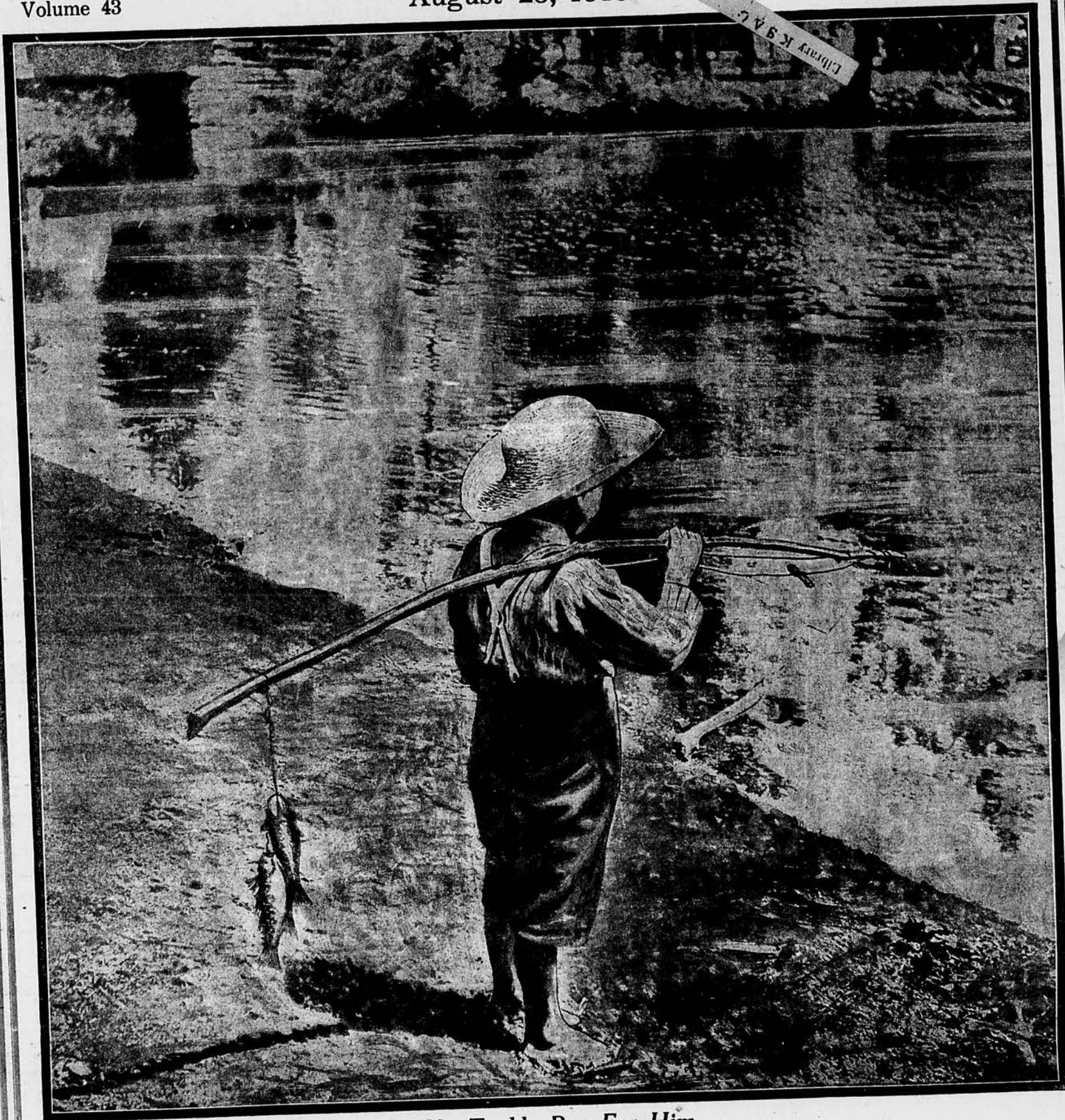


# THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Volume 43

August 23, 1913

Number 24



No Tackle Box For Him

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# CROPS and FARM WORK

(Crop Reporting Service of Farmers Mail and Breeze.)

The coming winter will abundantly demonstrate the wisdom of diversified farming. The man who had out a field of wheat, another of oats, some alfalfa, corn and feed, and who has a few good cows and flock of chickens on the place, will fare considerably better than the man who staked all on one throw. The later feed may not amount to much but with the alfalfa and oats, and the corn and other feed put into a silo, there will be no need to worry over a feed shortage. R. E. Patterson of Sheridan county, Kansas, says the new slogan for that county is, "More cows and silos." That would be a good slogan for any county east or west. "Our people are living off their cows and hens," writes W. H. Brown of Hamilton county.

The general report is that the acreage of wheat will be increased above normal this fall. With corn and other feed cut early there will be a great deal more ground available than usual. Plowing is next to impossible but disking is being pushed right along. W. E. Sells of Ellis county, Oklahoma, writes that it is still possible to plow where the stubble was disked right after harvest. In some sections disking is being continued with the intention of plowing as soon as there is enough rainfall to soften the ground.

## KANSAS.

**Wyandotte County**—Weather very hot and dry. Corn drying up and everything green is suffering. Fruit has been badly damaged. G. E. Espenlaub, Aug. 15.

**Finney County**—Very dry and hot. Everything burned up. Not much prospect for feed so far but a good rain would help and be very much appreciated. F. S. Coen, Aug. 16.

**Labette County**—No rain has fallen here since July 24. Wheat and oats were good but corn is poor. Thousands of acres will never be gathered. Oats 45 cents, wheat 75. Wilbert Hart, Aug. 16.

**Seward County**—Weather hot and dry. No rain since July 28, except in the southeast part which had 1 inch, August 10. Crops suffering. Milo and kafir \$1.10 per hundred, butter fat 23 cents. J. W. Rosson, Aug. 15.

**Osborne County**—Still farmers are waiting for rain. Very little ground ready for wheat. Threshing nearly done. Corn fodder being cut. Roughness will be very scarce. Pastures all dried up. Many cattle shipped out. W. F. Arnold, Aug. 15.

**Kiowa County**—Drought not yet broken. Scarcity of grass and feed has not been so great for 30 years. Have been feeding for one month. Immature fodder being cut. Stock buyers won't bid on cattle and you can't sell horses or mules. H. E. Stewart.

**Hamilton County**—No rain for 60 days. Crops of all kinds almost a failure. Unlimited supply of water in wells for stock and domestic use. Grass dry and short all

over county. Our people are living off their cows and hens. Hay \$12, corn \$1. W. W. Brown, Aug. 16.

**Cheyenne County**—Have not had a good general rain all summer. Wheat is making from 2 to 25 bushels to the acre. Corn kept green a long time but is drying now. Grass is dry. Some talk about building silos. J. S. De Long, Aug. 15.

**Republic County**—Unless we have rain soon corn will hardly make fodder. Pastures are dead and stock being fed. Very little plowing done and wheat acreage will probably be cut short. Threshing about finished. Ed Erickson, Aug. 16.

**Washington County**—Had a 1½-inch rain here and north into Nebraska August 17. Also had two showers the Sunday before. Some late corn will be benefited and plowing for wheat will begin at once. A lot of cattle have been sold. Mrs. Birdsey, Aug. 18.

**Rawlins County**—The south part of county got from ¼ to 1½ inches of rain August 5. The north part did not get any. If it does not rain within two or three days there will be very little corn. Most ground ready for fall plowing. Hoppers are still numerous. J. S. Skolout, Aug. 16.

**Franklin County**—Heat and drought continue. No corn in the county to speak of. Farmers are baling wheat and oat straw for feed. Silos are being filled and corn cut for fodder. Considerable plowing being done for wheat. Water scarce in many localities. H. O. Cain, Aug. 16.

**Woodson County**—Haying finished but the crop is very light, ranging from 400 pounds to ½ ton an acre. Corn drying out fast and some being cut. A good rain would still help kafir. Pastures almost bare and stock water scarce. Kafir 71, corn 32 to 35 cents. E. F. Opperman, Aug. 9.

**Sheridan County**—No rain for a month and corn is badly burned. May not have 1,000 bushels of corn in the county. A large wheat acreage will be sown. The slogan in this county now is, "More cows and silos." Corn 76 cents, wheat 72, barley 50. R. E. Patterson, Aug. 12.

**Scott County**—Dry weather continues but grasshoppers are gone. Second crop of alfalfa light. All feed crops short. Stock doing well. Water inexhaustible in wells. Creek lower than for years. Land in fine condition for wheat if we get some soaking rains soon. J. M. Helfrick, Aug. 16.

**Pottawatomie County**—Everything dried up now, even the 20 per cent of corn mentioned in my last report. Several silos going up and corn cutting has just begun. Complaints of stock water scarcity coming in. Potatoes not keeping well on account of extreme heat. S. L. Knapp, Aug. 16.

**Grant County**—Dry, hot weather but crops are holding up remarkably well. Most corn will make nothing but fodder. Hay not had a general rain this summer, but local showers have made crops in some spots. No preparation being made to sow wheat. Butter fat 23 cents. J. L. Hipple, Aug. 15.

**Phillips County**—Driest season in 13 years. No corn. Fodder being cut. Some silos being filled. Threshing about finished. Wheat making from 5 to 20 bushels. A good many sales but stuff sells low. Very little prairie hay. Melons, potatoes, etc., very scarce. No plowing done. N. E. Schneider, Aug. 16.

**Atchison County**—Corn has been greatly damaged by heat the last two weeks. Small local showers have passed over parts of the county but failed to lay the dust. Many pastures dry enough to burn and little feed

left. Only a few farmers are plowing wheat land but an unusual number are disking, expecting to plow later. Most farmers have enough feed enough to last through the winter. Old corn 80 cents. C. H. Ferret, Aug. 15.

**Elk County**—Still dry but have had a few local showers in spots. Water scarcity is our most serious problem. Some farmers hauling water while others drive stock to creeks. Some sales being held and stock sells well considering drought. Fruit is scarce. Potatoes 90 cents, butter 25, eggs 11. Mrs. S. L. Huston, Aug. 16.

**Gray County**—Disking ground for wheat is the main business at present. Threshing about done. Wheat yields ranged from 5 to 26 bushels an acre. Feed crops are still green and thrifty in spite of drought. Local rains have fallen only a few miles away but we are still waiting. Stock is thriving still, though grass is dry. A. E. Alexander, Aug. 16.

**Stevens County**—Since the rain two weeks ago it has been very hot. Considerable corn and broomcorn burning up. Not a silo in our county yet but a lot of farmers getting ready to dig pit silos as we will need all the feed we can get. A larger acreage of wheat will be put in this fall. Monroe Traver, Aug. 15.

**McPherson County**—Eight weeks since we have had rain here. About half of wheat ground plowed. Have only harvested one crop of alfalfa so far. Good many cattle have been shipped out as there is no grass. Corn about all in and is hard to cut as it is short. But it's best to look pleasant as better times will be coming again. John Ostland, Jr., Aug. 14.

**Cheyenne County**—Had ¼ to an inch of rain August 5 in the eastern part of the county but not enough to help corn materially. Weather has turned cooler. Some early and poorly tended corn is past help. Pastures and feed crops are very good, considering the long dry spell. Wheat yielding 5 to 15 bushels an acre. Barley and oats light. No bugs or hoppers. F. G. Casford, Aug. 8.

**Marshall County**—Corn cutting has begun but the crop will be good only for fodder. Wheat and oats turning out better than expected, wheat making 12 to 50 bushels. Only one cutting of alfalfa but prairie hay is doing a little better than last year. Parts of county have had a few showers but not enough to do much good. Wheat 72 cents, corn shipped in at 80, butter fat 24. F. G. Stettinisch, Aug. 14.

**Neosho County**—Heat continues. No rain. Much damage from prairie fires. Threshing about finished. There will be no corn and very little feed in the county. Some stock being shipped but farmers will hold all they can get feed for. Very little preparation for wheat but if rain comes wheat will be sown on feed and corn ground. Seed wheat scarce. Corn 85 cents, oats 50, cream 23, potatoes \$1.30. C. D. Foster, Aug. 16.

## OKLAHOMA.

**Canadian County**—Still dry and hot but corn will make from nothing to 40 bushels. Pastures drying and stock water scarce in places. Fourth crop of alfalfa will be light. Wheat 72 cents, corn 75, oats 40, fat hogs \$8.75. H. J. Earl, Aug. 16.

**Harmon County**—Dry weather has shortened the feed crop by 50 per cent or more. Some farmers gathering milo that had begun to break down. Some silos filled with dry corn. I. E. Grant, Aug. 12.

**Ellis County**—Will have no corn here and most kafir is hurt by dry weather. Some early milo and feterita have headed out. Pastures nearly dry. Too dry to plow except with disk plows or where stubble was disked after harvest. W. E. Sells, Aug. 8.

**Comanche County**—Early kafir has made a fair crop but late plantings drying up. Some cotton opening but need rain soon or will have a poor crop. Will have enough feed for all purposes. Feterita being harvested now and is making a splendid yield. Wheat averaged about 20 bushels an acre. Fred E. Wiersig, Aug. 16.

**Ottawa County**—Crops in parts of county have been badly burnt by hot, dry weather. Will have corn in some sections and kafir looks promising. Oats and wheat made fair crops. Cowpeas standing dry weather fine. Several silos being built. C. R. Jackson, Aug. 16.

**Kingfisher County**—Seven weeks without rain. Cotton is suffering. Kafir crop will be light. Alfalfa at a standstill. Pastures short and water scarce. Silo filling and corn cutting are in order. Had a few light showers near here but none reached us. Corn 75 cents. H. A. Reynolds, Aug. 16.

**Washington County**—Only a few local showers so far. Cattlemen are hard pressed to find pasture and water for stock. Oat straw being baled for winter feed. Hay is almost a failure. Threshing about finished. Considerable plowing being done for wheat, most of it with disk plows. J. M. Brubaker, Aug. 16.

**Pushmataha County**—Some parts of county have had rain but in other sections cotton is dropping off on account of dry weather. Had a good season for corn which is now matured. The corn crop will be worth more this year than the land it grew on. Stock doing well and prices are good. K. D. Olin, Aug. 15.

## Utilizing Surplus Apples

(From a paper read before the Horticultural Society.)

Mr. Editor—The waste of apples at each fruiting is lamentable. In this day when every manufacturer strains the washings, sifts the refuse, catches the once-used oil from machinery, when tea grounds are twice drawn, when "everything but the squeals" are utilized, why should apples rot on the ground? Dried apples are a health giving luxury to the mariner, the miner, the pioneer, and the city's poor. The United States government makes large use of them.

Knock together a box building 16 by 16 feet, and 12 feet high. Make two openings, each a foot square, near the ground on each side to furnish air, providing them with shutters. Leave a protected opening along the ridge. Six feet from the ground put in floor timbers of 1 by 12-inch boards 1 foot apart. On these make a slatted floor. It is best to make these slats of poplar, as pine may flavor the fruit. They are sawed from inch lumber, 1½ inches on one face and 1¼ inches on the other. Nail them to the floor timbers with the wide face uppermost, about 3-16 inch apart.

A stove or furnace kept hot, is located in the lower room. A chimney or protected pipe runs up through the center. An outside stairway reaches a platform and door to the upper floor. Tables and peeling machines located under the trees and surrounded by handy and industrious girls, soon keep a man busy carrying the fruit aloft. The fruit is peeled, cored, sliced, and spread about 6 inches thick on the slatted floor. It needs to be stirred occasionally. Such a building will dry about 75 bushels a day.

Topeka, Kan.

W. H. Barnes.



WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.

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William Galloway, President, WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY

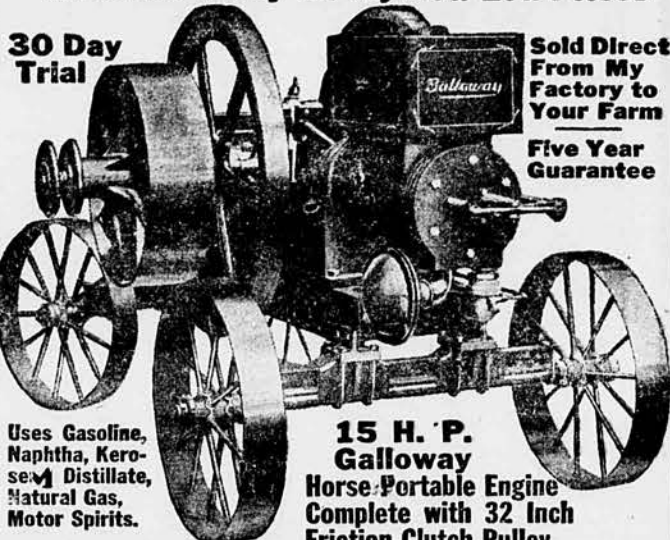
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# THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

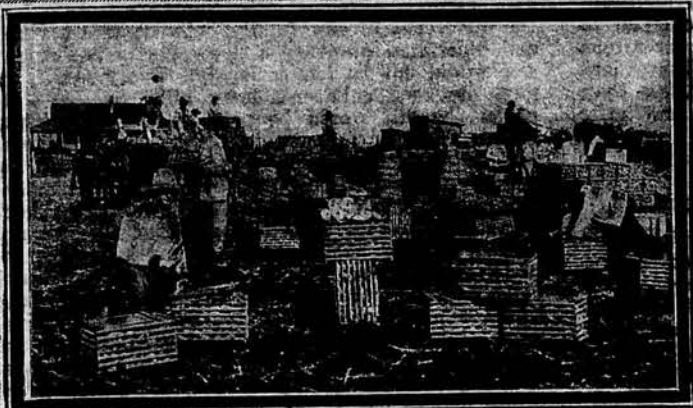
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## THE UNDER FLOW

*'Round About Hutchinson  
Where Farmers Irrigate*

*By F. B. Nichols*

*Field Editor  
The Farmers Mail & Breeze*

**T**HERE is enough water in the underflow of the Arkansas valley, in Kansas, to irrigate a strip of land 5 to 10 miles wide along the river with a short lift, usually from 5 to 20 feet. This underflow may be reached at greater depths farther back along the hills, and in other places away from the river. By the use of modern centrifugal pumps and gasoline or oil engines, the expense of raising the water is small.

The farmers around Hutchinson have taken a great interest recently in irrigation. More than 15 large pumping plants in that district are now using engines for power; and hundreds of small plants are furnishing water for gardens—windmills being the motive power. The underflow has been used at Hutchinson for more than 15 years—in a small way at first, of course—so it is no experiment or fad. It is paying in good, hard cash. While a large part of the pumping is for water to be used on fruit and truck farms, irrigation is giving good returns for field crops, especially alfalfa.

J. O. Shuler, who owns a farm five miles northwest of Hutchinson on the new Santa Fe trail, has a very complete pumping plant, and irrigates without ditches. Instead he uses a galvanized 8-inch iron pipe—somewhat like a stove pipe—which comes in sections that may be taken apart easily and moved. The water is raised 3 feet above the ground at the pump, which gives it a sufficient pressure to carry it to all parts of the fields. Mr. Shuler is irrigating 90 acres, 70 of this being alfalfa and the remainder orchard. It is planned to increase this acreage in the future. He has four wells, and the pipe, pump and engine are moved from well to well in supplying water to different parts of the fields. The engine is on trucks, and not much work is needed to move it.

These wells are 42 feet deep, and consist of 24-inch casing for 24 feet, and 12-inch casing for the remainder of the distance. The pipe is perforated through the water-bearing strata. A centrifugal pump with a 5-inch discharge pipe is used, which under average working conditions will throw a stream of 800 gallons a minute; the lift on the Shuler farm being 14 feet. The discharge can be slightly increased if the engine is put under a full load. An 18 H. P. gasoline engine furnishes the power for the pump, and it also is used for other farm work.

When the pump is delivering 800 gallons a minute, the engine will use about 20 gallons of gasoline in 12 hours; and the grade of gasoline that is used now is selling in quantities in Hutchinson for 15.9 cents a gallon. If this engine were equipped to use solar oil or some other low-grade oil the cost of the fuel could be materially reduced, although it is not high under the present conditions. The use of the low-grade and cheaper fuels is becoming popular in the Arkansas valley, as they decrease the cost of pumping materially.

Fifteen acres a day of alfalfa can be irrigated, and this water is delivered through 1,000 feet of pipe which costs 20 cents a foot. This pipe comes in 20-foot sections, which easily may be moved about.

The cost of the four wells and all equipment was \$1,500.

"The use of pipes to carry irrigation water is very common in many parts of California," said Mr. Shuler. "It has many advantages, the most important being that all the land may be used for growing crops, while when ditches are used frequently as much as one-sixth of the land is cut up so it cannot be used. Then with this system one does not have to do any work in leveling. The use of pipe is especially desirable on alfalfa and similar crops; while in an orchard it usually is easy to lead the water with ditches, if the well is placed on the highest part of the land it is desired to irrigate."

"There is no doubt that irrigation is profitable here—it will give big returns on all crops. Take this 70 acres of alfalfa, for example. I am certain that with the drouth we have had here this year, we would not have produced any crop that it would have paid to cut after the second yield. As it is, we are getting a maximum growth, for the soil is a fertile bottom loam and the crop has had all the water

season is dry the crop starts out with a bad handicap. We will see to it that in the future the corn starts with all the moisture in the soil it needs."

This winter irrigation, by the way, is a subject that is being much discussed among the farmers in the underflow section now. At first, of course, all the pumping has been on the crops in the summer-time, but now many men are running the outfits in the late winter also. There is certain to be a great deal of pumping this winter, unless there is a large amount of rain.

Sherman Ploughe has made good profits from irrigation for many years. "We did our first work in irrigation in the dry year of 1901," said Mr. Ploughe. We had an old home-made windmill with a wooden wheel, and with this outfit we pumped enough water to irrigate the garden; and we had a fine garden, too, when the unirrigated gardens were dead. That season and the results converted us. We have pumped water for crops every year since then.

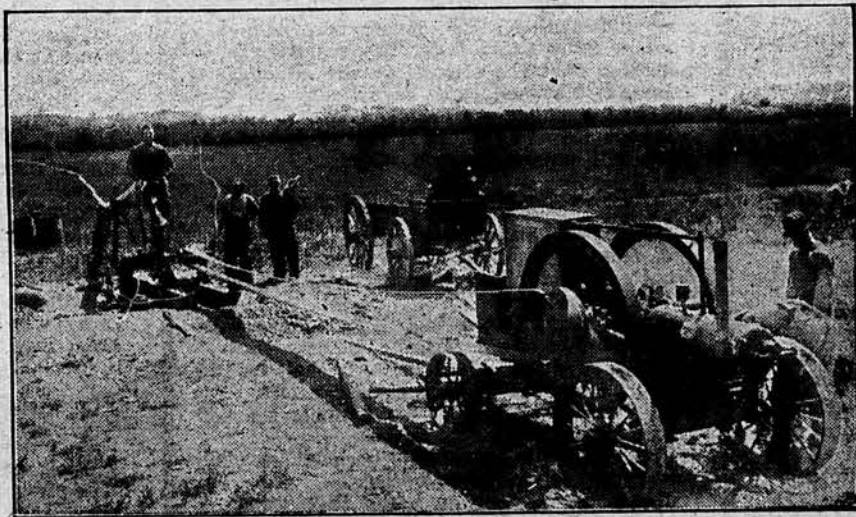
Mr. Ploughe pumps water for 55 acres of Wine-sap apple trees—set in 1904—and for several acres of truck crops. His well is 42 feet deep, consisting of 24 feet of 24-inch casing and 20 feet of 12-inch, the pipe being perforated below the water line. He has a 6 horsepower engine and a 6-inch centrifugal pump, which under average working conditions throws 200 gallons a minute. The engine burns five gallons of gasoline in a 14-hour day, with about a 14-foot lift. Ditches are used to carry the water. One man attends to these and to the engine.

"The cost of irrigation is low in this country," said Mr. Ploughe. "Now yesterday, for example, one man with this outfit gave the soil around 88 trees a thorough wetting; and the cost of both the gasoline and the labor was not much more than \$2, or less than 3 cents a tree. This irrigation was heavy, and the soil is wet down for several feet around these trees. The apples will make a fine growth now for several weeks without any more water."

"Apple trees do not need irrigation here before the latter part of July or the first part of August, depending somewhat on the moisture conditions. The earlier waterings produce an undesirable wood growth, and it does not help the apples. But after August 1 it is absolutely essential that the trees should have enough water, if the fruit is to make a profitable growth. There is a big difference in the appearance in the foliage in 24 hours."

J. H. Ploughe irrigated a part of his Irish potato crop two years ago. The yield on the irrigated section ran from 175 to 200 bushels an acre, while the yield on the land that received no water was less than 30 bushels of poor potatoes. The potatoes sold for \$1.75 a bushel—the price was very high that season—and as only two irrigations were given, which cost \$1 an acre each, one does not have to figure long to see that the profit from pumping was large. The difference in the yield was about as

(Continued on Page 19.)



Alfalfa field on J. O. Shuler's farm, near Hutchinson.

it could use. And more than that, it is probable that without irrigation the crop would have died—many of the unirrigated fields around here have died this year."

One good irrigation is enough to make a crop of alfalfa, and after it is given the pipe is moved, and there is nothing to bother the mower when the time comes to cut the crop. And during wet seasons the pipe may be piled up—it will not be in the way. By irrigation, five large crops of alfalfa a year may be grown in the Arkansas valley, which means a good return with the present high prices for hay.

"We will irrigate the corn ground after this," said Mr. Shuler. "The water will be applied in the late winter, so the ground will contain an abundance of moisture at planting time. We also can put on water in June and August if it is necessary, but frequently the winter application will be enough. There often is a deficiency of water in the soil at planting time—there was this spring—and if the



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## PASSING COMMENT—By T. A. McNeal

This week, and for the remainder of this month, the writer of Passing Comment, whose physiognomy is so well known to the readers of this family guide, is on his annual vacation. He will be missed by our readers, but he will return next month with a new stock of ideas and inspiration that will keep the intelligent reader humping next winter to keep up with him. Everybody, even farmers and editors, needs a holiday. Meantime Tom McNeal is up in the north country, seeking cooler breezes, where the main topic of conversation day in and day out is something else than how high the mercury got yesterday and where it will go tomorrow, a country where the air is cool and full of mosquitoes and gnats, where the fishing is fine—if you have the knack of hanging on to a rod with one hand while defending your face, neck, arms and hands from insect pests with the other—a land where a hard laboring editor forgets all the worrying problems of the public, dismisses thoughts of politics from his mind and gives himself up to the enjoyment of nature and complete rest. While up in the north Mr. McNeal will, incidentally, gather a fund of information regarding Canadian agriculture and such questions as Canadian reciprocity. The North has taken many farmers from the Middle West, some of whom have remained in the new country and some of whom have returned. An experienced observer like the editor of Passing Comment will bring back with him some fresh up-to-date ideas regarding the North and Northwest that will be of interest next winter to readers of the Mail and Breeze.

## Three Farm Preservers

About this time last year we noted that there were three important factors in Kansas prosperity that might be called three new things on the farm. The first was alfalfa. Beginning out west in the Arkansas valley, it had gradually spread over the state until in every section it had become of first class importance to Kansas prosperity. In some places it is a more important crop than wheat, in others more important than corn and, take it altogether, it comes only after these two crops and other hay crops as the most valuable thing in the state. Yet there was a time, and many years of it, when Kansas got along without alfalfa, at a heavy loss, compared with today, when this valuable clover helps out in dry and barren years to a prodigious extent.

After alfalfa, came kafir. Here is another drouth-resister that Kansas has caught on to in recent years. Now we plant a good deal more than a million acres of kafir, an immense area for a comparatively new crop. Of course, kafir has been produced for a great many years, but in a small way, and only in very recent years on so large a scale. It is a crop that has made good in seasons when the weather was not all that it should be. The acreage of kafir is considerably greater than alfalfa. These two dry weather crops are saving Kansas from great losses.

The third "new thing on the farm," comparatively speaking, is the silo. There are wooden silos, metal silos and concrete silos, all of them good and all of them dry weather protection on the farm. Fortunately for Kansas, in the last five years, thousands of silos have been erected in this state, more in the last year, it is said, than in any two previous years, and more are being erected now than ever before. In the next 12 months we venture to say that more silos will be built in Kansas than in any previous two years because everybody sees that while there may be many seasons following one another in which there will be abundance of moisture for the crops, yet if a single season fails, it will be a serious blunder to be without a silo to save what is raised and to save the stock from being rushed, at a loss, to market for lack of feed to carry them through. In one county it is said that the number of silos built this year is ten times the number in the county when the year began. How much does that mean for the future of Kansas agriculturally?

Kansas is making progress in the knowledge of how to take care of itself in all kinds of seasons,

and this knowledge is only just beginning. There will be improvements and inventions and increased knowledge of soils and crops that will continue to make agriculture all the time a little less precarious and uncertain profession. Kansas suffers heavy loss this year from dry weather, but how much less than it would suffer if it were not for alfalfa and kafir and the silo.

## The Free Textbook Argument

Michigan's State Teachers' association offers four main arguments in behalf of free text books in the public schools, of which all but one will appeal, we believe, to Kansas. The one argument that does not interest us in this state is the statement that free textbooks effect a saving of 20 per cent in the cost of books. In Kansas we have long had uniform textbooks and we are now preparing to publish our own books, so that the economy of cost by wholesale purchasing does not concern us. The other three arguments are worth noticing.

Free textbooks, says the Michigan report, make the school system free in fact as well as in name. They also promote school efficiency and economy of time, says this report. The books, in other words, are ready for every child the day school opens. And no state that has adopted free textbooks has ever returned to the former plan of individual purchase. The last argument sounds convincing. As a mat-

ter of fact, where attendance in schools is required and is universal, as it is in Kansas up to 16 years, the difference to any family between free textbooks and individual purchase and ownership is not great, and would not be felt seriously. Every family now pays its own children's book bills, but with free books the bill would be paid by the taxpayers in bulk. The tax rate would be somewhat increased, but on the other hand the family pocket book would not have to be pulled out every September to buy school books. The district, owning the books, would take care of them and see that they were preserved, and so books would go much farther than under a plan that left the heedless or destructive child or family to mistreat books as they pleased. Perhaps a policy of free textbooks would have a good educational effect in training children to have regard for property and show some care and thought in handling their textbooks. That is a part of the wide general field of a good education.

## Says It Kills Chinch Bugs

An insect which kills chinch bugs has been found. A bug expert at the Kansas Agricultural college gets the credit. This insect, the expert says, makes a business of destroying chinch bug eggs by laying its own eggs inside those of the chinch bug. The parasite has been found in every wheat and corn field examined near Manhattan. Of 3,101 chinch bug eggs collected between April 28 and June 10, 21 per cent were destroyed by the parasite. Of 116 eggs collected at Crawford, Kan., 16 per cent were parasitized.

It is believed at the Agricultural college that this is the first parasite on chinch bugs ever discovered. James W. McColloch, assistant entomologist, who found the new insect, sent specimens to the United States department of agriculture for identification. Reporting after an incomplete examination of the chinch bug destroyer, one of the experts in that department says the new insect represents not only a new species but also a new genus. Two hundred and seventy-five of the new parasites have been bred out at the college. The length of the life cycle has been found to vary from 10 to 18 days, depending upon climatic conditions.

The college entomologists will continue investigations of the parasite and will determine how widely it is distributed in Kansas. If it proves to be present only in certain regions, and if continued experimentation shows that it is an efficient destroyer artificial distribution throughout the state will be undertaken by the Agricultural college. The new parasite is particularly promising, G. A. Dean, state entomologist at the Agricultural college says, because of the high percentage of parasitism in the eggs already investigated. An insect which destroys 20 per cent of its host is very efficient. Under wider distribution it is likely that these parasites will destroy a larger per cent of chinch bugs, Professor Dean says.

## President Wilson's Record

It is a little early to begin estimating President Wilson and his administration, since he has been in office less than six months and not an act or measure of any kind of importance has been added to the statutes. Yet President Wilson is making some sort of impression upon your mind and ours and the mind of every other reasoning person. What sort of impression is he making? We hear, as the commonest remark about him, that "his intentions are honest". That ought to go without saying, but it certainly is recognized in Wilson. He is honest, and by that is meant that he is sincere and has courage. No president since Lincoln has entered upon the duties of the office to be confronted instantly by more unexpected and difficult problems. The tariff was not unexpected, but that it was difficult look at what became of Taft! The Japan difficulty with California was delicate and unexpected, and it seems to have been delicately and satisfactorily managed. The Mexican situation is still very dangerous and troublesome, requiring tact more than bluster and fuss. President Wilson seems to have it well in

## Hard Times in Solomon Valley

Everything has gone to smash in the Solomon Valley. Not a farmer in that classic region has raised more than 51 bushels of wheat to the acre this year. Farm after farm yielded only 28 to 35 bushels to the acre. Some of the families are unable to go to town except in motor cars and hundreds have nothing to eat except chicken and beefsteak and pie and cake. It is doubtful whether more than nine-tenths of the homes will have children in college this fall. The situation is so appalling that the officers of the Minneapolis (Kansas) National bank have thought it wise to issue a public statement. Here it is, and we hope that in reading it the panic stricken East will express its sympathy:

## "The Productiveness of the Solomon Valley"

No fiction—just facts.

A few figures showing how the "great drouth of 1913" has played havoc (?) with Ottawa county.

G. N. Merryfield raised 12,360 bushels of wheat on his two farms.

R. J. Merryfield raised 10,030 bushels on 285 acres; an average of 34 bushels per acre.

J. Stratton raised 14,400 bushels on 450 acres; an average of 32 bushels.

Fred Rarig raised 9,900 bushels on 330 acres; an average of 30 bushels.

James Pogue had 30 acres that went 51 bushels per acre.

E. A. Taylor, 16 acres 48 bushels to the acre and 53 acres 39 bushels to the acre.

E. Gray, 35 acres 38 bushels to the acre.

L. E. Boyle, 40 acres 37 bushels to the acre.

W. R. Brown, 100 acres 32 bushels to the acre.

During the month of July the Lindsey Elevator Company bought 30,000 bushels of wheat, which was raised on 1,070 acres of Solomon river bottom land, an average of over 28 bushels to the acre.

Bruce Nye cut 50 tons of alfalfa now worth \$800 in the stack, off 20 acres, and on August 12 cut a seed crop from the same land, which should go 4 bushels to the acre.

*The great problem of today is to evolve a better and more equitable system of dividing the fruits of human toil and enterprise.*

—ARTHUR CAPPER.



hand, with a program that he is seeking to carry out. His personal representative in Mexico was received, notwithstanding the noisy threats that he would not receive police protection, and he has had an audience with a member of the Huerta cabinet. What President Wilson's plan is, and what he has directed ex-Governor Lind to say to the Huerta government, is not known, but the impression has been that it contemplates Huerta's retirement, and a national election, with the pledge of American recognition of the administration so elected. And that it includes the flat statement that under no circumstances will the present Huerta government be recognized by the United States.

But it is in managing the tariff and currency legislation up to the present point that President Wilson has commended himself to public approval, not only for his "good intentions" but for his ability as a political leader, and for the force of character by which he has quietly asserted that leadership and brought congress to accept it. If a fair revision of the tariff downward results, great credit will go to President Wilson. It is a difficult matter which Roosevelt was too wary to attack and Taft attacked with too little appreciation of the perils that lurk in it. And if on top of tariff revision President Wilson obtains actual reform of the currency, something that neither Roosevelt nor Taft attempted, but which has been "in the air" for 20 years, more or less, with nothing at all attempted, then it will be admitted that President Wilson is conducting a historic administration that stands out from others in our time. A review of his work by the New York Evening Post closes with these friendly but just comments:

There is something impressive in the mere promise of such a remarkable record of work done in Wilson's first six months; but the more deeply interesting thing, after all, is the man behind the work. Nothing is so fascinating in public life as the study of a new personality wreaking itself upon old tasks. What are Wilson's methods? Who will tell us the secret of his influence? Outwardly, he has been the least assertive and ostentatious of executives. To his immediate predecessors he offers the sharpest contrast. He has made no speeches. In blustering or bragging he has never indulged, and he has not gone out on the steps of the White House and called any man a liar. Nor has he allowed himself to be pulled, hither and thither in good-natured non-resistance. He has stuck closely to his job. No head of a great corporation could have more rigidly kept office hours, or displayed more industry. Yet somehow, from this business president sitting at his desk, there has come an impulse and a sustained force which have made the legislation that looked impossible two months ago seem today almost within sight.

### A Remarkable Poster

An example of the spread of temperance sentiment is the action of the mayor and park commissioners of Cambridge, Mass., who recently posted on all the public buildings of the city and in all the parks an advertisement for total abstinence of which the following is a copy:

## ALCOHOL!

### THE PUBLIC THINKS:—

It is only Heavy Drinking that harms.

### EXPERIMENTS SHOW:—

That even Moderate Drinking Hurts Health, Lessens Efficiency.

### THE PUBLIC THINKS:—

Alcohol braces us for hard work and against fatigue.

### EXPERIMENTS SHOW:—

That ALCOHOL IN NO WAY INCREASES MUSCULAR STRENGTH OR ENDURANCE.

### ALCOHOL LOWERS VITALITY; ALCOHOL OPENS THE DOOR TO DISEASE

Resolved, at the International Congress on Tuberculosis, 1905, to combine the Fight Against Alcohol with the Struggle Against Tuberculosis. At the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, the use of Alcohol as a medicine declined 77 per cent in eight years.

Most Modern Hospitals show the same tendency

Alcohol is Responsible for Much of Our Insanity, Much of Our Poverty, Much of Our Crime. OUR PRISON COMMISSIONERS REPORTED THAT 95% OF THOSE WHO WENT TO PRISON IN 1911 HAD INTERESTING HABITS

YET THE PUBLIC SAYS — We need the Revenue from Liquor

THE PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW — HOW SMALL IS THE REVENUE compared with the Costs of Carrying the Wreckage.

YOUR MONEY SUPPORTS THIS WRECKAGE.

YOUR WILL ALLOWS IT

YOUR INDIFFERENCE ENDANGERS YOUR NATION.

Commercialized Vice is Promoted through Alcohol.

### CITIZENS, THINK!

ARRAYED AGAINST ALCOHOL ARE ECONOMY, SCIENCE, EFFICIENCY, HEALTH, MORALITY.

— The Very Assets of a Nation.  
— The Very Soul of a People.

**THINK!**

A better temperance sermon it would be difficult to conceive than is contained in the sharp, pithy sentences of this poster. But more remarkable than the poster itself, powerful as its impressive statements are, is the fact that the public officials of a city of 100,000 people, the oldest university town in the country, should see fit to spend public money in a propaganda of this sort. Cambridge itself, largely

because it feels responsible for Harvard University, is a prohibition city. Not long after local option became the law of Massachusetts, Cambridge adopted no-license, and it has steadily stuck ever since to that policy. That its public officials believe in the principle of total abstinence is testified by this public poster. What the distillers, brewers and liquor dealers think of its action is not stated but their opinion of the rulers of Cambridge can easily be imagined.

### Help the Renter to Buy Land

An Oklahoma farmer writes as follows:

I would like to put in a plea for the benefit of the poor renter, for most of the farmers here are renters. The rest are Indians who drew their land from the government and that land is non-taxable, which heaps a greater load of taxes on the renter.

The landlords have had about 90 per cent of the land broken out leaving only enough grass land to pasture three or four horses and one cow which deprives the renter of any chance of increasing or raising young stock and any farmer knows it's worse than suicidal to try to farm by raising grain alone.

Most of this land can be bought around \$35 or \$40 an acre but \$40 land at 8 per cent interest with taxes and upkeep added is out of the question.

But suppose the government would issue non-interest bearing legal tender notes and lend them to the farmer at a low rate of interest, say 3 per cent or 4 per cent. I believe you would see these renters buying small farms; putting out alfalfa and Bermuda; raising young stock, and increasing the fertility of the soil instead of tearing it down.

I believe government loans should be made to tillers of the soil only—to the amount of 75 per cent or 80 per cent of the assessed valuation of the land—and I think each farmer's loan should be restricted to a certified number of acres.

LOYD ELLEDGE.

R. 1, Tuttle, Okla.

### Socialism the Only Remedy?

Editor Mail and Breeze—For years I have watched the evolution of your ideas in "Passing Comment" along Socialist lines. You are coming along all right but sometimes I get impatient at the slowness of your progress. Socialism is not some impossible communistic theory of idealistic dreamers. It is just plain ordinary common sense applied to industry.

A few weeks ago you told about the Brazilian government appropriating something like 100 million dollars for the monopolization of the coffee trade and how many millions of tribute they collected off of us coffee drinkers each year. Let us suppose Brazil had built a fleet of war ships and put them in command of a Dutch Jew admiral instead of a Dutch Jew banker. Suppose those war vessels had sailed into New York harbor and levied tribute on New York city? What would every man, woman and child old enough to talk be doing? How the preachers would preach! How all able-bodied men would drill and rush to volunteer!

Picture it all to yourself. Then stop and think that when the robbers come like a thief in the night and collect their tribute and call it profit how tamely we submit and fork over the millions without a word of protest.

And when the Socialist protests and proposes the collective ownership of the production and distribution of the means of life, the preachers say "It's ag'in' religion," "It will bust up the home," "It will destroy incentive," etc. And yet with some others call it "communism."

The facts in the case are that the means of life are now collectively produced and distributed. This collective or co-operative production of wealth was not the result of any one's theory but a natural evolution of industry by the use of power machinery.

Socialists do not propose to go back and destroy co-operative productive industry a bit more than they propose to destroy the power machinery and enforce hand tool production. One is as sensible as the other and cannot be done except by destroying all progress and what civilization we have attained.

The question that is up to us to decide is whether the present plutocratic ownership of the industries shall continue or shall we democratically own the co-operative industries? Remember co-operative industry is already an established fact. Co-operatively used things must be co-operatively owned.

All the freedom that the race has ever attained has been by democracy. Democracy is co-operation. It is collective ownership in place of private ownership of public interests. Democracy does not rob anyone of individual rights. It gives all equal opportunity. Democratic industries for the good of all will give everybody who works all the private property he can make use of but there will be no exploitation of industry for private profit.

Taxation without representation is tyranny today as much as it was in 1776. It does not lessen the tyranny because the plutocrats who privately own the industries call it profit instead of tax.

The wage slaves who co-operatively manufacture the goods are not represented in the factories and yet they are taxed a profit on their labor by being paid a wage less than their industry creates. The consumer is not represented in the factory but he pays a profit tax on everything he consumes.

King George was no tyrant at all in comparison with our modern plutocratically owned industries.

Surely it is not hard for you to see these plain facts. There is but one political party in all the world—and it is in all the world too—that is fighting for democratic against plutocratic industry. All other parties are for private ownership and profit tax—for taxation without representation. There is more tyranny of that description to the square mile of country than ever before in the world's history.

The Socialist party is the only one in the world that has a remedy and that remedy is to substitute democratic ownership for plutocratic ownership.

S. L. BISHOP.

Conway Springs, Kan.

## Kansas Farmers Should Get Together

"Farmers Unite!" should be the slogan of Kansas farmers.

A hundred or 200 independent land-owning farmers in any typical rural township in Kansas can, through good leadership and united action, give themselves far better facilities than they now enjoy or can have acting as individuals. They can unite for mutual fire insurance. They can get together for the development of their dairy interests and the marketing of milk, cream, butter and cheese. They can unite in associations for selling grain, livestock and other products of the farm.

The platform upon which they must unite needs only two planks: Better education, and better methods of business. It is a simple platform, yet is strong enough and broad enough to support a rural civilization the like of which the world has never known.

A general study of American agricultural conditions indicates that the economic and social problems now pressing for solution are fully as vital to rural welfare as the questions of technical agriculture. The whole course of economic history in this country, and the experience of farmers in countries like Germany and Denmark, demonstrate that these problems can best be solved by organization.

It is shown that co-operative organizations among farmers are improving the quality and increasing the quantity of agricultural products; that they are an incentive to better business methods; that by joint marketing they lower the expense of obtaining better prices for commodities; that by co-operative buying they make a great saving in lowering the cost of farm supplies; and finally, that these organizations promote neighborliness, stimulate a sense of social solidarity, create a desire for education and result in an all-around better citizenship.

If the farmers of Kansas work together no power on earth can exceed them in strength. But pulling each one for himself, as the farmers of today do, they are at the mercy of every other interest. The retail merchants stand together, the commission men are associated, railroads are merged, the money power is in the hands of a small group of financiers with a mutual understanding. All of these classes are dependent upon the farm industry which feeds them, and yet are absolute masters of the whole disorganized body of producers. When a farmer wants to sell they say, "We will give you so much, you can take it or leave it." If a farmer wants wire for his fence, he finds a trust controls the output of wire, and he must pay its price.

And yet a large per cent of the men who farm seem blind or indifferent to the value of organization. The fact is, while farmers have been working their farms and caring for their families and livestock, the other industries have been organizing and combining until they are in a position to force to a successful termination almost any issue they may uphold.

No agricultural state or farming community will ever make progress until it develops its own leaders. A farmer naturally is timid about taking the lead. Indeed it requires a bold man to speak from the furrow or the street when statesmen, educators, philanthropists, millionaires and writers have the platform. But this is the farmer's problem and it will never be solved until he takes the initiative. It is a problem as big as civilization and it will take the combined effort of the producing class to solve it correctly. Just so long as farmers recognize as leaders the office seekers from town, men who wish to exploit them in some way, the agricultural industry will languish.

It is a rare thing for farmers to have special representatives in the different lawmaking bodies to protect and promote their interests, and yet this is just what they should have. One good way to bring this about is for farmers to organize, for them to cut away from partisan politics, the two-by-four politicians and standing candidates for office, and nominate and elect good clean men to legislative bodies who will represent their interests and stand for their rights; then give them all the support and encouragement possible. It is impossible for farmers as individuals intelligently to attempt to correct the many abuses which are prevalent and obtain just laws and practices. They must organize to present their grievances and demands in an effective way. Proper recognition and consideration cannot be obtained if they go about it single handed.

Co-operative organization will not come of its own accord; there must be governmental support of some sort. At first this assistance should take the form of education and legal authorization; but it should not stop there.

Organized and co-operating, with proper warehouse facilities, the men who produce the food and clothing for the world can absolutely control the marketing. They can market the year's supply gradually during the year, prevent gluts, corners and speculation, congestion of traffic and senseless variations in farm prices.

If all farmers can be aroused to a sense of their potential power; if that power can be awakened and brought into action, it would then be an easy task to brush aside exploiting influences. Farmers may complain until they burst, and will have help or sympathy from no one. But united and in action, they become invincible. If farmers wish to destroy grafting politicians, grasping financiers and exploiting trusts they can do it. They can do what they will for their own and their country's good.

*Arthur Capper*



## Feeding Silage to the Cows

### An Economy and Fertility Test

BY W. A. COCHEL,

Head of the Animal Husbandry Dept., K. S. A. C.

**T**O FIND some feed that would produce more food nutrients per acre than hay and was as well adapted to feeding beef breeding cattle, this experiment was undertaken.

Corn silage was selected as most nearly meeting these conditions. It is palatable, succulent, easily grown, harvested with comparative ease, and can be stored at less expense for buildings than any other forage.

Cottonseed meal was used as a supplement because protein, in which silage is deficient, could be secured in this form cheaper than from any other source. Also that the laxative tendency caused by heavy feeding of succulent feeds is reduced by the addition of cottonseed meal to the ration.

Ten purebred Shorthorn cows and 10 purebred Angus cows were used in the test. The Shorthorns were very thin in flesh but were not bred. The Angus group was in much higher condition and had been bred to produce calves during the winter and spring. Each group was allowed to run loose under an open shed adjoining which was an open lot. The cattle were confined in these lots from the beginning of the experiment, December 1, 1911, to its close April 19, 1912, a period of 140 days.

The silage was removed from the silo twice daily and fed to the cows directly after weighing. Cottonseed was fed once daily at the rate of 1 pound to each cow. This was distributed over the entire amount of silage in order that the entire amount consumed would be determined by the amount of silage.

The following table shows the amount of cottonseed meal consumed and silage offered and refused during the whole test:

|                   | Cottonseed meal | Silage offered | Silage refused |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Shorthorn cows... | 1,400           | 82,200         | 400.75         |
| Angus cows.....   | 1,400           | 79,325         | 726.83         |

The Shorthorn cows did not consume quite as much silage during the first two weeks as the Angus, due to the fact that they had never before been fed from the silo, while the Angus had received silage the previous winter. After the first six weeks, however, both lots were fed at the rate of 60 pounds per head daily, which proved ample. During the latter part of February the Angus cows refused to eat the full allowance although they were increasing in weight and some of them were suckling calves.

At the close of the test both lots of cows were turned on pasture without grain and had made slight gains after two months of grazing, at which time this report was written. The following is a summary of the experiment:

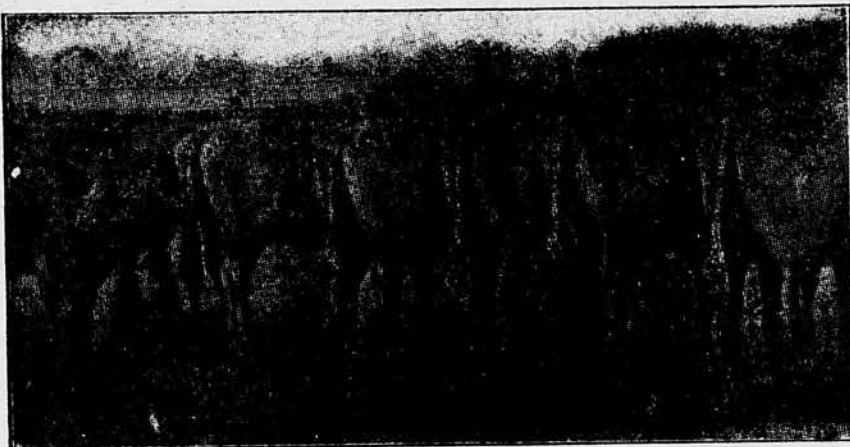
|                                      |                  |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Length of experiment .....           | 140 days         |
| Initial weight of 20 cows.....       | 21,438.7 pounds  |
| Final weight of 20 cows.....         | 24,729.66 pounds |
| Average daily gain per cow.....      | 1.17 pounds      |
| Total silage consumed.....           | 16,039.75 pounds |
| Total cottonseed meal consumed ..... | 2,800.00 pounds  |
| Silage fed per cow daily.....        | 57.64 pounds     |
| Cottonseed meal .....                | 1.00 pound       |
| Cost of silage .....                 | \$280.69         |
| Cost of cottonseed meal....          | \$42.00          |
| Average cost of feed per cow         | \$16.13          |

The silage was valued at \$3.50 per ton and cottonseed meal at \$30 per ton. It required 4 tons of silage to winter each cow which is equivalent to  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre when corn yields 40 bushels per acre, or one-

third acre when it yields 60 bushels. The temperature during the test frequently fell below zero and at times was as low as 23 degrees below zero. The results were thus secured under very unfavorable circumstances and should be easily duplicated.

### Silos and Silage in Illinois

Mr. Editor—My experience has taught me never to build another stave silo, unless it is placed inside the barn. It is next to impossible to keep them tight enough when empty to withstand a strong wind storm. Nearly every stave silo in this locality has been blown down, but they are seldom damaged otherwise. Our silo has a 2-inch iron band on the inside at the top, and  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch eyebolts, through band and staves. From these bolts  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch galvanized cables extend to the ground. There we have turn buckles fastened to rods anchored to concrete dead men 4 feet underground. The turn buckles enable us to keep the cables taut at all



GROUP OF SHORTHORN COWS AT FINISH OF SILAGE TEST.

times, yet with all these precautions we have had the silo blow off the foundation, though it did not fall.

We have used a silo for about six years and know there is no better way of storing so much feed in so small a space. Besides, it makes feeding a pleasure instead of a duty.

Our corn last year made about 10 tons an acre on very ordinary ground. It was planted about 10 inches apart, being drilled with a corn planter. We mix the seed corn with one-fourth cowpeas and cut the combined crop with a corn binder. This makes a silage of higher protein content and helps the land. The field often makes good pasture for a while after the corn is siloed. We seed this land to oats and clover the following spring and then topdress the clover with manure. The results are wonderful.

We use the blower type of cutter for filling the silo. Several neighbors exchange help in filling which reduces the cost to a minimum. My advice would be to buy a cutter of ample size, at least when bound bundles are handled in place of loose corn. We find that the men handle bound corn much faster and

easier than the unbound. Also have plenty of power. We use a 20-inch cutter with a 20-horsepower engine. This will take the bound bundles as fast as two men can throw them into the cutter. We start cutting the corn the day before we begin to fill the silo in order to get ahead of the wagons. I have fed corn and cowpea silage to our horses, sheep and cattle with benefit.

New Douglas, Ill. S. E. Gehrig.

### How Much Water for Silage

(1) How wet should ensilage be when put into the silo? Can too much water be put in?

(2) How would it do to run my alfalfa straw into the silo?

(3) I am putting in a silo that will be 30 feet deep in the ground and 20 feet above ground. It will be 22 feet in diameter. I shall put cement plaster right on the earth and the upper portion will be of concrete. Will silage keep well in concrete?—A. B. W., Grady county, Oklahoma.

(1) When forage is cut into silage, there should be enough moisture so that it can be well packed by tramping. If there is not enough juice in the crop to provide for this, add water. The amount must depend upon the moisture in the forage and no set rule can be given. A ton of green corn at the best stage for silage loses approximately 3 barrels of water when it is cured out in the shock. Where a large silage cutter is operated at full capacity, about 30 barrels of

water an hour will be required to return this amount of water to the dry fodder. This is much more than any ordinary farm pumping equipment can supply. Usually there is less danger of getting too much water than too little. Where a large cutter is used, run a full stream of water into the blower all the time the machine is in operation, provided the corn does not contain moisture enough to allow thorough packing.

(2) I do not believe you will find it advisable to run alfalfa straw into the silo and attempt to make silage of it. Green alfalfa is sometimes made into silage, but unless the alfalfa straw could be mixed with corn, cane, or Kafir, I feel quite sure it will not make a satisfactory feed.

(3) Silage will keep perfectly in concrete silos provided they are built right. They should be made of good rich cement and given a wash coat of pure cement on the inside before the walls have set. In this way a wall becomes practically impervious to water and the silage keeps quite well.

In building pit silos good solid earth is necessary upon which to plaster. If there are any soft spots in the walls, a considerable amount of the loose earth must be taken out and a backing of concrete put in, upon which the finishing coat of plaster is placed.

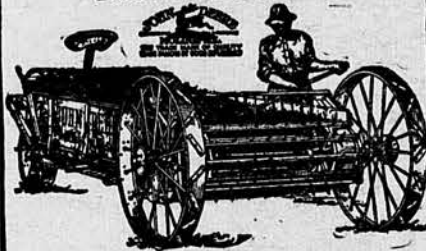
### Foundation For Pit Silo.

A concrete wall above ground for a silo of this sort must have a good foundation. Dig back into the earth so as to have a foundation for the concrete wall. This foundation must be thoroughly reinforced with  $\frac{3}{8}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch iron rods, placed 6 inches apart. Instead of making a thick wall concrete structure above, it is better to make what is known as a thin wall silo. In such a silo the wall is not more than 3 inches thick, being plastered upon expanded metal-lath. This lath is tacked to the inner edge of 2 by 4's which are set up on the foundation 16 inches apart, then given three coats of plaster, after which the 2 by 4's are taken down and two coats of plaster given on the outside of the lath. This makes a satisfactory silo and will only be half as heavy as a 6-inch wall.

A. S. Neale.  
Kansas Agricultural College.

## John Deere Spreader

### The Spreader with the Beater on the Axle



### The Low Down Spreader With The Big Drive Wheels

The main reason why the demand for John Deere Spreaders has been greater than those interested in the spreader business thought possible, is because the John Deere Spreader is built the way you would build a manure spreader, to suit your own requirements.

### What You Want

Here's your chance to get exactly what you want in a manure spreader. One that is easy to load, light for your horses, free from constant repairing, and one that will last as long as you think it ought to.

### What You Get

With a John Deere Spreader you get a low down spreader in which the advantage of big drive wheels is not sacrificed for the low down feature.

You get a spreader that is easy for your horses because it has these big drive wheels together with roller bearings, few parts, the fact that the center of the load is comparatively near the horses and the load evenly distributed over all four wheels. There are no clutches to get out of order, no chains to give trouble, no adjustments necessary.

Built with a steel frame, securely braced like modern railway bridges, it is very strong and durable.

### Why You Get These Things

Mounting the beater on the axle makes all these things possible in the John Deere Spreader.

It does away with some two hundred trouble-giving parts. It makes the spreader low down. It permits the use of big drive wheels. It does away with clutches, chains and adjustments. It puts all the strain and stress of spreader on the rear axle, where it belongs, not on the sides and frame of the spreader.

It does a lot of other good things, too. They are fully illustrated and described in our new spreader book.

### Get This Spreader Book

It tells how the John Deere Spreader is made and why it is made that way. It contains illustrations of the working parts and colored pictures of the John Deere Spreader in the field. It also has valuable information in regard to storing, handling and applying manure to the land.

Get one of these books free, by asking us for our spreader book, Y 12.

## John Deere Plow Company

### Moline, Illinois



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It will pay you to get full details of our offer before you buy any silo. Get our big portfolio showing how other farmers make big profits. Get our special factory prices on

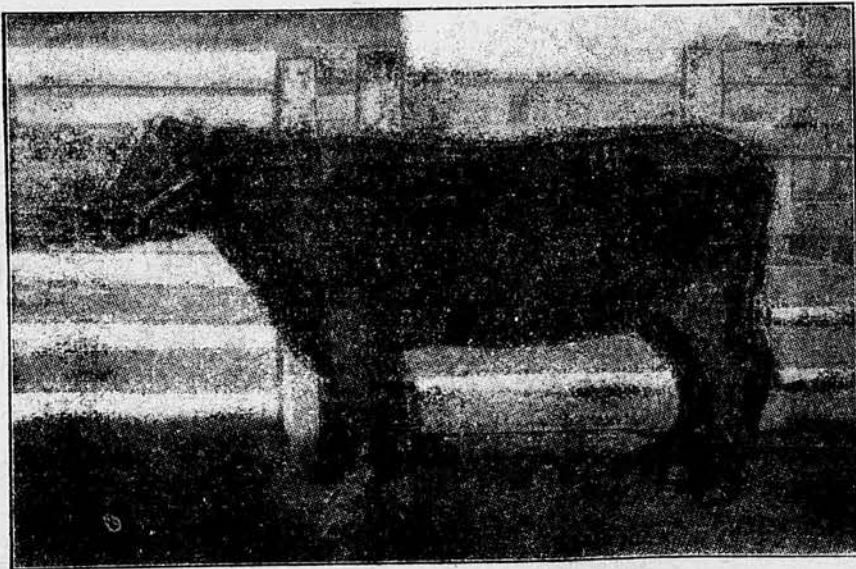
Champion Silos.  
The kind that makes good. Has all modern improvements, continuous door front, special anchors, double latch ladder, etc.

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## FARM FENCE

11 1/2 cts. a rod  
for a 36 in. high fence  
17 1/2 cts. a rod for 47 inch high  
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50 inch heavy poultry fence. Sold  
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INTERLOCKING FENCE CO.  
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ONE OF THE SHORTHORNS AT CLOSE. NOTE THE GOOD CONDITION.



## Jewell County Knows How Community Advertising by Livestock Men is Encouraged

BY J. W. JOHNSON.



John W. Johnson  
Fieldman for the  
Capper papers.

The Jewell County Breeders' association is an organization of farmers, and breeders interested in better farm animals. The organization was perfected last May and its membership is made up of Jewell county breeders and farmers, and breeders and farmers in adjoining counties who care to become members and affiliate with the organization. Many business and professional men belong, and take an active interest in the association. The officers are well known men from different parts of the county. F. W. Bevington was the popular choice for president. Mr. Bevington's home is in Jewell City and he owns a nice farm of 480 acres, four miles west of town. He has been a resident of Jewell county for 43 years and has been interested in farming all of that time. He was a member of the legislature of 1903 and is chairman of the Jewell county Republican central committee and also of the Sixth congressional committee. He is progressive in both farming and politics. Mr. Bevington believes in good stock of all kinds and breeds purebred Poland Chinas on his farm although he does not sell them for breeding purposes. He is a booster for Jewell county's numerous herds of purebred stock and as president of the association is doing everything he can to further their interests. W. E. Monasmith, Formoso, is vice president. He is well known because of the high class herd of Duroc-Jerseys he maintains at his farm two miles north of town. I. W. Kyle is secretary and is the right man in the right place. For years he and his father have maintained a herd of registered Poland Chinas at their farm which joins Mankato. Mr. Kyle has the clerical ability and makes a first class secretary. Dr. W. W. Spencer who did more than any other man to get the organization perfected handles the funds of the association. He breeds O. I. C. hogs and owns a nice farm joining Mankato. The 32 members who have bought space in the Farmers Mail and Breeze have contracted for the space for one year. There is a feeling on the part of each breeder that he is helping to attract attention to Jewell county as a purebred stock center. There is no doubt about it and Jewell county will some time be recognized as a purebred stock center second to none in the West. There are already

more herds of purebred Poland Chinas and Durocs of state wide reputation in this county than in any other county in the state. There are a few breeders who live in Jewell county and get their mail in Nebraska towns but none of the breeders advertising in the Jewell county breeders' section live in Nebraska. Breeders and farmers will be consulting their own interests by getting in touch with any of these breeders. Every advertiser is a member of the association in good standing and is known to be reliable in every instance. Watch these cards for changes in copy when other stock will be offered for sale. You can't tell when they may offer just what you are looking for. Below are short field notes concerning the different breeders and what they have for sale at present.



Mrs. W. E. Evans and a pair of registered Guernseys that are typical of the Evans herd.

Always mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze, when you write to any of these advertisers.

N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan., is a young auctioneer with a host of loyal friends at his back in Jewell county. He has the ability and energy and is adding to his prestige in Jewell and adjoining counties every year. He is one of the extensive Duroc-Jersey breeders of northern Kansas

(Continued on Page 23.)

### A Full Fed Steer

A full fed steer or cow is much the safest proposition to put on the market.

With the coming of silos, farmers should, more than ever, be on the independent side of life in Southwestern Kansas.

I have learned both these things by long experience and careful study. To prove my results in fattening cattle I

am sending you a photograph of some that were fattened on ground milo and kafir and finished with Indian corn near, Moscow, Kan., on grain grown in Stevens county. This bunch of cattle did not receive more than one-half ton of oil meal in four months of full feeding. Kafir and sorghum hay were used for roughage. This is the second bunch I have grain-fed. I fed 84 head last year on kafir alone. The grain was raised in 1911 and the roughage was kafir that did not make grain.

I started in the cattle business in the fall of 1888 in this county, Stevens. I bought 7 heifer calves for \$42 and had \$3 left. I did not at that time have a horse, from which you may judge that I was not wealthy. I put in a crop of wheat and rye in 1890 on land that had been abandoned but I had to borrow my father's horse to do it. We had good crops in 1891 and 1892 so that I was able to buy a bronco team. Being 30 miles from the railroad at that time I continued to keep the cattle by selling a 2-year-old steer occasionally and used

the proceeds to buy calves in Haskell county.

I have a good ranch and am well fixed but I now realize that I could have been much better off if I had followed the cattle business as it is now followed, instead of striving to satisfy my ambition to have large numbers of cattle rather than to give special attention to the breed.

Moscow, Kan. Charles E. Dudley.

### New Barns at Hutchinson

In a letter to the Mail and Breeze, Secretary A. L. Sponsler of the State Fair at Hutchinson makes an emphatic denial to the rumors that the fair will not be able to take care of the show cattle since the old barns were destroyed by fire. The fire occurred July 15 but contracts for new barns were let at once and these are nearing completion. These barns will be convenient and agreeable for the show stock, Mr. Sponsler says.



MEMBERS OF THE JEWELL COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Reading from left to right—first row: Ole Hanson, N. S. Hoyt, A. R. Reystead, J. W. Berry, R. T. Vandeventer, Frank Regan, W. E. Monasmith. Second row: John Brennen, F. W. Bevington, Pres., H. G. Myers, T. J. Charles, R. P. Wells, W. E. Evans, A. T. Garman. Third row: R. C. Madsen, John Kemmerer, E. A. Trump, D. M. Gallagher, I. N. Chilcott, I. W. Kyle, Sec., N. B. Price.

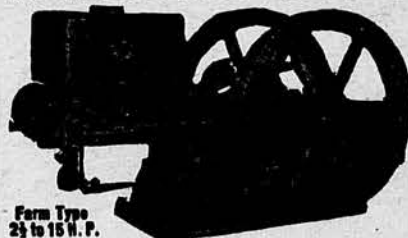


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First-class Dealers  
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THE MICHIGAN STOVE COMPANY  
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## "INGECO" KEROSENE ENGINE



Farm Type  
25 to 15 H. P.

Farmers have been demanding an internal combustion engine to operate on cheaper fuel—here it is.

"INGECO" Kerosene Engines operate perfectly on plain kerosene—the kind you use in your lamps and lanterns. They are real kerosene engines of the "Throttling Governor" type—not a makeshift gasoline engine with attachments and complicated parts for operating on cheaper fuels.

"INGECO" Engines run successfully and economically on kerosene, distillates and other light oils—they are quickly started, safe and have no exposed flame.

Write for catalog—we make just the engine for your use. State what size you are considering.

INTERNATIONAL GAS ENGINE CO.  
162 Helthoff Pl., Cudahy, Wis. (Suburb of Milwaukee)

Save you 1/2 on fuel



## Buying a Wind Mill

is making contract for several years water supply. The mill that delivers the most water, the greatest number of years, at the least expense, proves the cheapest. The Challenge and Dandy Mills have proven by actual use to be the cheapest and best power known for pumping water, as the wind is free and the mills built in such a manner as to make the expense for operating practically nothing. Send for Catalog No. 62.

CHALLENGE COMPANY 131 RIVER ST. BATAVIA, ILL.

## 22-Cal. HUNTING RIFLE GIVEN

1913 Take-down Pattern, with all latest improvements, walnut stock and grip. Shoots accurately 22 long or short, handsome, durable. SEND NO MONEY Just send your name and address for my easy plan by which you can secure this fine rifle Absolutely Free Express Prepaid. Write today. H. A. SLOAN, 52 Epitaph Building, SPENCER, INDIANA

## "Ropp's Commercial Calculator" A Book of Great FREE Value to Every Farmer

This book is the greatest time and labor saver ever offered the American farmer. It is also a great money-saver and money-maker. It shows you how to accurately and instantly figure out any problem that may come up—how to figure estimates, wages, taxes and interest on any sum of money, any number of days, at any rate—tells bushels and pounds in loads of grain; correct amount at any price; weight and prices of livestock; contents of cribs, wagons, bins, etc. It is a "lightning calculator" always ready when you want it. Bound in red cloth covers, 128 pages, pocket size. One copy of this famous book free to all who send 25c for a year's subscription to our well-known home and farm monthly, VALLEY FARMER 25c TOPEKA, KAN.



## Fertilizing Wheat Ground

### Results of a Crawford County Test

BY ALBERT CUTHBERTSON.

For several years I watched very closely the results obtained by one of my neighbors who used commercial fertilizer on his wheat. I saw his yields increase from the 12 to 15-bushel average to 28 and 30 bushels an acre. Other neighbors began to experiment with fertilizers and the results were the same. In the fall of 1911 I tried it myself. I ordered 2 tons of pure, raw bone fertilizer at \$31 a ton. I used a fertilizer grain drill and put in about 150 pounds to the acre.

My experiment brought me very discouraging results. On the 25 acres fertilized the average yield was 6 bushels to the acre, and the wheat tested 50 pounds. On 15 acres of unfertilized wheat the yield averaged 9 bushels with the same test. But these light yields were caused by chinch bug ravages and the fertilizer did not have a fair show.

#### It Worked the Second Time.

I determined to try again so last fall I put the same 25-acre field back into wheat and fertilized it at the rate of 125 pounds to the acre. This fertilizer cost me \$23 a ton and analyzed 2 per cent ammonia, 9 per cent available phosphoric acid, and 2 per cent potash. About two-thirds of the 15-acre field was treated to a good dressing of barnyard manure after seeding it to wheat. This summer I was rewarded with an average yield of 28 bushels of 62-pound wheat on the fertilized field, and 23 bushels on the manured part of the 15-acre field. The wheat on the remainder of this field was killed out by bugs while the manured and fertilized wheat had no bugs.

I have placed my order for 3 tons of the same fertilizer I used last year to be applied to the 25-acre field, and 1 ton analyzing 2 per cent ammonia, 10 per cent phosphoric acid, and 2 per cent potash for the 15-acre field. My experience with fertilizers leads me to believe that it pays to use them, other conditions being equal. However, one must not expect fertilizers to overcome the effects of drouth, wet spells, heat or cold. But I do think that fertilized wheat is not so subject to injury as that not fertilized.

Aside from the fertilizers used, much depends on the condition of the seedbed prepared. I would advise early plowing,

4 to 6 inches deep. The depth of plowing should depend on condition of soil, amount of trash and weeds. I finished my plowing for wheat this year by July 31. Thorough working with a disk, harrow, or drag and the seed put in with a combination fertilizer drill will give the crop a good start. It is generally believed here that the bone meals will not take effect on a crop as quickly as other fertilizers, although perhaps the others are not so lasting.

It is a lamentable fact that so far our scientific farmers have given us no analysis by which we might know just what element of plant food should be added to produce better crops. The only way I know of, to find fertilizers best suited to our soils, is to try several kinds and await results. By way of experiment fertilize one field several years in succession and you will find that your crops become better every year.

Girard, Kan.

### Treating Seed Wheat For Smut

BY H. M. BAINER

Agricultural Demonstrator, Santa Fe Railway.

[Written for the Farmers Mail and Breeze.]

The most of us know that the smut spores adhere to the wheat kernels and are sown with the seed. When the seed



H. M. Bainer.

begins to grow, the smut also grows. It lives in the wheat plant and is ready to destroy the wheat kernel as soon as it forms. On account of the large amount of smut in the country this year, it will pay to treat all wheat seed whether it shows smut or not. The formalin treatment is the safest and most reliable. Secure a 40 per cent solution of formalin at a reliable drug store. One pound of formalin is sufficient to treat from 2,000 to 2,500 pounds of wheat. Before mixing the solution, get the seed wheat ready. The treating solution is made by carefully mixing a 1-pound bottle of the formalin with 40 gallons of water.

The seed may be treated by dipping or sprinkling. To dip, the seed may be placed in a gunny sack and the solution in a barrel or tank. The wheat should be immersed in this for at least 10 minutes and then taken out and allowed to drain back into the barrel for a short time. The wheat should then be emptied into a pile in a clean place and covered with sacks or blankets for 2 hours, after which it should be thoroughly dried before sowing.

#### Sprinkling Means Less Work.

To sprinkle, prepare a clean place on a canvas or smooth floor. Thoroughly sprinkle the place with the solution before spreading the wheat on it. Now thoroughly sprinkle the spread-out wheat and at the same time shovel it over. Continue to sprinkle and shovel over the wheat until it is thoroughly moistened. Next, shovel the wheat into a pile and cover with sacks or blankets for two hours, after which it should be thoroughly dried before sowing. Do not allow the wheat to remain wet too long after treating, as the germinating qualities may be injured.

Place the dried wheat in sacks which have been dipped in the solution. It is also advisable to sprinkle the grain drill with the solution before using it. Exercise every precaution not to bring the treated seed in contact with any that has not been treated or in bins which have contained smut wheat. The wheat should be treated a short time before sowing.

### Tillage For Wheat That Pays

A JEWELL COUNTY EXPERIENCE.

L. C. Mudge of Burlington, Ia., is enthusiastic over the results obtained on one of his Kansas farms following a tryout of different tillage methods for wheat. On his Jewell county farm near Esbon, tenanted by Thomas Ricord, he had 65 acres of wheat. Fifty acres of this wheat ground was deeply plowed in

1912. At harvest time the wheat stood 4 feet high and Mr. Ricord's threshing report to Farmers Mail and Breeze gives the average yield as 42½ bushels an acre. The remaining 15 acres were plowed in the usual way following harvest last year. This wheat was 2½ feet high and yielded 30.2 bushels to the acre.

Mr. Mudge believes thoroughly in the summer fallow idea of conserving moisture for wheat. In a letter to the Mail and Breeze he makes this suggestion to wheat growers: "Take 20 to 40 acres of old cultivated land, and in March, 1914, double-disk to hold the moisture. In April and May plow the land with a 14-inch moldboard walking plow 8 inches wide and 8 inches deep. Harrow it over (double) twice during the summer, and in September plant to wheat. This will open the hard subsoil, let the water down deep below evaporation, and will store enough moisture from April to September to grow the crop of the following year together with the natural fall of rain during the growing season. This treatment should be repeated every 8 to 10 years, and in between, the land should only be plowed 4 to 5 inches deep.

"Result: Crops are rooted deep in the ground and have all the elements necessary to mature a good crop. The land does not get too dry to plow after harvest. It does not blow because it has moisture. The grasshoppers are exterminated as the eggs are deeply plowed under. The yield of wheat is doubled and you can always have the ground properly prepared in season."

Commenting on Mr. Mudge's suggestion, A. H. Leidigh of the Kansas Agricultural college has this to say: "You will remember the storm of protest that followed Charles Dillon's campaign against continual disking and no plowing. Dillon was right and this man is right. Really, Mr. Mudge is not going far enough. He says to do this only once in 8 or 10 years. Now, my advice in the extreme west end of the state would be to do it every other year and raise a crop only every other year.

"There are dozens of farmers all over the western end of Kansas who are successfully producing wheat nine years out of ten. These men spend more money on a given acre than their neighbors and they have a greater regularity of return. Most of the successful practice of this kind centers around some form of summer fallow. Our advice here has been to spring plow or spring list, cultivate as needed throughout the spring and summer, and plant to wheat that fall. At Hays we even obtained a couple of bushels of wheat by summer fallow in 1911, and the average crop of wheat at Hays for three years by various methods of fallow has been 24 bushels an acre annually.

"We are doing practically the same thing here at Manhattan with our July plowing. As we are further east and have more summer rainfall, we do not have to fallow so long, but the eight or ten weeks of intensive culture in summer is nevertheless in every sense of the word a fallow."

### Spraying Checked Chinch Bugs

Mr. Editor—The Kansas chinch bug has beaten me every time until this year, and I have tried everything workable. My discovery is a spray mixture of cheap coal oil, crude carbolic acid and neatfoot oil. If you cannot get the neatfoot oil use harness oil. In a gallon of the 10-cent coal oil, put in about a coffee cupful of the harness oil, 2 table-spoons of the acid and mix well. Use a tin sprayer with two holes, cost 40 to 50 cents. They hold about a quart and will do good work if used right. When you start hold your sprayer in your left hand, at an angle to catch the first 3 or 4 bottom leaves of the corn at the base of the leaf as well as at the roots. Hold the sprayer 3 or 4 inches from the plant, and push the plunger with force enough to make it discharge the oil as a smoke or vapor. If it will not do this it is not working right. Use judgment and care. A man can spray 8 or 10 acres a day by hard work and the quantity given will be plenty for about 3 acres. I do the work in the mornings before it gets hot. I plowed corn in the sprayed field all day yesterday and saw no signs of bugs where they had been thick.

Lyndon, Kan.

W. A. Barnard.

Contrary to a more or less general belief the cow that has gone dry is not proof against neglect or abuse.

### Kansas State Schools!

Board of Educational Administration.

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The University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

Normal Training School, Emporia.

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School for the Deaf, Olathe.

School for the Blind, Kansas City, Kansas.

The Kansas State Schools are equipped with everything for higher education and special training. There are excellent facilities, well equipped laboratories, good libraries and splendid professional schools, fine buildings, gymnasiums and outdoor fields. The moral welfare of students will be carefully looked after. Every help will be given young people who wish to be self supporting.

Write for information to the school carrying the courses desired.

### Out-Door Generators

AT ONE-THIRD THE COST OF INSIDE PLANTS. Greatest invention of the age in Acetylene Lighting for the Home. All danger absolutely eliminated. Not only safe but Simple and Automatic. Heavier material than others, non-corroding, rust and frost-proof—buried in the ground out of the way. Cheapest on earth. CLEAR, BRIGHT, SOFT WHITE LIGHT—EASY ON THE EYES. Write at once for catalogue and full information. Experienced agents wanted. WESTERN LIGHT CO. 2 S. Monroe St., Carrollton, Mo.

### Build It Yourself in a Day

A re-inforced concrete tank built with Lock-Form will last forever. Lock-Form is proper re-inforcement and form in one. On an off-day you can build the perfect

### CONCRETE TANK

—no cracks, no rust—less cost than any other tank made. Free booklet tells how you can build re-inforced concrete TANKS, SILOS and GRAIN BINS.

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1201 West 28th St., Kansas City, Mo.

### Kalamazoo CENTER-SHEAR ENSILAGE CUTTERS

Only cutters made that effect a positive shear-cut entire width of bundle, from sides to center of throat. This keeps bundles in middle of throat, greatly decreases friction, and increases cutting power and capacity. Fully guaranteed. Catalog explains this wonderful feature and our full line. Send for it now. Address Department 81 KALAMAZOO TANK & SILO CO. KALAMAZOO, MICH.

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### 30 Days Free Trial

Costs you nothing to test a set of Empire Steel Wheels for 30 days. Will prove them stronger, easier running, better in every way than any others. Lighten your work, save 25% of the draft, save repair bills. Write for free trial offer. EMPIRE MFG. CO. Box 750 Quincy, Ill.

### ELECTRIC Steel Wheels Save YOUR Back

Don't rut roads or fields. Send today for free illustrated catalog of wheels and wagons. Electric Wheel Co., 30 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

### BINDER

Attachment with Corn Harvester cuts and throws in piles on harvester or winnow. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Price \$20.00. H. BUXTON, of Johnston, Ohio, writes: "The Harvester has proven all you claim for it; the Harvester saved me over \$25.00 in labor last year's corn cutting. I cut over 500 shocks; will make 4 bushels corn to a shock." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. Address NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., SALINA, KANSAS.

### ADMIRAL POWER HAY PRESS

SALES MAY—SAWS WOOD GRINDS FEED, PUMPS WATER

WRITE TODAY. ADMIRAL HAY PRESS CO. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI BOX 37

### GOOD LUMBER CHEAP

Posts. Cement. Mill Work. Pay when you unload and find satisfactory.

### FARMERS LUMBER CO.

24th & Boyd Omaha Neb.

## Post Toasties

### for Lunch

Appetizing and wholesome these hot Summer days.

No cooking—no hot kitchen.

Ready to eat direct from the package—fresh, crisp and dainty.

Serve with cream and sugar—and sometimes fresh berries or fruit.

Post Toasties are thin bits of Indian Corn, toasted to a golden brown.

Acceptable at any meal—

## Post Toasties

Sold by Grocers everywhere.



## Saving the Years For Work

### A Hurry-up Course at Manhattan

By H. L. Kent, head of the School of Agriculture.

IT IS no longer necessary to spend four years in high school and four more in college to get a good agricultural education—not in Kansas. The School of Agriculture at the Kansas State Agricultural college is intended to give exactly what many boys and girls want.

The demand for better farmers, more efficient housewives, and more skillful workmen makes this question important for those with limited means or of mature years, and who at the same time, do

cept to enter the overcrowded ranks of the unskilled.

Rather an uninviting prospect confronting ambitious young people! Really those who have a desire to become skilled and efficient workmen deserve just as much at the hands of the state as those who desire to enter the professions. They should have a chance.

The entrance requirements at the agricultural college were raised this year to 15 units or a full four years' high

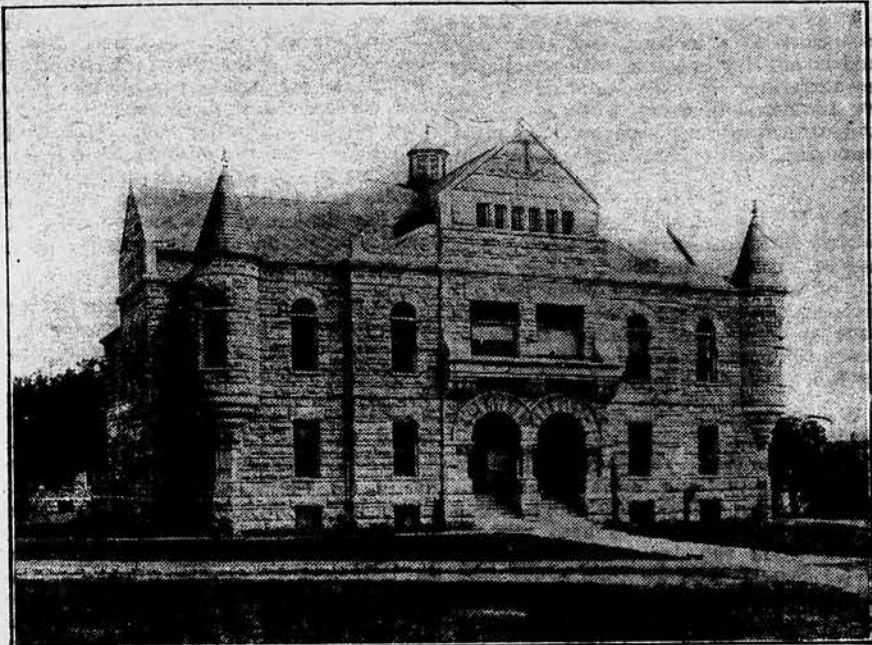
architects or engineers, but it is believed that they may either go back to the farm, the mill, the shop or their trade, well grounded in the fundamental principles and trained in the actual practice of their work or that by spending the fourth year in preparation, they will be exceptionally fitted to take up college work if they so desire.

The School of Agriculture really is an advance in the direction of the modern idea that the state should devote the same effort, expenditure and talent to the training of the man or woman whose calling in life demands that he or she work with her hands, as it has in the past devoted to the training of persons for the professions.

There are nearly 6,000 professional foresters in Germany associated with various technical societies.

### Want Better Rates For Apples

Missouri valley apple growers in a recent meeting at St. Joseph, Mo., demanded to know why eastern shippers were favored by the railroads to the extent of charging 25 cents per barrel more for freight than eastern men paid who shipped their product 500 miles further. The fruit growers also asked the railroad men to explain why a car of dressed beef worth about \$3,000 could be sent from Kansas City to Chicago at cheaper rates than a car of apples worth ordinarily about \$500. The explanations of the railroad men were not entirely satisfactory and the matter will be carried before the Western Freight association which meets soon. Kansas is represented on the committee to bring the complaint, by George O. Greene of Kansas Agricultural college.



Old Agricultural Hall, Kansas Agricultural College, home of the new School of Agriculture.

not wish to be numbered among the unskilled or untrained laborers. Eight years is a long time and it takes considerable money to carry one through school for that time. Unfortunately only a few high schools furnish anything like practical vocational courses, and so to the boys and girls who cannot afford the college course, there is no chance ex-

cept to enter the overcrowded ranks of the unskilled. Rather an uninviting prospect confronting ambitious young people! Really those who have a desire to become skilled and efficient workmen deserve just as much at the hands of the state as those who desire to enter the professions. They should have a chance. The entrance requirements at the agricultural college were raised this year to 15 units or a full four years' high

### AN OLD NURSE

#### Persuaded Doctor to Drink Postum.

An old faithful nurse and an experienced doctor, are a pretty strong combination in favor of Postum, instead of tea and coffee.

The doctor said:

"I began to drink Postum five years ago on the advice of an old nurse.

"During an unusually busy winter, between coffee, tea and overwork, I became a victim of insomnia. In a month after beginning Postum, in place of tea and coffee, I could eat anything and sleep as soundly as a baby.

"In three months I had gained twenty pounds in weight. I now use Postum altogether instead of tea and coffee; even at bedtime with a soda cracker or some other tasty biscuit.

"Having a little tendency to Diabetes, I used a small quantity of saccharine instead of sugar, to sweeten with. I may add that today tea or coffee are never present in our house and very many patients, on my advice, have adopted Postum as their regular beverage.

"In conclusion I can assure anyone that, as a refreshing, nourishing and nerve-strengthening beverage, there is nothing equal to Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for booklet, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms.

Regular (must be boiled).

Instant Postum doesn't require boiling but is prepared instantly by stirring a level teaspoonful in an ordinary cup of hot water, which makes it right for most persons.

A big cup requires more and some people who like strong things put in a heaping spoonful and temper it with a large supply of cream.

Experiment until you know the amount that pleases your palate and have it served that way in the future.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

school course. At the same time there was organized at the college the School of Agriculture. Young men and women will be admitted to this school directly from the grades or rural schools. Practical vocational work will be given them from the start. There are courses in household arts, agriculture and the various trades such as carpentry and building, plumbing, machine shop work and blacksmithing. Each course requires three years' work. This work differs widely from the ordinary high school course. In fact, it isn't a high school or college entrance course at all. It is a vocational course fitting one to take up his life's work at the earliest possible time.

For instance, the boy who takes the course in mechanic arts will get in his first year's work some woodwork, foundry practice, blacksmithing and trade practice. The kind of trade practice will depend, of course, upon the trade he wishes to learn. Likewise, in the course in agriculture and in the household arts course, practical work begins during the very first term.

English, mathematics and history are not neglected, but these, too, are modified and adapted to the peculiar work the student is taking. The course in arithmetic and algebra is not the old traditional college preparatory course, but a course applied and adapted to the needs of the boy or girl as determined by the work likely to be undertaken after college.

Two other features of the school need emphasis. The work in civics and economics will be courses in training for citizenship and not scientific or culture courses. The emphasis will be placed on the everyday problems in citizenship which the farmer or mechanic or housewife in the average Kansas community is called upon to solve.

Then, too, there will be courses in vocational guidance. The aim of these courses will be to try to assist students to avoid mistakes in choosing a trade or profession and so prevent the immense loss which comes from such mistakes. In this work an attempt will be made to put before the students the actual conditions, social, economic, hygienic and otherwise, obtaining in each calling or industry, and also to give them some definite idea of the qualifications, mental and physical, necessary for success in the work. With this training it is believed more young persons will choose intelligently and avoid costly errors.

It is not expected that graduates of the school will be finished agriculturists



## Farm where irrigation makes big crops certain

Don't farm worn-out soil in a congested country, where crops are a failure half the time—when you can take life easier, have a smaller investment, and reap double profits from an irrigated farm in Green River Basin, Wyoming.

### Tremendous yields from irrigated farms amaze rain belt farmers.

On the irrigated farms in Green River Valley in Wyoming last year the first year's crops of oats on land just cleared from sage brush averaged \$35.20 per acre. Total cost of land \$25.50 per acre. Profit to farmers first year \$12.70 and their farms all clear. In Wyoming the world's record crop of alfalfa was produced (87 bu. to the acre). Alfalfa here yields 4 to 7 tons to the acre, oats 50 to 75 bu., wheat 35 to 40 bu., barley 40 to 60 bu., speltz 50 to 75 bu., onions 15 to 18 tons to the acre. The bumper crops harvested year after year on these irrigated lands amaze the rain belt farmer.

### Average value of crops per acre double that of Eastern states.

Profits from farming in Green River Basin are 100 per cent more per acre than the average. Cost per acre \$25.50 of these irrigated lands is one-half to one-third what ordinary farm land costs, and expense of producing crops is less than one-third. Farmers don't depend on rainfall—water is always here in abundance. You regulate your own supply. All the water you need when you want it—shut it off when you don't. Crop failures due to lack of water or too much water impossible in Green River Basin. Report of Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. shows irrigated farm lands are most productive in United States. Average value of all crops per acre grown in non-irrigated states of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska is \$12.17, against average value per acre of \$25.20 for all crops grown on Wyoming irrigated farms.

### Stock raising pays big.

The nutritious quality of Wyoming's native grass, the dry, healthful climate, the pure, fresh water, and no flies, make stock raising here a most profitable industry. Horses, cattle and hogs are raised with wonderful success. All stock remarkably free from disease. Hog cholera unknown. Wyoming pastures are unsurpassed for raising cattle. Alfalfa is grown with remarkable success. Official records show that large yield on Wyoming irrigated lands make crop exceedingly profitable. Hogs fatten more quickly on alfalfa than on corn, and bring two cents more per pound on the market. Alfalfa produces the highest priced mutton and pork, at least possible expense. These farm lands being near the U. S. Forest Reserve, cattle can range at 25 cents a head for the season. Cost of ranging and herding a three-year-old steer averages \$1.05. Necessary to feed only three or four months out of the year. About 10,000 head of cattle are shipped every year from the Green River Basin, all healthy, well-fed

stock. By reason of these conditions the finest grade of cattle are produced in Green River Basin and command the highest prices. This is another instance of more profit for Wyoming farmers.

### State Board of Immigration approves our lands.

The irrigation project of the Uinta County Irrigation Company has been approved by the State Engineer and State Land Board of Wyoming. All matter contained in our literature has been carefully read and the statements contained therein are authorized and approved by the Wyoming State Board of Immigration. Every person interested in acquiring farms in the opening-up of this wonderfully fertile valley can depend absolutely upon the accuracy of every claim we make.

### Better land—and at half the price.

Green River Basin, Wyoming, offers you better opportunities than any farm lands in the country. Land here is now selling at \$25.50 an acre. This is less than half of what land is worth in the rain-belt states, and it is better land. The cost of irrigating in this valley is also less than one-third what it costs in other states. Markets are close, and the demand for farm products in this locality far exceeds the supply.

### Free Timber.

The Green River Basin irrigated farm lands are near the United States Forest Reserve joining the Yellowstone National Park. Every settler on our lands is allowed 8,000 feet of timber FREE—enough to build a house and barn. Schools, churches and other advantages are plentiful, and at Marbleton there are two-story buildings, cement block bank building, hotels and virtually all city advantages.

### Free trip to Wyoming.

Here is the most remarkable opportunity in America to get land. Green River Valley is one of the most healthful places in the world. It is protected on the west by the Salt River Mountain Range, on North and East by Sawtooth and Wind Mountains. It is watered by Green River (which is one of the head waters of the Colorado River) and its many tributaries. Because of unique location and protection the agricultural opportunities in this valley are unsurpassed. Located in the west-central part of Wyoming near the wonderful Yellowstone National Park. If you are interested, we want you to see this land. Write for our Free Trip to Wyoming Offer, also for a copy of our BIG FREE BOOK. Clip the Coupon and send with your name and address today to UINTA COUNTY IRRIGATION CO. 1009 Baltimore Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

# \$350 per acre

puts you on your farm

Balance in 10 annual payments.

Now is your chance to get settled, and to grow rich with the development of one of the rapidly growing States in the Union. You will make more money here than you could ever hope to make in the rain-belt States. You will be convinced of this if you will visit Green River Basin. This company conducts parties on four of inspection free of charge and will gladly send you complete information regarding trips, etc., upon receipt of coupon.

Coupon

FOR

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and information about

FREE TRIP

to Wyoming.

UINTA COUNTY IRRIGATION CO.

1009 Baltimore Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Send me at once Free Trip Offer and a copy of your book describing the Green River Basin of Wyoming.

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P. O..... State.....



Here's Something New!

## John Deere Motor Press

The Press with the Patent Eccentric Drive

Designed especially for gasoline engine power, speed of engine and capacity of press easily maintained because compression stroke is slow and powerful, while return stroke is quick. Gives a steady use of power, and permits the use of a small engine. Has no fly wheel or back gears—they are unnecessary on this new press.

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The line is complete and is without exception of the well known high-grade John Deere Design and construction.

Attractive folders will be sent free.

Be sure to mention the kind of machine in which you are interested so that we will be sure to send you just what you want.



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

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

## Sandwich Motor Press (Chain Drive) Supplies Its Own Power

You too, can make \$200 to \$300 clear profit monthly! Farmers pay liberally to have their hay baled by this solid steel, big tonnage Sandwich that doesn't break down in the middle of a job—that turns out clean, slick, solid bales, rain or shine, one and two minutes. It has hopper cooled Gas Engine mounted on same truck, 4, 6, 8 or 10-horse power—gear driven magnetos—the most complete outfit in existence. The Sandwich beats all ordinary presses 2 to 3 tons daily in every working test. 25 tons are its every day job—often 30 to 40. Full power delivered to Press by heavy steel roller chain. It does away with slipping, stretching belts. Simple time-tried self-feeder—with big feed opening. Simple and Safe. 2½ to 3½ tons per hour.



## My Famous \$100 Offer



My special "ONE DOLLAR OFFER" has pleased so many farmers that I have decided to keep it up for another month and thus let everybody take advantage of it. Here it is: You send me one dollar and I will ship you, **ALL FREIGHT PAID BY MYSELF**, this my new 1914 Chatham Grain Grader and Cleaner. Use the machine a month. If satisfied at end of 30 days, pay me my low cash price or give me your note, without interest, payable January 1, 1914. If not satisfied, return the machine at my freight expense and I'll return your dollar. As a matter of fact, \$1.00 won't half pay me for the freight. I only want the dollar to hold as evidence of good faith.

### Chatham Grain Grader and Cleaner

After 41 years' experience, I know every grain and noxious weed grown in America. I know the section where each one grows. I know every grain and weed that grows on your farm. Experience has shown that a Grain Grader and Cleaner should have the special equipment for the particular farming section to which it goes. For example, I send an entirely different equipment of screens, riddles and gangs to Maine from what I send to California. There are scarcely two states in the United States to which I send the same equipment. Thus you get the exact outfit to handle the grains and weed seed on your farm. If you want more or different screens, I will send them free. Not a penny would I ask for extra screens and riddles.

The Chatham now handles over 70 seed mixtures—wheat, oats, peas, beans, corn, barley, flax, clover, timothy, etc. Takes cockle, wild oats, tame oats and smut from seed wheat; any mixture from flax; buckhorn from clover; sorts corn for drop planter. Removes foul weed seed and all shrunk, cracked or sickly grains. Takes out all dust, dirt and chaff. It is also a bully chaffer. Handles 60 bushels grain per hour. Gas power or hand power. Easiest running mill on earth.

Write FREE by next mail my latest copyrighted book, "The Chatham System of Breeding Big Crops."

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Detroit, Mich.  
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**\$100**  
Brings It—  
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1914 Model

## JAYHAWKER-FARM DOIN'S

BY H. C. HATCH, GRIDLEY, KANSAS.

We like to get the experiences, views and opinions of "our folks" on any farm or livestock subject particularly if seasonable and likely to help some of us who may need the information. Your letters are always welcome. Subscriptions to the Farmers Mail and Breeze or other good publications for best letters received. Address Editor the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

This is a fine time to write about the prosperity and pleasure of a farmer's life. We wouldn't know anything about it this year if we didn't read about it at times.

It is strange how men and teams can work in this heat, day after day, and in hot dry hay too, with practically no suffering. For the last three weeks we have put in every working minute and cannot say we have suffered much from the heat. Horses stand it well, too.

But if this intense heat was accompanied with some moisture there would not be much fun in living, to say nothing of working. Luckily when there is moisture in Kansas the heat seldom runs up high. But let's try to forget about the heat; it may be nice and cool by the time this appears in print.

We would advise no man to sacrifice stock if it can possibly be held. There is a chance that even hogs will make the feeder something for it is not probable that corn will go much higher, and it is pretty certain that hogs will go higher when the dry weather rush is over. Should hogs go to 9 cents corn can be bought at 90 and at least an even break made while the feeder will get his 9 cents for the framework he had to start on. If he sells his framework now he would likely not get more than 7 cents for it.

It does not pay to feed hogs just enough to keep them at about the same weight. If there is only a limited amount of grain for them it is best to give them all they will eat until it is gone and then sell. By so doing a gain can be made, but if only a maintenance ration is fed the corn will go for nothing. This, of course, does not apply to sows being kept over for breeding purposes.

On this farm the old sows are to be sold and young ones kept for breeding. It does not require so much grain to carry them over winter and we shall not breed for early litters anyway. By having the pigs come about May 1 there will be a better chance of saving them and it will not require so much grain during the early summer. If a sow is to be kept over it will not pay to run the chance of having the little fellows come too early. The keep is going to be too costly to run any chances.

When a brother was back in Illinois last fall he brought back four ears of fine corn which we planted this spring. As a general thing corn from that section does not do very well here but this particular kind is standing the dry weather better than any other corn on the farm. For this reason we shall try to get enough of it to plant 25 acres next year. Seed corn is not going to be so easy to get next spring as in some years and many will have to send to other localities for enough to plant their acreage. Good old corn can be kept over for seed provided, as the seed corn specialists say, it has been kept in a dry place. We wish someone would tell us of any place that isn't a dry one this season.

In 1901 we saved all our seed out of the fodder. It was hard looking stuff and was saved nubbins by nubbins as we ran across it in the process of feeding during the winter. It was certainly a hard looking lot but we never had seed that grew better. In a year like this we can't procure size or good looks in corn and the drouth stricken stuff seems to make good seed if there is a show of corn on the cob. In 1901 we did not save quite enough seed and planted out the field with two bushels of old corn that had been kept in first class shape. The 1901 nubbins made the best stand by 30 per cent and if we

have to plant old seed next spring we shall give it a good test before using.

The price of prairie hay took two upshoots this week and choice is now quoted at \$16 a ton in Kansas City. We do not think the hay dealers of this locality mean to ship any more hay to Kansas City than they can help. It would be far better to sell direct to the consumer and both parties to the deal would be better off. If hay is shipped to the commission men in the city one has to take their weights, their grades and their prices. As one of the big hay dealers of this section says, "It would break up any hay man to ship on consignment."

We still continue to get many letters from persons who wish to buy hay. We feel like doing everything possible toward getting them in communication with local hay dealers for we know they need the feed and we want to see them get it without paying any more profits than are necessary. It would be interesting to know how city hay dealers quote hay to men who are so unfortunate as to have to buy. Some say that the grade called No. 1 which is quoted in Kansas City at \$15 a ton to consigners is quoted at \$2 a ton more to buyers and the Kansas City man gets his commission of 50 cents a ton besides.

A disease called pinkeye has been among our cattle for the last two months. The young stock seem to have it the worst although the old cows have had it in a milder form. In most cases it affects only one eye at a time and only one or two animals in the herd have it at a time. This has kept it strung along all summer. In one or two cases it looked as if the animal would lose her eye but so far all have come through all right. It has been about 12 years since we had this in the herd; at that time it acted about as it has acted this year. There is no loss of flesh or appetite. We used no medicine although some say borax water is good to bathe the afflicted eyes.

Our mail carrier has been for the last month bringing the mail in a motor car. He got one of the low priced, light running fellows and it seems to run mighty fine. It certainly is saving his horses a lot of grief these hot days. It would be hard on a horse to have to make a 30-mile trip over roads deep in dust with the mercury standing at 107 in the shade. But the motor minds the heat and dust not at all. The cost of running, too, must now be less with such a car. It is so light that it takes little gasoline to drive it and the tire cost is very small. The first cost of the car is only a little more than the price of a good team, buggy and harness and when the car is not running it doesn't eat, which is something of an item these days.

Should this dry, hot weather continue there will be a lot of corn cut soon. Some fields are already badly dried while others are fired very little. One field on this farm which was planted on blue grass sod is dry enough to cut today, August 9, and if rain doesn't fall soon we shall likely cut it next week. Silo filling is to begin in this locality Monday, August 11, if no rain falls by that time, and there seems very little chance for any. In the dry year of 1901 we began corn cutting August 27 and thought that was as early as we could ever be called upon to do such work. If there is no change in weather conditions it is probable that August 27, this year, will find most of the corn in the shock. The bulk of fodder is going to be pretty fair but it will not make very rich feed. Where one has the corn to cut it will be a good idea to put up about 50 per cent more than is thought will be needed. If that is done it is likely the fodder and winter will about wear out together.

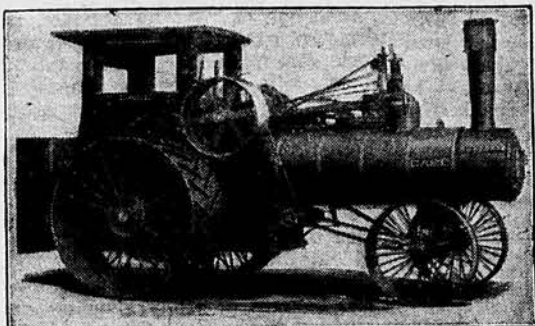


# 9 OUT OF 10 GOLD MEDALS

Winnipeg Won by

## CASE With Its Steam, Gas and Oil and Tractor Gang Plows Tractors

This phenomenal demonstration of Case superiority only continues to prove that the standard set by Case Machinery is still the standard of the world. Do you want machinery that will do the most work in the shortest time at the least cost? The answer to your problem is found only in Case products. In the field, on the road, in the laboratory—the results of Winnipeg are always substantiated. Read what the only scientific, unbiased official tests of farm power in America tell you of Case Machinery. It is your gain to know the significance of these figures.



### STEAM

The Case 110 H. P. Steam Engine not only won the Gold Medal in its class, but established a new world's record of 2.65 pounds of coal per brake horsepower hour, thereby breaking its own world's record by 11 per cent. This engine has been entered in Winnipeg four times, and four times it has won the Gold Medals and four times it has been awarded the Sweepstakes honors.

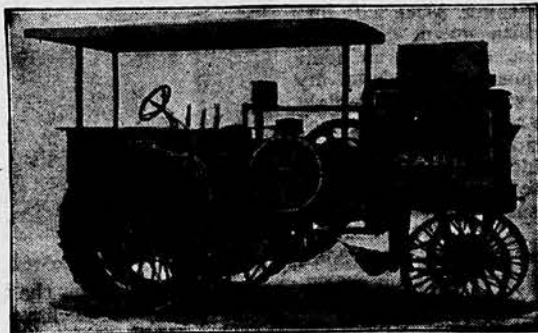
The Case 80 H. P. Steam—three times entered—three times Gold Medal winner. No other engine has ever approached the record of this one—except our own 110. By again winning the Gold Medal in its class this year, this engine substantiates our claims that when Case engines compete, it is only against their own previous records. This engine holds the record for the lowest coal consumption per draw bar horsepower hour, the lowest water consumption per draw bar horsepower hour, and the lowest water consumption per brake horsepower hour—excepting the Case 110.

The 40 H. P. Steam. In winning the Gold Medal in this year's Contest, its nearest competitor was an engine weighing 65 per cent or over 6¼ tons more, and costing \$1040 more than this tractor. In 1910 and '11 this Case engine received diplomas of award, because no other manufacturer dared pit his engine against the Case "40." In fact, there never has been an engine entered against the Case 40 which properly belonged in this class—a class intended to include only engines under 60 brake horsepower.

These figures are eloquent testimony to our wisdom in continuing to improve our steam, as well as our internal combustion engines, while other manufacturers have forgotten their steam products in their frantic efforts to get upon the market a gas tractor that will equal Case.



The  
Standard of  
Mechanical  
Excellence  
the World  
Over

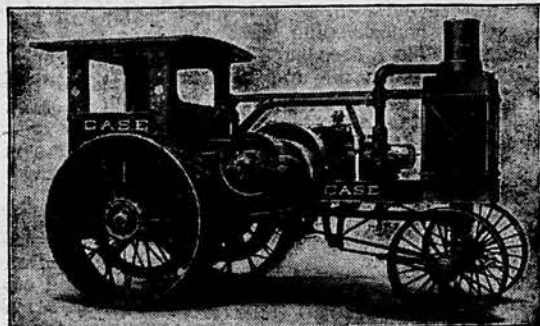


### OIL

The Gold Medal winning score of the Case 60 H. P. Oil Tractor illustrates the value of those sterling qualities that have won international fame for Case Machinery. In scoring 79.15 points on design and construction, out of a possible hundred, this tractor proves that simplicity, accessibility and rigidity, combined with economy, go to make the perfect tractor—the one that will earn real dollars for its owner. This tractor has always won a higher score for accessibility, protection of working parts, easy manipulation, than any other make in any internal combustion class entered at Winnipeg. Its Gold Medal is a just recognition of those features that have always characterized Case Machinery—Design and Construction.

### PLOWS

Case won both Gold Medals and Sweepstakes Honors awarded to plows. Our tractor gang plows led their closest competitors in all the essentials of good plowing—those qualities which a practical plowman demands. Our 10-bottom 14-inch tractor gang plow won the Gold Medal in the large class, and the 6-bottom, 14-inch automatic—lift tractor gang plow won the Gold Medal in the small class. This last named outclassed its nearest competitor, a much heralded—lift plow, winner of last year's Gold Medal, when Case did not compete.



### GAS

The score of the Case 40 Gas and Oil Tractor, burning gasoline and kerosene, won the Gold Medal in each class. When reduced to its simplest terms, its score showed that with gasoline it cost our closest competitor 42 per cent more to plow an acre than Case and on kerosene 32 per cent more. Further, that on gasoline our average Draw Bar Pull was 20 per cent more than our competitor and we produced 41 per cent more Draw Bar Horsepower, with the same amount of fuel. On kerosene our average Draw Bar Pull was 49 per cent more than that of our competitor, and our "40" produced 65 per cent more Draw Bar Horsepower with the same amount of fuel than our competitor.

The lower your operating costs, the higher your profits. This is the final standard of value, and on this score Case 40 is without a rival.

The Case 25 won the Gold Medal in its class, scoring 36 per cent more points than its competitor. We have often stated that we do no experimenting at the expense of our customers. This is again proved by the notable fact that this 25 H. P. Tractor was the very first of its type publicly to be exhibited. The fact that it won the Gold Medal, surprised no one, familiar with Case design and construction. The accessibility and protection of the working parts, its compactness, thoroughness and simplicity in construction were the envy of all manufacturers.

### The Catalog Tells the Details

The winning of Gold Medals by Case products in this Winnipeg Contest is positive proof to the purchaser of farm power that in this field Case has no rivals. The Winnipeg Motor Contest is international, under the supervision of the Canadian government and is the only scientific, un-

biased official test of Tractors and Traction Gang Plows in America. We shall be very glad to furnish further information regarding the details of construction of our tractors and tractor gang plows. Your request for a catalog or any other information will receive immediate acknowledgment.

**J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, Inc.**

633 State Street, Racine, Wisconsin

**J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Inc.**  
633 State Street, Racine, Wisconsin

Please send Catalog of Steam, Gas and Oil Tractors and Tractor Gang Plows, also information regarding your proposition to dealers.

Name .....

Address .....



## The WOMEN

Conducted by



## FOLKS

Mabel E. Graves

We want this department to be of practical use to the women who read the Farmers Mail and Breeze. If you have any favorite recipe, any helpful hint, whether it concerns the family, the kitchen, the children, the house; or if you have anything to say which would be of interest to another woman, send it to the Home Department editor. Prizes for the three best suggestions received each week will be, respectively, a set of triple-plated teaspoons in the beautiful Narcissus design, a year's subscription to the Household magazine, and a year's subscription to the Poultry Culture magazine.

The girl who goes to a school where domestic science is taught will be better prepared for living than any girl who has not had the training that comes from such a study.

The refreshing showers that water the earth have been few and far between these last weeks, but the clouds that roll over the sky every day give promise that the end of the dry weather is near.

In the Mail and Breeze we are trying, from time to time, to tell you handier and easier ways of doing the work. Do you ever make use of any of these suggestions from the experience of other women? Or do you read them and promptly forget?

The mother owes it to her daughter, to her daughter's future husband, to her daughter's future children, to teach her every detail of housekeeping that she herself knows. That does not include simply how to make a pie and how to sweep a floor, but how to buy, how to manage, how to plan. And this is a case where knowing comes only by doing. Is this hard for the mother? It oughtn't to be. And after a while, when daughter has flown from the home nest, mother can plan and manage to her heart's content.

## A Farm Girl's College Outfit

BY LUCILE BERRY.

When I was graduated from high school—no one remembers exactly how long ago—I had one fond hope for the future; to go to college the next year. But feminine wants are very imperative just at that age you know, and my desire for college got tangled up with some of my notions and the mixup caused a good deal of unhappiness.

It was a year or two before I finally did go to school. One learns a great deal the first year in college, a very small part of which comes out of text books. It was only a few weeks before I found out that my expensive frills and laces were exactly wrong. Instead of \$300, the amount I had thought it necessary to spend, I found that most of my friends were spending about \$135 for clothes. That amount provides for an entire new wardrobe. To be sure it isn't an elaborate allowance, but it is enough. It is an average amount for an average college, and it certainly is enough for the average farmer's daughter.

Perhaps an estimate of clothes needed would be helpful. Let's take the light clothes first, the ones needed in the spring and fall:

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| 2 light colored percale dresses.....                | \$3.50 |
| 2 heavy white skirts of cotton or linen goods ..... | 4.00   |
| Lawn dress .....                                    | .90    |
| Middy blouse .....                                  | 1.00   |
| Gingham dress .....                                 | 1.50   |

Do you know percale dresses are inexpensive and very cool and dainty? That's what we want, something neat but nothing flashy or perishable. The white skirts are to wear with shirt waists. There comes a time every spring when a wool skirt becomes an abomination. The "Middy" is for tennis. It's a comfort when you're playing, and when you're paying the laundry man too. Then there will be steak roasts and "hikes." Every college has its Wildcat creek or Lover's Leap to be visited and it's great fun if you have clothes for such occasions.

Here is a list of things needed for cold weather:

|                           |        |
|---------------------------|--------|
| 2 wool skirts .....       | \$9.00 |
| 1 wool dress .....        | 8.00   |
| 1 silk shirtwaist .....   | 2.00   |
| 3 white shirtwaists ..... | 2.00   |

The wool skirts must be made of good stuff because a school skirt must survive wind, snow, rain and dust. If there are two skirts one can keep them cleaned and pressed all the time. Isn't a wrinkled girl hard on your nerves? One

semester I had to sit behind one of those crumpled up creatures. I came near flunking that subject. Every time the class met, I spent the hour thinking what I'd do if those clothes were mine. Her skirt was always on crooked. If her waist buttoned in the back, there was always a button gone or one overlooked. If it fastened in front, the collar was never pinned straight.

Does \$3.00 seem too much to put into a waist? There is economy in it. I am thinking of a soft silk or Lansdown waist to be made in the popular shirt style, without tucks or plaits. A waist like this can easily be washed out and pressed in your room, and it will pay for itself in laundry bills saved.

There must be dresses for other things—for what we girls used to call functions spelled with a big "F." It's lots of fun to plan the party dresses. I was jealous of my classmate in high school that first fall, when she showed me her party "duds" for college affairs—just jealous with the worst sort of blue green jealousy. I suppose the recording angel wrote "Envy" on my record, but if that angel had ever been a woman, I know she must have blotted it so no one could read it.

A white dress of dainty material, artistically trimmed, will fit into almost any occasion. Don't spend lots of money on lace and other trimming, for it really isn't necessary. I think \$3.00 will buy material for a white gown. A party dress need not cost so much as some girls think. I remember one dress my room-mate used to wear. It wasn't elaborate at all but she always looked dressed up in it. I was admiring it one night when, in that confidential way that room mates have, she told me how much it cost. I fairly gasped when she said—12 cents a yard!

Then as to wraps—when you think how much it costs just to keep warm, you almost wish you'd been covered with fur, and only needed to shed a little occasionally. A college girl needs a long coat. A good one may cost \$20, but there are cheaper ones which would serve. A sweater is almost indispensable. One of my college friends said one night after a spread when we girls were having a chatty time, that she would never pack away a ball gown in a trunk for her grandchildren to dream over; she'd just chuck in her old sweater, for she'd had ten times more thrilling experiences in it! A suit, while not absolutely necessary is a very present help on many occasions. A long coat, sweater, and suit would cost about \$44.

A girl probably would need three pairs of shoes, one dress-up pair and two pairs of walking shoes. These would cost about \$11. Here the hat proposition comes up again. A cap or little hat is needed for school and \$7.50 should buy it. There are occasions when a more elaborate hat is needed. Five dollars won't buy willow plumes, but it will get the sort of a hat we are seeking. Last comes a list of underwear:

|                           |        |
|---------------------------|--------|
| 3 gauze union suits.....  | \$1.50 |
| 6 pairs stockings .....   | 1.50   |
| 4 corset covers .....     | 1.25   |
| 3 suits underwear .....   | 3.00   |
| Corsets .....             | 3.00   |
| 2 black undershirts ..... | 2.00   |
| 1 muslin slip .....       | .75    |
| 2 white undershirts ..... | 1.00   |

A little hand embroidery judiciously used is beautiful. I know of nothing prettier. The entire cost of these articles is \$124.65, leaving more than \$10 for incidentals. A wardrobe like this with some additions will last two years. Of course \$135 doesn't include dressmaker's bills. It's a good thing we can't always afford dressmakers. What a helpless lot of women we'd be.

## Now a Smile Club.

"The Optimist Club of America," a novel organization, similar to the "Don't Worry" clubs that did such good

service in dispensing cheerful philosophy several years ago, was recently organized at Salt Lake City, Utah. It is hoped that local clubs will be organized in every city, town, village and hamlet in the United States. The mottoes of the club are:

"Shake hands as though you meant it and smile."

"Nobody can compute the value of a smile."

"The greatest smiler is the greatest healer."

"Smile and the world smiles with you."

"A smile is God's own medicine."

The philosophy of the club is expressed in little sentences like these:

"There are more people dying each day for the lack of a kind word, a pat on the back and a little encouragement than from disease."

"The man who never makes mistakes never makes anything else."

"When in doubt take optimism."

## Which Baby is Yours?

[Prize Letter.]

I know of a baby 14 months old who has been taught not to touch flowers, but only to smell them; and not to touch the cat, although he is perfectly delighted with her. After a while, when he is old enough to understand, he will be allowed to touch her very gently; and he will be much more likely to always treat animals kindly and gently than if he had been allowed to handle the cat or other pets as he would a toy that squeaked when it was pinched.

The other baby, in an excess of devotion, takes kitty up and holds her head downward pressed tightly against him. The rubber toy dog squeals when it is squeezed, so why should not the kitten do the same? The child makes no distinction between them, because the mother has never taught him that the dumb creatures suffer, and has never



Just Arrived.

brought home to him the thought: "How would you like to have some one do that to you?"

Baby sees a fly buzzing on the window pane and stretches out his little hand to catch it, then laughs and crows with delight as he crushes it in his tiny fist, or pulls from it limb after limb. If the baby is old enough to have these instincts developed, he is old enough to be restrained from them.

Most children do not mean to be unkind to their pets; it is thoughtless ignorance that makes them treat them as they do. To be sure they have been told that they must not pull the cat's tail, but the reason given has not been, "It hurts poor pussy," but "She will scratch you if you do it." Therefore, the impression given to the child's mind is that the harm lies, not in pulling the tail, but in getting scratched for it.

When the thaw came after the great blizzard and the water was running in rivers in the gutters, two little girls of 8 and 9 were seen holding a tiny kitten under the water until she was almost drowned; then lifting her out to revive, when they would again put her in the water. What sort of heart training could these children have had, and what kind of mothers will they make in the years to come? Are any of these your children?

Oh, fathers and mothers, listen! Do not place in the hands of your child such toys as whips, guns, and swords, but teach him rather that needless wars and cruelty are crimes. Teach him to find delight in studying the birds with an opera glass instead of shooting them, and to take pleasure in feeding them rather than in robbing their nests. There is no surer way to teach a child to be unselfish and thoughtful for others than to make him considerate of the feelings of his pets; yet this fact seems to be utterly lost sight of in the training of many children.

Helene Stanley.

## The New Citizens of Kansas

THEY'RE LEARNING TO VOTE.

Kansas women, who have only within the last year assumed the privileges and duties of full fledged citizens, are on the way to become more intelligent voters than the men. In fact, the men will have to be looking to their laurels if they wish still to be looked up to as the fountain head of all wisdom. The latest thing is a series of books and booklets on various subjects of vital interest to women, which are being prepared to assist in fitting Kansas women for an intelligent use of the ballot. These booklets are being prepared under the direction of the Kansas Good Citizenship League, which is the successor to the Kansas Equal Suffrage association. The following are now ready for distribution:

"Short Course in Kansas History," by Mrs. Lucy B. Johnston, formerly president Kansas Equal Suffrage association. "Political and Social Science Studies," by Mrs. Johnston. "Food and Drug Adulteration, Sanitation and Public Health," by Dr. S. J. Crumrine, secretary state board of health.

"Child Labor," Mrs. DeWitt C. Nellis. Other booklets in process of preparation, to be ready by September 15, are:

"Political Parties and Party Reform," by C. A. Dykstra, University of Kansas. "Crime Prevention," by Mrs. Mary O. Cowper.

"Kansas Schools; Needed Reforms," by program committee Kansas Good Citizenship League.

Each one of these is designed to furnish the basis for a year's interesting work for women's clubs; and many women will want to look up on these subjects for themselves. Shorter courses in special topics are being prepared on "Weights and Measures: Reform Legislation," "White Slave Traffic, Causes and Remedies," "Public Utilities Commission," "Property Rights of Women," "Eleemosynary Institutions of Kansas," and "Minimum Wage, Maximum Hour."

Those who wish to know more about these courses of study should write the secretary of the Good Citizenship League who is Dr. Alberta M. Corbin, 1108 Ohio street, Lawrence, Kan.

## Rule For Buns.

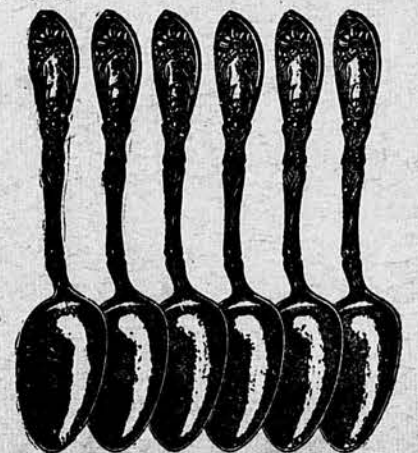
One quart sponge, 1 pint new milk, 1 cup lard or butter, ½ cup sugar, 1 teaspoon salt. Set the sponge at night. The next morning add the other ingredients and let rise. When light knead in enough flour to make a soft dough, let rise, and make into buns one-third the size you want them when baked. Let rise again and bake 20 minutes. This recipe makes 40 buns.

Mrs. A. L. Eppers.

R. 4, Oswego, Kan.

## SIX SILVER NARCISSUS TEASPOONS FREE.

I have just consummated a most remarkable purchase whereby I secured at a ridiculously low figure 5,000 sets of beautiful Silver Plated Narcissus Spoons made by the famous Oxford Silver Plate Company. Each spoon is extra heavy, full



standard length, extra deep bowl and with beautifully embossed and engraved handles. I am going to give a set of these handsome spoons absolutely free, postage paid, to all who send just \$1.00 to pay for a year's subscription to my big farm weekly, The Farmers Mail and Breeze. Send your subscription order at once and secure a set of these beautiful and serviceable spoons. State whether you are new or old subscriber. Time will be extended one year if you are already paid in advance. Address Arthur Capper, Publisher Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.



## HOME DRESSMAKING

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

No. 5755 illustrates children's rompers, or creeper. They are buttoned at the leg seams. The pattern is cut in sizes 1/2, 1 and 2 years. Age 1 requires 2 yards of 27 or 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

The pattern for ladies' kitchen apron No. 2508 is cut in four sizes, 32, 36, 40



5755

2508

4650

and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 1/4 yards of 27-inch material.

Ladies' house dress No. 4650 comes in six sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 8 yards of 27-inch material.

### USE THIS COUPON FOR PATTERN ORDERS.

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

Dear Sir—Enclosed find ..... cents, for which send me the following patterns:

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Pattern No. .... Size .....

Pattern No. .... Size .....

Name .....

Postoffice .....

State .....

R. F. D. or St. No. ....

BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.

### The Girl Who Goes to Town.

Just now many girls are laying plans to leave the home where they have spent many happy years, to go to the larger towns and cities for study or work. Of course they must go; even mother wouldn't expect them to stay at home always. But when they go it is well to remember that a strange city is not like home. For their benefit the Young Woman's Christian association is sending out the following advice:

Girls should never ask the way of any one but officials on duty, such as policemen, railway officials or postmen.

Girls should never stay to help a woman who apparently faints at their feet, but should immediately call a policeman to her aid.

Girls should never go to an address given them by a stranger.

Girls should never go with a stranger, even if the stranger is dressed as a hospital nurse, or believe stories of their relatives having suffered accident or having been taken ill suddenly, as this is a common device to kidnap girls.

Girls should never accept candy, food, a glass of water or small flowers offered to them by strangers. Neither should they buy scents or food or candy at their doors. Any of these things may contain drugs.

Girls should never take situations without first making inquiries through a society active or affiliated in travelers' aid work.

Girls should never go to any large town even for one night without knowing of a safe lodging.

Plans are under way to have the above words of caution posted in every railway and street car station in the United States, that our girls may be warned of the dangers awaiting them while traveling.

### Unfermented Grape Juice.

If the grapes are heated at all before pressing it should be only lightly, then press out the juice, using any convenient arrangement for the purpose. Then set over the fire and bring to 175 or 180 degrees, never allowing it to approach 200. Use a thermometer. Hold this temperature for 40 minutes; do not let your fire die down during that time. Let stand 24 hours well covered.

At the end of this time have your bottles clean and corks in boiling water. Fill your bottles full of the juice, being sure to leave only room enough for the cork. Place the filled bottles in a water bath (in a wash boiler is very good, with a rock in the bottom), heat to 150 degrees and hold for 40 minutes. Use the thermometer in the bottles, and be careful that when you take it out you do not lay it down or put it into something that is not sterile.

Remove the bottles and set on something solid. Put the softened corks in place and shove home, using a short piece of board. When cool melt some paraffine, pick up bottle and stick the cork in the paraffine. This can be done very fast. You may not see the paraffine, but there will be enough to seal. This juice will keep indefinitely, and will taste just like the grapes from which it was made.

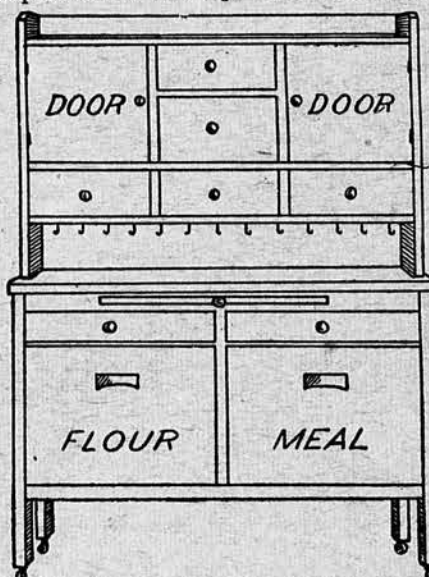
Time is as important as temperature in killing bacteria. The first heating kills all active ones, or those that are alive. The 24-hour wait is to give the spores, or eggs, a chance to hatch and these are killed by the second heating. The bottles are sterilized and the corks sterilized and softened in boiling water, and the paraffine keeps out the mold spore.

J. A. Jeffries.

Livingston, Calif.

### Kitchen Cabinet a Step Saver.

I am sending a drawing of my kitchen cabinet, which I find very serviceable. There are five drawers and two cupboards in the top. The four small



### A Good Type of Cabinet.

drawers hold 1 gallon each, the larger one 1 1/2 gallons. I use the drawers for sugar, beans, rice, cook book, day book, etc. In one cupboard I keep coffee, tea, soda, baking powder and washing powder; in the other cupboard I keep extracts, allspice, and all other things of that kind. Under the top is a row of hooks for hanging potato masher, egg beater, large spoon, beef fork, small scales, tin cups, etc. On top I keep the lamps and clock. Under the table there are two large drawers. In one of these I keep hand towels and dish towels. In the other kitchen knives, pot lids, pie pans and bucket lids. Just above these two drawers is a bread board, and un-

der them are a flour bin and a meal bin, each large enough to hold a large sack of flour besides the sieve and rolling pin. Then I have the top of the table for work.

Mrs. Lillie Noakes.

R. 1, Fall River, Kan.

### Some Things Others Have Said

To live on even when life seems all a failure and the comfort of life is gone, to count patient living the real thing with or without comfort—that is to be truly brave.—Phillips Brooks.

The finest of fine arts is the art of weaving gladness and beauty into one's daily tasks.—James A. Garfield.

Learn to forget! Forget the peculiarities of your friends, and remember the good points which make you fond of them. Blot out of memory, so far as possible, all the disagreeable occurrences

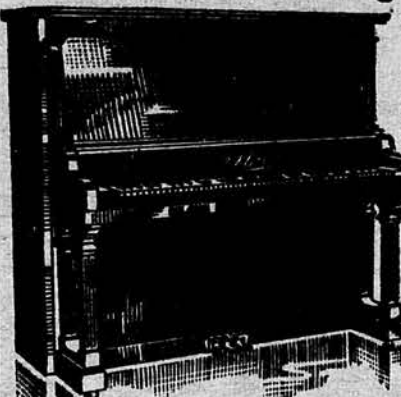
of your life. Obliterate yesterday and start out with a clean sheet for today.

As men and women add year to year of patient and loving service there writes itself in their hearts and in their faces the language of a divine and eternal life. What beauty is there in the faces that have been lined and wrinkled by trouble bravely borne, by the sorrows of others' lives shared and lightened, by unconscious heroism and sainthood!—George S. Merriman.

Finish every day and be done with it. You have done what you could. Some blunders and absurdities have crept in—forget them as soon as you can. Tomorrow is a new day. You should begin it well and serenely and with too high a spirit to be encumbered with your old nonsense.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The chicken with a bright eye and red comb needs no doping.

## Just as Easy to Buy a Good PIANO!



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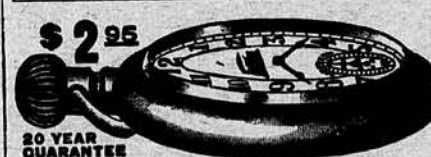
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### What They Think of Good Pianos

Gentlemen—I feel that I am indebted for a very great many courtesies in connection with my piano contract and I am very appreciative. Trusting to have further pleasant business relations with your house and assuring you that my piano is still in most excellent condition—Prof. D. F. Conrad, head of the piano department of Central College of Lexington, says it is the best Vose piano he ever played on. I am (Signed) B. M. LITTLE, Supt. Lexington, Mo. — Lexington Public Schools.

J. W. Jenkins Sons Music Co., Kansas City, Mo.



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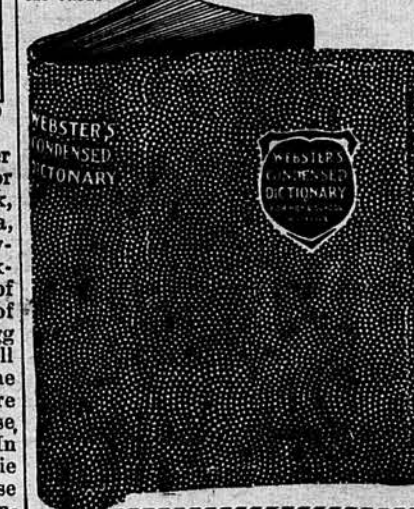
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# Ways=Means=Results

Worked Out by Mail and Breeze Readers

## Two Kinds of Farming Results

Mr. Editor—Near Benton, Ark., are two farms just across the big road from each other. When they were cleared 30 years ago, there was little difference between them. One was owned by a man who had to make a living from it for himself and a large family. The other one was owned by a man with whom the farm was a secondary matter. One man and his sons worked the first farm. The other farm was rented, planted to corn and cotton and worked every year for all there was in it. The first farm has been systematically built up and, while it is never planted to cotton, a test made last year showed that it would produce more than a bale to the acre without fertilizers. The rented field across the way was abandoned 10 years ago because it would not produce enough to keep the fences up. Today it is "lying out", a monument to foolish and criminal methods.

Benton, Ark. David Townsend.

## The Feeding Value of Rye

I should like to ask how the feeding value of rye compares with that of corn and what would be the best method of feeding it. Would rye cut green make a good roughage for milk cows?—W. A., Reno county, Kansas.

The feeding value of rye is approximately 90 per cent of that of corn. The best method of feeding it is to soak it for 24 hours before feeding, using care to see that all that is soaked is fed before it ferments. It would be advisable to feed with soaked rye some feed that is richer in protein, such as shorts, linseed meal or tankage.

While rye hay has a considerable amount of feeding value when it is cut green, it is very deficient in protein, hence does not make the best sort of roughage for milk cows. Where a farmer has grown some rye hay for other purposes, he can make good use of it by feeding additional amounts of linseed meal, cottonseed meal or wheat bran in connection with the hay.

W. A. Cochel.  
Kansas Agricultural College.

## The Good of Fanning Grain

Mr. Editor—Nearly all seed is lacking in uniformity of size and contains a large amount of small kernels which may or may not be shriveled. As a rule these kernels will not produce nearly so vigorous plants as the larger and plumper grains, and will not be able to withstand the ravages of a cold winter like the plants grown from the plumper grains. In other words, a better stand is obtained when the seed grain has been fanned.

In addition to removing the small kernels, fanning also removes the weed seeds. There is hardly any grain, as it comes from the threshing machine, that is absolutely clean, but by running it through the fanning mill both the small grains and the weed seeds are removed. Weeds disseminate rapidly enough without sowing their seeds.

The farmer who has consistently fanned his seed knows that it pays. His land is kept cleaner, better yields are obtained, and this is directly due to the fanning mill, which every farmer can and should own, as it will soon pay for itself.

James D. Marshall.  
Colorado Experiment Station.

## Fertilizer Doubled the Yield

Mr. Editor—I have been using fertilizer on my wheat for the last 10 years with varied results. I found by experimenting that Armour's "ammoniated dissolved bone and potash" gave the best results. However, any other brand having the same analysis should be equally as good. I have light, sandy, upland soil. Last year I plowed 5 inches deep and harrowed the ground after every rain. I had a fine seedbed and drilled in the fertilizer with a disk drill, using 150 to 175 pounds of the bone and potash an acre.

My crop of wheat this year averaged 40 bushels an acre. I am sure my yield was doubled by the use of fertilizer. My neighbor had wheat just across the fence in the same kind of soil but unfertil-

ized, and his crop made less than half as much as mine. I have noticed in my travels over this part of the country, that the chinch bugs did very little damage to fertilized wheat in the spring while that not fertilized was badly hurt by the bugs.

J. W. Smith.

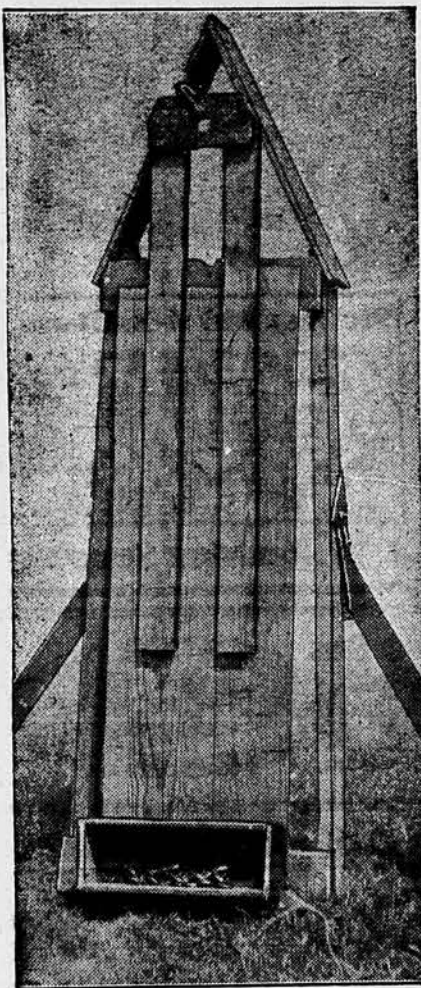
R. 1, Girard, Kan.

## Home-Built Cowpea Harvester

Will you please publish again the picture and description of a home made cowpea harvester that appeared in the Mail and Breeze last spring?—G. F. N., Douglas county, Kansas.

The contribution in question came from Charles C. Reeder of Pawnee Rock, Kan., by way of Mr. Hatch. Mr. Reeder described his cowpea harvester as follows:

Last summer I had out several acres of Whippoorwill cowpeas that made a heavy, tangled growth. The mower was a failure at harvesting them as it would run over about half of the vines and cut off the pods. I then built the machine shown in the picture. It does



Mr. Reeder's cowpea harvester takes two rows. It is easily drawn by a heavy horse with the driver riding.

good, clean, rapid work. One heavy horse can pull it without trouble, with a man riding to hold it down. The V-shaped arrangement in front separates and spreads the vines.

The sled is 8 feet long by 2½ feet wide. The knives are 40 inches long and set to run just under the surface. At the forward end of each knife is a breaking plow coulters to cut any vines that may be left under the runners. These cutters are set to run 2 inches lower than the runner. The machine pushes the cut vines out on each side, and by putting two rows together there is enough space for the rake team to walk between the rows of vines without tramping over them. By this method of harvesting the peas handle much better than when mangled by the mower. My clean field, now in wheat, attests the quality of work done.

## How to Handle Cowpea Hay

I have fed cowpea hay for 13 years. Properly cured with the leaves on, I don't believe you could give me a better forage. The most important thing about cowpea growing is to get the crop cured right when cut for hay. I cut the crop when about half the pods are ripe and let the vines lie in the swath until nearly dry. Before the leaves are

dry the vines are raked up into windrows and hauled in.

It is a good plan to put the hay into open sheds or corn cribs. If a little too damp I throw in old boards, posts, or chunks of wood as the hay is put in. This seems to keep the vines from packing together and spoiling and the dry wood itself will take up some of the moisture. The mistake most often made is in leaving the vines in the field too long after being cut. The leaves are lost and pods burst open when the vines become too dry, and thus the best part of the hay is lost.

If cowpea hay is to be stacked out of doors put the vines in long, narrow ricks and cover with hay. Pea hay will not turn water very well. Also put in the old wood as before, if needed.

When cowpeas are to be threshed the vines should be allowed to become somewhat riper. After cutting, rake and put them in good sized cocks when almost dry. I believe the old flail is still the most satisfactory thresher for cowpeas. When perfectly dry in the cock go out into the field with a tight-bottomed wagon and pound out the peas. The work is not so tedious as some may suppose. Have another wagon close by so the vines and hulls may be transferred directly to it when threshed out. These vines are still good feed and are too valuable to waste.

Belvue, Kan. William Littlefield.

## Feterita—the New Drouth Crop

Mr. Editor—We are in the midst of a severe spell of dry weather here in Caddo county. It is nearly five weeks since we have had rain and all our late corn is cut short by at least two thirds. All through this trying weather the new grain sorghum, feterita, has grown and done well. It is the best poor land and dry weather crop I have ever planted. People who have seen my crop on poor, sandy land, say it would be good for 100 bushels an acre if the stand were perfect, and this in spite of the drouth. Farmers who have tried it for silage think it will soon succeed all other silage crops grown here.

J. Clemmons.

R. 1, Anadarko, Okla.

## These Are Prolific Sows

Mr. Editor—I want to tell you about my three Chester White sows that have farrowed three litters of pigs each in 11 months. On September 1, 1912, they farrowed 28 pigs and saved 25 of them. The second farrowing was on February 18 when they gave birth to 30 pigs and saved 27. The last time they farrowed on August 1, when 26 out of 28 pigs farrowed were saved. I never fatten out any of my hogs but sell them off at an average of \$4 a head when 10 weeks old. I am a reader of the Mail and Breeze and like the paper fine.

E. L. Dreasher.

R. 3, Emporia, Kan.

## Making Old Files Cut Like New

Mr. Editor—I want to tell you how I recut my old files and rasps that are badly rusted and worn. I dissolve 4 ounces of saleratus in a quart of rain water, or enough to cover the files. I boil this mixture a half hour with the files in it, to take off the grease and dirt. The files are then taken out, washed and dried. Then I put 4 ounces of sulphuric acid to the quart of rain water in a jar and stand the files on end in this mixture. If coarse files, and badly rusted, they will need to remain in this solution about 12 hours. For fine files 6 to 8 hours is sufficient.

They are then washed clean in warm water and dried quickly. A little sweet oil rubbed on will keep them from rusting. In the case of files used by cooper and tin workers it will not take so long to get them recut as the soft materials are more quickly removed by the acid solution. Files treated in this way are almost as good as new and it lengthens their service considerably as they may be recut by this method two or three times.

Many persons may doubt my statements but I know from experience that a three-cornered file that was worn out and thrown away for a year or two gave almost as good service following the above treatment as when new. If persons, when filing, would lift the file in carrying it back there would be no ne-

cessity of recutting it. But in drawing it back they soon turn a wire edge. This the acid removes and it also thins the teeth.

The acid preparation may be used so long as you see action in it on putting the files in the jar. Keep the jar well covered when not in use.

Paradise, Kan. L. A. Branson.

## The Run-off Comes in Handy

In spite of all the dry weather and other hardships suffered by crops in western Kansas, T. J. Crist of Hamilton county, has a field of feed that was still green and in good condition a week ago. On this field Mr. Crist practiced a combination of contour farming and irrigation. He laid out his field in such a manner that the lister furrows followed the grade and each is practically level. In doing this he worked around the slope of the hill and his rows are almost a complete circle. Southwest of this cultivated field there is about a half section of pasture ground that slopes toward the field. By plowing two banks Mr. Crist collects the run-off water from heavy rains on this pasture and carries it in ditches to his cultivated field.

By running a ditch across the lister furrows at the highest point of ground he is able to turn the water down the lister furrows just as one would irrigate level ground by the ditch system. He has had one rain this year when the run-off water from the sod was sufficient to allow him to turn the water into his cultivated field. Of course he gives it good cultivation and takes care of any water that falls on the ground but his main success lies in the fact that he is utilizing water that would otherwise be wasted. Forty farmers in Hamilton county could follow this example to advantage. Why don't they?

## Sealing a Well With Cement

Mr. Editor—I fished mice, toads, frogs and bugs out of my well until patience ceased to be a virtue. I then hit upon this plan which was carried out successfully:

Some well drillers nearby gave me a piece of 12-inch galvanized pipe 14 feet long. It was full of ½-inch holes. I lowered that pipe (A) down to the bottom of the well, then filled the well up with nice, clean rocks about the size of my two fists. Then I secured another short piece of galvanized pipe (B) with no holes in it and set it over the top of the other. It was just big enough to slip over the other and rest on the rocks. Then I mixed up some concrete, rich in cement, and put down a 6-inch layer on top of the rock, bringing it up about a foot around the sides. A piece of heavy galvanized iron was then cut to fit over the top of the pipe and an opening cut in it to allow the pump rod to pass through. To make it still tighter a leather collar was fitted about the rod.

My well was never walled up and there was nothing to keep mice and toads from getting in under the curb. It took my boy and me only a half a day to fix it up as I have described. I not only know that my well water is free from foreign matter but it is also nearly ice cold. My neighbors often come over for a cool drink. Mrs. M. N. Wilcox.

## Many Track Scales Faulty

Seventy per cent of the track scales now in use on railroads in this country are inaccurate and antiquated, according to a report of the interstate commerce commission at Washington. This report is based on a careful investigation made by the commission. Because of faulty weighing, says the report, shippers are being defrauded out of thousands of dollars annually. The commission recommends that cars should not be weighed when coupled at both ends, except on scales especially built for that purpose. Particular attention should be paid by shippers to the weighing of grain, coal and lumber under the supervision of a competent weightmaster.





## FOSTER'S FORECASTS

(Copyright 1913 by W. T. Foster.)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 23.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent August 23 to 27, warm wave 22 to 26, cool wave 25 to 29. This disturbance will continue the hot, dry weather in large sections of the great central valleys but not so hot nor so dry in northeastern sections. The drouth will have been broken in some sections and the drouth territory will not be so large as earlier in the month. We have expected the drouth to hold on longer in the middle Southwest than elsewhere.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about August 28, cross Pacific slope by close of 29, great central valleys 30 to September 1, eastern sections September 2. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about August 28, great central valleys 30, eastern sections September 1. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about August 31, great central valleys September 2, eastern sections September 4.

The dry, hot weather will continue in a decreased section of the south central valleys up to the time the top of the warm wave passes and then showers, with cooler weather may be expected. A greater amount of rainfall may be expected in northeastern sections.

The showers that come with this disturbance will be the last that can help the corn crop. Later rains would prevent the crop from maturing and be of no benefit. Evidently the corn crop will be largely reduced by the severe drouth that prevailed in large sections of the middle Southwest.

Market prices of corn and oats will probably go to the highest during the last part of August. At this time the pastures of large sections are dead and this will require an extra amount of feed for livestock. It will also be discouraging to the sowing of winter grain. September will be a warm, dry month

but the extent of the dry sections will decrease and the conditions of pastures will improve. The necessity for early feed will decrease, frosts will come late so that more than usual rough feed will be secured from late corn.

### Life's Little Inconsistencies

I had a piece of ground several years ago exactly suited to alfalfa. It was creek bottom, level, and all right. I tried in every way to get alfalfa started on that piece of ground. I plowed it and harrowed it, cultivated it, summer fallowed it, and gave it divers and sundry other workings. Then I drilled it and Marion Everly cross drilled it. When we got through the field looked fine as silk but half a stand of alfalfa was all we could get and that didn't last long. It was discouraging and expensive.

Lately I wanted to get the alfalfa out of a city lot and sow bluegrass. The alfalfa roots grew 90 feet deep and were tough as iron. I believe that alfalfa would have made a crop every year for 1,000 years. I dug after those roots until I disappeared from the face of the earth. If there was the shadow of a root left on that lot it smilingly took hold again and went on growing. When I wanted it—just fairly prayed for it—there was nothing doing. But when I didn't want it, it was there by a heavy majority.

And another thing: While I was digging after those alfalfa roots I turned up the finest angle worms I had ever seen—great big, fat fellows. Such bait as they would have made, and I couldn't go fishing. In my time I have dug over a piece of ground as big as a city block to get a few measly worms for Saturday's fishing.

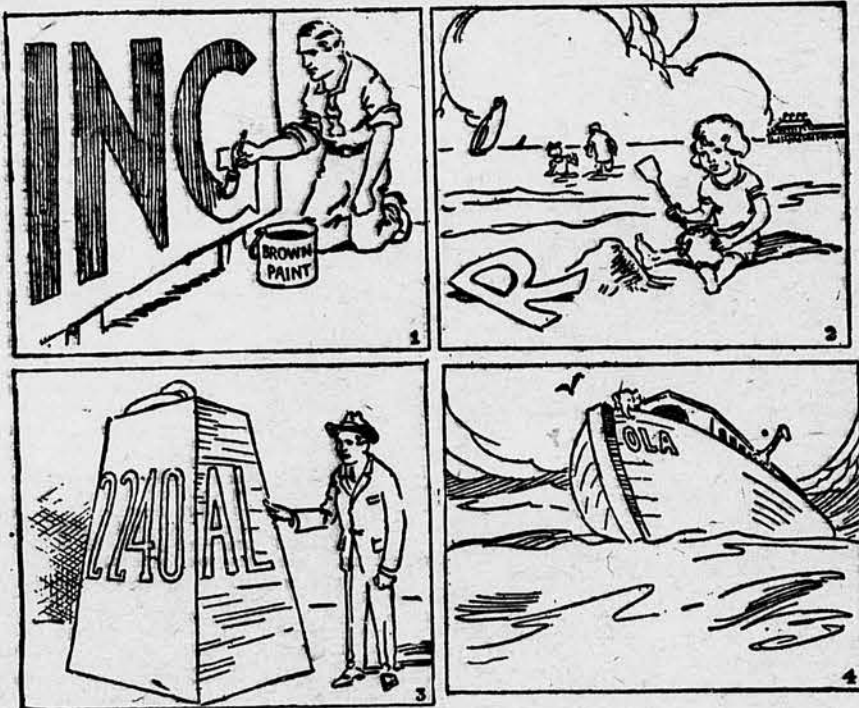
How about this sort of thing? Do you, Mr. Editor, endorse this antithetical juxtaposition of social ethics (what ever that is); this not having things when one wants them and can use them, and then having them thrown at you in job lots when you don't want them?

Salina, Kan. C. M. W.

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 Puzzle For Mail and Breeze Boys and Girls

YOU SEE illustrated here the names of four towns in Illinois. Can you name them? A set of postcards will be awarded for each of the best 10 solutions received by Friday, August 29. To your solution attach your name and address, then mail to the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., being sure to write in the lower lefthand corner, "Puzzle Department." Prizes are awarded not only for your skill in solving the puzzle but for the neatness,



originality and general care taken in preparing the answers.

The puzzle in the August 9 Mail and Breeze represented (1) harrow, (2) shovel, (3) rake, (4) plow, (5) pig, (6) goat, (7) horse, (8) cow. The prize winners are Raymond Marshall, Clifton, Kan.; Fannie E. Jones, R. 5, Elk City, Kan.; Lloyd Webber, R. 2, Atlanta, Kan.; Mary Whitehead, R. 2, Rantoul, Kan.; Joe Carter, White City, Kan.; Grace Grube, Care C. D. Fisher, Hamlin, Kan.; Lola Bullock, R. 8, Winfield, Kan.; Carl Racus, R. 3, Parsons, Kan.; Alice Vollweider, R. 2, Burrton, Kan.; and Silas W. Bond, Jr., Miltonville, Kan.

## Saves 1/2 the Cost Of Fall Plowing

You can put this small, light Hart-Parr Oil Tractor and "Self-Lift" plow up against the stiffest kind of fall plowing and easily save one-third to one-half the cost of horse plowing on every acre, and do it with less drudgery. You can plow deep—6 to 8 inches—finish 10 to 15 acres daily and do a better, quicker job. Work the outfit 24 hours every day, if necessary. Specially designed carburetor on tractor guaranteed to handle cheapest KEROSENE on heavy, light or no loads. No plowman needed. One man runs the entire outfit right from the engine platform.

The 27 B. H. P.

### HART-PARR OIL TRACTOR

is built light, yet amply strong, with no dead weight to drag around or waste power. Every detail is simple in construction. Tractor has only 300 parts—that is 500 to 1200 less than all others. Drive wheels are solid steel castings—not built up, and afford 31% greater surface contact, due to wonderful wave form lugs. For extremely soft soil, drivers can be equipped with "Hold Fast" extension lugs, the lugs that hold to the soil with a bull dog grip, yet do not injuriously pack or tear it up.

#### The Hart-Parr "Self-Lift" Plow

is one-third lighter and has one-third less parts than any other. Automatic lift is operated by a slight pull on a rope attached to the clutch lever. Separate hand-lift attachment for raising or lowering any individual bottom without disturbing adjustment of rest of plow. Special spring beam coupler permits bottoms to skid around or pass over stones, etc. Furrow wheel keeps plow straight in furrow. Hart-Parr "Self-Lift" plows can be equipped with lister bottoms at slight expense. In using listers on the four-bottom plow, the two middle beams and bottoms are quickly removed and listers easily attached to outside beams. You can then list deep. The ground thrown up covers all weeds between the furrows and a first-class job results. There are several features about this tractor and plow that you ought to know about before you invest in a power equipment. We build a power outfit for any farm, large or small.

Write today for illustrated catalog, special circulars, etc., and let us counsel with you on your power requirements.



Hart-Parr Co.

234 Lawler St. Charles City, Ia.

## Must Suit You

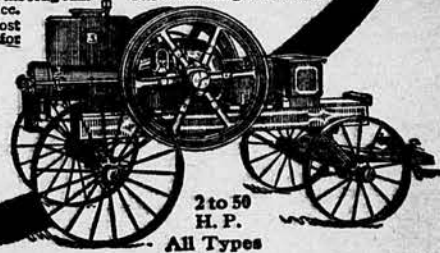
You will never know the meaning of real engine economy and efficiency until you study the quiet, smooth, easy running features of

### LAUSON FROST KING Gasoline and Oil Engines

There are more drop forged and case hardened parts on Lawson Frost King Engines than any other. This means an engine as accurate in adjustment, and therefore as economical after five years' use as when new. The Lawson Frost King is built up to a standard, not down to a price. They cost a little more than some others to start with, but a great deal less in the long run. The Frost King trade-mark on an engine is a warranty of long, satisfactory service. Guaranteed—We absolutely guarantee Lawson Frost King Engines to make good on every claim we make for them; also as to workmanship and material. Write NOW for Free Book: "The Power that Backs the Modern Farmer" and name of nearest dealer who will be glad to give you a demonstration of the Frost King without obligation on your part. In writing us, state size engine you need.

The John Lawson Mfg. Co.

236 N. W. Street NEW HOLSTEIN, WIS.



2 to 50 H. P. All Types

## This Remedy is GUARANTEED to Cure Bone Spavin

Bo-Spav-O is not a cure-all, but a specific remedy for bone spavin. We do not claim that it will cure ringbone, splint, cracked hoof and a thousand and one other things as many so called spavin cures are recommended for. Bo-Spav-O does the work. Tested in hundreds of cases—not a single failure. This great remedy can now be had by every farmer and horse owner at reasonable cost. The remedy is simple and easy to apply. Does not blister, nor leave scar or blemish of any kind. Removes and completely cures a bone spavin in three weeks. Absolutely Guaranteed and your money promptly refunded if it fails to do what we claim. Write today for interesting circular and complete details. Welch Bros. Co., 101 Milwaukee St., Oconomowoc, Wis.

### BO-SPAV-O

TRADE MARK GUARANTEED TO POSITIVELY REMOVE AND CURE A BONE SPAVIN WILL NOT BLISTER

Welch Bros

## We Make Good Cuts!

The Mail and Breeze has the most complete plant in Kansas for the making of first class half-tone engravings and zinc etchings. Particular attention given to livestock and poultry illustrations for letterheads, newspaper advertisements and catalogues. Our cuts cannot be excelled and are guaranteed satisfactory. Lowest prices consistent with good work. Write for information. THE MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kan.



### BUTLER STEEL Grain Bin

Corrugated. Can't Cave In. Rat-Proof. Fire-Proof. Can be used for store house. Capacity increased by additional sections. Keeps grain perfectly. Large door and removable shoveling board. Ask for booklet showing letters from satisfied users.

BUTLER MANUFACTURING CO. 1204 W. Tenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.



## Reliable Poultry Breeders

### FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE POULTRY RATE.

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

#### DUCKS.

75 FINE W. Pekin ducks for sale, 50 cents each. Mrs. Emery McKee, Hallowell, Kan.

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

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER ducks (Fishes strain). A chance to get good ones at a low price; \$1.50 each. A. E. Kroth, Havensville, Kan.

FOR SALE—Indian Runner ducks. Fawn and White, yearling breeders to make room for young stock. Drakes \$1.00, ducks \$1.50. Pure white drakes \$1.50. W. W. Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

#### ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTONS. Choice cockerels and cock birds for sale. A bargain if taken soon. August Petersen, Churdan, Ia.

#### RHODE ISLAND REDS.

DARK R. C. RED pullets, April hatched, 75c. Florence Puckett, Garrison, Kan.

#### LEGHORNS.

S. C. B. LEGHORN hens \$8 dozen. A. H. Cooley, Arena, Colo.

PURE BRED S. C. W. Leghorns. Cockerels \$1.00 each. Mrs. Chester Black, Liberal, Kan.

#### PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BIG TYPE BARRED ROCKS. Half price now. Duff, Larned, Kan.

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

#### WYANDOTTES.

BUFF WYANDOTTES. Prices cut for balance of season. Eggs from all our breeding pens at \$1.50 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Baby chicks \$1.50 per dozen. Send for mating list. Wheeler and Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

#### HAMBURG.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG cockerels and pullets \$1.00 each. Mrs. Robt. Lockhart, Eskridge, Kan.

#### SEVERAL VARIETIES.

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

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs. Pen A, \$1.50 per 15. Pen B, \$1.00 per 15. Barred P. Rocks, range stock, 75c per 15; \$4.00 per 100. Light fawn and white Indian Runner ducks \$1.00 per 12. C. J. Woods, Chiles, Miami, Kansas.

## Chicken Thieves

Steal millions of dollars from Farmers and Poultrymen, and how to get rid of them is a problem many cannot solve. It is very easy to do if you use Liceall, Metzger's latest discovery, a new and modern method of doing away with these thieves. To quickly exterminate them and make more money with poultry use Liceall, the strongest lice killing compound made. Works like magic. Simply put a few drops in nests and hang balance of uncorked bottle high in coop directly over roost. No painting, no spraying, no dusting. Lice, mites, chiggers, bed bugs, roaches, ants, etc., have no lungs; they breathe through the pores of their body and cannot live in these powerful evaporating vapors, which are three times heavier than air and descend in a misty form penetrating feathers, cracks and crevices everywhere, instantly destroying insect life. Liceall vapors will not injure chicks. Cheapest to buy, easiest to use. Price \$1.00 for dealer's supply. Money back if it fails. Your dealer will supply you, if he refuses send \$1.15 for package, express prepaid. W. H. METZGER CO., No. 8, Quincy, Ill.

## 12 Beautiful 7-Color 10c Scenic Post Cards

We now have ready for distribution a series of 36 of the most gorgeous scenic post cards ever printed. These cards are made direct from photographs covering all the most important points of interest in Colorado—Mountains, Pea, Lakes, Valleys, Mines, famous buildings and places—practically every scenic spot of greatest interest is included in this wonderful series of post card views. The cards are printed on finest stock in from five to seven colors producing the most beautiful effect imaginable. These cards have an educational as well as artistic value as they provide true-to-life illustrations of the most-talked-of points throughout this mountain wonderland. Get a complete set for your album or collection, another set to mail to your friends—36 different views.

BARGAIN OFFER. These cards would ordinarily retail at 2 for 5 cents, and they are worth it, too. We are wholesale distributors and just to get these beautiful cards introduced in all parts of the country we will for a limited time send postpaid 12 all different Colorado View Cards, for only 10 cents, or 36 all different for 25 cents. Send your order today—Stamps or coin. Address.

COLORADO SELLING CO.,  
1624 Seventeenth St., Denver, Colo.

## Poultry Keeping

CONDUCTED FOR THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE BY REESE V. HICKS.

We want you to talk chicken with us. Good short letters on poultry matters especially welcome. A year's subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze is awarded every week for the most helpful bit of poultry experience, and for second and third best contributions subscriptions to other useful publications.

Try a shovelful of ashes in the bottom of each nest box to help keep down vermin.

For young or old stock, nothing beats a wet mash of cornmeal and milk for fattening.

The fat and lazy hen is usually the one that gets too much corn with too little effort.

A weekly coal oil bath for nest boxes and roosts will not give lice and mites much of a chance to spread.

In making plans for that new poultry house to be built this fall, investigate the merits of cement as a floor material.

All indications point to high beef and pork this winter. That being the case we may expect to see eggs soar too. Don't sell off too many pullets.

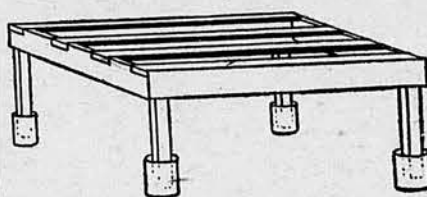
It pays to let the flock have plenty of nourishing food during the moult. Moulting is quite a strain on a bird's vitality.

One of our poultry folks writes that since he has followed the rule of disposing of all stock on reaching the age of 2 years, he has had less trouble with disease.

### Barriers For Lice and Mites.

[Prize Letter.]

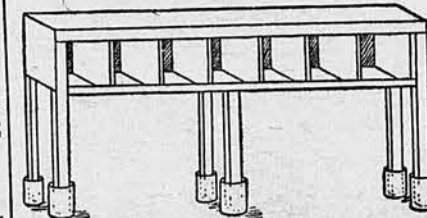
Mr. Editor—These two drawings will give you an idea of a scheme I have put to use to keep mites off the roosts and out of the nest boxes. I am not troubled with mites now as they cannot get to the hens. The roosts are laid on a frame which rests on four short legs. The



Level and easily movable.

legs are placed in tin cans and the cans are kept partially filled with coal oil. The nest box is also mounted on four legs set in cans containing coal oil. The box must not come in contact with the wall at any point. This arrangement is especially good for sitting hens.

Of course these devices alone will not keep the mites down. They are only helps. I clean out the house thorough-



Out of reach of the mites.

ly and keep it so. I scald it out frequently and throw ashes about on the floor. The hens seem to like their quarters for I often find them taking a dust bath in the ashes.

Snyder, Okla. Mrs. B. Ogburn.

### Whitewash That Won't Rub Off.

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—Here is a whitewash that won't rub off. Take 10 pounds of fresh stone lime and pour hot water over it to slake. Add 1 pound of salt and a little Portland cement, and stir it up well. To keep down lice and mites give the interior of the poultry house a good coat of whitewash whenever needed. Be sure and cover all parts of roosts, walls, nest boxes, etc., with the wash. Burn

out the nests first to kill the mites. Take the boxes away from the buildings, dump and set the nesting material on fire, then turn the boxes over the fire for a few minutes, and you are ready to white, wash them. Mrs. M. B. Smith. Champion, Neb.

## Do Purebreds Pay on the Farm

BY W. A. LIPPINCOTT,  
Poultryman, Kansas Agricultural College.

[Written for Farmers Mail and Breeze.]

The agricultural colleges throughout the country are advising farmers to raise purebred chickens. But there are no records available that will show on a dollar and cents basis that purebred chickens are better for the general farmer. The poultry department at the Kansas Agricultural college has undertaken an experiment to show whether

purebreds will pay.

The principal objects of this experiment will be to find out what influence a continuing use of purebred males upon mongrel females will be.

First; upon the uniformity of flock in regard to size, type and color.

Second; upon the earliness of maturity.

Third; upon fattening expenses. Fourth; upon egg production with regard not only to the number of eggs laid but their size, shape and color.

Forty-eight mongrel pullets that are representatives of the average bird of mixed breeding found on Kansas farms have been divided into four groups of 12 each. The first group is mated with a Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel, whose dam laid 232 eggs, and whose grand dam on its sire's side laid 209.

The second group is mated with a White Orpington cockerel out of a hen that was imported in January and laid 180 eggs in the first 10 months she was in this country.

The third group is mated with a single comb White Leghorn cockerel out of a hen that laid 252 eggs in her first laying year.

The fourth group is mated with a mongrel cockerel.

Records are to be kept of the food consumed by each flock, the number of eggs laid by each bird, the fertility of the eggs, as well as their size, shape and color. The weight of the chicks at birth and also at the end of each succeeding fourth week up until the pullets begin to lay and the cockerels are fattened or sold.

One-half of the cockerels produced will be crate-fattened as soon as their size and the season will permit.

The second year the experiment will be carried on with the offspring of the pens in exactly the same manner that it was the first year.

The pens in this second year will, of course, be made up of birds that have one-half of their blood from a purebred, with the exception of the pen mated with the mongrel cockerel.

The third year the offspring will be three-fourths pureblood, and the fourth year seven-eighths pure and so on.

This experiment will be carried on for as many years as will be necessary to obtain definite results.

Manhattan, Kan.

### ARTHUR CAPPER'S STORY OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

A Special Edition Just Published for Free Distribution Among Our Readers.

We have just taken from the press a large edition of what many people have said is the most comprehensive and most interesting story of the Panama canal ever written. The story is published in book form, filling 36 pages and containing many interesting illustrations.

Mr. Capper spent several weeks in the Canal Zone and wrote this story as he inspected the canal from one end to the other. The book is well bound with a full page illustration on the front and back cover. All the interesting facts about this greatest of the world's great engineering feats are told in this newest Panama Canal book.

By manufacturing this book ourselves and printing a very large edition we are enabled to distribute these books, free and postpaid, among our readers on the following offer: One book given to all who send 25 cents to pay for one new, renewal or extension subscription to Kansas Weekly Capital. Two books given to all who send 50 cents to pay for a three years' subscription. Send in your own subscription or the subscription of a friend and get all the interesting facts about the great Panama Canal. Address Kansas Weekly Capital, 204 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

## FREE Shot Gun

FULL CHOKE

Hammerless, Double-Barrel Shot Gun—very superior. Fitted with top snap-break, bar side locks, forged frame, case hardened locks and frames. Nicely finished, highly polished stock and fore end. Polished blued steel barrels; choke bored, 12 Gauge and either 30 or 32 inch barrels. Well balanced and accurate. A perfect beauty. The same model used by some of the best shots in the country. We give it

### Absolutely FREE to Our Agents

All that we require is that you show our samples and take a few orders for our special made-to-measure clothes. We pay highest cash profits and measure clothes. Your choice of 633 give extra presents—such as Leather Suit Cases, Musical Instruments, Pipes, Watches, Sporting Goods, Hats, etc.

Write for elegant free outfit and full particulars. SPENCER MEAD CO., Dept. 566, Chicago

## New Crop Seeds

Alfalfa Timothy and special prices. "Missouri Seed Co." seeds the best obtainable. Missouri Seed Co., Box 3, Kansas City, Mo.

Alfalfa Seed Buy from me direct profit. Choice seed \$7.50—fancy \$8.50 per bushel. J. J. MERILLAT, ST. MARYS, KANSAS

## WELL DRILLS

If you wish to get into a good paying business, buy one of our new improved Drilling Machines. Great money maker. Write us today for our catalogue, No. 60.

FERGUSON MFG. CO., WATERLOO, IOWA

Poultry Magazine Big 40 to 50 page illustrated monthly magazine of practical, common sense chicken talk. Tells how to get most in pleasure and profit from poultry raising. 4 months on trial only 10c. Poultry Culture, 800 Jackson, Topeka, Kan.

## FREE This Famous Sewing Awl

You can sew old or new harness, saddles, canvas, tents, rugs, carpets, quilts, shoes, grain bags and many other things. You can use any kind of thread in the Myers Awl, and it makes a lock stitch same as a sewing machine. It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with two needles; one is straight and one curved, with a small screw driver and wrench combined. Also a reel of waxed thread with each awl ready for use. The cut does not show full size. With needle the awl is 6½ in. long. It is the Myers Famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awl. It is the only Sewing Awl made with a groove running the full length of the needle, so as not to cut the thread when sewing, and has what is known as a diamond point. Every teamster and farmer should own a Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awl, as there is use for one in almost every household. The Myers Awl is nicely finished, the metal parts are nickel plated, the needles and wrench are kept in the hollow handle which has a screw top.

Anyone who will send \$1.25 to pay for a one-year's subscription to our big farm paper can select one of Myers' Lock Stitch Sewing Awls, which we will send by mail, postage paid, as a free premium. Use Coupon below.

## MAIL AND BREEZE

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.

Pub. Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed please find \$1.25. Send me your paper regularly for 1 year, and one of the famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awls free and prepaid.

Name .....

P. O. ....

County ..... State ..... R.R.No. ....



## Shorten the Distance

BY C. O. DRAYTON,  
President Farmers' Equity Union.

It is up to the farmer to shorten the distance between the farm and his market, between the farm and the consumer, and between the farm and the factory. We are 50 years behind the times, when it comes to shortening routes between the farm and the nearest shipping point. Good roads must be built for the farmer's wagon. This is the only way to shorten the distance. When we can haul twice the load in half the time, we have shortened the distance, and helped both producer and consumer.

Good roads will help, and the Farmers' Equity Union is working for good roads, but there is another place where we must shorten the route. Producers are selling good fresh eggs for 14 cents a dozen and consumers are paying 30 cents. Milk farmers are receiving only one-fourth of consumers' price on the average. Millions of bushels of luscious fruit will rot on the ground in 1913, as in former years, simply because the road between producer and consumer is too long, and too expensive. We have a wonderful shortage in cattle and hogs, for a great stock country like ours, because of the bad roads between producer and consumer. Is it not a disgrace, that cattle and hogs must be shipped into a country like America, from Australia, and Argentine?

Our meat products must nearly all go over a road owned and controlled by one of the meanest trusts in our country. If the stock men and other farmers were sure of a living price for the next 20 years, the supply would increase till it was ample, and prices would be so reasonable that consumers could afford to eat meat as often as needed.

The wheat growers are selling wheat below cost of production, and consumers are paying a good stiff price for flour. We are sure the road can be shortened here by co-operation.

We are paying \$45 for the material and labor in a good self binder and \$135 to get it over the road from the factory to our farms. This is a fair sample of what we are doing on all farm machinery.

We want every Union that needs apples to hold an apple rally September 6 and get in your order. If your Union cannot take a carload go in with a Union near you, and take a car together.

## Help in Your Dressmaking

"Every Woman Her Own Dressmaker," is a fashion book which not only illustrates all the new styles, but gives plain and simple lessons and instruction on how to make the garments fit and hang like those made by the skilled dressmaker. Patterns may be had from the Pattern Department of Farmers Mail and Breeze for all the designs illustrated. Retail price of the book is 25 cents but we send it free to any reader who encloses two 2-cent stamps to partly pay postage and cost of mailing. Address the Mail and Breeze Pattern Department, Topeka, Kan.

## A Help in Pulling Nails

[Prize Suggestion.]

Mr. Editor—One often needs a small block to put under the hammer in pulling nails, spikes, etc. I have a special block for this purpose. It is hardwood and has notches cut in it, as shown, that it may be used for nails of different lengths. The other end is rounded for a handle.

M. B. Sherwood.

Brashear, Mo.

## Kansas Wesleyan Business College in Great Favor.

That young men and young women to the number of more than 1,000 annually should choose the Kansas Wesleyan Business College of Salina, Kan., as the proper place to obtain expert business training is one of the most remarkable facts in the whole history of Kansas' educational development. That a business college out in the heart of Kansas should earn such a reputation for modern methods of teaching as to cause such a heavy enrollment annually—in view of the fact that similar institutions of the larger cities strain every resource to attract the young people of the West—is a tribute to Prof. T. W. Roach and his large faculty that should go far towards satisfying the pride of any man or set of men. Boys and girls flock to Kansas Wesleyan Business College not only from Kansas but from all the surrounding states and are later heard from in good positions with banks, railroads, wholesale houses and mer-

cantile establishments of all kinds. Prof. Roach has the enviable reputation of not only making business experts out of his students but of sending forth from his school manly young men and womanly young women. It is said that there is not a more successful school in these respects in the United States. Which, in a measure at least, explains the wonderful success of Prof. T. W. Roach.

## Big Deal in Typewriters.

To accommodate the increased attendance already assured, the Chillicothe Business College of Chillicothe, Mo., purchased 31 new typewriters August 12. These added to the present equipment make a total of 116 machines. A partition between an adjoining room is being removed so the new typewriting department will extend the full length of the building on the south and will thus accommodate the increased number of typewriters. Considerable improvement is also being made in the four big buildings of the institution. The walls are being redecorated, the wood work refinished, a tile floor laid in the front vestibule and hall of the main college building and many other improvements are under way. The college will present a most inviting appearance to the more than a thousand students who will attend the coming year.—H. W. G.

## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

### VETERINARY SCHOOL

### Kansas State Agricultural College

MANHATTAN, KANSAS

Ranked as one of the six best Veterinary schools in the United States by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Send for catalogue. Address  
H. J. WATERS, President, Box 27.

### LAWRENCE Business College

Lawrence, Kansas.

Largest and best Business College in the West. Capacity 1000 annually. Write for catalog.

**WANTED 500** YOUNG MEN and Women to take a month's trial Free in our school. Write for catalog.  
**CENTRAL KANSAS BUSINESS COLLEGE,**  
Abilene, Kansas.

**Free Ticket** to Chillicothe, Mo., to visit JACKSON UNIVERSITY OF BUSINESS. Finest quarters; free night school; positions guaranteed; dancing hall and dancing teacher. Board \$2.50. Backed by World's Desire Bureau. For catalog and free ticket address Walter Jackson, Pres., Chillicothe, Mo.

**ARKANSAS CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE**  
The college to send your boy or girl to obtain a commercial stenographic education. Write for 1913 college catalog. Tells about the college, price of tuition and surroundings. Address the manager, E. G. BETZ, Arkansas City, Kansas.

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## Getting a Stand of Alfalfa

Some Methods of Johnson County Growers

BY A. G. KITTELL

W. F. Ogg, who farms several hundred acres of land in Johnson county has a brand new scheme of getting a stand of alfalfa. At least the scheme will be new to most Mail and Breeze folks. Opinions of Johnson county growers seem to be divided as to the cause of poor alfalfa stands following seeding. Some growers believe all depends on the condition of the seedbed and seasonable seeding. Others like Mr. Ogg, think the presence or absence in the soil of certain bacteria, has a good deal to do with it. Both are right to a certain degree.

Mr. Ogg finds that he gets his best stand of alfalfa by putting it in after Red clover. His plan is to put in a crop of wheat, then seed clover on it the fol-

lowing spring, harrowing the seed in. The clover is left untouched until July of the second year when it is plowed under. The seedbed is put into fine tilth and the latter part of August or first of September the alfalfa is seeded. Whatever else the plowed under clover may do for the young alfalfa, Mr. Ogg believes it corrects the condition in the soil that keeps the plants from making a thrifty growth right from the start. In other words the clover inoculates the soil for the alfalfa. In case of a severe winter the thrifty growth lessens the danger from winter killing.

### A Stand of Clover That Came Back.

Incidentally Mr. Ogg had an unusual experience with a 40-acre field of Red clover seeded in the spring of 1910. The clover made a heavy growth as did all other vegetation that season. In July he turned this clover under 9 inches deep but not without vigorous protest from his neighbors. And at that time it did look like a questionable move to "spoil" so fine a stand of clover to say nothing

### A Man and the Hoe

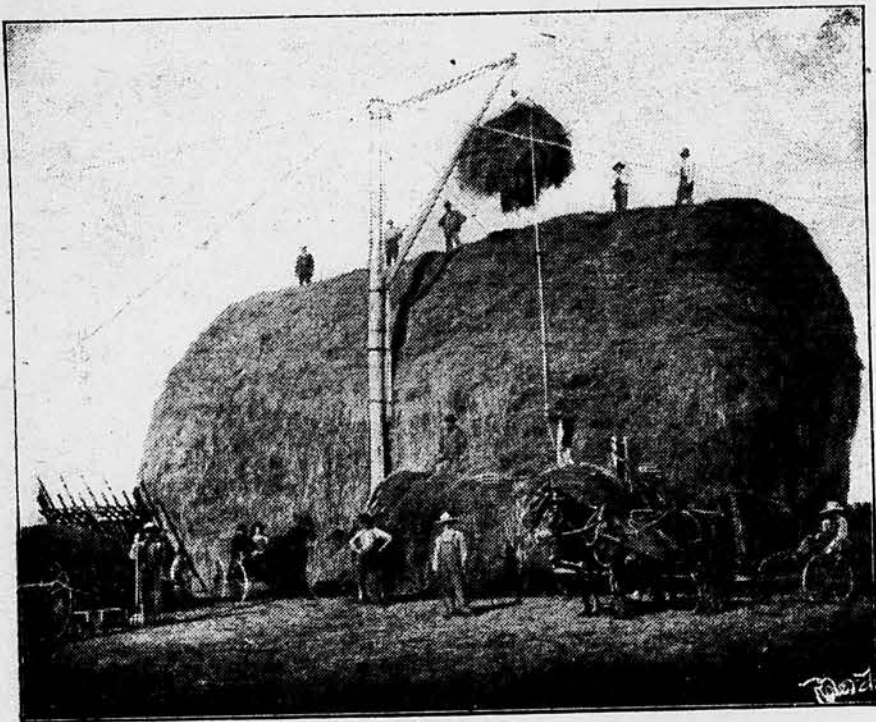
A man had long been hunting for a hoe, with just the right hang to the handle. At last he hit upon it by accident in a store—a hoe that would bite the dirt without using every ounce of muscle he had to pull it.

Surely, he thought, a man with a product so perfect has faith enough in it to publish its merits far and wide. Why haven't I heard of it before? But the fact was, he found, it had never been advertised. With a tool that would have been a joy to every garden worker who got hold of it, the maker had been a dog in the manger, and kept mum. So each of the hundreds who wanted such a hoe, instead of being grateful, rightly owes him a grudge.

of turning under a splendid crop of hay. In the fall of 1910 wheat was sown on this field at the rate of 1½ bushels an acre. The variety was what is known as Fultz wheat.

Everyone knows that 1911 was a poor wheat year. But the wheat on this clover field made 39 bushels an acre. Just across the fence a neighbor with the same kind of soil raised 16 bushels an acre. In the fall of 1911 the field was again sown to wheat which in 1912 returned a crop of 35 bushels an acre.

But here is the unusual part of this story: After the 1912 harvest this field was left untouched and before frost a fine stand of Red clover had reappeared on it. Where did it come from? Mr.



This is a 200-ton alfalfa stack on the M. G. Miller place near Olathe. A telephone pole 43 feet long was used in making the stacker. It rests on a section of cypress bridge timber 2 feet square. A steel collar screwed to the top holds the base of the pole in place.

Ogg believes the seed in the crop of clover turned under in 1910 was down too deep to germinate. But in the summer of 1911 when the field was again plowed deep the seed was brought back to the surface where it germinated and grew along slowly until the wheat was taken off.

This field now has a fine stand of clover on it. The first cutting this spring made 1½ tons to the acre. The growth of clover now on the field will be cut for seed which Mr. Ogg estimates will make 2 bushels to the acre. With a good growth next season the clover may be turned under about midsummer and alfalfa put in.

No county in the state offers better opportunities for alfalfa growing than Johnson offers. The wonder of it is that there are not more alfalfa growers. With a soil that is unsurpassed for forage growing, and ideal market conditions for both hay and stock, one would expect to find alfalfa on every farm. The main stumbling block seems to be the getting of a good stand. But this difficulty is magnified, say those farmers who are succeeding with the crop. Alfalfa has done well for the Oggs, for Fred Lorimer who farms the M. G. Miller place, for J. W. Breyfogle, and many other Johnson county farmers. With soil and climatic conditions identical throughout, why may it not do as well for any others?

Among the most successful of Johnson county's alfalfa growers is J. W. Breyfogle. He has made alfalfa seeding a careful study and seldom fails to get a stand. And once he has a stand he holds onto it as long as the crops warrant it. On one field seeded 15 years ago he is still cutting three and four good crops a year. For 13 years this alfalfa field has had no cultivation whatever. On another farm occupied by a tenant, a patch of eight acres on a ridge was seeded 12 years ago. The seed was put in right down to where the rock cropped out. This land is rented at \$5 an acre. The tenant sold alfalfa last year off this 8-acre patch to the amount of \$262.50. Mr. Breyfogle says the alfalfa on his farms returns \$2 for each \$1 returned by other crops. His yield year in and year out averages 3½ tons an acre.

On the Breyfogle farms, ground intended for alfalfa is plowed early and thoroughly. It is worked with a disk or harrow whenever weeds show. In this way a fine but compact seedbed is obtained by seeding time the latter part of August or first of September. But the seeding is not done by the calendar so much as by moisture conditions in the soil. A moist seedbed is an absolute necessity. Young alfalfa plants are very tender and very particular about soil conditions. They need moisture to germinate the seed as well as to keep the plants growing afterward. Here is where moisture stored in early plowed ground gets in its work. In nine years out of ten this moisture is of tremendous importance. Mr. Breyfogle's main object is to get a good growth before frost so as to have the plants more resistant to winter killing.

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### The Under Flow

(Continued from Page 3.)

great this year, but the price, of course, was not so high.

The state has gone into the pumping extensively, also on the farm of the Kansas Industrial Reformatory, near Hutchinson. This farm is an important factor in lowering the cost of this institution to the state, for a great deal of the food eaten by the inmates is grown on it. The results were not always good before irrigation was taken up, however, for in many seasons the drouth seriously reduced the yields. Now the reformatory is almost independent of the rain, for a large pumping plant has been installed. This plant differs from most of the other plants in that section. It was designed by David A. Crockett, of the mechanical department of the reformatory.

The outfit consists of an 8-inch centrifugal pump, with a 10-inch discharge pipe. The pump is attached directly to the casing of the well; it does not have a large casing with the smaller pump pipe as do most of the wells of that section. The casing pipe has 2,300 one-eighth perforations in the section that extends into the water gravel. The well is 28 feet deep. The pipe costs 79 cents a foot, and as the expense of driving is slight the cost of a well of this kind is less than for the larger type.

A concrete spillway is placed over the pump, and the discharge pipe runs directly upward and discharges into it without a curve; and this is a desirable feature for a curve tends to produce friction. From the spillway the water runs into the main ditch, which runs on high land, and smaller laterals lead off from this to all parts of the irrigated section.

The power to run the pump is furnished by a 25-horsepower gasoline tractor, which uses solar oil for fuel. This engine is also used a great deal for other work on the farm. The pump discharges 2,000 gallons of water a minute, and with this load the engine will use one-ninth of a gallon of solar oil a horsepower an hour. The cost of this oil is 6.4 cents a gallon, in quantities.

Fourteen acres of alfalfa, 20 acres of Irish potatoes, 6 acres of sweet potatoes and 12 acres of garden truck were irrigated this year. It is planned to increase this acreage next year; at least 100 acres will be irrigated in the future. Two hundred sacks of cement were used

in constructing the concrete spillway, mixed in the proportion of one to four, the filler being crushed rock and sand. Old rods and chicken wire taken from a refuse pile were used for reinforcement.

J. L. Martin has four wells, and uses them mostly for orchard irrigation. He has a 12-foot lift, and the wells are a little more than 40 feet deep; the top 24 feet consisting of 24-inch casing and the remainder being 12-inch. The cost of the wells was \$50 each, and the 6-horsepower engine that pulls the pump cost \$300. It is mounted on trucks, and can be moved readily from well to well and to where it may be used for other work. The centrifugal pump, which has a 3-inch discharge pipe, cost \$70; and it throws about 350 gallons a minute. This engine burns 8 gallons of gasoline a 12-hour day.

The members of the Hutchinson Commercial Club are enthusiastic over the results obtained by pumping. The club has conducted a demonstration farm, this year, at the edge of the city, to show what could be done with truck growing under irrigation. The assistance of the department of horticulture of the Kansas Agricultural College was obtained, and some good results are recorded. For example, 1 acre produced 5½ tons of cabbage, which was sold for \$50 a ton, or \$262. And after the cabbage was harvested, the land was planted to beans, so it will produce two crops.

"The Arkansas valley should become a great center for intensive farming," said F. W. Tyler, secretary of the Hutchinson Commercial Club. "There ought to be a great increase in the amount of vegetables grown in Kansas anyway. Do you realize that we are not producing in this state half the amount of vegetables consumed here? More than 9 million dollars was paid for vegetables in this state, last year, and we produced truck crops to the value of only \$4,292,869. In other words, Kansas people paid to the farmers of other states \$5,157,782 for vegetables. These are official reports, taken from the figures furnished by the township assessors. All this food, and a great deal more, shipped in from other states, might easily have been grown in this county. Just 285 cars of vegetables and fruits were shipped into Hutchinson last year for distribution here and in the surrounding towns. A large part of this could have been grown in these bottoms.

There are several large commercial ap-

ple orchards near Hutchinson, and the owners of most of these are sinking wells. W. H. Underwood, who owns several hundred acres of commercial apple orchards, has 12 wells. The power to raise this water is furnished by four 10-horsepower gasoline engines, mounted on trucks so they may be moved readily from place to place.

G. C. Curtis, who owns a truck farm just west of Hutchinson, has used the underflow for many years. He used to be an extensive wheat grower, but since he has taken up truck farming he has reduced his acreage, until he now tills only eight acres, all of which is carefully irrigated. His onions averaged 125 bushels an acre this year, and it was not an especially good year for this crop, as it has been too hot. These onions were sold for \$1.71 a bushel. Other crops did as well, and some did better.

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"I came to Cordele in 1897 with \$25, a wife and six children. I bought ten head of cattle on credit. My dairy business alone now pays me \$6,000 a year. I have 35 acres near the city limits for which I am refusing \$300 an acre. I hardly think it is worth while to make any comment further than to state these facts."

"I came to Cordele in 1900 because I found that the lands here were more productive and easily cultivated than those of Minnesota. I bought eight hundred acres and have since added two hundred acres more. The property cost me about \$6.35 an acre and is easily worth now \$40 an acre. Last year I had 300 acres in cultivation, and raised 100 bales of cotton, 1000 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of oats, besides other things raised on the farm. I have probably more here in ten years than I would in twenty-three in Minnesota."

"I came to this County five years ago and bought a small farm of sixty acres for \$20 per acre. I consider it now worth \$500 per acre with the improvements I have put on it. I can make more money here farming than I could in Pennsylvania. Lands are cheaper here and more productive for all kinds of crops. On twenty-four acres of land I raised sixteen bales of cotton, one hundred and sixty bushels of corn and other less important crops in abundance. Farming here is easy and inexpensive, and a good remuneration for labor expended may be safely expected from the yield of the land. This is a very desirable country for immigrants and I can recommend it to those seeking homes where not only a good living can be made but fortunes may be accumulated."

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FOR SALE—A bargain in 280 or 340 acres choice rich second bottom land in the Pryor Creek valley in Northwest corner of Mayes County, Oklahoma, 3 1/2 miles Southeast of Chelsea, Oklahoma, in the Chelsea-Alluwe oil fields. All fenced and cross-fenced, over 100 acres in cultivation, balance native meadow. Excellent alfalfa land. Has never failed to produce a crop. Not subject to overflow. Price \$35.00 per acre, one-half cash, balance five years, eight per cent interest. If you contemplate a change, here is a golden opportunity. Address M. S. RUNYAN, Owner, Vinita, Oklahoma.

FOR RENT. 500 acres first class bottom land joining Chickasha, Oklahoma. Level, no rock or stumps. Price \$4 per acre cash in advance. This farm is for sale also. Golden Gate Trust Co., Chickasha, Okla.

CADDO COUNTY WINS. First on agricultural products at State Fair. Write for information, corn and alfalfa lands. Baldwin & Gibbs Co., Anadarko, Ok.

# NEW MEXICO

FOR SALE—Improved and unimproved farms. Also city properties, cheap. Good investments. Jas. J. Hall, Tucuman, N. M.

CHEAPEST, best irrigated lands in the world \$25.00 to \$40.00 per acre. For information address Dan Vinson, Portales, N. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE where crop failures and hot winds are unknown, where climate conditions will make you well, where each farmer controls his own irrigation system.

160 acres, 120 in good alfalfa, good house and other improvements. Price \$20,000.00, encumbrance only \$1,200.00; want income property.

80 acres, 25 in apple and pear orchard, 25 in alfalfa. Price \$12,000.00, encumbrance \$2,500.00; want land in lower altitude. Above tracts to exchange separately. Both irrigated.

E. N. REQUA, Artesia, New Mexico.

# NEW YORK

WE HAVE all kinds of farms for all kinds of people. Bargains coming every day. Write for catalog. Hall's Farm Agency, Owego, Tioga county, N. Y.

## Money-Making Farm

188 Acres, 12 Cows, Machinery. The dairy farms of Delaware county, N. Y., earn \$4,800,000 yearly; this is one of them, and a good one, too; spring and brook watered pasture for 20 cows, smooth fertile fields, easily worked, 800 cords wood, 100 barrels apples in season; 2-story 7-room house, spring water, big barn, other buildings; near neighbors, school; owner unable to care for it longer, must retire, if taken now he includes 12 cows, brood sow, 5 sheep, machinery and tools; \$3,500 takes all, \$1,400 down and easy terms; this farm will pay for itself in two years; read all about it and traveling directions to see it and scores of other bargains throughout 13 states, page 33, "Strout's Farm Catalogue 36," write today for free copy. E. A. SROUT FARM AGENCY, Station 3125, Union Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa. Established 1900.

# MARKET PROBABILITIES

(Written Specially for the Farmers Mail and Breeze.)

Cattle prices were quoted steady to 10 cents higher on Monday with receipts 17,000 larger than a week ago at the five western markets. This is the first time in the last four weeks that general conditions promise a breaking away from the drouth that has existed since the middle of July. Canadian, Tex., received a 3-inch rain Sunday night. Other Texas points, South and Eastern Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois have all had good showers, and an atmospheric disturbance is now central in the Northwest that promises to supply general relief by mid-week. All markets show a better feeling, but they will have to be adjusted to new conditions slowly.

Praying and hoping for rain is the position of the markets. On that one point centers the entire outcome of the present anxious situation. To predict anything other than severe losses if high temperatures continue, is preposterous, yet to say that much of the present situation has not been exaggerated is also beyond belief. There is no way of knowing how severe losses will be until the final count, but at the same time, there is no use predicting how great an improvement a general rain would effect. Corn continued deteriorating, stock water is scarcer, pastures are gone in many sections. Liberality on the part of bankers in urging that stock be held tended to create a better feeling and the fact that stock is scarce and could not be replaced after general rain if sold now, caused many to hang on with a death grip. There must be no discounting the present condition, and on the other hand there should be no exaggerating. It has come time when the case is more individual than general and each one should be governed by his own circumstances rather than by what some one else is doing. The advice of the trade to drouth areas is to hold on if possible, if not ship; if in a position to care for stock buy now.

## Liberal Receipts Late Last Week.

Pressed by the drouth and invited by the good condition of the market in the first two days, receipts of livestock after Tuesday were unusually heavy. Wednesday Chicago received 22,000 and Kansas City 18,000, and the following day in Kansas City there were 12,000 cattle, the largest supply ever received there on Thursday. Prices began a downward course on Wednesday, and the market closed in a weak position except for strictly prime beefs, and dry lot butcher cattle. Some of the medium grades were down as much as 25 to 35 cents. Light weight stockers with quality ruled about steady, and plain stockers and the entire line of feeding cattle were down 15 to 40 cents. Countrymen who have plenty of water and a fair supply of forage feed are buying the light weight cattle. A good many 1,000 to 1,200 pound steers that should have gone back to the country under normal conditions went to killers last week.

## High Prices for Fat Cattle Later.

The minute that drouth pressure leaves the market prices for all cattle will advance. The rise will show first in feeders and later be passed on to fat cattle. Both commission men and buyers say the closing months of 1913 will see prices the highest this year and during the entire season of 1914 prices will attain sensational levels. The season 1912-13 did not make a surplus crop of beef with a 3 billion bushel corn crop at its command and the 1913-14 season will not only be hampered by short crops but by a small supply of cattle. A prediction of \$10 steers next year is not out of line, and some have the bravery to claim that \$12 will be paid in 1914. Whether extreme prices prevail or not, on the finished cattle, the supply of beef will sell at high average prices. The present

# ARKANSAS

160 A. imp. val. farm; 46 cult.; 3 mi. R. R. town; \$13.50 a. Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

17,000 ACRES, no rocks, hills or swamps. Any size farms Grant Co. \$1.50 per a. down, bal. 20 yrs. at 6%. Employment. TETTER & Co., Op. Union Depot, Little Rock, Ark.

320 A. AND 160 A. 5 mi. Bates, Scott Co., Ark. R. R. town; 2 houses, barns; several hundred dollars worth saw timber. Price \$11.50 per acre. Mtg. \$1,440, 3 yrs. Bal. time or trade. Write W. F. Colnon, Heavener, Okla.

IF INTERESTED IN N. E. ARKANSAS farm and timber lands, write for list. F. M. MESSER, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

ARKANSAS STOCK FARM AT A BARGAIN. 200 a. 8 mi. E. Co. seat; 75 a. cult.; 50 a. more good Dutch creek valley land to put in; two houses, barns, etc. Nice orchard; fine timber; lasting water; an ideal stock or dairy farm. Owner for quick sale will take \$2,000 and make terms. Address BATES LAND CO., Waldron, Ark.

## Extra Bargains in Fruit Farms

cheap orchard lands, also fine grain and stock farms, at good investment prices. Do some exchange business. For information about this country address The Frazer Real Estate Co., Gravette, Benton Co., Ark.

supply is netting killers little beef in proportion to the number purchased, and that condition will grow worse before it improves. Last week yearling to heavy prime steers sold at \$8.35 to \$9.10 and were only slightly under the season's high level for heavy steers and at the high point for yearlings.

## The Canning Season On.

Packers are operating their canning departments full time. Old cows, bulls, and time wrecked steers are being bought whenever available, at prices ranging from \$3.50 to \$5. Drouth seasons always increase supplies of that kind, and this year is opportune as packers are short on canned goods and the season later promises no increase, in fact fresh beef later will be too high to trim for cans, and aged cows will be too scarce to market in any considerable numbers. Canned meats are an economical way of equalizing the supply and demand, for cans are filled in the season of plenty and sold in the season of shortage. Prices are about the same as a year ago, for canning cattle, but considerably higher than in preceding years.

## Slump in Hog Prices.

Hog prices were 5 cents to 15 cents higher the first of the week. The \$9 mark was reached in Chicago, and other points reported a top of \$8.45 up. The movement of dry weather hogs shows signs of diminishing.

This past week witnessed the sharpest break in hog prices this year and the irregularity of the decline resulted in almost demoralization on some classes. Good hogs were quoted off 40 to 60 cents and for the first time in more than six weeks past the entire quotations were below \$9, and a fairly large supply below \$8. The wide spread in prices appeared as only an incident, but was of vital importance when considered from the seller's side. Take a market for hogs that shows sales from \$4 to \$8.90 and you have unsettled conditions for both the buyer and seller to count on. Drouth conditions are responsible for the present status of the market and without relief it is idle to predict what further irregularities may develop. The hog market has not the resistance of a stocker demand to bolster it up such as the cattle market has. It is true that hogs can be handled for stock purposes but they must be held three weeks for immunizing with hog cholera serum. In the meantime they have to be fed and grain supplied them comes from stock yards company controlled bins. Their prices are uniform, \$1 a bushel now, and \$1.25 later. With prospects for an uncertain demand the three week holding period makes it a little too uncertain for large dealings. Thousands of hogs were butchered last week that should have been held for stock and breeding purposes. Piggy sows and young pigs were offered more freely than at any previous time this year, and there were instances where the entire droves from farmers in Missouri and Kansas were thrown on the market owing to the lack of water. The big run now at underweight, and quality forecasts short supplies and higher prices later.

## Sheep Market Undisturbed.

The sheep market has shown more complacency than for some time past, and seems to be taking a rest after a long period of fluctuating prices. Last week prices showed a narrower movement than for three months past and the week ended with the market in a fairly firm position, slightly better than a year ago. The great Western flock belt is in excellent shape. They have had plenty of rain, there is no sort of disease among sheep, and flock masters are getting better prices for their wool. The big movement of feeding lambs from the West is overdue but ranchmen will not cut loose until more settled conditions prevail in the corn belt. Fat lambs now are selling at \$6.50 to \$7.50, and sheep \$4 to \$5.25. Feeding lambs are quoted at \$5.50 to \$6.25. Mutton finishers who have available feed will doubtless meet high late winter prices, as mutton will be in greater demand than ever owing to scarcity of beef and pork.

## 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 ..... | 63,225 | 41,400  | 22,275  |
| Chicago .....     | 48,300 | 153,000 | 131,000 |
| Omaha .....       | 11,900 | 44,100  | 46,200  |
| St. Louis .....   | 26,000 | 51,000  | 26,900  |
| St. Joseph .....  | 7,800  | 29,900  | 9,900   |

Total .....

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

|              | 1913      | 1912      | Inc.    | Dec.   |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------|--------|
| Cattle ..... | 1,044,716 | 898,431   | 146,285 | .....  |
| Calves ..... | 63,948    | 76,994    | .....   | 13,046 |
| Hogs .....   | 1,614,661 | 1,667,650 | .....   | 52,989 |
| Sheep .....  | 1,159,185 | 1,231,143 | .....   | 71,958 |
| H. & M. .... | 49,253    | 48,323    | .....   | 930    |
| Cars .....   | 69,675    | 65,994    | .....   | 3,681  |

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

|              | 1913      | 1912      | Inc.   | Dec.   |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------|--------|
| Cattle ..... | 583,395   | 517,492   | 65,903 | .....  |
| Hogs .....   | 1,615,400 | 1,618,382 | .....  | 2,982  |
| Sheep .....  | 624,428   | 653,187   | .....  | 28,759 |
| H. & M. .... | 84,795    | 102,147   | .....  | 17,352 |
| Cars .....   | 46,928    | 44,701    | .....  | 2,227  |

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

|              | 1913      | 1912      | Inc.  | Dec.    |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------|---------|
| Cattle ..... | 268,213   | 268,031   | ..... | 9,818   |
| Hogs .....   | 1,114,312 | 1,367,448 | ..... | 248,131 |
| Sheep .....  | 457,337   | 413,946   | ..... | 62,051  |
| H. & M. .... | 19,040    | 27,392    | ..... | 8,352   |
| Cars .....   | 28,420    | 30,352    | ..... | 1,932   |

The following table shows receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at each of the western markets Monday, August 13, with totals for a week ago, and a year ago.

|                   | Cattle | Hogs   | Sheep  |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Kansas City ..... | 24,000 | 5,000  | 5,000  |
| Chicago .....     | 19,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Omaha .....       | 6,800  | 3,000  | 15,000 |
| St. Louis .....   | 8,500  | 4,500  | 3,500  |
| St. Joseph .....  | 2,100  | 4,000  | 3,000  |
| Totals .....      | 60,400 | 46,500 | 56,500 |
| Week ago .....    | 43,100 | 63,800 | 72,800 |
| Year ago .....    | 49,900 | 52,100 | 68,300 |

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

|                        | Cattle         | Hogs          | Sheep         |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Per 100 lbs. 1913 1912 | 1913 1912      | 1913 1912     | 1913 1912     |
| Chicago ..             | \$9.00 \$10.60 | \$9.00 \$9.00 | \$5.75 \$5.55 |
| Kan. City ..           | \$8.60 10.50   | \$8.55 8.80   | \$5.50 5.25   |

## Good Demand for Horses.

Southern and Eastern buyers are returning to the auction rings, and receipts of horses and mules are increasing. This is the beginning of the fall activities and in the next two weeks the market is expected to drop its summer robe of dullness and expand into general activity. Prices are firm. Practically no horses have been sold on account of the dry weather. Good crops in the South and Southeast will make them liberal buyers of horses and mules.

## Further Damage to Corn.

Comparatively no corn in Kansas, a big shrinkage in the prospects in Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas and Nebraska, since the first of August and good showers east of the Mississippi river, except in Southern Illinois, were the general features in a continuation of high corn prices. It is the opinion of the trade that on present prospects the corn crop this year will be less than 2,300 million bushels, and many claim that final figures will show a yield of less than 2 billion bushels or 1,125 million bushels less than last year. Cash prices for old corn are at 75 to 78 cents and very high following the big crop grown last year. Old corn is hard to buy at those prices, and eagerness marks each day's trade. Bran, chop, kafir, corn and maize have all advanced in prices, in fact every thing suitable for stock feeding is on the rise. Wheat seems to take a subsidiary position. The world's crop shows a good surplus, but the probability that a considerable amount will be substituted for corn keeps prices firm. Oats are higher and in active demand.

The following comparison shows prices on best grades of wheat, corn and oats at Kansas City and Chicago for this date and one year ago:

|              | Wheat            | Corn       | Oats           |
|--------------|------------------|------------|----------------|
| 1913 1912    | 1913 1912        | 1913 1912  | 1913 1912      |
| Chicago ..   | 92 1/2c \$1.06   | 77 1/2c 81 | 44 1/2c 35     |
| Kan. City .. | 86 1/2c 1.02 1/2 | 78 1/2c 79 | 44 3/4c 34 1/2 |

## Rise in Hay Prices.

Early in the week prices for hay were quoted up 50 cents to \$2.50 a ton. The greatest advance was in prairie and later demand for that variety slackened and part of the advance was lost. Other grades continued firm at the advance. This year with a short corn crop hay will be in increased demand. Prices now are high for this season of the year, and higher levels are expected later.

The following quotations are on old alfalfa:

|                            |         |         |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Alfalfa, fancy .....       | \$17.00 | \$17.50 |
| Alfalfa, choice .....      | 16.00   | 16.50   |
| Alfalfa, No. 1 .....       | 14.50   | 15.50   |
| Alfalfa, standard .....    | 13.00   | 14.00   |
| Alfalfa, No. 2 .....       | 11.00   | 12.50   |
| Alfalfa, No. 3 .....       | 9.00    | 10.50   |
| Prairie, choice .....      | 14.50   | 15.00   |
| Prairie, No. 1 .....       | 13.00   | 14.00   |
| Prairie, No. 2 .....       | 11.00   | 12.50   |
| Prairie, No. 3 .....       | 8.50    | 10.50   |
| Timothy, choice .....      | 15.00   | 15.50   |
| Timothy, No. 1 .....       | 14.00   | 14.50   |
| Timothy, No. 2 .....       | 12.00   | 13.50   |
| Timothy, No. 3 .....       | 8.50    | 11.50   |
| Clover mixed, choice ..... | 13.50   | 14.00   |
| Clover mixed, No. 1 .....  | 12.00   | 13.00   |
| Clover mixed, No. 2 .....  | 10.00   | 11.50   |
| Clover, choice .....       | 11.00   | 11.50   |
| Clover, No. 1 .....        | 9.50    | 10.50   |

## Big Advance in Broomcorn.

In the past 10 days weather conditions in the broomcorn belt became so severe that it is estimated that the total crop this year will not be 25 per cent of normal. Speculative buying appeared in the market and prices were advanced \$30 to \$40 a ton on new corn. In the Lind-say district about four car loads sold as high as \$145 a ton, and some fancy old corn is held at \$150 a ton. The market as yet is not on a new crop basis, but conditions are such that higher prices are predicted. There is considerable old corn in ware houses and that is being held at a big advance. Broomcorn buyers as a rule are the most erratic set of market men, and when speculation once starts it is not checked until the limit in prices is reached. Choice, green,

(Continued on Page 22.)



# FARMERS CLASSIFIED PAGE.

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at the low price of 5 cents per word each insertion for one, two, or three insertions. Four or more insertions only 4 cents per word each insertion. Cash must invariably accompany the order. Remit by postoffice money order. No order taken for less than \$1. This does not mean that a single insertion of your ad must cost \$1, but that your total order must reach \$1. All advertisements set in uniform style. No display type or illustration admitted under this heading. Each number and initial letter counts as one word. Guaranteed circulation over 104,000 copies weekly. Everybody reads these little ads. Try a "Farmers Classified" ad for results.

## WHY NOT ADVERTISE YOUR LIVESTOCK ON THIS PAGE?

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

### HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP.

FOR Long Mohair goats address D. S. Warner, Antelope Gap, Tex.

REGISTERED Guernsey cattle to sell. John Bogner, Mt. Hope, Kan.

CLOSE'S up-to-date Poland Chinas. 50 choice Apr. and May pigs at farmer's prices for quick sale. C. D. Close, Gorham, Kan.

PLEASANT VIEW FARM herd of Durocs. My entire lot of spring pigs, fifteen dollars each. Write T. P. Teagarden, Wayne, Kan.

STALLION—Fine, bay, Hambletonian, 17 hands high, pedigreed, good traveler, gentle. Sell, or trade light auto. Black-Hook & Co., Topeka.

\$6,000 BUYS equity 55 Jersey cows and in 320 acre dairy farm. Santa Fe shops. No other dairy. Particulars. Address owner, Box 154, Slaton, Tex.

EIGHTY RED YEARLING steers to sell or pasturage needed. Christian helpers and tenants wanted. Trained colliers for sale. Jno. Marriage, Mullinville, Kan.

PAWNEE VALLEY STOCK FARM. Double Standard Polled and horned Herefords. 100 bulls, singly or car load lots. Write your wants. Wallace Libbey, Larned, Kan.

"SUCCESS" anti-hog cholera serum is prepared on the 101 Ranch, under favorable conditions in our own complete laboratory. We can furnish fresh serum promptly at any time. Don't wait until your hogs are infected; vaccinate them now. Write, telephone or telegraph us your orders. Price 1/4c per c. c. 101 Serum Plant, J. H. Jimmerson, V. S., director, Bliss, Oklahoma.

### FOR SALE.

MOTORCYCLE, 4 h. p., perfect condition, \$100. Stanley Brown, Caney, Kan.

E. R. BOYNTON HAY CO., Kansas City, Mo. Receivers and shippers. Try us.

FEED BARN for sale or would trade for a good farm. F., care Mail and Breeze.

ALFALFA HAY, carlots; shipment same day. Write, wire or phone. Geo. R. Wilson, Newton, Kan.

ANIMAL TRAP for sale. By state rights \$250 to \$300. County rights \$50. Charley Hammer, Rose Hill, Ill.

FOR SALE—Corn, hay, feed, delivered anywhere in carlots. Get our prices. Bennett & Company, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—Sixteen horse steam tractor, good as new, \$375. Dandy little gas tractor, \$550. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

NEW extracted honey 120 pounds \$10.00; 60 pounds \$5.25. Broken comb, 115 pounds \$12.00; 58 pounds \$6.25. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

PIGEONS—Closing out my entire flock of Homers and Red Carneaux at prices lower than ever. Write me number and kind wanted and will quote you special prices. Lawellin Lazure, 908 Ind. street, Lawrence, Kan.

EXCHANGE—\$20,000 (twenty thousand dollars) furniture business in Kan. City. Part cash. Rest land and live stock. This is something good. Prefer deal with owner. Smith-Sherman Furn. Co., 1720 Quindaro Blvd., K. C., Kan.

### FOR SALE—AUTOMOBILES.

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

### FARMS FOR RENT.

IRRIGATED farms for rent. Write for descriptive folder. E. C. Stovall, So. Bend, Young Co., Tex.

### COLLECTING AGENCY.

BAD DEBTS above \$50.00 collected on commission. Bank references given. N. S. Martin & Co., Arkansas City, Kansas.

### Market Probabilities

(Continued from Page 21.)

Selfworking or brush, is quoted at \$120 to \$150 a ton; fair to good \$85 to \$115; common to fair \$65 to \$80 a ton.

### Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Elgin, Aug. 18.—Butter this week is firm at 27 cents.  
Kansas City, Aug. 18.—Prices this week produce are:  
Eggs—First, new white wood cases included, 21c a dozen; seconds, 12c.

### FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

AN UP-TO-DATE stock of hardware and residence for land. Box 156, Wellington, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE—A fine Colorado irrigated farm, ample water all paid up; want income or Kan. land. R. G. McCoy, owner, Formoso, Kan.

TO EXCHANGE for western Kan. land. Improved 160 a. in Neosho Co., Kan.; two 5 room cottages in Pittsburg, Kan. F. C. Peak, Walnut, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—150 acres; 150 alfalfa; abundance of irrigating water from best ditch in the Arkansas valley; easy terms. Write C. F. Cook, Lamar, Colo.

FOR SALE or trade for land. One of the best paying restaurants, bakery, and soda fountain businesses that can be bought, in a Kansas town of 65,000. 2, care of Mail and Breeze.

FOR TRADE—160 acres improved Estancia valley, New Mexico, 3 miles from P. O. Healthful climate. Will trade for small truck or chicken farm. Address D. E. Wire, Hyer, New Mex.

### LANDS.

FOR SALE: Gulf Coast prairie land. G. T. Reinhardt, East Bernard, Texas.

45 ACRES, improved, close in, \$4,800.00. W. R. Axtell, 1352 Mulvane, Topeka, Kan.

SETTLERS wanted for clover lands in central Minnesota. Corn successfully raised. Write Asher Murray, Wadena, Minn.

FOR SALE by owner, 80 acre bottom farm, near town, well improved; 24 acres alfalfa; all alfalfa land. Box 56, Tonkawa, Okla.

FOR SALE—Uncompahgre Valley, Colorado, land which is producing good crops every year. J. F. French, Olathe, Colorado.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash. No matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 5, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—Improved 180 acre farm, all tillable, joining St. Paul, Kansas, which has \$100,000 Catholic church. Henry Haberman, Oimitz, Kansas.

GOOD FARM for sale, near Weatherford and Hydra, Okla. Good educational opportunities. If interested address owner, D. E. Harder, Hillsboro, Kan.

SPLENDID quarter section for sale in northeast Kansas. Close to town. Well improved. Owner leaving country. No agents. Answer X X, Mail and Breeze.

160 ACRES land. Improved. 130 acres corn, kafir, broom corn, sowed feed. Good stock range. \$1,000 cash, \$800 time. Dave Wright, R. R. No. 2, Arnett, Okla.

BEAUTIFUL farm, with magnolia covered homesite, facing navigable stream, near Jacksonville, Florida, \$60 per acre. Might consider some exchange. Boyer, 306 Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.

BRAZORIA CO., Texas, 80 acres Oyster creek bottom farm, all tillable, well drained, don't overflow, very fertile soil, well improved, \$40 per acre. Write for bargains in other farms. John Gilbert, Anchor, Texas.

A FARM of 160 acres for sale. Worth \$6,000, but will sell for \$4,500. Fair improvements of all kinds. Five miles from railroad town. Reason for selling, old age. Mrs. M. E. Hatfield, R. No. 2, Hinton, Okla.

CANADA. Special. Owner must sell. 160 acres. Black loam. 50 acres cropped last year. Well. Good water. \$8 fenced. No buildings. School 2 miles. \$8 per acre below value. Dead snap \$12 per acre, \$1,270 cash and assume mortgage of \$650. About this and other bargains write, George Grant, Herald Block, Calgary, Alberta.

WE ARE COLONIZING a large tract in the shallow water district, Logan county, Colorado. Finest farm land in the West. Wheat yield this year 46 bushels per acre. Land pays for itself in two years. We put in 40 acres of crop free of charge. Good terms and low prices. Best of soil, level roads, fine water and good markets. Write for free circular and mid-summer rates. Platte River Valley Land Company, 1129-22 City National Bank, Omaha, Nebraska.

IRRIGATION from wells. If you secure your farm in Elko county, Nevada, you are not subject to the high prices usually paid to irrigation companies. Sink your own well and at a cost of pumping of about \$3.00 per year per acre will cover your entire expenses. There are 15,000 acres of land just north of Reno good for general farming on which water can be secured from wells. Prices range from \$4 to \$10 per acre. Write to me and I will give you full free information regarding these lands. B. A. McAllister, Land Commissioner, 877C Flood Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

Butter—Creamery, extras, 26c a pound; firsts, 26c; seconds, 24c; packing stock, 21 1/2c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 15 1/2c a pound; spring chickens, 14c; hens, No. 1, 11 1/2c; No. 2, 8c; roosters, 9c; young turkeys and turkey hens, 17c; young ducks, 10c.

### Produce Prices Now and One Year Ago.

(Quotations on Best Stock.)

|                | Butter    | Eggs      | Hens      |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1913 1912      | 1913 1912 | 1913 1912 | 1913 1912 |
| Chicago.....   | 26 3/4 25 | 20 18     | 14 13     |
| Kan. City..... | 26 24     | 21 18     | 11 11     |

### LANDS.

ADVERTISE YOUR PROPERTY in Kansas Weekly Capital for quick and sure results. 200,000 circulation guaranteed—among best farmers in Kansas. Advertising rate only—5c a word. Address Kansas Weekly Capital, Adv. Dept., Topeka, Kan.

RICH, level, productive land near main line railroad; good building material cheap and easy to get; good water, fuel, markets; free range; best proposition yet offered for general farming and stock raising. Write now to Inter-State Land Company, Lock Box 899, Omaha, Nebraska.

### FARMS WANTED.

SMALL Ozark farm wanted in exchange for modern, eight room house in college town. Box 504, Baldwin, Kan.

FARMS wanted in the West. What have you for sale? Address the Farmers Land Market, 323 Mermod Jaccard Bldg., St. Louis.

### SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

WINTER ONION SETS 60c peck. \$1.50 bushel. Not prepaid. John Patzel, North Topeka, Kan.

PURE FULTS' seed wheat for sale. We have the best in Oklahoma. Write us for prices. Hogan, Hayden & Co., Pryor, Oklahoma.

ALFALFA SEED for sale. Pure, clean, new crop Kansas grown alfalfa seed at from \$7.00 per bu. down, f. o. b. Hewins, Kan. Write for samples. R. W. Sanborn, Hewins, Kan.

FOR SALE—Two new grains, No. 17. Beardless winter wheat, has yielded 72 bus. Improved Winter Speltz, yielded 180 bus. Description, samples and price free. Griswold Seed Co., 141 So. 10th St., Lincoln, Neb.

ALFALFA SEED—Recleaned, home grown, non-irrigated alfalfa seed \$6.60, \$7.20, \$7.80 and \$8.40 per bushel our track. Seamless bags 25c each. Delivered price on request. No weed seeds in this section. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

SEED WHEAT—Pure bred Turkey Red No. 287, a high yielding strain of hard winter wheat developed by Neb. Experiment Sta., recleaned and graded, purity and quality guaranteed by Neb. Pure Grain and Seed Growers' Assn. This seed grown by ourselves. W. A. and R. R. Seymour, R. R. No. 1, North Bend, Neb.

### DOGS.

WOLF HOUND pups. D. H. Bibens, Larned, Kan.

FEMALE COLLIES, three fifty each. S. C. Gardner, La Harpe, Kan.

RUSSIAN wolf hound pups for sale, \$3 each. Harvey R. Timken, Bison, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES—All sizes. Fourteen females. Southport Sample stock. J. C. Starr, Vinita, Okla.

WHITE and spotted Russian wolf hounds. Female and male, price \$8 for both. Age 4 months. Lawrence Roerhman, Hope, Kan.

FOR SALE: Four highly bred spotted pups, female, for coon and wolf. Three dollars each. Wallace Elliott, Hamilton, Kansas.

### AUTO SUPPLIES.

40% TO 75% saved on tires. Printed guarantee for 2,500 miles with every tire. Generally run 3,000 to 6,000 miles. Every tire re-made by hand, free from imperfections and blemishes of all kinds. Our prices, 28x3, \$6.87; 30x3, \$7.35; 30x3 1/2, \$10.46; 32x3 1/2, \$10.96; 34x4, \$14.90. All sizes. All makes. Write for free catalogue and price list. Give size used. Peerless Tire Co., 1588(C) Broadway, New York.

### AGENTS WANTED.

CAN USE a few old experienced salesmen for Oklahoma and Kansas to act as special representatives in good territory. Write Circulation Manager, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

### OILS.

WRITE us for prices on oil and greases. Complete line; lowest prices; immediate shipments. The Neosho Valley Oil Co., Chanute, Kan.

### HONEY.

WHITE or light amber extracted, 2 60-pound cans \$10. Broken comb or chunk, 2 58-pound cans \$12. R. A. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

### Silage From Cane Bagasse

I have 6 acres of cane which I intend to make up into sorghum sirup. I have been advised to grind the stalks without stripping them, then using the pumice or bagasse for hay. Why would not this bagasse make good silage if run directly into the silage from the sorghum mill?—J. E. R., Dixon county, Nebraska.

After the cane has been ground, the bagasse can be placed in the silo and will make a roughage of low feeding value which will help out materially in

### HELP WANTED.

MEN—WOMEN—Get government jobs. "Pull" unnecessary. Thousands of appointments. List of positions open free. Franklin Institute, Dept. S 53, Rochester, N. Y.

WILL PAY reliable woman \$250.00 for distributing 2000 free packages Perfumed Soap Powder in your town. No money required. M. B. Ward & Co., 218 Institute Pl., Chicago.

GOVERNMENT JOBS open to men and women. \$65 to \$150 month. Vacation. Steady work. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Thousands of appointments coming. Write immediately for full particulars and list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. S 53, Rochester, N. Y.

### MALE HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS wanted. Make \$125 monthly. Free living quarters. Write, Ozmert 38 F, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Railway mail clerks. \$75.00 to \$150 month. Details free. Franklin Institute, Dept. S 53, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMEN wanted in Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas. Work full or part time, as you prefer. Pay weekly. Outfit free. The Lawrence Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

4TH CLASS postmaster positions now open to everyone. Examinations everywhere may be called any time. Write for full description free. Franklin Institute, Dept. S 51, Rochester, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, would you accept and wear a fine tailor made suit just for showing it to your friends? Or a Slip-on Raincoat free? Could you use \$5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job? Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 493, Chicago.

YOUR opportunity to learn salesmanship quickly. We want ten more good men to act as special representatives in the best territory in Oklahoma and Kansas. Will pay extraordinarily liberal commissions to start. Send one bank reference with application. Address, Circulation Manager, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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.

### PATENTS.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, all about Patents and their cost. Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 500 C, Victor 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.

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.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

20 PRETTY post cards 10c; post paid. Send to Lock Box 56, Holbrook, Neb.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, largest in world. Own largest living mule, 1404 Grand, Kansas City.

PLACES found for students to earn board and room. Dougherty's Business College, Topeka, Kan.

MARRIED MAN wishes to secure place on farm to work by the month or year. Address Lock Box 13, Cherryvale, Kan.

THE ANDERSON LOADER, loads manure, cornstalks, stackbottoms, dirt, gravel, sand; no hand work. Write Anderson Mfg. Co., Osage City, Kan.

POULTRY MAGAZINE—Big 40 to 80 page illustrated magazine of practical, common sense chicken talk. Tells how to get most in pleasure and profit from poultry raising. 4 months on trial only 10c. Poultry Culture, 904 Jackson, Topeka, Kan.

wintering cattle. This will not, as a rule, be profitable, but in sections of the country where there is a shortage of roughage this year, I believe it would be advisable to cut this material and run it into a silo. Care would have to be used to see that a sufficient amount of moisture was included in order that the silage would ferment properly.

W. A. Cochel.  
Kansas Agricultural College.



# WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

**FRANK HOWARD,**  
Manager Livestock Department.

## FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma, 1124 So. Market St., Wichita, Kans.  
John W. Johnson, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan., N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska.  
C. H. Walker, N. E. Kansas, N. Missouri, 3632 Flora Ave., Kansas City, Mo.  
Geo. W. Berry, N. Nebraska and W. Iowa, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kans.  
Harry W. Graham, E. Iowa and Illinois, Chillicothe, 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.

Sept. 5—Jas. T. Ellis, Adrian, Mo.  
Sept. 6—J. C. Stalter, Jasper, Mo.  
Oct. 1—D. C. Lonergan, Florence, Neb.  
Oct. 4—Frank Rainier, Logan, Ia.  
Oct. 10—Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kan.  
Oct. 21—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.  
Oct. 15—R. B. Davis, Hiawatha, Kan.  
Oct. 16—J. M. Nesbitt, Aledo, Ill.  
Oct. 17—Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb., at Fairbury, Neb.  
Oct. 18—Lambert Bros., Smith Center, Kan.  
Oct. 20—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.  
Oct. 22—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.  
Oct. 23—U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Mo.  
Oct. 25—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.  
Oct. 25—J. W. Leeper, Norton, Kan.  
Oct. 27—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.  
Oct. 28—W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan.  
Oct. 28—Joe Hemmy, Hill City, Kan.  
Oct. 29—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.  
Oct. 30—Harry Wales, Peculiar, Mo.  
Oct. 30—Merton Williams, Valley Falls, Mo.  
Nov. 3—Joe Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.  
Nov. 5—R. B. Davis, Hiawatha, Kan.  
Nov. 6—W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.  
Nov. 7—U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Mo.  
Nov. 8—John Naiman, Alexandria, Neb., at Hebron, Neb.  
Nov. 15—John Kemmerer, Jewell, Kan.  
Feb. 3—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.  
Feb. 10—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.  
Feb. 11—H. C. Graner & Son, Lancaster, Kan.  
Feb. 12—Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb., at Fairbury, Neb.  
Feb. 13—J. E. Wills, Prairie View, Kan.  
Feb. 13—W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.  
Feb. 14—J. F. Foley, Orinquo, Kan.  
Feb. 17—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.  
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.  
Feb. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.  
Feb. 24—M. T. Shields, Lebanon, Kan.  
Feb. 27—W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan.

## Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Aug. 27—W. A. Williams, Marlow, Okla.  
Oct. 17—Moser & Fitzwater, Goff, Kan.  
Oct. 30—A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb.  
Oct. 31—A. M. Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.  
Nov. 1—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan.  
Nov. 5—W. E. Monasmith, Formoso, Kan.  
Nov. 7—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.  
Jan. 26—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.  
Jan. 28—W. E. Monasmith, Formoso, Kan.  
Jan. 29—Geo. P. Philippi, Lebanon, Kan.  
Jan. 31—A. M. Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.  
Feb. 3—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.  
Feb. 4—Moser & Fitzwater, Goff, Kan.  
Feb. 5—Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.  
Feb. 6—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.  
Feb. 7—E. G. Munsell, Herington, Kan.  
Feb. 9—E. A. Trump, Formoso, Kan.  
Feb. 10—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.  
Feb. 11—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.  
Feb. 20—John Emigh, Formoso, Kan.  
Feb. 21—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.  
Feb. 25—A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb.

## O. I. C. Hogs.

Feb. 18—H. L. Bode, Friend, Neb.  
Feb. 19—Chas. H. Murray, Friend, Neb.

## Hampshire Hogs.

Nov. 4—H. D. DeKalb, DeKalb, Ia.

## Galloway Cattle.

Oct. 1—C. D. McPherson, Route 2, Topeka, Kan.  
Shorthorn Cattle.

Oct. 14—C. J. McMasters, Altona, Ill.

## Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

Oct. 22—W. F. Eckles, Green City, Mo.

## Hereford Cattle.

Dec. 30-31—Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Neb.  
Feb. 12-13—Nebraska Hereford Breeders' association, at Grand Island, Neb.

## Percheron Horses.

Oct. 1—C. D. McPherson, Route 2, Topeka, Kan.

The Inter-State Fair and Live Stock Association, of Saint Joseph, Mo., announce their annual show for September 22 to 27 inclusive. The premium list is ready and will be sent to anyone addressing his request to Sec. W. W. Cole.

The International Live Stock Exposition company has issued advance sheets of its supplemental premium list which covers special classifications on draft horses in harness and ponies. Also covering the futurity classes for Clydesdales, Percherons, Shires and Belgians. Any of our readers interested in this premium

list can be supplied by addressing B. H. Heide, Secretary and General Manager, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

## R. B. Baird Made Good Sale.

R. B. Baird, of Central City, Neb., made a good sale of Poland Chinas on August 14. Notwithstanding the hot season, a large attendance of representative breeders was present. The offering consisted of 24 bred sows, one herd boar and a bunch of April pigs. A string of yearling sows and the spring pigs represented the get of the noted show boar Columbus. Mr. Baird, unfortunately, lost Columbus in the spring. The loss of this great boar to the breed cannot be estimated. The yearling boar Columbus 2d, perhaps the best son of Columbus, succumbed to the heat a few days before the sale. The owner had recently refused a tempting offer for Columbus 2d. The boar was catalogued for the sale, and buyers were in attendance prepared to pay a long price for him. The herd boar Oakland's Equal, sold to D. R. Keefer of Illinois for \$150. The top price was \$175 paid by Frank Roberts of Iowa for the big sow, Smooth Mollie 2d, bred to Columbus 2d. Henry Dorr & Son of Iowa secured Nellie B, the dam of the noted boars Columbus and Big Orphan at the bargain price of \$150. Buyers received good values in the 26 head of bred sows sold at an average of \$88. The spring pigs, of late farrow, brought \$20 to \$52. H. S. Duncan, W. B. Duncan and W. C. Shelton were the auctioneers.

Names and addresses of the buyers follow:

D. R. Keefer, Mt. Carroll, Ill.; Henry Dorr & Son, Remson, Ia.; G. W. Abbot, Inland, Neb.; Frank Roberts, Dexter, Ia.; Thomas Miller, York, Neb.; C. F. Rau, Lincoln, Neb.; Geo. Ruby, Lacy, Ia.; J. W. Anderson, Leonardville, Kan.; J. Rex, Chapman, Neb.; Wm. Ferguson, Scribner, Neb.; F. L. Rood, Clearfield, Ia.; O. J. McCullough, Clark, Neb.; John Morris & Son, Woodburn, Ia.; C. D. Lonergan, Florence, Neb.; Fred Willie, Columbus, Neb.

## Pfander Makes Record Boar Sale.

11 boars average.....\$163.00  
24 bred sows average..... 74.00  
39 head average..... 101.00  
The sale of Poland Chinas held by J. W. Pfander & Sons at Clarinda, Ia., on August 13, proved a record breaker on boars sold in a summer sale. A summary of the auction shows 11 boars sold at an average of \$163, including 9 boars of last spring farrow which sold at an average of \$155.55. The day's offering included 24 bred sows which sold at an average of \$74 and 4 spring gilts at \$89, making a general average on 39 head of \$101. The highest price during the day was \$375 paid by L. R. McClarnan of Braddyville, Ia., for No. 1, a boar pig sired by Big Ben and from Mammoth Giantess's Equal. The litter brother of the top sold to W. C. Discher of Ohio for \$335. Evidently the wonderful size of the breeding animals in the Pfanders' herd attracted the patronage of representative breeders of the corn belt. Those who attended this sale were not disappointed on seeing the herd boars and brood sows on the Pfanders' farm. Breeders from different sections of the country stated that they had never seen the equals of Pfanders' sows in size, and the boars Big Ben and King of Wonders were centers of admiring groups of visiting breeders. King of Wonders, at the age of 19 months, weighs 755, and seldom does a boar of any breed combine such wonderful length, smoothness, evenness, bone, substance, fleshing qualities, style and breed character. His dam is, also, the dam of the sensational pair of boar pigs mentioned above, that sold in the day's auction at \$375 and \$335 respectively. The offering of boars was quickly absorbed. While the attendance was not large, it was soon revealed that the breeders present were after the boars. While the bred sow offerings proved to be about all that the audience could absorb the good prices received were considered satisfactory. Names and addresses of the buyers follow:

L. R. McClarnan, Braddyville, Ia.; W. C. Discher, Weston, Ohio; B. R. Bonsted, Victor, Ia.; G. R. Hubbert, Cuba, Ill.; Archie Davis, Freeport, Ill.; A. Schoff, Lost Mission, Ia.; J. H. Dickey, Connorsville, Ind.; C. W. Phillips, New Sharon, Ia.; M. Beaublossom, Washington, Ia.; Robinson Bros., Martin, Ill.; Albert Smith & Son, Superior, Neb.; John Steffins, Andrews, Ind.; J. G. Wilmech,

Oxford Junction, Ia.; John Morris & Son, Woodburn, Ia.; H. C. McGath, Foster, Neb.; Jones & Peak, Centerville, Ind.; F. M. Stafford, Alpine, Ind.; Leeper Bros., Graham, Mo.; G. Syckles, Athelstane, Ia.; D. R. Keefer, Mt. Carroll, Ill.; A. J. Nolthwhr, Clarinda, Ia.; Theodore Martin, Bellview, Ia.; H. F. Harwell, Memphis, Tenn.; J. L. Etherington, Clearfield, Ia.; E. J. Johnson, Clarinda, Ia.; A. C. Pfander, Lebanon, Kan.; J. Kennedy, Three Oaks, Mich. Col. Duncan conducted the sale.

## Record Breaking Poland China Sales.

27 spring pigs average.....\$ 91.00  
20 bred sows average..... 163.00  
47 head average..... 124.00

The sale of Poland China hogs held by Henry Fesenmeyer at Clarinda, Ia., August 12, broke former records of sales of spring pigs as well as making the highest average on bred sows of the breed in recent years. While the attendance was not large it comprised representative breeders from Indiana, Nebraska, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri. The eagerness shown by the breeders in attendance for choice breeding stock, evidenced no thought of the drought that for weeks had blighted the hopes of corn growers in a wide section of the corn belt. While the quality and the breeding of the offering was exceptionally inviting, the wide demand for breeding material is sufficient evidence of the universal shortage of boars and sows necessary to replenish the farms with hogs. A few days prior to the sale Mr. Fesenmeyer met with the misfortune of losing the herd boar A Wonder. As a consequence of the loss of this great boar, the breeders realized that the sale was the last opportunity to purchase a sow bred to this celebrated sire, and likewise stimulated the sale of A Wonder's boars included in the offering. The average price received for 14 boar pigs sired by A Wonder was \$113, and the 10 sows bred to A Wonder averaged \$205. The top price for a pig was \$305 paid by G. W. Seifert of Lucas, Ia., for a son of A Wonder. This pig was consigned by F. L. Rood from a sow purchased in Mr. Fesenmeyer's winter bred sow sale. Next to the top for a pig was \$250 paid by J. L. Mosely of Illinois. The highest price received during the day was \$400, paid by John Morris & Son of Iowa for the yearling sow Big Mollie Jr., sired by Big Joe and bred to A Wonder. She is a large, attractive sow, combining size and finish characteristic of her sire. A summary of the day's auction shows an average of \$91 for 27 spring pigs and 20 bred sows sold at an average of \$163, making a general average of \$124 for 47 head. Col. H. S. Duncan conducted the sale.

Names and addresses of breeders in attendance and buyers follow:

J. L. Mosely, New Boston, Ill.; A. Coffman, Mt. Sterling, Ill.; John Kinney, Three Oaks, Mich.; J. McCoy & Son, Hepburn, Ia.; Harry Clayburg, Cuba, Ill.; John Wagener, Washington, Ia.; Ott Platen, Bureka, Mo.; Homer Daley, Homersville, Ia.; E. C. Carson, Woodburn, Ia.; C. F. Cummett, Pennville, Minn.; Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.; N. Van Lint & Son, Pella, Ia.; J. Morris & Son, Woodburn, Ia.; S. C. Wycoff, Kellerton, Ia.; J. H. Bowman, Ispavia, Ill.; W. M. Hubbert, Washburn, Ind.; G. W. Seifert, Lucas, Ia.; B. R. Bonsted, Victor, Ia.; J. M. McGody, McIntire, Ia.; J. S. Smith, Independence, Mo.; A. J. Galloway, Clarinda, Ia.; S. Bowen, Reed, Mo.; M. Sage, Superior, Neb.; J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Ia.; C. F. Cummett, Prophetstown, Ill.; W. Ferguson, Scribner, Neb.; Allen Barton, Cooperstown, Neb.; H. E. Kreek & Son, Oregon, Mo.; J. G. Wilmen, Oxford Junction, Ia.; Helvening & Pharris, Belvidere, Ia.; D. R. Keefer, Mt. Carroll, Ill.; Ungle's Hoggette Co., Lincoln, Neb.; A. O. Boyd, Madison, Mo.; Lee Dearth, Lenark, Ill.; Ed Brinkoff, Galva, Ill.; C. M. Wilcox, Kirksville, Mo.

## S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Do you want better cattle for milk as well as good beef cattle? If so it will pay you to get in touch with C. E. Foster, Eldorado, Kan. Mr. Foster is of the opinion that the many owners of new silos should look well to the milking qualities of their cows and raise a beef-type as well. The Red Polls which Mr. Foster raises are strong in both these qualities. Write Mr. Foster your wants in the Red Poll line. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

## Lookabaugh at the Fairs.

Those of our readers who have in the past bought Shorthorn breeding cattle of H. C. Lookabaugh, proprietor of Pleasant Valley Stock Farm, Watonga, Okla., will be interested to know that he will be at the leading stock shows this fall, adding new laurels not only for his herd but to those good herds all over the Southwest, to whom he has furnished breeding stock the last year. Write him if you need anything in the Shorthorn line. Don't forget to call at the cattle barns at the fair this fall and meet Lookabaugh, the Shorthorn breeder. He will be pleased to meet you and you will like his Shorthorns.

## W. Iowa and N. Nebraska

BY GEO. W. BERRY.

Attention is directed to the announcement by L. R. McClarnan of Braddyville, Iowa, advertising for sale at private treaty, fall boars and last spring boars, of unusual size

and quality. The writer saw the McClarnan herd recently and found these boars to be the kind which it is a pleasure to recommend to the most exacting breeder. The fall boars are the largest of their age that I have seen. There are boars among them that should win in the best sows on the state fair circuit. The breeder desiring either a show boar or a herd header should see them before buying elsewhere. They have the size, bone and length sought by the big type breeders, and their breeding is the richest and most desirable. They represent the get of the great boars Big Orange and Colossal, whose blood lines produce the ideal combination, size, quality and finish. The boars offered for sale show wonderful length and heavy bone and will grow to immense size. The breeder wanting an outstanding boar should take steps to secure one of these at once.

## N. E. Kansas and N. Missouri

BY C. H. WALKER.

### Henry Murr's O. I. C's.

Henry Murr of Tonganoxie, Kan., is in a position to supply the trade in O. I. C. boars and gilts of spring farrow sired by and out of the best boars and sows of the breed. They are the big, easy feeding, quick maturing, prolific kind and show good size for their ages and are in good condition. They are the kind that go out into other herds and make good. Mr. Murr guarantees that they do that. The pigs this year are mostly out of Silver Goods dams and sired by Vales Murr 2002 by the great 4B 13333. They have extra length, good backs, good heavy bone, good quarters and nice heads and ears. A few of the good litters are one out of a Jackson Chief 2d sow and sired by Ritchey Chief, one litter out of a Vales Murr gilt and sired by T. R. 2684, one of the best boars this farm ever produced. Also one litter out of Pat Ann, the top sow in the Murr sale last winter. She is a 450 2-year-old. She is sired by O. K. Defender and out of the great sow, Ring 4th. The pigs are sired by U. S. 1782, the noted sire and prize winner. This is an extra good litter. Mr. Murr is retaining the gilts out of this litter and one of the boars, but will offer the remainder of the male pigs for sale. Besides the spring pigs Mr. Murr has a choice lot of July and August pigs on which he is booking orders for future delivery. He also will sell the spring gilts open or will breed them for spring litters to his new herd boar, Tonganoxie Chief 3107. This fellow is a massive boar of great promise and is bred in the purple. He gives every indication of being the best herd header ever on the Edgewood Farm. He is out of Big Mary by the 1,210 pound Jumbo 14035. The August pigs are sired by Progressor, a massive heavy boned boar and out of Silver Goods dams. To those who want the best in O. I. C's and at reasonable prices considering breeding and individual quality the Edgewood herd has just what you want. Write Mr. Murr for further particulars and prices.



Henry Murr.

## S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri

BY ED. R. DORSEY.

We called on A. M. Markley of Mound City, Kan., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Poland China hogs and Barred Plymouth Rock chickens. Even if the weather conditions are against the stock business the owner of this stock has them all up in fine shape. At the head of the herd of Shorthorns is Duchess Searchlight 348529, bred by C. S. Nevius and by the great show and herd bull Searchlight and out of Knight's Duchess 65816, by Happy Knight. We call this young bull one of the very best individuals in the country. He has unusually good length of body, fine coat, as good a set of limbs as can be found, nice head, extra top and bottom lines; in other words he is as near right as one in his flesh can be found, and we have never seen a better son of Searchlight. Not only is he a good individual but he is a breeder that the owner may well be proud of.

### Two Big Poland Sales.

J. C. Stalter, of Jasper, Mo., who holds his Poland China sale September 6, opened up the fall show campaign at Carthage, Mo., August 4, where Jack Johnson, the 1,100 pound male won first in class and grand champion; he also won first and second on aged sows; second on yearling sow; first on aged herd; first on junior herd; first on junior pig; champion on junior yearling pig and champion on junior herd. Mr. Stalter will attend the state fair at Sedalia. The honors just won are to be proud of as Jasper county is exceeded in the state by the state fair only. On September 6 he will sell the largest spring pigs we have seen this year and some of his winners go in this sale. Dry weather does not keep breeders and farmers from needing good stock. No use to lose one's nerve. Patronize such men as J. C. Stalter who have faith in their business. Two extra fine sales will come off the 5th and 6th. The first, Jas. T. Ellis of Adrian, Mo., (successor to A. J. Erhart & Sons). Both of these sales are on the Missouri Pacific railroad, only a short distance apart. Try and attend both if possible. Write them each for a catalog.

## Jewell County Knows How

(Continued from Page 7.)

and devotes much of his time to that business; however he is after the sale business and should be on every Duroc-Jersey sale in northern Kansas and southern Nebraska this season. He can make the seller money if they give him the business. Write or phone him for dates.

John Brennen, Esbon, Kan., is known all over northern Kansas and southern Nebraska as the livestock auctioneer. The de-



mand for his services is growing and he has decided to start his son John in the business with him. From now on it will be John Brennen & Son. John, Jr. is a young man with a strong personality. He is of age this season and while it is not his idea to get into the business very far the first year or even the second, he will nevertheless eventually toss his hat in the ring and ask for all the business he can get. But to start with he expects to help his father and learn the business in that way. John Jr. knows the stock business, having been on the farm all his life and like his father he expects to make that his business with the auction business as a side line.

I. N. Chilcott, Mankato, Kan., is a Short-horn breeder that is building up his herd every year. His herd is strong in the Young Mary family and consists of choice animals. It is Mr. Chilcott's intention to build up his herd and he will very likely add some choice cows and heifers to it this fall and winter. He has for sale a splendid bull calf 1 year old last May. He is a nice dark red and is eligible to registry. If you are interested in him and want to know more about him write Mr. Chilcott for price and description. He will be priced worth the money and much cheaper than you could buy as good a calf from some prominent breeder. Mr. Chilcott also breeds Duroc-Jersey hogs and was a good buyer in bred sow sales in northern Kansas last winter. He has a few good boars of last spring farrow for sale. Also a few gilts. He also has 100 White Wyandotte cockerels for sale that are right. You can see him at his feed store in Mankato any time or write him there.

J. W. Berry, Jewell City, Kan., offers 100 head of Jersey cows and heifers for sale. Mr. Berry is well known in Jewell county and in fact all over north central Kansas as an extensive lumber merchant. He is also interested in various other enterprises. For 25 years he has been interested in Jersey cattle in a small way. The 100 head he is offering he bought around the time Agricultural college after taking the time to convince himself that there was no doubt about their being desirable cattle in every respect. Every animal was first tested by the state veterinarian. He was there long enough to look up the ancestry and learn that the cows and heifers he bought were from heavy milk producing strains. Mr. Berry has a nice suburban home where he lives and has some cows there where he has a silo and is in fine shape to take care of dairy cattle. The most of the herd is at his big farm where he has two silos. These silos are filled with kafir corn which Mr. Berry pronounces the best. Write for prices and descriptions.

R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan., is a well known breeder of Duroc-Jerseys and is deservedly popular. He is well posted on breeding and is a careful and conservative breeder. The two herd boars in use in his herd have proven themselves worthy of special mention. Tat's Chief is a grandson of Tatarax and his granddam was Village Pride, one of the best known brood sows of the breed and owned at one time in a prominent herd at Lincoln, Neb. He is 2 years old and a good individual. Buddy O. K., by W. L. A.'s Choice Goods is another sire that has contributed to the value of this season's crop of 50 pigs. Mr. Wells is in the business to stay and is strengthening his herd every year. He always has something for sale and is now offering fall gilts, either bred or open. They are by Tat's Chief and bred to Buddy O. K. Also spring pigs, both sexes, at low prices to move them. Get in touch with Mr. Wells at once if you can use something in this line.

One of the best herds of Duroc-Jerseys in the West is the W. E. Monasmith herd at Formoso, Kan. Mr. Monasmith enjoys a wide acquaintance among the Duroc-Jersey breeders and enjoys the confidence and good will of those who know him and an increased business from a constantly widening territory. He has always believed in letting his light shine and this coupled with his business methods has placed his herd close to the top among the big herds of the country. He is vice president of the Jewell County Breeders' association and was one of the promoters of the organization. The breeding in his herd is of the most popular and up to date strains and his herd is constantly being strengthened by additions of new blood from leading herds over the country. Kansas Special is one of the really great Duroc-Jersey herd boars of the West and will likely be seen at the Nebraska and Kansas State Fairs next month. Mr. Monasmith also breeds Holstein cattle and White Holland turkeys, which will get further notice later on. If you need a boar write for prices and description.

N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan., was one of the heavy buyers of high class bred sows in leading bred sow sales last winter. He keeps his herd divided into two distinct herds and the tops from both farms are being offered at private sale at reasonable prices. Mr. Price owns Bonney K., always a great favorite in north central Kansas and in fact wherever his get has been in evidence. Overland Col., by Muncie Col., by Waveland Col., is a boar deserving of more mention than it is possible to give him here. We will have more to say about him later on. The breeding to be found in Mr. Price's herd is as fashionable and up to date as can be found in the state. "Ned" Price, as he is known to his host of loyal friends in Jewell and adjoining counties in central Kansas, has bought and reserved the best with the idea of building up one of the good herds in the West. His friends know that he will succeed. The date of his bred sow sale is January 29. Ask him for prices on boars.

R. C. Madsen, Jewell City, Kan., is a breeder of Duroc-Jerseys with a taste for the best to be had. His herd sows will compare favorably with any we have seen this season. He does not own as many as some but they are all good ones and he is going to buy more and will reserve a few from this season's crop of spring pigs, although he had very bad luck with his spring pigs in saving them. He bought top sows in the bred sow sales last winter and his herd boar is a June yearling bred by Leon Carter. He was sired by Col. Campbell, by Dreamland Col. and his dam was Belle, by Riverbend Col. He is recorded as Advance. In his herd he has two or three sows by Bancroft's Wonder, one good one by Col. C. and out of a Prince Wonder 2d dam. Both of the last mentioned boars being the well known herd boars at the head of A. T. Cross's herd.

Mr. Madsen is a genial and pleasant man to meet and takes a great interest in the business. He owns a nice farm about two miles out from Jewell City where visitors are always welcome. He has a few choice spring boars for sale. Write for prices and descriptions.

E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kan., was one of the earlier breeders of registered Duroc-Jerseys in Jewell county. His herd is located one mile east of town and is one of the well known herds of that section of the country. He has decided not to hold a fall or winter sale and has a nice lot of young stuff to offer at private treaty. He is offering the tops of 35 spring pigs, sired by Buddy's Best, by Buddy K. 4th Wide Awake and Jewell's Col., by G. C.'s Kansas Col. All of the spring pigs are by these boars except three litters by R. & S. Crimbo Wonder and another litter by a boar in the Geo. W. Schwab herd at Clay Center, Neb. He is also offering 15 November yearlings either bred or open at attractive prices. Also a herd boar proposition you will be interested in if you need a good proven herd boar.

Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan., is the proprietor of one of the real well bred herds of Duroc-Jerseys in northern Kansas. At the head of his herd is Model Chief and he has some good boars of early spring farrow sired by him for sale, that are out of big mature sows. Mr. Shuck's farm is about four miles north of town where visitors are always welcome. He is always looking for choice animals that will add strength to his herd and buys and reserves for his herd nothing but the best. He has claimed February 21 as the date of his bred sow sale which will be held at his farm or in town. There will be a choice lot of fall yearling gilts and early spring gilts in this sale with possibly a few choice tried sows. It will be one of the good offerings of the season. He will make no fall sale but is offering at private sale the tops of his spring boars which will be sold worth the money. Let him make you prices on them and give you descriptions.

E. A. Trump, Formoso, Kan., has never advertised his herd of Duroc-Jerseys very extensively but is nevertheless one of the pioneers in the business. He has always been a good buyer of new breeding in Nebraska, Iowa and in fact anywhere he could get what he felt he needed to strengthen his herd. He has 75 spring pigs that are as good as will be seen in that section of the state. They were sired by Defiant 2d, by Defiance and B. & C.'s Col. Chief, by B. & C.'s Col. Mr. Trump takes good care of his herd, gives it practically all of his time. He has fed very little milk to his pigs. They are a big boned, thrifty lot of boars and gilts that will be good buys for someone. Thirty-two March boars will be priced right at private sale and the gilts will be reserved for his bred sow sale February 9. If you are in need of a good spring boar write Mr. Trump for price and description.

John McMullen, Formoso, Kan., while engaged in another line of business demonstrated his ability to make money from registered Duroc-Jerseys of the best and that on only a few lots. Next season will find him back on the farm and in the Duroc-Jersey business right. He has a nice lot of Durocs now but on his town property he has not the room to raise as many as he would like to raise. But what he has are sure good ones. He has not stuffed them but has succeeded in growing them out with lots of bone and size and with plenty of quality. He is developing a young herd boar that is now 10 months old that he bought of G. C. Norman of Winfield.

#### LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

**L. J. Calloway, Lebanon, Kansas**  
Livestock Auctioneer. Write or phone for dates.

**L. R. BRADY, Manhattan, Kansas**  
Livestock Auctioneer. Write or wire for dates.

**JAS. W. SPARKS, Live Stock Auctioneer**  
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**Will Myers**  
Beloit, Kan. Is already booked on leading breeders' sales in Central Kan. Choice dates still open. Write or wire.

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LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER  
Wide acquaintance and practical knowledge of draft horses and pure bred live stock, all breeds.

**Col. N. B. PRICE Mankato, Kan.**  
LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER  
Phone or write for dates. Bonney K. heads my Duroc-Jersey herd.

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Live Stock and Farm Sales made anywhere. Prices reasonable. Give me a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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**Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.**  
Reference: The breeders I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

#### HOLSTEINS.

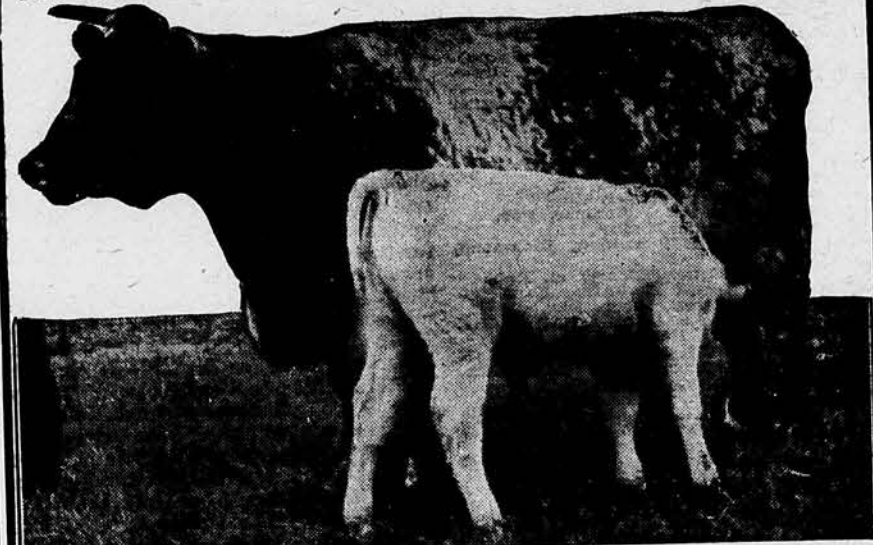
**FOR SALE**—Holstein herd bull, 5 yrs. old; also bull calf. G. E. BERRY, Garnett, Kansas.

**Bonnie Brae Holsteins**  
For sale, about 80 head of high grade young cows, 2-year-olds and bred yearlings. These cattle are strictly first class, with many heavy springers. Come and see them. IEA ROMIC, Sta. B, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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### Sold on Time at Private Treaty

Six or nine months if desired. What we want is your trial order.  
Young Heifers and Bulls at \$50, \$75, \$100 and up.  
Two Heifers and a Bull, not related, \$200 for the three—Others higher.



### Over 200 Head From Which to Select

A great variety of prize winners and prize winning blood. If you want breeding stock don't miss this opportunity. As many good Shorthorns cannot be seen on any other farm in the whole Southwest.

**COWS WITH Calf at Foot and RE-BRED.**  
**RICHLY BRED YOUNG THINGS, SHOW PROSPECTS.**  
**HANDSOME YOUNG BULLS, HEED HEADER MATERIAL.**  
**RUGGED YOUNG BULLS, THE FARMER AND STOCKMAN KIND.**

In fact a splendid array of foundation Shorthorns, that carry the blood of the best families and the most noted sires of the breed. Don't wait, but come and get your first pick. Visitors always welcome at Pleasant Valley Stock Farm. Write your wants today. Address.

**H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Blaine Co., Okla.**

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# Herefords and Shorthorns

## 500 HEAD TO SELL

### at Private Treaty

### 300 Shorthorns -- 200 Herefords

The greatest opportunity to  
buy pure bred cattle ever  
offered in this country.

This offering consists of cows, heifers and calves that carry the most fashionable blood of these breeds. Every animal is registered and two-thirds of the Shorthorns are Polled and registered in both associations.

The best breeding animals from America's greatest herds have been bought and used as a foundation for these two herds, regardless of expense. A striking feature of both herds is the splendid quality combined with unusual bone and scale. This herd has been so carefully selected for the last 20 years that it is practically a dairy herd. They are in excellent breeding condition but nothing pampered. A nurse cow has never been used on this farm. Every animal sold accompanied by health certificate of inspection issued by State of Kansas.

## 8,500 Acres of Land

The best improved and stream watered land in Kansas. The extent of finely constructed buildings on this farm is not equalled in any western state.

Both cattle and land should be seen to be rightly appreciated. 60 Buffalo, either sex and various ages also sell. Write your wants. Do it today, or call soon.

**FRANK ROCKEFELLER, Belvidere, Kans.**



## HOLSTEINS.

**HOLSTEINS** Large type, State inspected and tuberculin tested. Fine registered bulls, cows and heifers; also 100 grade cows and heifers. M. P. Knudsen, Concordia, Kan.

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE** High grade Dairy cows and heifers sold in lots to suit purchaser. Special prices on car lots. The best of milking strains and at prices you can afford. Write today. W. G. MERRITT & SON, Great Bend, Kan.

## HOLSTEIN Cattle

During the next 60 days I will sell:  
125 High-grade, well-marked Holstein heifers, age one year to 1½, just being bred to a high class registered bull.  
250 High-grade, well-marked Holstein heifers, ranging from 2 to 3 years old, all bred to extra good registered bulls, to freshen from Aug. 1 to Dec. 1, 1913.  
100 Matured cows, springing bag ready to freshen. Most of them in calf from registered bull.  
40 Select, well-marked registered bulls, extra nice individuals, ages from 6 months up.  
A few good registered cows in calf by an A. R. O. bull. Write me for particulars.  
JAMES DORSEY, Dept. M. B., Gilberts, Kane Co., Illinois

## DAIRY CATTLE.

**18 Holsteins 10 Guernseys**  
All good cows and will freshen soon.  
JACK HAMMEL, 215 Adams Street, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

**Holstein Bred Cows and Heifers**  
"EIGHTY HEAD"  
Choice individuals personally selected, Wisconsin bred tuberculin tested, pure bred, unrecorded and high grade females, recorded bulls. Grade bull and heifer calves.  
ARNOLD & BRADY, Manhattan, Kans.

**HOLSTEINS** BULL CALVES  
H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, 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.  
BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAN.

**BANKS' FARM JERSEYS**  
Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale.  
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## RED POLLED CATTLE.

**FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE** Write for prices on breeding cattle.  
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**Red Polled Cattle** Cows and heifers for sale. No bulls over six months. Write Poland China big type registered fall boars. Write CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Mo.

**Red Poll Females** of all ages, choice individuals, show animals, priced to sell. A few choice bulls, also Duroc Jersey sows, sows and gilts, bred for early fall farrow. Boars any age by our choice herd boars. Ask for testimonials.  
GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

## GALLOWAYS.

G. E. CLARK, W. W. DUNHAM.  
CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS.  
12 Miles West of Topeka.  
Can furnish car of good bulls ranging in ages from calves to 2-yr.-olds. Can suit your wants. Write  
CAPITAL VIEW RANCH, Silver Lake, Kan.

**GALLOWAY CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP**  
Imported and home-bred, absolutely equal to the best.  
C. S. HECHTNER, Box 66, Chariton, Iowa

## POLLED DURHAMS.

**Polled Durham Bulls**  
Six well bred young bulls and a limited number of cows and heifers for sale.  
C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS.

**Polled Durhams**  
Headed by the undefeated Roan Hero, shown since a calf at International, American Royal and State Fairs, assisted by the superb show bull Acadia Prince. For sale at most all times young bulls to head herds and foundation stock. Look for my exhibit at the State Fairs.  
D. C. VAN NICE, RICHLAND, KANSAS.

## ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

**DENTON'S Angus** Bulls all sold but a fine lot coming on for fall trade. Write your wants.  
W. G. DENTON, DENTON, KANSAS

**SUTTON FARMS ANGUS CATTLE**  
Our strong, healthy, unpampered bulls each year sire winners in car lot feeder class at American Royal Shows. You should have the best as the bull is one-half the herd. Buy a bull calf now while you can get the cream. We are also offering heifers.  
SUTTON FARMS, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

Kan. He was sired by Col. Scion, by Chief's Col. His dam was Gold Queen, one of the great sows in the Norman herd. Mr. McMullen expects to buy more sows and breed on a more extensive scale in the future. His foundation that he starts with is as good as any and will be found on the farm three miles out from Formosa. He has for sale at private treaty 10 good spring boars. Write for descriptions and prices.

C. C. Thomas, Webber, Kan., is a Duroc Jersey breeder who has steadily strengthened his herd each year until it is now one of the recognized top herds of Duroc Jerseys in northern Kansas. This season he has 45 spring pigs for sale from five or six boars and they are a thrifty lot of boars and gilts. They will be priced right to move them as Mr. Thomas has decided not to hold a public sale this fall or next winter. These pigs are out of such boars as C. C.'s Model, Bonney Col. Geane, by B. C.'s Col. Mr. Thomas always attends a number of the good breed sow sales every winter and when he buys it is invariably a good one. His herd is one of the real good working herds of northern Kansas and is getting better every year. He will sell you a boar or a few gilts worth the money and you can depend on him for a good square deal. Write him for prices and descriptions.

John Kemmerer, Jewell City, Kan., is a breeder of Poland Chinas. His model farm is located on Buffalo creek, a short distance north of town. The improvements are up to date, his residence, one of the best in that locality. His 400 acre farm is as good as there is in Jewell county. As a breeder of Poland Chinas, catering to the best trade Mr. Kemmerer has been satisfied only with the best that could be bought and grown in his own herd. Recently he added to his herd a fine young male from Iowa, of Long King's Equal breeding. Jumbo Ex. is the sire of the 50 choice spring pigs on the farm. He is 2 years old and will weigh about 700 now but is easily a half ton hog at maturity. He was sired by Walter's Expansive, by old Expansive and he is a half brother to the boar that Mr. Kemmerer is offering five of the best fall boars we know of and they are right in every particular. Mr. Kemmerer is one of the promoters of the Jewell City stock show and will exhibit there.

A. R. Reystead, Mankato, Kan., is a Poland China breeder that has 75 January, February and March pigs that are coming along in fine shape. "Bob" Reystead is counted a good hog man and his herd certainly backs up the claim made by his many friends. Big Look, by Chief Grand Look and out of Majestic Queen, is 2 years old and Faultless Monarch, by Mogal's Monarch is also 2 years old and both boars have proved their worth in this herd without question. Reystead's Jumbo, by Chas. Goods is also a 2-year-old boar that has done equally as well in this herd. All of the pigs are by these boars. He has a nice lot of summer pigs and some sows to farrow soon. He has claimed November 6 as the date of his fall sale and February 28 as the date of his bred sow sale. Both sales will be held in Mankato for the convenience of his customers. Catalogs will be issued in plenty of time and you can have him book you for one any time you have a mind to ask him for it. He always has stock for sale and takes a real pleasure in showing it to you. He will be pleased to describe you one of these big boars and will make you a low price on him considering his value. Write him today.

Ira M. Swihart & Son, Webber, Kan., are Poland China breeders who have been fashioning their type for years. They were formerly Nebraska breeders and continued the business when they came to Kansas several years ago. They adhere to the big type but have been careful and conservative in their operations and have plenty of quality with the size. They have bought liberally from the good herds in Iowa during the past two or three years and have combined in their herd much of the popular blood lines of the big herds of Iowa. A herd boar that sired considerable of this spring's crop of pigs (125 head) is a 2-year-old, sired by Long King's Equal and out of Lady Jumbo, a noted Iowa sow. He is registered as Jumbo King and is a great sire. This firm has recently bought, from a well known Iowa breeder, a September yearling, sired by the famous Big Bone, one of the greatest of Iowa sires. The Swiharts will not make public sales this season but offer their Polands at private sale. They also breed registered Shropshire sheep and have ram lambs for sale. Their foundation sheep came from well known Iowa flocks and are up to date in breeding. We will have more to say about them later on.

Joshua Morgan receives his mail at Hardy, Neb., but is a Kansas breeder of big type Poland Chinas and is conceded to be very close to the top with his herd of the biggest of big type breeding. There are three great herd boars in this herd that are mated with what is generally admitted to be one of the strongest lineups of herd sows in the country. Probably the first herd boar of the three is Long Sam, by Sampson, the noted big type boar of Nebraska. His dam was Big Standard, the 700 pound sow that sold for \$465 in 1911. Guy's Price Wonder is a yearling, by Guy's Price Last and out of a Big Victor dam. His grand dam was by A Wonder. This boar is a wonderful prospect and is attracting attention among the prominent big type breeders. High Pocket, by I Am Big Too, is 2 years old in September, and a big smooth boar. Mr. Morgan has 125 early spring pigs that are great and is offering 50 choice boars at private sale. If you need a boar write him at once.

Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan., is a firm name well known to the Poland China breeders of north central Kansas. They have been in the business for a long time and enjoy the confidence of everyone. Last winter's bred sow sale was their seventh annual bred sow sale held at Mankato. They are rather low on stock at the present time owing to losing many of their spring pigs. Henry's Expansion, by Dor's Expansion and out of a granddaughter of old Hadley is a strictly big type boar in use in the herd. They have 18 sows and gilts that they are keeping for their own herd that are as good as will be found anywhere. They have six choice fall boars for sale. They are big fellows with style and are good herd boar prospects. I. W. Kyle, the junior member of this firm, is secretary of

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We are the oldest and largest breeders of the Oldenburg German Coach west of the Mississippi River. Our 1912 winnings at the leading western shows exceeded those of any other individual horse exhibitor. We have stallions and mares of serviceable ages for sale. Write us. JOS. WEAR & SON, Barnard, Kan.



## 60-Bergner &amp; Sons' Coach Horses-60

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, Waldoek Ranch, PRATT, KANSAS.

## Hampshire Sheep

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America's Largest Importers  
Shire, Percheron and Belgian Horses  
Write for Illustrated Catalogue.  
TRUMAN'S, Box E, BUSHNELL, ILLINOIS

## JERSEY CATTLE.

## LINSCOTT JERSEYS

Only register of merit herd in Kansas. For sale. Grandson of Noble of Oaklands, ready for service. Also sons and daughters of the great Gumboge's Knight. Prices reasonable.  
R. J. LINSCOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

## SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

## ELK GROVE Shropshires!

Imported Delta, sire of show flock winning 100 prizes, 1912, assisted by Wordwell's Kedge, by Tysul Champion at head of flock. For sale—50 rams, including 30 yearlings and Wordwell's Kedge, and 20 lambs. Send for catalog.  
FRANK RAINIER, LOGAN, IOWA

## SHORTHORNS.

**10 High Class Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorn Cows** of dairy quality, for sale also two extra fine 10-months-old bulls. One by Baron Cumberland, the other, a show prospect by Silk Goods.  
DR. W. C. HARKEY, Lenexa, Kan.

## GUERNSEYS.

**A GUERNSEY HERD BULL FOR SALE.**  
I am offering Trixey Lester, my registered herd bull for sale. No fancy price.  
JOHN FERRENOUD, HUMBOLDT, KAN.

## OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM

THE FINEST HERD OF IMPORTED GUERNSEYS IN THE COUNTRY.

MAY ROYAL, by Hays Royal, a line bred Golden Secret, and "the best Guernsey sire in America," chief stock bull. Cows and heifers of best imported strains. All cows tested for advanced registry.

In order better to introduce the Guernseys in the West, we will make attractive prices on young bulls and cows and heifers, bred and open. Special inducements to new breeders in herd foundation material.

If you wish to improve the quality and production of your milk cream and butter, use a Guernsey sire. Unsurpassed in constitutional vigor, adaptability, and richness of product. Correspondence invited—your personal inspection preferred. Call on or address,

Overland Guernsey Farm, Overland Park, Kan.  
C. F. Holmes, Owner. W. C. England, Mgr.  
Eight miles S. W. of Kansas City on Strang Line. Station on Farm.

PEGGY OF OVERLAND (Trade Mark)



## BERKSHIRES.

## LEON A. WAIT'S Berkshires

A good herd at Winfield, Kan., headed by Lord Duke 3d, 132802.

## J. T. BAYER'S BERKSHIRES

Eighty early spring pigs by Bayer's Beacon and B. D's Centerpiece, 30 extra fine sows and gilts bred and open, four Winter and Fall males. Priced to sell. Write for prices. J. T. BAYER, YATES CENTER, KAN.

## BERKSHIRES.

## 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.

## 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

## KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE GUN, IT'S A CENTER SHOT JASPER, MO., SATURDAY, SEPT. 6

WE WILL SELL  
**60 HEAD of POLAND CHINAS (NO BETTER) (ON EARTH)**

Twenty-Five Fall Yearling Sows (bred and safe)  
Two Private Herd Sows (no better in our herd)  
Eight of my Very Best Spring Gilts (no larger or better)  
Twenty-Five Early Spring Males (will average 220 pounds)

Many of the fall gilts are bred to or sired by JACK JOHNSON (the 1100 pound boar); others are by Ring Leader and Expansion Wonder.

We are making only a friendly challenge when we claim our pigs are the largest in the country for their age and that JACK JOHNSON is the largest hog in the West.

Write for my catalog. It tells how to grow big hogs, where and how to buy them, what you may expect when you come to my sale, etc. It's good dope for future reference. If you cannot attend just send your bids to E. R. Dorsey and I will guarantee every purchase he makes to be as the catalog describes them. Address

**J. C. STALTER, JASPER, MO.**

Auct. COL. "BOB" HARRIMAN. Jasper is 12 miles north of Carthage, Mo.



## VACCINATION

Insures Your Hogs Against

## CHOLERA



Vaccinating a Pig.  
Be Careful You Get  
**SERUM**  
That Really Takes  
We guarantee every particle of our Serum to be potent. Let us send you full particulars and a list of satisfied customers. Write today or call and see one of the finest and best equipped laboratories in the U. S.  
**Wichita & Oklahoma Serum Co.**  
Rooms 11-12 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kas.

### BERKSHIRES.

**Hazlewood's Berkshires!**  
Choice spring boars and gilts priced to sell. Write today. W. O. Hazlewood, R. 2, Wichita, Kansas.

### MULE FOOT HOGS.

**Mule-Footed Hogs** The coming hogs of America! Hardy, resist disease, the best rustlers known; pigs ten to sixteen weeks old; \$25 pair. Circular free.  
**DR. W. J. CONNER, LABETTE KANSAS.**

**MULE FOOT HOGS** More premiums won in 1912 than any herd in U. S. Spring boars and gilts and pigs in pairs not related. Zene G. Hadley, R. F. D. 3, Wilmington, O.

### POLAND CHINAS.

**Poland China** tried sows and fall gilts, bred or open. Big type boars and big mature dams. J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque (Norton Co.), Kan.

**100 SPRING PIGS** Sired by King Hadley, King Blaine, Jr., King John and Long John 2nd; priced right and guaranteed.  
**W. Z. BAKER, HIGH HILL, MISSOURI.**

**LARGE WITH PLENTY OF QUALITY!**  
Handsome young boars, gilts bred or open. Best of large type blood lines. Some boars, head-headed. Satisfaction guaranteed on all breeding stock.  
**OLIVIER & SONS, DANVILLE, KANSAS.**

**Schneider's Poland Chinas!**  
20 head of good fall gilts. Some bred for September farrow, others offered open. A few good fall boars that I am pricing cheap to move them.  
**JOE SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAN.**

**Dean's Mastodon Polands**  
Poland China hogs, the big-boned type, will weigh when mature, 800 to 1,000 lbs. Will sell a few boars of serviceable age, also choice brood sows and gilts, bred to my herd boars. All

**Immunized by Double Treatment**  
Herd headed by Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder and Gritter's Longfellow 3d. Everything guaranteed and sold worth the money. Address  
**CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MISSOURI**

### Special 30-DAYS OFFER

Choice Poland China spring pigs, either sex, \$20, express paid. Certificate with every pig. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
**Howard R. Ames, Maple Hill, Kan.**

### Big Polands at Bargain Prices.

10 Head Sows safe in pig to Gold Mine 173389 for August and September farrow. 5 December boars, good ones. 20 Spring pigs, no culls in the bunch. A No. 1 quality and big husky ones, priced right.  
**DISTRICH & SPAULDING, Richmond, Kans.**

### BIG SMOOTH BRED GILTS

By A. Wonder's Equal by A. Wonder out of dams by Knox All Hadley by Big Hadley. Growthy yearlings with extra size and quality, bred for early fall litters to the noted Orphan Chief.  
**A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS.**

### Get Your Name to Me Soon

Drop me a card and I will send you a catalog of my Poland China Sale of September 5th, 1913.  
**J. T. ELLIS, ADRIAN, MO.**

### HILDWEIN'S BIG POLANDS

Make your selections from my large herd of the "big kind". They are the kind that make good. Public Sale October 29.  
**WALTER HILDWEIN, FAIRVIEW, KAN.**

### Fall and Summer Gilts

15 fall gilts open, 10 summer gilts bred and open. Yearling and tried sows bred for fall farrow. Also an attractive herd bear offer. E. C. LOGAN. (Mitchell Co.) SOLOMON RAPIDS, KAN.

## A. D. JONES

of DUNLAP, IOWA

has for sale 40 fall boars sired by 1,000 pound boars and from 600 and 800 pound dams; strictly big type Poland Chinas. I breed for length, bone, large litters and quick maturity. I also have 50 fall gilts, to be in the market this fall and winter and 100 spring pigs that are doing fine.

the Jewell County Breeders' association and is proving a valuable man for the place. He is taking an active interest in everything pertaining to the association and is giving it his very best efforts.

W. A. McIntosh, Courtland, Kan., is the well known keeper of McIntosh's Taven. That place and a good many are learning about his herd of big type Poland Chinas which are maintained on his small hog farm joining town. He is not trying to raise many but he is mighty particular about the kind he does raise. They are not stuffed but the welfare of the herd is looked after as carefully as any herd anywhere. Long John, by Kansas Wonder and out of White-leg Lady, is a 2-year-old Peter Mouw bred boar that is a great sire. He will easily reach the half ton mark at maturity and in good flesh. He is out of a litter of 10 and sires big litters. The choice sows in this herd are largely of Hadley breeding. Mr. McIntosh is pricing three summer and five early spring boars, 10 spring gilts and four summer yearling gilts for sale. He also breeds White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks. Write him for prices.

Tudor J. Charles, Republic, Kan., has engaged in the Poland China breeding business probably longer than any other breeder in that section of the country. He has made public sales and sold privately all of the time and has always been fortunate in being able to breed and sell the kind that gave the best satisfaction. His methods of feeding and handling his Poland Chinas probably have considerable to do with the general satisfaction he has given. His herd is bred strong in Hadley, Expansion and Tecumseh blood lines and is big type breeding with plenty of quality with it. His herd boar in use now is Bill, by Big Jumbo, by Chief of Pawnee 2d. His dam was Black Beauty, by Chief of Blue Valley, bred by Thos. Walker. Mr. Charles has easily the best lot of spring pigs and fall gilts he has ever raised. They are for sale at private sale and at prices that will be found very reasonable. Write him for descriptions and prices and you will get prompt attention.

A. T. Garman, Courtland, Kan., breeds Poland Chinas, White Holland turkeys, White Rocks, Embden geese, Pekin, White Indian Runner and Muscovy ducks, White guineas, White Cochins bantams, Fan Tail pigeons, white Spitz and Scotch collie dogs. His farm is located about two miles east of Courtland and is well improved. Mr. Garman is giving his attention to the breeding business and is making a success of it. His Poland Chinas are bred along the big type line and his herd boar, Queen's Wonder, is a 2-year-old A Wonder bred boar, that is a good sire. He has 50 spring pigs and they are good ones. He will sell them at private treaty. His poultry is doing nicely and he will have stock and eggs for sale in season. You can get him any time for descriptions and prices. Especially about a boar or some gilts.

Roy Haggart, Mankato, Kan., is a breeder and strong advocate of Hampshire hogs. Mr. Haggart's herd of registered Hampshire hogs is probably the largest and strongest herd in every respect in northern Kansas. At the head of his herd is Col. Smith Jr., a 2-year-old boar of unusually good breeding qualities. He desires to sell him and will price him reasonably. He will be sold guaranteed a breeder and all right in every respect. He will weigh close to 400 now. He has 65 pigs from him that indicate the kind of a sire he is. Some of these gilts will be reserved in the herd. All of the boars and some of the gilts are for sale at private treaty. The foundation of this herd came from the J. E. Price herd at Medora, Kan. Mr. Haggart owns a nice farm near Mankato and expects to build up the Hampshire hog business. He is convinced of the value of the now popular breed and will be glad to hear from you about a boar or some gilts.

C. W. Elyea, Jewell City, Kan., is a breeder of Berkshires who has been engaged in the business for a number of years. He is always interested in good stock of all kinds and is well known over the country among Percheron horse men. His herd of Berkshires is stronger in every respect than ever before. His herd boar is a 2-year-old son of Second Masterpiece, the Agricultural college boar, at the head of the college herd and the highest priced boar of the breed in Kansas. Mr. Elyea has 35 early spring pigs that are for sale at private sale and a nice lot of fall pigs. If you are in the market for a good March boar or a few gilts write Mr. Elyea for descriptions and prices.

Oscar Green, Mankato, Kan., is a young breeder of Shorthorn cattle that is laying the foundation right for a strong herd. His herd is not big at present, but consists of only choice animals of popular breeding. His herd bull is a grandson of Bold Archer 277644. Mr. Green is favorably located for the Shorthorn business and expects to add several well bred cows and heifers to his herd this winter. He is laying the foundation right and will buy nothing but good ones and in fact he has never bought anything that he did not consider good enough to add strength to his herd. He has a herd bull proposition that you might be interested in and if you are looking for a bull you better write him.

W. E. Evans, Jewell City, Kan., started in 1909 in a small way in the registered Guernsey cattle business. He started right and bought two heifers of notable breeding. Since that time he has bought only top animals and while his herd is not large in point of numbers it is very likely one of the strongest in popular breeding in the West anywhere. Mr. Evans makes a study of the Guernsey business and is familiar with what is going on and what is being accomplished in that line. Recently he bought a young bull from Fruit Bros., Waukegan, Wis., of May Rose breeding. He is registered as Esther's King of the May. He is a yearling and from a noted family of milkers. His dam is now qualifying for the advanced registry. Mr. Evans lives on a nice farm joining town and takes an active interest in better stock of all kinds but especially in Guernseys.

Dr. W. E. Spencer, Mankato, Kan., owns a nice farm of 90 acres joining town and raises O. I. C. hogs and White Holland turkeys. He has been in the business for a good while and his herd, while not large is one of the very best in the country.

### POLAND CHINAS.

**Polands, with Size and Quality** Bred sows and gilts also boars all ages for sale, sired by Wachter's Referee, Quamo and King Hadley. Lambert Bros., Smith Center, Kan.

### Joe Beneda, Agenda, Kan.

40 March Poland China boars and gilts for sale. No public sales. Prices right. Address as above.

### Mt. Tabor Herd Poland Chinas

**BIG AND MEDIUM TYPE. Herd Immune.** For sale: Fall boars and gilts and 100 spring pigs, by Big Mogul and College Special 5th. Bred sows and gilts of either type. J. D. Willifoung, Zeandale, Kan.

## POLAND CHINAS!

Bred sows at private sale. Also fall and spring boars. Sows bred to Tom Lipton, Welcomer, Iron Clad 2d and others. Priced right. Ask for prices and descriptions.  
**JOSEPH M. BAIER, ELMO, KANSAS.**

### PLEASANT HILL STOCK FARM POLANDS

Long King's Best, Sampson 2x and Moore's Halvor, a trio of unusually fine big type boars in service. Booking orders now for spring boars and gilts—over 100 head to select from. These are bred right, fed right and priced right.  
**HENRY GRANT & SON, LANCASTER, KANSAS.**

### Big Orange and Colossal Big Boned Poland Chinas

Special offering at private sale, fall boars combining immense size with show yard quality and finish, farrowed Sept. 1912, weight 400 to 500 lbs., herd headers and show boars, also last spring boars of exceptional size and quality; sires, Big-Orange and Colossal. L. R. McCLARNON, Bradyville, Iowa.

### Robinson's Mammoth Poland Chinas!

My herd boars weigh from 800 to 1,025 lbs. Now have for sale the greatest lot of spring pigs I've ever raised. Sired by and out of my prize winning boars and sows. Get my prices, description and guaranty. My terms are: If you are not satisfied return the hog and I return your money.  
**F. P. ROBINSON, Maryville, Mo.**

### Big Orange, Big Sensation & Ott's Big Orange

In service in my herd of POLAND CHINAS. For sale—Pigs of both sexes, and boars of most all ages of the correct type that will please you.

**J. O. JAMES, Bradyville, Iowa**



### Pleasant Valley Stock Farm!

**Big Boned Poland Chinas**  
**H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Prop.**

We are now offering a few choice fall boars at choice prices. They are the kind that make good. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address

**L. W. CUTRIGHT, Mgr., Watonga, Okla.**

## Green Lawn Stock Farm Sale



JAS. T. ELLIS

### Adrian, Missouri

**Fri., Sept. 5, 1913**

**50—Poland Chinas—50**

WE PAID A. J. ERHART & SONS, \$54,000 FOR HIS POLAND CHINA HERD AND GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM AND WE ARE OFFERING



GREEN LAWN HOME.



JOHN R. ELLIS

**25 Males**

**15 fall yearlings**

**10 early spring pigs**

**25 Females**

**15 bred fall yearlings**

**10 open gilts**

The sows are bred to Young Hadley 57562 (by Big Hadley 40832) and Big Spot 47595. The offering is sired by Young Hadley, Big Spot, Giant Wonder, Geo. Hutch, Expansion Hadley, etc., representing the blood lines of A Wonder, Big Hadley, Big Hutch, Giant Mogul, Long John, Grand Look, Expansion, Chief Tecumseh, etc. This sale will be held just as it has been for a number of years on Green Lawn Stock Farm, 3 blocks from the depot. I bought this farm and herd to make it one of the largest Poland China farms in America. We have not nor will we spare money or time to make it one of the leading breeding establishments of the kind. We will appreciate your visit with us on this occasion or at any other time. Write for catalog. Bred sow sale Feb. 18th, 1914.

## JAS. T. ELLIS, Adrian, Mo.

P. S.: If you can't attend the sale, send bids in my care to E. R. Dorsey. Auctioneer, James W. Sparks.



**POLAND CHINAS.**

**Sunny Side Poland Chinas**  
Bred sows and spring boars for sale, priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed. **J. G. Burt, Solomon, Kan.**

**50 Poland China**

March and April boars and gilts for sale. No public sales. Write for descriptions and prices. **G. A. WIEBE, BEATRICE, NEB.**

**Geo. E. Smith, Agenda, Kan.**

15 years breeding Polands in Republic Co. No public sales but 70 choice boars and gilts of March farrow for sale. Address as above.

**THURSTON & WOOD'S Poland Chinas**

The large, smooth kind. Fall boars, handsome fellows by U. Wonder by A. Wonder, also gilts by this great son of A. Wonder and bred to Orange Lad by Big Orange. **Thurston & Wood, Elmdale, Kan.**

**HAMPSHIRE.**

**WRITE J. F. PRICE, Medora, Kans.**  
For prices on Pedigreed Hampshire Hogs

**Pedigreed Hampshires** of various ages. Boars at weaning time only. Every hog properly vaccinated. **C. E. Lowry, Oxford, Kan.**

**Pure Bred Hampshires**  
Some extra choice, well-bred spring boar pigs for sale. **ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kansas.**

**SUNNY SLOPE FARM**

Regards Mail and Breeze space as a good advertisement, but a satisfied customer as a much better one. We offer high bred, well belted Hampshire hogs on a money-back plan. That's the only way we sell. Let's get acquainted. **FRANK H. PARKS, OLATHE, KANSAS.**

**O. I. C.**

**50 O. I. C. Pigs** Henry Kamping, Elmdale, Kansas.

**O.I.C. Boar Pigs** HARRY HAYNES, Meriden, Kansas.

**Maple Leaf Improved Chester Whites** All ages, the round. Priced to sell. **E. W. GAGE, Garnett, Kan.**

**100 Spring Pigs, early farrow (both sexes)** and choice yearling boars. Ask for prices now. Well grown and extra good. Immune. **Chas. H. Murray, Friend, Neb.**

**RUSSELL'S O. I. C.'s** February and March pigs ready for shipment. The large prolific type. Satisfaction guaranteed. **H. R. RUSSELL, Sedgwick, Kan.**

**Edgewood O. I. C.'s** March and April Vales Murr 2002 by the great 4B. Also tried bred sows. Fancy Early June boars sired by noted U. E. 1722, out of 450 lb. 2-year-old sow. **HENRY MURR, Tonganoxie, Kan.**

**GOOKIN'S O. I. C. HOGS**  
Four choice gilts for sale. Booking orders for fall pigs. **F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.**

**50 O. I. C. Pigs for Sale**

Sired by my leading herd boars. Write for prices and descriptions. **Andrew Kosar, Glasco, Kan.**

**NEEF'S CHOLERA IMMUNE O. I. C.'s**

Spring pigs of either sex in pairs and trios no kin. Also tried sows and fall gilts bred fall farrow. Pure red seed wheat, seed rye and Collie pups for sale. **Riverside Farms, J. H. Neef, Boonville, Mo.**

**O. I. C. Pigs**

45 March farrow. Both sexes. Well grown and prolific breeders. Address **ALVEY BROTHERS, MERIDEN, KANSAS.**

**DUROC-JERSEYS.**

**Big-Type DUROCS**  
All gilt bred or open. Booking orders for spring stock. Monarch Wonder, Col. and Buddy strains. Fall sale Oct. 17. **MOSER & FITZWATER, GOFF, KANSAS**

**Big Stretchy Durocs** A choice lot either sex, for sale, also S. C. White Leghorns, extra fine stock. **HARRY GIVINS, Madison, Kansas**

**PERFECTION STOCK FARM**

Duroc-Jersey boars, Nov. and Dec. farrow, sired by sons of B. & C's Col.; Buddy K IV and Grand Master Col. First Choice \$25; Second choice, \$20 for next 30 days. Weight 150 to 175 lbs. **CLASEN BROS., Union City, Oklahoma**

**Good E. Nuff Again King 35203**

Heads our great herd. Sale average: March 11, sows, \$77.50 and gilts, \$52.00. Write for prices. **W. W. OTEY & SONS, Winfield, Kansas**

**Duroc-Jersey Spring Pigs**

Dark cherry, sired by Bull Moose Col. 13255, he by King the Col. 89533 and out of large prolific sows of popular breeding priced reasonable, and f. o. b. your station if desired. **Arthur A. Patterson, Ellsworth, Kan.**

**FORTY MARCH PIGS**

Also a few October Gilts bred to farrow last of September. Prices right. Descriptions and prices by return mail. **J. R. JACKSON, KANOPOLIS, KANSAS.**

**Stith's DUROCS**

Sows and gilts bred to and young boars and gilts by Model Duroc, one of the best sires of the breed. His half brother and sister were grand champions. His sire was a champion. Write today. **CHAS. STITH, Eureka, Kansas**

Last winter he went to Friend, Neb., and bought five top sows in the Chas. Murray bred sow sale and every one of them was choice. His herd boar, Jewell, is 2 years old and is one of the well bred and good bears in the West. He has proved himself a splendid sire and is valued highly by Doctor Spencer. A few spring pigs of both sexes for sale. Five sows will farrow in this month and next and these pigs will be for sale at weaning time. The White Holland turkeys are attractions on this little farm and there will be stock and eggs for sale in season. Write for prices and descriptions. Dr. Spencer was the prime mover in organizing the Jewell County Breeders' association. He is a booster and a busy man and it was through his efforts that the breeders were gotten together and the organization perfected. He is treasurer of the association.

H. G. Myers, Hardy, Neb., is known to almost every farmer and breeder in north central Kansas because of the fact that he has always been interested in good horses, especially in Percherons. Twenty years ago he bought of Singmaster Brothers of Iowa a pair of purebred Percheron mares and paid \$400 for them. That looked to Mr. Myers and his Jewell county friends like a big price but later he sold two horses from them for \$1,040. He has always kept several good horses in service and has done considerable missionary work in making that part of Jewell county pretty well known as the home of good horses. Mr. Myers is one of the most interesting of men to be with and is enjoying life to the fullest. He goes to the fairs, big sales and other meeting places for stockmen and takes a lively interest in things pertaining to better farm animals. He is progressive in farming and stock raising to a marked degree. He knows what he wants and tries to find it and is willing to pay for it when he does find it. He is looking for a couple of Polled Durham bull calves and will pay a good price for them if they suit him. But they must be good.

R. T. Vandeventer & Son, Mankato, Kan., are established breeders of Double Standard Polled Durham cattle. They have been breeding for 12 years and have a good sized herd of nice cattle all eligible to registry in both association books. Their herd bull is Fancy's Victor, a 2-year-old bull bred by Ed Stegland of Straight Creek, Kan. He was shown at the Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma fairs as a yearling and won three firsts and two seconds. They have for immediate sale a fine May yearling and a nice lot of calves that will be ready for service next spring. The May yearling is a nice red and in fact they all are. The farm is three miles out and in charge of the son. The senior member of the firm, known to his host of friends as "Rube," lives in Mankato, where he has a nice home. He owns an auto and will take you to the farm to see the hornless Short-horn any time you want to visit the herd. They can ship over either the Rock Island or Missouri Pacific.

M. S. Hoyt, Mankato, Kan., is the livestock auctioneer at that place. He is a young man with energy and a wide acquaintance. Like most of the successful livestock auctioneers he is a farmer and owns his own farm two miles out from Mankato. He raises all kinds of stock and is in touch with the stock interests of Jewell and adjoining counties. He is a hard worker, both off the block and on it. If you engage Mr. Hoyt you can depend on it the roads will not be too bad or the weather too cold for him to make your sale. He will prove loyal to your interests both before and after your sale. He enjoyed a good business last season and has lots of sales booked for the coming season. You can call him at Mankato over the phone or write him at that place.

Frank Regan, Esbon, Kan., is a young farmer and livestock auctioneer who is making good in the auction business and also in his farming operations. To be able to talk values of livestock on the auction block the man doing it must know what he is talking about and no one knows values of all kinds of livestock better than Frank Regan. He loves the stock business and knows it from the ground up. He is a ready talker and is possessed of an abundance of good nature with plenty of ready wit and being Irish he usually has an answer for everyone. Everyone is his friend and boosting for him every day in the week. He is gaining ground and last year had a nice business. You can't miss it by letting Frank help you in your next sale. Write or phone him for dates.

Ole Hanson, Mankato, Kan., is a well known auctioneer of the south half of Jewell county. He came to Jewell county when he was 16 years old and has lived there ever since, making him a resident of this county for 30 years. He owns a well improved farm of 240 acres on Brown's creek and has recently bought a fine well improved quarter section near Randall where he expects to live in the future. He expects to be able to devote more of his time in the future to his auction business. Like all of the auctioneers mentioned in this section Mr. Hanson is a farmer and knows the value of the different kinds of stock better than a man that never raised any kind of stock. He is an advocate of purebred stock of all kinds and is progressive in everything. He would like to help you on your next sale and will work very reasonably as he wants to devote more time to the business from now on and wants to get acquainted. Phone or write.

D. M. Gallagher, Jewell City, Kan., or better known as "Dan" Gallagher, the auctioneer, among his friends in the south part of Jewell county and especially around Jewell City, is a young man with energy and natural ability, to make his mark in the salesmanship game. He has not been in the business long but is counted a live wire in the profession. He is a genial, pleasant man to meet and everyone is his friend around Jewell City where he lives. He expects to extend his acquaintance and build up his auction business until he is able to devote all of his time to it. You can't miss it by employing a live wire like Dan Gallagher on your next sale. Especially if you are in Jewell or adjoining counties.

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.

**DUROC-JERSEYS.**

**MODEL AGAIN** Duroc boars, \$12.00 Baby gilts, \$25.00 Bred gilts, \$50.00. **R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan.**

**TAYLOR'S SPRINGDALE DUROCS**  
Spring pigs for sale from ancestors that were leading State Fair winners in 1911 and 1912. Fall gilts same breeding and quality. **Chas. L. Taylor, Olean, Mo.**

**A FINE OFFERING** Pigs by R. C. Watson's Col. and Model Top. Vaccinated and priced to sell. **R. C. WATSON, Altoona, Kansas.**

**Clearview Stock Farm Durocs**

All ages. A few open gilts, also tried sows, bred for September and October farrow. Spring pigs, pairs or trios. Satisfaction guaranteed on mail orders. **A. J. HANNA, ELMDALE, KANSAS.**

**Red, White and Blue Duroc Farm**  
Priced from Taylor's Prize Winners. 25 early Duroc Jersey pigs from prize winners of State Fairs. \$25 for one, \$37 for two, \$50 for three. Bred sows \$25 to \$35, for August farrow. Fall boars \$30.00. **J. L. TAYLOR, Olean Missouri.**


**Deep Creek Herd Durocs!**  
Orders taken now for early spring pigs, dams either state fair prize winners or sired by prize winners. Write for low prices. **C. O. ANDERSON, MANHATTAN, KAN.**

**ILES' Farm Duroc-Jerseys**  
A selected lot of early boars and gilts sired by and out of prize-winning boars and sows. The big kind with quality and guaranteed to please. Priced right. Visitors met by appointment at Everest or Pierce Junction. **R. C. ILES, Everest, Kansas**

**Quivera Place Durocs**

Spring Pigs now ready and going. Write for prices. **E. G. MUNSELL, Herington, Kansas.**

**Royal Scion Farm Durocs**  
The great Graduate Col., assisted by Col. Scion, heads this herd. Spring and fall boars, some of them show and herd header material; also a few gilts and spring pigs, either sex. **G. C. Norman, E. 10, Winfield, Kan.**




**F. W. Berghagen, Pres.**

**JEWELL COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION**

Members of this association, advertising below will offer nothing but first class animals for sale for breeding purposes.

**Jewell City Stock Show, October 9-10**



**I. W. Kyle, Secy.**

**DUROC-JERSEYS.**

**35 Spring Pigs, both sexes.** Also 15 choice November yearling gilts bred or open. No public sales. Also good herd boar proposition. **E. M. MYERS, Burr Oak, Kan.**

**Fall Gilts Bred or Open** Also Spring pigs, both sexes. Best of breeding and well grown. **E. P. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS**

**25 SPRING BOARS** of fashionable breeding. Priced to sell. Bred sow sale January 29. Ask for prices and descriptions. **N. B. PRICE, Mankato, Kan.**

**KANSAS SPECIAL** boars, sired by him and out of mature sows. Write. Also Holstein cattle and White Holland turkeys. Bred Sow sale Jan. 28. **W. E. HOSASHITA, Formoso, Kan.**

**20 SPRING BOARS** for sale. No fall sale. Nothing but good ones offered. Priced very reasonable. Bred Sow Sale Feb. 21. **Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.**

**32 MARCH BOARS** at private sale, by Defiant 2nd and B. & C's Col. Chief. Extra good and priced right. Bred Sow Sale Feb. 9. **E. A. TRUMP, Formoso, Kan.**

**SPRING BOARS** for sale reason for descriptions and prices. Up to date breeding. Also a few gilts. **R. C. MADSEN, JEWELL CITY, KAN.**

**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**

**POLAND CHINAS.**

**7 GREAT BOARS,** five of Oct. farrow and two of Dec. Real herd boars at fair prices. Boar and gilt sale Nov. 15. **JOHN KEMMERER, Jewell City, Kan.**

**75, JAN., FEB., MARCH** pigs for sale. Sired by three big boars and out of mature sows. Prices right. Public sale Nov. 6. Feb. 28. **A. R. Reystead, Mankato, Kan.**

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