be about the first of next September, it would be an easy matter to make him up the beam at half a ton. He is by no means a coarse hog, but on the other hand he is full of quality with an elegant head, nice soft ears, good jaw, short neck, fine coat of hair and considerable style for a hog of his weight. The owner is offering an elegant lot of fall pigs sired by him, farrowed in September and October and out of sows sired by Cowles' Tecumseh, bred by Jno. Blaine, he by Mogul, the hog that made good in Carl Jensen & Son's herd. Also Expansion Too, sired by Expansion Over and such like breeding. They are about as good a fall bunch of pigs as one would find anywhere. They will weigh from 110 to 140 pounds and as his advertisement indicates, he will sell these delivered to any point in Kansas, Missouri or Oklahoma for \$25.

Those interested in a strictly first class lot of jacks, young stallions and a lot of good mares and a hundred head of cattle, should not fail to attend the G. A. Harris sale at Pattonsburg, Mo., March 3. Col. Sparks will be present on this occasion to assist Mr. Harris in disposing of as good a lot of stock as ever was sold in northern Missouri. One attending the annual sale

POLAND CHINAS.

Polands With Size and Quality Boars and bred sows for sale, sired by Weichselbaum and King Hadley. Chols are images. Lambert Bros., Smith Center, Kans.

BIG TYPE POLAND SPRING GILTS Bred to the Giant 68881 for spring litters. Priced to move them now. J. F. Foley, Orinque, (Morton Co.) Kansas.

Warehousing orders for pigs by the Grand Champion King Hadley, that won more sweepstakes prizes in 1913 than any other Big Type Poland China hog. W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.

Sunny Side Poland Chinas Pigs of September, 1913, farrow for sale. Have sold all my spring boars and bred sows. J. G. Burt, Solomon, Kansas.

Nebraska Type Polands Choice fall yearling gilts, by Hayden's Big Hadley 2nd, bred to Pan Wonder. Priced right. C. C. INGRAM, Bloomington, Nebraska.

One Hundred Poland China Sows Pay the price and take your choice. Pedigree and guarantee goes along with the sow. Ben Frank, Jefferson City, Missouri. WRITE IN ENGLISH OR GERMAN.

EVER GREEN STOCK FARM

Offers 20 extra good Poland China bred gilts, 10 boars that will weigh 200 pounds and 60 fall pigs good enough for 1914 prize winners. Extra large type. E. E. CARVER & SON, Guilford, Missouri.

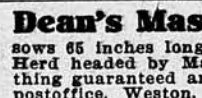
Poland Chinas \$25 Each

I will deliver at your station in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, fall boars and open gilts weighing 110 to 140 lbs. for \$25 each. They are sired by Mammoth Orange, one of the biggest and best breeding sons of Big Orange. He would weigh 800 lbs. at 18 months if fat and has plenty of quality. Dams are sired by Cowles' Tecumseh and Expansion Too. These pigs have the best of big type breeding back of them and can't help but grow out good. F. S. COWLES, ROUTE 2, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.



Joe Hemmy's Herd Big Type Polands

For Sale: My herd boar, Hemmy's Hadley by Spangler's Hadley, by old Big Hadley. I will take \$50 for him and he is certainly a bargain. Also an August boar at \$10, an August gilt at \$20 and a March boar at \$15. Everything guaranteed. JOE HEMMY, HILL CITY, KANSAS.



Dean's Mastodon Poland Chinas

Serviceable boars and bred sows and gilts. I have some 3-year-old and October farrowed pigs, both sexes. Two boars farrowed May 20th last that are herd headers, and are booking orders for this Spring's pigs of February and March farrow, to be shipped at weaning time. We ship on approval and if you are not satisfied you return the hog and are not out a cent. F. P. Robinson & Co., Maryville, Mo.

Jewell County Breeders' Association

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

F. W. Norvington, Pres.

I. W. Kyle, Secy.

O. I. C. HOGS.

O. I. C. SEPTEMBER PIGS for sale also White Holland Turkey toms. DR. W. W. SPENCER, Mankato, Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Hampshire Hogs No stock for sale at present. Wanted: S. S. Hamburg chickens. ROY HAGGART, Mankato, Kansas.

POLAND CHINAS.

Polands, Shropshire Sheep 100 Spr. pigs, both sexes, strictly big type. Ram lambs. Write for prices. Ira M. Swihart & Son, Webber, Kan.

50 BIG BOARS Spring farrow. Big and smooth. Priced to sell. Also choice gilts. Bred Sow Sale March 10. JOSHUA MORGAN, HARDY, NEB.

Three June Boars sired by Jumbo have ever raised. For sale right. Bred Sow Sale March 4. JOHN KEMMEKER, Mankato, Kans.

Bell's A. Wonder 61891, one of the best of old A. Wonder, priced to sell. Immature and guaranteed. Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kans.

FALL AND SPRING BOARS for sale. Also spring gilts and summer yearlings. Barred Rocks. R. I. Reds and W. Wyandottes. W. A. MCINTOSH, Courtland, Kan.

PRIVATE SALE Spring boars and gilts. Best of big type breeding. Ask for prices and descriptions. TUDOR J. CHARLES, Republic, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

BRED GILTS A few very choice well grown spring gilts bred for early spring farrow. Priced right. Write for prices. E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kans.

SUMMER BOARS Choice heavy boned follows by Buddy O. K. Also herd boar, Tat's Chief for sale. R. P. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS.

Fall Boars and Gilts Sired by Model Chief and Crimson Burr. Pairs and trios not related. Bred Sow sale at Burr Oak, Feb. 21. DANA D. SHUCK, BURR OAK, KAN.

50 Duroc Bred Sows Feb. 9. Five spring boars for immediate sale. Good. Write for Bred sow catalog. E. A. TRUMP, FORMOSO, KANSAS.

CLEAN UP SALE March 3 I will sell my entire herd of Duroc Jerseys at Auction at my farm near Jewell, everything registered. R. C. Madison, Jewell, Kans.

10 Good Spring Boars priced right to move them quick. JOHN McMULLEN, Formoso, Kansas.

40 SPRING PIGS of March and April farrow. Priced to sell. No public sale this season. C. C. THOMAS, WEBBER, KANSAS.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

COL. T. E. GORDON, WATERVILLE, KANSAS. Merchandise Auctioneer. Write for open dates.

Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

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

CHAS. M. SCOTT Livestock Auctioneer. Hiawatha, Kansas.

G. A. Drybread The Auctioneer. Elk City, Kan. Live Stock and Farm Sales made anywhere. Prices reasonable. Give me a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BOYD NEWCOM Wichita, Kansas. Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer. Write, wire or phone for date.

D. F. Perkins, Concordia, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write, wire or phone for dates.

JESSE HOWELL Herkimer, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write or phone for dates.

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

J. P. Oliver Newton, Kan. Livestock and Real Estate Auctioneer. My 20 years experience insures better results.

B. O. BROADIE Livestock Auctioneer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Winfield, Kas. Write or phone for dates.

JAS. W. SPARKS Live Stock Auctioneer. MARSHALL, MO.

L. R. BRADY Manhattan, Kansas. Livestock Auctioneer. Write or wire for dates.

Will Myers Beloit, Kan. Is already booked on leading breeders' sales in Central Kan. Choice dates still open. Write or wire.

W. B. Carpenter Livestock Auctioneer. 1400 Grand, KANSAS CITY. Also Land Salesman.

Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Write today for big, free catalogue of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School. Next term opens April 6, 1914.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres. 1400-04 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

POLAND CHINAS

25 BOARS and GILTS

Of August and September farrow. Sired by Bell Metal Again and Chief Price. Out of my big, mature sows. Prices right to move them quick. L. E. KLEIN, ZANDALE, KANSAS.

LARGE WITH PLENTY of QUALITY

Handsome young boars, gilts bred or open. Best of large type blood lines. Some boars, herd headers. Satisfaction guaranteed on all breeding stock. Oliver & Sons, Danville, Kan.

BRED GILTS FOR SALE

25 big Poland China gilts sired by Cavett's Mastiff and Tom Jr. and bred to Sterling and Tom Jr. Write for prices. A. L. Albright, Waterville, Mo.

ENOS BIG POLANDS

Two extra spring boars, 30 large, smooth, bred gilts and 10 extra good bred sows, bred to Orphan Chief and Major Hadley. Write today. A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS.

Joe Baier's Polands

No boars left. A lot of choice bred sows and gilts at private sale bred to my herd boars. Write for prices and descriptions.

J. M. Baier, Dickinson Co., Elmo, Kan.

Robinson's Mammoth

POLAND CHINAS

We offer for sale some extra good September and October farrowed pigs, both sexes. Two boars farrowed May 20th last that are herd headers, and are booking orders for this Spring's pigs of February and March farrow, to be shipped at weaning time. We ship on approval and if you are not satisfied you return the hog and are not out a cent. F. P. Robinson & Co., Maryville, Mo.

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O. I. C. HOGS.

Tried Sows and bred gilts, also registered boar. Harry Kampling, Elmore, Kansas.

Registered Herd Boar, 400 lbs. \$50
80 Fall pigs, either sex. New blood for old customers. **F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KAN.**

SUNNYSIDE O. I. C. HOGS
Boars and gilts ready for service. Pairs not related. Best breeding. Priced to sell.
W. H. LYNCH, READING, KANSAS.

EDGEWOOD O. I. Cs.

Three extra good early spring boars, also big growthy April gilts, open or bred to order. A few choice fall pigs. Mention Mail and Breeze. **Henry Murr. Tonganoxie, Kan.**

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

BOARS! BOARS! BOARS!

A great line of spring O.I.C. boars, large and growthy and priced at rock bottom prices to move them quickly. Booking orders on fall boars and gilts for December delivery.
JOHN H. NEFF, BOONVILLE, MISSOURI

URIEDALE HERD O. I. C.'S

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

HAMPSHIRE.

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

Pure Bred Hampshires

Some extra choice, well-bred spring boar pigs for sale. **ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kansas.**

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

HAMPSHIRE All sold out except three fall boars.
FRANK H. PARKS, OLATHE, KANS.

POLLED DURHAMS.**Sleepy Hollow Polled Durham Cattle**

Twenty coming one-year-old bulls and sixty bred cows for sale. Also a number of good jacks. **C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Kansas.**

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.**Angus Bulls and Heifers SUTTON FARM**

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

Angus Cattle

A select lot of ready-for-service bulls for sale, best breeding and right individually.

W. G. Denton, Denton, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle.
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

Red Polled Cattle

Young bulls ready to ship. Cows and heifers for sale. Best of breeding. Write, or better come and see.
CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Ks.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Choice Young Bulls. Several good enough to head good herds—heavy boned, broad headed, breedy kind. Show prospects. Also a few cows and heifers. Visitors welcome. Call or write.
I. W. FOULTON, Medora, Reno Co., Kan.

HEREFORDS.**REGISTERED HEREFORDS For Sale**

Three year old double standard polled bull; eighteen bred horned cows; polled and horned yearling bulls.
JOHN M. LEWIS, LARNED, KANSAS.

HEREFORD BULLS From Star Breeding Farm

65 yearlings, two's and three year olds, of the best of breeding. They are excellent animals for the range or to head good herds; the same class with which I have been furnishing the government.
SAM'L DRYBREAD, ELK CITY, KAN.

Clover Herd Herefords

Headed by Garfield 4th, by Columbus 53rd. Choice cows from Funkhouser, Sunny Slope, Newman and other noted herds.

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

F. S. Jackson, Topeka, Kansas

of Capt. Harris will be pleased with the manner in which he conducts these great sales.

Dorr's Duroc-Jerseys.

A. G. Dorr, who breeds Duroc-Jerseys at Osage City, Kan., is one of the oldest breeders of red hogs in the state. He has bred them for 21 years. He now has for sale some fall boars and gilts and some bred gilts and sows to farrow in the spring. These boars and gilts are all Crimson Wonder stock and the gilts and sows are bred to a grandson of B. & C. Col. Mr. Dorr is making a special low price on them this month. Look up his ad.

Walnut Grove Duroc-Jerseys.

Any of our readers who are wanting strictly high class Duroc-Jersey sows bred to farrow in March can find them at R. C. Watson's, Altoona, Kan. Mr. Watson is making special prices on these sows to move them before they farrow. He is making close prices on a pair of herd boars; also a choice lot of summer boars. In fall pigs he can supply pairs or trios not related. These fall pigs will weigh from 100 to 125 pounds and they are sold with guarantee to give satisfaction. If interested in any of these hogs write Mr. Watson and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Hampshire Bred Sow Sale.

T. W. Lavelock of Princeton, Kan., the pioneer breeder of Hampshire hogs and the first breeder in Kansas to hold a Hampshire sale, will hold his annual brood sow sale March 11 at his farm 2½ miles southwest of Princeton. This arrangement will enable the visitors to see the breeding stock and herd boars. Mr. Lavelock will sell 55 head of bred sows; about one-third of them are 15 months old and over; the rest of them are from 12 months to 15 months old. The catalog, which is out, will give the breeding of the entire offering. Lovers of this breed should avail themselves of the opportunity to get breeding stock at this sale. The same advice would be good to those who are thinking of starting a herd as it is much easier to keep right after one starts right.

The Right Kind of Jacks.

There are all kinds of jacks, big, little, good, bad and indifferent, but the kind Al E. Smith of Lawrence, Kan., handles is the kind all good breeders are looking for. The kind that produces the big, market-topping males, the kind that commands the best business in the community and the kind that will come as near paying for themselves in one season as any you can find. Mr. Smith has at this time a large number of jacks 2 to 6 years old, including Mammoth, Tennessee and Kentucky bred animals. They are priced to sell and guaranteed.



The Smith Kind.

right in every particular. The illustration used in connection with this reader is only one of the big Mammoth jacks which may be seen on Al E. Smith's farm near Lawrence, Kan. If interested write Mr. Smith and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Baker's Successful Sale.

Although W. Z. Baker of Rich Hill, Mo., drew one of the worst days of the season for his Poland China sale he made a very satisfactory average. Hogs were shipped from this sale to Oklahoma, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana and many points in Missouri. The prices throughout ranged very even. The top being 96, paid by John Blaine of Lebanon, Ind., for No. 24 in the catalog. E. D. Frazier of Drexel, Mo., was the heaviest buyer in the sale. The following is a list of buyers in this sale:

No.	Buyer	Price
1	Page Dryer, Seneca, Kan.	\$55.00
2	W. A. Baker, Stotts City, Mo.	50.00
3	Ed Shehee, Hume, Mo.	55.00
5	Loeb, Rich Hill, Mo.	41.00
12	Deen Canterbury, Butler, Mo.	60.00
12½	H. P. Robinson, Rich Hill, Mo.	41.00
14	John Javine, Big Heart, Okla.	50.00
16	C. A. Lamin, Rich Hill, Mo.	41.00
17	E. D. Frazier, Drexel, Mo.	78.00
19	E. W. Hall, Hoyt, Kan.	38.00
21	A. J. Wade, Ona, Okla.	75.00
22	A. B. Hale, Cameron, Mo.	46.00
24	John Blaine, Lebanon, Ind.	96.00
25	P. H. Dryden, Seneca, Kan.	35.00
29	Jno. Argenbright, Adrian, Mo.	40.00
30	S. N. Icen, Butler, Mo.	35.00
31	Joe Young, Richards, Mo.	40.00
32	T. Grimes, Greenwood, Mo.	35.00
33	W. A. Baker & Sons, Butler, Mo.	42.00
50	W. W. Sheperton, Rich Hill, Mo.	50.00
66	W. W. Silveston, Butler, Mo.	60.00

Richly Bred Duroc Sows.

Richard Rothgeb of Pleasant Grech, Mo., breeder of Duroc-Jersey hogs, will hold his sale on March 12, the day before the Sam Drybread sale at Elk City, Kan. Mr. Rothgeb will sell 35 bred sows; 10 summer and fall males. At the head of the herd is Fountain Valley, Pride, by King 101241, out of Miss Janet 19968, by Model Chief 66687, bred by S. Y. Thornton of Blackwater, Mo. He is assisted by Beauty's Perfection 141147, bred by Sheeley & Clatterback, sired by the double grand champion, Beauty's Model Top. The third hog represented in this sale is Bolivar's Chief, bred by L. M. Fish of Bolivar, Mo., sired by Missouri Chief, by Drexel Pride, that has sired more state fair winners than any other Duroc-Jersey in the state of Mis-

Fifth Annual Sale!

**DOUBLE STANDARD
Polled Durhams
AND PURE BRED
Poland Chinas
15 HORSES and MULES**

Pratt, Kans., Friday, March 6

This sale includes some of our best in quality and milk production and our cows are raising two calves well; some in sale will raise two calves and raise them fat. As to breeding most of this offering is backed by the blood of the J. H. Miller herd, Peru, Ind., and we know what Miller has been doing with his herd at the Chicago show.

20 Registered Polled Durhams

Two choice young herd bulls. If you are looking for something good to head your herd, see these bulls. Four yearling bulls; some show prospects. Ten bred cows and heifers, which represent some of the choice ones of several Polled herds of Kansas and Missouri. Four (nearly) yearling heifers. You will find the quality of all of these good and some among the best. The 10 bred cows and heifers, mostly, are bred to Master Champion X and S. H., a great son of Orange Champion X and S. H., our J. H. Miller bull which proved to be a great breeder.

40 Pure Bred Poland Chinas

Fifteen bred sows and gilts; 10 young boars and 15 young gilts. You will find quality and size in our herd; some are bred to Corrector Thick-set, a hog of high merit, good scale and the most valuable hog we have had on our farm during the 15 years of breeding Poland Chinas. For Catalog write

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Pratt, Kan.

Auctioneers—Col. J. W. Sparks, Col. J. H. McCool.

Trains met at Pratt and Sawyer. We are expecting this stock to sell at great bargain prices, but we must have room for young stock. Other stock at private sale. **COME!**

Dispersion Sale of Jersey Cattle

Sixty-five head, 30 head registered cows and heifers, a big per cent of them now in milk, two herd bulls and 35 high grade cows and heifers.

**Hiawatha, Kansas
Thursday, March 5, 1914**

Every female in the sale of breeding age will either be fresh sale day, or be bred to one of the herd bulls. The young stock is by VICTORIA GOLDEN FOX, by the great Flying Fox. The heifers will be in calf to my young bull, a richly bred St. Lambert and Golden Lad. The very best breeding is represented throughout.

I have been in the dairy business for several years, selling from \$5,000 to \$6,000 worth of milk annually. I have sold my farm and am changing locations, which is my only reason for selling. These cattle are a very valuable lot of dairy stock, right in breeding, individuality and performance. Write for Catalog and arrange to attend this sale. Mail orders may be sent in my care to C. H. Walker of the Mail and Breeze. Please mention Mail and Breeze when writing for Catalog.

Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Kansas

Col. H. S. Duncan, Auctioneer.

SHORTHORNS.

SCOTCHSHORTHORNCATTLE

Special prices on herd bull, cows and heifers of richest Scotch breeding. I am overstocked and must reduce my herd. Everything first class and guaranteed. **RAYMOND JAMESON, Ottawa, Ill.**

SHORTHORN BULLS

Fashionably bred young bulls, by Roan King and Refiner, two Wisconsin bred sires and out of milking strain dams. They are the kind that make good for both dairy and beef. **Levi Eckhardt, Winfield, Kan.**

Cedar Lawn SHORTHORNS

A fine lot of Scotch and Scotch Topped bulls ranging in ages from 8 to 15 months. Priced low considering quality and breeding.

Also my two-year-old, Big Orange, herd boar at a bargain.

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

Shorthorn Bulls!

Pure bred registered bulls 6 to 18 months old, best of blood lines. We can also furnish you single or in car lot from our herd of 150 Shorthorns that are pure bred though not eligible to registry through failure to keep up pedigrees. Write your wants today. They are good and priced to sell quickly.

JOE KING & SONS, Potwin, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

Pure Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle. The milking strain. No nurse cows needed on Oxford farm. Baron Cumberland at head of herd. Six young bulls, six heifers and twelve cows for sale. Correspondence and inspection solicited.

DR. W. C. HARKEY, LENEXA, KAN.

Shorthorn Bulls

Two 18 months old and eight yearlings. Reds and roans. Got by pure Scotch sires. A grand lot of young bulls. Prices reasonable.

L. M. Noffsinger, Osborne, Kan.

Pearl Herd of Shorthorns

About 20 choice young bulls, spring calves. Either Scotch or Scotch Topped breeding. Well grown and in good growing condition. Can ship via Rock Island, Santa Fe or Union Pacific. Write for prices and descriptions. Address

C. W. TAYLOR
ABILENE : : KANSAS

DAIRY CATTLE.

BONNIE BRAE HOLSTEINS.

High grade heifers and cows; registered and high grade bulls.

IRA ROMIG, Sta. B, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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.**

FOR SALE A few registered Holstein Bull Calves. **E. A. Higginbotham & Sons, Rossville, Kansas**

FOR SALE—5-Year-Old PURE BRED JERSEY BULL STOKES-ROGERS BREEDING. PRICES RIGHT. Can't use in my herd any longer. **L. P. CLARKE, RUSSELL, KANSAS.**

Young Jersey Bulls for Sale

By sons of champion Flying Fox and Financial Countess Lad; also by a grand son of Gambo's Knight. All out of high testing cows. **W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kansas.**

HOLSTEINS—CHOICE BULL CALVES
H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

DAIRY ROUTE FOR SALE

Eight cows, all fresh. Five heifer calves. Well established route running \$90 per month. Dairy wagon, team and dairy utensils. For sale cheap. Address **ARCHIE KANE, Manhattan, Kan.**

LINSOTT 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. LINSOTT, Holton, Kansas**

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. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. State your wants fully in first letter—I can fill them.

BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAS.

SOMMER--BLADS GUERNSEYS!

TUBERCULIN TESTED.

Headed by Goodwills, Raymond of the Preel, son of Imp. Raymond of the Preel. Grade and registered females for sale, also registered bulls.

ERNEST KENYON, Nortonville, Kansas

souri. Mr. Rothgeb is putting up a strictly first class Duroc sale. I believe all of them were bred on his farm and in looking over the pedigrees one will see that they trace back to the herd of S. E. Morton of Ohio, Harry Browning of Illinois, and to a number of Missouri's best breeders. He has a number of sows in this sale on which our readers need have no hesitancy in sending good liberal bids. Write for catalog today and mention this paper.

Drybread's Blue Ribbon Sale.

Samuel Drybread of Elk City, Kansas, breeder of Duroc-Jersey hogs and Hereford cattle, is getting ready for his brood sow sale of March 13th. The Star Breeding Farm is one of the best known farms in the Central West, because the owner spares neither money nor time in securing the best breeding and the best individual. At the head of the Duroc herd is Perfect Colonel, winner of 1st in class, champion and grand champion at the Ohio and Indiana state fairs. Perfect Colonel is known as far as the breed is known. The Star Breeding Farm has owned such hogs as B. and C's Colonel, Bell's Chief, Buddy K 4th, Red Advance and Model Top. The daughters of these famous boars are bred to Perfect Colonel. In this offering there are twenty-five spring yearling daughters by Model Top, a grand champion of the Kansas state fair, which makes them half-sisters to Beauty's Model Top, the grand champion of the Missouri state fair and American Royal two years in succession. Remember the date and write for a catalog and above all be at the sale March 13th.

Publisher's News Notes

On page 32 is a new ad of the Flinner Automatic Gate, made at Newton, Kan. This gate is sold direct by the maker or through agents. The advertisement appears over the signature of W. J. Trousdale, well known president of the Midland National Bank of Newton. This is one of the best gates on the market. Mr. Trousdale, as the ad indicates, is looking for agents to sell his gate.

The Fairbury Nurseries.

The Fairbury Nurseries, Fairbury, Neb., have been in business 30 years and are now out with their thirty-first annual catalog. It contains a select list of fruit and shade trees, forest tree seedlings, berries, roses, ornamental shrubs, garden roots and flowering plants and bulbs. It also gives valuable "Instructions to Planters" and "Directions for Spraying." With each catalog the company is sending out a free bill, good for 25 cents on any order for nursery stock amounting to \$1 or more.

Don't Guess About Seed Corn.

Less poor seed corn will be planted in 1914 than ever because farmers know they can determine in advance whether their seed corn is good or bad. Few farmers in 1914 will plant corn without knowing whether the seed will germinate. The best way to test it is in a good tester made for the purpose, such for example as the Ideal Tester, made by the National Mfg. Company, 1735 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa. No better tester is on the market. In its own home state more than 5,000 are in use. The use of a tester is better than a hit and miss plan of testing. The cost is low and the money paid for it will come back many times the first year. The Ideal Tester finishes the ideal way. It is shipped on approval, freight prepaid. See ad on page 22. Write today.

First Aid—Quick!

"If I had only thought of it at the time! When the baby bruised her head; when Buster was stung by wasps; when little Mary pinched her hand in the door; when father fell off the stepladder and sprained an ankle; when mother had a stitch in her neck; or when grandmother had a sudden attack of rheumatism, I could have done something." Did accidents ever happen in your household, when you could have done a dozen things if you had thought of them at the time? You can be ready for any of these emergencies by keeping a bottle of Sloan's Liniment on a convenient shelf. It is so antiseptic, so comforting to a sore spot, so penetrating to the aching joint that it relieves the suffering while you are trying to think up that forgotten "something to do." Get a bottle today. 25 cents and 50 cents. All druggists. Sloan's Liniment kills pain.

Breeding Big Crops.

"The Chatham way of breeding big crops" is told in a very practical, interesting way in a book issued by the Manson Campbell Company of Detroit. It's the best book of its kind we ever read. It tells about the value of good, clean seed and how to get it. The book contains many illustrations, showing just how the famous Chatham mill does the work. The book is from the pen of Manson Campbell himself. It is a practical, straight-from-the-shoulder talk to farmers. Mr. Campbell's method of selling, he says, amounts to this, that he will send you a Chatham mill. If you like after trying it keep it and pay him his low price. Certainly he couldn't make a fairer offer. Here is a letter which appears in the book, written by V. B. Howey of Jetmore, Kan.: "I am well pleased with the Chatham mill I got from you. It surely does the work. One of my neighbors brought about 10 bushels of alfalfa seed to reclean after running it through another mill the third time. The Chatham took one bushel of clean foxtail seed and a tail of mill was 1 1/2 bushels of different kinds of seed, noxious seed all taken out of 10 bushels. The mill is O. K." Mr. Campbell wants to send a copy of this fine, practical illustrated book to any of our readers who are interested. Write for it to Detroit, Kansas City or Minneapolis, addressing Manson Campbell Company, Dept. 47.

Something New in Silo Construction.

The best informed and the most successful farmers of today have fully demonstrated the fact that the modern silo is no longer an experiment. The silo has long since proved its money-saving, money-making value. Agricultural colleges and feeding experts everywhere have proved that no investment can bring greater returns on a farm than the money invested in a dependable silo. One of the most successful farmers of the country said recently, that every one of the 14 silos which he has on his place paid for itself and returned a big profit on the investment every year—in other words, that if necessary he could tear down and build 14 new silos every year and get back in increased profits in one

100 Head Pure Bred Stock

WHISTLER'S FIFTH ANNUAL SALE
WATONGA, OKLAHOMA, Saturday, MARCH 7
50—Head Shorthorns—50

25 bulls, 8 to 20 months old; 25 females, heifers and cows from good cows and sired by the best bulls in the Southwest. The kind that make good.

SCOTT'S BRED SOW SALE
50—Head Large Type Poland Chinas—50

Bred sows and gilts, sired by Long King 2nd and other large type boars. Sows bred to Pan Defender and Short Stop Hadley.

Write for Catalog. Parties attending the convention at Oklahoma City and wishing to attend the sale can leave Oklahoma City over the Rock Island at 6:10 a. m. and arrive at Watonga at 9:38 a. m. Conveyance to the farm.

J. R. WHISTLER and J. D. SCOTT,
Watonga, Blaine Co., Oklahoma

A LARGE HERD OF

Fancy Grade Holstein Cows

2 to 6 years old, all tested and guaranteed sound, good udders and good teats.



If it costs \$50 per year to keep an average cow, she must produce at least 200 lbs. of butterfat to pay her board. If a cow produces 400 lbs. B. F. and her feed bill is \$65 she therefore makes a profit. Why not start now and build up a herd of high producing cows that will make a profit? The average cow milked in Kansas produces something like 170 lbs. B. F. per year, milks in the neighborhood of seven months per year and is a star boarder the balance of the year. Stop this waste, get good high grade Holsteins bred to milk 10 1/2 to 11 months per year and produce 400 pounds or 500 pounds butter fat. The Holstein is the cow for Kansas conditions; hardy nature, large capacity for rough feed, kind and gentle. When dry takes on weight easily. They are large, often weighing 1,700 pounds. There is no better market for the Kansas crops than the dairy route. In no other way can the present high priced feed be turned into as much profit as by the Holstein cow. A good feeder and a conscientious milker. Write or call.

W. G. MERRITT & SON, GREAT BEND, KAN.

OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM

THE FINEST HERD OF IMPORTED GUERNSEYS IN THE COUNTRY



PEGGY OF OVERLAND (Trade Mark)

Imp. Moss Raider, a strongly bred May Rose bull and Imp. May Royal, a line bred Golden Secret, Chief stock bulls. Cows and heifers of best imported strains. All cows tested for advanced registry.

In order better to introduce the Guernseys in the West, we will make attractive prices on young bulls and cows and heifers, bred and open. Special inducements to new breeders in herd foundation material.

If you wish to improve the quality and production of your milk, cream and butter, use a Guernsey sire. Unsurpassed in constitutional vigor, adaptability, and richness of product. Correspondence invited—your personal inspection preferred. Call on or address

Overland, Guernsey Farm, Overland Park, Kans.
C. F. Holmes, Owner. W. C. England, Mgr.
Eight miles S. W. of Kansas City on Strang Line. Station on Farm

Lookabaugh's Shorthorns

200 Head From Which to Select. High class herd bulls close to imported Scotch dams and sired by such sires as Lavender Lord, by Avondale—Nicely bred young heifers from milking strains—Cows with calf at foot and re-bred—in fact a great variety of prize-winning blood from which to select. Write your wants today. Visitors always welcome.

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Okla.

FOALED AND GROWN ON THE FARM,

offered at farmer's prices, 8 coming 2 year studs, 9 coming 3 year studs, 8 three-year-old and over studs, registered Percheron Society of America. Of the big type with substance and from French ancestry on both sides. Fast direct trains from Kansas City and St. Joe. Fred Chandler, Route 7, Charlton, Iowa.



One Hundred Head of JACKS AND JENNETS

Home of the giants; the big, thick, big boned and big footed kind. We breed and raise most of our jacks. We handle the largest jacks and jennets on earth.

BRADLEY BROTHERS, WARRENSBURG, MISSOURI.

Closing Out Sale of Registered Stallions, Jacks and Jennets

Kincaid, Anderson Co., Kansas, Tuesday, March 3, 1914

This offering includes the great Imported Percheron Stallion "KON-TACT" (91574) 92347, coming 4 years old; French Draft "TEDDY" 19790, coming 8 years old; Grade Percheron "BUMBLEBEE," 8 years old; SIX fine Jacks ranging from 16 months to 10 years and SIX fine Jennets. Write for particulars. Auctioneers: John D. Bridges, J. B. Duerson and J. B. Rudisill.

L. B. Shepard, Kincaid, Kansas

PUREBRED HORSES.

FOR SALE. Worth the money. Seven registered Percheron stallions; some weighing a ton and imported. 5 Standard bred stallions. 7 Mammoth jacks. We mean business. W. G. Buffington, Gueda Springs, Kansas. J. M. Buffington & Sons, Oxford, Kansas.

FOR SALE One imported Percheron horse; low down, heavy bone; weight 1,950 lbs.; 8 years old. Sound. J. W. BARNHART, Belleville, Kan.

SCHWAB'S PERCHERONS
High class stallions, 2 to 7 years old—1,700 to 2,100 pounds—produced under natural conditions. Acclimated, absolutely sound and sold fully guaranteed.
GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

Home-Bred Stallions Imported Stallions cheaper than any in Creston. A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa
Imported Percheron Home-bred Stallions, \$275 to \$600. Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa

PERCHERON STALLION

I am offering my Percheron Stallion at a sacrifice price on account of so many of his fillies being kept for brood mares. Will also make close prices on a few well bred Hereford Bulls. Address
J. E. DIFFENBAUGH, TALMAGE, KAN.

Excelsior Shetland Pony Farm

Registered and High Grade Ponies for Sale
W. H. Fulcomer
Belleville, Kan.



Imported Stallions

Percheron and Belgian, also Percheron and Belgian mares, and a few registered jacks. These horses were prize winners at Topeka, Hutchinson, and American Royal, including grand champion and reserve champion at each show, winning 28 first and champion ribbons, three Gold Medals, and two Silver medals. These prize winners and others for sale and can be seen at my farm 7 miles N. W. of Alma. Reference any bank in Alma or Wamego. Choice White Holland turkeys, toms or hens.
LEW JONES, R. R. No. 1, ALMA, KANSAS.



JACKS AND JENNETS.

REGISTERED, BIG BONED, black Jacks and Jennets.
Fine individuals, best breeding.
PRICE AND TERMS RIGHT.

J. H. Smith, R. R. 3, Kingfisher, Okla.

Kentucky Jack and Percheron Farms

200 head of big bone, Kentucky, Mammoth Jacks; Percherons and saddle horses. Special prices in half car and car load lots. Write your wants or visit our farms. 2500 bushels of bluegrass seed. Cook & Brown, Props., Lexington, Ky.

Forty Years a Breeder of High-Class Jacks

We have for sale twenty jacks of the big blocky type, also ten very large, well bred jennets. R. M. JOHNSON, BOLIVAR, MO.

One Belgian Stallion

One Jack, 3 years old

3 yearling jacks, and 8 jennets, 2 to 8 years old, all bred and good ones. Write me for prices.

C. T. BERRY, Parsons, Kansas



JACKS

The kind all are looking for. Large boned black mammoth Tenn. and Ky. jacks, 2 to 6 years old, guaranteed and priced to sell. All broken and prompt service. Reference, banks of Lawrence, 40 miles west of Kansas City on U. P. and Santa Fe.
AL. E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kan.



Jacks and Jennets

25 head of Black Jacks from 14 1/2 to 16 hands coming 3 to 6 years old; all stock guaranteed, as represented when sold. Also some good jennets.

PHIL WALKER
Moline, Elk County, Kansas.



Big Black Missouri Jacks

Ten head of large, well bred, registered jacks and ten jennets. All of my own breeding. A genuine guarantee goes with each and every sale. Can I furnish more if necessary.

HENRY OBERMANN, Freistatt, Mo.
8 Miles N. of Monett.

50 Mammoth Jacks and Jennets

A lifetime experience in breeding the large, heavy boned, big footed, good head and eared kind that produce the good Missouri mule. Remember if you come here and are disappointed in our stock I pay your expense. Quiet Glenn Stock Farm, Route No. 2, Rea, Mo.

Boen's Big Bone Jacks

They are from 15 to 16 1/2 hands high. Forty jacks and jennets of the best and biggest on earth. Four three-year-old jacks larger and better than ever before. The two-year-old jacks are larger than thousands of grown jacks. Four-year-olds 15 3/4 hands to 16 1/4 hands, standard and weigh from 1100 to 1300 pounds. All have plenty of bone. Will sell jacks for \$800 that can't be bought elsewhere for \$1200. ED BOEN, LAWSON, MISSOURI.



year more than the total cost of each silo. It is estimated that there are nearly three-quarters of a million silos now in use in the United States, and the number is being increased at a most surprising rate. Last year's drought in many of the western states will, no doubt, result in the building of more silos this year than during any five years in the past. Those fortunate farmers who had a season's supply of succulent corn silage stored away, had no need to rush their livestock to market in poor condition and take the lowest market prices. From scientific tests made by the different agricultural experiment stations, it has been demonstrated that corn ensilage produced at a cost of \$1.95 is worth \$6 a ton. In figuring the cost, every item was included such as rent of land, seed, planting and cultivating, harvesting, labor of filling the silo, and interest on the investment—every single item of cost was figured, and it totaled less than a third of the actual feed value of the material produced. How many hundreds of dollars, or thousands of dollars—could you add to your annual profits if you could save two-thirds of the money you are investing now in feeding your stock, to say nothing of the increased price you would get when you sent your stock to market? With all of these big facts to consider, we are quite sure that our readers will be very much interested in the new principle of silo construction, which has been patented and put into very successful use in the building of the already famous "Tung-Lok" silo, manufactured by the Tung-Lok Silo Company, 1201 Long Building, Kansas City, Mo. The "Tung-Lok" silo is made entirely of wood, and can be built in any size from 25 tons to 500 tons capacity—or larger or smaller as may be desired. The tongue-locked parts are made by a special patented machine, which cuts, shapes, and fits every piece at one operation without the slightest variation in size or shape—producing each piece tongued, grooved, and shaped so as to fit perfectly one piece into the other. These pieces are put together in special bundles, each bundle numbered and shipped direct from the Tung-Lok factory. By following the plainly written building instructions which accompany the blue prints sent to each Tung-Lok customer, it is a very easy matter for anyone to put up a "Tung-Lok" silo. In fact, it is simply a matter of putting the parts together in layers and piling up the layers until the desired height and capacity is secured. The interlocking tongue and groove feature makes it impossible to get the walls out of alignment, producing a perfectly smooth inside wall, perfectly air-tight, moisture-proof and frost-proof. This substantial method of construction makes unnecessary the use of any hoops, bands or guy wires. A very interesting book has been issued by the Tung-Lok Silo Company, which illustrates and fully describes the many special features of this silo. The book will be sent free and postpaid to all of our readers who care for it. See ad on page 37 of this paper.

Do Motors Injure Roads?

"Arguments are now being advanced in various parts of the country to prove that motor trucks, with their broad tires, are not injurious to improved highways, but are actually beneficial and assist in their upkeep," says C. W. Martin, Jr., manager, motor truck tire department, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.

"Heavy hauling on roads must be done by broad-tired motor trucks or by wagons with steel tires, much narrower in comparison. The effect of narrow-tired vehicles is plainly ruinous. The broad, heavy truck tires, simulating the action of steam rollers, are found to actually make good roads better, whereas narrow tires cut and destroy them.

"The agitation noted some time ago against use of motor trucks on highways in some of the states is wearing itself out. On the other hand, the motor truck is now hailed as a means of solving the railroad situation by affording cheaper transportation, especially on short hauls. Motor trucks, more and more, will enable farmers to market their products quickly and at less expense, enlarging their profits and lowering the cost to consumers, thus affecting the cost of living in a desirable way.

"Of course the ideal condition cannot arrive until this country has a thorough system of good roads. Fortunately, there has been a great awakening and a demand for better roads among all classes of American people in the last few years. No one thing before the public is nearly so important to all the people, as affecting their condition in life, as the good roads movement now so generally apparent.

"Legislators are interested. Private organizations are working and a concerted movement is well under way. One result of this will be a mammoth development of the motor truck industry. It is inevitable that the horse will be supplanted by the motor truck for a great deal of heavy hauling, and all the public will share in the benefits that modern transportation will bring."

No Nine-Dollar Hogs Yet

(Continued from Page 43.)

green, selfworking corn is quoted at \$130 to \$145 a ton; fair to good, \$90 to \$125; common to fair, \$65 to \$85 a ton.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Elgin, Feb. 23.—Butter this week is firm at 30 cents.

Kansas City, Feb. 23.—Prices this week on produce are:

Eggs—Firsts, new white wood cases included 28 1/2 @ 29c a dozen; current receipts, 27 1/2 @ 28c.

Butter—Creamery, extra, 28c a pound, firsts, 26c; seconds, 24c; packing stock 17 1/2c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 18c a pound; spring chickens, 16c; hens, No. 1, 15 1/2c; culls, 8c; young roosters, 11c; young turkeys and turkey hens, 17c; young ducks, 16c; geese, 11c.

Produce Prices Now and One Year Ago. (Quotations on Best Stock.)

	Butter	Eggs	Hens
	1914 1913	1914 1913	1914 1913
Chicago.....	30 35	25 19	16 13
Kan. City.....	28 35	29 18	15 12 1/2

Leavenworth County Jack Farm

25 jacks and jennets for sale; good individuals and bred right. Farm located between Atchison and Leavenworth on Santa Fe. CORSON BROTHERS, POTTER, KANSAS.



125 Stallions and Mares

PERCHERONS, BELCIANS and SHIRES

The West's Largest Importing and Breeding Establishment. More actual ton stallions at my Emporia Sale Barns than any other in the West. Do you need a Stallion? I will save you from \$100 to \$200 on a horse. Am making special prices to make room for another consignment. Look at all the horses you can before coming and then you will know you are getting more for your money than any other offer—more bone, size and quality, for the money. I do an exclusive horse business and to stay in business must satisfy my customers. Therefore a gilt-edge guarantee goes with every horse. Come and stay with us a day or two and compare my horses and prices with those you have seen. Drop a line and tell me when to meet you. Barn close to Santa Fe depot.

L. R. WILEY, Route 9, Emporia, Kan.

Robison's Percherons

175 Head on the Farm. Stallions and Mares all ages for sale. Herd headed by the Champion Casino 27830 (45462). Send for farm catalog.

J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Ks.



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, "Alcock Ranch, PRATT, KANSAS.

Imported Percheron Stallions

Each year I select 35 or 40 horses in France, so good and so correct in type, that any one of them will prove a great benefit to the man who buys him. I have a new lot now. At the Shows of the Southwest Circuit, our horses won every Championship and every Group of Five in 1913, as they have done most of the past five years. Our horses are handsome—our contract just and right—our insurance the very best. Come or write.

PERCHERON IMPORTING COMPANY

Charles R. Kirk, St. Joseph and South St. Joseph, Mo.

Blue Valley Stock Farm

Largest Importers of high-class Belgian Draft Horses in the West. Prize-winners in Europe and America. Sound, acclimated and ready for service. Our American-bred stock goes back to the blood of BRIN D'OR or his descendants. Lowest prices and safest guarantee of any firm in the business. Also a few extra good Percheron stallions. Come and see us, or write.

W. H. Bayless & Company, Blue Mound, Linn County, Kan.



Lamer's Percheron Stallions and Mares

BUY NOW while there is the most of Variety to select from
C. W. LAMER, Salina, Kansas



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.

54-Percheron Stallions-54

We have fifty-four as good Stallions as can be found in any herd from coming two year to five-year-olds. We can sell a better and bigger stallion for the money than any firm in the business. We fully guarantee every Stallion. Write us what you want.

BISHOP BROS., Towanda, Kansas

Towanda is 22 miles east of Wichita on Mo. P. Ry.



Oakland Stock Farm

As usual, each year, has, of its own breeding, 25 or 30 jacks. This year we have 23 still on hands, having sold several to customers of previous years, by mail order. Each jack has been raised on the farm. We do not engage in brokerage, being strictly breeders, and not brokers; no middle man. We have some 50 breeding jennets and two herd jacks, of the best blood obtainable. Sold at reasonable prices; cash or time.

We have a good 2-year-old Percheron stud ready for light service this spring; will make a ton horse. Also a span of extra good coming 2-year-old fillies and some weanling colts. Imported Kossuth is at the head of Percheron stud. As with the jacks, nothing sold but the stuff raised on the farm; no brokerage. Terms reasonable. Full information will be given in answer to any letter.

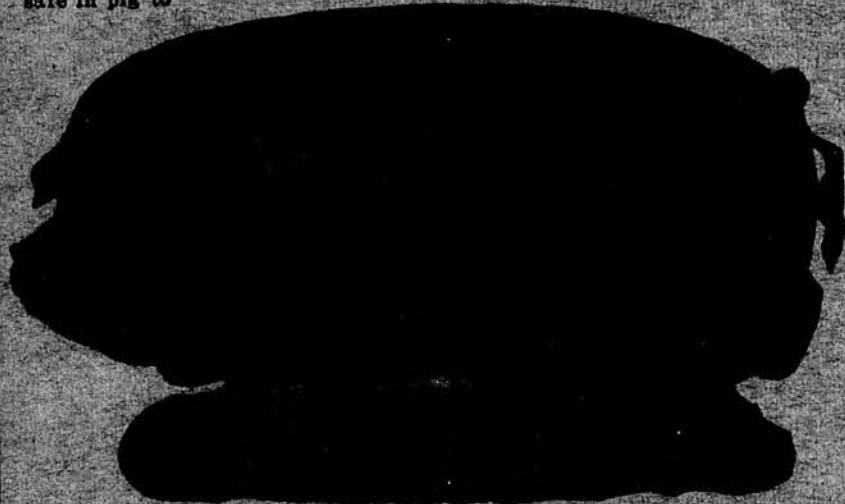
Oakland Stock Farm, Box 207, Chillicothe, Mo.

Pioneer Stock Farm—Big Type Poland China Sale!

Danville, Kan., Tuesday, March 10

52 Head 25 Tried Sows 25 Yearling and Spring Gilts 52 Head
2 Boars, the Best Header Kind

These sows and gilts are by such sires as Giant Expansion, Lou Expansion, Blue Valley Price, Blue Valley Hutch, Blue Valley Quality and other excellent large type sires. Most of these tried sows are now safe in pig to



Smuggler, Three Times Grand Champion

at Hutchinson State Fair and the only hog that defeated the grand champion, Columbus, in 1911. The others are bred, some of them to a splendid son of Big Orange, others to a son of Revenue Chief and to two sons of Chief Price Again. These two are out of Logan Surprise 3rd, one of the largest and best sows in Kansas. Practically all of the above mentioned sires are in or close to 1000-pound class. The Pioneer Herd won last year more prizes at Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs than any other large type herd. You will find here the blood that counts both for size and quality. DO NOT MISS this opportunity for Poland China breeding stock. Entire herd immune. Sale rain or shine. Write today for Catalog and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

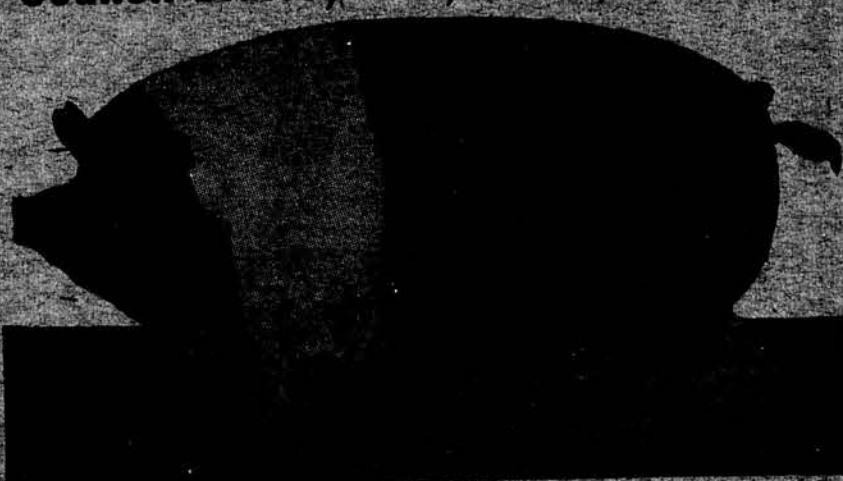
OLIVIER & SONS, Danville, Kansas

Auctioneers: Colo. J. D. Snyder and Lyle Burger.

H. D. DeKalb's Major Hampshire Sow Sale!

50 head "big type" Hampshire sows, bred, in sale at Keil Barn.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, Thurs., March 12



MOLLIE'S BEST OF '07 1904, ONE OF DE KALB'S GOOD PRODUCING SOWS. SEVEN OF HER PIGS SOLD FOR \$927.

The above is a sample of the big Hampshire sows and gilts which go in this, the big Hampshire sale of the year. Our sows are large, heavy boned; good and prolific mothers. This is a sale of tops or prize-winning blood and bred to a number of the breed's best boars. Bred for March and April litters. Get the Catalog now and kindly mention this paper.

H. D. DeKALB, DeKalb, Iowa

C. H. WALKER, Fieldman. H. S. DUNCAN, R. G. KRASCHER, Auctioneers.

John Kemmerer's Sale Mankato, Ks., Wednesday, March 4



THE ABOVE IS MR. KEMMERER'S NICE HOME, WHERE ALL ARE INVITED ON THE ABOVE DATE. WELCOME IS THE WORD.

40—Immune Poland China Bred Sows—40

This offering combines quality with finish, and are the low down, heavy-boned kind with the easy feeding qualities that mature quickly; the kind Mr. Kemmerer has bred for years. The offering consists of six tried sows, 12 fall yearlings and 22 spring gilts. The tried sows are of J's Wonder and Giant Chief Price breeding. The 22 spring gilts were sired by Jumbo Ex. The entire offering is bred to the different herd boars to the best advantage but nearly all of the spring gilts are bred to Long King's Best Son, by Long King's Best. This is a young boar with a line of breeding and achievements back of him that are hard to beat. The sale will be held at the farm three miles northwest of Jewell and six miles southeast of Mankato. Come to either place and free transportation is furnished. Also free hotel accommodations at both places. Catalogs ready. Write for one today. Address

JOHN KEMMERER, MANKATO, KAN.

Auctioneer: John Brennan, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Hampshire Brood Sow Sale

I will sell FIFTY TWO head sows and gilts at public auction at my farm 2 1/2 miles S. W. of

Princeton, Kan., Wed., March 11

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock sharp.



The offering will be rich in the blood of five great brood sows that formed the foundation of my herd. Charity 8674 by Erlanger 1039 and out of Belle of Smithville 2414; Lady Lavelock 2854 by Missouri King 777 and out of Jane Cable 1338; Missouri Belle 7th 5696 by Ben Hur 503, out of Missouri Belle 3rd 747; Sally 2nd 11862 by Munson 2335 and out of Madam Aylor 1st 3658 and Mary 2534. The offering is bred for spring farrow to the noted boars Widow's Model 4781, Joe Bowers 10995, by Dan 6473 and Kansas Model 11583 by Leader 4025.

REMARKS We invite all farmers and breeders to meet with us sale day. Send for catalog. We meet all trains. If you can't be present send your bids to my auctioneers or fieldman in my care.

T. W. LAVELOCK, Princeton, Kan.

Auctioneers—H. T. and R. D. Rule. Fieldman—E. R. Dorsey.

**40 Bred Sows and Gilts
Three Excellent Boars.**

Otey's

**40 Bred Sows and Gilts
Three Excellent Boars.**

Good E Nuff-Crimson Wonder Sale

March 11th, Winfield, Kansas, marks the RED LETTER DAY for Duroc History in the Southwest States. W. W. Otey & Sons sell 40 head tried sows, fall yearling and top spring gilts and three high class boars. It is to be preeminently a GOOD E NUFF-CRIMSON WONDER cross, the cross that is making their herd and name famous throughout the Southwest States.

Winfield, Kansas, Wednesday, March 11, 1914

Good E Nuff Again King 35203, is the undisputed and undisputable Sensational Grand Champion of Kansas, 1913, the "Hot-test Show" Kansas ever had. He is the boar that never took "second place." The Grand Champion that is not ashamed to "face a camera." He is the seventh in line from Ohio Chief, and the longest line of unbroken Grand Champions in the pure-bred world so far as I can learn. More Royal Blood perhaps never converged into one stream than flows in his veins. He is the very climax of the seventh generation of the greatest breeders who ever fed Red Hogs, S. E. Morton and Watt & Foust. He is the summit of the greatest breeders' most scientific selection and line breeding, the proud triumph of breeders art, and stands today justly deserving the title "King of the Durocs." Eight great gilts sired by the prince of sires, Graduate Col., and these half sisters to Grand Master Col., the famous Northern Grand Champion and Grand Master Col. II, the three

times grand champion of Oklahoma, are bred to him. No bigger, better bunch of like number will perhaps go through any sale this winter. Other good ones bred to him. But next comes Crimson Wonder 4th, the boar shown last fall at Kansas State Fair at 13 months old, which with but a few weeks' fitting was the sensation of the young boars and was picked by J. R. Pfander and other expert judges for grand champion himself. The judge placed him second in class. In seven sires immediately behind him six are grand champions. Can any boar beat that? As a breeder he is making his mark. When crossed on gilts by Good E Nuff Again King, the produce is perhaps unsurpassed. Ten tried sows and great fall yearlings and 20 top spring gilts sired by Good E Nuff Again King are bred to Crimson Wonder 4th. This is the cross that is destined to become a household word among Duroc men in the future. It is the cross of scale, stretch, size and superlative finish. Get in on it NOW.

**This is the Breeders' Opportunity, the Farmers' One Great Chance
to Get the Best at Their Own Prices.**

We invite the best breeders to our great sale, Main Street, Winfield, Kansas, March 11th. Come expecting to see one of the greatest offerings ever put in a ring in the Southwest. Look them over. If you are disappointed tell me frankly and I will write you a check for your return fare. "Hot air" and "bluff" do you say? Not on your life. It is a fair, square business proposition. We want you HERE, and know you will want these gems when you see them. If you are not pleased, we feed you while here and pay your way home. We have the goods and are willing to back them with our GUARANTEE. Send today for our great catalogue. Put a mark on March 11th, Winfield, Kansas, and COME. Yours for Duroc Hogs and a "square deal."

Aucts.—H. L. Iglehart, Jesse Howell,
S. A. Savage, Fieldman, A. B. Hunter

W. W. OTEY & SONS, Winfield, Kan.

Richard Rothgeb's Kind at Auction Pleasant Green, Mo., March 12, '14

**40 Bred Duroc-Jersey Sows
10 Summer and Fall Males**

The sows are either daughters or granddaughters of Joe Cannon, New Lebanon Corker, Fountain Valley Pride, Otterville Boy, Nelsonia or Gen. Kruger, and they are bred to my three herd boars: Fountain Valley Pride, Beauty's Perfection and Bolivar's Chief.

Fountain Valley Pride bred by H. A. Mutti of California, Mo., sired by King 101341, by Topsy Wonder 57307, out of Miss Jaunet 199668, by Model Chief 66667, bred by S. Y. Thornton.

Beauty's Perfection 141147 sired by Beauty's Model Top 114649, grand champion three years at the Missouri State Fair and American Royal.

Bolivar's Chief, bred by L. M. Fish, Bolivar, Mo., a grandson of Drexel Pride, a state fair and American Royal winner and the greatest of all Missouri sires of state fair winners.

My herd is built up from such breeders as S. E. Morton of Ohio, Geo. W. Sackman and H. E. Browning of Illinois; McFarland Bros., Ben Harned, L. M. Fish, S. Y. Thornton and other good breeders of Missouri.

My catalogs are out. Send for one. You may come to Pleasant Green, Mo., over Katy R. R. or to Otterville on Mo. Pacific. If you cannot attend send your bids to the auctioneer or fieldman.

RICHARD ROTHGEB, Pleasant Green, Mo

Auctioneers—W. D. Ross, Otterville, Mo., C. C. Jones, Blackwater, Mo. Fieldman—E. R. Dorsey.

=Grand= Dispersion Sale!

R. and S. Farm Herd of

Duroc-Jerseys

Sale at the farm near town.

**SMITH CENTER, KAN.,
MONDAY, MARCH 9**

Having sold our farm we will disperse our herd of Duroc-Jerseys and believe it is the greatest opportunity of the season for breeders who can use one or more tried sows that are known to be good producers. The 15 tried sows we are selling in this dispersion are the dams of the much talked about spring gilts that went in our Jan. 31st bred sow sale. They are every one of them valuable and would not have been reserved in the herd if they were not. The 10 March gilts that we reserved from the season's crop of gilts are as classy a lot of gilts as ever went into a sale ring anywhere. We will also sell two good herd boars and about 20 September gilts, picked from 75 head. Also a few very choice September boars. This is your opportunity Mr. Breeder, to buy the right kind. You are buying the cream and you will appreciate the fact when you have bought and had time to prove it. Write for our catalog which is ready to mail. Address

Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.

JOHN BRENNEN, Auctioneer. J. W. JOHNSON, Fieldman

Bids sent to Mr. Johnson in our care will be carefully handled.



Wanted!

**Young Men Everywhere — To Fill Positions
At Salaries of \$75 To \$200 Or More Per Month As**

Auto Salesmen, Demonstrators, Drivers, Repair Men and Garage Managers

Are you one of the thousands of young men on a farm who wish to better their condition? Are you one of those who would like to become an expert so you can quickly repair any make of automobile, farm tractor or gasoline engine on the market? Do you wish to qualify yourself so that you can open a garage, repair shop and automobile agency in your home town and become a respected business man of your community? If you wish to stay on the farm, I have something for you that will make you a better farmer, but if you are discontented with your present outlook and are ambitious for something bigger and better, I have a message of great importance—this invitation to join the rapidly increasing ranks of contented workers in the newest and greatest industry in the world.

Automobile experts are in demand everywhere—in the cities and the towns and the villages throughout the world.

The work in this great industry is not only interesting, healthful and honorable—but the hours are much shorter, the work is play compared to farming, you have an opportunity to see the world and you receive a salary which averages

far above what you could earn on the farm or in any other trade or profession with the same amount of preparation and in the same amount of time.

There are hundreds of positions open right now which pay salaries of from \$75 to \$200 or more per month. These positions are offered by automobile manufacturers, distributors and owners in every state in the Union.

It is my mission in life to prepare young men for these positions. The very fact that I have built up here in Kansas City the largest automobile training school in the world and have placed hundreds of young men in big paying positions during the past few years is proof that my methods are right. Investigate the matter a little and you will find that the highest salaried automobile salesmen, demonstrators, drivers, repairmen and garage managers are the men who were trained for the work at my big School.

I have greatly enlarged my school and equipment and have room for 75 more young men who may desire to enter the winter classes now forming. In from 4 to 8 weeks you can complete your training here as an automobile expert.

Free Scholarship Certificate

This certificate entitles Mr. _____ to a complete course of training in Electric Starting and Lighting, and Tractor Engineering, free of any additional cost providing he enters regular class "D" or "C" and pays for the complete course of Automobile Training as given in either of these classes by the Automobile Training School. This certificate will not be honored under any other conditions and is not transferable.

(Signed) HENRY J. RAHE
Pres., Automobile Training School
1970 Locust St., Kansas City, Mo.
\$50 \$50

ing, and tractor engineering. These courses, worth \$50 cash, will be included with the regular automobile training course at no extra cost whatever to those who hold one of these Free Scholarship Certificates.

I give the most complete and practical training in electric starting and lighting to be secured anywhere in America. I have all of the latest electric and air self-starting systems and train you thoroughly in every feature of this wonderful new step in automobile engineering. You must understand the construction and operation of all these up-to-date self-starting and lighting systems if you are to take rank as an up-to-date automobile expert. The Self-Starters is the greatest improvement that has been made in automobile construction in years. The tiresome and dangerous work of cranking is now a thing of the past. All up-to-date cars are equipped with a self-starter and if you want to be an up-to-date automobile expert you will appreciate the value of this free course offer.

The Free Scholarship Certificate also entitles you without extra cost to complete training in tractor engineering. There is a big opportunity ahead of the man who is well trained as a traction engineer and mechanic.

New and Complete Course in Electric Starting and Lighting —Also Course in Tractor Engineering

In order to fill up my winter classes at once I am going to make an offer more liberal than was ever made before. I have issued a limited number of free scholarship certificates similar to the greatly reduced copy shown here. If you answer this advertisement at once you will receive one of these Scholarship Certificates which will entitle you to my special and complete courses in electric starting and lighting.

There are many good positions in this work and the pay is exceptionally high. You get our complete course in tractor engineering absolutely free of any additional cost if you hold one of our free scholarship certificates and enroll with my school during the organization of my mid-winter classes.

Don't overlook the value of this opportunity! I do not believe you will ever find a better opportunity to get into an interesting and big paying line of work than the one which I am offering you now. There is not a better school in America. In fact, you cannot secure anywhere in the world the same high-quality training in the same short time and at the same amount of cost that you secure here.

Simply by cutting out the coupon below and sending me your name and address at once you secure one of my \$50 free scholarship certificates entitling you to my complete courses in electric starting and lighting and tractor engineering without one cent of additional cost.

I Can Show You Scores of Letters Just Like These!

THE STUDEBAKER CORPORATION.
Automobile Department,
Kansas City, Mo.
Automobile Training School,
Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen: No doubt you will be pleased to learn that one of your graduates has been promoted to the position of Road Expert. The balance of the boys in our employ who came from your school are doing exceptionally good work. You have the unqualified endorsement of the local Studebaker Agency.

Yours very truly,
THE STUDEBAKER CORPORATION,
By J. L. Purcell,
Manager Retail Dept.

WINTON MOTOR CAR COMPANY.
Manufacturers of
Winton Motor Cars, "WINTON SIX"
Kansas City, Mo.
Automobile Training School,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Mr. Rahe: Our master mechanic at the Kansas City Branch, Mr. Huckle, is an auto expert in every sense of the word. He tells me he owes everything to your practical training school. It is a pleasure to see the splendid work you are doing. The business needs more trained automobile men.

Yours truly,
THE WINTON MOTOR CAR CO.,
By Geo. Arbuckle, Mgr.

THE ADMIRAL GARAGE AND REPAIR WORKS, Kansas City, Mo.
Mr. H. J. Rahe, President,
Automobile Training School,
Kansas City, Mo.

My Dear Mr. Rahe: For the past three years nearly all of our mechanics have been graduates of your school. It is a pleasure to state that they handle delicate repair work on magnetos and coil boxes like factory experts. It has often puzzled the writer that such expert knowledge could be drummed in a man's head in such a short time. Wishing you continued success we remain,
ADMIRAL GARAGE,
W. A. Slusher, Mgr.

SCHERRER AUTO REPAIR CO.
Automobile Specialists,
Automobile Training School,
Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen: The other night at a meeting of the Automobile Repairmen's Association, the members in general discussed the plan whereby they could hire competent Auto Repairmen.

It was then that I learned that nearly every garage repair shop and agency in Kansas City are hiring your students exclusively. Hereafter when we are in need of competent help we will communicate with you.
THE SCHERRER AUTO REPAIR CO.,
By Chas. J. Scherrer, Mgr.

Send Coupon Today for Big Illustrated Book and

Free Course Coupon

Mr. Henry J. Rahe, Pres.

AUTOMOBILE TRAINING SCHOOL

1070 Locust St., Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Sir—You may send me free and postpaid your big 48-page illustrated book. You are also to issue in my name without cost to me one \$50 Free Scholarship Certificate covering course in electric starting and lighting, and tractor engineering, providing I send this coupon at once before the offer is withdrawn.

My Name _____

Postoffice _____

R. F. D. _____

County _____

State _____

FREE SCHOLARSHIP CERTIFICATE

Your name and address sent to me at once on the accompanying coupon will place in your hands the full details of one of the greatest opportunities ever offered to the young man on the farm! Just as soon as I receive your name and address I will send you free and postpaid my big illustrated catalog telling all about my big school and containing scores of interesting pictures of the school, different class rooms, the instructors, and interesting points around Kansas City. The book also contains many convincing letters from successful graduates and from big manufacturers and distributors who employ my graduates and endorse my system of instruction. It is a big 48-page book and will be mailed to you free and postpaid. If you send the coupon at once I will also send one of my \$50 Free Scholarship Certificates as explained above. Remember this is not a correspondence school. You come direct to the school in Kansas City and receive practical and personal training under the direction of America's most expert instructors. Four to eight weeks should qualify you for a high-salaried position. Board and room will be obtained for you at very small expense near the School. You will enjoy the time you spend here and you will be equipped for big money-making in the greatest of all modern industries. Clip the coupon and send your name and address today.

Automobile Training School

Largest in the World
HENRY J. RAHE, Pres., 1070 Locust St., Kansas City, Mo.

Notice to Employers:

Concerns desiring the services of trained men as Repair Men, Salesmen, Garage Managers, Demonstrators or Drivers or Tractor Experts at salaries of \$15 to \$50 a week are requested to communicate with us. The service is gratis.

