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# The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



Vol. 44.

February 14, 1914

No. 7.



## Seed and Garden Number:

A Fortune That Grew With Alfalfa  
By W. E. Blackburn

Forty Acres of Apples \$5,500  
By F. B. Nichols

Let's Talk About Corn  
By C. C. Cunningham

How Does Your Garden Grow?  
By Wilson G. Shelley

Trees for Shade and Shelter  
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Women's Ways in the Garden  
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Money From Apples and Beef  
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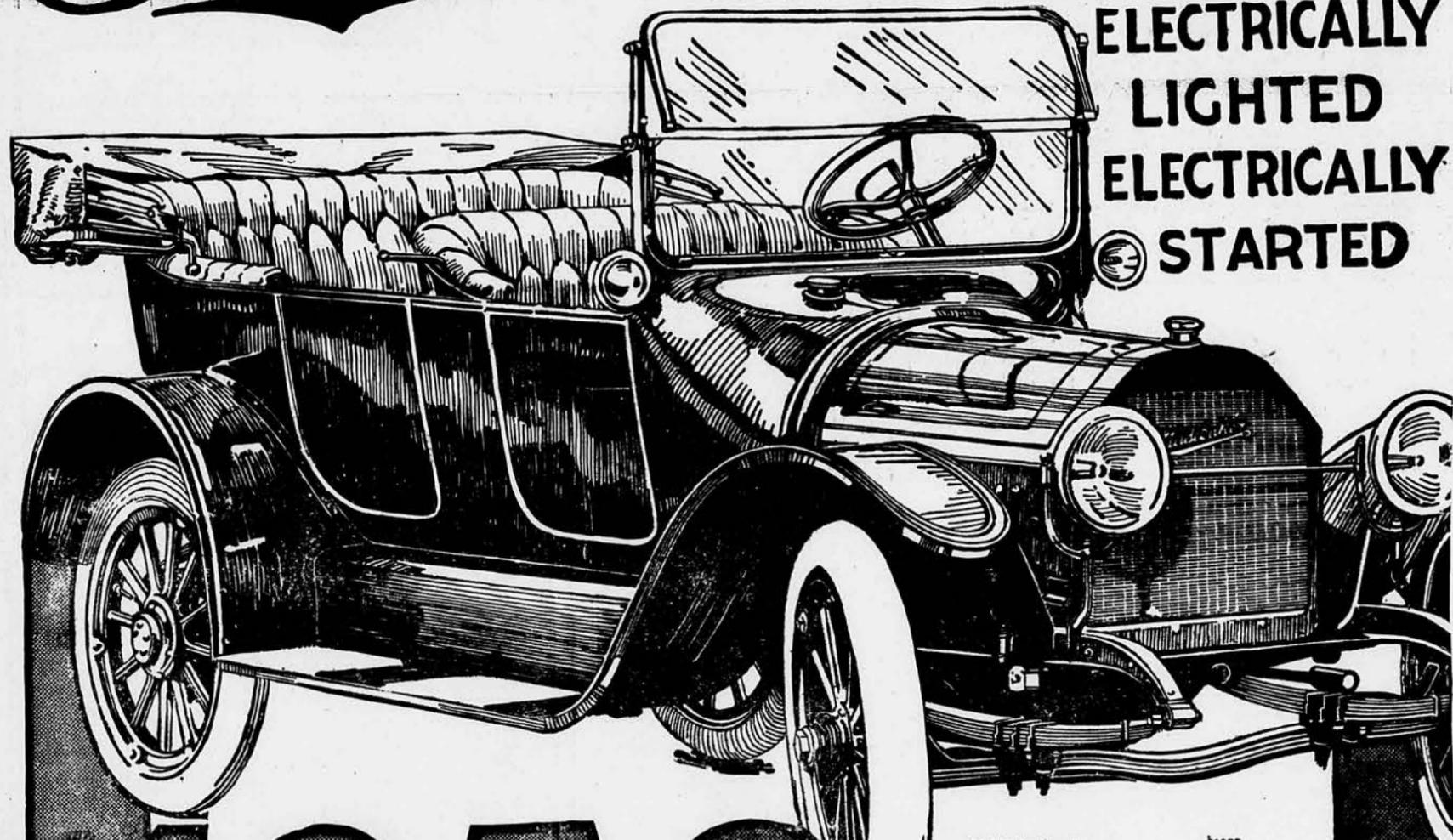
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An Agricultural and Family Journal for the People of the Great West



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Number 7

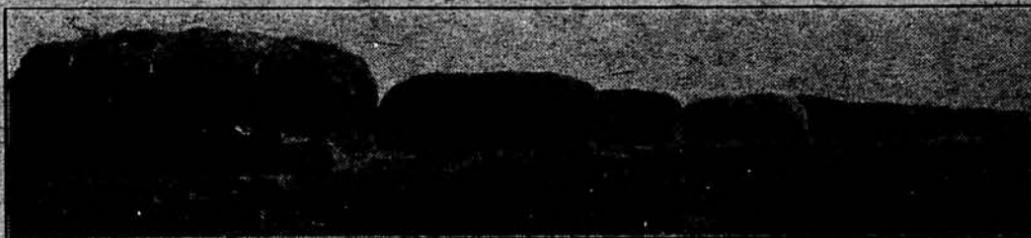
TOPEKA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 14, 1914.

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## A Fortune That Grew With Alfalfa

The Instructive Story of F. M. Sumpter, a Pioneer Farmer of Argonia, Kansas

Small  
Beginning



Big  
Results

"WITH alfalfa, hogs, and cattle; reasonable judgment and industry, a competence, even wealth, is within the reach of almost any Kansas farmer. This is my opinion, based upon the growing of alfalfa since 1886, when I seeded the first ever planted in Sumner county," said F. M. Sumpter of Argonia, Kan., to whom was awarded a bronze medal at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 for his alfalfa.

"I had read of the wonderful new forage plant in the bulletins and agricultural papers. Getting a half bushel of seed I drilled it, with oats for a nurse crop, in a four-acre field the spring of 1886. Through a combination of circumstances that did not prevail again for several years, I got a good stand and that little patch of alfalfa was the wonder of my neighbors for a number of years before they thought they could grow it.

"At that time the high protein content of the new hay was not generally known and its coarse stems caused it to be valued at much less than is now the case. In fact it was a surprise to me and to my neighbors to find how eagerly stock ate leaves and all but the coarsest stems, leaving bright prairie hay, the finest of corn and cane fodder, and even grain to eat alfalfa. And how they thrived."

Mr. Sumpter decided to increase his acreage, but because of the practice of seeding in the spring with a nurse crop, and the uncertain weather of several succeeding springs, he added more acres very slowly. But with the discovery of the possibility of August and September seeding he has put more and more land into alfalfa until now he has about 300 acres. It is his plan to increase this acreage as the livestock on his farms increases, always trying to grow as much or more than they can use, in dry years, and in the good years baling and selling the surplus.

"My practice has been to seed after wheat," Mr. Sumpter said. "If the land is sandy or loose I disk the stubble in; then disk shallow after each rain until the latter part of August or early in September, when I seed if possible, directly after a good rain. If the land is hard, I plow and then work down to a firm seedbed with a mulch of two or three inches of loose earth and straw. This is done the most easily with the disk, but whether I plow or disk, the work is done immediately after the wheat is taken off; not next week, or next month, but the next day if possible. This holds the moisture in the ground and gets the surface in shape so that rains will be absorbed and held."

While Mr. Sumpter's alfalfa crop in 1913 was not up to the average, it was the most profitable of anything produced on his farms that year. In his judgment an average annual crop on the 300 acres,

BY W. E. BLACKBURN  
Anthony, Kansas

when well established, may safely be estimated at four tons an acre, or 1,200 tons in all, well worth \$10 a ton, an indirect cash return of \$40 an acre. When conditions are good for a seed crop, the money value is slightly greater. Mr. Sumpter's land is better than the average farm land for growing alfalfa as most of it was bought with that crop in mind, so



F. M. Sumpter, a pioneer alfalfa grower.

these figures would need re-adjusting to apply to average farms and average conditions.

Mr. Sumpter's experience in growing corn after alfalfa is that tremendous stalks and long, broad leaves result, but the grain is not in proportion. The big corn, cane or kafir, however, makes the best of silage. Wheat following alfalfa grows very rank and often lodges, so his practice is to plant the newly broken alfalfa field to forage crops. "But," he declared, "we never plow up a good field of alfalfa. When it gets old and weedy, with bare spots and ragged edges, and is well pockmarked with gopher mounds, we turn in the breaking plows.

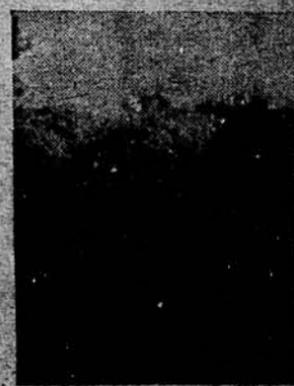
"In seeding I use a disk drill, with an added box and feed for the alfalfa seed. That puts it in just

the right depth, while the straw of the wheat stubble gives a slight shade, breaks the wind from the surface and prevents the soil forming a crust after rains. Whenever possible I cultivate well established fields once a year, using a special tool not unlike a drill with the disks off and the feed tubes extended down into the ground. The tubes having double ended, round pointed cultivator shovels on them that dodge around the crown of the plant with a minimum of damage. The shovels are small, and when both ends are worn, they are cast aside and new ones put on.

"Only two pests interfere at all seriously with the growing of alfalfa in my county; gophers and web worms, in the order of their damage. Dodder is little in evidence. The county pays 10 cents a head for gopher scalps, to which I add a nickel, making 15 cents for every gopher trapped on my farm. The neighbor boys—I have none of my own—keep supplied with pocket money from my gopher crop. One lad who is an exceptionally clever gopher and persistent in the work, earned more than one year."

Walking from Belle Plaine beside an ox team in 1877, that hauled his household possessions to his new tools, Mr. Sumpter located a homestead on the eastern edge of Sumner county; later the Santa Fe Kansas railway (or was it the L. L. & G.?) came west from Winfield and Wellington, locating the town of Argonia at his door. Even before he made use of alfalfa, when the crops were sparse, the price low and the hauling a long, wearing task, he had prospered enough to buy a second quarter. Now he has 2,700 acres, which he very conservatively calls better than the average; and none of it is on the market at any price. He has large holdings in the Farmers & Merchants State bank of Argonia, a \$25,000 institution, of which he is president, and houses and lots in the town.

And the biggest single factor in his success, in his estimation has been alfalfa. It made possible the cheap production of pork and beef, as well as furnishing a cash crop in hay, when there was a surplus. Hogs in an alfalfa field make a fine picture and Mr. Sumpter always has the combination on tap. He likes to run about ten head of mixed hogs to the acre; more if smaller, giving them an ear of corn now and then, and when about ripe for market, feeding all the corn they will eat while running in a small field of alfalfa. If the weather is rough, they are kept sheltered and fed alfalfa hay with the corn. It is put in slatted boxes in the feed yard, with a guard board about a foot beyond the slats so the leaves shattered in pulling the hay out do not fall on the ground and there is very little waste.



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**PASSING COMMENT—By T. A. McNeal**

**A Correction**

In a recent issue of the Mail and Breeze in answer to a question as to where personal property should be listed for taxation, I stated that it should be listed and taxed where the owner resided. Another reader calls my attention to this statement and asks if it is not a mistake. As it was made without qualification it was, and I am very glad my attention was called to the error. It is true that speaking generally, personal property should be listed where the owner resides and bear the rate of taxation of that place, but there are exceptions to this rule.

The language of the law is as follows: "Animals and farming implements shall be listed and taxed where usually kept; provided that if the owner lives outside the limits of a city, such property shall be taxed in the township where the owner resides. But in case such animals and farming implements are temporarily outside the limits of the state or in any unorganized county of this state, then said animals and implements shall be listed and taxed in the county, township and school district where the owner resided on the first day of March."

"When any stock shall be driven into any county of this state from any unorganized county, or from beyond the boundaries of this state, for the purpose of grazing therein, at any time prior to the first day of December of any year, such stock shall be liable to be assessed for all taxes leviable in that county for that year, the same as if the owner thereof resided and held said stock in said county on the first day of March of that year."

I presume these provisions were put in the law in order to favor both the country districts and also the men who lived in town but owned farms and livestock. It was to the advantage of the country districts to have the tax on the stock and farm implements paid into the treasuries of the townships and school districts and at the same time it was to the advantage of the owner, for the reason that taxes in cities and towns are almost invariably higher than in the country.

**The Hopeful Outlook**

It seems to me that just at present there is rather more of graft being discovered in high places; more of devious and crooked methods of finance; more of unfair methods of those possessed of financial power, than ever before.

There are those who are utterly hopeless by reason of this condition. They say it is evident that the world is hopelessly rotten; that society is honeycombed with graft and corruption to an extent that makes its reformation impossible.

To me the case does not seem hopeless. On the contrary I cannot help believing that we are at the beginning of the fairest and most altruistic age the world has ever seen. As a necessary precedent to reform there must be an exposure of existing evil. It does not follow because there are more grafts exposed now than ever before and more crooked methods coming to light, that conditions are any worse than in times past. We are simply finding out more about them.

To bring about genuine betterment two things are necessary: First, to know what the trouble really is; and second, to find out what is the remedy. Public opinion has always been against special privilege. It has always been against taking away from the many what rightly belonged to them and giving it to the few. This was necessarily true because it is human nature to be opposed to giving what belongs to you to someone else to use for his own profit and pleasure, so that while the masses individually might not be any less selfish than the individuals who make up the privileged few, their very selfishness would impel them to oppose special privileges to the few.

But for a long time the masses were kept in practical ignorance of what special privileges were and even yet a very great many of them are ignorant about the matter. The crookedness connected with the conduct of a great deal of corporation business was skillfully concealed. Graft in high places was not brought to light. Public opinion was not informed and consequently public opinion was not aroused to wrath. Of course there was here and there some individual who was declaiming against conditions but he was quite generally rated as an irresponsible crank who was always trying to raise a hue and cry and comparatively few people paid much attention to him. Now the people generally are find-

ing out more than they ever knew before and consequently public opinion is more generally aroused.

The next and natural question that will agitate this public mind is, What ought to be done about it? So far, in my judgment, that question has not been answered. It is evident that what has been done so far is not very effective, but there is nothing very discouraging about that.

President Wilson indicates in his very interesting series of articles on the "New Freedom" that he thinks the remedy will be fair competition. In my judgment fair competition is impossible. Even if it were possible to inaugurate a system by which every person on earth would have a chance exactly in proportion to his ability to accumulate it is evident that society would soon be out of balance and a few selfish, shrewd and scheming, would have gotten control of the major share of the world's goods.

Many of the most useful citizens in the world would stand no show in a race of unrestricted even though fair competition. The few who have the property getting ability well developed would soon get it all. The remedy for the ills we suffer in my opinion must be in co-operation, not in competition. Competition is industrial war and war is always cruel and wasteful. Competition means the destruction of the weak, the undue enrichment of the strong.

It does not mean that men will be advanced according to their merits but by the adventitious circumstances of wealth which in many cases they have done nothing to help accumulate. It means that those who render the most real service to society will as a rule, receive the least compensation while those who render the least real service will be most richly rewarded. It means the cultivation of human selfishness which is at the bottom of practically all crime. It means that even those who would do good if left to follow their own natural impulses must become hard and selfish by force of circumstances over which they often have no control.

A knowledge of the truth that it is to the interest of the masses to stand together instead of fighting each other is the real beginning of popular wisdom. When that truth becomes known all over the earth, there will be an end of standing armies and navies. When that truth becomes generally recognized there will be an end of special privilege, of graft in high places; of the strong destroying the weak.

So I feel hopeful of the future because I think public opinion is getting better educated.

**A Variety of Opinions**

I cannot say whether it is because just now the readers of the Mail and Breeze have more leisure than at other times or not, but it is certain that I am receiving more letters bearing on all sorts of subjects than I ever received before. Most of these letters are interesting—not that I agree with what the writers say in many cases, but because I am interested in the views of American citizens.

I really am glad to get these letters, but to print more than a very small per cent of them is an impossibility. I would need a publication about as large as the Congressional Record to do that. It may be interesting, however, to give a very brief summary of what some of these letters received within a week treat upon.

Here for example is a letter from W. E. P., of Cedarvale. W. E. P. wants a law forbidding any immigrant to land on our shores unless he has at least \$300 for himself and each member of his family over 10 years of age. He also wants a law forbidding foreigners sending the money they earn out of the country in the form of money orders, etc.

Without going into an argument, I may say that I am not able to agree with W. E. P. on either proposition.

J. E. Busby is a Socialist, who lives at New Albany, Kan. He is kind enough to say that generally speaking he considers me reasonably level headed but he takes issue strongly with my criticism of a recent editorial in the "Appeal to Reason" which gave this advice: "Find out what you want and then take it."

He says that I do not understand what Editor Warren meant; that what he really did mean was that when Socialists come into power they will restore to the people all the public utilities, or in other words, will take them over in an orderly way by the ballot.

In other words, Mr. Busby thinks that what Editor Warren means is that he is in favor of public own-

ership of public utilities. Possibly so. As I said before, I do not know what Editor Warren may have had in the secret recesses of his mind, but if that was what he meant he certainly could have expressed it so that there would be no doubt about his meaning.

An editor has no right to complain if his language is taken for what such language is ordinarily supposed to mean. If I were to say to my readers, "If you want your neighbor's horse or cow go and take it," I could hardly expect that my language would be interpreted to mean "If you want your neighbor's horse go and buy it in an orderly and lawful manner." The only reasonable interpretation that could be given to my language would be that I advised my readers to take the things they wanted if they were able to do so regardless of whether the present owners were willing or not.

Another Socialist brother from Mont Ida, Kan., who fails to sign his name puts up the same defense for Editor Warren as Mr. Busby.

J. M. Branch, of Kaw, Okla., is willing and anxious to do up the liquor business and wants the government to quit going in partnership with it, but he doesn't propose to stop there. He says, "Let our honorable president and congressmen get down after the forerunners, opium, morphine, tobacco, etc. The use of the filthy weed, tobacco, is one of the most degrading of human vices."

The good brother may be right but it is certain that he has cut out a tolerably large job for congress.

J. Wesley Taylor, of Maple Hill, takes a shot at the proposition pending in congress to appropriate 30 million dollars for the purpose of aiding in the building of good roads. Mr. Taylor is not opposed to the building of good roads, on the contrary he is in favor of it, but he is opposed to the issuance of government interest-bearing bonds for that purpose.

He propounds the question, which has often been asked but never satisfactorily answered: If an interest-bearing government bond is good why is not a non-interest-bearing government note also good? Both are backed by exactly the same security, the ability of the United States to make good. He would therefore be willing to have the government issue its non-interest-bearing notes for the purpose of paying for the building of good roads. These notes would be full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private. As the government's expenses are supposed to balance its revenues, the notes would be redeemed in the payment of government taxes. As I have said before, the question asked by Mr. Taylor, and others: If a government bond is good why is not a government note also good, has never been answered by the advocates of bonds. The reason is that it cannot be.

H. C. Horner of Elkhart, Kan., addresses himself to the important but exceedingly comprehensive question, "What is the matter with the world?" His conclusion is that the trouble is we do not understand the methods and purposes of the Almighty whom he likens to the great editor and typesetter of the Universe who sets up men and women as types are set in the "stick" and "form." To us the types seem to be set wrong, in reversed order, but when it is all finished, when the forms are locked up and the page is printed it will reveal to us our destiny as plainly as the Mail and Breeze reveals the ideas of the editor.

At least it must be said that Mr. Horner is possessed of an optimistic faith that is refreshing.

Charles L. Simpson, of Haviland, Kan., writes, knocking on this habit congressmen have of drawing their pay while they are not attending to their duties. He has heard that Congressman Hobson was in congress only eight days during the last session and drew his pay just the same as if he had been there. Also that during the past summer nearly half the members of the senate and house were away most of the time. He calls this just plain graft and insists that members should only be paid for the time they are on the job.

And right here is where Mr. Simpson blocks out quite a job for the baldheaded editor of this moral and agricultural guide. He says, "I wish you would arrange to keep an accurate account of every member from December 1, 1913, to the end of this session and publish the same next fall before election. Also all telegrams sent at United States expense and many other grafts kept in the dark. Let us know what our law makers are doing."

That would require the services of about ten ex-

FEB 14 1914

pert clerks also sleuths to get that record and get it straight. Worthy as I admit the object is, I fear I will not be able to gather the information.

Mr. Simpson also says that Congressman Neeley claims to have voted to reduce the mileage of members of congress and wants to know if such was the fact. I do not know. If Mr. Neeley says he voted that way, I will believe him until convinced to the contrary. A great many votes taken in congress are not recorded in the Congressional Record. The roll is called on bills and motions only when demanded.

Mr. Simpson also has it in for Senator Bristow. He says that he helped elect Bristow before but this time he will do what he can to defeat him. He is for Victor Murdock. Victor Murdock is a fine fellow and I have no criticism to make of anyone who wishes to support him, but this is fair to say: Senator Bristow is one of the few members of either house of congress who have been onto their jobs all the time. There is no senator who has been more constantly in attendance at the sessions of the senate than Bristow. I doubt if there is a single one who has been as faithful in that regard.

On the other hand, Victor Murdock's record in that particular is not so good. He is right now campaigning for senator in Kansas while drawing pay as a member of congress at Washington. I do not know that he was absent more than the average number last summer, but he was absent a good deal and I understand that during a part of the time was drawing pay as a Chautauqua lecturer at the same time that he was drawing pay as a member of congress. I will not make this statement positively for I would not do Victor a wrong intentionally, but such is my understanding. If Victor should happen to see this and deny it I will very gladly publish his denial.

Mrs. S. C. G., of Glasco, Kan., writes a letter defending Roosevelt against an editorial criticism of him for his talks on race suicide. She thinks that I have a misunderstanding of Mr. Roosevelt's position; that what he wants is large families provided they are of the right sort.

Probably that is Roosevelt's idea. Of one thing however I am pretty certain; as people become better educated and more intelligent the average size of families will decrease.

G. B. D., of Olpe, is a Catholic and defender of his church and faith. He declares that the Catholic teachings are based on the doctrine, "Love your neighbor as you love yourself, whether your neighbor is Protestant, Catholic, black or white." An excellent doctrine certainly. If all members of denominations would live up to it the world would be a much better place in which to live than it is at present.

Russell Parks of Kingman thinks one of our ills is foreign immigration: "Would it not," he asks, "be a good move to prohibit from our soil any foreigner unless he is physically, mentally and morally sound, this to be determined by a physician elected by the people and paid a reasonable salary? Such physician should be subject to recall, however, so as to eliminate any proneness to graft in any form." Mr. Parks is not opposed to the immigration of educated, industrious and refined foreigners.

I might say in reply to Mr. Parks that our present immigration laws are framed to prevent the coming of such undesirable foreigners as he would bar out. Paupers and diseased persons are strictly prohibited from coming here. Criminals and undesirables are also prohibited. Still some undesirables do manage to get in while some who would do no harm are kept out. A physician can diagnose the physical condition of the immigrant. The customs officers can get his record as to whether he has been a criminal or not or whether he is likely to become a public charge, but no physician or customs officer can look into the man's soul and tell whether he is going to be a good or a bad citizen after he gets here.

I prefer the appointment of physicians as examiners of immigrants rather than their election. What would I know about the qualifications of a candidate for the position of examining physician? Positions requiring special expert knowledge or professional training should be filled by appointment rather than by election.

It may be interesting to Mr. Parks and others to know just what classes of foreigners are prohibited by law from coming to this country now. Here is the list:

Section 2 of the immigration act provides that the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission to the United States:

All idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, and persons who have been insane within five years previously.

Persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity at any time previously.

Paupers.

Persons likely to become a public charge.

Professional beggars.

Persons afflicted with tuberculosis or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease.

Persons not comprehended within any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to be or certified by the examining surgeon as being mentally or physically defective, such mental or physical defect being of a nature which may affect the ability of such alien to earn a living.

Persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude.

Polygamists, or persons who admit their belief in the practice of polygamy.

Anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States, or of all government

or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials.

Prostitutes, or women or girls coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose.

Persons coming to perform manual labor under contract or who have been, within one year from the date of application for admission to the United States, deported as contract laborers.

Persons whose ticket or passage has been paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality or foreign government.

All children under 16 unaccompanied by one or both of their parents, except in the discretion of the Secretary of Labor.

#### FIRST, MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Thus every immigrant has to pass a medical examination and satisfy the immigration officials besides that he is "clearly and beyond a doubt" entitled to land. From the very first moment that an alien presents himself for admission the whole burden of proof is thrown upon him. The attitude of the department is that admission to the United States is a privilege, and that the person seeking admission must prove that he or she is entitled to it.

Every morning at 7 o'clock a revenue cutter leaves the Battery with a number of inspectors and doctors aboard. They proceed to quarantine, and as soon as a vessel has been granted pratique by the health officer of the port the Federal authorities board her. In most ports the doctors of the Federal Public Health Service conduct the medical examination of the immigrants and also do the quarantine work, but in New York harbor every vessel is first visited by the port doctor, who is a state official, and then by the federal doctors, who examine the aliens.

It is probable that in looking over this list of classes excluded Mr. Parks will find that our immigration laws are more stringent than he had supposed.

### Different Views of Farm Life

Editor The Mail and Breeze—It seems that A. B. C. caused quite a discussion, with the recital of his "Lamentation," but the fact remains, that usually the farmers themselves are the architects of their own fortunes. I am willing to let it rest at that and get down to something more practical.

Are the farmers who live in the shortgrass country aware of the fact that the sod in their pastures has been severely damaged during the last six weeks by the continued freezing and thawing, particularly there, where the ground was very wet and soft, or where water stood? In some places the grass has been "heaved" up out of the ground for two inches, and of course, the roots are broken and the grass is not likely to grow again.

In the winter of 1883 to 1884 the ground was wet and soft in places, and in those places the ground "heaved," and in '84 and '85, those places, sometimes five or six or more acres in extent, grew up to weeds, mostly ragweeds.

Those spots where the grass is killed out ought to be sowed to some kind of grass seed, perhaps sweet clover would be the best, because it grows best on that kind of soil, which we find in those heavy spots.

Some farmers denounce sweet clover as being worthless and claim that stock will not eat it. But I believe that next spring, when we will have to keep it off the wheat fields our stock would learn to eat sweet clover, when we have nothing else to feed it but mouldy straw. The sweet clover seed could be sowed on those spots, then run over with the harrow, or cover it with the garden rake. I believe it is a good idea to try the experiment. If you are successful, then you will have early green feed in your pasture for years to come.

Did you farmers notice how the ground in the fields is checking? Now let us see whether we cannot take advantage of this checking. If you have a piece of ground which you would like to sow to alfalfa, and which was very well plowed last year, is clean of weeds, and no wheat on it, then about the last week in February, or the first week in March, sow your alfalfa seed on the ground and let it roll into the checks; harrow the ground lightly and your seed is in the ground in good shape.

But you should sow early, in order that the alfalfa may come up ahead of the weeds. It is true, you run the risk of getting your alfalfa injured by a late freeze, but when can you sow alfalfa and not run the risk of getting it injured somehow? This spring will be the time to sow alfalfa because the ground is soaked and the seed is cheap.

A. J. WENKHEIMER.

Belpre, Kan.

That letter is not only hopeful and cheerful but it seems to me that it contains some valuable suggestions. Here is another not quite so optimistic:

Editor The Mail and Breeze—I am again tempted by reading the various optimistic as well as pessimistic views in your moral guide to see if I cannot also succeed in slipping in a few words pertaining to industrial and social matters. I will first extend my congratulations to A. B. C. and the other kickers; they so exactly conform to my experience and views that there is little left for me to say.

In 90 per cent of the cases of well-to-do farmers their prosperity is not the result of following their vocations or of shrewd and industrious methods, although of course industry and shrewdness are indispensable qualifications to success in any business. Almost invariably the prosperity of these well-to-do farmers can be attributed to the fact that they bought land at a trifling price, in many instances getting it free of any cost. Let me cite you a few cases.

I have friends in Dakota who are considered rich, and so they are. One owns seven quarters of land valued at \$100 and over an acre. He got three of these quarters from the government without cost. He bought several other quarters at a very small cost and in only one case did he pay anything like present prices. His wealth has been derived from the rise in the value of the land.

I am a Dutchman by birth. When we came here from the old country, land could be bought for from \$400 to \$500 a quarter. This land was then virgin soil and very rich. Now the land is worn out and has advanced in price from \$500 to from \$13,000 to \$16,000 a quarter, an advance of from \$12,500 to \$15,500 a quarter. Take from this \$3,000 worth of improvements and there is still a net gain of from \$9,500 to \$12,500 a quarter.

So the man who was lucky enough to be here at

that time and who had sense enough to gobble up five or six quarters of land would have by this time a speculative increase in wealth of from \$45,000 to \$60,000. He would be called rich and many people would suppose that his wealth was all made from tilling the soil. And yet, strange to say, most of the people who enjoyed these golden opportunities are today destitute or at least own no property.

Now let us make a comparison with present conditions. Let the farmer start out to buy a farm for \$13,000. The interest on this amount is \$780 per annum at 6 per cent. He would also need from \$1,000 to \$1,500 to equip himself with stock and implements. On this he would have to figure the interest at 8 per cent, or \$120 per annum. His taxes would amount to at least \$80 per annum, making an aggregate of \$980. To this must be added the loss by wear and tear of the machinery and the occasional loss of stock. Then may I ask how long would it require the farmer to pay his interest, taxes, keep up wear and tear and pay back the principal?

I will, however, admit that the last four or five years, excepting the one just passed, have been fairly remunerative to the farmer. Markets were good, but the people could not stand this any longer, so they voted to take the tariff off the farmer's products and ruin his market. I myself own 237 acres of land, bought, not as cheap as land was bought in the early days, but still at a reasonable price. I also inherited a little and we have all scratched hard, including my wife and children.

Simply because the markets were good I have been able to keep up. Without boasting I think I may say that I have not been one of the poorest managers either, but I never could have gotten through if I had had to pay \$13,000 a quarter for my land and sold my products at Democratic prices of 60 cents a bushel for wheat and 40 cents a bushel or less for corn and everything else in proportion.

One optimist asks why we do not quit farming and go to the city. I will answer. If I had been educated to be a competent lawyer, physician, dentist, or even an evangelist, or if the government would be kind enough to pay me at least \$100 a month and give me a vacation every once in a while, they would not see me on the farm very long putting up with all sorts of adversities and missing all social and educational advantages, but I don't want to work at low wages in town either. It is the higher-up jobs I have in view.

I will close with a reference to the farm renter. How many renters are there who are making anything? If tilling the soil paid they ought to make a little. And how many landlords are getting a reasonable interest on the value of their farms? I do not find many. There may be a few breeders of high grade stock who are located close to some large city where they can dispose of their stuff at fancy prices, who are making money, but the average farmer can't do that. J. J. DECKER. Galva, Kan.

Here is another man's experience:

Editor The Mail and Breeze—I notice a number of pessimistic views published in Passing Comment. I want to give two years' experience out of forty; viz, my experience during the years of 1912 and 1913.

My home farm is composed of 240 acres, 140 in pasture and 100 meadow. In 1911 I rented the 100 acres to a Mr. H. He boarded himself, did the work and got one-third. The dry weather of June and July discouraged him very much, so that he offered to take \$25 a month for his time in plowing and cultivating the 100 acres. He left the farm and earned from \$75 to \$100 at other work.

He had our A. B. C. man's trouble so bad that it became chronic and even when he saw his crop coming through all right it did not seem to give him any relief. His condition did not become normal until his share of the crop was sold and expenses paid, when he discovered that he had \$300 clear or \$50 a month for his six months' work. I will never forget the broad smile I saw on his face when he went on his way rejoicing.

My experience in 1911 gave me an idea. I discovered that I could hire a man for twelve months for what it had cost me to keep the renter six months, so for 1913 I hired a man for \$25 a month. I had a good prospect. My man did his work well but after he had harvested the 100 acres and put it in shock it would not have sold for enough to pay his wages for the year. Such men as A. B. C. would call that a failure, but I am not through with 1913 yet.

In addition to planting and harvesting the crop from the 100 acres my man cut thirty acres of sweet clover; mowed altogether as much as 100 acres; hauled out 200 loads of manure; cut 1,000 hedge posts that sold for \$80; cut enough stove wood to last two years and helped me raise and market \$700 worth of hogs, the increase from 12 head, and I have sixteen hogs left.

We sold \$300 worth of cattle and what are left are worth more than what we had at the beginning of the year. We sold over \$200 worth of other farm products, so that you can see that after giving one-tenth to the Lord we have 100 acres of feed and over \$1,000 left to pay taxes and expenses. We have very little to complain about so far as the year 1913 is concerned.

H. C. MORGAN.

Leon, Kan.

### Demand Government Money

At a recent meeting of citizens of Independence, Kan., the following resolutions were adopted:

"We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, do hereby demand the just and equitable measure herein outlined. The Magna Charta of our liberties, the Constitution of the United States, having reserved for congress alone the power to issue money, we demand the immediate action of Congress that a full legal tender paper money, good for all debts, public and private, be issued in notes of convenient size; that all interest-bearing debts of the government be canceled by a tender of said bills; that all postal savings banks be given full banking powers; that in and through them shall be lent on real estate and chattels up to the taxable value of said property money without interest.

The committee requests that this petition be clipped by some person, circulated in each community and returned to the chairman of this committee, Maurice Humes, Independence, Kan.

Signed by:

MAURICE HUMES,  
M. E. THOMPSON,  
MRS. R. W. NININGER,  
R. W. NININGER.

Committee.

### A Plea For Better Trees

BY J. MONCRIEF, WINFIELD,  
Before Western Assn. of Nurserymen.

THE nurseryman should be a professional man. Like a doctor or a lawyer, his calling is one of great trust. The client is soon aware if he is not getting satisfactory service from his doctor or lawyer, but he may deal with his nurseryman for eight or 10 years to learn that his trust has been misplaced and that he has lost 10 years of his life and a large sum of money.

True, there has been no school for nurserymen. They have drifted into the business from either the tree selling gate or from working in the field. Their business has been handicapped by handling perishable goods; by lack of co-operation among themselves to benefit by not over planting, and to insure proper distribution in selling, to prevent big loss by the brush pile. Many of them have lacked the nerve to do the thing they knew was best for their client. Many are bulls at planting time and bears immediately afterward, and thus break down prices and educate tree planters to expect good trees for much less than it will cost to grow them.

Better quality trees and paying more attention to their parentage will, it is true, cost us a good deal of money. It will, it is true, give us no immediate benefit, but this is an age of scientific advancement, an age when the requirement is for full efficiency, an age in which, if we do not progress in the nursery business and have new methods, our business will be revolutionized from without.

Just as business methods of selling stock have been revolutionized in Kansas by the Blue Sky law, you can already note a movement in that line by the law that was proposed in New York legislature a year ago. The trade paper, American Fruits, describes this measure under the caption, "Unreasonable New York Legislative Measure," and nurserymen, one and all, wrote in and joined in on the condemnation of such a harsh law. I could not take that view of it. Instead, I wrote that the nursery business had not kept pace with other industries; that if the nursery business could not be put on a higher and higher standard, we may be benefited by being compelled to adopt higher standards; that I believed it necessary to adopt standards that will insure trees being true to name.

You cannot succeed in one year, or in several years in improving the quality of trees and growing them all from known parentage or true to name. You will never make a score in this line nor take it up if you are only interested in the nursery business from a financial standpoint. Financially, I should not say it was a good present investment, but if you love the business and want to do something to help revolutionize a business, and bring it up where it rightfully belongs, then I should say you should become interested in growing trees from known parentage or true to name.

Space is too limited to go into detail and quote, as could be done, from the leading scientific men and horticulturists of the country, their views and experiences in this matter. It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt, that better trees can be grown by propagating them from special individual trees or superior characteristics such as young bearing, color, and quality.

While we must admit in the start that environment such as soil, water, climatic influence, pruning, and spraying cause not only a large part but the chief part of any tree to be successful, you cannot bring out of a tree that quality which it does not possess by inheritance. This has been demonstrated in the work of a number of us who have paid some attention to the observation of scoring trees and we just take time to quote one example from an article on "Citrus Trees" by John Y. Beaty in which he says: "In a Dixon grove of Marsh's seedless grape fruit, 123 trees out of 500 have been found to be unproductive. These 123 trees have given an average yield by actual measurement, of one picked box, but the trees were poor, mostly unsalable fruit, while the other 377 have yielded an average of 16 picked boxes to the tree of the highest grade fruit, selling at \$7.50 a box in New York. Prof. Shammel has found that the trees

yielding well one year, are the ones that always bear a paying crop and those that give a poor yield are chronic, poor bearers."

If we are to have better quality trees and trees of better parentage we must study these questions. We must spend our money in investigation and proof of them. We should hire the best scientific botanist that could be hired. Place him upon a demonstration farm and set him to work to investigate those unknown qualities and unknown habits of tree fruit with a view of maintaining the quality that we have of increasing the good characteristics and of giving our clients the best that can be had. Then charge them for it, and they will pay the price. We should not trust our name to a man to work for us with whom we would not trust our pocketbook, and we should eliminate the name "tree dealer" from the trade, and discourage the man who is doing the same thing, and masquerading under the name of "nurseryman".

### Get Into the State Contests

Kansas farmers buy fifty per cent of the vegetables they use during the year. Comparatively few lot owners in towns and cities and villages grow enough vegetables for summer use, not to mention any for canning. On a small plot, say 60 by 65 feet, an industrious boy or girl can grow between 400 and 600 pounds of vegetables in one season, gardeners at the Kansas Agricultural college say.

"The Agricultural college wants 20,000 boys and girls in Kansas to enter the contests in vegetable and flower gardening, poultry and pig raising, corn and kafir, bread and sewing, fruit and vegetable canning," said J. H. Miller, dean of the college extension division a few days ago. "It's time to begin thinking about garden work, for seeds must be ordered soon. To get these contests started in the towns and villages the support of the bankers, teachers, and of everybody who appreciates the value of this work is necessary. The college will send

pamphlets and circulars describing how the contests are to be conducted, but some individual or local club must get the contests started.

"The 'family garden' contest ought to interest a great many boys and girls. It calls for a plot 50 by 50 feet and contestants may grow anything they wish, the idea being to contest for weight of vegetables ready for the table. The 'potato contest' calls for effort on a plot 50 by 50 or 50 by 100 feet. The 'tomato contest' is for girls or boys and each committee is advised to make its own plans, either one-tenth acre or one rod square or a committee may authorize twenty-five plants, and the girls to plant as they choose, cultivate carefully and can the tomatoes.

"Then there is the 'flower garden' contest and the 'lawn' contest. Is there a village or town in Kansas that could not be made more beautiful by proper handling of yards and lawns? Why not start by organizing a 'tin can' contest and a 'clean up' campaign and get the little old town clean? Then get the schools to organize contests until all the boys and girls are enlisted in one contest or another. Next October every village and country and town school should have an 'exhibit day' and every child should be encouraged to bring something he has grown or made and the whole town should visit the school."

### When a Bushel of Wheat Travels

When a bushel of Kansas hard wheat is ground into flour and sold to the consumer, he pays 20 cents more for it than the farmer received for the wheat at the elevator. This is the average spread, as determined by the Department of Agriculture in an investigation. When wheat is high priced the spread is much less. In October, 1911, when wheat was 97 cents, a bushel of it ground up into flour sold for \$1.03, an increase of 6 cents. At other times the margin stays very steadily around 20 cents.

Changes in the price of flour do not always immediately follow changes in the price of wheat, nor are they as great on the average. Middlemen who handle wheat and its products are content with somewhat smaller profits when wheat is high than when it is low. The margin of the elevator operator averages about 3 cents a bushel. Freight rates about 7.2 cents a bushel. One cent a bushel for handling the wheat is the usual charge of commission men, and wheat jobbers make about the same amount. The Kansas fee for inspecting wheat was 1 cent a 1,000 pounds in 1911 and a like fee was charged for weighing. On wheat passing through public warehouses the storage charge by the bushel is 1 cent for the first 20 days and 1-40 of a cent a day thereafter. The margin of flour wholesalers varies greatly but averages from 40 to 50 cents a barrel, being less on carlots than on small lots. Retailers make a gross margin of from 15 to 25 cents a 1/2-barrel sack, or about 20 cents on the average, and on 1/2-barrel sacks about 11 1/2 cents.

The report says these three things are noticeable: The intensely competitive character of the business, the excess in equipment for distribution, and the desire for independence of producers and distributors. Grocers report that the demands of their trade require them to carry several brands of flour, to do which they must buy in small lots at high prices. In recent years more frequent deliveries are demanded and the cost of delivery has greatly increased.

### Kansas Has Best Alfalfa

Buyers of alfalfa seed are being directed to Smith county as the best place to buy choice, pure seed by the national U. S. Agricultural Department, says the Kansas Aggie. Following the advice, buyers from distant states have been buying the seed in large quantities. The prevailing price is \$5.50 a bushel. One buyer has spent \$22,000 in the last 10 days, getting the seed direct from the farmers. After being sent a sample of the seed the Agricultural Department at Washington sent back an order for 200 bushels. The largest individual seller is A. M. Rhinehart. He is marketing 500 bushels at \$5.25 a bushel. Mr. Rhinehart's gross receipts from 80 acres sown to alfalfa last year have reached more than \$5,000. He still has many tons of hay left.

The big-head is something no man can hide, because he never knows he's got it.

## The One Board Law

A Republican reader in Kearney county has sent to the Mail and Breeze several questions about the so-called One Board Law which created the Board of Administration. The most important questions are answered here:

"Wasn't the One Board Law a Republican measure? If so why do you constantly oppose it?"

It was a Republican measure. Our opposition is clearly nonpartisan. No farm paper should let politics influence its opinion. The law is bad, without regard to party, because it plunges all the educational institutions into politics.

"Were not the regents appointed by the governor exactly as the members of this board were appointed?"

They were. But the governors in former years chose men who were big enough to give their time and business ability to the institutions, free, except for traveling expenses. The regents were drawn from both leading parties, as the board members now are chosen. The difference lies in the fact that each of the three members appointed under the present law receives \$3,500 a year and is supposed to give all his time to his duty. The regents attended to the business end and approved the courses of study prepared by the faculties and the presidents of the big schools.

The present board, having no experience or expert knowledge—one a lawyer, one a politician and one a woman—have discontinued courses and created others, in some instances without regard to the faculties' wishes. The salary of one board member now amounts to more than enough to cover the expenses of all five regents of one institution.

"Why do you oppose this One Board? Isn't it saving money for the people?"

The present board is a political machine. It is political because its jobs at \$3,500 a year are "spoils" to reward the faithful. To accept an appointment as a regent was a personal sacrifice by Republicans and Democrats alike. Without regard to party the regents were men of the highest type of citizenship, with fine ideas of duty to the public.

It would not be fair to say the board is not saving money or that it will not save more of it before next July. It saved \$50,000 at the Emporia Normal School recently by taking all except \$10,000 of the fund provided by the legislature to repair the buildings. It is scarcely possible that the Ways and Means committee would have appropriated that much money for repairs if it was not very urgently needed. The chairman was a Democrat. The speaker of the House was a Democrat.

The board is saving money at Manhattan by taking funds needed in experimental work in horticulture, animal husbandry and engineering. The college was created to do this work. The legislature appropriated the money to do it. The United States government demands that it be done.

This board had \$40,000 to pay its expenses—don't overlook this—and it must show a balance next July. It will pay you to know whether the showing impaired the efficiency of the schools.

"Why do you say that the schools are thrown into politics?"

We believe this is true. Every appointment up to date indicates it. A Republican, the custodian of the state's property at Manhattan, was dismissed against the wishes of President Waters, and a Democrat was appointed.

A college physician was needed. Did the board, without regard to politics, choose one of the doctors in Manhattan who had long been doing the work for a very low price? It did not. Riley county and Manhattan you see, went strongly Republican in the last election. The returns were no compliment to Hodges. Therefore the board chose a physician at Liberal. And he is a Democrat and a former legislator.

A farm lecturer was needed in the extension department at Manhattan. Did the board appoint an agricultural expert? It did not. It chose a real estate and insurance agent in Topeka—a Democrat and he is now telling farmers how to feed livestock.

A dean of women was not needed in the State University. The office had just been abolished in the Normal School. The board, therefore, appointed a woman from Olathe—Hodges's home—a friend of the governor and of a board member, to be dean at Lawrence. As women have not yet voted in Kansas this appointment was, of course, purely in the interest of the university, whose official paper, the Daily Kansan, promptly condemned it. "Why did you print that piece recently about the Commission on Duplication?"

Because the appointment was a confession of the board's incompetence and because the Commission contains three of the board's appointees, all Democrats, who will report precisely as the board wishes. Moreover the commission is headed by the board's secretary who knows very little about the subject he is to discuss.

"But why do you insist that the One Board Law will fail?"

We have not said it would fail. But we believe it will, because it has failed in every state in which it has been tried. Every noted educator in the United States excepting only two opposed its enactment. It is the most subtle, the most basically wrong and foolish enactment touching the schools today. It never has and never will abolish lobbying. It never has and never can wipe out duplication. Duplication in many courses is inevitable when the normal schools, the University and the Agricultural College are separate. On one campus the three schools might be admirably managed by one board. But it would have to be a board of experts in education, with salary enough to command the services of men who understand their work.

# Let's Talk About the Corn Crop for the Year

Home Grown Seed of 1912 is the Best, of Course,  
But There Are Other Sources—It Looks  
Like a Big Year to Us

By C. C. CUNNINGHAM, Kansas Agricultural College

MANY farmers have already chosen their seed corn for 1914, but there are thousands, perhaps, who may have lingered in doubt as to where to buy; and, because of the drouth of 1913, these farmers may still be looking a bit doubtfully to the year just ahead.

As a rule the crops in a year following a drouth are above normal, even if the rainfall is only about the average. There are two reasons for this: Because of the limited amount of growth made by the crop in the dry weather, only a part of the plant food developed in the soil is utilized. Therefore, some of it is left over for the next year; in other words, the ground has had a rest. The thorough drying out of the ground has cracked it deeply and extensively, allowing the air to get down into the deeper subsoil. This tends to develop the plant food to a greater depth than normally and puts the ground in a better physical condition when it again becomes well supplied with moisture.

The drouth of 1913 was abnormally severe. Its effect on the soil was more potent than usual. The fall rains gave the soil an abundance of moisture and therefore, the ground is in excellent condition.

If the season is normally favorable in 1914, abundant crops should be produced. The extent of the crop, however, will be governed largely by the factors over which the farmer has control, such as the preparation of the seed bed, the variety and quality of the seed planted and the cultivation given the crop during the season. All of these factors are important and should receive careful attention.

The yield of corn depends to a considerable extent on the variety and the quality of the seed planted. Because of the drouth of 1913 very little home grown corn suitable for seed purposes is available and corn other than the 1913 crop of Kansas grown seed will have to be obtained.

The best source of seed for any given locality is the home grown seed of 1912. This crop was much above normal in quality and vitality and where it has been kept under proper conditions is suitable for seed purposes. Home grown 1912 seed, providing it is of good quality and of a suitable variety, is superior to corn introduced from other states or distant localities within the state. If home grown seed is not available, corn grown on soils similar to that in which it is to be planted should be obtained within a radius of seventy-five to eighty miles, if possible.

In northeastern Kansas, there is sufficient good corn of 1912 and 1913 crops available to supply the local demand for seed. In a few favored localities in southeastern Kansas, considerable corn was produced and seed from these localities should be obtained for planting in this part of the state if it is available. If not, seed from Missouri should be obtained, that grown directly east and as near home as possible preferred.

For north-central Kansas, considerable seed of the 1912 crop is available and whenever possible this corn should be obtained. There probably is enough good seed of old corn in that portion of the state to plant a large per cent of the acreage providing all of it is put on

the market for seed. Corn from east-central and eastern Nebraska and southwestern Iowa should be the next choice of seed.

The same thing applies to central Kansas with the exception that 1912 corn from northeastern Kansas should be preferred to that from more distant sources to the northeast.

For south-central and southern Kansas, varieties of corn from central Oklahoma that will be sure to mature in the comparative shorter season in Kansas should be preferable to that obtained several hundred miles north or northeast. In bringing corn north there is always danger of getting varieties that will not mature. There is also danger in sending too far north for seed, in that the corn obtained is too early maturing to take advantage of the longer growing season for the locality in which it is introduced. Other conditions being equal, any small, early variety cannot produce so much as a variety having a longer growing period. Nature cannot do so much in ninety days as can be done in one hundred and twenty days.

Another thing to be avoided as far as possible is obtaining seed of varieties of corn grown on and adapted to bottom land for planting on thin upland. Bottom land corn may be superior in size and quality of ears, but it is not adapted to upland conditions and will

stand dry weather to a much better degree and is not so subject to lodging. Listed corn is more likely to be damaged by heavy rains, and is more subject to injury from moles and other rodent pests than is surface planted corn.

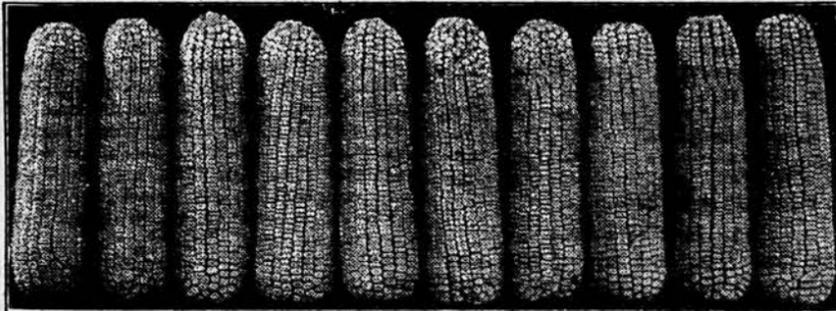
Surface planting necessitates plowing the ground. As a rule, deep fall plowing gives best results on most soils, and as far as possible corn land should be fall-plowed and left in a rough condition to prevent blowing and soil erosion. Surface tillage during the spring to develop plant food and to prevent soil becoming too compact is advisable and sometimes necessary. The disk harrow, alfalfa renovator and the spring tooth harrow are excellent implements to use, depending on the extent to which the ground should be loosened. If fall plowing is impossible, early spring plowing is the next best; the earlier the better, providing of course, the ground is in proper condition to plow. Such tillage as is necessary to keep the ground in good tilth between plowing and planting time should be given. This will vary with the season and the type of soil.

When corn is planted with a lister, a number of methods of preparation may be employed. At the Experiment station at Manhattan early disking; blank listing early and then spitting the ridges at planting time; blank list-

normal conditions. During extremely dry springs it is not a satisfactory method as the ridged condition of the ground permits of the surface soil drying out too much. Where the ground is too firm for best results double listing is preferable to single listing in that almost all of the ground is broken up. Also the subsoil warms up to a better advantage on the listed ground. At the Manhattan station double listing; blank listing early, and then spitting ridges at planting time, has given better results than single listing. Blank listing early and listing in the same furrows has also proved to be better than single listing at planting time.

In some years fall or early spring plowing of the ground for listed corn has given excellent results. The method is adapted to fairly heavy soils in the eastern part of the state. In this way the ground can be gotten in excellent tilth. However, if conditions during the spring are not conducive to the settling of the ground, too loose a condition will result. Also weed seeds turned under by the plow are likely to come up in the bottom of the furrow along with the corn and cause trouble. Unless the ground becomes thoroughly settled, it will be impossible to do a good job of listing.

Experiments show that no one method of preparing ground for corn is superior to all other methods for all conditions. It is immaterial how the ground is treated so long as certain results are obtained; that is, a favorable condition for the germination and early growth of the corn. In eastern Kansas, the problem may be to get rid of excessive moisture. Throughout the central part of the state the problem is to maintain the soil in such a condition that it will absorb and retain as much moisture as possible. Just how to do this to the best advantage depends on the season. The farmer who, by the use of good judgment, meets the sectional conditions successfully is the one who will have the best success in producing corn.



Some Excellent Corn of 1912.

not as a rule, produce as well as upland grown seed of good vitality and of a suitable variety.

In growing corn, the early preparation of the seed bed will pay four years out of five. The nature of the early treatment will depend upon the locality, the kind of soil, and the way in which the corn is planted. Surface planting is adapted to heavy types of soil and to the parts of the state where the annual rainfall is more than 35 inches. In the eastern fourth or fifth of the state this method of planting gives best results. The lister method of planting corn is adapted to light soils and to localities of limited rainfall. In the western three-fourths of the state, this method of planting is almost universal, and as a rule gives better results than surface planting.

Each method has its advantages and disadvantages, and is superior to the other only when the conditions exist to which they are respectively adapted. Corn planted on the surface usually germinates better, makes a more rapid and luxuriant growth than listed corn, and develops a greater capacity to produce providing growing conditions are favorable throughout the season.

Listed corn may be planted at less expense; can be cultivated to a better advantage than that surface planted,

ing early and planting in the same furrows, and early spring plowing were compared.

In six out of eight years, considerable increases in yield were obtained as a result of the early preparation. The early disking of corn ground is practiced extensively, and on the whole is a satisfactory method of preparing land for corn throughout most parts of Kansas where the lister method of planting is employed.

The best time to disk varies with the season. If the freezing and thawing of the soil during the late winter leaves it with a good soil mulch, early disking is not necessary. It would be better to wait until a heavy rain forms a crust or a crop of weeds starts. If, on the other hand, the ground is crusted badly when spring opens, disking is best as early as the condition of the ground will permit. A second disking later may be advantageous if the ground becomes too compact, or a growth of weeds starts too far in advance of planting time. On soils that become too fine as a result of the disking, the alfalfa renovator may be a preferable implement to use if the ground is free from trash, as it does not pulverize the soil so much.

Double listing is a very efficient method of treating ground for corn under

## Ever Figure It Up?

BY JOHN H. BROWN.

What a great income producer is 160 acres of good farm land. Year after year, since 1859, a quarter section of land near Monrovia, Kan., has produced a mixed crop of corn, oats, wheat and hay, besides horses, cattle, hogs, chickens and garden truck. Several farmers to whom we have referred the matter say that \$2000 a year would be a fair average to figure as the value of the crop raised. At that estimate, then this quarter section has produced a total income, during the last 55 years, of \$110,000, which is quite a fortune.

In 1859 this quarter section was worth about \$1,500, and now a low estimate of its value in the market would be \$15,000. The same person who owned the land in 1859 owns it today. He has received an average rental of \$400 a year, making \$22,000 income to which can be added the increase in the value of the land, \$13,500, the total being \$35,500.

How fortunate are the ones who bought this land in the early days and held on to it! Now, in their old age, they are independently wealthy.

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We have the Seed Corn suited for your locality. Large eared big yielding, high testing varieties. Grown under the most favorable conditions Southern Minn. has ever known. Our stock has the northern hardness and vitality that resists droughts and combined with its enormous yielding qualities and large ears, you will find "Farmer Brand" the most profitable Seed Corn you ever tried. Write for free samples and our new illustrated catalog describing everything in Farm and Garden Seeds and Hardy Nursery Stock.

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# Pure Seed and the Seed Laws

## What's Done To Eliminate Weeds That Worry Farmers

BY CARL HENRY MOTE  
(Copyrighted)

UNTIL recently, the states have been lax in imposing regulations against the traffic in adulterated, impure and non-germinable seeds. Foreign countries prevent the sale of adulterants at home and the foul stuff has come mostly to the United States.

Seeds are deliberately adulterated by mixing low grade with high grade seeds, such as the mixture of trefoil with clover seed and alfalfa and Canadian bluegrass with Kentucky bluegrass. Trefoil is worthless to the farmer and costs less than one-third as much as clover or alfalfa. Canadian bluegrass costs less than one-half as much as Kentucky bluegrass. Chilean burr clover, a seed with burrs, gets into the wool of sheep raised in South America and sent to Europe. There it is combed out and sent to the United States as an adulterant of alfalfa. It costs a sixth the current market price of alfalfa. Seventy-five per cent of low grade clover and alfalfa imported annually contains dodder, a parasite plant that lives on the host plant.

Non-germinable seeds are sold in those states where restrictions do not exist and their discovery is impossible until it is too late to avoid the loss. Under such circumstances it is next to impossible to make a case against the vendor.

There is immediate and pressing need for legislation in every state in the Union against the sale of adulterated, impure and non-germinable seeds. The enactment of pure seed laws in a few of the states makes the remaining states a particular prey for the traffic and the dumping ground for the foul stuff.

Canada had a pure seed law before it was thought of seriously in this country. In 1905, the Dominion government made it unlawful to sell the seeds of cereals, grasses and clover containing the seed of certain named weeds and prohibited adulteration and misbranding. The law exempts seeds marked "Not absolutely clean" and held "for export only".

Before the passage of the Iowa pure seed law in 1907, which marked the beginning of the serious effort at regulation, Florida, North Carolina, Kentucky, South Dakota, New Jersey and Maine had done something in the direction of securing pure seeds. The Maine law was amended in 1912 and 1913 and the New Jersey act of 1903 was greatly amplified in 1912. Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming, South Dakota, Colorado, Ohio and Michigan adopted pure seed regulations in 1913.

### The Law in Iowa.

The Iowa pure seed law of 1907 was modeled after the Canadian act of 1905. The law required all lots of seed of a pound or less to be labeled with the name of the seed, the name and address of the seed merchant, a statement of the purity of the seed, giving percentage of impurities and the locality where the seed was grown. The law prohibited the selling of seeds containing seeds of wild mustard, quack grass, Canadian thistle, wild oats, clover and alfalfa dodder, field dodder, corn cockle, sour dock, wild onion, and ox-eyed daisy. Numerous other seeds were specified as impurities, and if present in greater percentage than 2 per cent, the label should so specify. Dirt, chaff, sand and other substances were classed as impurities under the act.

The Iowa act made exceptions of seed sold for food purposes only, seed sold direct to seed merchants for cleaning and grading, seed held in storage, seed marked "not absolutely clean" and "held for export outside the state only" and seed used or sold on the farm to other farmers unless the purchaser received a certificate of quality.

Standards of purity were fixed by the act and also standards of germinable seeds for each agricultural seed. The state food and dairy commissioner was vested with the duty of enforcing the act. He was empowered to appoint analysts and to charge 2 cents a bushel for cereals and 5 cents for grasses and clover.

The Kansas State Agricultural college was authorized to investigate the

method of growing and distributing seeds and determined the best method of seed production in different parts of the state in 1911. The Agricultural college was also "to determine by investigation those localities most in need of improved seed and to aid such localities in securing desirable seed."

No seed containing more than one weed seed to each 10,000 good seeds may be sold in Idaho under an act of 1913 if the weeds are wild mustard, quack grass, Canada thistle, wild oats, clover and alfalfa dodder, field dodder, corn cockle, plantain, and perennial sow thistle. The enforcement of the Idaho act is in the hands of the State Experiment station. The director appoints a seed commissioner and an assistant. The ordinary exemptions are provided in the act.

### How Cases Are Managed.

Michigan, Oregon, South Dakota and Ohio under acts of 1913 require every important fact to be set forth on seeds offered for sale. No seeds containing more than one seed of certain noxious weeds to 2,000 agricultural seeds may be sold, offered for sale or sown in the state of Michigan. The state board of agriculture may charge 25 cents for each examination of seeds. Samples are to be taken from 10 per cent of the total and thoroughly mixed. The board may hold private hearings on alleged law violations and if convinced of the violation the board shall present the evidence to the prosecuting attorney.

South Dakota includes the seed of horse weeds, rag weeds, marsh elders, dandelion, Russian thistle, curled dock, sheep sorrel, wood sorrel, wild morning glory, wild buckwheat, foxtail, cheat, holy grass, smartweed, pigweed, lamb's quarter and field mustard among those regarded as impure and subject to the restrictions of state law. If more than 1 1/2 per cent of sand, dirt, chaff, broken weeds or other foreign substances are contained in seeds sold in South Dakota the label must so specify. The act fixes a standard of germination for each seed. Mis-branding is unlawful. Tests of seeds for any citizen are made without charge at the State Agricultural college.

The minimum weight of seeds requiring a label in Ohio is 10 pounds. Any materials in seed not capable of germination are to be considered impurities. Standards of purity for each kind of seeds are fixed by law. Any person who recleans cereals or seeds for compensation under the Ohio act must destroy or grind in the presence of witnesses all screenings which shall contain noxious weed seed.

Each package of seeds except garden seeds of a pound or less must be labeled in Wyoming. Packages containing the seed of certain weeds cannot be sold at all and the selling of seeds containing more than 3 per cent of certain other noxious weeds is unlawful. Standards of purity and germination are fixed by the act. The act is enforced by the dairy, food and oil commissioner, who with the consent of the governor may appoint a seed specialist. Any resident may have a sample of seeds analyzed for 25 cents.

Oregon provides that any seed above the standard fixed shall be labeled "standard purity". One to 1,000 is the limit for such seeds as wild mustard, wild oats or corn cockle and 1 to 20,000 the standard for the Canada thistle or clover dodder. When the seed of certain mentioned weeds are present in excess of 2 per cent it shall be designated on the label. Mixed seeds are defined and the proportions fixed. Mis-branding is prohibited and exemptions allowed as in other states. The fee for testing seeds is 25 cents. A board consisting of one member from the Experiment station, one farmer and one other are to fix the regulations regarding weed seed as required by the act.

Colorado makes it unlawful to import diseased or infested farm seeds. It is the duty of the state entomologist to inspect seeds to determine whether they are infested with contagious disease or injurious insects. Diseased seeds imported are subject to condemnation and destruction.

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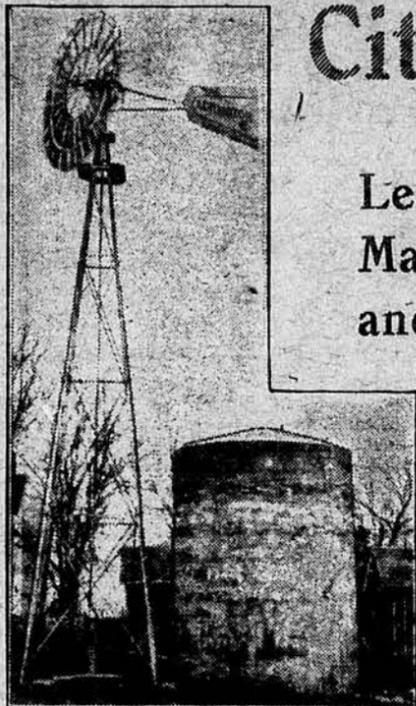
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# City Conveniences on the Farms

## Letters From Readers of the Mail and Breeze Prove That Many Kansas Farmers Have Water Systems, Furnace Heat and Gas in Their Homes.



These Make Water-Works Possible.

**A**FTER depending on ponds and cisterns and hauling water for many years we determined to get water by drilling. We drilled 266 feet and struck sheet water in white sand. The water stands 100 feet deep in well. We cased well with 6-inch heavy casing, put in a 2-inch tubular pump 250 feet, and erected a 12-foot pumping windmill on a 40-foot tower. We built a concrete storage tank 12 feet across and 18 feet high, the walls 6 inches thick and reinforced and with concrete roof. Now we pump water from well into storage tank at bottom of tank, and draw water from storage tank through 1-inch galvanized pipe to the house, putting it in different rooms where needed, and to barns and feed lots where stock can get water at any time.

For stock watering troughs we use concrete having all pipes enter tanks at bottom by using a series of connecting float valves and floats the tanks are always full. All pipes are 2½ feet under ground, and we never have had a frozen pipe. By using a tank heater in the watering trough the stock can get fresh water at any time. The water has never frozen in the large storage tank, as the water from well is warm and tank is perfectly tight.

As we water about 250 head of stock the windmill is never shut off. An abundant supply of water is always on hand except for a month or two in the summer, when we use more than 100 barrels a day. Then we use a gasoline engine for pumping. The cost of the drilling was \$141; casing in well, \$80; pump and windmill, \$241; material for storage tank, \$81; cost of 800 feet 1-inch galvanized iron pipe at 5 cents a foot, \$40; check valves, float valves, stops and water sinks, \$25; material for three stock water tanks, \$13; total, \$621. To this might be added \$140 for four-horse portable engine which we use for other purposes—sawing wood or grinding grain. We have made no allowance for labor as we did the work at leisure time during the winter. I have used this water system for 15 years without cost for upkeep and with but little time needed to oil the mill.

### To Bring Water From a Distance.

[Prize Letter.]

Our house has a west front, with buildings back a quarter of a mile from the road. At a point near the road, where the ground level is 13 feet lower than where the buildings are, is a good supply of excellent water in a well 16 feet deep. For years when the weather was dry the stock was watered at the well, requiring considerable time and work. The worst was that in cold, stormy weather by the time the cows had gone so far for a drink they were so chilled as greatly to diminish the yield of milk.

In August, 1908, we erected an 8-foot steel windmill on a 30-foot steel tower at the well and coupled it to a frost-proof pump, with a 2-inch cylinder, which forces the water 1,280 feet through and inch galvanized pipe line to the elevated supply tank, 8 by 8 feet in the upper story of tank

house. This tank house is 9 feet square and 16 feet to the eaves, the lower story brick and the upper frame. The lower story had to be made very strong to support the tank of water.

The inch main line delivers the water through the bottom of tank, both in and out. From the main a ¾-inch line was laid to the house, where it is drawn into kitchen and bathroom and onto the back porch. A 4-inch sewer carries off the waste. Where the main turns up to tank a ¾-inch line is connected, carrying water to dairy barn. Halfway between tank house and dairy barn another ¾-inch line sets in, leading to the horse barn. Both stock watering places are south of buildings, where they are protected from the cold north wind.

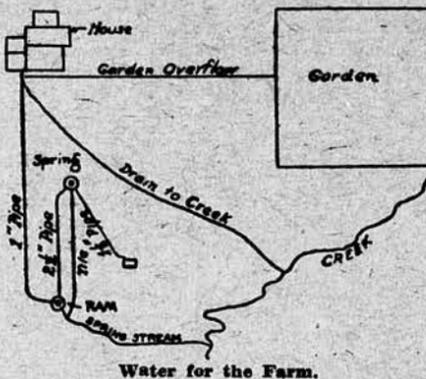
Every farmer who puts in a water system will have to do some studying of his own proposition, as to the saving of labor and material in construction. Some prefer the pneumatic or pressure system, but for the amount of water used on most farms I consider the gravity system better, as no artificial pressure is required. Our lines are buried two feet beneath the surface, and with hydrants properly protected we have no trouble about freezing.

Fredonia, Kan. E. B. Studebaker.

### Using a Hydraulic Ram.

[Prize Letter.]

I put water works in operation about eight years ago at a total expense of not more than \$75, not counting my own work. The water supply comes from a spring 300 feet from the house. I put in a No. 6 hydraulic ram which required 85 feet of 2½-inch pipe from spring to ram, with a fall of 5½ feet, which gives plenty of pressure. It is connected with 385 feet of 1-inch pipe to carry the water from the ram to tank inside of milk room at the house, where it discharges about two gallons of water a minute at an elevation of 27 feet above the ram. From this tank the water discharges through a short pipe into another small tank on the porch outside. To this small tank are connected two overflow pipes one of which carries the waste water out to the garden and the other runs into a tile drain which carries the water off to the creek about 500 feet away. All pipes are laid about two inch pipe laid from the spring to the water trough about 75 feet away, and also have a 4-inch tile laid in the cement wall of spring and a little higher feet under ground. We also have 1½ than the other pipes. This takes all



Water for the Farm.

surplus water not running through the pipes to the ram and water trough. This system supplies plenty of fresh, cool water for all purposes, and never freezes in the coldest weather.

A. Rahn.

R. 1, Florence, Kan.

### Taking Care of the Sewage.

[Prize Letter.]

Our home and that of a neighbor are homes with modern improvements within a half mile of each other. These homes not only have automobiles and water systems but have furnace heat and acetylene light also. Our water system is what is called a pneumatic or air pressure system. The supply of water is from a 9 by 15-foot cistern just outside the cellar. The roof of the house is galvanized steel, the water is filtered and comes from the cistern as clear as crystal.

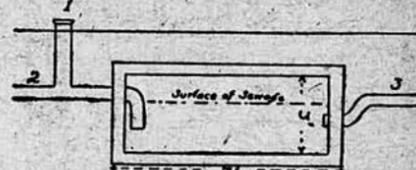
The pressure tank is in the cellar and is 8 feet by 30 inches, with a working capacity of 175 gallons of water. The water is pumped from the cistern by hand through a 1½-inch pipe running through the wall. The pump may be adjusted to pump air at the same time water is being pumped. With a pressure of 35 pounds when the tank is half full of water every bit of water in the tank will be delivered to the second floor. Five or 10 minutes' pumping a day will supply water for all household purposes for a family of five.

I bought the tank direct from an Illinois factory and installed it and the complete system myself. I am no plumber, just an ordinary farmer. I read a plumbing catalog which gave instructions for installing water works, and found them so simple I ordered a complete bath room outfit, range boiler, sinks, pipe and fittings, hired a set of tools, and proved to myself that I could

do the work as well as the average plumber.

As our heating plant does not include the kitchen I have the range boiler also connected with a water coil in the furnace of the heating plant, so there is no need of keeping a fire in the cook stove for the purpose of keeping the range boiler from freezing in cold weather.

The disposal of the sewage was my greatest problem. After studying bulletins from the Kansas Experiment station and United States Department of Agriculture on farm sanitation I decided on what is called a septic tank. A cess pool or cistern is the easiest way to dispose of sewage, but those who should know say the drainage from the pool is likely to strike some stratum of gravel and drain several hundred feet to a well, thereby contaminating the water. My septic tank is 7 feet long, 3 feet wide and 3 feet deep, and the top is 1 foot under ground. It is made of concrete and is covered with a reinforced concrete slab. The sewage is conducted to it through 6-inch sewer tile with cemented joints, and is carried away from it with 4-inch open joint farm tile 1 foot under the surface, running 100 feet down a natural incline of the ground through a berry patch. The sketch shows how the sewage enters



Construction of Septic Tank.

and leaves the tank. This plan makes use of the chemical action which is constantly taking place. It has been working perfectly for us for more than two years. By the use of proper vents in installing the waste pipes from the house, there is no danger of sewer gas. No. 1 in the illustration shows a vent. No. 2 the line of tile from the house. No. 3 the open joint tile by which it is carried away.

The cost of such a system varies, of course, in proportion to the extent of the system and with the elaborateness of the bath room furnishings, but will range between \$100 and \$200. I think no convenience can be added to the farm for this amount that will prove more enjoyable to the whole family. I consider the pneumatic tank superior to an elevated tank, although the first cost may be a little more. Being in the cellar there is no danger of freezing in cold weather nor becoming stagnant in hot weather. The compressed air in the tank keeps the water heavily charged with air, which has a purifying effect on it, making it more healthful. When the water is drawn from the faucet into a glass it often is effervescent.

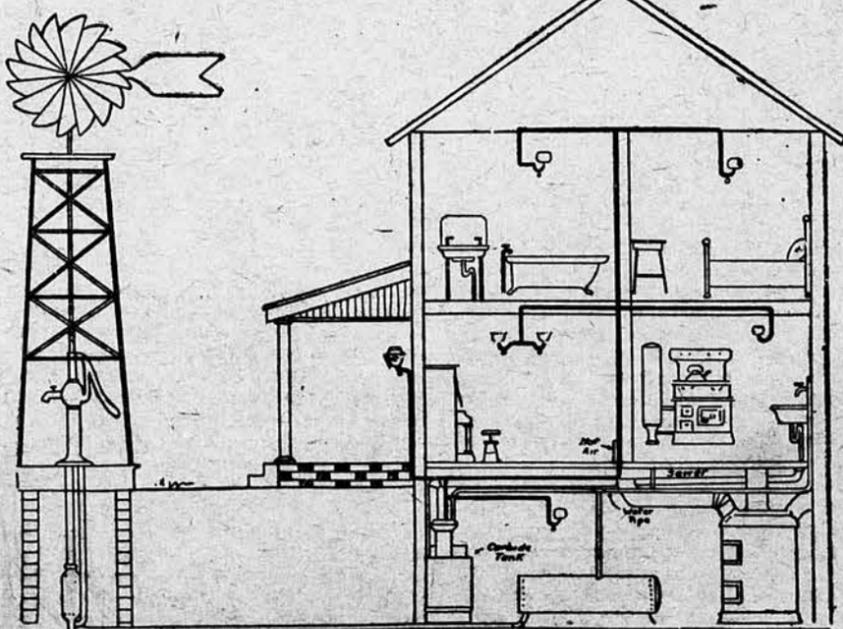
J. R. Henry.

R. 1, Delavan, Kan.

We have a water system in the house, also a furnace and acetylene gas lights. There is a big water tank in the cellar which is filled by the windmill. The gas generator is also in the cellar. On the first floor is another water tank near the stove. The water is heated by both stove and furnace. Close by is the sink, which is a very convenient arrangement. We just need to turn around, and everything is near. Besides this we have the cistern under cover nearby, and we don't need to get our feet wet if it rains or snows. Then there is the water tank, to which water is piped from the well. Beyond that is the furnace. A sewer pipe leads the sewage about 100 feet from the house.

Helena A. Toews.

R. 3, Inman, Kan.



Water, light and heat for a country home. If the bath room were over kitchen and bed room in front, the house would be still better arranged.

# The Business of Farming, Their Topic

## Parsons Welcomed 500 Rural Visitors for a Two-Day Meeting—Social Problems a Theme—Women Were Entertained

By Turner Wright, Livestock Editor

MORE than 500 Kansas farmers attended the farmers' convention for Southeastern Kansas held last week at Parsons. The thought of greatest interest throughout the meeting was the betterment of rural life and social conditions. The counties of Southeastern Kansas have problems to solve that are, in many respects, unlike those of other sections of the state. The character of the soil is different and the methods of farming have been different. Grain has been grown exclusively on many farms and the producing power of these farms has been lowered. Maintaining the soil fertility, the growing of more livestock, the conservation and distribution of labor through the year, and co-operation were the main subjects discussed.

Professor L. E. Call of the Kansas Agricultural college showed that the average acre yield of corn in one county had decreased from 32 bushels to 14 bushels in 35 years, while the average yield in another county in another section of the state had decreased not more than one-third as much. He also pointed out that the county that had maintained the fertility of its farms grows more legumes and raises more livestock than the other. "The growing of legumes such as alfalfa, clover and cowpeas with the use of lime to correct the acidity of the soil where needed, and the feeding on the farm all the crops raised," said Professor Call, "is the only way to increase the production of these farms." He also showed that humus, or organic matter, phosphorus, and nitrogen were the only things other than lime the farmers of Southeastern Kansas need add to their soil. Humus and nitrogen can be obtained by growing legumes and feeding the crops back on the fields and when this is done phosphorus will be the only soil element or commercial fertilizer the farmer will have to buy.

A. L. Churchill of Vinita, Okla., and O. E. Reed of the Kansas Agricultural college showed the opportunities of the dairy cow and how she can be made profitable in Southeastern Kansas. Mr. Churchill emphasized the fact that the dairy cow brings in a steady income and that the demand for dairy products of high quality exceeds the supply. Professor Reed also referred to the demand for dairy products and said that while the dairymen of this country had little to fear from the competition of foreign butter yet they could not hope to increase their profits to any great extent through an increase in prices. The first shipment of butter from Argentina to this state was condemned as unfit for food and had to be rendered and placed on the market as renovated butter. Professor Reed continued:

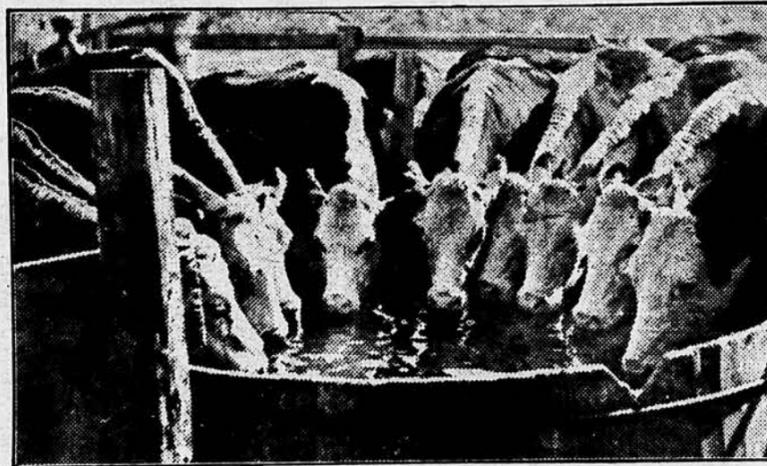
"There are two ways to make dairying more profitable. The first is by selecting better cows and the second by decreasing the cost of production. The only sure way to select good producing cows is to keep yearly records and select

the cows by those records. A cow may give a good flow of milk for a few weeks or four or five months after she freshens and still not be a profitable cow to keep if she is dry the other six or seven months. It is usually found when a herd is tested the first time that one-third of the cows do not pay their board bill; one-third barely pays, and the remaining third pays the expense of the others and makes the profit. It would mean more money to eliminate the unprofitable cows and keep only those that are good producers."

These rules were suggested for feeding the dairy herd:

"Aim to provide a succulent feed and a moderate temperature and keep the cows in comfortable surroundings.

"Duplicate, as far as possible, the conditions of spring and early summer.



Every farm, the speakers said, should have livestock to insure success.

"Feed the cows in the proportion to the amount of milk they are capable of producing. It is a good plan to feed all the roughage the cow will eat and one pound of grain to every four pounds of milk the cow gives."

President H. J. Waters of the Kansas Agricultural college and E. J. Macey, farm adviser for Montgomery county discussed community co-operation. Mr. Macey told of many instances in which farmers had been able to buy and sell to a better advantage by working together. President Waters pointed out that the rural problem was the problem of the community. "There should be a closer co-operation," said President Waters, "between the people of the country towns and the farming communities. Keeping the boy on the farm is the problem of the man who lives in the city and not the problem of the farmer. The farmer is not eager to increase competition by having more farmers. The only way to keep the boy on the farm is to make farm life attractive. To do this the farmer must be allowed a comfortable

living and a fair profit for his labor. The family income is more important in making farm life attractive than the acre income.

"The boys and girls on the farm should be taught the art of buying and selling. The farmer must turn business man instead of merchant. The high cost of bread has been the problem of all nations and all peoples. We have just passed through a period of cheap bread and prices are now back to the normal. All the wild land has been settled and we will probably never see low priced bread.

"The town community must co-operate with the farm community in buying and selling. The town merchant cannot expect the farmer to buy his goods unless he in turn buys of the farmer. The farmer, on the other hand, cannot

land also results in a discontented farm population."

The high price of eggs always causes an interest in anything relating to farm poultry. This subject was discussed by Professor W. A. Lippincott of the Kansas college, and there was more than the usual amount of interest. Professor Lippincott urged the farmers to clean and grade their eggs as soon as they were gathered. They would thus be able to secure a higher price on the market. He also urged the production of eggs that will keep. This can be done by separating the male birds from the females after the breeding season.

Professor D. H. Doane of the University of Missouri and E. C. Johnson of the Kansas Agricultural college discussed questions of farm management and the tenancy systems. Mr. Johnson showed that the amount of work expended by the tenant on an acre of land should determine whether the tenant should pay cash or crop rent.

A special program for women was arranged for Wednesday afternoon. About 350 women attended. Mrs. W. J. Burtis of Fredonia, Kan., discussed the relative values of foods and the foods most suitable for the needs of the farm family. Mrs. E. J. Macey of Independence, Kan., talked on the practical side of domestic art and urged more attractive decoration of the farm home.

Miss Francis L. Brown of the Kansas college talked on the management and betterment of farm homes. Miss Brown gave these suggestions: "The skilled housewife is the efficient one. She can do what she has to do in the easiest way by having proper equipment and planning her work. She can do it in the quickest way by timing her work and planning her time. She can do it in the cheapest way by understanding values and dividing her income proportionately. She can do it the best way through training, reading, and study with a view to self improvement."

Demonstrations in stock judging were given by Professor Cochel and Professor Reed of the college and Turner Wright, livestock editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Men interested in improving the livestock of Southeastern Kansas organized the Southeast Kansas Stallion and Jack Breeding association. The association hopes to eliminate the scrub horse and the scrub jack from Southeastern Kansas and at the same time protect stallion and jack owners against unscrupulous mare owners. It is hoped that the organization will extend its activities until it includes all classes of livestock. C. W. Wordmanse, Parsons, was elected president, and W. C. Moore, also of Parsons, was elected secretary of the association.

The Parsons meeting was arranged by the Kansas Agricultural college through H. J. Bower, farm adviser for the district. The Parsons Chamber of Commerce aided by paying the expenses of some of the speakers and by providing hospitality for the visitors.

### As to Alfalfa Sowing

Mr. Editor—I wish to say a few words in regard to sowing alfalfa. Our agricultural college men seem to think that spring plowing and sowing will not do, and that the land must be just right to get a stand. But that is not the case here, in Doniphan county. In the last few years I have seen it sown under many different conditions and hardly ever failed to make a stand. The last two years have been what we call mighty dry, but the alfalfa made a stand just the same. I have seen land that was cropped to sorghum the year before, broken deep and sown immediately, make as good a stand as any one could want. Prairie sod plowed in the winter and sown in the spring showed a good stand. Brush land broken and

sowed the same day was as fine a stand as I ever saw. But I think the secret is to harrow the ground as much as you think necessary and then harrow it twice as much more. That is before sowing, then harrow very lightly after sowing. Do not think that I do not appreciate what our Experiment stations are doing, far from it, but some might take the advice too seriously and think the trouble too great and not try sowing it. I think that when alfalfa will grow it is one of the greatest plants known to agriculture. For hog pasture nothing will equal it, and for hay it can't be beat. I don't think fall sowing is any better than spring sowing and often not so good. Oats might as well be sowed with it, about one bushel to the acre as there will be about so much stuff grow on the land anyway and it

might as well be oats as weeds. The amount of seed to the acre depends so much on the kind of land, whether upland or bottom, the condition the land is in and many other things; no rule would reach anywhere. The best I have growing on my place was sowed 10 pounds to the acre on land that was in potatoes the year before.

R. I. Sparks, Kan. M. Foster.

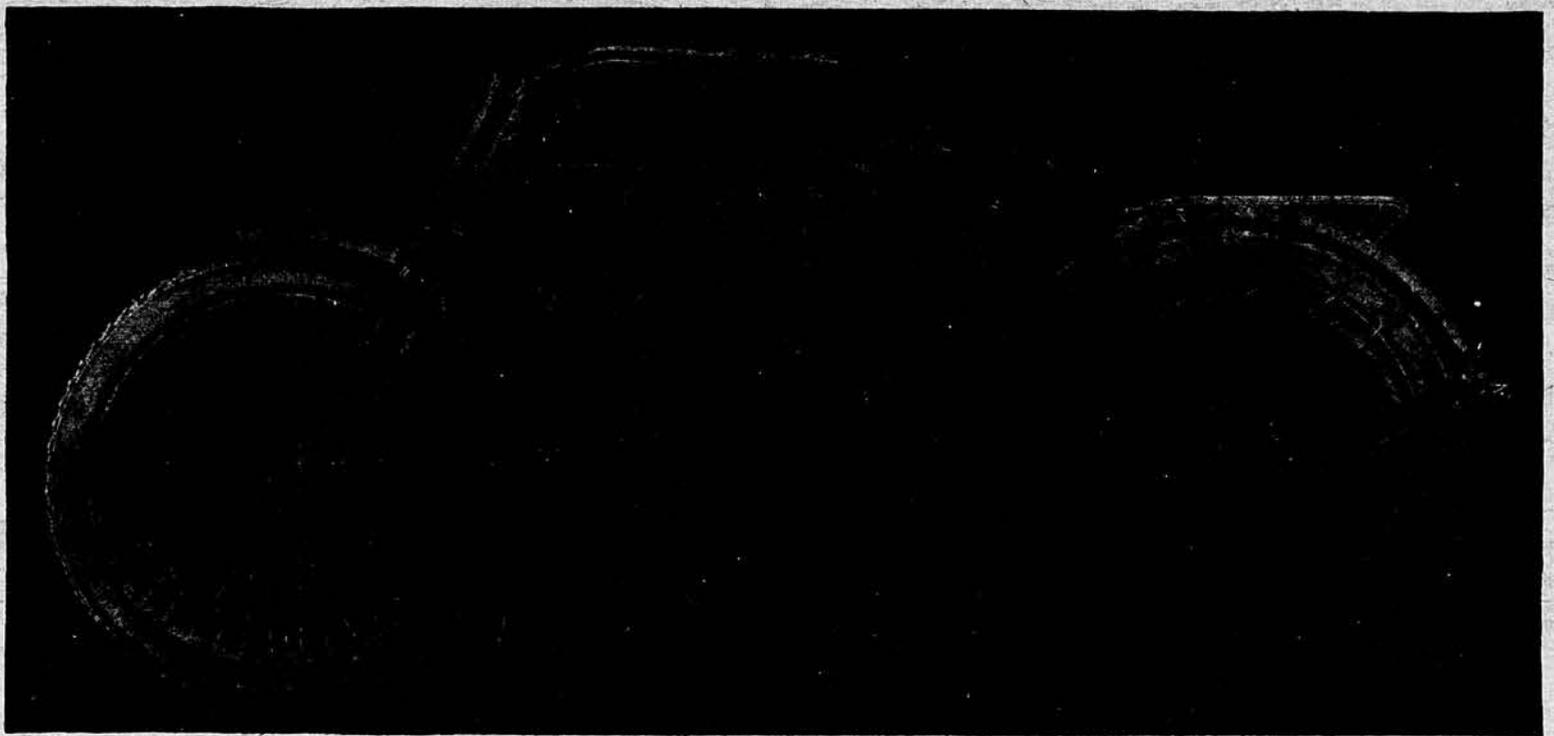
### A Way to Use Straw

I have noticed hundreds and hundreds of stacks of straw in the fields of Kansas. These stacks are worth from \$100 to \$500 if people only knew how to use them. My plan is this: As soon as the frost is out of the ground, plow the ground near the stacks of straw and drop potatoes so they will lay about 14

inches between the little ridges left by the plow, and cover them with the straw. If the straw is wet cover them 1½ feet deep and if dry, 3 feet. It will take them 6 weeks to come through. The amount of potatoes you will raise will be a surprise and they will be nice and smooth. Bugs will not work on them when the straw is used in this way. After covering the potatoes with straw, the work is all done until time to harvest them. In this way a million dollars would not compare with the money gained by using the straw. Think of the many carloads of potatoes that are shipped into Kansas when we might as well raise them ourselves!

J. Tice.  
Summerfield, Kan.

There is more danger of letting the incubator get too hot than too cold.



# Harley-Davidson \$200

*Many exclusive features, including Double Clutch Control, Double Brakes, Ful-Floteing Seat, Free Wheel Control and Flexible Flat Belt Drive with Harley-Davidson Idler.*

**No need to take either hand off the handle bars to operate the clutch.**

All models this year are equipped with Double Control of the Clutch. The clutch can be engaged or disengaged by a slight pressure of the heel or toe on the clutch pedal which is conveniently located on the left foot board or if desired, the clutch can be operated by the regular clutch lever in use on all motorcycles.

**No need to maintain one tiresome and cramped position when touring.**

The Folding Foot Boards on the new Harley-Davidson are long and sturdy, yet light. Their length permits any rider, regardless of height, to assume a number of comfortable riding positions. If he desires, he may also use the pedals as foot rests.

This model is equipped with a double lubricating system, luggage carrier, Bosch magneto (highest priced magneto made) priming cocks, large, metal tool box and 3" tires. It is unquestionably the greatest value for the money ever offered. It is a 'better grade' motorcycle at a medium price.

**No need to keep the feet on the pedals in order to operate the brakes.**

This model is equipped with two independent brakes. The regular coaster brake which has been standard on all motorcycles for years is operated by back pedaling on either pedal. The Harley-Davidson external contracting band brake is operated by a foot pedal convenient to the right foot board. In addition to the safety to be obtained from two independent brakes the rider has the added convenience of being able to operate one of the brakes without removing his feet from the foot boards.

**No need to stand on the pedals or foot boards when going over bumps or rough roads.**

Every Harley-Davidson today is built with a Ful-Floteing Seat. The Ful-Floteing Seat has two compressed springs inside the frame. The weight of the rider is carried between these two springs. These absorb all jolts and jars as well as the recoil due to traveling over rough or rutty roads. The Ful-Floteing Seat now incorporated in thirty thousand Harley-Davidsons in use, has proven itself to be the greatest comfort device ever offered to the motorcycle public.

## More Dealers for 1914

We have again this year increased the output of Harley-Davidsons over one million dollars. This increase now enables us to take on dealers in localities where we are not as yet represented. It is our desire to secure the best of representation for the Harley-Davidson—dealers who can actually render service to past and future Harley-Davidson riders. We have no place in the Harley-Davidson organization for

so-called "rider agents" or "curb-stone" brokers.

There is a wonderful opportunity in the motorcycle field for energetic men with a limited amount of capital—an opportunity to make and build a business of their own—a business where the amount of profit depends only on the amount of business ability and energy expended.

We have just issued a booklet entitled 'Deal-

er's Who Have Made Good.' In this booklet we give some of the stories of successes of a few of the hundreds and hundreds of Harley-Davidson dealers. We tell how some of the men have worked up a large and profitable business of their own. These men are not exceptions to the rule for practically every Harley-Davidson dealer has been successful. This booklet will be mailed upon request.

*The name of the nearest Harley-Davidson dealer and copy of our advance announcement will be sent on request.*

# Harley-Davidson Motor Company

916 A Street

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

*Producers of High-Grade Motorcycles for More Than Twelve Years.*

# Some Old-Fashioned Quilts

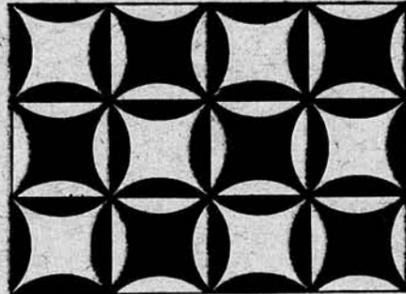
No Form of Fancy Work Is More Fascinating Than This Putting Together of Odds and Ends

IF THERE is anything women thoroughly enjoy it is making something pretty. A thorough going woman enjoys all the things she does; that's one of the benefits of knowing how to do a thing well. There's nothing that calls for brain work of a finer quality than planning and preparing the right sort of meals for a hungry, growing family; and there's pleasure even in keeping the pots and pans bright and shining, when there is head work behind it.

But the needle work she picks up in her leisure time, or when "company" comes, or when she goes visiting, holds a peculiar fascination. Just now we are making all the oldtime kinds of fancy work. Our mothers and grandmothers made eyelet embroidery, and tatting, and crocheting, and quilts. Time was when these things were forgotten, and in their stead women made battenberg and honiton laces, and fine embroidery; but the oldtime things have come back, and once again everyone is making eyelet embroidery, and tatting, and crocheting, and piecing quilts.

Quilts are made in two ways, by cutting out the pieces in regular blocks and sewing them together, and by cutting out a design with rounded or irregular edges and appliqueing it onto a solid background. When the work is appliqueed it is first blasted smoothly in

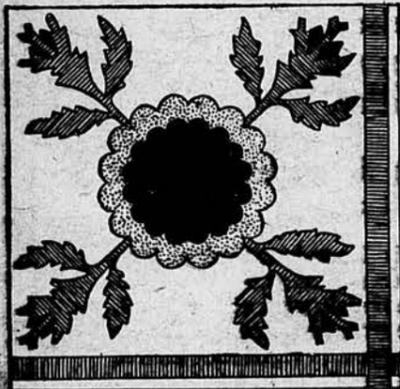
sides for your large diamond. With a little care the rest of the design can be arranged. The large star in the center is red. The circle of diamonds surrounding the center, shown dark in the illustration, are green. The three diamonds forming a conventional flower at each point, shown dotted in the illustration, are yellow. The rest of the block is white. The block is 12



The Compass Quilt.

inches square. This pattern is sent in by Mrs. C. R. Dickey, R. 4, Madison, Minn.

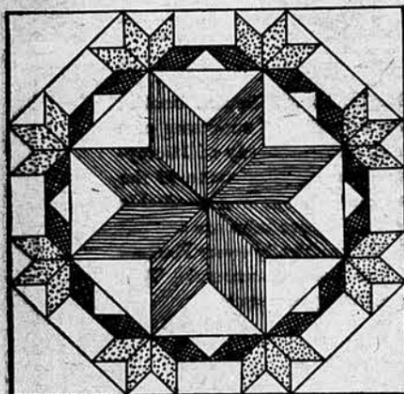
Another pattern, which will require much less work, is contributed by Mrs.



Rose of Sharon.

place on the background, which is usually white; then the edges are turned under and basted down smoothly, and then fastened down with invisible stitches taken quite closely together. Applique work is much quicker than cutting out and stitching together an intricate block pattern.

An applique design such as was made many years ago is known as the Rose of Sharon, which is described by Margaret Axelson of Pensacola, Fla. Only six blocks of this are needed for a quilt. The center of the rose is red, with an outer edge of yellow. The leaves are green, and the buds red. The illustration shows a block used at



Diamond Wreath.

one corner of the quilt, which has a border on two sides. This border is of green. Miss Axelson writes, "I have had the Rose of Sharon pattern for more than 30 years."

The Diamond Wreath is really not so difficult as it at first appears. To make your pattern mark out the square for the large block, and fold to find the center. From the center draw a straight line to each corner and to the center of each side, and you have the

## How Much Can Women Do?

Once upon a time, not so very long ago, a certain woman's club had a debate upon the subject, "Resolved, That woman cannot be at once a producer and a good home maker." Opinions were varied, of course, and arguments were brought up to prove both sides.

A few weeks ago the following letter was received from a woman who is a regular reader and frequent contributor to the Mail and Breeze. She says: "Here is what I have done to make farm life a success from January 1, 1913, to January 1, 1914: I have assisted in milking seven cows, feeding hogs, tending a good garden, separating many gallons of milk, doing chores while my husband was away haying and running a silo cutter; through the hot dry summer pumping water for thirty head of stock, and feeding skimmilk to calves. And this is my record: Cream sold \$362; butter sold, 512 pounds at 25 cents a pound, \$128; young chickens \$75; eggs \$35; old hens \$25; total \$625, besides 156 pounds of butter for home use. All the assistance I had was my little daughter of twelve, who has not missed a day at school nor been tardy one single time."

What do you say about it? Can a woman be at once a producer and a good home maker? Perhaps the question had better be put, Can the average woman be? We want letters on this subject. A prize of one dollar in cash will be given for each of the three best letters received on this subject before March 1. Address the Home Editor of the Mail and Breeze.

Lydia DeLano of Sanger, Calif. The Compass Quilt is made of two colors; solid blue and white makes a pretty combination. Cut squares of each, of the same size. From each side of each square cut a crescent and insert it in the one square of opposite color. It will be a good plan to cut the pattern first, so you will be sure to allow for seams.

## What To Do For Chilblains.

I noticed someone inquiring for a tried remedy for chilblains. After suffering with them for 12 years I was entirely cured by one application of sliced raw onions bound on for the night.—Ray N. Lytle, Coldwater, Kan.

I know a country school teacher whose feet were badly frosted one winter. After trying many things she obtained relief

by using boiled turnips as a poultice at night and soaking her feet each evening for several nights in the warm liquor the turnips were boiled in. Another remedy is to rub oil of wintergreen in well. Still another is ether rubbed on. If none of the above cures, pack up and come to a country where chilblains are unknown.—Elizabeth Redfield, Malaga, N. M.

## Rags for the New Carpet

BY MRS. AUGUSTA WALLACE.

One can always use a few more rugs, and when a weaver is near they are cheap; but how many take the care in cutting, sewing and coloring the rags necessary to get the best results? The lack of knowledge on these simple things is hard to understand.

My daughter has a fly shuttle loom, and the rags brought to her are sometimes sewed so poorly that they will not hold together to be woven. Stockings and knit underwear are good for rugs. Thin socks and stockings should be cut wider than the coarser ones. If one has enough of one kind to make a rug it is much better, as they will beat up more evenly.

Summer underwear goes nicely with thin stockings. Knit goods should always be cut round and round. It will not pull apart, and has a more fluffed appearance. Tack the ends securely and wind into hard balls. Each color should be to itself. Hank the white that you wish to color. Be sure to leave the ends long enough to tie every few inches, or else tie with short rags. This tying of the hanks is a very necessary thing to save trouble when the dyeing is done. Use package dyes, put in plenty of water to cover well, and follow directions.

When coloring rags for rugs or carpet one does not need to keep stirring and lifting as when dyeing garments. If you are dyeing brown for the body of a rug the rug will really be prettier if it is spotted a little, as the spots will give it a shaded appearance. But don't, if you wish a nice even rug, furnish knit goods and woven goods to be woven into the rug together. The knit goods will draw up and make that part of the rug from one to two inches narrower than the rest.

And never use part wool and part cotton in the same rug. A rug 30 by 54 inches will take two pounds of rags. When tearing carpet rags be sure to tear clear to the end, and sew securely to prevent pulling apart. Short, well mixed rags make a much better and prettier carpet than long lengths.

R. 2, Miami, Okla.

## THE WAY OUT

From Weakness to Power by Food Route.

Getting the right start for the day's work often means the difference between doing things in wholesome comfort, or dragging along half dead all day.

There's more in the use of proper food than many people ever dream of—more's the pity.

"Three years ago I began working in a general store," writes a man, "and between frequent deliveries and more frequent customers, I was kept on my feet from morning till night.

"Indigestion had troubled me for some time, and in fact my slight breakfast was taken more from habit than appetite. At first this insufficient diet was not noticed much, but at work it made me weak and hungry long before noon.

"Yet a breakfast of rolls, fried foods and coffee meant headache, nausea and kindred discomforts. Either way I was losing weight and strength, when one day a friend suggested that I try a 'Grape-Nuts breakfast.'

"So I began with some stewed fruit, Grape-Nuts and cream, a soft boiled egg, toast, and a cup of Postum. By noon I was hungry but with a healthy, normal appetite. The weak, languid feeling was not there.

"My head was clearer, nerves steadier than for months. Today my stomach is strong, my appetite normal, my bodily power splendid and head always clear."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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Fresh, Reliable, Pure Guaranteed to Please  
Every Gardener and Farmer should test the superior merits of our Northern Grown Seeds.  
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1 pkg. 40 Day Spinach	10c
1 pkg. 40 Day Radish	10c
1 pkg. 40 Day Turnip	10c
1 pkg. 40 Day Onion	10c
1 pkg. 40 Day Potato	10c
1 pkg. 40 Day Sweet Potato	10c
1 pkg. 40 Day Pumpkin	10c
1 pkg. 40 Day Squash	10c
1 pkg. 40 Day Melon	10c
1 pkg. 40 Day Watermelon	10c
1 pkg. 40 Day Strawberry	10c
1 pkg. 40 Day Raspberry	10c
1 pkg. 40 Day Blueberry	10c
1 pkg. 40 Day Currant	10c
1 pkg. 40 Day Gooseberry	10c
1 pkg. 40 Day Elderberry	10c
1 pkg. 40 Day Huckleberry	10c
1 pkg. 40 Day Loganberry	10c
1 pkg. 40 Day Blackberry	10c
1 pkg. 40 Day Raspberry	10c
1 pkg. 40 Day Strawberry	10c
1 pkg. 40 Day Cherry	10c
1 pkg. 40 Day Peach	10c
1 pkg. 40 Day Apple	10c
1 pkg. 40 Day Pear	10c
1 pkg. 40 Day Plum	10c
1 pkg. 40 Day Nectarine	10c
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1 pkg. 40 Day Plum	10c
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Write today! Send 10 cents to help pay postage and packing and receive the above "Famous Collection," together with our New and Improved Garden Guide.  
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mean seeds that will grow highly germinating, true to name, free of parasites or disease, that will grow and yield big crops. Don't take chances. You reap as you sow. My new, big, free Galloway's Pure Seed Book for 1914 is the best hand-book on planting ever written. Packed with pictures, full of money information, growing methods and bumper crop ideas. Quotes lowest prices on alfalfa, clover, vetch, Marquis spring wheat, best varieties Seed Oats, farm and garden seeds, ornamental and utility shrubs, plants, and FRUIT, the wonderful seed incubator. You want this book!

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44 Galloway St., Waterloo, Ia.

### GOOD SEEDS

BEST IN THE WORLD  
Prices Below All Others  
I will give a lot of new sorts free with every order I fill. Buy and test. Return if not O. K.—money refunded.  
**Big Catalog FREE**  
Over 700 illustrations of vegetables and flowers. Send yours and your neighbors' addresses.  
**R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Illinois**

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Just to get acquainted we offer you OUR BIG GEM Collection of Flowers, Vegetables and Farm Seed. Comprising one large package each of Giant Asters, Mignonette, Dianthus Pinks, Verbena, Pansies, Cosmos, Red Wethersfield Onion, Early Summer-Cabbage, Royal Gem Radish, Big Boston Lettuce, Purple Top Turnip, Livingston Perfection Tomato, Dry Land Alfalfa, Sweet Clover and Red Clover. Guaranteed to please or your Money Back.

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The greatest forage plant that grows. Nothing equal for fertilizing. Exceeds Alfalfa as a producer. Crop worth \$50 to \$125 per A. Easy to start. Grows everywhere. Can save you money on heat tested, guaranteed seed. Write today for Free Sample, circular and 78-page catalog.  
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**FURST-McNESS CO.** 26 Liberty St., Freeport, Ill.  
Southern Branch at Memphis, Tenn.

**HOME DRESSMAKING**

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

The pattern for Ladies' Dress No. 6312 is cut in five sizes, 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 3-4 yards of 36-inch material, 3-8 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods for collar and cuffs,



3-4 yard of 36-inch lining for guimpe, and 1-2 yard of 22-inch net for yoke.

Ladies' Dress No. 6319 is also cut in five sizes, 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 5 7-8 yards of 36-inch material.

An up-to-date plan for a little girl's dress is illustrated in No. 6330. The pattern is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Size 8 years requires 2 5-8 yards of 36-inch material and 2 1-4 yards of ribbon for belt.

**USE THIS COUPON FOR PATTERN ORDERS.**

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

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

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

Name .....

Postoffice .....

State .....

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

**BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.**

**Fresh Air Saves Drug Bills**

BY MRS. SERENE BRAY.

Yes, Clarabell was cross, had been cross all week, and mother was almost worn out; while Clarabell—well, her little cheeks looked wan and her eyes sunken. She had been reasonably good until last Sunday, when her mother took her to church. That day she got her very first breath of fresh air in her whole lifetime of six weeks; for never a window was raised, a transom opened or a door left ajar in the room in which she lived. Father and mother and sister all had bad colds, and care must be taken lest a cool draft enter from the outer world and Clarabell also take cold.

It does seem strange in this age that many people have not yet learned the lesson that pure, fresh air is wholesome and may prevent all manner of diseases. When you see a girl with a

pimpled face, hollow eyes, sallow complexion, and a dull, stupid manner, it is safe to predict that she sleeps with her bedroom windows closed for fear the night air will give her a cold. Well, God made the night air, and He said it was good, along with everything else He provided for the welfare of mankind. Disease germs and colds do not lurk in well ventilated rooms, but in closed rooms where the scent becomes perfectly obnoxious.

And the poor little Clarabells are growing up with weak lungs, torpid livers, poor digestion, and thin blood, defrauded of their rightful heritage of health, because mother can't understand that the baby needs good, fresh air to breathe.

**No Eggs?—Try These Recipes**

When it comes to butter and eggs and milk for cooking, the women on farms are more fortunate than those who must depend on a grocery for their supplies; but even country women sometimes are bothered with lazy hens and shiftless cows. One can get along fairly well without eggs and cream through the meat and potatoes part of the meal, but it is sometimes perplexing to know what to do for desserts. Here are some recipes sent in by readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze that may be helpful:

**Pork Cake.**

Take: 1 pound fat salt pork, chopped finely or ground, 1 pint of boiling water, 1 pound raisins, 1/4 pound citron, 2 cups sugar, 1 cup molasses, 1 teaspoon soda, flour, 1 teaspoon ground nutmeg, 1 teaspoon ground cloves, 2 teaspoons ground cinnamon.

Pour the boiling water over the chopped pork. Put the soda in the molasses, mix the ingredients, excepting the spices together and add enough flour to make a dough of the ordinary consistency. Stir in the spices, and bake slowly.

**Apple Sauce Cake.**

You will need for this, 1 1/4 cups molasses, 2 tablespoons melted suet or lard, 1 1/2 cups flour, 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon, pinch of salt, 1 cup of apple sauce, and 1 teaspoon baking soda. Mix the soda in the apple sauce, and stir the ingredients together. Bake the same as fruit cake.

**Chocolate Frost Crackers.**

To make these, use 2 tablespoons chocolate, 1 cup sugar, and 1/2 cup milk.

Cook this sirup to the soft ball stage, testing it with cold water. Do not stir after the sugar is dissolved. Beat it rapidly after it is taken from the stove until it is thick enough to spread. Spread it on crackers, placing two together. If the mixture becomes too hard to work with, it may be heated from time to time to soften it. Nuts will make the filling better.

**Fruit Tapioca.**

Cook the tapioca thoroughly as usual, adding fruit juice, either canned or fresh. Fruit pulp may be used also, and the addition of nut meats improves it greatly. The tapioca should be sweetened to taste, and it may be served with or without cream.

The readers who have furnished the recipes given above are: Mrs. Will Higley, Monrovia, Kan.; Mrs. Ida Eskildson, Ramona, Kan.; Mrs. O. C. Dunlap, Beaveston, Colo.

**The Home a Business Proposition.**

In the Farmers' institute work in western Kansas special interest is manifested in labor-saving appliances for the home. The men as well as the women are beginning to realize that the work of the woman on the farm has not been lightened by the use of conveniences as it should be. For years the housekeeper has been jogging along at about the same pace as her grandmother used; but one day when she was carrying water from the wind pump a quarter of a mile from the house she wondered why it was that she had to go so far for a drink when the cows had only to "rise and be filled." She mentioned the matter to her husband, who had never thought about it until the matter was brought to his attention at a meeting of the Farmers' institute.

The men of our state are not unkind, they are not selfish; but they have been so busy with their own affairs they have not noticed until lately that the women are doing work that could be done by some mechanical means. Now, though crops have failed and money is scarce, many farmers are planning to have water brought into the kitchen; to have the garden closer to the house; to have a more convenient

kitchen; to give the woman a horse and buggy all her own so she may go when she feels like it. Why not? The hired man on the farm has a horse when he wishes it. Why not grant the mistress of the home the same privilege? She is her husband's partner. She thinks more of him than she has the time to tell him. She continuously shows her affection by cooking his favorite dishes, and by serving the meals at a time most convenient to him. She often does without her own meal for several hours in order that she may eat with him. Then, of course, he will be glad to give her just as many labor saving appliances as he can afford, or rather, as they can afford; for doesn't the wife rise just as early in the morning as her husband and work just as many hours? Does she not economize in just as many ways as he does? Then it is their money that must be expended for their business, the great business of homemaking, to make the home more efficient, more attractive, more helpful, to give those in the home more time for rest, recreation and service for others. When we get modern conveniences in the home we will have a broader vision of the "more abundant life" and have a better type of a true Kansas home.

Mrs. Mary Lane Simmons, Manhattan, Kan.

**February In the Orchard**

Plant most of the trees 1 to 2 inches deeper than they grew in the nursery. In pruning keep the trees low-headed.

The hot summer sun and winds will shorten the life of high topped trees, to say nothing of the inconvenience of gathering the fruit.

Do your pruning before the sap starts. If you prune after the middle of March the sap will run from the wound and blacken and poison the bark.

Jacob Faith.

Eldorado Springs, Mo.

**Bearskin Coat May Be Washed.**

[Prize Letter.]

To wash baby's bearskin coat make a good warm suds of a good washing powder and soft water. Shake and squeeze in your hand the most soiled parts. It will not come out fluffy again if rubbed on the wash board. Rinse in lukewarm water without bluing; bluing would be sure to streak it. Best results will be obtained by drying out in the wind; or it can be brushed with a clothes brush or whisk broom to look as good as new.

Mrs. J. M. Nielson, Marysville, Kan.

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In a bowl of

**Post Toasties**

and Cream.

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**Wholesome Nourishing Easy to Serve**

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Four varieties: Silver Mine, Reid's Yellow Dent, Brown's Choice and Yellow Rose. For particulars write EMORY BROWN, Mitchellville, Iowa

**SEED CORN** Reid's Yellow Dent in ear. New Kherson Seed Oats, also Alsike, Timothy and Clover Seed. All seeds guaranteed to please. Send for samples and prices. F. M. RIEBEL & SON, Arabel, Missouri

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Guaranteed as good as any plants. All kinds and everbearers listed. Also raspberries, blackberries, shrubs, trees, asparagus, tomato and cabbage plants. Catalogue free. ALLEGAN NURSERY, Allegan, Mich.

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## SEED CORN

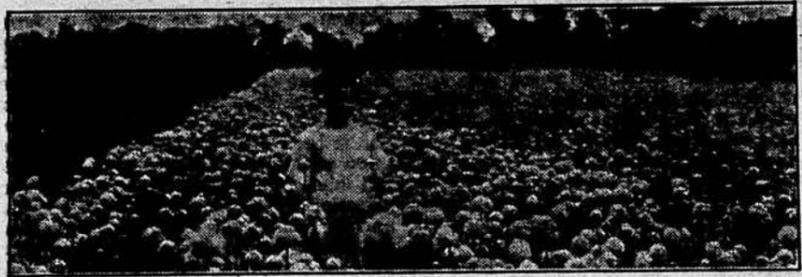
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produces in the hot or dry summer when other pastures are short and feed is scarce. Can be planted in summer for fall feeding. Great for stock of all kinds. Grows quickly—produces big tonnage of fine green fodder when it is needed most. Write today for prices also free book of Garden and Field Seeds.  
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that ruin your fruit and destroy your trees, vines and plants. Get rid of scale, fungi and worms by spraying. Stahl's Treatise on Orchard Enemies (sent free) will tell you how to do it with easy working—and efficient—  
**Stahl's Excelsior Spraying Outfits**  
Send \$3 and we will ship outfit complete. Try 10 days and if found O. K. pay balance. If not return and we'll refund your money. Write today  
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Box 171 Quincy, Ill.

**Earn This Motorcycle**  
2 cyl. 1914 Elec. Lighted Indian—Easy, respectable, spare-time work among neighbors. Write us for full particulars.  
**AUTO TOM,** 1620 Howard, OMAHA, NEB.



## How Does Your Garden Grow?

It's Planning Time and Every Farm Has Land to Spare

BY WILSON G. SHELLEY  
Roselawn Farm, McPherson

WITH an abundance of land available the farmer's table should be laden with fresh vegetables in their season, yet it must be admitted that good farm gardens are rare. Comparatively few farmers raise enough potatoes for their own use. This seems to me radically wrong. A good garden will not only greatly reduce the grocery bill but it will save many trips to town, and will make it possible to set a much better table, because the vegetables will be fresher and of much better quality. Furthermore much is to be gained from the standpoint of health by using a variety of strictly fresh garden produce. With the value of fresh fruits and vegetables in mind someone has given the following sage advice:

"Eat an apple every day, and keep the doctor away. But why stop there? Eat an onion every day, and keep everybody away."

Different vegetables prefer different soils but it is possible to raise nearly all common kinds on almost all Kansas soils. Rich soil will give best results but if stable manure is to be applied it should be well rotted because some crops, such as potatoes and onions, are more likely to rot or develop diseases when fertilized with fresh manure.

The garden patch should be well drained. It is generally best to have a southerly slope, especially for early vegetables. It should be near the house in order to be convenient for the housewife, and yet if the poultry are allowed to run free it should be protected from them either by fence or distance.

A part of the garden should be planted to some of the more or less permanent crops. Of these every garden should have strawberries, asparagus, rhubarb or pieplant, and horseradish. These will, in most cases, yield some return without a great amount of labor though they will amply repay better care. Many farmers will also find it worth while to have gooseberries, currants, raspberries and several other berries and small fruits or vegetables in this part of their garden. Strawberries will repay kindness many-fold, but several varieties will stand hard usage after being once well started and still supply a good many berries. The Crescent used to be the standby under such circumstances. At present, however, the Senator Dunlap is found more generally adapted to the home garden than any other variety. Two or more sorts should be grown of which at least one must be pistillate or perfect flowered.

'Sparegrass is First.  
Asparagus is especially valuable because it is about the first fresh vegetable to be had in the spring. It may be started from seed but is more quickly brought to a bearing state from root plantings. Asparagus is cooked in various ways but with us it is a favorite dish when cut in inch lengths, cooked like peas but without thickening the milk. Rhubarb is also available when pie "timber" is scarce and is fine for sauce. The seed stalks should be kept removed and the roots should be divided and reset at least every few years.

For the ordinary annual vegetables an effort should be made to plow the ground deeply in the fall. This is especially important to insure the early planting and rapid growth of the early garden. Many times the planting will be delayed for weeks if the plowing is not done until spring.

The planning of the garden should be done as much as possible in the win-

ter and the necessary seeds ordered at this time from some trustworthy seed firm. When one waits until planting time and then goes to the grocery store or the drug store for his seeds it is seldom possible to secure many of the varieties best adapted to his conditions and there is also danger of getting poor seed. Plant most largely of kinds that have proved their value under your conditions, but make it a rule to try one or more new sorts every season. If there are children in the family they may often be interested in the garden work by watching the behavior of new varieties, and they may also often be encouraged to do the most of the garden work if they are permitted to market the surplus produce and keep the amount obtained as spending money. When planning it is also well to remember that a small garden well cared for is nearly certain to return more in satisfaction and produce than a large garden poorly kept.

After the plans are laid and the seed procured about the next step should be the preparation of a hotbed. Of course early plants of tomato and cabbage, can be grown in window boxes or pots but for most purposes the hotbed is much better. It is also possible to buy young plants and buy them cheaper than most farmers can raise them if their time is worth anything. But this practice is to be condemned because it is seldom possible to obtain the best varieties and because the plants have generally been crowded and are as a result more or less spindling and weak.

**Building the Hotbed.**  
The hotbed can be built entirely above ground but it is usually better to dig a pit at least 2 feet deep in a sheltered location and fill this with 1 1/2 to 2 feet of fresh, straw, horse manure well tramped down and on top of this from 4 to 6 inches of good soil. In order to obtain a good, even heat the manure should first be piled up for a few days and turned over as often as it becomes hot, moistening each time to prevent burning dry. The frame may be built to the bottom of the pit but if the soil doesn't cave badly a frame merely set on top will do. It should be built sloping to the south and if possible covered with a glass sash. Substitutes are of much less value. But do not forget to ventilate on warm days. Strong, stocky plants are the kind that produce good crops but they cannot be raised unless care is taken not to crowd them. When setting the young plants in the open ground do not be afraid to cover some of the lower leaves and put them in well for they will do better that way. It is advisable, too, to move plants after the heat of the day has passed if the weather is very warm.

As early in the spring as the soil can be worked into fine shape there are many hardy vegetables that should be planted in the open ground. Beets, cabbage, cauliflower, Swiss chard, radishes, lettuce, parsnips, salsify, peas (smooth seeded), onions, and others belong to this list. To furnish a succession later plantings of some of these should be made also. If you have not tried the Swiss chard for greens or are not acquainted with salsify try them sometime. Many of these vegetables may be planted in narrow rows if desired, but on the farm conservation of labor is generally more necessary than conservation of land and it is therefore often best to plant most of them in rows far enough apart for horse cultivation.

I will not try within the limits of (Continued on Page 15.)

## NISCO SPREADER

represents up-to-the-minute spreader perfection. It has all the unique features that made "New Idea" Spreaders famous, besides a few improvements which make the "Nisco" the only wide-spread, low-down spreader that really spreads and pulverizes. "Nisco" Spreaders

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**Illustrated Circular Tells**  
all about "Nisco" superiority and shows machines in full colors. Write for it and for complete catalog of "New Idea" Spreaders Today. Both are FREE.

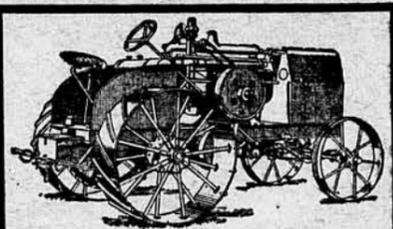


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## From Alfalfa Seed \$4000

Three Crops of Hay, Also, Helped This Kansas Farmer When Help Was as Welcome as Spring

Four thousand American dollars' worth of alfalfa seed—not overlooking three crops of hay—is a mighty welcome thing to have around. Especially in a year when, as Mr. Curn would say, the other crops have, unhappily, succumbed to the deadening effects of a protracted delay in necessary precipitation.



Take the case of L. R. Wiley of Emporia, for instance—the man who grew the seed. He knows how fortunate it was. Eight hundred bushels from 225 acres—and the hay. "It is a very easy matter," Mr. Wiley said, "to see how hard it was for the early settlers in Kansas to succeed with poor crop years coming in succession, when they did not have alfalfa. It would have been an easy matter for us to have gone almost broke this year if it had not been for alfalfa. A farmer who is without alfalfa, in years like 1913, is against a hard proposition. Farm land that will raise alfalfa is worth at least \$100 an acre."

Alfalfa was the profit producing crop in Kansas last year. Fair yields were the rule in all sections of the state. The seed crop was the largest the state has ever raised, and as it has lowered the price of seed the last obstacle in the way of a greatly increased acreage of alfalfa in Kansas has been removed. Kansas is the leading alfalfa state, with more than a million acres, but farming would be a great deal more profitable if the acreage were several times larger. High alfalfa acreages now are the rule in some sections; the Elwood, Kan., community, for example, has about 90 per cent of the country planted to alfalfa.

Did you ever notice that most of the more wealthy sections of Kansas have a larger acreage of alfalfa? Take Jewell county, for example, which is noted as being an especially rich county, and for having especially contented farmers. This county has the largest acreage of alfalfa of any county, there being about 60,000 acres planted to this crop.

Many of the failures in Kansas in alfalfa growing have come from poor seedbed preparation. Some have come from the soil not being well adapted to growing the crop, and the proportion of such failures can be very materially lowered by giving the soil the proper treatment before the crop is planted. Consider what has been done along this line by O. A. Rhoads at Columbus, Kan. The story of his alfalfa field was published in the Farmers Mail and Breeze for December 6. Mr. Rhoads is growing the crop on hardpan soil that is not well adapted to alfalfa, and the only reason the crop succeeds is that lime was applied and the land was tile drained. He failed to get a stand on the soil twice before these improvements were added.

If the proper treatment is given the soil, it usually is just as easy to get a stand of alfalfa as of any other crop on land adapted to alfalfa, if good seed is used. This is the common experience of the alfalfa growers who have had considerable experience with the crop. If you have failed to get a stand of alfalfa on a field, consider what the cause was. Is the soil acid? Does it need draining? Did you use good seed? Did you use good seed? All these are vital factors in success with alfalfa.

Alfalfa is the most important protein producing crop, on lands that are adapted to its growth. It is essential that more protein crops be grown in Kansas, if the state is to furnish its share of the nation's meat supply. The increasing cost of meat, by the way, is one of the most serious problems city workers, and especially laborers have to consider. The average cost of the meat consumed in a laborer's family 10 years ago in a year was \$52.05; now it is \$85.05. In the same time the beef supply has decreased about 28 per cent, and the population has increased 25 per cent. Somebody will be hungry at that rate in the future unless the sup-

ply of meat can be increased. The supply of meat can be increased at a profit only by an increase in the protein feeds on which animals live, and of these the greatest is alfalfa.

Alfalfa is not by any means an old crop in Kansas, even if the state does have the largest acreage. The first car of alfalfa was received on the Kansas City market in 1892, and buyers were so afraid to make an offer on it that it was with considerable trouble that the car finally sold at a rather low price. In the next few years a few cars of the hay arrived, but not many, and it was not considered to be of enough importance to be graded until 1898. Its great increase in popularity began about that time, for Kansas farmers began to appreciate its feeding value.

If the acreage of alfalfa in this state is to continue to increase rapidly, the growers must come to appreciate the value of carbonate of lime in growing the crop. Alfalfa, in common with the other legumes, has a strange fondness for lime, and it will not grow in a soil that is deficient in this element. If you do not believe this, just study a field—and there are many of them in the eastern part of Kansas—that consists of two formations, one limestone, and the other sandstone or shale. There always is a very marked difference in favor of the alfalfa on the limestone soil.

With the increase in the number of limestone pulverizers, ground limestone may be obtained at a price that one can afford to pay in applying it. Two tons an acre is usually enough, and most of the loading companies will sell this material for \$1 a ton, and some less. When a man is unwilling to pay prices like that to get a stand of alfalfa you are safe in classifying him as a poor business man.

Alfalfa is not hard to grow if one knows how—almost all the successful growers agree that after a farmer gets one stand established the future stands come much easier. Almost all the leading alfalfa growers in Kansas could be quoted in support of that statement, an example being O. L. Thisler, at Chapman. Mr. Thisler has 150 acres of alfalfa, and he has found that it is about as easy to establish this crop as it is to get a stand of wheat or corn.

### How Does Your Garden Grow?

(Continued from Page 14.)

the present article to give cultural directions for each vegetable but brief directions may be found in many of the standard seed catalogs. A few varieties, some of them new but now standard, that have pleased us especially well are Chalk's Early Jewel tomato; Halbert Honey watermelon; Dry Weather cauliflower; White Multiplier onion sets; Gigantic Gibraltar onion; Edible Podded peas, and Golden Bantam sweet corn. Of course we still cling to many of the older standard varieties but each planter should learn by experience which sorts are best suited to his needs.

When it is possible to irrigate the garden during drouth it will be found a great help, provided it is remembered that just a little water on the surface, after which the ground is left to bake, does more harm than good. A neighbor purchased 100 feet of garden hose last spring in order that he might irrigate his garden from the well. The increased returns from a small strawberry patch more than paid for the hose in the one season.

In all of this nothing has been said of flowers but we firmly believe that the farmer should do all that he reasonably can to beautify his home surroundings with lawn and flowers. Then, with beauty outside and plenty within, he will reap the reward of his work.

## Don't Feed Your Crops Into Idle Horses Or Mules



Horses and mules work less than 1/2 of the time on the average. Government reports prove this. But you have to feed them all the time, when idle as well as when working.

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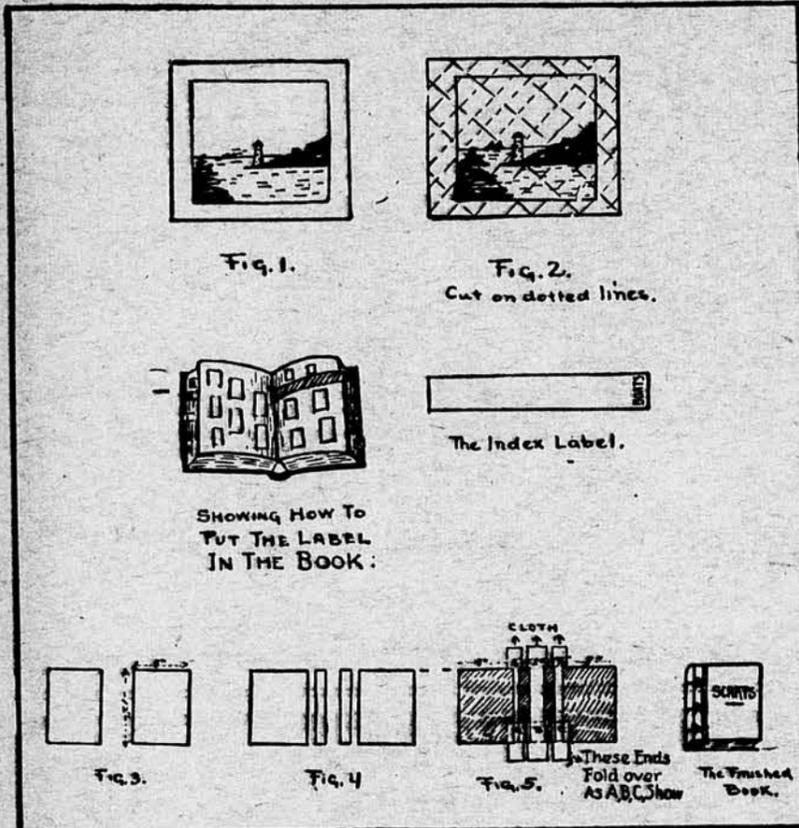
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# How to Make a Scrap Book

Things Boys and Girls Can Do On Wintry Days

BY W. CLEMENT MOORE



The evening hours go swiftly by  
When busy fingers deftly fly.

EVERY boy and girl enjoys making things that are interesting and useful. I am sure you boys and girls are no exceptions. It will be great fun for you to work out the problems which you will find in the Mail and Breeze during the next few weeks. Think of the fun you may have with dancing men, paper dolls, mechanical engines, scrap books, puzzles, and any number of other valuable and amusing things about which I intend to tell you.

Every one of the many things suggested will be easy. Simply read every word of the instructions over carefully, study the illustrations, and then work out the plans just as they are given.

Very well. Now I am sure you are all ready to begin. The first thing will be so easy that you will laugh, I know. Here it is.

### How to Make Picture Puzzles.

The new calendars have already been hung on the walls, and no doubt around the house you will find a number of old ones having pretty pictures on the cardboard back. If you find one or more of these cut off the bottom part where the calendar pad has been. This leaves the picture part with a white edge all around, as shown in Fig. 1. With a lead pencil make marks across the picture somewhat as shown in Fig. 2. Then take a sharp knife and cut it in pieces on the lines you have just drawn. This will complete the puzzle and you will find it an interesting job to put it together again.

If you do not find any calendars the colored pictures on magazine covers may be cut out and pasted on sheets of cardboard. Cover the back of the picture solid with paste just as you would wall-paper before pasting it on. Let it dry thoroughly and then cut out. Have the lines run different on different pictures so it will not be so easy to put them together.

### The Scrap Book Hobby.

I always like to see a boy or girl with the scrap book hobby. There is a way to keep scrap books which is so good I must tell you about it. In fact, there are two or three good ways. Most boys and girls simply get a book and stuff into it all of the pictures and stories they can find; then when they want to find one of the pictures to show a friend they have to hunt all through it several times.

A much better way is to index your book or divide it into departments by means of index labels. You can make

these index labels yourself. All you need is a number of one-inch strips of cardboard a half inch longer than the page of your book is wide. Write or print on the end of each strip the subject on which you are making a collection of scraps, and paste it across the page.

But before you can index your scrap book you must have a scrap book. If you do not care to buy one you may either use an old clothbound book, or you may make one as follows:

Take two pieces of cardboard as shown in Fig. 3, for the front and back of book. A good size is 8 inches wide and 12 inches long. Cut two narrow strips 1 inch wide and 12 inches long and put each of them at the side of one of the large pieces, as in Fig. 4. Then paste a 1-inch strip of chintz or binder's cloth over the quarter-inch space. This will bind the narrow piece to the larger one and form an easy opening back for book. Then lay the two backs within an inch of each other and bind them together with a 2-inch strip of cloth. Cut each piece of binding cloth 6 or 8 inches longer than the book so it will fold over at each end, making it firm and strong. Note the method in Fig. 5.

When you have this done the book cover is complete except for covering. This can be done by pasting any thin paper over the outside. Last of all drill holes in the 1-inch pieces of the back, insert leaves of white paper, and tie your book together with strings through the holes. Of course there must be holes in the paper to correspond with the holes in the covers. This book is really loose leaf, for you can untie the cord which is tied through the holes and take out or insert pages whenever you like.

### Mary's Apron and How It Grew

"Mary, your apron grew on a tree. Yes, it did!" replied seven-year-old Jimmie, laughing at his sister's reproachful look.

"I saw my mother make it," said Mary, taking up one corner of the dainty muslin apron and looking at it carefully.

"The stuff it is made of grew on a little tree that looks just like our bush rosetree," insisted Jimmie. "Aunt Ethel has a book full of pictures about it. Come and see!" and, taking Mary by the hand, Jimmie trotted out to the piazza, where Aunt Ethel was sewing.

"Aunt Ethel, did the stuff my apron is made of grow on a little tree like a rosebush?" asked Mary, eagerly.

Aunt Ethel took hold of the muslin apron, and then nodded, smilingly.

"Yes, my dear," she said, "your apron is made of cotton, and cotton grows on a plant. It is the fruit of a plant."

"Well, I didn't know cloth grew!" said the little girl.

"I will tell you about it," said Aunt Ethel, lifting Mary into her lap. "Then when you hear about cotton cloth and cotton thread, you will know just what it means."

"Does thread grow, too?"  
"See," said Aunt Ethel, holding up the apron, "this cloth is made of hundreds of fine threads. So, you see, the thread is really made first."

"Tell her about the cotton-plant," said Jimmie.

"Some day," went on Aunt Ethel, "you and Jimmie will go down south; and, instead of fields of wheat, you will see fields of cotton. If it be in July, all the cotton-plants will show a round fruit about as big as a walnut. In August, when this fruit has ripened, it bursts open, and then out come lovely white fluffs of lint. And this white lint is cotton."

"It is all picked from the plant and cleaned, and then the white strands are spun into thread, and then the thread is woven into cloth, and your mother buys the cloth and cuts Mary out an apron and sews it with fine cotton thread, and here it is."

"There!" said Jimmie. "I told you that your apron grew on a little tree."

"Who picks the cotton lint?" asked Mary.

"Usually the boys and girls," said Aunt Ethel.

"I must go and tell mother about cotton," said Mary, slipping down from Aunt Ethel's lap. "Perhaps she will set out some cotton-plants and we can raise our own cloth."

But Aunt Ethel shook her head. "No," she said, "it has to be a very warm climate for cotton to grow in, and there must be a great deal of sunlight. Your mother cannot raise cotton here."

"Well," said Mary thoughtfully, "we can raise lovely roses. Mother is at work now in the rose garden, and I am going to tell her about my apron. Which

do you think is best, Aunt Ethel, roses or cotton?"

"What do you think?" asked Aunt Ethel.

"Roses," answered Mary.

"Cotton, of course," declared Jimmie. —Alice Turner Curtis in Youth's Companion.

### Sing a Song o' Sixpence

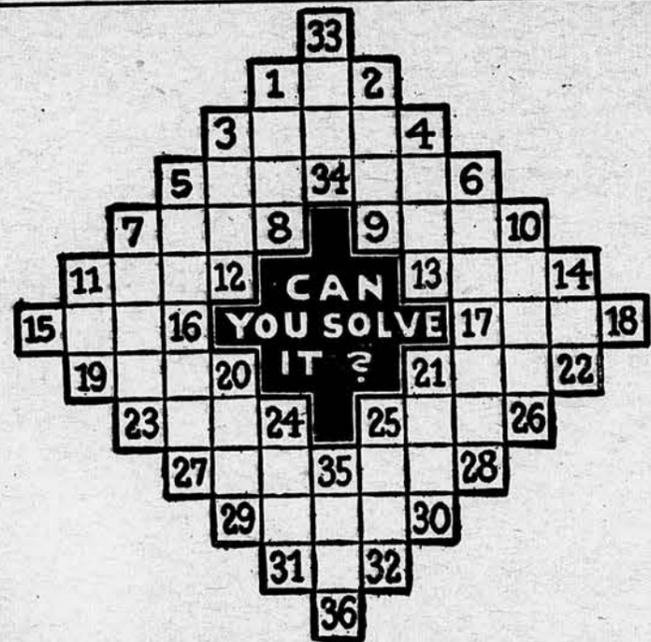
Sing a song o' sixpence,  
Pocketful o' rye,  
Four and twenty blackbirds  
Baked in a pie,  
When the pie was opened  
The birds began to sing;  
Wasn't that a dainty dish  
To set before the king?

The king was in his counting house  
Counting out his money;  
The queen was in the parlor  
Eating bread and honey;  
The maid was in the back yard  
Hanging out the clothes,  
When along came a blackbird  
And snipped off her nose.

You all know the rhyme, but have you ever read what is meant by it? The four and twenty blackbirds represent the twenty-four hours of the day. The bottom of the pie is the world, while the top crust is the sky that over-arches it. The opening of the pie is the day dawn, when the birds begin to sing; and surely such a sight is fit for any king. The king, who is represented as counting out his money is the sun, while the gold pieces that slip through his fingers as he counts them are the golden sunshine. The queen is the moon and the honey with which she regales herself is the moonlight. The industrious maid in the back yard is the day, and the clothes she hangs out are the clouds; while the bird which so tragically ends the song by nipping off her nose is the hour of sunset. So we have the whole day, if not in a nut shell, at least in a pie.

Wood ashes are valuable as a fertilizer to scatter around the trees. This can be done at any time. Manure should not come in contact with trees or plant roots, but is valuable scattered around trees and berry plants.—Jacob Faith.

## A Puzzle For Mail and Breeze Boys and Girls



HERE is a cross-word puzzle. Can you solve it? Fill in the spaces in diagram with words which agree with the definitions, apportioning one letter to each square. For instance, 1-2 means to help; the word is aid. Can you find the rest?

- 1-2 To help.
- 3-4 A musical performance.
- 5-6 A continent.
- 7-8 A plant.
- 9-10 Saucy.
- 11-12 To shout.
- 13-14 An ancestor.
- 15-16 A son of Lot.
- 17-18 Enthusiasm.
- 19-20 To talk thoughtlessly.
- 21-22 Used at a baptism.
- 23-24 A water bird.
- 25-26 A company of musicians.
- 27-28 A part of Long Island.
- 29-30 A cloth used for drying and wiping.
- 31-32 A boy's name.

- 33-34 One row of a series.
- 35-36 An obligation.
- 1-8 The highest-point.
- 3-12 A grandson of Esau.
- 5-27 A Southern state.
- 7-23 Young horses.
- 11-19 To steal.
- 20-29 Excelling all others.
- 24-31 A famous English school.
- 2-9 To fall in drops.
- 4-13 Cards.
- 6-28 A Western state.
- 10-26 General course or direction.
- 14-22 To swallow.
- 21-30 To be unsuccessful.
- 25-32 What she was in Old Kentucky.

A prize of a set of postcards will be given for each of the ten best answers received before February 24. In awarding prizes not only the accuracy of the solution but the general appearance of the letter will be considered. Be sure to write in the corner of your envelope, "Puzzle Editor," and enclose no other business with your solution.

# The Automatic Hired Girl

One Way of Dealing With Farm Home Problems

BY MRS. MARCEL DEAN.

WHEN we first came to this country 15 years ago, newlyweds we were, it was almost impossible to get such a thing as a hired girl. I knew little about housework and had never done a washing in my life. Right from the start my husband helped me with that; he always did the lifting and carrying water and turning the washing machine. Of course when one is just married there isn't so much housework; but after the babies came we needed a girl. We could get one for only a short time, however, and after that the work piled up and my strength decreased.

We would get help occasionally for a few weeks; sometimes it was good, sometimes bad, more often indifferent. Always I noticed that it was not only the five dollars a week which I had to pay them, but the waste of fuel, food and broken dishes that mounted up into an appalling sum.

One rainy day my husband was helping me when suddenly he said, "I know what you need. You need better tools to work with. Women are way behind the times with their household machinery. If we men were still farming with a hoe and sickle we'd be about where the women are now."



Babies Need Mother's Time.

So we began to plan. First we bought a gasoline engine and put it in a small house about halfway between the house and barn. I believe that little engine saved me from a breakdown that summer. It turned the washing machine, wringer, cream separator, bread mixer and churn. To anyone who has never had a bread mixer I want to say right here that the wisest thing you will ever do is to buy one at once. I can mix my bread without touching it with my hands, and the time and strength saved are well worth the slight cost of this article. Next we put in a cistern, with a pump in the kitchen. That was quite an improvement over the rain barrel and carrying water into the house in a pail.

Then we bought a set of aluminum cooking utensils. And I began to save myself in the ironing. I would take the sheets and pillow cases right off the line, on days when they dried nicely, and put them back on the beds. I made the babies romper suits of dark blue crepe, and these needed no ironing. I also made myself house dresses of it for the same reason. The towels, diapers, knit underwear, etc., were all folded smoothly and put away unironed.

### Doing Away With "Things."

Then I looked about my house to see if I was not keeping a good many things around which were neither useful nor ornamental but only "things" for me to dust and care for. It is surprising the number of things we do keep about us, seemingly for no other reason than that. I eliminated all useless things that summer and my house looked better for it.

We began to teach our children while they were small to pick up and put away their playthings, to hang up their wraps, and to do little chores about the house. The three-year-old boy can carry in the wood at night, a stick at a time, and feel that he is papa's right hand man. I do not believe in making small children work hard, but I do believe they should all have some task to do which will teach them responsibility. It gives my little son a very important feeling to be allowed to dish the butter or pour the water at the table, and the girls like to serve the sauce or replenish the bread plate, or do any other little thing which gives them a part in the home making. My eldest girl loves to cook, and even at

six years of age would beg to get dinner for me on wash day. She could do it, too; and I have taught her domestic science at home until she is quite a capable, or as she likes to call herself, an efficient helper.

### Equipping the New Home.

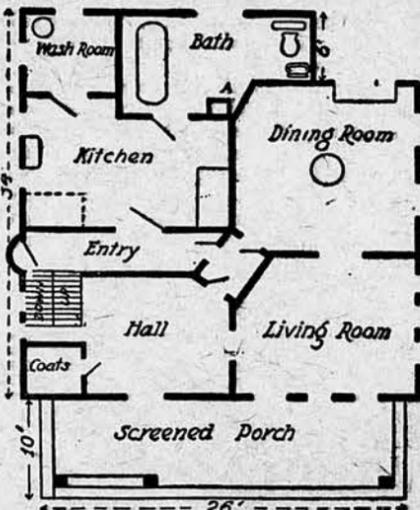
For a few years we went on thus, then we built our new house. I believe we've put the hired girl out of business here except in a case of sickness or emergency. We planned our new house just as we planned our new barn, to make it comfortable, convenient and beautiful. It is not my place to tell you now about

that house, only in the sense of how it eliminates the need of hired help. The greatest, or two greatest, work savers in it are the water works and the electric plant. Electricity now does all and more for me than the gasoline engine did. The same plant lights the barn and its power is as useful there as in the house. Our basement is of cement, and in it we have a laundry room. Here the electric washer, mangle, wringer and flat-iron make laundry work a pleasure. We have the set tubs. With a motion of the wrist, the water runs in, with another mo-

tion of the wrist it runs away through a pipe to an old well, which we use as a cess pool.

We have a vacuum cleaner which is also run by electricity. I can clean the whole house easier now than I could one room with a broom.

When we were building our new house we tried, as a means of efficiency, to build a house that was convenient. On the first floor are living room, dining room, kitchen, hall, a coat room opening off from the hall, bath room and wash room, with a screened porch across the front. The house is 34 feet long; the porch is 26 feet long and 10 feet deep. Stairs leading both to second floor and basement go from the hall. On the second floor are four bed rooms and another bath room. In the attic is the supply tank for the house water



supply, room for storage and a large play room for the children. In the basement are four rooms, one for milk and butter, one for coal, one for furnace and laundry, and one for root vegetables. The furnace is as near the center of the house as possible.

### Kitchen a Model Workshop.

Our kitchen is planned to be what my husband calls a model work shop. One of the best made kitchen cabinets and a high stool helps me on the cook-

(Continued on Page 19.)

# Jackson

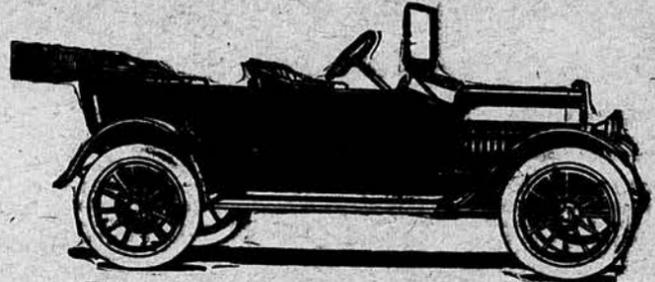
No HIRE Too Steep  
No SARE Too Deep

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1914

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### Jackson "Majestic" \$1885

Long stroke, four-cylinder motor, 4 1/2 x 5 1/2, 45-horse power, electric cranking. Wheel base 124 inches. Tires, 36 x 4. Full elliptic spring suspension front and rear. Full floating rear axle. Extra roomy body. Wide seats, wide doors, 10-inch cushions. Completely equipped.

### Jackson "Sultan" \$2150

Long stroke, six-cylinder motor, 55-horse power, electric cranking. Wheel base, seven passenger, 129-inches. Five passenger, 129-inches. Tires, 36 x 4 1/2. Full elliptic spring suspension front and rear. Full floating rear axle, ball bearing throughout. Completely equipped. Seven passenger model, \$2300.

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**Trees For Shade and Shelter**

**Best Varieties For Kansas and How to do the Planting**

BY CHARLES A. SCOTT, State Forester,  
Manhattan, Kan.

**A**N INQUIRER from Oxford, Kan., in Sumner county, wishes to know how soon a pecan tree will bear and whether or not it is advisable to plant them in that part of the state.

The pecan is a tree that requires a deep, rich soil that is well drained. Under these conditions it will probably begin bearing in from eight to twelve years, but of course the crop at this time is light, as the tree is small. Within the natural range of the tree they will live to be from 75 to 150 years of age, and continue to bear throughout their lifetime.

Oxford is further west in the state than the pecan is found growing naturally, but I have no doubt that it can be grown quite successfully in the heavier, richer soils on the creek bottoms. I would not, however, advise planting it in sandy soil along the Arkansas river.

In case you want more information regarding the pecan, let me suggest that you address the Maryland Experiment station, College Park, Md., asking for their bulletin on "Nut Growing." Also address the North Carolina department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C., asking for their bulletin on "Pecans." These two publications treat the subject as completely as any that I have at hand.

**Tree Planting in Dry Sections.**

I have lived here seven years and have not been able to grow any trees. How would you advise going about it and what varieties would you recommend for this dry section?—C. W. R., Texas county, Oklahoma.

The success of growing trees in a dry region lies first in the selection of species that are adapted to withstand drouthy conditions. Then the ground in which they are to be planted must be under thorough cultivation so as to conserve as much of the moisture for the growth of the tree as possible. The trees also need careful planting. This includes securing trees from the nurseryman in good condition, and planting them properly without undue exposure of the roots to the weather. Lastly, the trees must be given as thorough cultivation as any crop grown on the farm until they are thoroughly established. This cultivation must be such as will keep the soil free from weeds and preserve the soil mulch, to conserve the soil moisture.

The trees suitable for your section of the state are as follows: Evergreens for ornamental or windbreak purposes; the red cedar, Chinese arbor vitae, and Scotch and Austrian pines. Broadleaved species for shade, or yard trees; honey locust, Osage orange, Russian wild olive, hackberry, White elm, and Russian mulberry.

**Plantings For Wind Break.**

I have been planning to set out some Russian mulberry trees on the north side of the house for a windbreak but have been told the fruit is injurious to young chickens. Is this correct? What other tree would you suggest for windbreak and shade, that will make a quick growth?—H. G., Kingman county, Kansas.

Professor Lippincott, of the poultry department, advises me that the fruit of the mulberry is decidedly injurious to young chickens.

Let me suggest that you plant a windbreak of Osage orange for quick results. Some 12 or 15 feet nearer the house, plant two or three rows of Chinese arbor vitae. This is an evergreen that makes a very satisfactory growth in your section of the state, is entirely hardy and will give you much more protection than will the broadleaved species. After it has reached a height of 10 or 12 feet you can cut out the Osage orange if they are objectionable.

If you are adverse to planting Osage orange then I would suggest a hedge

of Russian wild olive. They will make as quick a growth as the mulberry and give you as much protection. However, the planting stock will be a little more expensive.

I think the best shade trees that you can set out in your locality are the white elm or the hackberry. Both of these are well suited for shade purposes, and fine looking trees. The sycamore is another tree that I find is doing well throughout the state, wherever it has been planted. It is free from insect attacks and has no objectionable features that I know of.

**Transplanting Large Trees.**

What season of the year would it be most advisable to transplant pine trees that are 20 feet high and how ought I to do it?—B. B. H., Republic county, Kansas.

The only time trees of this size can be transplanted safely is during the winter, when a large ball of earth can be moved with the roots.

The present time is ideal weather for such work. Dig a trench around the tree that you want to move, while the ground is not frozen. Leave this trench open until the ball of earth around the roots freezes solid. Then undermine the frozen ball and raise the tree by means of a derrick, or dig a sloping incline from the base of the hole out to the surface of the ground, and at some time when there is snow on the ground the tree can be skidded up this slope. In moving the tree, be careful not to bruise or injure the bark in any way with ropes or ties of any kind. To prevent such an injury it is always advisable to wrap the trunk with two or three inches of burlap.

In case you are moving a tree 20 feet in height that has grown out in the open and developed a full sweep of limbs from the ground up, it would be necessary to move a ball of earth at least 6 feet in diameter with it. The depth of soil to move in this way will vary with the character of the soil. From 18 to 30 inches is about the range that we usually find it convenient to work in.

Dig the holes in which the trees are to be planted while the ground is not frozen. The soil that is thrown out of these holes should be piled conveniently and covered with manure or other litter to keep it from freezing. When the tree is set it is very necessary to fill in and pack the earth firmly about it. This avoids injury to the tree later, by the dirt that is frozen about the roots, falling and crumbling away from them when the frost goes out in the spring.

You will also have to exercise a good deal of care to keep the tree standing in an erect position while filling in the soil about the frozen ball of earth. It is always desirable to soak the ground thoroughly so that it will freeze, forming a solid mass and protecting the tree from injury by drying before spring.

**Evergreens For Lawns.**

What evergreen would be best for lawn planting in this part of the state? The ground is loamy and the subsoil is clay-like. I tried Douglas spruce or fir but they all died. I have some other spruces and they have lost their top leaders. Will an evergreen that has lost its leader develop a new one in time?—C. S., Wabaunsee county, Kansas.

The evergreens that we have been growing most successfully in this vicinity are the Scotch, Austrian, Swiss Mountain, and western Yellow pines, the Colorado Blue and White spruces, the Douglas fir, the Silver fir, the Chinese arbor vitae, and our native cedars. There are a number of others that grow quite well in protected places. For instance we have White pines on our college campus that are approximately 40 years old, but most of them were badly in-

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jured by last summer's drouth. On less favorable locations they would probably not have lived this long.

For young planting I prefer the Austrian pine to any of the others. It is a tree that is pleasing in appearance at all times. The Scotch pine is a fine tree while young but becomes unshapely and ragged in appearance later in life. The western Yellow pine is a beautiful tree but rather difficult to transplant successfully. The Swiss Mountain pine is a fine tree where only a small tree is desired. It is a dwarf and seldom exceeds 12 to 15 feet in height. But with a little care it can be made a beautiful symmetrical tree, with spreading limbs from the ground up.

The pines are especially suitable for planting in large yards. For small yards such as we usually find in towns and cities, the Colorado Blue Spruce is probably the most desirable tree on account of the fact that it is slow-growing and does not become too large a tree for its location for some time. The same may be said of the White spruce and the Chinese arbor vitae, although the latter is a much faster growing tree than the spruce. However, the dwarf

city water works our bath room would have been upstairs, but as we could only have the cold water upstairs we thought best to have the bath room near the kitchen where it would be only a step to carry in the hot water.

The whole family washes in the set basin in the bath room, thus doing away with the old fashioned wash bowl and piteher, to say nothing of the wash stand that had to be kept clean. Did I mention the dumb waiter which saves us so many steps up and down cellar?

**Improvement on the Hoe.**

There is one thing more I want to speak about. Many a farmer's wife cares for a big garden in addition to all the rest of her work, and does it, be it said to the everlasting shame of her husband, with a hoe! My husband makes ours with a one-horse cultivator and does more work in one forenoon than he could do in several days with a hoe.

To sum the matter up, we eliminate hired help by efficient tools and convenient houses, by knowing how to do our work in the best and easiest way, and by teaching the whole family to

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN**

Born February 12, 1809

**M**Y opinion of farmers is that, in proportion to numbers, they are neither better nor worse than other people.

**B**UT farmers being the most numerous class, it follows that their interest is the largest interest. It also follows that that interest is most worthy of all to be cherished and cultivated—that if there be inevitable conflict between that interest and any other, that other should yield.

**U**NQUESTIONABLY it will take more labor to produce fifty bushels of wheat from an acre than it will to produce ten bushels from the same acre; but will it take more labor to produce fifty bushels from one acre than from five? Unquestionably thorough cultivation will require more labor to the acre, but will it require more to the bushel?

**N**O other human occupation opens so wide a field for the profitable and agreeable combination of labor with cultivated thought, as agriculture.

**P**OPULATION must increase rapidly, more rapidly than in former times, and ere long the most valuable of all arts will be the art of deriving subsistence from the smallest area of soil. No community whose every member possesses this art, can ever be the victim of oppression in any of its forms. Such community will alike be independent of crowned kings, money kings and land kings.—From Abraham Lincoln's address at Milwaukee before the State Agricultural Society of Wisconsin, September 30, 1859.

form may be selected, which does not exceed over 16 or 20 feet in height. For yard planting I would recommend trees that are not more than 2 1-2 or 3 feet in height.

Secure trees with balls of earth about the roots, so as to eliminate all possible danger of injury to the roots by exposure. Immediately after planting, protect them from injury from the wind and sun by setting a box or barrel with top and bottom knocked out, about them.

Evergreen trees whose leaders have been injured will eventually develop a new leader from some branch that will gradually assume erect form and replace the injured shoot. However, this always gives an unsymmetrically developed tree. In case the injury to the leader has been due to drouthy conditions, it is not likely that the lateral limbs will develop sufficiently to ever make a nice tree.

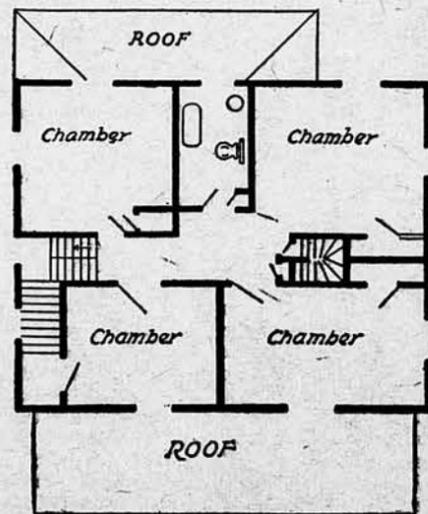
**The Automatic Hired Girl**

(Continued from Page 17.)

ing question. An electric toaster and a percolator are numbered among my best tools. A good range with a large reservoir and hot water tank, a sink, and a small table to wheel dishes into the dining room on, complete the outfit. The floor, of course, is covered with linoleum; in this day and age few women are scrubbing bare floors. There is also a set basin in the kitchen, as in the bath room which adjoins it. Had we

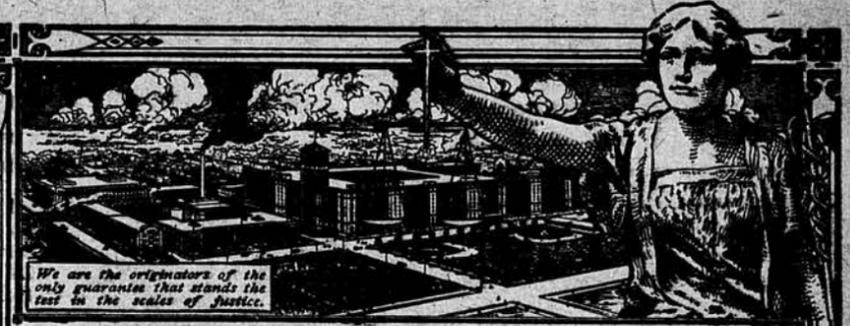
work together. Did I hear someone remark that such tools cost a lot of money? So do hired girls and doctor's bills and funerals.

Get modern conveniences, let Father put his shoulder to the wheel occasional-



ly, and teach your children to help you. And lo! the hired girl will have vanished.

The chick that must be helped out of the shell is usually a weakling and hardly worth the saving.



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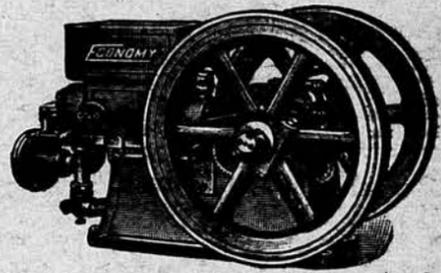
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# Chinch Bugs Don't Like Rape

### Oats and Wheat Prospered Where This Seed Was Sown

BY EMMA BEEMAN-MUELLER  
Humboldt, Kansas

In the autumn of 1911 we sowed to wheat about an acre in a hog lot for poultry and hog pasture. It served its purpose. In the spring of 1912 we thought best to plow about two-thirds of the ground and sow to oats.

Fearing the chinch bugs and poultry might not have enough to eat, we thought it would be well to sow Essex rape, also, on the same ground but we had only enough rape seed at hand to sow one-half of the ground we had sowed to oats.

We had sowed the plot for hog pasture, knowing that the poultry would pasture there as well. However, when the goslings were about the size of a Leghorn hen they persisted in straying away; so we shut them in the lot and left the hogs confined in the small pen.

We mowed the rape and oats for the hogs and incubator chicks. Both thrived on it. By being in the lot every day, we noticed that where the rape was the oats were more thrifty than either the

In 1913 we sowed rape and oats again on ground which we intended to fence for hog pasture. We did not fence it, but mowed it every day for the hogs. The poultry had free access to this plot, and no grain filled the heads on that account, or because of the dry weather. There were no bugs to be found. I looked a number of times, but never did find but one bug.

Our neighbor had a field of oats not more than 25 rods away that was utterly destroyed by bugs.

We have no idea how much seed to sow to the acre but will experiment on that this year in our oats crop.

We sowed the rape seed quite thickly when sowing for pasture.

## Alfalfa a Horse Feed

The value of a test at the Kansas Agricultural college which proved that alfalfa hay is a good horse feed has been shown this winter. A good crop of alfalfa was grown last summer, in many parts of Kansas, where the prairie hay crop was a complete failure. Some few feeders still cling to the idea that prairie hay is the very best roughage for work horses. They should not worry while they have alfalfa. Alfalfa hay is more valuable than either timothy or prairie hay. This was proved by extensive tests carried on by Dr. C. W. McCampbell, assistant professor of animal husbandry. He used 900 horses in determining the best feeding method for work horses. The results of his experiments were published recently in a bulletin, "Feeding Work Horses", which may be obtained from the Kansas Agricultural college.

The combination of corn and alfalfa, according to Doctor McCampbell, is the cheapest ration that can be fed to a work horse in Kansas, and is one of the best, when properly fed. Oats and prairie hay proved to be a better feed for work horses, especially during hot weather, than corn and prairie hay. Corn and oats is better than corn alone, but not so good as oats alone, when fed with prairie hay or timothy. Corn, when fed with alfalfa hay of the right quality, gave as good results as a ration of oats and prairie hay, and was one-third cheaper.

Horses that were fed oats did not show any more spirit than those that received corn. Spirit and endurance depend more upon the amount and the quality of the feed than upon the particular kind of feed. Oats of high quality are becoming more difficult to obtain, and usually are rather high in price. Proof that there are other feeds just as good as oats should be welcome news to the Kansas farmer.

Here is one of the best and cheapest rations for working horses. This ration represents the amount to be fed an 1150-pound horse in a day: Alfalfa hay, 10 pounds; corn, 8 pounds; oats, 2 pounds.

## Watch the Seed Corn

There is less good seed corn in Kansas this spring than for many years. Very few farmers raised corn in 1913 that would make good seed although some men did. It will be necessary to import a great deal of seed. Much grief will be caused by these seed importations if they are made from too great a distance. The yields are likely to be low.

Ordinarily it is not a good idea to plant seed two years old, but under the present conditions in Kansas it would be better to plant good seed of the 1912 crop if it will germinate well than to import seed that is not adapted to the local conditions. It will be possible to get a good deal of seed of this kind. Where it is not the imported seed should be obtained just as close as possible.

No matter whether local or imported seed is used it should be carefully tested with the rag baby or some other good test. The directions for corn testing have been printed so often that it seems unnecessary to give them here. Corn testing with simple home outfits takes no expense and but little work, and it pays as well as anything one can do.

There are as many sharks in the loan business as formerly there were 10-per-cent-a-month men in the cities, and the greater a farmer's need the more merciless and relentless they are with him. A farmer has been found in Illinois who paid 50 per cent for a five-year loan. He had a large family and a small farm. The place was to be sold on a mortgage and he needed the money to redeem it. The local banks wouldn't lend it to him because one of their number was a bidder for the place. The loan company which "accommodated" him made him give a mortgage in excess of the real loan, charged him \$100 commission and 7 per cent for the face of the mortgage, which brought the trimmings and interest up to 50 per cent. It is these conditions and the need of cheaper money that make a modern and equitable system of farm loans a necessity if American agriculture is to make progress.

oats or wheat where there was no rape. As the season advanced the chinch bugs worked on the wheat and oats where there was no rape but did not seem to be hurting the oats sowed with the rape. These oats were a dark green and thrifty, while the oats where there was no rape were sickly looking, light colored and small or short.

This excited our curiosity and we began to examine the stalks. We found no bugs in the rape and oats, while the oats alone and wheat were literally alive with them.

It was now time for the oats and wheat to head. The bugs were so numerous on the wheat that no heads had grain in them and it fell. The oats sowed alone grew to be about 10 inches high; few heads, no grain. All turned white and fell, but the oats where the rape was grew to be about 2 or 2½ feet tall, rich dark green, heavy heads, with large straw.

We have no idea what the yield would have been because 14 goslings, now nearly grown, with three old geese, were in there day and night, eating all they wanted. But the bugs! We never did find but a very few and they were running as fast as they could to get out.

A person to whom we told this suggested that on rich soil as this hog lot was the oats probably would grow too fast for the bugs. If so, why not where there was no rape? It was all alike to all appearances.

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## Women's Ways in the Garden

Fresh Things to Eat at Little Expense on the Farm

BY MARY E. SHULSKY,  
Denton, Kansas

NO part of the farm brings in better returns in proportion to its size than the farm garden if rightly managed. There is not much expense in raising a garden and a small patch should be inclosed in such a way that chickens cannot trespass. It is a good idea to have just a small piece lying along side of the early potato patch, then when plowing the potatoes the greater part of the garden may also be plowed if it is planted in rows, as it should be planted.

Put a heavy dressing of stable manure on the ground and plow late in the fall. An abundance of reliable data shows that stable manure is by far the best all-around fertilizer for the garden. And yet many growers have not learned this important fact. When left just as plowed in the fall, the rough surface of the ground will catch the snow which when melted goes readily into the ground, making it fine and mellow in the spring. Then a light dressing of fine stable manure may be applied and the ground harrowed until it is in good condition for sowing. Well rotted manure should be used as this will prevent the germinating of weed and grass seeds.

As a usual thing, farmers' wives do a great deal of the gardening—at least this seems to be true in the best gardens. But if planned rightly the men can help and the time used in doing it will not be missed. An hour with the plow will accomplish as much as several hours with a hoe in the hands of a woman. Plant the sweet corn, beans, peas, and such things, and set out the cabbage and tomatoes in rows wide enough to plow between when plowing the potatoes, and only about half the hoeing will be required. But a little stirring of the soil at frequent intervals is much better than just an occasional hoeing. This destroys the weeds as soon as the seeds germinate and keeps a dust mulch which retains the moisture.

It is poor economy to use doubtful seeds. That is one redeeming feature about saving your own seeds—you always know if they are fresh. If this is impossible, then buy of a trustworthy seedsmen. Package seeds are frequently kept over by the stores from one season to the next, and this is a detriment to some varieties of seeds.

A variety of spinach known as the "long season" may be planted at any time during the spring and summer, and is slower to run to seed than any other variety. Also the German greens, or Kale, an excellent non-heading cabbage, which is all the better, the more it is frozen. If cabbages are wintered in the cellar, or in trenches, in such a manner as to preserve the stumps, these stumps if set out in a sheltered place in the garden as early as the ground can be worked, will soon produce an abundance of tender shoots, which are most excellent greens, and may be cut several times. So with turnips; if planted in the same manner they afford

excellent greens. Horseradish tops may also be used.

Rhubarb should have a place in every farm garden. The plants are not difficult to start, and when once set out require very little attention, although a light dressing of manure through the winter is an aid toward having it earlier in the spring. A good asparagus bed is a real luxury of which few farmers avail themselves, and may be started from seeds or slips. A bed two years old may be cut slightly, but a full crop is not to be taken until the fourth year.

Onion sets may be put out as soon as the ground can be worked. There is also a variety known as the potato, or multiplying onion, which may be put out in the fall, and which the freezing weather does not damage. As soon as the weather warms up, several sprouts come out from each old onion, and are very sweet and tender.

There are hardy and tender vegetables. The former such as peas, beets, parsnips, lettuce and others, may go in as soon as the ground can be worked, while the tender vegetables should not be planted until "corn planting" time or until all danger of frost is past. The French breakfast radish is the best early sort but should be followed later by Beckert's Chartier, which is of slower growth and does not grow pithy. A planting of extra early white top Milan turnips should be made when the ear-

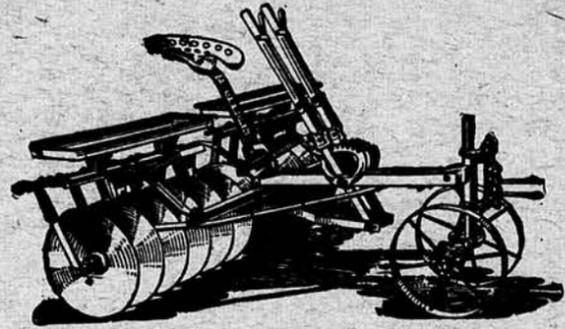
ly seeds are sown. These are excellent, but require frequent plantings to get a constant supply that will be tender, as they soon get "woody." Begin to weed the crops as soon as the rows can be seen. Root crops should be thinned to three or five inches between the plants. Parsnips should be rather close to prevent side sprigging.

While the dwarf peas do not require a support, they are not as abundant croppers as the taller varieties. The sweet, wrinkled peas are not as hardy as the smooth kinds, but these do very well until we can get something better. Knott's Excelsior is a variety which will stand rough treatment, can be sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground and are not injured by frosts. A warm, sandy soil is desirable, with a southern exposure, and if on the eastern or southern side of a wall or board fence, so much the better. The soil can hardly be too rich. The small, early peas should rarely be sown over two inches deep on account of the warmth of the top soil; later ones planted when the soil becomes dry and warm may be planted three or four inches deep. A board placed edgewise on the north side of the row will reflect the sun's rays and help to heat the ground. Another method of hastening early peas is to soak them in warm water for twenty-four hours previous to planting. Make the rows about three or four inches wide and sow the seed thickly.

The same is true of sweet corn as



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Explaining Why Foster Kent of Troy is An Orchard Crank

BY F. B. NICHOLS Field Editor

"YES, I will admit that I'm a crank on orchard pruning and spraying. A crank, I believe, is a man who has ideas about the way a certain thing should be done, and who is willing to give the time and expense to do a good job. Good pruning really is the foundation for successful orchard management. You can't do the best job of spraying with a bush top tree. And, also, some unpruned orchards get such an amazing growth that one can hardly get them to do anything."



That is the opinion of Foster Kent, who owns a 40-acre bearing apple orchard near Troy. He has some very decided ideas about apple tree pruning especially in regard to heading back. Mr. Kent was one of the first men in that section to advocate limiting the upward growth of the orchard, and he has dehorned all his trees. By bringing the trees down to a reasonable height, say to 20 feet, he will make the spraying and harvesting much easier. Missouri river apple growers are bothered with the upward growth of apple trees a great deal, and the experience of the leaders who have tried heading back is that the lower trees will produce the most profit.

In addition to pruning the trees so they will have a lower head, Mr. Kent opens the center so light and air may enter. When the orchards in the Troy section are neglected, they get full of brush in the center, which keeps the light and air from the fruit. It is essential that both of these be present in abundance around the growing apples or high class fruit will not be formed. The markets today demand a well colored apple, and these never can be grown where there is not plenty of light. The low headed, open center tree is the most profitable form for Kansas.

Summer pruning also is the rule in the Kent orchard. The trees are gone over in June, and the sprouts are removed. It has been the experience of Mr. Kent that this work can be done much cheaper at this time than later, and that it is more satisfactory in every respect. So far Mr. Kent has never found it necessary to spray during the dormant period. There is no San Jose scale in the orchard. There is much debate among the Troy apple growers in regard to whether the dormant spray will pay if there is no scale; it is a lively source of contention. There are many good growers who differ from Mr. Kent on this point, and spray their orchards even if the scale is absent.

Mr. Kent gives five foliage sprays, which are all mixed the same. The proportion is 1 1/2 gallons of commercial lime-sulphur and 2 pounds of arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of water. The first spray is applied in the cluster cup stage, and the second when the calyx is open. Especially high pressure—about 250 pounds—is used in this application, and plenty of time is taken to do a good job. This is by far the most important spray for the codling moth, which is one of the worst insects Kansas apple growers have to fight. It can be controlled if good spraying is done.

The third spray is given 10 days after the calyx spray, and the fourth application is made three weeks later. The last spray is applied about July 12. There have been some reports around Troy in regard to burning the foliage with the sprays on this last application, but there has been but little of this in the Kent orchard. There have been times when Mr. Kent found it impossible to put this spray on all his trees, and he has found that the yields are always better on the sprayed por-

tions even if the foliage was burned a little. He is a strong advocate of applying this last spray. A Bean sprayer is used, and it has given excellent results. Special effort is made to use a high pressure, for a more economical use can be made of the spraying solution. There will be some loss even under the best conditions, and the percentage of loss is much increased unless the liquid is under a high pressure, which will drive it as a very fine mist.

Mr. Kent does not cultivate his orchard, for it consists of hill land that would wash very badly in an average year, if clean cultivation were the rule. Instead, the land is in clover, with some bluegrass which has come in since the clover was planted. This growth is cut twice a year, and it is left where it falls in the orchard. As this decays it adds humus to the soil, puts the land in better physical condition and aids in the conservation of water.

In addition to the 40-acre bearing orchard, Mr. Kent owns a 12-acre planting of young trees, which were set last spring. This planting consists largely of Jonathans and Winesaps with some Gano and Ben Davis. The trees are set 33 feet apart, which is interesting, as it is much farther than the average for that section. Wide planting is the rule in the recently set orchards, but the older plantings as a rule are too close. The trees are set four rows to the variety block, to aid in the pollination. This is another aid in better fruit production that is not common in the older orchards.

The bearing orchard paid Mr. Kent a good profit in 1913, even if it was not an especially good year for yields. The price was good. The 40 acres produced \$5,500 worth of apples, and \$1070 of this value was grown on one 5-acre block of Jonathans.

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The College will send circulars about the growing of vegetables and about canning fruit and vegetables.

These boys' and girls' contests ought to have the help of all people interested in building up our state. Women's clubs and city officers could well afford to get behind this movement in the villages and towns and "do it now." Farmers' institute officers, bankers and county superintendents are beginning to push the contest work among the boys and girls of the country.

Pamphlets about all this work may be had by addressing Extension Division of the Agricultural college at Manhattan.

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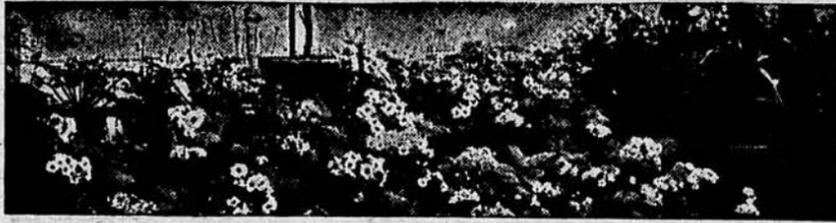
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## Take Down Shovel and Hoe

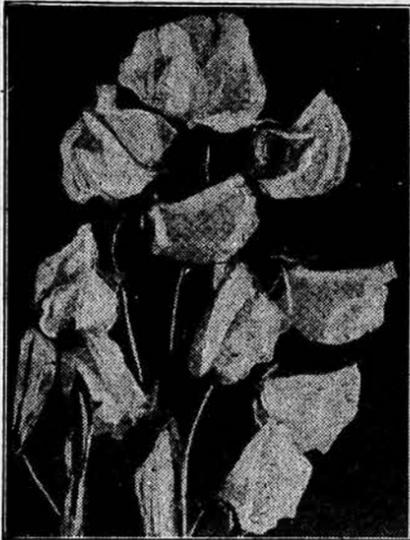
Backyard Flowers are Cheerful—Try an Herb Garden

BY LUCILE BERRY  
The Farmers Mail and Breeze

SWEET peas are back yard flowers. What's more, they were especially designed for and adapted to woman. Their slender stems and graceful blossoms are so distinctly feminine that the row of sweet peas by all rights of haemony and propriety should be in plain view of the kitchen window. Isn't it ridiculous to have a flourishing bed of flowers out in front of the house, and then face a dismal woodpile every time you glance up from the dough and dishwashing! The easiest way for a woman to get a row of flowers in the back yard is to slip on a sunbonnet and stick the seeds in the ground herself.

Sometimes a little hedge of sweet peas can be put at the side of the house to divide the front yard from the back yard. Any good garden soil will suit sweet peas if it is properly cared for.

The seeds should be planted where no excessive shade will interfere with the growth of the vines. Too much shade causes a weak, spindly vine with few or no flowers. They need light and air, although a mid-day protection from the scorching suns of June and July would be very desirable. Of course, a woman who starts a row of sweet peas will need some masculine co-operation.



These are backyard blossoms.

Prepare the ground by trenching it to a depth of 2 or 3 feet, place a good layer of decayed manure on the row and cover with soil. This should be done as early as possible in the spring.

When ready to plant—planting time for sweet peas comes during March—a small furrow should be taken out and the seed sown evenly, using about one ounce of seed to a 15-foot row. Cover the seeds with 2 inches of soil, and make the surface fairly firm.

When the seedlings are about two inches high, thin out the young plants. One to every six inches will be quite enough to make a good thrifty row, and the thinning will allow plenty of light and air to circulate. Your flowers will be larger, with longer stems and better color, if you weed out all unnecessary plants. Draw the soil up to the remaining plants in ridge form.

### When the Flowers Come.

The soil should be tilled frequently even after the plants have begun to bloom. Keep the vines green and growing as long as you can by good cultivation and frequent cutting of blossoms and pods. The delightful thing about sweet peas is that the more flowers one picks, the more she has to pick. A person can't afford to be grudging when it comes to gathering them. Should the weather become very dry and hot, a liberal mulching of manure or grass is to be recommended. Let it extend 12 inches on either side of the plants. A thorough watering of the plants two or three times a week will keep them growing.

Those who have been most successful with this flower apply some sort of dilute fertilizer after the season of blooming has begun. The fertilizer must not be strong.

Various kinds of trellises have been used successfully. The ordinary support made of poultry wire is as good as any. Other plants that tradition has put

in the back yard, group are the herbs—sage, lavender, catnip, rosemary, hoarhound, dill and other plants with culinary and domestic tendencies. The old fashioned herb garden is a delight, long after the leaves have been withered by frost. One who is accustomed to cooking with herbs feels rather destitute without them. Quite certain it is though, that if an herb garden is established on your farm this year it will be at the suggestion of the woman of the family. They are usually grown in good, light earth and require some cultivation. Taking care of them would not be a burden though, for a very few plants are enough.

### Are You a Renter?

Often women on rented farms hesitate to plant bulbs in the yard or to start vines over the porches, thinking that their sojourn is too uncertain to warrant it. They forget that much of the enjoyment of flowers is found in watching them grow from tiny plants; the health and pleasure a woman can pick up on a bright spring morning out of doors is worth more than the blossoms ever will be. If the flowers are to be a burden, it is better that they should never be planted. It's the spirit you carry

into the garden that makes gardening a joy or a hardship. You've seen your own children, perhaps, driven to scales and exercises at the piano, and you've seen other children working at the same scales and exercises with delight; it's all a difference in spirit. Why is chopping kindling drudgery for a boy, and swinging a ball bat exercise? If you don't go to work with your hoe in genuine baseball spirit, taking care of the flowers is going to be a hardship.

It is well to remember that even if you do move, other renters will take your place and more than likely they will enjoy your flowers as much as you would have done. The wife of an American diplomat who loved the fragrance of mint, planted a bed of it in every country where her husband was stationed. With a mint bed in Chili, another in Argentine, one in Spain, and one in Japan, she says she loves to think of them fresh and green, a bit of fragrance dropped for another as she passed along.

### Make the Farm Homelike.

You can make any place your home, if you can forget who holds the deed and pays the taxes. It's a great deal better to work with plants and leave them just as they are budding if necessary, than to grumble because you don't own a place and can't have flowers in the yard and vines on the porch.

Some day some literary genius—Kipling, or Walt Mason perhaps—will write a psychology of landlords. And they will say that one of the best ways for the renter's wife to get the house papered and the cellar fixed is to cut out the weeds and plant flowers in the back yard. It shows you're interested in the farm, and intend to stay a few months, and enjoy it. That's the right spirit, whether you call it playing fair or spell it in a more pretentious fashion, c-o-p-e-r-a-t-i-o-n.

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# Money From Apples and Beef

## A Profitable Plan Adopted By a Farmer Near Troy

BY F. B. NICHOLS  
Field Editor

APPLES and beef cattle form a money-making combination on the farm of H. L. Macomber, near Troy, Kan. Fruit is the leading line; 60 acres of the 194-acre farm are planted to apple trees. There were 1,845 barrels of No. 1 apples and 350 barrels of bulk apples produced in the orchard in 1913, which sold for \$4,600. Last summer was not a good apple season, and the crop was smaller than usual.



The best crop produced by Mr. Macomber was in 1912, when the orchard produced 8,031 barrels of apples, and of these 7,300 barrels were of No. 1 grade. The trees gave a fine profit that year. The crop sold for \$7,000, and about all the expense connected with it was \$200, spent for spraying materials, and \$450 for extra help at harvesting. Some labor was hired from time to time during the summer, but much of the work was done by the family. The trees were set by Mr. Macomber, and they will be 18 years old in the spring. They have produced \$22,000 worth of apples in that time. Most of this money has come in the last few years, as the orchard did not pay until Mr. Macomber began to give the trees good care.

Much of the success Mr. Macomber has had with apples is due to the fact that he has insisted upon thorough spraying. He has no San Jose scale and but little canker in his orchard, but that does not keep him from believing in dormant spraying with lime-sulphur. Mr. Macomber has had much experience with tests on the dormant sprays, for there have been springs in which he did not get over all the trees with the dormant sprays on account of lack of time. He thus had check strips of unsprayed trees that furnished an object lesson whether he wished it or not, and in every case the trees that received the winter application paid best. Mr. Macomber now has two power sprayers, and he expects to buy another in the high pressure is used with all the sprays, and especially is this true with the calyx cup spray, when special effort is being made to plant the poison in the calyx of the apple, for the special benefit of the codling moth. The men on the ground with the sprayers use 14-foot poles, with the nozzles usually set at 45 degrees, to insure them reaching all parts of the tree.

All the foliage sprays are mixed the same; the proportion being 1 1/2 pounds of commercial lime-sulphur and 2 pounds of arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of water. Both the Rex and the Sherwin Williams brands of lime-sulphur have been used, and good results have been obtained with both. The first spray is given before the blossoms open and the

second is applied before the calyx cups close. The third spray is applied three weeks later.

Many apple growers around Troy are applying a spray about July 10, but Mr. Macomber got a solution too hot with lime-sulphur at one time for this application, and burned some of the foliage on the trees. For that reason, some growers have eliminated the lime-sulphur from the spray at that time, and many have much reduced its proportion.

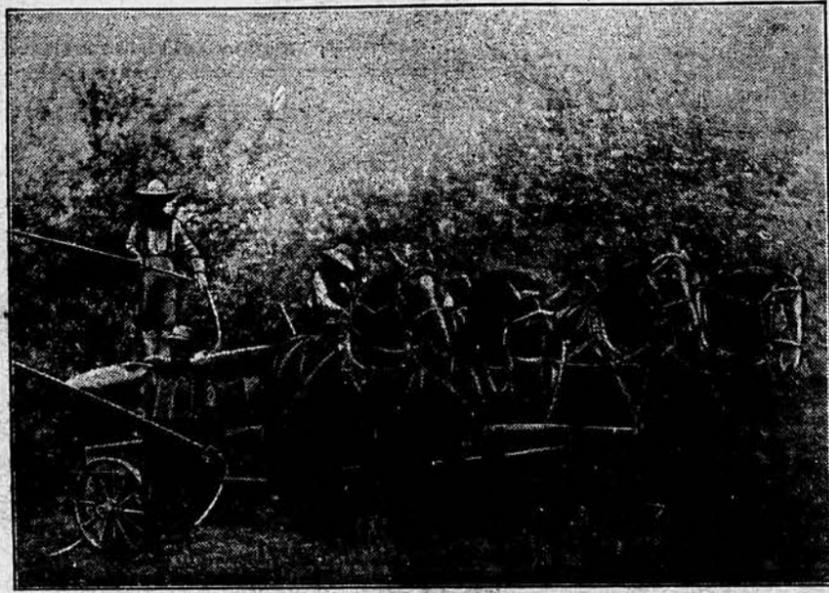
One of the axioms in apple growing is that no man can do the best job of spraying unless the trees have been properly pruned. Mr. Macomber has recognized this, and he goes over every tree in the orchard every year, and removes at least a little wood. He believes in opening the center of the tree so the apples can get light and air, and a chance to form well colored fruit. An open-center tree is the only kind for northeastern Kansas he declares. He goes over the trees twice in the summer, in June and September, to remove the water sprouts. Pruning out this undesirable growth can be done much easier and cheaper in the summer than at any other time.

and September, to remove the water sprouts. Pruning out this undesirable growth can be done much easier and cheaper in the summer than at any other time.

With most of the growers around Troy, Mr. Macomber has had considerable trouble in keeping his apple trees down to a reasonable height. The loess soil on which the trees are growing is very rich, and the wood growth is great. The only way to keep the trees from becoming skyscrapers is to head them back, and considerable work has been done in this direction. Mr. Macomber wishes to keep the trees down to about 20 feet, but some are higher than this; he hopes to get these trees worked down in time. It is said by some of the apple growers around Troy that there is much more damage from canker in the headed-back orchards, which no doubt is true if the pruning is not properly done. Mr. Macomber has had little trouble from this; indeed only about 15 trees in the orchard have canker. The only way he has been able to keep the infestation down to this remarkably small proportion is to remove carefully and burn all the diseased wood, and then protect the wounded surfaces.

Clean cultivation is not practicable on hill land composed of loess soil like that in the Macomber orchard. The soil would wash badly in an average year. There are years, and 1913 was one, when clean cultivation would pay far better than having the trees in sod. The crop last summer would no doubt have been much larger if the soil had been plowed in the spring, but if wash-

(Continued on Page 25.)



Mr. Macomber believes in thorough spraying for apple trees.

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**Here's a Plant Incubator**

BY JOHN Y. BEATY,

Ever hear of a plant incubator? This one will start tomato and cabbage plants early in the season and keep them growing rapidly, thus getting a better start than when the ordinary means are used. It consists of a box in which an ordinary kerosene lamp may be placed and above it a table with four 1-inch boards nailed around the edges. This table is just the right size to accommodate three boxes in which the seeds are sown. These boxes fit over the top of the side boards on the table, thus leaving an air space beneath them.

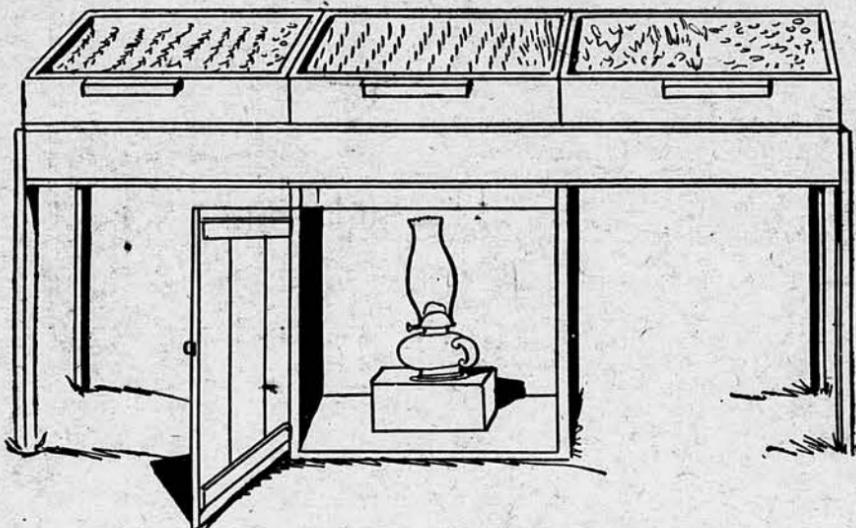
The box which holds the lamp has a metal top with openings about an inch and a half wide on each side, extending the entire width of the box. The heat is supplied by this metal top and distributed in the air space on the table, thus keeping the air space warm enough to encourage rapid germina-

and would undoubtedly make notable achievements.

In America we have much to accomplish in breeding a potato with a greater starch content. Our potatoes are now lower than the German varieties by from 4 to 8 per cent.

Our climatic conditions in America are so diverse that we need varieties of potatoes adapted to special localities. Particularly do we need a heat-resistant strain that can more successfully withstand the high summer temperatures. Disease resistance is another quality that has been bred into certain foreign sorts, but is so lacking in ours that we have to quarantine absolutely, certain foreign types that might bring disease with them.

The breeding of potatoes for different kinds of cooking might even be found profitable. A variety specially suited for baking is needed; another for frying; a close-textured tuber is in some demand for salads. The housewife today finds it necessary to waste much good material



Get An Early Start With Your Vegetables This Year.

tion and growth. The boxes themselves are covered with screens made of muslin tacked over light frames, except when it is warm enough to go without any protection.

This incubator may be used either outdoors or inside of a building. It has been used very successfully by many gardeners to get the earliest plants.

The table is not needed as a rule during the entire day. Some little experience must be had before the best success is obtained with this method. The beginner usually applies more heat than is needed.

in preparing her potatoes for the table, particularly the irregular, deep-eyed sorts.

The use of commercial fertilizers universally in Germany, is unknown in our western potato districts. Certain of our districts in Maine, New York, and the Atlantic trucking belt have already found it to their profit to use more fertilizer and potato growing is most prosperous in these sections. This should become more universal.

Crop rotation is of fundamental importance to the potato crop in controlling diseases and maintaining production, but in the United States only the beginning of an ordered system has been made. Germany has a rotation of from three to seven years between potato crops. Nor has the importance of green manuring yet been fully appreciated in this country.

The problem of securing disease-free seed has been met in Germany by an official inspection which results in certificates being issued only to owners of disease-free crops. Such a plan for the United States would be better if carried out by the co-operation of potato growers' associations, the state experiment stations, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, rather than through legal enactment.

**Improve the Potatoes**

American progress in the development of improved varieties of potatoes has not been satisfactory as compared with the progress of leading European countries, is the statement of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agricul-

**Prayers for Rain**

Prayers for rain are good, but an irrigating ditch is more trustworthy, says Elbert Hubbard in the garden annual of the Omaha Bee. Providence has to be reinforced by intellect before we get the highest good. God certainly needs man to work through, for God's fruits and flowers cannot compare with those where man has brought human system, science and love to bear.

Well did Aristotle say that the land that produces beautiful flowers and luscious fruits will also produce noble men and women. And in the production of the finest flowers and fruits man finds his own soul.

ture in Department Bulletin No. 47, "Lessons for American Potato Growers from German Experiences."

The best-European varieties possess a better flavor, color and texture, particularly for boiling and frying, but these do not succeed when introduced into the United States. If private growers would engage in this work as they have in Great Britain, Germany and Austria, they would find it a fascinating industry

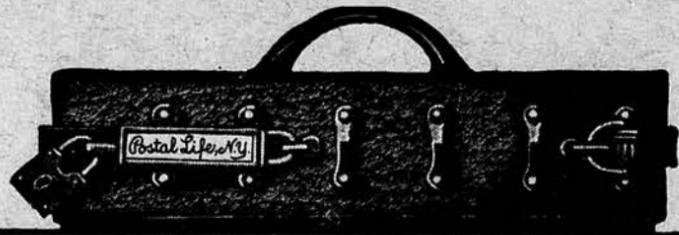
**Money from Apples and Beef**

(Continued from Page 24.)

ing rains had come much of the soil would have gone into the Missouri river.

The orchard has been planted to clover and some bluegrass has come up in this. This growth is cut twice a year, and left in the orchard where it falls. By leaving the growth in the orchard, the humus in the soil is preserved and a mulch is formed that aids much in conserving moisture. A mulch is formed that is somewhat like the leaf mold in the forest.

A dairy herd was a part of the equipment of the farm until recently, but it was sold so that more time could be given to fruit. The better care which the orchard has received in the last few years has taken much time, of course, so beef cattle now are kept in place of the cows, as the steers require less attention. A silo is a part of the equipment, so the gains can be made at the lowest possible cost. A field of alfalfa does much to lower the cost of the gains made by the cattle.



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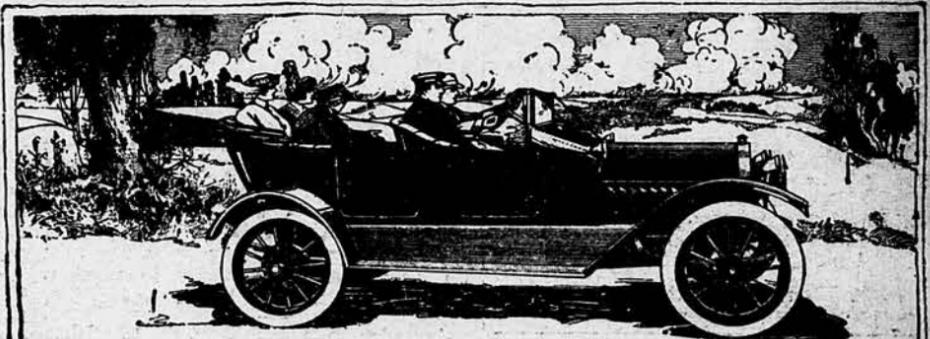
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So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of good enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg-straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in case after case that seemed hopeless.

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**Box 545—Cluthe Co., 125 E. 23rd St., New York City**

# Corn For Early Hog Feed

## Northern Seed Best For This Purpose—Farm Doings

BY HARLEY C. HATCH

WE ARE going to send north for enough Silver Mine corn to plant 5 acres. It is likely we shall get this corn from Iowa and we want it for early hog feed. Corn from the North makes too small a growth here to depend on it for the main crop but in seasons like this it comes in handy to have a few acres ready to feed a couple of weeks earlier than our native corn. There are varieties earlier than Silver Mine but they are almost too small for this latitude.

us this time for we have been feeding our cattle ever since last August.

But really the feeding season is not so near over in February as many seem to think. There are years when three solid months of feeding follow after February 1, and they are sometimes the months that take the most feed, too. We are hoping it will not be that way this year for, should March and April prove cold, feed will be scarce before we see the first of May.

Following the dry year of 1901 we sent to a friend who lived in northern Iowa and asked him to send us enough of his earliest corn to plant 5 acres. The kernels of this corn were very small and our old fashioned planter had no plates that would drop less than four to five grains to the hill. We planted it in that way and as the season was a wet one we got an ear on every stalk. The corn was fit to feed to hogs by July 10 and although the ears were small there were so many of them that they made a lot of feed and saved us at least two weeks of buying high-priced grain.

Stock cattle are very high in price now and it seems that everybody wants to buy. To our notion it would be a mighty good time to sell if a man had some on hand that he was figuring on selling within the year. The time to sell is when one can get a high price but most people seem to like the idea of having something on hand which somebody else wants.

When we came to Kansas in the spring of 1896 we brought with us a bushel of seed corn grown in northern Nebraska. We planted it on fair ground, side by side with Kansas grown seed. The Nebraska corn looked like popcorn beside it when fully grown but the proportion of ear to stalk was much greater with the Nebraska variety. This made about 23 bushels to the acre while the corn from Kansas seed made 30. That season of 1896 was the earliest we have ever seen in Kansas and a great deal of that Nebraska corn was hard enough to feed to horses by July 10. We had that corn all in the crib before the last of September which is the earliest we have ever cribbed corn in this or any other state.

A friend at Cottonwood Falls writes us in regard to the pasture question in Chase county. He speaks of the man of whom we wrote a short time ago who rented a 160-acre pasture for \$300 and limited the renter to 50 head of cattle which is allowing just a fraction over 3 acres to each head. This friend thinks this is far too small an amount of ground to allow for each animal. Very likely it is, both for the good of the cattle and the pasture but this particular piece of ground is much better than the usual pasture, being black limestone land which keeps moist longer than the usual run of upland. Also it is becoming well set with Kentucky bluegrass and the landowner said that he did not care if the prairie sod was killed out so long as the bluegrass was taking possession. The point our Chase county friend wanted to make was, that pasture ground should never be overstocked as prairie grass was the most valuable crop one could raise, considering its surety, and that when once killed out it never comes back.

This week we received a bushel of Golden Beauty seed corn grown near Lawrence. We used to raise this variety altogether on the upland, but several years ago got hold of a white variety that did well and gradually gave up the Golden Beauty. Now we wish to give it another trial on the higher land, for it is a good corn to feed and is also the easiest corn to shuck we ever saw. For the lower land we shall stick to our white variety, although it is about the hardest corn to husk that was ever twisted off the shank.

Our friend writes that for several years 4 acres a head has been the standard allowance in the big pasture district of central Kansas and this has been so well understood that it would be likely to hold in court if no contract had been made as to the number of cattle to be allowed in a pasture. Here in Coffey county 3 acres to the head has been the standard but in the last few years we must acknowledge that it has not been enough and that the 4-acre allowance of the big pasture country would have been better. But if 3 acres has not proved enough here 4 has not been enough there, and our friend writes that so far this year he does not know of a pasture contract which specifies as little grazing as 4 acres to the steer.

We were too late to get in on that car of African kafir seed to be brought to Osage City. We have been informed that orders amounting to 500 bushels more than the carload were received and that efforts are to be made to make up another carload. This should not be difficult, judging from the talk we hear; everybody seems to want a new stock of kafir and it is needed, too.

He further writes that he knows of a number of deals made on the basis of \$7.50 a head for the season with 5 acres allowed to each head and that he knows of several deals where the same price was paid and 6 acres provided for every steer. He speaks of one 9,000-acre pasture in Chase county which was leased on the basis of \$8 a head for the season, each head to have 9 acres. While this may be an extreme case there can hardly be a question but that the man who pays the \$8 will get more for his money than one who pays less and is limited to a smaller area of pasturage. The pasture owner also, while not getting quite so large an income, is not ruining his grass. Like our friend who writes, we consider prairie grass to be the best pasture in the world during the summer and should not care to exchange it for bluegrass during that time.

A reader from Earlsboro, Okla., wishes to know a little more about the Eureka potato. In the long run it may not yield any better than early Ohio, and it is not quite so early, but we like it much better than the Ohio variety because it is a much better keeper. The early Ohio is a fair eating potato up to about the first of the new year. After that it loses quality rapidly. The Eureka will hold up in quality until at least the first of May and many times we have kept them in good condition until the new crop was ready to dig. The Eureka is a white potato; it matures early but not quite so early as Ohio. In shape it is round and when grown on good ground in a fair season produces a large number of medium-sized potatoes to the hill. In looks it resembles Irish Cobbler but this year in our patch it beat the Cobbler ten to one. The Cobbler is a fine potato if grown in a locality suited to it but last year it was a failure with us while Eureka made about 60 bushels to the acre.

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.

Look out for the fruit agents who are selling peach trees that they represent will endure 27 degrees below zero. If this were true every nurseryman would have them before the fruit agents.—Jacob Faith.

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**SOLAR EYE PIECE**

**The Mystery Sun**

**Women's Ways in the Garden**

(Continued from Page 21.)

of peas; the extra early varieties are not so sweet as the later ones. Beans need a warm, well manured soil and should not be planted until the weather becomes settled with no danger of frost. When planting lima beans set the poles first then press a half dozen beans in the soil, eye down; when up thin to four plants and if they do not take readily to the poles, help them. The pole lima beans are more prolific than the bush varieties. Cucumbers and squashes of the summer kinds may also be planted now and the bugs held in check by an occasional sifting of insect powder.

Tomatoes and cabbages are so easily raised that no garden should be without an abundance of both the early and late varieties. Cabbage worms may be discouraged by a generous sifting of cayenne pepper which is harmless, but the tomato worm must be hand picked.

There are certain things like parsnips and peppers, which can be planted once for the season, but the value of the garden would be increased many fold if more frequent plantings were made of other classes of vegetables. Bush beans may be planted every two weeks between April 30 and August 15; beets every three weeks, if desired, from April 1 to August 1 and carrots the same way. Fresh roasting ears may be had by planting May 1 and then every two weeks until July 30. Cucumbers may be planted every three weeks between the same dates.

For lettuce, plantings may be made every two weeks between April 1 and May 15 either of the leaf or head varieties. Radishes may be sown at intervals during the entire season. Turnips may be sown broadcast on the ground after the early potatoes are dug, and are ready for fall and winter use. Any reliable seed catalog will furnish information as to the best varieties of seeds to sow in order to obtain a succession of crops during the summer. They also contain much information about rotating the crops to obtain best results. When one crop is disposed of, the ground may be prepared and another crop sown. In this way a small plot of ground may be made to produce a large amount of vegetables with less work than if a larger area is cultivated.

Farmers' Bulletins number 255, 256 and 359 are of special interest to farmers' wives who attend to the home garden. They may be had free by applying to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Publications, Washington, D. C.

**Likes the Capper Articles**

I take the Mail and Breeze and am much pleased with Mr. Capper's short articles, especially with the one a few weeks ago headed, "Give the Women a Square Deal." There should be much more said and written on the same subject.

I am sorry and surprised at Governor Hodges's course. I hope and believe he is killing himself politically. I did not vote for him and am sorry Mr. Capper did not get elected. J. A. Gifford.

Filer, Idaho.

We have taken the Mail and Breeze for several years and think it the best farm paper we have ever read.

R. 7, Ottawa, Kan. E. L. Smith.

Please enter my name for one year on your list again as I feel a farmer can't very well get along without the Mail and Breeze.

Mrs. R. W. Mahurin.

R. 4, Fort Scott, Kan.

I will mail remittance soon to renew subscription as we can't get along without the Mail and Breeze.

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I want the Mail and Breeze to continue to come as I have selected it from many others as my choice and always speak a good word for it.

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R. 2, Red Rock, Okla.

I often say it looks like sinning against nature and the family in this God-blessed country not to grow strawberries for home use.—Jacob Faith.



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Victrola XL, Mahogany \$100 or oak

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

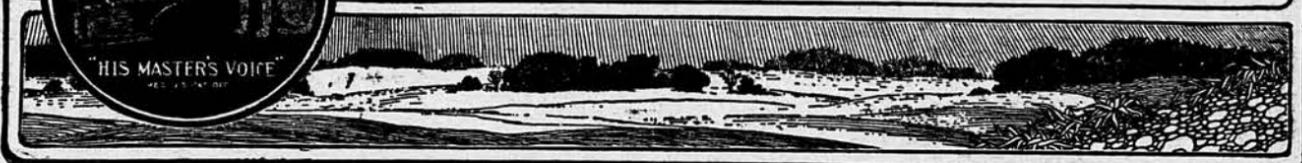
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Always use Victor Machines with Victor Records and Victor Needles—the combination. There is no other way to get the unequalled Victor tone.

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**\$100**  
Puts It On Your Farm

Hanson Campbell

**For \$100, I Clean and Grade Your Seed Grain**

**THE CHATHAM Grain Grader and Cleaner**

Handles 70 kinds of Seed Grain and Grass Seed From Wheat, it takes Wild Oats, Tame Oats, Cockle, Rye and Smut. Cleans the dirtiest Flax. Has special knocker and skimmer which prevents clogging. (Other machines choke up.) Takes Dodder, Barn Yard Grass and Foxtail out of Alfalfa and Millet "slicks as a whistle." Takes Buckhorn from Clover. Sorts Corn for Drop Planter. Famous BEAN MILL. Handles all varieties, takes out the SPLITS, Clay, Straw, etc. Handles Peas as well as any Grain or Grass Seed. Removes fowl weed seed and all shrunken, cracked and sickly grains. Takes out all dirt, dust and chaff. It is also a bully chaffer. Handles 60 bushels per hour. Gas power or hand power. Easiest running mill.

**You can't afford to plant common Seed** and take chances on a poor crop, when I am offering to scientifically clean and grade every bushel of your Seed Grain for this spring's planting for one paltry dollar.

Here's my proposition, and if you are a smart man you will write me before sunrise tomorrow: Send me one dollar and I will ship you, FREIGHT PAID by MYSELF, this improved 1914 Chatham Grain Grader and Cleaner, with all equipment. Clean your Seed Wheat, Oats, Flax, Barley, Peas, Beans, Corn, Grass Seed, etc. Then PLANT those fine seed. AFTER you have harvested a bumper crop, pay me the balance of my low price. Not one penny need you pay, except the \$1, until next October. And by October YOUR CHATHAM WILL HAVE MORE THAN PAID ITS ENTIRE COST IN INCREASED CROPS. Then you'll have it to work FREE for you the rest of your life.

**Your Dollar Returned**

I only want the dollar as evidence of good faith—to protect myself from mischievous boys. If after 30 days' hard test, you don't want my "Chatham," send it back at my expense and I will return the dollar.

**A "Made-to-Order" Machine**

Every "Chatham" is practically a made-to-order machine. For I send you the exact and proper Screens, Riddles, Hurdles and Sieves to grade and clean every Grain and Grass Seed grown in your locality. That's the secret of my success. I would not be the leading maker of Graders and Cleaners if I had tried to make my equipment fit ten million farms. What would you think of a clothing maker whose suits were all one size? Wouldn't it be a miracle if he gave you a fit. Yet

all makers of Graders and Cleaners, except me, send the same equipment, whether you live in Maine, Ohio or Oregon. They wouldn't do that, if they had my 41 years' experience.

**Extra Screens Free**

I use, all together, 81 Screens and Sieves. It usually requires 15 to 17 for the average farm. These I select from the 81. After 41 years in the business, I am pretty sure to pick the exact equipment needed on your farm. If I shouldn't, just drop me a line and I'll send your additional requirements. There will be no charge for this.

**Samples Graded Free**

Maybe you have some Seed Grain that you can't clean or grade or separate. Send me a sample. I will purify it and tell you how you can do it cheaply. No charge for this.

**Seed Corn Sorted**

My big Corn Sorting Attachment, invented 2 years ago, is a great success. Twelve thousand farmers and many leading Agricultural Colleges are using it. It is the only machine I know of which scientifically sorts seed corn for drop planters.

**New Book Ready**

Send me no money now—just a Postal, for the finest, most complete Book on Seed Selection I've ever written. After the Book comes, write me what size machine you want and I'll ship it, freight prepaid, on receipt of \$1.00. Then clean and grade all your Seed Grain. If you write today, you get my Book by return mail. Address nearest office.

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Dept. 47  
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You alone, with one team, can transport and operate it anywhere. Bore through any kind of soil and drill through rock. Bore 100 foot well in 10 hours. Sold on easy payments. Demand for wells is steadily increasing. Write for catalog and our Liberal Terms. Address **LISLE MFG. CO.**, Box 696, Clarinda, Ia.

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

# \$15<sup>95</sup> AND UPWARD SENT ON TRIAL AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

Thousands In Use giving splendid satisfaction justifies your investigating our wonderful offer to furnish a brand new, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator for only \$15.95. Skims one quart of milk a minute, warm or cold. Makes thick or thin cream. Different from this picture, which illustrates our low priced large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel and embodies all our latest improvements.

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Our wonderfully low prices and high quality on all sizes and generous terms of trial will astonish you. Whether your dairy is large or small, or if you have an old separator of any make you wish to exchange, do not fail to get our great offer. Our richly illustrated catalog, sent free of charge on request, is the most complete, elaborate and expensive book on Cream Separators issued by any concern in the world. Western orders filled from Western points. Write today for our catalog and see for yourself what a big money saving proposition we will make you. Address:

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



## Care of Cream Separators

### Proper Handling Insures Long Life For the Machine

BY J. M. CADWALLADER, Dairyman  
Oklahoma Agricultural College

THE cream separator is one of the great inventions that has helped to revolutionize the dairy business. Its effect has been especially noticeable upon the butter industry. Its tendency has been to lower the quality but this is not due to any fault in the cream separator. It is due rather to the lack of proper care of the separator and handling the cream. Before the hand separator came into prominence the farmer delivered his milk at the creamery usually once a day. But the advantages of the hand separator soon became evident, and great numbers were installed on the dairy farms each year and the whole milk plant and skimming stations are gradually disappearing. As a result we see the creamery business being centralized, and the farmers shipping their cream great distances to these centralized creameries.

The poor quality of butter is partly due to the age of the cream before it reaches its destination, and the poor method of shipping and handling. However, the greatest fault lies with the farmer because he is often careless in his methods, oftentimes not purposely but through ignorance of a few principles of dairy sanitation. The centrifugal separator means a saving of many dollars to farmers where it is cared for losses due to inefficiency of the separator through clogging of the parts, and the injurious effects upon the machine itself by shortening its life. If the separator is properly cared for it will last several years and will do efficient work.

**Separator Improves Quality.**  
The separator when properly used and cared for will improve the quality of the milk and cream, because the centrifugal force will take out a large amount of the dirt and deposit it on the walls of the separator bowl. For this reason it is highly important that the bowl should be thoroughly washed each time after using.

Not until the buyers of cream institute a system of grading and make a marked distinction in the price of a poor and good quality of cream can we hope to see any great improvement in the quality of cream generally. In studying the methods pursued by some of the notable older dairy countries we find that they always place a premium on a first class product. They offer every inducement to encourage the production of a better product. The buttermaker is able to turn out a better product if he can get clean, sweet cream, consequently he can put out

## Co-operative Silo Building

### FOR FARMERS

Our simple complete plans and equipment save contractor's profit on material, labor and on the entire job. Co-operate with your neighbors and build a

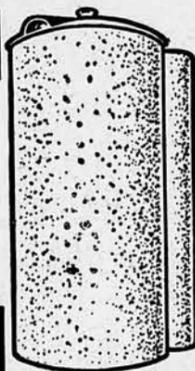
#### Monsoo Silo at Actual Cost

The Monsoo, the standard silo—poured concrete from footing to roof with cold-drawn steel reinforcement, concrete chute and continuous doors.

Write today for complete and accurate information. Now is the time to plan for building your 1914 Silo.



Monolithic Silo & Construction Co  
854 Peoples Gas Bldg. Chicago, Ill.



## Any Kind of a Free Trial You Want—On Any Great Western Cream Separator

We will arrange to let you have a Great Western Cream Separator on any kind of a trial you want. Test the Great Western side by side with any other separator. Try them both on any kind of milk—warm, cold or stale. See how much better the Great Western is in every way. Then decide. We know that the Great Western beats them all. Comparison will prove it to you. You are safe in trying or buying a Great Western. Our

### 5 Year Guarantee

protects you absolutely. Write us. Let us send you our book so you can read up on butter fat facts and cream separator profits. Read about the many features that make the Great Western pay enough more than any other separator to pay for itself quick. \$5.00 to \$10.00 more on each cow every year. You should investigate now even if you have a separator.



### Our Book FREE

tells best methods of separating—gives results of extensive experiments and proves Great Western's superiority in many ways. Mail postal now—don't decide on any machine till our book comes.

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236C Second Ave. Rock Island, Ill.

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FITS YOUR OLD LAMP.  
100 Candle Power Incandescent pure white light from (kerosene) coal oil. Burns either gas or electricity. COSTS ONLY 1 CENT FOR 6 HOURS. We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers. Take advantage of our Special Offer to secure a Beacon Burner FREE. Write today. AGENTS WANTED.

HOME SUPPLY CO., 141 Home Bldg., Kansas City, Mo

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

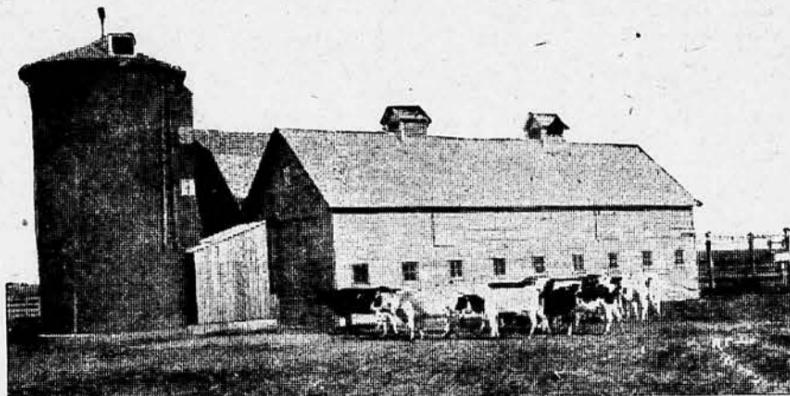
\$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder. \$14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

GURRIE WIND MILL CO., Topeka, Kansas.

### Poultry Magazine

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



D. W. Robinson's Sanitary Dairy Barn at Enid, Oklahoma.

and adjusted properly. But when used improperly it may cause great losses through inefficient separating and by inoculating the milk and cream with some form of injurious germ life, thereby causing it to deteriorate very quickly.

#### Separate at Once.

Milk should be separated at a temperature of 85 to 90 degrees. Separation can be accomplished best as soon as the milk is drawn from the cow, for at that time it has a temperature of near 98 degrees. Some separator agents in order to make large sales have furnished a separator to the farmers which they declared would separate cold milk. There may be some makes of separators which will separate at a lower temperature than others, but the same machine will do more efficient work at a higher temperature.

Since bacteria are the cause of the souring of milk and cream and they have a luxuriant growth at high temperature especially the undesirable kinds, the cream should be cooled as soon as possible to 60 degrees or lower, preferably 50 degrees Fahrenheit. All containers or utensils which come in contact with the milk should be washed well with boiling water and thoroughly sunned and aired when not in use.

Another mistake that is frequently made is the mixing of the warm cream that was separated in the morning with the old cream separated the night before. The morning's cream should be cooled to the same temperature as the evening's cream then they can be mixed without injury to the keeping quality of the cream. It is the custom of some separator users to run the evening's milk through the machine and then run a quantity of water through the bowl to rinse it out. They let it stand until morning and in some cases the bowl is not taken apart more than once a week to be thoroughly washed. These conditions will surely cause

butter that will sell for a higher price on the market. It does not cost the butter maker any more to handle a good grade of cream than a poor grade. In fact, it is a great advantage to have a good grade because he can produce a product with some keeping quality. It is certainly only right for the farmer who produces a first grade cream to

### Wanted—Experience Letters

Every letter, worthy of publication, that is received by the Dairy Editor before March 10, 1914, will draw as a prize a year's subscription to the Mail and Breeze. Choose your own subject and use your own language. The editors will look after the spelling and grammar for that is their business. What we want is your experiences in keeping cows, that will help some fellow dairyman.

demand more for his product than his neighbor who produces second and third grade cream.

If some method could be adopted among farmers and the buyers of cream to regulate the price according to quality, poor butter from farm separator cream would not be heard of so generally.

We like to see the rose on a maiden's cheek. We like to see the lily on her brow, but we don't like to see either one on streaked.

When you see a lot of cows standing around with their heads hanging and the ears drooping you may know that they are in bad health or poorly fed.

# LISTEN! Read This Twice

For five months starting February first I am going to make my New Special Proposition to every dairyman in this country on the New Genuine Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator. It's a combination offer. Its equal has never been made in the history of this country. I not only save you dealer's, jobber's and catalog house profits but I sell you a better machine and give you a bonus as well to try it, which shows my faith in my separator, my proposition and my plan. No such offer as I make on the class of separator I sell has ever been made.

## The New Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator

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

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

Travel 50,000 miles, look over every factory in the United States and all of the foreign countries—you won't find its superior at any price. Made in our own factory from finest materials on best automatic machinery, by skilled workmen in tremendous quantities, all parts alike, interchangeable, and standard and sold to you for less money than dealers and jobbers can buy machines not as good in carload lots for spot cash.

Get my 1914 Catalog and Cow Book FREE

90 Days Free Trial 5 Year Guarantee

# Boys and Girls Signing Up

## The Capper Contests Are Starting Off Like a Whirlwind—Have You Sent in Your Membership?

THE honor of being the first boy to join the Capper-Boys' Corn Club for 1914 belongs to Harry Behrens, a lad of 14 years living near Quinter, Kan.



The first girl to join the Tomato Club is Dorothy Lush of Altamont, Kan. Since these first two applications were received the little blanks clipped from the papers and filled out, have been coming in thick and fast. Every mail brings more and they come from all corners of the state. This is the way Mr. Capper likes to see the boys and girls take hold. It looks as if they meant business right from the start.

After all, what's the use in waiting? Might as well join first as last and then you're in. The membership blanks won't appear in every issue of the Mail and Breeze, but just once or twice a month perhaps, until after corn planting time when the membership roll closes. All it will cost you now is a 2-cent stamp to put on the envelope in which you send the blank and it will cost you no less if you wait a month or six weeks.

Should you have a friend in the neighborhood you would like to see in one or the other of the clubs, just invite him or her to join with you and send in your memberships together. Or, if you care to do so, you may invite all the boys and girls in the community or school district to put their slips in your envelope, and let all of them join for the price of a 2-cent stamp.

Nearly every boy and girl so far, understands thoroughly the rules and regu-

lations of this year's contests. The rules are practically the same as last year but there is a considerable difference in the prizes. A few new members don't quite understand the scale of points to be considered in deciding the winners in the acre-yield and "best-farmed-acre" divisions.

Maybe this explanation will help: When the teacher gives you an examination at school each of the ten questions usually counts ten points. If one

boy to notice that a careful record of all work done is going to mean a good deal this year. Not only will it be necessary in figuring out the profit made on the acre of corn or kafir but the report itself will count 20 points in the acre-yield contest and 10 points in the best-farmed-acre. The rules require this year that every boy in the acre-yield contest is to send 10 ears of corn or 5 heads of kafir to the Capper Boys' corn show at Topeka where the exhibits will be scored by competent judges.

Some of the boys have asked if they must obtain their seed from any certain place and Lonnie Williams of Matfield Green, Kan., wished to know if the seed was furnished by the Mail and Breeze. Every boy is to furnish his own seed and he may get it wherever he will.

3. Bronze medal.  
Next ten—Honor diplomas.  
**BEST ACRE YIELD OF KAFIR.**

1. Championship trophy.  
2. Bronze medal.  
3. Bronze medal.  
Next ten—Honor diplomas.  
**BEST SINGLE EAR OF CORN.**

1. Championship trophy.  
2. Bronze medal.  
3. Bronze medal.  
Next ten—Honor diplomas.  
**BEST DISPLAY OF FIVE KAFIR HEADS.**

1. Championship trophy.  
2. Bronze medal.  
3. Bronze medal.  
Next ten—Honor diplomas.  
**BEST YIELD OF TOMATOES.**

1. Trip to Manhattan.  
2. Seneca folding camera.  
3. Bronze medal.  
Next ten—Honor diplomas.

### When Maturing Fruit Trees

There are hundreds of dollars lost each year by putting some kind of manure around fruit trees that comes in contact with the roots of trees. Inexperienced persons often put manure on the roots of trees and vines.

This is a mistake. Instead of being put next to the roots it should be mixed with the soil or left on the surface to serve as a mulch. Half-rotted hay or straw is also good used in this way as a mulch and in time of drouth, water may be poured upon this mulch, and the trees kept in good condition.

Eldorado Springs, Mo. Jacob Faith.

### Try These Potato Varieties

Is your potato crop profitable? If not perhaps it can be improved by using the right kind of seed.

Of course you wish to know which is the right seed. This must, in part, be decided by the grower, it depending upon surrounding conditions, and the purposes for which the tubers are grown.

The Kansas Experiment station has solved this in part by determining the varieties best adapted to Kansas.

They can be classified as follows: Early and late or rapid and slow maturing. Early varieties—Early Ohio, Early Six Weeks, Early Rose, Irish Cobbler. Late varieties—Carmen No. 1, Carmen No. 2, Rural New Yorker.

### Entrance Blank

ARTHUR CAPPER, 800 JACKSON STREET, TOPEKA, KAN.

Please enter me in the  
Boys' Corn Growing contest.  
Boys' Kafir Growing contest.  
Girls' Tomato Growing contest.  
(Draw a line through the contest you do not wish to enter.)

My name is.....

P. O. or R. F. D. ....

My age is.....

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

question is more important than another she would probably make that one 15 or 20 points and cut down the others. Just so in these contests, except that there are fewer questions or items. This is the perfect scale on the basis of which the two contests will be decided.

	Acre-yield corn and kafir	Best farmed acre corn and kafir
Yield . . . . .	30 points	15 points
Profit . . . . .	30 points	15 points
Exhibit . . . . .	20 points	10 points
Report . . . . .	20 points	10 points
Methods . . . . .		50 points

It won't take long for the observant

Perhaps some boys and girls have not yet seen the list of prizes published two weeks ago so we will reprint the list here:

#### BEST FARMED ACRE OF CORN.

- 1. Trip to Manhattan.
- 2. Bronze medal.
- 3. Bronze medal.

Next ten—Honor diplomas.

#### BEST FARMED ACRE OF KAFIR.

- 1. Trip to Manhattan.
- 2. Bronze medal.
- 3. Bronze medal.

Next ten—Honor diplomas.

#### BEST ACRE YIELD OF CORN.

- 1. Championship trophy.
- 2. Bronze medal.

# LEARN WHAT THESE MEN HAVE TO SAY about the PERFECTION METAL SILO

Let them tell you in their own words about this Silo with the Strong, Tough, Heavily Reinforced Metal Wall—that CAN-NOT Crack, Shrink, Dry Out or Crumble—that is Absolutely Air Tight, Moisture and Silage Proof—Trouble Proof—Wind and Drouth Proof. LEARN WHY IT IS THAT THIS IS

## THE SILO CHOSEN BY MEN OF EXPERIENCE

Recommended By Best Experiment Station Tests

Makes 10 to 15 per cent more feed than any other type of Silo, by laboratory and field tests. None spoiled around walls or doors. No loss. No danger. No waste. B. F. Moward, Cottonwood Falls, Kan., says: "Fed every pound right down to the floor."

Eight Years in Use—Never Once Failed

No trouble to maintain, no annoyance, no continual attention, NO RISK. Impervious to air, water or silage juices. No hoops to tighten. No staves to shrink. No guy rods or cables. Stands summer and winter strong, safe and secure.

FIVE YEARS' ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE. FIVE-YEAR PAID-UP INSURANCE POLICY against Cyclones, Windstorms and Tomatoes, GIVEN WITH THE SILO.

Send Us A Post Card For This Big New Book Today

Say, "Send me your Silo Book." We send it right away, FREE. Get all the Facts. Learn why men who have used all other types of Silos have abandoned them for the PERFECTION. Put Up a Silo This Year Sure, but first learn all about this time-tested Silo that has never failed. We deal direct. We appoint no agents. We have no dealers. We have just one factory price on each size—over 100 different sizes. WRITE US TODAY. Get the Book. Address

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Original and Sole Manufacturers. Largest Metal Silo Factory in the World. Forty Years' Experience in Metal Work.

Easy to Erect—Shipped Complete Including Tools

Ready-built interchangeable sections. No cutting or fitting. Bolted together flange to flange with square head bolts. No rivets. No holes through silo wall. Heavy double flange all around each section forms horizontal and vertical reinforcement proof against all strains and big pressure of sweating silage. Absolutely rigid against wind.

Capacity increased as Desired, at Any Time

Shipped all complete, including chute, ladder, swing-hinge air-tight metal doors, top bracing and tools. All material, bolts, cement for the joints, paint—everything but the foundation.

THIS IS THEIR BOOK



"Turning Cornstalks Into Cash" The Biggest and Best Silo Book ever written

# Hints for Early Gardeners

## Vegetables and Small Fruits, and Plenty of Both, Is the Burden of These Farm Letters

**WHERE** a black-berry or a raspberry patch is on high ground, I plant a few castor beans to shade the fruit so it will not get ripe before it matures. I also find that sprinkling the ground with rotten wood or rotten straw helps the berries.

Milt Taylor.  
Independence, Kan.

### The Saving in Farm Gardens.

The well managed garden will furnish a variety of vegetables for the farmers' table from one year to another. I often wonder why some farmers and their families do not take more interest in their gardens and grow all the vegetables suited to their climate. A good garden will furnish a variety of vegetables for every day in the year, either fresh from the garden, canned and stored in the cellar, or hilled up for winter use. Many farmers of my acquaintance plant no garden except a few early vegetables. They depend on the store for their living and this is very costly.

Mrs. Elsie M. Jones.  
Lowrey, Okla.

### Growing Potatoes Under Straw.

When the season for planting Irish potatoes comes in the spring, harrow the plot thoroughly, then furrow the same north and south 5 inches deep and make rows 2 feet apart. Select the strongest tubers and plant one every foot. Cover with the harrow and thereby level the ground as you go.

The straw mulch should be applied just before the crop comes up about 10 to 14 inches deep according to the looseness of the straw, and should be spread evenly. Damaged straw is preferable to bright straw as it holds moisture better.

At gathering time take a fork and uncover one row on each side, laying the covering just outside and proceed to dig in the soil. A four-tined fork with the tines bent to the shape of a hoe is very convenient to rake potatoes to the surface.

N. N. S.  
Sentinel, Okla.

### A Hotbed to Start Plants.

The secret of success with a hotbed lies in the proper handling of manure. I use a hotbed that never gets too hot or cools off. I make a frame on top of the ground, south of a fence or building if possible, 2 1/2 feet high on the south and 3 feet on the north. Fresh manure is unloaded into this frame and left in the pile as unloaded until it commences to steam. Then we mix the pile thoroughly, tramp it down firmly, and cover with 4 inches of rich loam.

I never add any water as that is what makes a bed get too hot and then it cools off. Lay your sweet potatoes on this soil and then cover an inch more. When the plants burst through, cover all over again with 2 inches of rich dirt. This gives excellent roots to the plants. I always sow tomatoes, cabbage and other seeds in one end of the bed and raise the best of plants.

Do not let the bed get rained on until the plants are up and need rain. Keep the dirt just damp enough to make the seeds and potatoes grow. We have been using this hotbed method for 10 years and it has never failed. If a cool spell comes, cover the bed with carpets to keep it warm at night.

Charles H. Orr.  
Pryor, Okla.

### Well Located and Handy.

We have our garden located near the kitchen which saves the wife many steps in gathering vegetables for the table. We have the garden laid off with rows as long as practicable for a saving of space and time in horse cultivation. To make use of the space all around the



garden where the plow cannot reach, a row of asparagus is planted close to the fence. This asparagus will do quite well if it gets an annual application of stable manure and is cultivated by hand. It will be injured very little by the tramping of the horse or the brushing of the singletree.

The soil should be kept rich in humus as such soil will absorb and hold moisture better, is easier to cultivate and will not run together and bake. Here in Oklahoma I spread the manure and plow it under in November, leaving the surface rough until spring when I plow and harrow. The general surface of the garden should be gently sloping so the surplus water will run off, but not wash off. Then if the spring is wet, the soil will be more apt to be dry enough to plant. I plant all early maturing vegetables near each other on the same side of the garden and remove them when gathered so as to prepare the land for a second crop. Keep the vegetables, which remain all summer, well cultivated all through the hot season.

Charles R. Hill.  
Sulphur, Okla.

### Strawberries on Every Farm.

There ought to be a few good, long rows of strawberries on every farm, at least enough to supply the family with an abundance of fresh fruit during the season and plenty to can for winter use. I have heard farmers say that it doesn't pay to grow strawberries, that it is cheaper to buy them. But I have noticed that these same men found it still cheaper to let their families do without them when there were berries on the market. Even if bought, berries are not nearly so good after being picked several hours and hauled about the streets, as when picked fresh from the vines.

On account of the scarcity and high price of farm help, we must grow strawberries, if at all, with the least possible outlay of time and labor. In order to do this they should be so planted that most of the work can be done with horse and cultivator. I have grown strawberries, mostly for home use, for 40 years and have done but little hand work. I lay out long rows and set the plants 2 feet apart in the rows. I start the cultivator within a week from the time they are planted and try to run through the rows with the cultivator once a week throughout the season. This does away with most of the hand hoeing. I do just enough hoeing to keep the weeds from getting a start in the rows.

I narrow up the cultivator as the runners spread and never cut any runners but let the cultivator bury up the last weak ones that catch near the middle between the rows. This will leave a matted row of plants 2 or 2 1/2 feet wide and a clean path between the rows from which to pick the berries.

The first time the ground is frozen hard in the late fall or early winter, I apply a mulch of clean wheat straw to the plants. I put it on about 4 inches deep. In the spring after all danger of hard freezing weather is over, I rake about half the mulch off from directly over the plants, leaving it between the rows where it helps to conserve moisture and makes a clean path from which to pick the berries.

E. P. Snyder.  
Norwalk, Ohio.

### How To Tan a Hide

Mr. Editor—I should like to know how to tan a cow hide suitable for harness leather. I would like to make it black, but any color will do. I have oak trees, so I can get bark if that is what is needed.

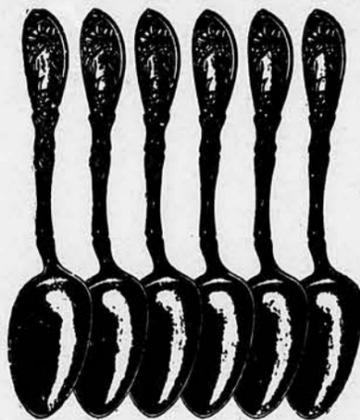
CHARLES STRAHM.  
Waldo, Kan.  
Place hide to be tanned in a strong

solution of lime water. Air hide every four hours until the hair slips easily, then wash lime out and place in the following compound: Six gallons water, 2 pounds gum gambir; 1/2 ounce extract wild cherry; 1 ounce hops; 1 ounce gum acacia; 1/2-ounce ammonia, and 1/2-ounce sal soda. Boil all together until the gambir is dissolved. When cool, place hide in it and allow it to remain from three to 15 days, owing to the thickness of the hide. A great deal depends upon getting all of the pelt and gristle off the flesh side, and working hide thoroughly after removing from the tanning ooze.

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.

### 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.

### SAVE YOUR BACK

Stop lifting into wagon bed four feet from ground, as you do with high wooden wheels. Lift only two feet by equipping with low-EMPIRE STEEL WHEELS. ONLY 2 FEET FROM THE GROUND. Lifting reduced 50 per cent. No repair bills. No breakdowns. Full easier over soft roads. DAVIS and fields. Sizes to fit any axle. Write for TRIAL, day for 30 Days. No Risk Free Trial Offer. EMPIRE MANUFACTURING CO. Box 75-L, Quincy, Ill.

### AGENTS—A Winner

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## RATEKIN'S 100 BU. OATS

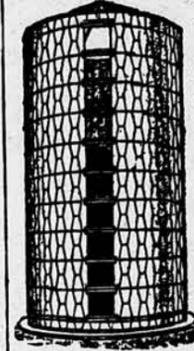
RATEKIN'S BIG BANNER, 100 BUSHEL OATS: The Biggest and Best American Grown Oats in existence; also the New Alberta, Canadian, Grown-imported White Oats. Side by side with ordinary varieties, these varieties yield 100 to 140 bushels per acre where others make but 25 to 40 bushels. Both varieties, stiff straw; sprangled heads and early to ripen. We also grow and handle all other leading varieties, consisting of the Kherson; Early Champion; Texas Red Rust-Proof; White Russian; Lincoln and other varieties. Samples of any mailed free, with our Big Illustrated Farm and Garden Seed Catalog. A postal card will bring catalog and samples to your door. Address RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, BOX 34, SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

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I don't mean any old water barrel type—I mean one that requires no attention after you get it. I'm going to let the other fellow erect it and superintend the foundation, and have him give me a ten years guarantee. I'll have the United States Government Glaze, that's impervious to water or acid, put on the inside. I'll have tugged and grooved, double wedged shaped staves, all joints actually sealed, a first class silo in every respect, at reasonable cost and one that won't worry the life out of me by continuous fixing and expense. I'll have the largest and nearest continuous doors possible. I'm going to get a Diamond Concrete Stave Silo, and "danged" if I don't believe you will if you write and get prices and particulars from

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**Beef Making Costs Too Much**

BY TURNER WRIGHT,  
Livestock Editor.

Cheaper production is the problem that every man in Kansas, interested in beef cattle, is trying to solve in his breeding and feeding operations. All conditions indicate that cattle, in the future, must be marketed at an earlier age than they have been in the past. Many of the old methods of feeding and handling will have to be modified in order to do this. The Kansas Agricultural college, realizing the situation, is now conducting three experiments the results of which should be of value to every farmer and stockman of the state.

Three lots of breeding cows are being wintered on different rations at the Hays Branch Experiment station. This is practically a duplication of the work done last year with the exception that linseed meal is being compared with cottonseed meal, and part of the cows are confined in lots while others have the run of the pastures. The details of the experiment will be given out when it is completed.

Every farmer is interested in the cost of developing breeding cows and the age at which the heifers should be bred. An experiment which should give some information on this subject was started at Hays this winter. One hundred Hereford heifer calves are being used. These calves are divided into three groups. Part of the calves were younger and smaller than the others when the experiment started. These late calves were put in one group and will be fed a heavier ration than the early calves. Late calves sell in the fall for \$6 to \$8 less than the early calves and the aim of the experiment is to determine whether or not they can be made as large as the earlier ones, by spring, with \$4 or \$5 worth of extra feed.

The large calves were divided into two groups. One group will be fed so that every animal will gain from one and a half to two pounds a day. The other group will be fed so that every animal will gain about what the ordinary stocker heifer, on the average farm, will gain, or from three-fourths to one pound a day. Half of the heifers in each group will be bred in the spring so that they will calve at 2 years old. The others will be bred the following spring. This will give a good comparison of the best age to breed with the different methods of feeding.

These heifers will be made to utilize the feed that is available. The rations may be varied from time to time as necessity demands, but each group will be fed the same kind of feed. Alfalfa hay, silage, kafir fodder, and straw will be used for roughage. The grain ration will consist of corn, unmarketable wheat, and linseed meal.

The Manhattan station, last winter, fed 50 grade Hereford calves in obtaining a comparison of the feeding value of corn, sorghum, and kafir silage. Those who were at the college when the experiment closed in the spring will remember the details of the test. The work, this winter, has been planned along similar lines. There are 102 calves, all heifers in this experiment. They were divided into six lots and are being fed these rations: Lot 1 gets kafir silage and one pound of linseed meal a day for every calf. Lot 2 is fed corn silage and the same amount of linseed meal as lot 1. Lot 3 has sorghum silage and the same amount of linseed meal as lots 1 and 2. Every calf in lot 4 gets sorghum silage and one pound of cottonseed meal a day. Lot 5 is fed sorghum silage and one and one-fourth pounds of cold pressed cottonseed cake a day for every calf. Lot 6 gets cane silage and alfalfa hay.

All the lots get wheat straw and since there is no grain in the silage every calf in the experiment is fed one pound of corn a day. The results of the experiment will be given out when it is closed in April. The cattle growers and feeders of the state will be invited to meet at the college to study the results and compare the cattle while they are still in the feed lots. The date of the meeting will be about April 15.

**Verbum Sat Sapienti**

Dr. Nichols, the newly appointed college doctor appointed some time ago by the board of administration, was not able to take charge of his work the first

# Reo the Fifth

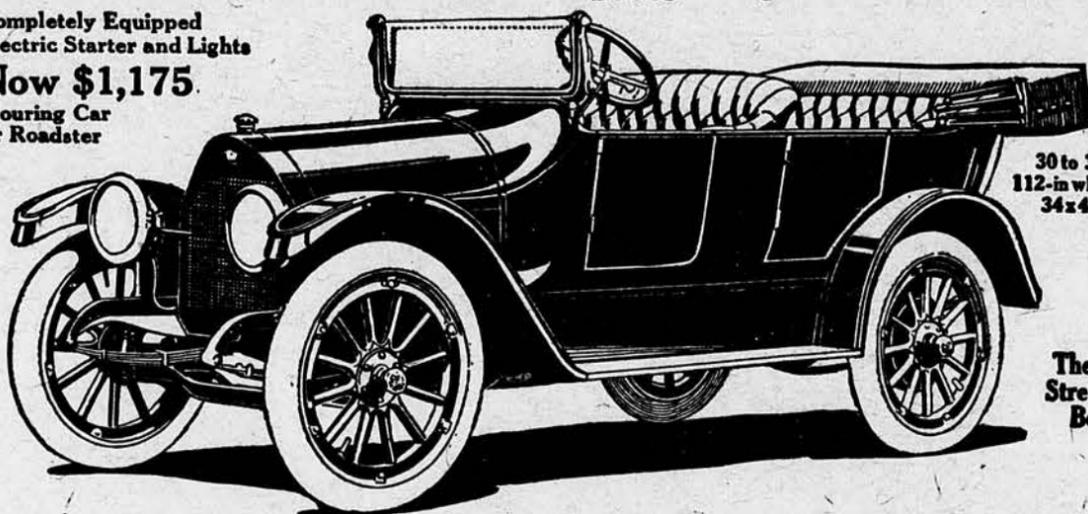
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**The New  
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Mr. R. E. Olds has now done what he aimed at when he brought out this final car. By confining his output for years to one model, he has brought down the cost over 16 per cent.

Up to this season, Reo the Fifth sold for \$1,395 completely equipped, with electric starter and electric lights. Now, with this new streamline body, with better equipment, with 36 improvements, the price is \$1,175 equipped.

**How He Did It**

Three years ago Mr. R. E. Olds brought out Reo the Fifth as his 24th model. He then announced—after 25 years of car building—that this car marked his limit.

This new chassis, like every new chassis, required an immense investment. New automatic machinery, new jigs and tools. And against each car a charge was made to cover this expense.

This Car jumped at once to an enormous sale, and that machinery investment has been all wiped out. Now this charge is deducted

from the price. Also the lower tire cost. Also the lower cost of electric equipment. As a result, we now announce this \$220 reduction.

**The New Things**

This year we adopt the beautiful streamline body. All the leading cars, both in Europe and here, are now coming to this type.

All instruments and gauges are set flush with the dash. We use a ventilating, rain-vision windshield. The car comes equipped with electric starter, electric lights and electric horn. The searchlights have dimming attachment.

There are in all 36 new features, most of them in beauty and equipment.

**An Honest Car**

Reo the Fifth has stood among all men as the highest type of an honest car. All the steel is made to formula. All is analyzed twice. Every driving part, as a margin of safety, is given 50 per cent over-capacity.

The gears are tested in a crushing machine for 75,000 pounds per tooth. The springs are tested for 100,000 vibrations. The car has 15 roller bearings, costing five times as much as common ball bearings. It has 190 drop forgings to avoid the risk of flaws.

It is built slowly and carefully, with countless tests and inspections. Each car is built as though Mr. Olds were building it for himself. So the car stays new. The upkeep is very small. Year after year, when other cars grow troublesome and noisy, Reo the Fifth keeps new.

It is built for men who want the utmost in a car. Men who want low cost of upkeep. Men who buy the car to keep. It could be built for about \$200 less without all these precautions.

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# IN THE FIELD

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# or in the Barn Wasting It

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Since there is no way to prevent spavin, curb, splint, ringbone, sprains and lameness, your thought should be given to the quickest, surest and most economical cure. And for over 35 years, thousands of horsemen have depended on Kendall's Spavin Cure. It's the old, reliable, safe remedy that has saved thousands of dollars' worth of horse flesh, to say nothing of the worry, time and trouble it has saved horse owners. You should get and keep a bottle of—

## Kendall's Spavin Cure

for emergencies. You never can tell when you'll need it, and when the time does come, you'll be mighty glad you had the foresight to prepare. Here are samples of the thousands of letters we receive from grateful horse owners every year. Mr. J. J. Sandlin, New Hope, Ala., writes:—"I am a great believer in Kendall's Spavin Cure. A few applications have just taken an unnatural growth off my horse's back, thereby increasing his value \$25.00 at least." Mr. J. B. McCullors, Halesville, Ala., writes:—"Last July I bought a mule for \$65.00. He had a bad Spavin and was unable to work but after using three bottles of your Spavin Cure, I cured it and he was sold in March for \$180.00. I advise all horse owners to use Kendall's Spavin Cure." And Mr. Wm. Booth, of Grovett, Ark., writes:—"I have cured both Blood and Bone Spavins, taking the bunch all off and leaving the horse as sound as he ever was. The horse does not need entire rest while using Kendall's Spavin Cure. Light work and careful handling are better than standing in the barn. If the horse was in the pasture not many people would take proper care of him. I use the Spavin Cure a week at least, sometimes three, according to the severity of the trouble. There is enough in one bottle to cure three large Spavins if used according to directions. It is excellent for bruises, both for man and beast. Your Spavin Cure will cure Thoropin in a hurry. With over twenty years' experience with this remedy I know what I say to be true. If one doubts my word he may bring me a horse with a Blood Spavin on one leg, Bone Spavin on the other and Thoropin on both and I can make him a sound horse in six months. What I have done I can do again and what I have done others can do."

Why experiment with other remedies—when you know what Kendall's has done and can do. You can get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any druggist's, \$1.00 per bottle, 6 for \$5.00. Ask for free book. "Treatise on the Horse," or write direct to

**Dr. B. J. Kendall Company, Enosburg Falls, Vt., U. S. A.**

of February, says the Kansas Aggie, published at the Agricultural college. To friends here he writes that he will be delayed for some time because his family is suffering with small pox. Meanwhile the local doctors who have been taking care of the students in the past, will con-

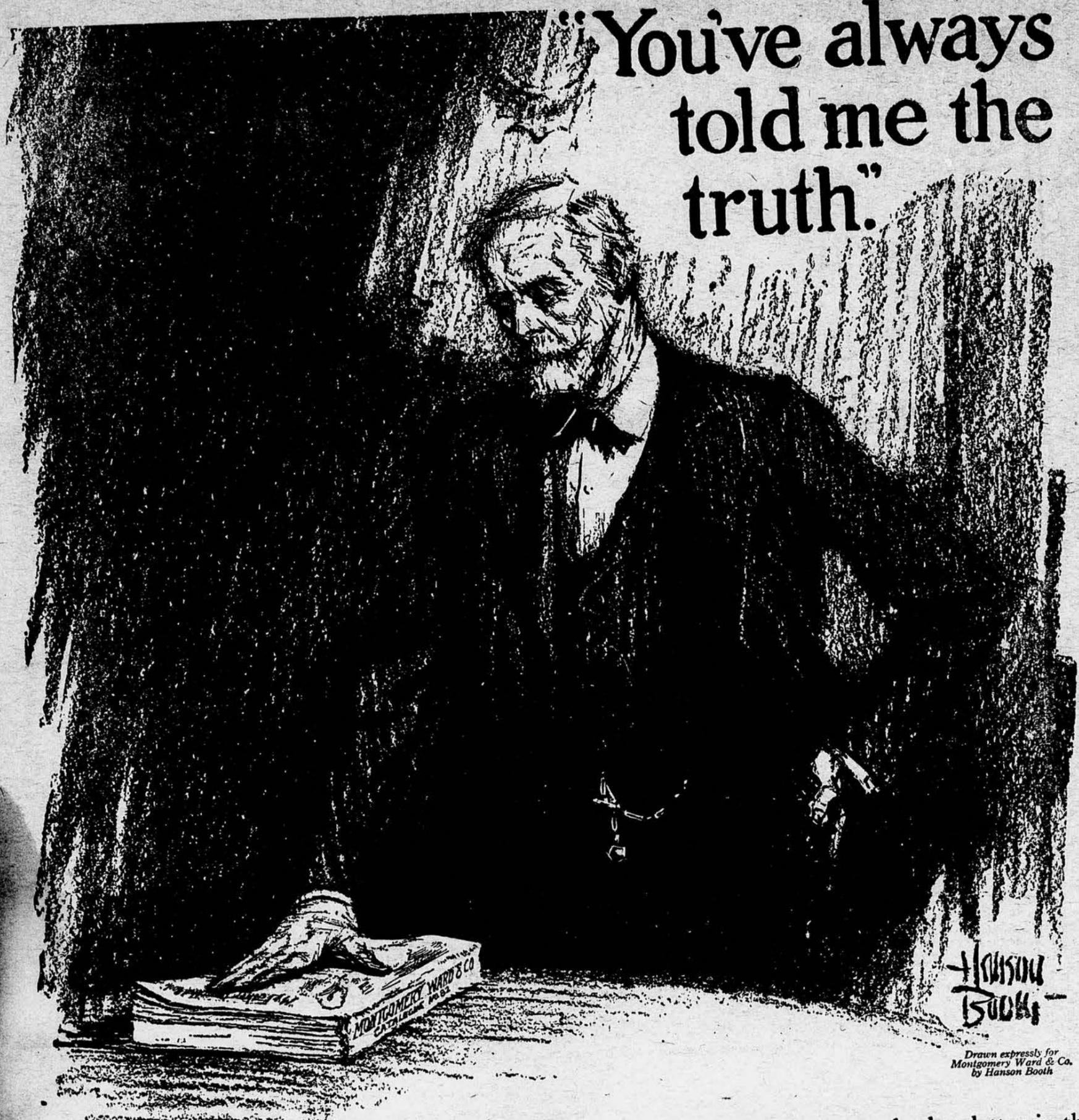
tinue to do so. How long it will be before the doctor will be able to report, is not known at this time.

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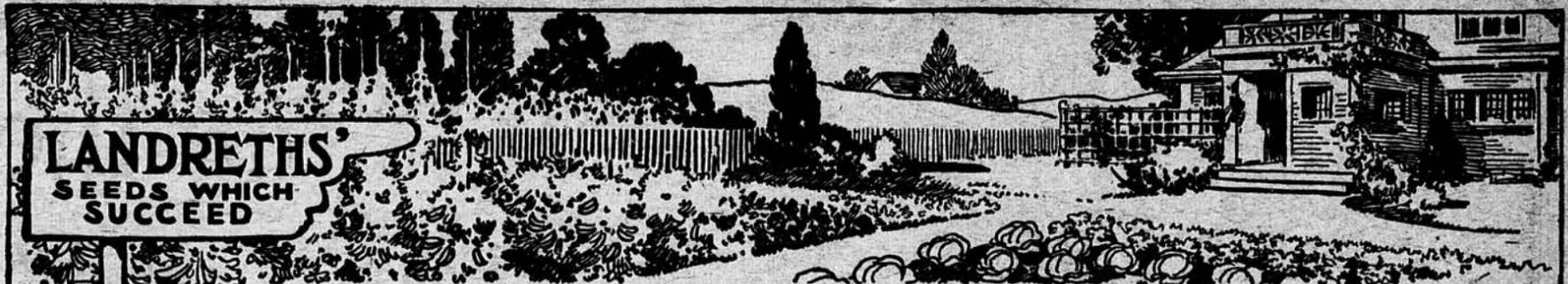
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Now we want you to have a copy of our mighty fine 1914 catalogue. There's one here ready and waiting for a postal request from you to start it on its way. Unlike a great many other houses we do not scatter our catalogues broadcast, nor make glaring free offers in order to get folks to send for them. We wish only to reach parties who are truly interested, and we believe that you are wise enough to know that you never get anything really worth while for nothing. Send to-day, before the supply is exhausted. Address Dept. H., stating whether you are market or family gardener.



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## Saving Money For Fruit Men

Co-operation at Wathena Has Solved Many Vexing Problems

BY F. B. NICHOLS  
Field Editor

THE sales of the Wathena, Kan., Fruit Growers' association amounted to more than \$141,000 in 1913. This was in a season, too, when the apple crop was far below normal; for but five cars were shipped, while the sales usually run to about 200 cars. There are 153 fruit farmers near Wathena who belong to this association, which handles the larger part of the fruit grown in that community. The company was formed in 1905. Its sales have increased year by year until it now is in a very prosperous condition. W. R. Martin is general manager, and he has been ever since the association was started.

Much of the success of the association is due to the fact that great effort has been made to keep up the quality of the fruit sold. The company has an inspector on duty at the loading yards all the time, and every package of fruit must pass inspection—the fruit raised by the general manager must pass the inspector just the same as that grown by other members. Every package carries the label of the Wathena Fruit Growers' association, and in addition it is stamped with the name of the grower, so it is easy to fix the blame for improper packs even if they get past the inspector. Most of the small fruits are packed in crates holding 24 scant, or wine, quarts, and the apples are packed in barrels. Grapes are packed in seven-pound baskets.

The principal advantage, of course, for a grower in belonging to an association is that he will get more money for his fruit, and the main reason that the association can get a higher price is that it can work up a selling organization. Fruit selling is a specialty, and to make a success of it a man must know a good deal about the game. When the fruit is moving, the Wathena association is in communication with all the markets all the time. Three men were on the road for about three weeks last year in the strawberry season. Strawberries are a leading crop at Wathena. In addition to working up the sales end of the game for the grower, the selling of the fruit through one man really is an advantage to a buyer, also, for now instead of seeing the 153 members of the association and working up a deal with every one, all he has to do is to see Mr. Martin, and buy the fruit from him.

Even with the remarkably efficient fruit selling organization which the Wathena growers have, the costs of conducting it have been kept remarkably low. In addition to Mr. Martin, the inspector and the men who were on the road for a short time, the association employs in the fruit shipping season two bookkeepers and a bill clerk. After paying all these expenses and all the other bills that the company has to meet, the total expense was about \$3,300 for 1913, which makes a very small percentage of the total sales—it is a far smaller percentage than the average commission house charges.

The Wathena association is of great advantage in other ways than in the sales line. For example, a big saving is made every year on co-operation stock. Fifteen cars of crate material and one car of apple barrels were ordered last year. The crates were all of the 24-quart size, and there were between 5,000 and 6,000 in a car, depending on the size of the car. In all, the company bought 82,000 crates, and as there was some material left over from 1912 about 100,000 crates were sold. These went to the growers at 10½ cents apiece. The average price paid by the growers for crate materials at other towns in that section that did not have co-operative associations was 14 cents. Thus the association saved the Wathena farmers about \$3,500 on crate material alone, which was more than enough to pay the running expenses of the association for a year. The barrels went to the growers at 36 cents. Much of this saving to the growers in the purchase of crate material comes from buying early and on a cash basis. Most of the crates are made up in the winter when farm work is not rushing.

The history of the Wathena association agrees with most others in that

the growers did not organize until they were forced to it to keep the business going. Fruit growing in northeastern Kansas was a small business at first, and the growers sold their fruit without much trouble. The soil was naturally rich and well adapted to fruit. St. Joseph would buy the whole crop. When the association was formed in 1905, the business was in bad shape. There was large production and buyers were paying just about what they pleased, and no more. A few of the 12 leaders finally got together and formed the company. It has grown steadily since then in the membership and sales until today it is one of the strong co-operative associations of Kansas.

The Wathena Fruit Growers' association has a capital stock of \$25,000, and about \$18,000 of this is invested in a warehouse and office building. When a member is taken into the company, he pays the treasurer \$10, which goes into the expense fund, and it is not returned in case the farmer leaves the association. In addition, he must buy at least \$5 worth of stock, but he may buy more. Most of the growers do not care to hold much more stock than this. If a man leaves the association, the stock can be sold. A man who lives on a rented farm can market his fruit through the stock of the owner, and in cases of this kind the association will make two checks, one to the owner and one to the renter.

### Greene, the Tree Doctor

As “tree doctor” for indisposed Kansas orchards, George O. Greene, horticultural specialist with the extension division of the Kansas Agricultural college, probably has a wider practice than any physician in the state. Farmers in nearly every county where apples are grown have had his advice on at least one of his annual consulting trips. In fact, the demand for the college “tree doctor” is so large this year that he is to have an assistant. Mr. Greene's schedule of visits begins this week. Thousands of family orchards in Kan-

sas are not producing good apples because of diseases, improper care, or, more often, because of no care at all. Acting on the advice of Mr. Greene, who visits the orchards, diagnoses the ailments and shows how to spray and prune, many farmers have, by practicing these methods, made their orchards profitable. Farmers in a neighborhood co-operate in paying the traveling expenses of the “tree doctor,” which is the only charge made by the college.

### Building a Treadmill

In answer to W. E. Graham's inquiry about a treadmill, will say that a neighbor of mine has one with which he runs a 24-inch circle saw and uses only one horse. He could saw quite large wood with two horses, so I see no reason why a bull couldn't run a washing machine, pump, churn, cream separator, grindstone, small grinder, circle saw, an emery buffer to polish plow lays, a corn sheller and a number of other things, if the bull doesn't balk. If Mr. Graham will write to S. D. Elyea, Jewell, Kan., he can buy this same tread power for much less than it would cost to build one.

I sawed wood using eight horses and a 26-inch saw until I got a 3-horsepower Webber gas engine. This engine will run my 26-inch saw, but it works hard on wood over 6 or 8 inches in diameter and cuts slowly. I run a grinder, and although it can't grind very fast, it is all right to run the grindstone and pump, and for running my drag saw and circle saw on pulp wood. I bought a Webber engine of 6-horsepower last week. I mounted it on an iron wheel wagon with saw attached, so I can haul it to the wood instead of having to carry the wood to it. When I try this engine out I will report my success.  
Jewell, Kan. J. W. Gee.

### Marking the Rows

I have a good way to run the rows straight through the garden. I take a piece of smooth wire the length of my garden, stretch it taut and then by walking backward in the usual way, and holding one side of the hoe against the wire, the rows can be made “as straight as a string.” There is also no danger of cutting the wire in two as with the twine and the crickets won't gnaw it in two over night. O. R. Harrison.  
Clearwater, Kan.

Farming would be more profitable in Kansas if the acreage of alfalfa was several times larger.



# Green Feed for Poultry

A Necessity For Winter Eggs and How to Provide It

BY OUR READERS

**T**HE last three years I have fed my flock on sprouted oats. I put a pailful of oats to soak in warm water over night. Then I dump them in a sack, letting the water run off so they will not drip. Then I set the sack in a box on the back of the kitchen stove and keep it warm—not hot—dampening the oats when they need it. They sprout very quickly. If I want them green, I turn them out in the box and set them in the window to grow.  
Larned, Kan. Mrs. J. M. Pruett.

lowing this practice and giving the hens plenty of grain, mostly wheat and kafir fed in a deep litter so they will have to scratch for it, and keeping plenty of oyster shell, grit, bran and clean warm water before them all the time, we have never failed to get plenty of eggs when the price is high. We keep the Black Orpingtons and they are hard to beat for winter layers.  
Mrs. W. R. Groves.  
Woodward, Okla.

**A Good Maching, Then Good Care.**

One of the most essential items for a successful hatch is a good machine—one that can be relied upon to give a constant heat day and night during the time the eggs are in it. Some low priced machines will give as good results as high priced ones. In many cases it is the skill of the operator that counts. A good operator can turn out a greater per cent of healthy chicks from a poor incubator than others could with high priced machines. By all means get a machine that is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Light the lamp and run the incubator for two or three days before placing eggs in it, and keep it lit until you are sure that a high and even temperature can be maintained. Then place the eggs in it. The temperature will drop at once and the normal temperature will

**Mix Alfalfa Leaves With Bran.**

A good way to prepare alfalfa leaves for green feed is to pour boiling water over 2 parts of the leaves and 1 part bran and let the mixture stand for an hour, tightly closed. Feed when cold.

Fresh ground bone fed three or four times a week and fresh rabbit cut into bits make good meat feeds for chickens. The Spanish peanut is a good substitute for meat.

These feeds together with the different cereals make a good ration for the chickens and increase the egg output.  
Palma V. Trader.  
Mountain Park, Okla.

**Cabbage and Turnip Greens.**

Owing to the exceedingly dry and hot weather last summer, there were many heads of cabbage in the garden that did not mature well but made a large, loose cluster of leaves resembling kale. When freezing weather came, we gathered these and holed them in a pit the same as potatoes or cabbage for table use. We are now feeding these about every other day. I throw all vegetable parings and scraps to my hens and you ought to hear the music they make. From a near neighbor's we hauled a wagon box of cabbage and small turnips, with the tops on, that has greatly added to our winter's supply. We have sprouted oats in the kitchen window but it is almost impossible to supply any number of hens with this delicacy without having a regular oat sprouter or a good cellar.  
Mrs. Emery McKee.  
Hallowell, Kan.

**Fall Sown Grain Is Good.**

I have found the best and cheapest way of supplying green feed for poultry is to sow it in the fall. I sow a patch of wheat or rye. Even the "cheat" and screenings will make good green feed. Alfalfa leaves with hot water poured over them are also fine.

Last fall oats came up around where the crop had been stacked and fed and our hens did fine on them until Christmas. Then we fed alfalfa leaves. They laid fine so we didn't feed them meat. Cooked rabbit meat and butchering scraps make good meat for chickens.  
W. J. Asmussen.  
R. 4, Independence, Kan.

**Then You Can Look for Eggs.**

I feed my hens cabbage for green food. Before freezing weather I bury enough cabbage to last until April, in a trench in the ground. They are always fresh and the hens relish them very much. I give them all the milk they can drink and all the scraps from the table, besides keeping bran and oyster shell before them all the time. In the morning I feed wheat and at night corn. All the grain is fed in wheat straw so as to make the chickens work for it. They have plenty of warm water.

I let the chickens out only on warm, sunny days. They are well housed and never have frozen combs. I get as many eggs in cold weather as in warm and have been marketing them every week. At the present prices it pays to look well after the flock.  
Mrs. J. A. Golden.  
R. 3, Pratt, Kan.

**Green Rye and Fodder Blades.**

We furnish the green food by sowing a patch of rye near the hen house and when they cannot pick at it on account of the weather, we feed alfalfa hay or blades of corn or kafir fodder. For animal food we give them skimmilk and at hog killing time save all the offal and give them some each day. By fol-

not be regained for 24 hours or more. Do not increase the heat until this amount of time has passed.

Keep the machine in a room where the day and night temperature does not vary much, as external heat will affect the internal heat of the machine to a marked degree.

Another item of great importance in setting an incubator is to use fresh and vital eggs. Thrifty chicks will not hatch from stale eggs or those which have been kept for many days in a cold place. The fresher the eggs the better will be the hatch, other conditions being the same. When saving eggs for hatching gather them twice a day during cold weather and keep them in a room where the temperature never falls low at any time. Do not let them get too hot by placing them near a stove.

During the second and third week of incubation the daily airing of the eggs is an important matter. Take the trays out of the machine and allow the eggs to air for 20 or 30 minutes a day, up to the 19th day. At that time the door should be closed and not opened until the hatch is entirely completed. The developing chick must have air for perfect development. Incubation experts say sticking and dying in the shell is due largely to lack of air during the incubation period.  
Achilles, Kan.

Effie Hill.

Here Is the Oil  
Here Is the Bill  
for One Big Hatch  
with the X-Ray

One Gal.  
To Market  
Price  
1 Gal.

**X-RAY** saves you 75c to \$1.25 on the hatch because the central heating plant is underneath—in the middle—where it should be. All the heat is used—just enough heat—never too much, never too little—distributed with scientific exactness to every corner of egg chamber.

No other incubator in the world heats in this way. The X-Ray is patented. It is the simplest, the safest—produces the largest hatches.

**One Gallon Oil!  
One Filling!  
X-Ray Does the Rest**

Put one gallon of oil in your X-Ray Incubator Tank. Light the lamp underneath. In 15 minutes your X-Ray is at perfect hatching temperature. (Others require 4 to 8 hours.)

Then your X-Ray takes the oil and lamp work away from you. You don't have to put oil in the lamp again until the next hatch. One gallon does the work. (Others require five gallons.)

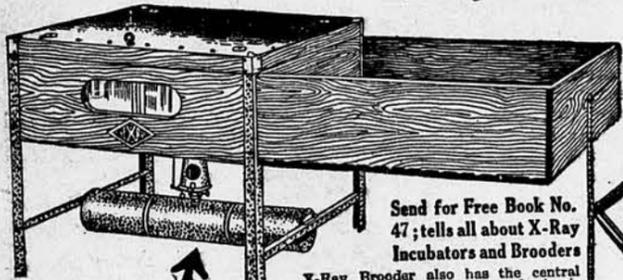
You don't have to regulate the flame. The X-Ray Automatic Trip does that—and does it scientifically. (Think of the time others waste on the temperature of old-fashioned incubators. Think of the worry.)

**Largest Incubator Factory  
Means Lowest Prices**

The new X-Ray factory at Des Moines, Iowa, is the largest exclusive incubator factory in existence. Completely equipped with the most modern machinery. It enables us to produce the best incubator—best of materials—best in workmanship as well as best in principle—at the lowest prices. No finer incubator construction can be found anywhere.

You get the X-Ray direct from the factory—FREIGHT PREPAID—at the lowest factory price. No agents—no middlemen—to add on profits. Buy the X-Ray yourself where the X-Ray is made.

**X-Ray Incubator Company**  
Des Moines, Iowa



X-Ray Means  
Biggest Poultry  
Profits!

Send for Free Book No. 47; tells all about X-Ray Incubators and Brooders

X-Ray Brooder also has the central heating plant. It always has fresh air without a chill. Get the book. It shows you how to get greater poultry profits. Write today. We pay the freight.



**Save the Chicks! Tells why chicks die**

**GEM CHICKEN GOOPS** protect from everything—rain, cold, damp, mice, vermin, etc. Made of one piece galvanized iron. Strong and safe. Metal floor. Yard slips in coop at night. Eight foot floor space. Never needs painting. Instantly cleaned. Get full particulars and prices.  
GEO. E. MAURER,  
Box A-20, Freeport, Ill.

**INCUBATOR \$4 \$5 \$6**  
and BROODER

Cheapest on Earth—Direct from Factory to You—Never Offered Before—Kills High Cost of Living.  
28 in 1" Hatching Winder, holds 15 eggs—With Brooder FREE  
48 in 1" Hatching Winder, holds 30 eggs—With Brooder FREE  
68 in 1" Hatching Winder, holds 60 eggs—With Brooder FREE  
Write Head Office or nearest Warehouse for Free Catalogue.  
Direct From Factory Co., 11 N. Market St., Chicago, Ill.  
Warehouses, 104 Luzerne, Buffalo, N. Y.; Warehouse, 57 Barclay St., N. Y. City

**You Can Make \$8.00** PER 100 COLLECTING your neighbors names for our Directory. All kinds of names wanted. Send 10 cents postage for blank book and or list. We want a million names quick. WATSON & CO., 16 KINLEY PARK, CHICAGO, ILL.

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

**Do You Want This Incubator**  
Beats anything you ever saw. Will out hatch any other. Catalog and lowest prices free. Write to **EMIL OCHSNER,** Box 3, Sutton, Nebraska

**Gold Wedding Ring Free**  
Send just 25c to pay for a one-year new, renewed or extension subscription to our big home and story magazine—enclose 5c extra for mailing, 50c in all—and we will send you by return mail this very fine 14K gold filled heavy band ring. Address: Household, 12 Capital Bldg., Boston, Mass.

**Cyphers Free Service**  
**Means More Poultry Money**  
 Wise men and women are making tremendous profits from poultry. Shortage of beef, pork and mutton means top prices for poultry and eggs. Are you prepared to get your share?  
**Cyphers Incubators and Brooders**  
 are World's Standard equipment. Self-regulating, self-ventilating. Fireproof, insurable. Our big 244 page catalog and poultry guide is full of money making and time saving poultry facts. Write for it today. Address  
**CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.**  
 Dept. 92 Buffalo, N. Y.

**Write For Big Free Book**  
 "If I were buying a dozen incubators they would all be Cyphers."  
 C. E. GRASS, BUTLER, Mo.  
 Mr. Grass wrote after he had taken off two 96% hatches. The grand record of the

**Queen Incubator**  
 is built on service. You can depend on good hatches every time you fill it with fertile eggs. I build honestly, so your machine will last many years. See my 1914 Model with its 25 Special Features. Paying a higher price for other incubators will not get you a better hatcher. Send for finely illustrated 1914 catalog.  
**P. M. WICKSTRUM, Incubator Man**  
 Box 8, Lincoln, Neb.

**IN THE HAND**  
**HILL GROWN HOMESPUN TOBACCO**  
 25c. PER POUND  
 Simon Pure, Time Cured, Hill Grown, Kentucky Leaf. Choice 1912 Crop.  
 (Smoking or Chewing)  
**9 lbs. PREPAID \$3.00**  
 JUST TO SHOW YOU what good tobacco really tastes like, we have packed 9 pounds for sample and will send parcels post, prepaid. State whether for smoking or chewing. As sure as you order one 9-pound lot, you will order 100 pounds, at 25c. per pound. Our old customers are our best customers, so will you be if you try this sample box. Send for price list and book of testimonials. Satisfied customers in every State.  
 Remit by Bank Draft or Money Order. Address,  
**Kentucky Tobacco Co., Dept. 4 Pateville, Ky.**

**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 6 1/2 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 joint. 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.  
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**Bantams For Boys and Girls**  
 BY A MAIL AND BREEZE LAD.

I first became interested in chickens when as a very small boy I ended the life of one of my mother's prize winning Buff Orpingtons. It did not seem to appreciate my efforts in training it. As I grew older I began spending my nickels and dimes for bantams of every age, sex, size and color. Everybody that wanted to sell out, knew just where to go to find a customer. My "numerous conglomeration" was the joke of the family.  
 About four years ago my mother, who has always been a lover of chickens, told me that I had better keep just one kind of bantams and sell to other boys instead of buying everything that was offered to me. A lady from Kansas City had told her about the Golden Sebright bantams and she thought I had better sell all I had and buy a good pen of Sebrights. I had no trouble in selling all I had. A hotel man told me he liked the bantams for no matter how old they were, the travelers always thought they were eating spring fries, on account of the size of the pieces.

There is something about a bantam that a boy likes. I guess it is because we are all little together. I could hardly part with some of my bantams but now I am glad that I did. I then began to look for Golden Sebright bantams that had been so highly recommended. We heard of some in a town 8 miles away so my mother, grandmother, and my small brother and sister went with me to get some. When we got there we found that the family had gone away across the sand hills to live. That was a great disappointment to us for we had taken a crate in which to bring them home. We wrote to them but they would not sell any. We finally got a pair from a man in Nebraska who said they would score not less than 93. They arrived just in time for me to send them to Garden City to the chicken show. The hen was disqualified and the rooster scored 80. I wrote to the man and sent the score cards but he didn't even answer the letters. The chickens both died that winter of old age, I think. That was another disappointment, but I am glad they died. I was out of the chicken business for a while.

With my mother's help I began to study the poultry and farm papers and to look for advertisements. At last we bought a pen of Golden Sebright bantams from a man in Iowa. They are certainly "things of beauty and a joy forever." I have always felt grateful to Mr. Cole, the man from whom I bought the bantams, for his kindness and for the information he has given me as to the care of them. I have sent my bantams to several shows and they have always won blue ribbons. Some of my cockerels and pullets have had higher scores than my parent birds. They have always attracted great attention, especially on children's day. But it is not only the children that admire them for the grown people think they are fine too.

I have no birds for sale at present but when I do have, you will see my ad in the Mail and Breeze.  
 Lakin, Kan. Cecil A. Tate.

**Growing Celery in Kansas**  
 It is possible to grow celery of good quality if one will do a little work on it. The celery row in the home garden should be near the well, so water can be applied when it is needed. Make a ditch in the spring by dragging a plow back and forth several times, and then sprinkle this ditch with wood ashes or hen manure. Rake down earth from the side of the ditch over these fertilizers until you have a flat, trough-shaped ditch about six inches across. The ditch should extend east and west.  
 Sow a package of the White Plume Winter Queen or any other of the good varieties of the self-blanching celery in the early spring; we usually sow about March 25. If the soil is dry, it should be watered, but the spring rains generally will furnish enough moisture. Thin the plants to 3 inches apart in the row after they have become well established, and give good cultivation. Fill the ditch every three days in July and August.  
 Mrs. Emma Mason.  
 Chanute, Kan.

**Wins in the Two BIGGEST HATCHING Contests Ever Held**  
**Ironclad**  
 Why take chances with untried machines when for only \$10 we guarantee to deliver safely, all freight charges paid (East of Rockies), BOTH of these big prize winning machines fully equipped, set up ready for use? Why not own an Ironclad—the only incubator that has for two years in succession won the greatest hatching contest ever held? In the last contest conducted by Missouri Valley Farmer and Nebraska Farm Journal, 2,000 Machines were entered including practically every make, style and price. With 140-egg Ironclad—the same machine we offer with Brooder freight paid, for only \$10, Mrs. C. F. Merrick, Lockney, Texas, hatched 148 chicks from 148 eggs in the last contest.  
**Both for \$10**  
 140 Egg Ironclad are not covered with cheap tin or other thin metal and paint. Guaranteed like some do to cover up poor quality of material. Ironclads are shipped in the Natural color—you can see exactly what you are getting. Don't classify this big, all metal covered, dependable hatcher with cheaply constructed machines—and don't buy any incubator until you know what it is made of. Note these Ironclad specifications: Genuine California Redwood, triple walls, asbestos lining, galvanized iron covering, galvanized iron legs, large egg tray, extra deep chick nursery—hot water top heat, copper tanks and boiler, self regulator, Tyco's Thermometer, glass in door, set up complete ready for use and many other special advantages fully explained in Free Catalog. Write for it TODAY or order direct from this advertisement.  
**IRONCLAD INCUBATOR COMPANY, Box 1054, RACINE, WIS.**

**The Biggest Poultry-Profit Year**  
 I advise all my friends to get ready now to take advantage of the greatest demand for Poultry in many years and at the highest prices. There's a big shortage in pork and beef. Poultry raisers must make up the meat deficiency. The sooner you start the longer and bigger your harvest; the bigger your money roll at the end of the season. You can't depend upon the hen to produce your chicks—she's too slow; too bothersome; too unreliable.  
**The Sure Hatch Incubator**  
 is the Ever-Ready—Ever-Dependable Chick Producer. It is strongly built of California Redwood, triple-walled, water-heated, self-regulated, economical. Guaranteed for 5 yrs. Yet my direct-to-you factory price is LESS than you'd pay for many poorly built machines. Poultry picks up what would otherwise go to waste on the place. It's a "pick up" for you, too. No experience is necessary with my machine. It's so simple and absolutely self-regulating from start to finish. I guarantee my machine to maintain proper hatching conditions in a room where water freezes and to hatch every egg that has the germ of life in it. I'm so sure that my machine will do all I claim for it that I'll send you SIXTY days' trial and pay the freight. You can try it at my risk. If not satisfied send it back and get your money.  
**FRANK HAMMOND, Pres. & Mgr.**  
**SURE HATCH INCUBATOR COMPANY**  
 Box 14, Fremont, Nebr.  
**GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS**

**Your Name Please?**  
**So Johnson Can Send You the Old Trusty Book**  
 Johnson wants you to get from it the same ideas that helped half a million other people make big profits with chickens. It will show you how easy it is to get started and how simple the work is with the Old Trusty Hatcher. There is no mystery about chicken raising once you get acquainted with Johnsons, and that's easy—just your name and address on a postal will do.  
**OLD TRUSTY**  
 Makes biggest average hatches in coldest or warmest weather—over 80 per cent guaranteed—in every state, everywhere. Now used by three or four times as many people as those who use any other. The reason is—the Old Trusty is simple and easy to operate and always sure of success. No highfalutin' instructions needed. It's the highest grade hatcher made. But Johnson's direct factory price is low because he operates the largest incubator factory in the world. Every buyer saves about \$5 because of this big factory. Write your name today—get the book so you can give your income a good big boost with chickens. Johnson pays freight and ships immediately.  
**JOHNSON, Incubator Man,**  
**CLAY CENTER, NEBR.**

**YOU can EARN an AUTO**  
 HERE'S YOUR CHANCE TO GET A NEW FORD TOURING CAR FOR A FEW WEEKS' WORK. By my new easy plan, anyone over 16 years old can get a brand-new Ford Touring Car for a little easy, respectable work among neighbors. FREE BOOK tells all about it—Postal brings it. SEND. AUTO TOM, 620 S. 16th St., OMAHA, NEB.

**—Let the Winners of Eight World's Championship Hatching Contests Tell You How To Succeed**  
 In my great Free Book "HATCHING FACTS" the winners of the Belle City's Eight World's Championship Hatches tell the story of their money making, prize winning success with the Belle City in their own words. The book has scores and scores of success stories by Belle City owners. More than a quarter of a million poultry raisers use my  
**Times World's Champion Belle City**  
 Write for My Great Book, "Hatching Facts." A Postal Brings It  
 Get the whole story. Satisfy yourself. My Free Book brings you full information, proofs and particulars. It shows you how the Belle City wins hatching championships year after year—how 100 per cent perfect hatches are made by beginners, as well as veterans. Start with a Belle City outfit now. You may be the next winner of a World's Championship.  
**Postal Brings You Free Book "Hatching Facts"**  
 It describes and illustrates in actual colors my Eight Times World's Champion Belle City hatching outfit—the kind used by the U. S. Government, and leading agricultural colleges—the kind that makes world's championship prize winners.  
 With the free book, I will send you my low price. It's a bargain. Write for the book today. It contains valuable information of interest to every member of the family. Shows how to make big money on a small investment. Write today Address Jim Roban, Pres.  
**Belle City Incubator Co.**  
 Box 21 Racine, Wis.  
 Freight Prepaid 10 Years Guarantee or 3 Months' Home Test

Poultry For Boys and Girls

Why should not the poultry fanciers of Kansas and the substantial farmers, progressive teachers and school superintendents, farseeing bankers and up-to-date commercial clubs get behind a great scheme for teaching boys and girls how to grow poultry? This is not merely a country proposition, but a town and city proposition. There is no one thing that a small town or city of from 500 to 3,000 population can do that will mean more to the community than garden and poultry contests.

Already many villages and towns are beginning to plan for garden contests and it will be a very easy matter to get a poultry contest started. The plans are simple and could be made to fit each community. This is purely a local matter although the Agricultural college will be glad to support the plans. The college will send poultry speakers to help the young folks after a contest is organized. Bulletins will be sent to every contestant. A central committee must be organized, although any one person may start a contest. The college would recommend the giving of 15 eggs from purebred chickens. It would be well for the committee to buy eggs by the hundred after entries are made. All entries should be made by the middle of March or earlier. There should be two classes—the "meat" class, Plymouth Rocks, etc., and the "egg" class, Leghorns, etc. Then next fall at the local boys' and girls' poultry show, each contestant should show a trio, a pen or three pullets or one cockerel or whatever the local committee shall decide.

If a class is formed of boys and girls who already have a few purebred chickens, each contestant might be required to enter at the contest next fall, a dressed chicken and a dozen eggs.

The prizes may be eggs, cockerels, pullets, poultry appliances, books or subscriptions to poultry papers. It would be well if at least two prizes could be given in "trips to the state institute" next December for a boy and a girl over 15 years of age. The prizes for the younger children need not be expensive. All professionals should be barred from the poultry "exhibit" unless they enter in a special class. Why not have 100 boys' and girls' poultry shows in Kansas next fall? The poultry fanciers should get busy and start something. The college will help all the way through. For information about the various contests for the boys and girls, address the Dean of College Extension, Manhattan, Kan.

How to Prevent Roup

Dear Sir: "I have been in the poultry business for years, and if it will help others, you may say I have used Walker's Walko Remedy for 7 years. I used to have lots of trouble with Roup until I found this remedy. I have cured cases with it that were frightful, but I don't have any trouble any more. If my birds catch cold or are exposed, I give a little in the drinking water and it stops it right away. I use it also for bowel trouble in little chicks—it's the best thing I ever saw. It prevents bowel trouble or white diarrhoea; makes chicks grow stronger and feather quicker. Readers can get it by sending 50c (M. O.) to the Walker Remedy Co., L-3, Lamoni, Iowa. I wouldn't try to raise poultry without it."—Mrs. Lou Horner, Davis City, Iowa.—Advertisement.

Reliable Poultry Breeders

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE POULTRY RATE.

The rate for advertising under the "Reliable Poultry Breeders" column is 5c per word each time for 1, 2 or 3 insertions and 4 1/2c per word each time for four or more insertions.

PIGEONS.

PURE HOMER pigeons for sale, fine big pairs, \$1.50 a pair. Also one white Angora cat 4 mo. old. Write Frank Lindner, Clay Center, Kan.

FOR SALE—Pigeons, fancy Red Carneaux. Single pairs one dollar. Special price large orders. Write, Lawellin Lutzure, 908 Ind. St. Lawrence, Kan.

DUCKS.

WHITE PEKIN ducks and drakes. Margaret Ribreau, Twin creek, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNERS, silver cup winners. Burt White, Burlington, Kan.

"QUALITY" Fawn and White Runners for sale. E. H. Kilian, Manhattan, Kan.

PEKIN drakes, ribbon winners, \$2.00 and \$3.00. Miss Elizabeth Kagarice, Darlow, Kan.

Reliable Poultry Breeders

DUCKS.

FOR SALE—Fawn and White Runner ducks \$1.00 each; big white eggs. Mrs. C. S. Wright, Cedar Vale, Kan.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER duck eggs. Money makers. Try some. 13 for \$3.00. Mrs. C. B. Palmer, Uniontown, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING Indian Runner drakes, Fawn and White, white egg strain, \$1.50. Mrs. Minnie Miller, Kincaid, Kan.

FISHIE STRAIN, White Indian Runner ducks. 12 eggs \$2.50 prepaid express or parcel post. James A. Harris, Latham, Kan.

LARGE Imperial Pekins \$1.75 and Fawn and White Runner drakes \$1.75. Also Runner eggs. Iona E. Koontz, Haven, Kan., R. 1-64.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER ducks, fancy stock, splendid layers, white eggs. Eggs reasonable price. Drakes for sale. J. P. Cox, Rt. No. 8, Topeka, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNERS, Fawn-White. Won first cock, first hen, at Kansas State Show. First pen at Fredonia. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. D. A. Pryor, Fredonia, Kan., Route 3.

TURKEYS.

50 WHITE HOLLAND turkeys. Mrs. S. J. Bixom, Pratt, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND toms \$4.00. Mrs. R. A. Lewis, Timken, Kan.

NARRAGANSETT turkeys. Mrs. John Mitchell, Lafontaine, Kan.

PURE BRED Bourbon Red toms and hens. Mrs. Sam Clark, Hazelton, Kan.

EXTRA LARGE White Holland toms \$4.00. Mrs. Ura Randolph, Inman, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED Bourbon Red toms \$4. Mrs. Oscar Kosar, Minneapolis, Kan.

BOURBON RED turkeys. Prize winners 1914. Bert Ferguson, Walton, Kan.

EXTRA FINE Mammoth Bronze turkeys. C. E. Foland, Almena, Kansas, Route 2.

MAMMOTH Bronze toms from prize strain, fine plumage. \$5.00. Rosa Knoll, Holton, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED Mammoth Bronze. Hens \$2.50. Toms \$4.00. John Dugan, Milton, Kan.

NARRAGANSETT toms. Large, gentle and big bone turkeys. J. P. Hertzog, Blue Springs, Mo.

WHITE HOLLANDS, 8 hens \$2.50 each. 1 tom \$3.00 related. Mrs. Bertha Locke, Portland, Kan.

BOURBON RED turkeys, no relation, \$18 trio; toms \$4 each; hens \$3. Florence E. Hopkins, Sedan, Kan.

FOR SALE—Full blood Bourbon Red turkeys one year old, \$4.00 each. A. Seels, Maple Hill, Kan.

CHOICE Mammoth White Holland toms, 20 to 25 pound, \$5.00. White Runner drakes, very fine, \$3.00. Mrs. W. U. Stevens, Paradise, Kan.

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

THOROUGHBRED Mammoth Bronze turkeys, from Mo. and Kan. state show prize winning blood for generations. Won at Independence State show, 1914, 1st, 2nd and 3d ckl., 1st, 2nd and 5th hen and 1st and 2nd pullet. Mrs. James Aitken, Severy, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys—First prize winners at Independence and Wichita (State shows), 1914. Large, vigorous, beautiful bronze color. None better. 30 fine young toms and 35 pullets for sale. Eggs from winners. Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

PURE BRED Buff Langshan cockerels, \$3.50. Mrs. Ferrell, Ness City, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHANS, pullets, cockerels. Mrs. Howard Erhart, Independence, Kan.

PURE BRED White Langshan hens, pullets, cockerels. Mrs. Geo. McLain, Lane, Ka.

BLACK LANGSHAN cockerels, best of breeding, reasonable. W. S. L. Davis, Nickerson, Kan.

FOR SALE—Choice Black Langshan cockerels \$2.00 to \$5.00. Geo. W. Shearer, Lawrence, Kan.

I HAVE a few pure blood Black Langshan cockerels at \$2.00 apiece. Chas. Leeper, Harper, Kan.

BLK. LANGSHANS exclusively. Cockerels from high scoring stock. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN eggs from Federation winners, \$2.00 per 15. Dr. W. W. Harrell, Osawatimie, Kan.

HIGH SCORING Black Langshans. Eggs reasonable. Martha Haynes, Grandview Farm, Grantville, Kan.

BIG BONED Black Langshan cockerels, scored, \$2.50 each; guaranteed. H. Osterfoss Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

FINEST bred Buff and Black Langshans. For stock and eggs write J. A. Lovette, Poultry Judge, Mullinville, Kan.

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

"MONEY IN THE CAN" Black Langshans, 2 blues, 1 red, 2 yellows, special, best exhibit Asiatics at Leavenworth, 1914. Cockerels, eggs, \$1.50 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. O. Roller, Prop., Money in the Can Poultry Yards, Circleville, Kan.

Reliable Poultry Breeders

ORPINGTONS

WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels. Geo. Foreney, Covert, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON eggs for hatching. Gustaf Nelson, Falun, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS. Incubator eggs \$6.00 per 100. Sharp, Iola, Kan.

ROSE COMB Buff Orpington eggs for hatching. C. H. Heyne, Uehling, Neb.

SCORED S. C. Buff Orpingtons. Cockerels. A. R. Carpenter, Council Grove, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, cocks, \$1 up. Emily Mezger, Raymond, Kan.

EXHIBITION Buff breeders cheap. Pulletts 75c. M. Spooner, Wakefield, Kan.

BLACK ORPINGTON cockerels and pullets. J. L. Carmean, Neosho Falls, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON utility eggs fifteen \$1. Hundred \$5. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

BYERS & KELLERSTRASS White Orpington eggs \$1.50 per 15. Geo. Fisher, Custer, Okla.

ROSE COMB Buff Orpingtons. Eggs, special \$5, range \$1.25. A. Fleming, Burlington, Kan.

BUFF AND BLACK Orpingtons. Eggs \$2.00 per 16 or \$5.00 per 100. Flora Watson, Altoona, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS. Some extra good cockerels and pullets for sale. Write Fred Ballie, Fredonia, Kan.

CHOICE Crystal White Orpington cockerels \$2.50 and \$3.00 each. E. L. Stoner, Route 1, Le Loup, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED S. C. Buff Orpington eggs \$1.00 for 13; \$6.00 per hundred. J. A. Blunn, Sta. A, Wichita, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS S. C. White Orpingtons. Cockerels \$2.50. Eggs \$2 setting; \$7 hundred. H. N. Fuller, Woodbine, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels, from prize winners. \$2.00 each. Special prices on more. Ernest C. Duprey, Clyde, Kan.

20 CHOICE S. C. Buff Orpington cockerels left, \$1.25 to \$3 each. Eggs in season. Mrs. A. Gfeller, Chapman, Kan., R. No. 3.

BUFF ORPINGTON chickens and ducks. Eggs \$1.00-\$5.00. Baby chick and dux. List free. Buffalo Poultry Farm, Altoona, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS cockerels from prize winning stock \$2 to \$5 each. Eggs in season. Mrs. Edith Vincent, Jamestown, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS White Orpington hens and pullets, \$1 to \$3 each. Eggs \$1 and \$3 setting. Dr. C. E. Barber, Plainville, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS. A few good cks. left yet. Get my mating list, ready Feb. 15. I can please you. August Petersen, Churdan, Ia.

FOR SALE—6 S. C. White Orpington cockerels from prize winners; Kellerstrass strain. \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.50, \$5.00. Mrs. Maggie Board, Geneseo, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON eggs for hatching; utility, \$3.00 per 100; exhibition, \$5.00 per 15. Booklet free. F. H. Anderson, Box M-53, Lindsborg, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS. Choice birds. Kellerstrass and Cook strain. Cockerels \$1.50 and \$2.00. Hens \$1.50. Mrs. Geo. Walker, Alden, Kan.

SINGLE COMB Buff Orpingtons. Eggs for hatching 75c for 15; \$4 per 100. Buff Orpington exclusively; good layers. Mrs. S. S. Tate, Orlando, Okla.

ORPINGTONS, Buff and Black; fancy matings and utility eggs reasonable; free mating list. Strawberry plants cheap. J. F. Cox, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

EGGS from bred to lay and are laying White Orpingtons, \$1.50 per setting; \$7 per hundred, express paid. A few fine cockerels left. J. H. Lansing, Chase, Kan.

DON'T OVERLOOK OVERLOOK FARM. If you are interested in Buff, White or Black Orpingtons, send for my 1914 mating list. Chas. Luengene, Box 149, Topeka, Kan.

FANCY White Orpingtons. Parent stock Kellerstrass' \$30 matings. Eggs from first pen \$2 per 15; utility eggs \$6 per hundred. Mrs. W. M. Patterson, Yates Center, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS, heavy laying strain. 15 1st, 5 2nds, 3 thirds in 5 shows this fall. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalog. Wheeler & Bayless, Golden Buff Farm, Fairfield, Neb.

KELLERSTRASS strain S. C. Crystal White Orpington eggs \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00 for 15. All cocks direct from Kellerstrass \$30 eggs. Hens weigh 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 lbs., cocks 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 lbs. Mrs. R. Heimbaugh, Sedan, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS from Kellerstrass' best pens. Eggs from pen scoring nearly perfect \$10 per setting. From pen scoring 91 to 94 \$2. No poultry more profitable. Write for references. P. C. Stephens, Columbus, Kan.

SINGLE COMB Buff Orpingtons. Gertrude Geer's Gold Nugget Goldens. Sixty premiums, two silver cups. Seven, fifteen eggs five dol.; 50 four dol.; 100 seven dol. Cockerels, Gertrude Geer, A. H. Hawkins, Route 8, Winfield, Kan.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS. Eggs booked or ready to deliver, from pens winning practically all firsts at shows in northern Kansas. Ask for mating list. Best mating \$5.00 per 15. Utility \$10.00 per 100. Guarantee eight chicks per setting. Ed Granerholz, Esbon, Kan.

SPANISH.

WHITE FACE Black Spanish eggs from my best breeders \$1.50 for 15; \$2.50 for 30, prepaid. S. C. Buff Orpington eggs \$1.25 for 15; \$2.00 for 30, prepaid. A. W. Swan, Centralia, Kan.

Reliable Poultry Breeders

LEGHORNS.

FINE S. C. White Leghorns. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

FINE S. C. W. LEGHORNS. Cockerels and pullets. G. Patterson, Lyndon, Kan.

EXTRA FINE S. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels \$1 each. Paul Grill, Ellsworth, Kan.

ROSE COMB White Leghorns, S. S. Hamburg cockerels. Chas. Gresham, Bucklin, Kan.

PURE S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs \$3 per hundred. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

FINE Single Comb White Leghorns, Eggs, chicks. Armstrong Leghorn Range, Arthur, Mo.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels \$1 each or six for \$5. Mrs. J. A. Smith, Covert, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN pullets \$10 per dozen. Eugene Bailey, Okla. City, Okla., R. 8.

PURE Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels \$2.00 and \$3.00. Hugh Harrison, Jewell, Kan.

SINGLE COMB White Leghorn eggs 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Royal Yeoman, Lawrence, Kan.

SINGLE COMB Buff Leghorn cockerels \$1.00 to \$3.00. Mrs. Frank Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB White Leghorns, Bred-to-lay. A. L. Buchanan, Lincoln, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN cockerels for sale. \$1.50 to \$3 each. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

SINGLE COMB White Leghorns. Cockerels, pullets and eggs. Elizabeth Kagarice, Darlow, Kan.

WHITE LEGHORN eggs. "Wyckoff strain." \$1.00 per fifteen. Edith M. Jones, Columbus, Kan.

ROSE COMB Brown Leghorns. Kulp strain; pure breeds. Eggs \$4 100. Mrs. Mary Miek, Ransom, Kan.

ROSE COMB Brown Leghorn cockerels. Single Combs; females only. Mrs. Ida Standifer, Reading, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED R. C. White Leghorns. Cockerels \$1 each, 6 for \$5. Fred H. Paulson, Arapahoe, Colo.

EGGS—Full blood Single Comb Brown Leghorns. 15 \$1.00; 50 \$2.50; 100 \$4. Mrs. Mattie Story, Cleo, Okla.

CHOICE Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Twelve years a breeder. Stock and eggs. Mattie Uim, Kincaid, Kan.

SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels \$1.50. Eggs in season. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. E. Gish, Manhattan, Kan.

ROSE COMB Brown Leghorns. Chicago, St. Louis, Sioux City winners. Duble Matting. Rev. Albert Rice, Waverly, Ia.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels for sale. Scored and unscored, \$1.50 and up. E. P. Hartman, Lake View, Iowa.

SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels. Pure bred Wyckoff and Frantz strains, \$1.00 and \$2.00 each. Adolph Berg, McPherson, Kan.

CHOICE S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs from Neb. State Show prize winners at 75c per 15 or \$4.00 per 100. C. V. Douglas, Tecumseh, Neb.

DAY OLD CHICKS. White Leghorns. 15c. Eggs \$1.00, \$2.00, \$2.50 setting. Young and old stock \$1 and up. J. R. Stallings, Oswego, Kan.

25 SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn cockerels score 90 to 94, \$2.00 each; 150 unscored \$1.00 each. Eggs \$5.00 100. Edw. James Dooley, Selma, Iowa.

ROSE COMB Buff Leghorns, bred exclusively nine years. Vigorous, heavy laying strain. 15 select eggs \$1.50. Safe delivery guaranteed. Goldenrod Poultry Farm, Mesa, Colo.

PURE BRED Single Comb White Leghorns, range raised. Eggs for setting \$4.00 per hundred. Every bird in flock has been passed on by Judge Atherton. Harry Givens, Madison, Kan.

ROSE COMB White Leghorn cockerels, blue ribbon winners, thoroughbreds, choice, fine. A few left. Better order. \$1.00 to \$5.00 each and score card circular free. Mrs. W. E. Masters, Manhattan, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS: Entered five at State Show, Wichita, 1914, won first and fifth pullet, first and fourth hen, third cockerel. Eggs special mating 15 \$3.00, range \$6.00 per hundred. Choice cockerels for sale. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS — Dyersville, Iowa, show winners of 1914—1st cock; 1st, 2nd ckl.; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 pullet; 1 pen; \$50.00 sweepstake special cup for best cock, ckl., hen and pullet in the show; \$25.00 cup for best display in Mediterranean class. Iowa State Show, Des Moines, Iowa—2 cock; 1, 3 hen; 2, 3, 4 pullet; 1 pen; \$25.00 silver cup for best display. Cedar Rapids, Iowa, show—2 cock; 1, 2 hen; 3, 4 ckl.; 1, 2, 3, 4 pullet; 2 pen; \$25.00 silver cup for best display. 500 birds for sale. Catalogue free. Expert poultry judge. Write for open dates. State vice president of S. C. Brown Leghorn Club. Ell F. Hersey, Parkersburg, Iowa.

COCHINS.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS, pure breed. Write for particulars. M. F. Lienard, Burr Oak, Kan.

BRAHMAS.

PURE LIGHT BRAHMA cocks and cockerels. Eggs. Mrs. Orville King, Bucklin, Kan.

Reliable Poultry Breeders

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED ROCKS. Stock and eggs. C. E. Romary, Olivet, Kan.

BUFF ROCK eggs. prices right. Mrs. Ike Saunders, Elk City, Kan.

WHITE ROCK cockerels for sale. G. R. McBurney, Quinter, Kan.

BARRED ROCK cockerels \$1 each. Mrs. R. S. Fish, Waverly, Kan.

EXTRA well bred big Buff Rocks, cheap. Mrs. Lloyd Clark, Hazelton, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. Cockerels \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00. Ush Bros., Peabody, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—Eggs. Write me today. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. Cockerels \$1.50 to \$2.00 each. J. L. Sutton, Lebanon, Kan.

WHITE ROCK cockerels and cocks \$1.00 and \$1.50. Edna Eckert, Moline, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS. 9 hens and 1 cock for sale, price right. Box No. 277, Meade, Kan.

PARTRIDGE ROCKS—Nottzger strain. Eggs now. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

FOR SALE—Quality Buff Rocks, at reduced prices. R. M. Fevury, Easton, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS. "Gold Coin Strain." Eggs for hatching. Rufus S. White, Sapulpa, Okla.

WHITE ROCK. Fishel strain, cockerels, pullets, \$2. Mrs. E. V. Cordonnier, Wathena, Kan.

"WHITE IVORY ROCKS"—Cockerels, pullets. Large, fine quality. Miss Dolson, Neal, Kan.

UTILITY BUFF ROCK eggs \$2 per setting; \$10 per hundred. Mrs. William Small, Wilson, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK cockerels; beauties; \$3.00 each. Mrs. Elmer Lane, Burlington, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. Farm range. Eggs 15 75 cents, 100 \$3.00. H. F. Richter, R. 3, Hillsboro, Kan.

BARRED ROCK eggs, price reasonable, considering quality. Write Milton Deihl, Lawrence, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels at reduced prices. Sunnyside Poultry Farm, Owensville, Mo.

WHITE ROCKS. Fishel strain. Eggs, 15 \$1.25; 50 \$2.75; 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Frank Powell, Buffalo, Kan.

WEIGHER, layer, winner B. R. cockerels, one, one fifty and two dollars each. M. Burton, Haddam, Kan.

BIG TYPE Barred Rock eggs. From ten pound hens, and twelve pound cocks. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kan.

CHOICE Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels at \$1.50 to \$3.00 each; also eggs. E. Leighton, Effingham, Kan.

BARRED ROCK eggs—Best stock; 9 years careful breeding. Write for low prices. Jeff Burt, Macksville, Kan.

FOR SALE—Extra good Golden Buff Plymouth Rock cks., \$2.50 to \$5.00 each. G. W. Perkins, Newton, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. Cockerels; large; pure bred; farm raised; \$1.50 to \$5.00. Eggs in season. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

EARLY, ringy, weigher-layer Barred Rocks, \$2.00 up, 103 premiums. Pen heads specialty. W. Opfer, Clay Center, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED Barred Rock cockerels. Pen mated, farm raised, good ones, \$1.00 to \$3.00. Mrs. James Aitken, Severy, Kan.

CHAMPION Barred Rocks. 101 premiums. Eggs, yards 1, 2, \$2.50 15. Range \$2 15, \$7 100. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

TWO BREEDS—Pure bred Barred and White Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets from prize winners. H. F. Hicks, Cambridge, Kan.

IMPERIAL Ringlet Barred Rocks. Eggs \$1.50 to \$5.00 per 15, fair hatch guaranteed. Mating list free. M. L. Stamper, Clifton Hill, Mo.

BIG, VIGOROUS, early-hatched White Rock cockerels. Best strain in America. \$2 to \$10. Eggs in season. E. L. Lafferty, Ellsworth, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. 68 premiums won at Topeka, Manhattan, Clay Center, Denver. Choice cockerels \$5.00 each and up. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

THIRTY YEARS a breeder of winter laying strain Barred Rocks. Eggs \$4.75 per 100; \$2.50 per 50; \$1 for 15. Catalogue free. O. E. Skinner, Columbus, Kan.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS headed by America's Royal winner. Cockerels for sale. Eggs in season. Prices reasonable. Reece Lewellen, Cedar Vale, Kan.

FOR SALE—Imperial Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rocks. Choice cks. and pullets. Eggs from four grand pens. Fox hounds. O. W. Reed & Sons, Clifton Hill, Mo.

BARRED ROCKS, Pittsfield strain; trapped. Hens with records 242, 238. Eggs \$2 15; \$9 100. Choice cockerels \$3. Pullets \$1.50. H. P. Ketelson, Kinsley, Kan.

I AM ON DECK with the usual number of choice Barred Rocks, either sex. Write me your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. Frank McCormack, Morrowville, Kan.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs from A 1 strain, \$1 per setting. Partridge Wyandotte eggs, 75 cents per setting. Book now. Edward R. Kelley, Beattie, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. Eggs from prize winners. Nine prizes state show this year. Pen one \$3.00; pen two \$2.00; pen three \$1.75 per 15. Frank Lott, Danville, Kan.

Reliable Poultry Breeders

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS and W. F. B. Span. fowls. Have some choice cks. and pullets for sale at \$1.50 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gus H. Brune, Lawrence, Kan.

OSARK WHITE ROCKS. Strong, healthy, heavy winter layers. On free range. Cockerels \$2.00. Eggs 15 \$1.50; 50 \$3.50; 100 \$6.00. Eggs parcel post. A. H. Nellor, Marshfield, Mo.

100 ROYAL BLUE and Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets. Eggs for hatching. Write for prices. A. L. Hook, P. O. Box 459, North Willow Poultry Ranch, Coffeyville, Kan.

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

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS—From pen containing first prize cock and second prize hen awarded at great show here at McAlester Dec. last when 4 states competed. \$2.50 for 15 eggs. Second pen \$1.50 for 15 eggs. Mrs. C. M. Grover, McAlester, Okla.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SCORED Rose Comb Red cockerels, \$3 to \$5. Alta Murphy, Luray, Kan.

S. C. RED cockerels, Ricksecker strain. Gertrude Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS. Cockerels and eggs. Albert Schlickaw, Haven, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED eggs 15 \$1.00. 100 \$5.00. Royal Yeoman, Lawrence, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. Prize winners. Stock and eggs. L. Shamleffer, Douglass, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, Silver Lace Wyandottes, \$1. Mrs. Oia Elliott, Delphos, Kan.

FINE Rhode Island cockerels \$1.00 and \$1.50. Mrs. F. A. McGuire, Paradise, Kan.

R. C. RED eggs. Reds bred to lay, 75c (setting); \$4.00 (100). Charles Sigle, Lucas, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED S. C. Rhode Island Red cockerels for sale. A. R. Elwell, Wilmore, Kan.

EGGS! EGGS! For hatching. Pure blood S. C. Rhode Island Reds. Prowell, Montevillo, Mo.

FOR SALE—A few good R. C. Rhode Island Red cockerels. Geo. T. Nelson, Fort Scott, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. Prize winners. Laying strain. \$1.50 per setting. E. G. Cole, Garden City, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED Single Comb Red cockerels. Extra values. \$1 to \$5. T. N. Marshall, La Cygne, Kan.

S. C. REDS. Well bred that lay and pay. Eggs \$1.00 15. \$5.00 100. Mrs. W. L. Maddox, Hazelton, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED S. C. Red cockerels \$1.00 and \$2.00 each. Extra fine. J. W. Williams, Olivet, Kan.

SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds. Eggs for hatching \$1 per 15, \$5 a hundred. A. N. Brodahl, Ex. 3, Wahoo, Neb.

SINGLE COMB RED cockerels—Carver strain direct—\$2.50 each. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. M. A. Basley, Exeter, Mo.

S. C. REDS. Cockerels, that are red, show birds \$2.00 up to \$5.00. Eggs in season. J. B. Haworth, R. 1, Argonia, Kan.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED eggs from free range flock \$1.00 per setting, \$6.00 per 100. O. M. Lewis, Holsington, Kan.

DARK rich red R. Comb Reds. Eggs, 15 \$1.00; 50 \$2.50. High class stock. Nora Luthy, North Topeka, Kan., Rt. 6.

SINGLE COMB REDS, best blood, good individuals, prize winners. Stock and eggs for sale. J. B. Hunt, Oswego, Kan.

DARK, RICH, R. C. Reds. Utility stock. Best winter layers. \$1.00 setting, \$5.00 100. Mrs. Walter Shepherd, Woodward, Okla.

SINGLE COMB REDS. Utility stock. Eggs from pen and range. Bourbon Red turkeys. Eggs in season. Mrs. W. P. McFall, Pratt, Kan.

LUNCEFORD'S Single Comb Quality Reds. Cockerels \$1 and \$2 each. Eggs seven dollars hundred, prepaid. Saddle Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. Best winter layers. Eggs from high scoring birds \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kan.

EGGS—S. C. R. I. Red, utility pen, \$1 for 15; blue ribbon pen, \$3 for 15. Day old chicks 15 cents each by the 100. C. W. Murphy, Lawrence, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. Eggs \$1.50 to \$5.00 setting. Winners American Royal, Kansas, Oklahoma State Fairs, winter shows. Raymond Baldwin, Conway, Kan.

ROSE COMBED Rhode Island Reds. Eggs for hatching. Write for free mating list, and special inducement for early orders. F. B. Severance, Lost Springs, Kan.

SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds. Blue ribbon winners at the largest shows in U. S. Eight grand pens mated. Eggs guaranteed to hatch. Wm. Tallant, Edmond, Okla.

PRIZE WINNING Rhode Island Red—Second at Wichita show. Eggs, first pen \$3.00 per setting; second pen \$2.00; \$6.00 for fifty; \$10 per hundred. A. F. Buckles, Hazelton, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS as good as the best. Both combs. \$2.00 to \$10.00 each. 8 years a breeder of Reds. Cockerels that score 91 to 93% by Prof. Lippincott. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. A. S. Fellers, Hays, Kan.

Reliable Poultry Breeders

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

15 ROSE C. RHODE I. RED eggs \$1.50. 13 Pekin duck eggs \$1.50. Mrs. Carrie Dismang, Venia, Kan.

ROSE COMBS, REDS. New blood of best 100 eggs \$4.25. 50 \$2.75. 15 \$1.25. Add 20 per cent and I will prepay for 350 miles express or parcel post. James A. Harris, Latham, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, both combs. Eleventh year of sending out guaranteed fertility and safe arrival low priced eggs considering quality of stock. Mating list free. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kan.

FIFTY Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, and eggs for setting for sale. Best laying strains—from prize winners and high scoring stock. Bean, Tuttle, Tompkins strains—red to skin—twelve years with the Reds. Prices reasonable. Write me what you want and for prices. J. A. Wells, Erie, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

A FEW choice White Wyandottes. Mrs. Dr. Wilson, Nickerson, Kan.

CHOICE White-Wyandotte cockerels \$1.50. C. K. Boggs, Columbus, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES of quality. Mrs. Howard Erhart, Independence, Kan.

CHOICE Golden Wyandotte cockerels for sale. D. Lawver, Route 3, Weir, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs. Send for catalogue. Mrs. Geo. Downie, Lyndon, Kan.

CHOICE Silver Wyandotte cockerels, \$2, \$2.50. Mrs. D. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, 15 \$1.50; 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Arthur Lemert, Cedar Vale, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES for sale. Mating list free. Ginette & Ginette, Florence, Kan.

CHOICE White Wyandotte cockerels \$2.00 each. Range raised. F. S. Teagarden, Odell, Neb.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE cockerels from prize winning stock. M. M. Donges, Belleville, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs for hatching 75c and \$1.00 per 15. Ideal Poultry Yards, Wayne, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$1.00, \$1.50. Miss Blanche Collister, R. R. 4, Manhattan, Kan.

CHOICE Buff Wyandotte cockerels. Eggs \$1.00 to \$2.50 per fifteen. John P. Ruppenthal, Russell, Kan.

HAVE a nice flock of Partridge Wyandottes for sale cheap if taken at once. W. W. Eddy, Havensville, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE special. Fine utility birds. Cockerels \$1.00. Eggs for hatching. Mrs. J. R. Antram, Galesburg, Kan.

FARM RAISED White Wyandotte cockerels; show birds a specialty; breeding males reasonably. G. A. Wiebe, Beatrice, Neb.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. Eggs for hatching from high scoring stock. Write early for prices. Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE cockerels, thoroughbreds, great laying strain. Eggs in season. Mrs. Wm. F. Schulz, Creston, Neb.

WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels \$2.00 each. Eggs from stock direct from Duston \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. Geo. E. Joss, Topeka, Kan.

PEERLESS White Wyandottes. Winners at Neb. State Poultry Show 1914 and at Fairbury. Eggs for hatching; write for mating list. Cockerels \$2.00 to \$4.00. M. L. Burbridge, Fairbury, Neb.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. Pure White Wyandottes exclusively, Rose Comb best laying strain. Fertility guaranteed. \$1 setting, \$3 fifty, \$5 hundred. Snowflake Poultry Farm, Mrs. H. S. Tonnemaker, Beatrice, Neb.

GET IMPERIAL Partridge Wyandottes for health, beauty and eggs. Two cockerels, second and third Leavenworth, scored 92 (\$7.50) seven fifty each. Eggs, pen 1, \$5.00; pen 2, \$2.50 for 15. Post paid. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. Q. Boner, Kickapoo, Kan.

MINORCAS.

BLACK MINORCA cks. and pullets for sale. A. L. Liston, Garden City, Kan.

ROSE COMB Black Minorca eggs. Mated pens. Cockerels. Fred Keim, Seneca, Kan.

S. C. WHITE MINORCAS. Pure bred. Eggs \$2 for 15. A. Goodwyn, Minneapolis, Kan.

HAMBURGS.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG cockerels and pullets. J. L. Carmean, Neosho Falls, Kan.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS. Eggs from prize winning stock. Correspondence solicited. W. D. Alexander, Thomas, Okla.

BABY CHIX.

SEND STAMP for valuable circular, "How to Raise Baby Chix." Kansas Poultry Company, Norton, Kan.

STANDARD POULTRY, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks

Let us save you money on stock and eggs, for hatching; we have lots of stock of the different varieties of standard poultry for breeding and show purpose. Write for description and prices. W. F. Holcomb, Nebraska Poultry Co., Clay Center, Neb. Plans and specifications of pure air poultry house sent FREE.

Reliable Poultry Breeders

ANCONAS.

SINGLE COMB Black Minorcas. Stock and eggs. F. Kremer, Manchester, Okla.

EGGS from undefeated Anconas, 15 \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. Lucile House, Haven, Kan.

ANCONA cockerels for sale. Eggs in season. O. L. Burnett, Council Grove, Kan.

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS. Egg and beauty strain. Daisy Rose, Bois D'Arc, Mo.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

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PURE LIGHT BRAHMA cockerels. Carrie A. Beckwith, Wamego, Kan.

BOOKING ORDERS for day old chix and eggs. Mrs. M. E. Johnson, Humboldt, Kan.

STRICTLY high grade Lt. Brahmans. Stock and eggs for sale. Mrs. F. O'Daniel, Westmoreland, Kan.

BLUE ANDALUSIAN and S. S. Hamburg chickens. Eggs in season. A. A. Neufeld, Inman, Kan., Route No. 4.

ROSE COMB Black Minorca eggs. Pen \$2.50. Range \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Olive Hollingsworth, Mound City, Kan.

"RINGLETS" Barred Rock Keelers White Wyandottes. Cockerels. Eggs \$2 to \$5 per 15. T. W. Harris, Granite, Okla.

W. WYANDOTTE cockerels and Bourbon Red toms for sale. Cockerels \$2.00. Toms \$4.50. Chas. Crane, Conway Springs, Kan.

EGGS from prize winning pens S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, either kind \$1.00 up per 15. P. A. Pierson, Spring Hill, Kan.

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

WHITE ROCK eggs from the best stock \$5 for 100, \$1 for 15. Indian Runner ducks, extra layers, eggs \$1 for 15. Mrs. E. E. Williams, Sabetha, Kan.

S. C. WHITE Orpingtons, strong points, no culls, high scoring birds. Eggs \$3 and \$2 dollars per 15. Silver Campines, \$5 per 15 eggs. H. J. Lorenz, Russell, Kan.

EGGS BY PARCEL POST. From my R. C. Rhode Island Red "Egg Machines." Also Bourbon Red turkeys. Write for circulars. Alfred A. Neweg, Vichy, R. No. 2, Mo.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, both combs, thoroughbred and non-fading. Also Barred and White Rocks. Eggs for sale. Write for mating and price list. A. Frogge, Oakley, Kan.

EARLY HATCHED Kellerstrass strain White Orpington cockerels or pens. Prices reasonable. Eggs ready. Also have some good Minorca cockerels for sale. Wm. Billups, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

THE SUNFLOWER POULTRY FARM, Kansas City, Kansas, Office 546 S 11 St. Breeder of Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks, Pekin and Indian Runner ducks. Settings at popular prices. Fertility guaranteed.

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ROSE COMB REDS. New blood of the best. 100 eggs \$4.25. 50 \$2.75. 15 \$1.25. Parcel post or express. Add 20 per cent and I will prepay for 350 miles. White Indian Runner ducks, Fishel strain. \$2.50 for 12 eggs prepaid. James A. Harris, Latham, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHEASANT eggs for sale. Golden, Silver and Chinese ring neck. C. W. Newman, Sabetha, Kan.

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THE Central Supply House, 627 Quincy, Topeka, will sell you a new incubator or repair your old one. Incubator supplies.

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White Wyandotte and Barred Rock eggs from a great laying strain. 15, \$1.00; 30, \$1.75. Chilcott Poultry and Stock Farm, Mankato, Kansas.

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Choice young toms for sale. 50 Big Cockerels. Priced right.

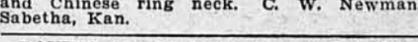
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Our specialty. Leading varieties pure bred chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese. Prize winners. Best stock and eggs. Lowest prices oldest farm, 25th year. Fine catalog FREE. H. M. JONES CO., Box 148, Des Moines, Ia.



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FOR SALE—A young jack ready for service. W. E. Loomis, R. 10, Emporia, Kan.

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FOR SALE—One registered Jersey bull five years old. Clarence Hunt, Route 4, Girard, Kan.

FOR SALE—Eight head of pure bred Shorthorn bulls, twelve months old. Ely Bros., Marion, Kan.

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PURE BRED DUROCS. 100 pigs both sexes. They will please you. Write today. Coppins & Clemmer, Potwin, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Corn, oats, feed, carlots, shipped anywhere. Pure bred Duroc hogs. Arthur H. Bennett, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—One thoroughbred Percheron stallion, 4 years old; 1 jack, 5 years old; 4 jennets. W. M. Dice, Tecumseh, Kan., Route 15.

FOR SALE—Jersey bulls sired by my 1,700 lb. Silverline Lorne and out of cows weighing 1,100 lbs. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

DOUBLE STANDARD Polled Durham bulls from five months to year old \$55 each. Sire weighs ton. Walter Baumgartner, Halstead, Kan.

SHORTHORN BULL. Age four, weight 1,750. Out of Pattie Napier 20th, by imported Ardlethen Mystery. \$150. Cecil McArthur, Walton, Kan.

8 HOLSTEIN cows and helpers, good colors, fresh in 60 days. Also the beautiful 15-month-old bull, Bertis Trogan. Jack Hammel, 215 Adams St., Topeka, Kan.

FEED almost gone. A cow given with each Marriage Mullett bull sold. 60 extra yearling steers for sale. Trained collies \$15 up. Christian helpers needed. Jno. Marriage, Mullinville, Kan.

JERSEY HERD. Bull, Royal Shamrock 111774, imported, 18 mo. Three cows, 2, 3, and 4 years, registered, solid color, bred to and sell all for son of Noble of Oaklands. Will sell all for value of bull, \$500. James Taylor, Iola, Kan.

FOR SALE—Mo. Mammoth black jack, 15 hands, 6 years old, well broke and sure. Also 54 black cows and helpers, 2 to 5 years old; 4 registered Aberdeen Angus helpers; a good crop of calves expected. W. H. Smith, Raymond, Kan.

### DOGS.

ENGLISH fox terrier dogs for sale. A. P. Richter, McPherson, Kan.

FOX, deer, cat, wolf hounds. List free. J. D. Stodghill, Shelbyville, Ky.

BLOODHOUNDS—Registered English. Kennedy's Kennels, Fredonia, Kan.

FOR SALE—Trail hounds. Black Hawk breed. Something extra. Joe Niemeier, Hope, Kan.

FOR SALE—Wolf dogs. Guaranteed to catch and kill coyotes. Homer Foxworthy, Bazaar, Kan.

FOR SALE cheap. Thoroughbred Scotch collie pups eligible to registry; farm raised. Beiden Bros., Hartland, Kan.

FOR SALE—1 Russian male, two stag females 2 yrs. old. Guaranteed to catch and kill coyotes. Fifty dollars. Arkansas Valley Kennels, Cimarron, Kan.

### WANTED.

WANTED—Small bunch cows to keep for half increase. D., care Mail and Breeze.

YOUNG MAN wants work on farm. Have had experience. State wages. Geo. H. Stevens, Walnut Hill, Ill.

WANTED—One 30 K. W. generator; one 22 H. P. motor, one water turbine, one 5 H. P. motor, one electrical switchboard. Can use D. C. or A. C. electrical machinery. Give full particulars first letter. Fred A. Foster, Hill City, Kan.

### SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

SWEET CLOVER. T. Mardis, Falmouth, Ky.

FOR SALE—Two carloads amber cane seed. Geo. H. Tate, Lakin, Kan.

SOURLESS CANE seed for sale. \$2.00 per bu. E. N. Redfield, Wilmore, Kan.

ALFALFA seed \$5.75 per bu. E. G. Boedeker, Natoma, Osborne County, Kan.

SELECT seed corn and feterita for sale. A. J. Ohler, Box 372, Anadarko, Okla.

WHITE WONDER seed corn two dollars per bushel. Leonard Coles, Waldo, Kan.

SEED CORN. Hildreth Yellow Dent, \$2.50. Originator, C. E. Hildreth, Altamont, Kan.

TREES at wholesale prices. Fruit Book free. Address Wichita Nursery, Box E. Wichita, Kan.

EXTRA good Boone County White seed corn, \$2.25 bushel. J. B. Hunt, Oswego, Kan.

SEED CORN—Director Kansas Crop Improvement association. J. M. McCray, Manhattan, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED. Only 35 bu. left at \$6 per bu. Recleaned and pure. L. Seewald, Le Roy, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED for sale; extra quality; sack free; send for samples. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

SEED CORN—Ferguson's yellow dent. First class. \$1.50 per bushel. John Mills, Verden, Okla.

SEED CORN—Iowa Gold Mine; strong germination; \$1.50 per bushel. H. A. Hamilton, Yutan, Neb.

ALFALFA SEED. Choice recleaned, guaranteed pure. \$6.00 bu., sacks free. T. S. Booth, Barclay, Kan.

SEED CORN—Boone County White ear corn; extra quality; \$2.00 per bu. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

CHOICE recleaned alfalfa seed for sale \$7 per bu. Sample on application. Sacks free. B. H. Bicker, Dunlap, Kan.

FOR SALE—Alfalfa seed. Fine quality alfalfa seed. Write for samples and prices. David Badger, Eureka, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED for sale; pure dry land seed; \$5.50 per bu. sacked. F. O. B. St. Francis, Kan. W. B. Sheeder.

SEED OATS. "Regenerated" Swedish Select, free from foul seed; also timothy seed. Theodore Franz, Mankato, Minn.

ALFALFA SEED for sale. Recleaned, free from all foreign seed. Six fifty per bushel. J. A. Kennedy, Burlington, Kansas.

CHOICE recleaned feterita seed. Three pounds, 50 cents delivered. \$2.00 bushel our track. W. R. Hutton, Cordell, Okla.

SEED CORN. Kansas grown. St. Charles \$2—Kaw Chief—\$1.75 per bushel. Sax free. St. Marys Grain Co., St. Marys, Kan.

REID'S YELLOW DENT seed corn for sale. Tested and guaranteed; 1912 crop; \$2.00 per bu. S. A. Ellerman, Potter, Kan.

KAFIR seed, pure black hulled white, crop of 1913, threshed and graded, \$2.50 per 100 lbs., sack free. J. C. Lawson, Pawnee, Okla.

FOR SALE—Sweet clover seed. Great forage crop and soil renewer. Pure Ky. seed. Write for prices. R. E. Purdy, Falmouth, Ky.

SEED CORN—Reid's Yellow Dent and Iowa Silver Mine. Reference, Farmers Exchange Bank. Everman & Everman, Gallatin, Mo., R. 5.

SEED CORN: Boone Co. White, raised 1913. Reno Co. selected, butted, tipped, sacked. \$2.00 per bu. A. H. Epperson, Hutchinson, Kan.

500 BU. SEED CORN. Reid's Yellow Dent, for sale, hand selected and tested. Write for prices and sample. John Schuler, Nortonville, Kan., R. 3.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE seed corn, raised from seed purchased from Esta Beaman's prize winning acre, 1912. \$2 per bu. sacked. Link Barr, Dover, Okla.

BLACKHULLED white kafir corn, recleaned and tested, \$2.00 per bu., for sale by grower; sacks 25c extra. H. W. Hays, Richland, Shawnee Co., Kan.

ALFALFA SEED. Nineteen thirteen crop alfalfa seed, five to six dollars per bushel. Recleaned and fine. Ask E. A. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan., for samples.

FINE clean alfalfa seed direct from grower. \$6.00 and \$7.00 per bu., sacks 25 cts. \$6.00 seed has some black seed, but will grow. G. A. Chapin, Belleville, Kan.

GOOD SEED at the right prices, pure and non-irrigated. Feterita bu. \$3.50; kafir \$1.60; sweet clover \$11.00; alfalfa \$6.00. Sax free. American Seed Co., Eldorado, Kan.

SEED CORN FOR SALE. Reid's, Gold Mine, Silver Mine, and Silver King. Send for booklet. Seed corn honesty. Breeder's calendar free. E. P. Myrland & Sons, Onawa, Iowa.

FOR \$1 I will send you 8 apples, peach, pear or plum trees or 6 fine cherry trees or 75 raspberry, blackberry or Dewberry or 20 grape, currant, gooseberry or rhubarb or 100 asparagus or 200 strawberry plants or 20 red cedar or other evergreens. Catalogue free. Manhattan Nursery, Manhattan, Kan.

### SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

SEED CORN—Boone County White and Hildreth Yellow Dent, carefully selected, \$2.00 per bu. Choice feterita, 12 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$2.85. B. A. Nichols, Hutchinson, Kan.

SEED CORN. Reid's Yellow Dent, Commercial White, Early White Flint, Early White Dent. Graded; sacked, two dollars per bu. F. O. B. Haz Read, Jr., Coffeyville, Kan.

15 ELBERTA and 5 Champion peach trees for \$1.00 by parcel post, prepaid. Pruned ready to plant. Order today and write for prices on other stock. Wellington Nurseries, Wellington, Kan.

BUY seed corn from grower. Pure bred Boone Co. White raised on best Kaw valley land. Ear corn only. 1912 crop. \$2.00 per bushel. J. W. Cochran, R. D. No. 6, Topeka, Kan.

WHEAT RAISERS. This advertisement cut out and mailed to me with your name and address will bring you a certificate worth one dollar. Do it now. W. S. Wells, Sterling, Kan.

SHAWNEE WHITE seed corn. Best yielder here in 30 years' trial. Adapted to upland or bottom land. Seed, selected, tipped, shelled and graded \$2.00 per bushel. J. A. Ostrand, Elmont, Kan.

SEED CORN: Limited amount, graded, single ear, six-kernel, tested, yellow dent, white and calico. Raised by best growers in Marshall county. Marshalltown Seed Company, Marshalltown, Iowa.

SEED CORN. Choice Boone County White, crop of 1912. Tipped, shelled, graded and sacked. \$2.50 per bu. Tests 99 1/2%. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. H. V. Cochran, R. No. 6, Topeka, Kan.

HENRY FIELD'S "Cornplanter" (Improved Boone Co. White corn). Raised in Kansas four years. Picked by hand, tipped, shelled and sacked. Per bu. \$3.00. 10 bu. lots \$2.75 per bu. Mark E. Zimmerman, White Cloud, Kan., R. 2.

FARM SEEDS—Choice, recleaned maize, kafir, cane and millet \$2.50 100 pounds. Feterita \$4.00 100 pounds. Dwarf or standard broom corn \$3.50 100 pounds. Sweet clover 80c pound. Buy now. Claycomb Seed Store, Guyton, Okla.

ALFALFA SEED for sale, home grown, non-irrigated, over 98% pure. Fancy at \$8.50 and choice at \$6.00 per bu. F. O. B. Hewins, Kan. Bags extra 25c each. Write for samples and delivered prices. R. W. Sanborn, Hewins, Kan.

BLACK HULL white kafir; germinating power tested 99%; is an extra good quality; long heads; have given special care to raising this seed; threshed and graded, \$3.25 per hundred, bags free. Reference, Bank of Gage. G. E. Irvin, Gage, Okla.

1912 SEED CORN, a large eared, drouth resisting variety of white corn, averaged 60 bushels per acre as a rule. This has been a bad year for maturing seed corn; buy 1912 seed direct from farmer at \$1.25 per bushel. P. A. Flinagan, Havelock, Neb., R. No. 3, Box No. 40.

ALFALFA SEED—Recleaned, home grown, non-irrigated alfalfa seed \$5.40, \$6.00, \$6.60, \$7.20 per bushel our track. Seamless bags 25c each. Delivered price on request. No weed seed in this section. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

1912 CORN. All Kansas grown. Boone County White, Iowa Silver Mine, Kaw Valley Imperial White, Reid's Yellow Dent. Ears shelled. St. Charles White. Germination 95 to 98 per cent. Also very best alfalfa seed. Ask for samples and prices. Wamego Seed House and Elevator, Wamego, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED. Won first prize at Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs. Also first at our state farmers' institute. Tested 99.9% pure by Dept. of Agr. Non-irrigated. Recleaned. Price \$7.00 per bu. Sax free. Send for sample. F. M. Giltner, Grower, Winfield, Kan.

GUARANTEED SEEDS—I take pains to grow seeds that comply with the pure seed laws and have a limited stock of fine quality, high testing Murock and Minn. White Dent Seed corn which I offer at \$2.25 per bu., shelled; bags included. Can also supply excellent home grown alfalfa seed, pure and hardy, at \$13.25 per bu. W. J. Koopmans, Sunnyside Farm, Fairbault, Minn.

OUR SEED CORN, matured under perfect conditions. Grown near Sioux City, Iowa. Germination is almost perfect and very strong. Just what Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois need. Reid's Yellow Dent, Wimples' Best (Yellow), Iowa Silver Mine, etc. Carefully selected, track Sioux tested, \$1.50 per bushel sacked, track Sioux City, Iowa. The McCaull-Webster Elevator Company, Sioux City, Iowa.

SEED CORN—We have a few hundred bushels of extra good seed corn, shelled, butted and sacked, \$2.85 per bu. F. O. B. here. Mostly Hildreth's Yellow Dent of Boone County White. This was no doubt the best field of corn grown in Kansas in 1913. It produced 50 bushels to the acre and was grown on the W. E. Brooks acre and was grown on the W. E. Brooks acre and was grown on the state fair at Hutchinson, Kan., this year. Order now, and if over-sold, we will return your check. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kan.

### AUTOMOBILES.

SEVEN passenger 60 horse power Winton six, fully equipped, self-starter, top and windshield. Cost \$2,000 when new. Can be bought at a great bargain. This is a great family car and has only been used by owner. Would also make profitable investment as delivery car in country town. Smith & Sons Auto Co., 4513 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

### BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRAY and transfer business for sale or trade. J. D. Cianin, Beloit, Kan.

BEST located bakery and restaurant in Wichita to trade or sell. Address 146 North Main.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Blacksmith shop and tools; only shop. Oscar A. Schuetz, Timken, Kan.

FOR SALE—Harness store; invoice \$4,000; college town, 6,000 population surrounded farming community. Address Harness, care Mail and Breeze.

BRICK HOTEL, 23 rooms, all furnished; only hotel in town 700; R. R.; clearing \$100 month. Price \$8,500. Want central Kansas land. Box 168, Tyro, Kan.

FOR SALE—Two telephone exchanges, 350 phones, first class construction, cheap for cash, might accept some land. If you want an established paying business, here is your chance. Address, Telephone, care Mail and Breeze.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—My special offer to introduce my magazine "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 425, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One threshing outfit. John Rodgers, Hesston, Kan.

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

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

FOR SALE—Restaurant doing good business. Write Restaurant, care Mail and Breeze.

RESTAURANT for sale—Reasonable. Doing good business. Address "Z," care Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE—Hart-Parr kerosene tractor. Several steam tractors. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

FARMERS SAVE MONEY. Buy prairie hay direct from producer. Write for prices. F. H. Childs, Geneva, Kan.

LONG GREEN leaf tobacco to chew or smoke. Twenty and twenty-five cents per pound. True Cutler, Holt, Mo.

FINE alfalfa seed \$6; fine prairie hay \$10; pea green alfalfa \$11 per ton f. o. b. St. Francis, Kan. G. J. C. Felzien.

BALED PRAIRIE and alfalfa hay. Alfalfa seed. Lyon County Farmers' Produce Ass'n, A. B. Hall, Mgr., Emporia, Kan.

GROCERY and meat market. Will sacrifice for cash. Trade for anything worth the money. Address Lock Box 71, Manhattan, Kan.

CASH BARGAIN—New six room cement block cottage; good water; eastern Kansas town. Owner in Colorado. "Tourist," care Mail and Breeze.

FRESH FROM MILL. 100 lbs. beautiful clean white table rice, freight prepaid to your station \$4.65. C. C. Cannan, 304-9 Scanlan Bldg., Houston, Texas.

WHEN YOU say Minnesota say Maxfield. Don't think of buying a Minnesota farm without seeing Maxfield. He guarantees bargains and satisfaction. 158 E. 5th St., St. Paul, Minn.

ALFALFA and prairie hay. We have about 1,000 tons of alfalfa and 200 tons of prairie hay for sale. Write or wire us for delivered prices. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

FOR SALE—One Minneapolis Universal 20 horse farm tractor and 4 bottom plow used for plowing 500 acres only. In good order, goes cheap for cash, or trade for young cattle. D. J. Theander, Lost Springs, Kan.

WHY NOT ECONOMY? Do you know that Economy liniment is better than the best? for colds; lagrippe; sore throat; hay fever; headache; sprains; bruises; sore lungs; stiff joints; cramps in muscles; rheumatism; lumbago; send 2 stamps for sample. Box 462, Pittsburg, Kan.

### FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGES, 1000, farms, mdse., etc. Everywhere. Write for list. Reidy & Overlin, California, Mo.

TO TRADE five room house and three lots in Herington, Kan., for automobile, engine, stallion or jack. Ed. Schmidt, Geneseo, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for western land. Imported Percheron stallion and Missouri jack. Colts to show. Thos. Short, Mahaska, Kan.

### FARMS WANTED.

AN EDUCATED, capable, responsible man with family wishes to rent furnished farm in timber and rain belt, on shares. Box 124, Topeka, Kan.

WANTED to hear from owner of good farm for sale, reasonable, for cash buyer. Send description. Don't pay big commissions. Western Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

LANDS.

45 ACRES, improved, near Topeka, \$4,000. Axtell, 1852 Mulvane, Topeka, Kan.

TO SELL property quickly, write Dep. F. Cooperative Salesman Co., Lincoln, Neb.

BARGAINS in farms and town property. Also exchanges. W. Randie, La Harpe, Kan.

REAL BARGAINS in farm lands; write for list. Exchanges a specialty. B. Frank Youngs, Howard, Kan.

FOR SALE—The finest improved 40 in county, adjoining town of 1,000, \$10,000. No trade. Box O, care Mail and Breeze.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash. No matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 4, Lincoln, Neb.

DELAWARE is a good state to live in; land is good for fruits, grain and livestock. Free pamphlet. State Board of Agriculture, Dover, Delaware.

160 ACRES, 2 miles of Marshall, 40 cultivated, 25 acres in bearing fruit, good improvements. Price \$1,600. Write for description. Ozark Realty Company, Marshall, Ark.

FOR SALE—160 a. 3 miles Preston, good improvements, 1/4 mile school, phone line and mail route; 110 a. wheat 1/2 goes. Price \$7,500, good terms. Chas. E. Dye, Preston, Kan.

2,000 ACRE Kansas ranch for sale or rent. Fenced, never failing water, 300 acres alfalfa land, Lane Co., improvements. Priced right if taken soon. Address Owner, B., care Mail and Breeze.

ALFALFA farms. Irrigated improved farms for sale. Milk condensing plant, unlimited demand for milk. Cheap feed, produced milk at lowest possible cost. Geo. R. Wilson, Lamar, Colo.

ARKANSAS land free. 500,000 acres government land now open to homestead entry. Guide Book with lists, laws, etc., 25c. Township map of state 25c additional. L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Ark.

FOR SALE: 4,000 acres, well improved ranch, Blaine county, Nebraska. Close to railroad. Crossed by Middle Loop river, would consider leasing for term of years. R. T. Colter Co., Muskogee, Okla.

160 ACRES fine black land, Wharton Co., south of Louisiana in rain belt. Gulf Coast, Texas. Direct from owner. Will make splendid farm. Owner going in business, need cash. Address 1914 Taft St., Fairview Add., Houston, Tex.

GOOD 160 acre Osage Co. farm for sale by owner. All smooth, rich land, 120 acres in cultivation, good house, barn and out-buildings, insured for \$1,100. Price \$8,000, \$2,000 cash, balance 6%. A. E. Van Petten, 414 Mulvane Bldg., Topeka.

160 ACRES, 3 miles from Quenemo, small improvements, a snap at \$22.50 per acre. 160 acres Bourbon Co., Kan., 1/4 miles from town, improved, some good creek bottom. A bargain at \$40 per acre. Terms: The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

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HOW MANY acres did that last tract of land you sold contain? Do you know? Get my new plan and survey your own farm! It costs only one dollar but may save you hundreds! Write today enclosing remittance. Address T. Harold Knight, Racine, Wisconsin.

CALIFORNIA; near Sacramento City. Soil of the best, plenty of water for irrigation, unexcelled railroad facilities, good markets, splendid location, only small acreage left, prices low for good land, terms to suit you. W. T. Smith & Co., 816 City National Bank, Omaha.

\$25 PER ACRE lowest income from this highly improved 160 acre irrigated alfalfa and grain farm in best section Wyoming. One mile growing town and fine schools. Delightful climate. No drought or crop failures. Price \$110 per acre, \$10,000 cash, terms balance. Address Owner, Box 46, Riverton, Wyo.

SPLENDID unimproved farm lands. 30,000 acres of farm land in Clark county, Wis. \$18.00 an acre. Best of terms given. Good soil, good water. Land easily cleared and well located. Write for booklet, "Your great opportunity." Agents wanted, commission guaranteed. Lake States Land Co., 405-6 Commerce Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

TEXAS LAND on forty years' time. Located in the rainbelt where crops are sure, 90 miles of Houston, two miles of town of 3,000. Rich valley land, no overflow, practically no clearing. Come where farmers make six tons alfalfa, 60 bushels corn and a bale of cotton to the acre. To make quickest showing possible, we are offering first buyers land on forty years' time. Payments on land refunded any time within two years with interest. If you become dissatisfied. Write today for illustrated literature. Luckel & Bell, 612 Beatty Bldg., Houston, Texas.

280 ACRE FARM, 35 miles from Minneapolis, 1 1/2 miles from a good railroad town; part under cultivation, balance meadow and pasture land; good soil; good eight-room house, worth \$5,000; barn, granary, corn crib, cattle sheds, machine sheds, etc.; 14 cows, 20 head of steers and heifers, three horses, hogs, chickens, complete set farm machinery, buggies, wagons, sleds, 50 tons of hay, 1,200 bushels corn, 150 bushels mixed grain, 175 bushels potatoes; in fact, everything on the farm goes except the furniture. Price \$12,000. One-half cash. Schwab Bros., 1028 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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PATENTED state school land. Just opened for sale on the remarkably easy terms of one-twelfth cash, balance ten years' time. Located near Southern Pacific Railroad, only 22 miles from Houston. Ample rainfall; good markets. Big crops corn, cotton, potatoes, fruit, vegetables. Free Texas map and particulars. Write Dr. C. H. Walters, Trustee, 422 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

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

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MEN for electric railway motormen and conductors; fine opportunity; about \$80 monthly; experience unnecessary; no strikes; state age. Address Box F, care Mail and Breeze.

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Cold Snap Halts Farm Work

Preparations for Spring Seeding Well Advanced

BY OUR CROP CORRESPONDENTS

ZERO weather, accompanied by a snow storm last week, stopped preparations for spring farm work, but only for a few days. Milder temperature returned promptly and work in the fields is again possible at this writing. While the cold spell was of short duration it was unusually severe and came so suddenly as to catch many stock owners unprepared. The lowest temperature in Kansas was reported from Rawlins county, where 12 below zero was registered.

More ground is ready for spring seeding than ever before, reports Z. G. Jones, correspondent for Jefferson county, Kansas. Some oats were sown and gardens made in January, down in Oklahoma, according to K. D. Olin of Pushmataha county, and others. Farm work will be farther advanced at the opening of the farming season this spring than it has been for many years.

"The pulling up of hedge fences this winter is breaking all previous records," is the report of C. H. Feerer of Atchison county, Kansas.

KANSAS.

Smith County—Wheat seems to be all right. No winter yet to speak of. No ice put up. Stock doing well. Plenty of feed. Some hay to sell.—A. J. Hammond, Feb. 4.

Reels County—Ground in fine condition and a little plowing has been done. If the open weather continues a few weeks longer the spring work will start in earnest.—C. O. Thomas, Feb. 6.

Pratt County—Weather fine and roads are good. Wheat looks fine. Much stock on wheat pasture. Farmers are plowing for oats. Quite a number of sales and everything sells well.—J. L. Phelps, Jan. 30.

Finney County—Farmers commencing to plow and ground is in fine condition. On February 5 we had a cold spell and plowing had to be stopped until it gets warm. Butter 30c; eggs 20c.—F. S. Coen, Feb. 6.

Washington County—Having the coldest weather of the season. Considerable sickness in the county. Some demand for brood sows. Wheat all right. Roads in good condition. Corn 65c.—Mrs. H. A. Birdsley, Feb. 7.

Marion County—Good weather the last few weeks and a lot of plowing has been done. Much wheat has been pastured. Stock doing fairly well. Most farmers need not worry about not having enough feed.—Jac. H. Dyck, Feb. 5.

Greeley County—Weather pleasant the last few weeks and the snow is all gone except where it was very deep. Considerable green grass and stock of all kinds doing well. Feed damaged in the shock by rain and snow.—J. Skillman, Jan. 31.

Graham County—A blizzard this morning sent the mercury down to 10 below. Wheat prospects very good. Stock doing well and with good weather will have feed enough to last until the grass comes. Corn 72c; wheat 76c; cream 22c; eggs 20c.—C. L. Kobler, Feb. 7.

Osborne County—February 6 was the coldest day this winter. No ice yet. Stock has been on the wheat nearly all winter. Wheat is all right except some of the late sowings. There are a good many horse buyers but they are not paying so much as last spring.—W. F. Arnold, Feb. 7.

Harper County—February 6 was the coldest day of the season. Stock in this section doing nicely. Wheat pasture good. The nice open winter is what saved the stock. Price of all livestock high. Some

FARMERS WANTED.

OPPORTUNITY for 1,100 farmers near big, beautiful city of Denver. Splendid market. Big prices for your products. Strictly reliable deal free. Griswold, Farm Specialist, 413 Chamber of Commerce, Denver, Colorado.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

YOU CAN SELL your farm or business quickly for cash wherever it is, by our system. Particulars free. Black's Business Agency, Desk 9, Durand, Wis.

YOUNG, married, experienced farmer wants rent farm with stock and tools furnished on shares. Can give good references in handling stock, poultry, etc. Wm. Stallard, Parsons, Kan.

POULTRY MAGAZINE—Big 20 to 40 page illustrated magazine of practical, common sense chicken talk. Tells how to get most in pleasure and profit from poultry raising. 4 months on trial only 10c. Poultry Culture, 904 Jackson, Topeka, Kan.

BIG WESTERN WEEKLY six months 10 cents. Biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Interesting and instructive departments for young and old. Special offer, six months' trial subscription—twenty-six big issues—10 cents. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. W. A.-12, Topeka, Kan.

OREGON state publications free—Oregon Almanac, Oregon Farmer and other official books published by State Immigration Commission, telling of resources, climate and agricultural opportunities for the man of moderate means. Ask questions—they will have painstaking answers. We have nothing to sell. Address Room 67, Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Ore.

public sales. Wheat 79c; oats 45c; corn 73c; butter 20c; eggs 22c; cream 22c; kafir \$1.50.—E. E. Henderson, Feb. 7.

Jefferson County—Had a cold wind and snow storm after several weeks of nice weather. Farmers plowing and cutting stalks. More ground is ready for spring seeding than ever before. Winter work is all up. Stock generally in good condition. Plenty of roughness and corn being shipped in at 67c.—Z. G. Jones, Feb. 6.

Sheridan County—High winds caused some damage to the late sown wheat. Plenty of moisture and early sown wheat getting green. Weather fine and stock doing well on the open range. The silo question is being agitated. Plenty of feed to finish the winter. Corn 84c; barley 80c; eggs 22c; cream 30c.—R. E. Patterson, Feb. 2.

Woodson County—Cold weather lately, which stopped plowing until warmer weather. More listing will be done this spring than usual on account of scarcity of feed. Sales starting again and good prices rule. Corn getting cheaper but hay is getting higher. Roughness very scarce. Brood sows scarce.—E. F. Opperman, Feb. 6.

Rawlins County—Old fashioned blizzard on February 5 and mercury went to 12 below zero. Fall wheat very good up to the present hard frost. Stock doing well on the grass since the snow was off. Feed getting scarce. Not many sales but stuff sells well. Wheat 78c; barley 45c; corn 78c; hogs \$7.50; butter 18c; eggs 20c.—J. S. Skolaut, Feb. 7.

Sumner County—Coldest weather of the year came Friday morning February 6. Stock have been doing fine on wheat pasture the last six weeks. Wheat is in good condition. Horses and mule trade picking up. Cattle selling high. Wheat 80c; corn 72c; oats 46c; alfalfa \$13; butter 20c; butter fat 25c; hogs \$7.85; eggs 24c.—E. L. Stocking, Feb. 7.

Ford County—A cold northwest storm struck the county February 6 accompanied by sleet and snow. Wheat pasture still fine but the sleet and snow has stopped the use of it for several days. Some cattle dying of bloat and fresh milk cows of some unknown disease. Farmers had started plowing before the storm. Wheat 80c; corn 78c; oats 50c; alfalfa \$12; eggs 25c; cream 22c.—John Zurbuchen, Feb. 6.

Atchison County—First severe weather of the season came February 6 when the temperature went below zero. Plenty of feed to last until spring if it is properly distributed. The pulling up of hedge fences this winter breaks all previous records. Horses slow sale but mules are in great demand. Hogs very scarce. Very few young cattle on hand. Chickens scarcer than usual.—C. H. Feerer, Feb. 7.

Lyon County—February 6 was the first real winter day of this year. The mild open winter has been very good on stock. Wheat looks good. Ground will be in good condition for sowing seed if the weather is favorable. Not many fat cattle and hogs in the county. Roads good. A great deal of hay, wheat and corn being hauled to market. Wheat 78c; corn 75c; oats 45c; loose alfalfa \$14; prairie hay \$13; baled hay \$15; butter 22c to 25c; eggs 22c.—E. R. Griffith, Feb. 6.

OKLAHOMA.

Cleveland County—Weather very good. Stock all doing well. Wheat looking well, but a good rain would be beneficial. Some are sowing oats. All farm products bring good prices.—H. J. Dietrick, Feb. 7.

Lincoln County—Having a cold wave. Farmers busy plowing. Some have sown oats. Rye and wheat pasture growing nicely. Stock of all kinds looking well. Considerable alfalfa will be sown this spring. Seed is worth about \$7 a bushel.—J. E. Pomeroy, Feb. 7.

Pushmataha County—Mild winter weather has enabled farmers to plow their ground. Oats are being sown and gardens planted. All stock looks well. Prairie hay \$15; alfalfa hay \$22; corn chop \$1.52; bran \$1.30; eggs, 20c; butter, 25c. K. D. Olin, Jan. 31.

Grady County—Fair, warm weather for the last 35 days. Oats sowing begun. A lot of plowing done. There is no complaint of scarcity of feed. Plenty of corn for local demand. Some alfalfa shipped out. Wheat looks well and is furnishing plenty of pasture.—Sam C. Hefner, Feb. 6.

Major County—Stock doing fine. Much stock on wheat pasture. We need rain badly. Hens not laying much. Few sales. Cattle in demand and high. Horses rather slow sale. Very few fat hogs. Quite a few people moving out. Very little seed here to be used for planting in the spring.—W. H. Ruckers, Feb. 4.

Garfield County—Weather was nice until the cold wave this morning. It is now near zero and some stock is suffering from exposure. Wheat is in good shape. Sales more numerous and everything sells well except horses. Most of the ground for spring crops is in readiness and a lot of alfalfa will be sown. Feed is scarce. No good kafir seed here fit to plant. Wheat 80c; seed oats 55c; butter 20c to 25c; eggs 21c to 25c.—Jac. A. Voth, Feb. 6.

Pasturing Sweet Clover

A reader at Plevna, Kan., asks this question: Will sweet clover pasture cause horses to slobber as does white clover pasture?

My observation has been that horses pastured on sweet clover slobber about the same as when pastured on red clover. Neither of these clovers causes so much trouble as white clover. There is very little slobbering when the plants are not in bloom.

For breeding purposes old turkey hens and young toms make the best combination.

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**RUSH CO.** wheat lands at \$25 to \$50 a. No trades. Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kan.

**WE HAVE** a fine list of impr. and unimpr. farms. Rowland & Moyer, Ottawa, Kan.

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**240 ACRES;** grass, water, timber; good dwelling; 2 barns, 150 ton silo. \$60. Bargain. Buckeye Agency, Ottawa, Kansas.

**SNAPS FOR SPECULATION** in western Kan. at from \$4 to \$8 an a. These are bargains. No trade. Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kan.

**160 ACRE FARM** in Osage county, Kan., 3 miles from good town. \$30 per acre; can make terms. Watkins Land Co., Quenemo, Ks.

**LAND.** Send for my price list of wheat, alfalfa and pasture lands, improved and unimproved, in Clark Co. Every one a bargain. C. W. Carson, Ashland, Kansas.

**CATHOLICS, ATTENTION!** I have farms for sale in 7 parishes which have priest and school. Ask for list. Thos. Darcey, The Land Man, Offerle, Kansas.

**FOR SALE:** Farms, city property, automobiles and merchandise of all kinds. Write for free list. W. M. Baker, 202 W. 23rd St., Pittsburg, Kansas.

**BEST LAND, LOWEST PRICES,** greatest natural advantages in southeastern Kansas. Send for illustrated booklet. The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

**240 A. IMP.** Kaw val. bottom land; 60 a. alf. 40 a. wheat, bal. corn. Must settle estate. 1 1/2 miles St. Marys, Kan. \$25,000; \$10,000 will handle. J. M. Conlan, St. Marys, Kan.

**122 A. 3 MI. OF TOWN;** all tillable; slightly location; good improvements; never falling water. Price \$50.00 per acre. Write for list. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

**ALFALFA FARMS.** 80 acres five miles out; 50 in alfalfa, well improved, \$75 per acre; 100 acres 3 miles out; 40 in alfalfa; good improvements. \$100 per acre. Write for list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

**MONEY FROM HOME.** Improved 160 acres. Well, windmill, 80 cult.; 80 pasture. All can be farmed, well located, 10 miles Spearville, \$2,800. Terms. Send for list. Thos. J. Stinson, Spearville, Kansas.

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**FINE DAIRY FARM.** 320 a. 2 mi. Herington. 140 a. cult., 30 a. alf., 60 meadow, bal. pasture. Best market. \$15,000 of imp. Price \$23,000. \$13,000 cash, bal. easy terms. O. E. Lower, Herington, Kansas.

**COFFEY COUNTY** one of the best alfalfa and tame grass counties in Kansas. Write for farm and ranch lists. Andrew Burger, Burlington, Kan.

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**Small Farms** Ideal dairy, truck and poultry farms close to Hutchinson, pop 20,000; we are subdividing big farms into 10, 20, 40 and 80 acre lots; alfalfa on each. \$100 per acre and up; easy terms 10 years 6% Write us today. Sweet-Coe Inv. Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

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**WESTERN Kan.** farms and ranches for sale. Write us. Wheat Belt Land Co., Leoti, Kan.

**LAND IN STEVENS COUNTY,** Kansas, on Colmer cut off. Write for prices. John A. Firmin, Hugoton, Kansas.

**COFFEY COUNTY, EASTERN KANSAS.** Good alfalfa, corn, wheat and tame grass lands. List free. Lane & Kent, Burlington, Ks.

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**I AM A FARMER!** Wheat, alfalfa farms for sale; also ranches. If you want to buy or sell a farm, write with confidence. W. A. Anderson, Abbyville, Kan.

**320 ACRE STOCK FARM,** 6 miles county seat, R. F. D. Never falling water, 25 a. alfalfa; well improved. 65 a. cult. Bal. meadow. Black loam. \$35.00 per acre. Terms. J. B. Fields, Alma, Kansas.

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**\$400 Income Property.** 40 a irrigated land in the lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas, 1 mi. Mercedes. This is one of the richest irrigated districts in America and one of the best fortilies in it. Lays fine; 10 a. alfalfa. Small house. Fine corn land. This place pays an average rental of \$400 a year. Will trade for property in or near some town having good race track. Owner is a horseman and desires central location. Describe fully what you have in first letter. Land is clear. Price \$150 an acre. Address A. M. Chrisman (owner), Leon, Iowa.

**\$35.00 PER ACRE (\$7,000) CASH** will buy this 200 acre stock and dairy farm, located six miles S. W. of Reece, Greenwood Co., Kans. 40 acres valley land under cultivation (would grow splendid alfalfa), balance extra good pasture. Has a good six room house, other buildings only fair. farm all extra well fenced, good well, equipped with mill, and large cement water tank. Legal numbers are—The N. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 Sec. 27-26-8 Greenwood Co. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 28-26-8 Butler Co., Kans. No trades considered. Address W. H. Dayton, Abilene, Kansas.

## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

**GREENWOOD CO.** Write Herrman & Dove for sale and exchange lists. Hamilton, Kan.

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**640 ACRES** fine pasture land, Greeley county, Kansas. Bargain at \$8 per acre if taken quick; or will trade for property. L. L. Guthrie, Route 5, Elk City, Kansas.

**160 ACRES LAND** near Montezuma. Would take automobile as part pay. \$600 cash, balance terms. Exchanges made. L. E. Pendleton, Dodge City, Kansas.

**FARMS, STOCKS,** and city property for sale or trade. What have you to offer? Bigham & Ochiltree, 802 Corby-Forsce Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo.

**300 ACRE** Harper county wheat farm, 150 acres in wheat, adjoins town. Price \$15,000. Want town property and back mortgage. Owners Exchange, Sallina, Kansas.

**320 ACRES 5 MI. BRONSTON,** Kan., fair buildings, price \$16,000. Mort. \$6,000. Wants merchandise or rental. 70 acres Jackson Co., Kan. Buildings poor, price \$5,250. Mort. \$2,500. Wants rental. Livery barn, Delaware, Okla., price \$3,000. Rent \$27.50 per month, for small farm. Spohn Bros., Garnett, Kan.

**EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE OR CLEAR LAND.** 200 acres fine corn and alfalfa farm, 8 miles St. Joseph, 3 miles from small town, well fenced, good improvements. Price \$110 per acre. Mortgage \$8,000. C. D. Butterfield, Hamburg, Iowa.

**FOR EXCHANGE.** 160 acres 5 miles from Lewis, Kansas, 100 acres in cultivation, 2 room house, good barn, well and windmill and granary. 50 acres pasture, price \$5,000.00, mortgage \$1,000. Want clear residence town property for equity. Immediate possession or will rent for 1/2. Chas. E. Sturdevant, Lewis, Kansas.

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**160 A., OZARKS;** 100 CULT., 2 sets bldgs., spring. \$1,700. McQuary, Seligman, Mo.

**\$5 DOWN, \$5 MONTHLY,** buys 40 a. grain, fruit, poultry land, near town. Price \$200. Write for list. Box 372, Carthage, Mo.

**FOR SALE:** 156 acre farm in Jasper county, close to town. Write for full information. J. E. Hall, Carthage, Mo.

**120 ACRE FARM,** finest bottom, 40 a. clear, improvements; rents for \$200, good location. 87% acres bottom on river, 81 clear, finest improvements, 2 and 3 mi. to two R. R. towns. Rents for \$600. 200 acres cut over timber land, best bottom, 4 miles to R. R. town; price as it is \$12.50 or I clear for plow 180, fence all, put up 5 room house, barn 40x60 for \$26 per acre. Guarantee \$7 rent per acre or crop rent from \$10 to \$20 per a. F. Gram, Naylor, Mo.

**HOWELL CO., MISSOURI.** 75 a. in cult. and orchard, 500 bearing trees, apple and peach, 100 a. fenced, 5 room house, good barn, 2 wells, cistern, phone line, rural mail, 1/2 mi. school, \$28, terms. Farms for merchandise or town property. A. F. Cottrell Land Co., Pomona, Mo.

## NEW YORK

**McBURNAY'S NEW YORK FARMS** Grow prosperity. We have fertile land, big crops, best prices, fine cattle, luscious fruit, finished homes, nearest markets, millions of people to feed; thousands of schools and churches, good climate, good health and good luck. Our Central New York improved farms are worth twice the value of average western farms, and cost less by half—today. Prices will advance. Don't wait too late. For illustrated list ask B. F. McBurney & Co., 703 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.

## NEBRASKA

**6,500 BUYS 638 A.** stock farm, 140 a. valley sandy loam, rest pasture; fenced and cross fenced. 5 room house, barn 40x46 and other outbuildings. 20 feet to water, 6 miles to thriving little town, 3 miles to flag station, two schools close. Terms. Write Owner, Box 85, Whitman, Nebraska.

**EXCHANGES—ALL KINDS—**free list. Foster Bros., Independence, Kan.

**WE BUY, SELL** and exchange, anything, anywhere of value. Ozark Co-operative Realty Co., Willow Springs, Howell Co., Mo.

**EXCHANGES** All kinds; all prices. Describe and price your offerings. E. E. Weeks, Burlingame, Kan.

**Buy or Trade** with us—Exchange book free Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Ks

## OWNER

If you want to buy, sell or trade your property or farm, write to the Kansas Realty Company, Burns, Marion Co., Kan.

**For Sale or Exchange** \$12,000 stock dry goods, millinery and shoes; best business in town, good clean stock. Bargain for cash or will take part land. M. P. Davis (owner), Madison, Kansas.

**1000 Farms Wanted—**listed with me—sale or trade. Owners write me—giving complete description—what you will trade for—where, price, etc. If you don't mean business don't write. Frank W. Thompson, Beloit, Kansas.

**I Am the Owner** of several good pieces of property such as farms, ranches, city property, small tracts near city and other property. I prefer to sell, but if you have something I can use, I will trade. Some of the M. & B. readers have gotten some good bargains of me lately. Tell me what you have, and what you want, and maybe I have it. H. C. Whalen, 812 W. Doug, Wichita, Kansas.

**To Exchange** A \$12,000 equity in two nicely improved 160 acre farms, 3 miles apart in southwest Neosho county, Kan. Mortgage \$8,000 due in two, five and seven years. Will trade for hardware or merchandise or clear rental property.

**M. W. Peterson** Hanston, Kansas

## MINNESOTA

**MINNESOTA FARMS** for sale. Easy terms. Write A. G. Whitney, St. Cloud, Minn.

**80 A. GOOD Minnesota land \$1,000.** Terms. Other bargains. Foss, Mliacs, Minn.

**PAYNESVILLE LAND CO.,** sell Minnesota farms. Write for list. Paynesville, Minn.

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

**FINE IMPROVED Minnesota corn and dairy farms \$20 to \$55 per acre.** Easy terms. Frick Farm Agency, Saux Center, Minn.

**NORTHERN MINNESOTA:** The greatest natural cattle section. No droughts. Alfalfa, clover, corn, potatoes, are principal crops. Prairie or timber. Free information. We have no land for sale. W. R. MacKenzie, Immig. Com., 911 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

**GOVERNMENT FARMS FREE—**My 1914 official 250 page book "Free Government Land" describes every acre in every county in United States. Contains township and section plats, rainfall maps, tables, charts, land laws, how secured free. D. J. Campbell, Pioneer Bldg., St. Paul, Minnesota.

**CORN AND CLOVER FARMS** Otter Tail, Todd and Wadena Cos. For list write Bigelow & Freeman, Wadena, Minn.

**CENTRAL MINNESOTA LANDS.** Great clover, corn, potato and dairy section. Low prices. Easy terms. 1914 list sent free. Chase Bros., Box 8, Staples, Minn.

## OKLAHOMA

**GOOD FARMS FOR SALE;** for particulars write to Harry E. Pray, Pawnee, Oklahoma.

**WE SELL THE EARTH** that produces alfalfa and corn. W. E. Wilson Realty, Walters, Ok.

**EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS** in N. E. Okla. farms. T.C. Bowling, Pryor, Mayes Co., Okla.

**140 A. 2 1/2 MI. McALESTER.** City 15,000. All tillable. Bottom and second bottom. No timber or rock. No overflow. 35 a. cultivation. Bal. meadow, \$32 per a. Terms. No exchange. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

**FOR SALE, CHEAP.** 80 acres of good land in Mayes county, Oklahoma, 2 miles from town; price \$30 per acre. 181 acres good black soil, little sand; 80 acres in cultivation in Major Co., Oklahoma; price \$20 per acre. Will give terms on part. Joseph Pizinger, Box 96, Great Bend, Kansas.

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

**FOR SALE.** 8 acres beautifully located, opposite the College campus. 12 room modern house; barns, sheds and chicken house. Trees and fruit of all kinds. Priced at a bargain for quick sale. Write the owner at once. W. H. Rhoades, Manhattan, Kansas.

## COLORADO

**FOR SALE** in lots to suit customers, 640 acres desert and homestead entries; level prairie; under ditch; plowed, fenced, well and outbuildings. \$10 per acre. William Tew, Sterling, Colo.

**LAND—**Let us show you nice smooth unimproved prairie lands at very moderate prices; also can still locate you on desirable government land. Many persons are entitled to take 480 acres. Soil all good and climate desirable. You can make money raising alfalfa, wheat, sugar beets and numerous other crops. Good railroad, school and all other facilities. Big prices paid for milk by Helvetia Milk Condensing Co. at Lamar, largest factory in the West. Tell us plainly what you want. Call or address at once. Leon Moorhouse and Co., Lamar, Colorado.

**320 Acre HOMESTEADS 320 Acre** Perfect soil, fine water, climate, schools, crops, people. Our country is coming to the fr rapidly. Only a few homesteads and relinquishments left at \$100, up. Get busy. Do it now. It will pay. You can't lose. How? Take the Missouri Pacific for eastern Colorado. B. T. Cline, Towner, Colo.

**We Want Farmers** Why buy cut-over, or wild lands in the Frozen North? We can locate you on half-section relinquishment for \$350. Will produce 30 to 35 bushels wheat and corn per acre on sod. Fine hay, good dairy country, 10 to 40 feet to water. Only 12 miles from this city. Land level and soil fertile, clay subsoil. Finest climate in the world. Come and get your choice. Cutler & Layton, Fort Morgan, Colo.

## GEORGIA

**SOUTHERN GEORGIA.** Stock raising, fruit growing, truck farming, corn, oats, hay, cotton. No floods, droughts, nor cyclones. Improved and unimproved lands. Easy terms. Thompson & Company, Homeland, Georgia.

## CANADA

**COME TO SO. ALBERTA.** Land of wheat, alfalfa, cattle. Good markets. Delightful climate. Have several special bargains. Weber Land Agency, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada.

ARKANSAS

FREE MAP of Arkansas and land list. Les-He Land Co., Leslie, Arkansas.

ARKANSAS FARMS for sale. Terms. List free. J. C. Mitchell, Fayetteville, Ark.

DOWELL LAND COMPANY will furnish you lists of farm, timber and rice lands at lowest prices. Walnut Ridge, Arkansas.

FOR DES. LIT., city props., Ark., and Okla. farm, fruit, timber, grazing lands, write Moss-Ballou & Harlock, Siloam Sprng., Ark.

FARM BARGAINS IN OZARK FOOTHILLS. New list and information book on application. McKamey & McCarroll, Imboden, Ark.

17,000 ACRES, NO ROCKS, hills or swamps. Any size farms Grant Co. \$1.50 per a. down, bal. 20 years at 6%. Teter & Co., Op. Union Depot, Little Rock, Ark.

160 A. RICH Little River improved farm; 70 cult., bal. timbered; 130 under hog tight fence. 3 mi. R. R. town. \$1,000 down. Bal. easy. No rocks. R. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

40 ACRE FARM for sale, 6 miles from Fayetteville, Ark., and 1/4 mile from R. R. station. Ideal for hogs, poultry and fruit. Price \$2,000. Easy terms. F. N. Flint, Bozeman, Mont.

CORN, OAT, CLOVER land. Sure crops. No swamps, hills. Fine climate, schools, churches. Small pay't. 20 years, 6%. Write today, maps, circulars. Tom Blodgett Land Co., Elson, Ark.

FREE—\$20 KITCHEN CABINET—FREE. Farms bought, sold, exchanged, money to loan. Only R. E. broker giving a premium. Cyril Flack, 1047 E. B. St., Bentonville, Ark.

QUIT RENTING and write Eugene Parrick, the land man, for fruit, grain and timber farms. Best prices, terms, water and climate in Ark., Missouri and Oklahoma. Describe your wants in first letter. Hiwasse, Ark.

1,580 ACRES sandy loam soil, half under cultivation; 65 a. orchard; good house, several tenant houses; 3 mi. of town; \$25 per a. Will take half in other property and make terms on balance. Horton & Co., Hope, Ark.

ASK US ABOUT northeast Arkansas lands. they will produce a large variety of paying crops; can be bought at reasonable prices. Come to the land of sunshine and prosperity. H. H. Houghton & Son, 237 Main St., Jonesboro, Arkansas.

70 ACRES, 1/2 CLEARED, 3 miles from city, \$20 per acre. Other good bargains. Write J. F. Black, Texarkana, Arkansas.

40 ACRES 6 miles from Waldron, county seat; 25 acres fenced and in cultivation. Balance hardwood timber. 4 room house, orchard, barn, well, garden. Price \$1,000—one-half cash, balance one and two years. J. L. Center, Owner, Waldron, Ark.

80 ACRES LAND well timbered, nearly level, unimproved; fine spring of water, in center Sharpe county, Ark. 14 mi. from R. R. \$1,600 or for exchange for 40 acres land in Kansas of equal value. Perfect title. For further information address J. W. Thompson, Evening Shade, Arkansas.

60 ACRES OF GOOD farm land 1 1/2 miles Co. seat, Scott Co., Ark. Good orchard, barn, residence; 25 acres in cultivation; balance meadow and timbered pasture. Fine water; daily mail and phone. Price for quick sale \$1,800. Half cash, terms on balance. Need proceeds to improve city property. R. G. Oliver, Owner, Waldron, Arkansas.

WISCONSIN

SETTLERS ARE FLOCKING to the clover and fruit lands of Orchard Valley, Wisconsin. Over 150 sales. Write for U. S. Gov't reports. E. F. Glenny, 311C Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Secure a Home in UPPER WISCONSIN

Best Dairy and General crop state in the Union. Settlers wanted. Lands for sale at low prices on easy terms. Ask for booklet 30 on Wisconsin Central Land Grant. Always state acres wanted. Write about our grazing lands. If interested in fruit lands ask for booklet on apple orchards in Wisconsin. Address Land Dept., Soo Line Ry., Minneapolis, Minn.

WYOMING

FREE HOMESTEADS. Use your right on the best homestead to be had. Write A. P. Knight, Jirch, Wyoming.

IDAHO

ONE GOOD REAL ESTATE investment NOW in the new town of Homedale is worth a lifetime of labor. Homedale Townsite Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

FLORIDA

FLORIDA, THE LAND OF FRUIT. Flowers and sunshine; good health; prosperity and solid comfort is waiting here for all who invest in homes on St. Andrews Bay. Address Richard McCloy, Lynn Haven, Fla.

MONTANA

SETTLERS WANTED for Montana. Crop yields greater than any other state. Write for information. Danaher-Holton Co., 306C Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

IOWA

320 IMPROVED alfalfa land. Bargain, \$30, worth \$60. Wadsworth, Grinnell, Ia.

Cold Spell Turns Prices Up

Hogs Expected to Reach \$9 This Month—Grain Higher

BY C. W. METSKER, Market Editor

THE MOST opportune cold spell of the season overspread the country late last week. Its influence was doubly felt in livestock markets because demand had been crumbling under mild temperatures and buyers had begun to feel that they were going to make lower prices stick. The first cold air of the year changed the entire situation.

On Thursday hog prices bounded up 15 to 25 cents, cattle were strong to 10 cents higher, and the decline in sheep was checked. Killers know that expanding meat demand will have to be met by increased purchases of cattle, hogs and sheep, and only sheep supplies seem capable of yielding to that condition.

Dressed beef men have had a chronic warm weather grouch but now they are getting ready to operate on the basis of seasonable temperatures. The year thus far has brought out no reports of loss in cattle, and at most only a few weeks of winter remain.

The buying side figures that 10 per cent more cattle attained beef condition this winter than if the temperatures had been low and the ground covered with snow. This estimate may be true, but market receipts are holding at almost 14 per cent less than last year when winter weather prevailed all season, and corn was plentiful.

Moderate receipts early in the week improved the tone of the livestock market. Cattle prices were quoted strong to 10 cents higher, and the loss that occurred last week has been regained. Further strength is expected.

Hog prices were quoted up 5 to 10 cents to the highest levels since last October. The top price in St. Louis was \$8.80, in Chicago \$8.77 1/2, in St. Louis \$8.60, in Kansas City \$8.65, in Omaha \$8.55.

Sheep were strong to 10 cents higher, but the trade still lacks briskness that is usually apparent at this season of the year.

Stockers Brace Fat Cattle.

The trade in stockers and feeders is on a basis independent of fat cattle, but fat cattle are braced by the strong demand for thin cattle. Killers always buy more or less thin cattle at this season of the year, but this year countrymen are better buyers than killers. This condition operates as a check on killers, and affords the producer of thin cattle a better price. Feeders are going back to the country at \$7.25 to \$8.50 and if there were no other demand than from killers these same cattle would bring 25 to 50 cents less on the hundred pounds.

Although prices are high few thin cattle are going back to the country for immediate feeding. Most of them will be turned on grass in the spring, and later developments will depend on the summer price of corn and fat cattle.

Bulls the Highest Butcher Cattle.

Demand for bologna sausage is reflected in the high price of bulls. Of course choice, fat bulls go to fresh beef, but the general run of the worn out, bovine males are used for ready cooked lunch meats. And prices for that kind were never higher. The extreme range in bull prices is \$4.50 to \$8, few below \$5.25, or above \$7.25, but at those prices killers keep the yards cleared. Other butcher cattle sell readily. Cows are quoted at \$4.25 to \$7.75, heifers \$6 to \$9, veal calves \$6.50 to \$11.

Season's New "High" for Hogs.

Friday of last week hog prices reached a new high level for the season. Zero temperatures in the north half of the country and an unfavorable outlook for shipping caused the advance. It now seems practically assured that this month will uncover the \$9 hog.

Prices for good hogs in the country are holding at 8 cents and better, and the last quarter advance has made farmers less anxious to sell. Many now see their way clear to feed 70-cent corn to hogs that have attained good size on rough feed, and the real shortage in supplies may fall late this month instead of in March as expected. March however, will feel the loss of fat hogs from Iowa and Nebraska, though weights then may be nearer normal than at the present time.

Packers are contending every step in the advance and as prices draw nearer the 9-cent level there will be increased resistance. Demand for fresh pork is greatly increased by low temperatures and current receipts are not yielding any surplus product. Prices for provisions have shown a greater advance than have the hogs.

Sheep Trade Disappointing.

With plenty of sheep in sight, coolers reported full of dressed mutton and demand low, the cold snap was of little benefit to the sheep market other than to check the decline. The market has been a disappointment all season. Instead of February uncovering 9-cent lambs as was expected on the basis of the number that went to feed lots last fall, prices now are 50 to 75 cents under the high time in January, and down to the low point in December.

The mountain feeding sections seem to have a larger supply on hand than was anticipated and in the corn belt feeders have had the advantage of getting good gains from rough feed. They have marketed such sheep at the earliest dates. Mutton is relatively the cheapest meat on the market now and should be in much larger demand. A period of light receipts would help the situation materially. Lambs are selling under 8 cents.

The Movement in Livestock.

The following table shows receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five west-

ern markets last week, the previous week and a year ago:

Table with columns: Market, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep. Rows: Kansas City, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Total, Preceding week, Year ago.

The following table shows the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep in Kansas City thus far this year and the same period in 1913.

Table with columns: 1914, 1913, Inc., Dec. Rows: Cattle, Calves, Hogs, Sheep, H. & M., Cars.

The following table shows receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at each of the five western markets Monday, Feb. 9, with totals for a week ago and a year ago:

Table with columns: Market, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep. Rows: Kansas City, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Totals, Week ago, Year ago.

Lower Express Rates Help Horses.

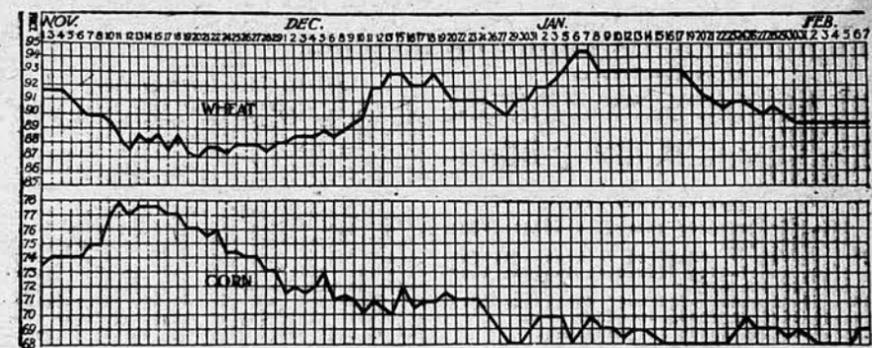
A reduction of about 15 per cent in express rates from Western points to the East on horses broadened demand for heavy drafters. In recent years express companies have supplied cars, with stall compartments for shipping horses on passenger schedules. Rates have been high but Eastern buyers who employed this method of transportation found that time saved and the better treatment given the animals more than offset the expense.

The reduction in rates puts the East, or the big buying center for heavy work horses, in closer touch with the West, and the demand in the West improved. Heavy horses were quoted up \$5 a head last week. Southern horses and fat mules for cotton states remain in fair request though prices are unchanged. January's total business in equines was larger than in the first month in 1913.

Grain Prices Advancing.

Zero temperatures in practically all of the winter wheat area, with only a light coating of snow resulted in higher prices for wheat. Futures advanced more than cash prices. This is the first cold weather buying incentive of the season, and the speculative trade will make the most of it as the market for some time past has been dull, and prices within a narrow range.

Many traders are going on the theory that the zero temperatures following the long mild weather damaged the wheat plant materially. Wheat receipts are mod-



This chart shows the daily fluctuations of the Kansas City wheat and corn markets since November 1, 1913. Highest cash prices on each grain were considered in making out the chart.

erate and further advances in prices would increase the movement.

Corn prices are higher. Cold weather made large use of that cereal necessary and at the same time receipts at primary markets showed a material decrease. Quotations however, show a wide range due to the difference in grade.

Oats prices were advanced in sympathy with the rise in other grain. Wheat was quoted 1/4c higher in some cases, but generally unchanged. Oats were unchanged, and corn unchanged to 1/4c higher. Hay prices remained steady.

Kansas City Hay Prices.

Table with columns: Hay type, Price. Rows: Prairie, choice; Prairie, No. 1; Prairie, No. 2; Prairie, No. 3; Timothy, choice; Timothy, No. 1; Timothy, No. 2; Clover mixed, choice; Clover, No. 1; Clover, No. 2; Alfalfa, fancy; Alfalfa, choice; Alfalfa, No. 1; Standard; Straw.

Seed and Feed Prices.

Seed—Alfalfa, \$7.50@9 a hundred; clover, \$9.50@13; flaxseed, \$1.27@1.31 a bushel; timothy, \$3.75@4.50 a hundred; cane seed, \$1.80@2.35 a hundred; millet, \$1.75@2; kafir No. 2, \$1.70@1.75; No. 3, \$1.55@1.60. Feed—Barley, 52 1/2@56c; bran \$1.18; shorts \$1.20@1.30; rye No. 2, 62 1/2c; corn chop \$1.23.

Curing Beef at Home

One of our readers asks for directions for drying beef for summer use. This recipe is recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Farmers' bulletin 183:

The round is commonly used for dried beef, the inside of the thigh being considered the choicest piece, as it is slightly more tender than the outside of the round. It should be cut lengthwise of the grain of the meat in preparing for dried beef, so that the muscle fibers may be cut crosswise when it is sliced for table use. A tight jar or cask is necessary for curing. For every 100 pounds of meat weigh out 5 pounds of salt, 3 pounds of granulated sugar, and 2 ounces of saltpeter and mix thoroughly. Rub the meat on all surfaces with a third of the mixture and pack it in the jar as tightly as possible. Allow it to remain three days, then remove and rub again with another third of the mixture. Repack putting the pieces that were on top the first time at the bottom. Let it stand for three days, then remove and rub on the remaining third of the mixture and repack for three days more. The meat is then ready to take from the pickle. The liquid forming in the jar should not be discarded but the meat should be repacked in it each time. After being removed from the pickle the meat should be smoked and hung in a dry attic or near the kitchen fire where the water from it will evaporate. It may be used at any time after smoking, although the longer it hangs the drier it will get. The drier the climate, in general, the more easily meats can be dried. In arid regions good dried meat can be made by exposing it fresh to the air, with protection from flies.

Trapped!

Mr. Editor—Last week I read in an agricultural paper a most interesting article on the value, to the farmer, of that much maligned little animal, the skunk. The writer of the article told of the good it did in eating quantities of grub-worms, grasshoppers and other noxious things that injured the farmers' crops and quoted the U. S. Department of Agriculture to prove his contention that the skunk does much good and little harm and is indeed a friend to the farmer—as much so as many birds.

Comes now the Farmers Mail and Breeze and, in its issue of Jan. 31, deposes and says or implies that it is meet and proper and easy for the enterprising boys on the farms to trap the skunk, and profitable as well.

I am not going to discuss the cruelty of trapping, the suffering that all animals endure in the clutches of the iron jaws. But isn't it inconsistent for a paper devoted to helping the farmers to print a half page article urging the farmers' sons to take up this fine, ennobling "sport"—if what is said in behalf of the skunk is true?

Lawton, Okla. Subscriber.

And further the deponent saith not.

Remedy for Caked Udder

Here is a good way to cure a caked udder. Rub the udder well with neat-foot oil twice a day until the trouble disappears. P. V.

Jackson county, Kansas.

Tell you what drags a man down or boosts him up. It's what he's thinking. If he gets to thinking right he'll go right.

# WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

**FRANK HOWARD,**  
Manager Livestock Department.

### FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma, 614 So. Water St., Wichita, Kan.  
John W. Johnson, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan., N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska.  
C. H. Walker, N. E. Kansas, N. Missouri, 1326 East 37th St., Kansas City, Mo.  
Ed R. Dorsey, S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri, Girard, Kans.

### PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

### Poland China Hogs.

Feb. 17—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.  
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.  
Feb. 19—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.  
Feb. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.  
Feb. 20—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.  
Feb. 24—W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan.  
Feb. 27—W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan.  
Mar. 4—John Kimmerer, Mankato, Kan.  
Mar. 7—J. D. Scott, Watonga, Okla.  
Mar. 7—J. C. Banburg, Pratt, Kan.  
Mar. 12—Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.  
Mar. 24—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.

### Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Feb. 18—Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.  
Feb. 21—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.  
Feb. 25—A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb.  
Feb. 28—Blackshere & Weaver, Elmdale, Kan.  
March 7—E. G. Munsell, Herington, Kan.  
March 11—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.  
March 12—G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.  
March 12—Richard Rothgeb, Pleasant Green, Mo.  
March 13—Sam'l Drybread, Elk City, Kan.  
March 25—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.  
Apr. 8—S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla.

### Hampshire Hogs.

March 14—Roy E. Fisher, Winside, Neb.  
March 12—H. D. DeKalb, DeKalb, Ia., sale at Council Bluffs, Ia.

### Polled Durham Cattle.

Mar. 7—J. C. Banburg, Pratt, Kan.

### Jersey Cattle.

Mar. 5—Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Kan.  
May 11—H. C. Johns, Carthage, Mo.

### Shorthorn Cattle.

Feb. 26—Hoadley & Sigmund, Selden, Kan. Sale at Norton, Kan.  
March 7—J. R. Whistler, Watonga, Okla.

### Hereford Cattle.

Feb. 19-20—Nebraska Hereford Breeders' Assn. sale at Grand Island, Robt. Mousel, Cambridge, Neb., Mgr.  
March 3-4—Funkhouser, Gabbert and others at Kansas City, R. T. Thornton, Mgr., 3629 Charlotte St.  
Mar. 31-April 1—Breeders' sale at Kansas City, R. T. Thornton, Mgr., 3629 Charlotte St.

### Holstein Cattle.

Feb. 25—Frank O. Crocker, Cedarvale, Kan.

### Percheron Horses.

Feb. 18—W. S. Boles & Sons, Enid, Okla.  
Feb. 19—Breeders' Sale, J. C. Kerr, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.  
Feb. 25—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.  
March 19-20—North & Robinson, Grand Island, Neb.

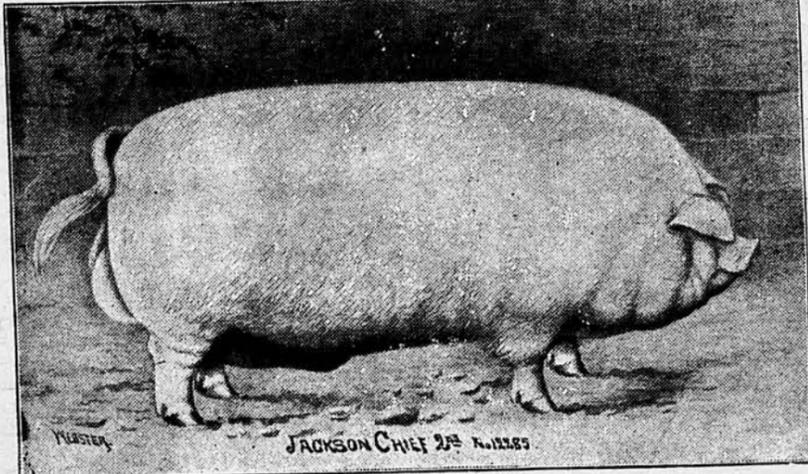
### Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 19—Breeders' sale, J. C. Kerr, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.  
Feb. 24—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan., and Dorsey Hutchins, Sterling, Kan. Sale at Sterling.  
Feb. 28—Cornelius McNulty, Concordia, Kan.  
March 4—J. E. Clary, Sheridan, Mo.  
Mar. 9—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.

### S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri

BY ED. R. DORSEY.

The Sunny Side herd of O. I. hogs owned by W. H. Lynch of Reading, Kan., is one of the best herds of this popular breed of hogs in Kansas. The herd is headed by Jackson Chief 2d, one of the best bred herd boars of this breed. His likeness is used in illustrating this reader. Mr. Lynch is offering either boars or gilts ready for service at reasonable prices. He makes a specialty of pairs and



tries not related. If interested in good O. I. C. hogs write Mr. Lynch and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Geo. Mason of Arcadia, Kan., had a splendid sale of jacks and jennets on February 6. He still has some good jacks and jennets on hand and on February 19, at his farm sale, he will sell these and a consignment of Kentucky jacks made by S. A. Bass of Russellville, Ky. Mr. Mason just sold 400 acres of coal land and bought two good farms in Bourbon county. He will move on one of these farms March 1 and will continue in the jack and jennet business. Interested parties should remember this sale of February 19.

The MI-O-MI Stock Farm, of Ottawa, Ill., is offering some exceptional bargains in Shorthorn cattle. Mr. Raymond Jameson, the owner of this breeding establishment, is one of the big breeders of Illinois. He makes a specialty of Percheron horses, Shorthorn cattle, Chester White hogs, White Wyandotte chickens and Scotch collie dogs. Mr. Jameson has been running his ad in the poultry section of this paper, but with this issue he changes his ad and is offering Shorthorn cattle. The offering includes his present herd bull, some choice cows and heifers and some outstanding bull calves. These are straight Scotch pedigrees and extra good individuals and the prices are much below what they are worth. Mr. Jameson is making these prices because he wants to reduce his herd. If interested write Mr. Jameson and mention this paper.

### Buy From Fountain Head.

The Kentucky Jack and Percheron Farms write that they are having a splendid sale in jacks; selling in the past few days the 3-year-old King Macadoo 4976 to Alley Brothers of Church Hill, Tenn.; the 2-year-old jack Lookout, to C. H. Stewart of Westerlo, N. Y.; and the 3-year-old jack Prince of India 4989 and a 2-year-old jack, Colonel Bates, to W. B. Huffaker of Cooness, Ill. This firm owns the oldest jack farm in the United States which is the Cook Springs Farm in Lincoln county, Kentucky. It was on this farm that the great Jim Porter was raised. He was not defeated from '65 to '68. Another great champion jack that was raised on this farm, was General Wood 350. He won the championship at Nashville, Tenn., in 1907 and was sold to Missouri parties afterwards. This firm have 75 big jacks from colts to 6-year-olds and as the express rate has been cut from 40 to 60 per cent, it will pay intending purchasers to write for catalog or better make them a visit and look over this big string of jacks.

### S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

### Whitewater Falls Percheron Sale.

Remember that J. C. Robison sells Wednesday, February 25, more and better Percheron mares than at any previous sale and that there will be a splendid lot of stallions also. It means much to buy the kind that you will be satisfied with and that your neighbors and patrons will be pleased to look upon and patronize. This sale is sure to be one where you will find the kind you are wanting so send for a catalog and arrange to be at Towanda, Kan., sale day. Good railroad connections between Wichita and Towanda.

### Attend This Holstein Sale.

Frank O. Crocker, Cedar Vale, Kan., whose sale will be Wednesday, February 25, will offer 41 head of purebred and high grade Holstein-Friesian cattle. Twenty-one head, consisting of cows in milk, bred heifers, a few bull calves and two bulls of breeding age, purebred and registered, go in this sale. Twenty head of high grade Holstein cows, heifers and calves will also be sold. Mr. Crocker is making this sale on account of falling health and buyers in this sale will have an opportunity to buy as good Kansas cattle as can be found in southern Kansas and there will be a good variety from which to select. You cannot afford to miss this sale if you want Holstein breeding stock. Read display ad in this issue. In writing please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

### A Great Jack Sale.

D. J. Hutchins, Sterling, Kan., and H. T. Hineman & Sons of Dighton, Kan., will sell in their third annual sale at Sterling, Kan., Tuesday, February 24, perhaps the best offering of jacks and jennets that ever went through a sale ring in Kansas and those who are expecting to buy jacks and jennets this season cannot well afford to miss this sale. The jennets of these two herds and the herd jacks are the very best that could be obtained and the young jacks offered in



## HOW TO MAKE YOUR HOGS MATURE QUICKLY

This Scientifically Prepared Hog Food Will Make Bigger Hogs, Stronger Hogs, QUICKER and CHEAPER Than Any Other Hog Food!

The problem of getting hogs in shape quickly for the market is solved at last through the use of Morris and Company's Big Brand Meat Meal Digester Tankage. Farmers and stock-raisers throughout the country are rapidly recognizing the value of the scientifically prepared product. Send the coupon below for book written by John M. Eppard of the Iowa Experiment Station. The value of Big Brand Meat Meal Digester Tankage lies in its abundance of Protein or flesh-forming substance. Morris & Company's Big Brand Meat Meal Digester Tankage is made of fresh material—selected for feeding purposes—in our 6 mammoth slaughtering establishments. It is especially rich in Protein—it contains not less than 60 per cent of this substance that forms flesh, builds the frame and tissues and matures hogs quickly. It also contains not less than 8 per cent fat and 8 per cent bone phosphates, ingredients that assist in the quick production of sound, substantial hog flesh. Here's the important point—Big Brand Meat Meal Digester Tankage will produce hog flesh at a less cost per hundred pounds than any other food.

# BIG BRAND MEAT MEAL DIGESTER TANKAGE

Increases Hog Profits —EASY TO FEED

Send the Coupon NOW for Free Book

Agricultural Experiment Station will tell you of the value of Big Brand Meat Meal Digester Tankage as a hog food. The abundance of flesh-forming Protein and bone building phosphates and the ease with which they are assimilated, helps to bring hogs to maturity quickly. That means profits for you.

Get posted on this wonderful hog food right now. Fill out the coupon immediately and mail it to us. Get the book by John M. Eppard of the Iowa Experiment Station. Read all about "Feeding Hogs for Profit." The regular price of this book is 50 cents. We will mail it free to you if you send the coupon at once.

Big Brand Meat Meal Digester Tankage comes packed in 100-lb. white drill bags—a clean, healthful food. It is easy to feed—can be fed wet or dry all the year around with or without other foods. Most stock raisers mix it with other foods to form a well balanced ration and use about 1/4 to 1/2 lb. per day per hog.

Remember this scientific hog food will build hogs quicker, stronger and cheaper than any other food! Don't delay—send the coupon immediately. Get the FREE book and learn all the facts. Tear out the coupon and mail it now.

Write at once for the free book on hog food by John M. Eppard and learn the value of Big Brand Meat Meal Digester Tankage.



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Dept. 42, U. S. Yards, Chicago  
Branches at Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Omaha, So. St. Joseph & Oklahoma City

DEALERS and AGENTS: Write for Special Proposition to Handle Big Brand Meat Meal Digester Tankage

### FREE COUPON

MORRIS & COMPANY

Dept. 42 U. S. Yards, Chicago

Please send me free, without any obligation, the book on hog feeding by John M. Eppard, and information about Big Brand Meat Meal Digester Tankage.

Name .....

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# OIL-OIL-OIL

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

XXX 46 gravity water white kerosene.....\$6.00 for 52 gal. bbl.  
XX 42 gravity kerosene (the kind usually sold).....\$5.25 for 52 gal. bbl.  
XXX 64 gravity gasoline.....\$8.50  
1 case graphite axle grease (2 doz. 3 pound pails).....\$4.50 for 52 gal. bbl.  
40 gravity prime white stove distillate.....\$4.25 for 52 gal. bbl.  
38 gravity stove distillate.....\$3.60  
60 gallon (28 gauge) galvanized steel tank with pump and hood cover complete—a great convenience in every home.....\$3.60  
Extra heavy pure crude oil, steamed and settled, (black oil) good lubricant, just the thing for greasing tools.....\$4.00 for 52 gal. bbl.  
STANNARD'S PROCESSED CRUDE OIL, the best dip made for killing lice and curing mange. One application will do more to kill lice and cure mange than three applications of any other dip made (it destroys the nit-eggs).....\$5.00 for 52 gal. bbl.  
I also carry a full line of lubricating oils.  
I will pay \$1.25 each for my crude oil barrels, \$1.50 each for my refined oil barrels in good order, less freight charge on same.  
rels returned to me at Coffeyville, Kansas, in good order, less freight charge on same.  
C. A. STANNARD, BOX M, EMPORIA, KAN.

### Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers.

Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Later on I will enter in a new contract with you, but for the present the little ad has brought me more business and prospects than I will be able to handle for some time. Yours very truly,  
CHAS. D. HANEY,  
Real Estate Dealer,  
Bentonville, Ark., Jan. 1, 1914.

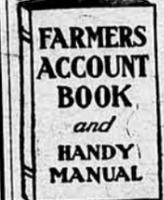
Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Shipped spring boar last night to Charles Balsiger, Chapman, Kan. Today sold one to A. M. Lemmons, Lincoln, Kan., and one to Jno. McCormick, Osborne, Kan., through my advertising in Farmers Mail and Breeze. Yours very truly,  
D. O. BANCROFT,  
Breeder of Duroc-Jerseys,  
Osborne, Kan., Jan. 14, 1914.

Every week for years Farmers Mail and Breeze has printed voluntary letters from its advertisers and different letters are printed every week.

**LA FOLLETTE'S WEEKLY**  
Tells you fearlessly, candidly, interestingly the inside of public affairs—free to speak the truth and champion the cause of true democracy and equal rights. Regular price, \$1.00 per year. We will send you La Follette's **10 WEEKS—10 CENTS** if you will send us the names of five persons interested in the progressive cause.  
LA FOLLETTE'S WEEKLY, Dept. M9  
MADISON, WIS.

### FREE To Every Farmer!

Here is a book that every farmer needs—a book that every farmer must have if he desires to know how to stop the losses and increase the profits of the modern business of farming. This book contains 60 pages, printed and ruled especially for keeping accurate account of everything you raise, sell and buy. Covers every phase of farm accounting, shows expenses, losses and profits at end of each year, also 62 tables and rules for farmers. No bookkeeping knowledge required. Bound in strong covers. We want every farmer to have one of these useful books and will send it free to who send 25c to pay for 1 year's subscription to our popular home and farm journal. Address, **VALLEY FARMER, Dept. AB-10, Topeka, Kansas**



this sale are the kind that should be sought by jack men. They are sired by and the jennets are bred to such noted sires as Pharoah, Jumbo, Orphan Boy and other great sires. Pharoah was grand champion both of Tennessee, 1910, and Kansas, 1913. Come and see this great offering whether you buy or not. Write today for pictorial catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze

**A Big Sale at Enid.**

In the advertising columns of this issue is an announcement of a combination sale at Enid, Okla., March 10 to 14. Some of the largest sales of improved stock ever held in the Central West have been held at Enid. At the last sale 648 head of registered horses, cattle and hogs were sold in six days. Mr. Kirk, who has managed all the sales held at Enid, says that all conditions are ripe for the best sale ever held in Oklahoma. Crop conditions are exceptionally good and personal canvass among the farmers and breeders shows a strong demand for all kinds of registered stock. But the market for good cattle is especially strong. Any breeder that has horses, cattle or hogs for sale will find a good market at Enid. Consignments are solicited. If you want to sell, now is a good time, just at the opening of spring. The reputation of Enid as a sales center is already established. There are 10 lines of railroads centering into Enid in the same manner that the spokes in a wagon wheel center into the hub, making it convenient for both buyers and sellers to attend. The time is short. If you have stock to sell write at once to F. S. Kirk, Enid, Okla.

**A Place to Buy Good Durocs.**

J. R. Blackshere and W. G. Weaver, Elm-dale, Kan., will sell Saturday, February 28, 40 head of bred sows and gilts and a few choice spring boars. Few herds in the West have produced as many ribbon winners as this herd. Mr. Blackshere, in founding this herd spared neither pains nor money. The fact that in this herd today are five sows that have won grand champion honors at various state fairs and that many of their daughters and granddaughters will be included in this sale should interest those who want blood that goes on and produces prize winners. Producing numerous prize winning animals, in any herd, is not done by accident, but is the result of blood that reproduces such animals, together with proper mating and feeding. The fact that breeding hogs are scarce should prompt every man who can handle a few hogs to restock and be ready to profit by the high prices which are sure to prevail the next few years. Please read display advertising of this sale on another page and arrange to attend. Send your name today for a catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

**Hutchins & Hineman's Jack Sale.**

D. J. Hutchins, Sterling, Kan., and H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan., will sell at Sterling, Kan., February 24, an unusually good draft of jacks and jennets; this is their third annual sale. This sale will contain a number of jacks calculated to make herd headers and those wishing such jacks should make arrangements to attend. These gentlemen have an admirable record of satisfied customers. Last year they sold 35 head of jacks with not a single one returned and every sale a satisfied customer. A special effort is being made to supply patrons of this sale with good workers and with a suitable variety from which to select. This will no doubt be the greatest jack and jennet sale event to take place in Kansas this year. The record of their stock at the Hutchinson State Fair was sweeping and conclusive of the quality of their jacks and jennets. This offering contains many that you will agree are what every good jack man wants. They are not expecting record breaking prices but every year expect to hold a sale regardless of price and sale conditions. Read display ad on another page and write for catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

**Percherons at Auction.**

Jos. L. Dvorak, Marion, Kan., will sell Tuesday, February 17, 23 Percheron stallions and mares including both imported and home bred animals, among which are many that would do credit to the foremost Percheron breeders of the state. They are registered in the Percheron Society of America. They are strong in the blood of Brilliant and other fashionable blood lines. The mares of breeding age are safe in foal and showing to the splendid Percheron sire at the head of this herd. Among the attractions are several handsome fillies and exceptionally drafty brood mares. Mr. Dvorak has not had the publicity in the past that should go with such a splendid lot of Percherons hence these Percherons are very likely to go much below their real value. He will also sell 32 purebred Poland Chinas of exceptional breeding and quality. Mr. Dvorak has in this herd hogs that he bought at Illinois State Fair and prize winners at this fair. If you want registered Poland Chinas of the best "Perfection" blood you will find it here sale day and individuals to correspond. Remember that 24 high grade Shorthorns also sell and that this sale will begin at 10 o'clock. The horses will sell in the afternoon. Write today for catalog. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

**N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska**

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

In this issue C. C. Ingram, Bloomington, Neb., is advertising fall yearling gilts, sired by Hayden's Big Hadley 2d and bred to Pan Wonder. This is extra good big type breeding and Mr. Ingram is offering them at reasonable prices. Look up his advertisement in this issue.

This is the last call for Dana D. Shuck's Duroc-Jersey bred sow sale at Burr Oak, Kan., February 21. Forty head go in the sale and it is an offering of tops. There will be 15 fall yearling sows, 21 March gilts and four tried sows. The sale will be held in town. Bids may be sent to J. W. Johnson in care of Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.

In this issue, A. L. Albright, Waterville, Kan., is offering for sale 25 Poland China gilts sired by Cavett's Mastiff and Tom Jr. These gilts are sure to prove profitable investments for the breeders who buy them. There are few men in the business who take more pains with their herd than does Mr. Albright. The breeding is right and you will find as much quality in this herd as in



**HEREFORD SALE**

**Kansas City, Mo., Tuesday and Wednesday, March 3-4**

**Eighth Big Annual Sale---Funkhouser, Gabbert and Others  
120--80 Bulls, 40 Cows and Heifers--120**

**THE BIGGEST SALE OF THE YEAR--120 HEAD.** Eighty splendid big lusty bulls of serviceable age. Forty excellent young cows safe in calf or with calves by side. Representatives of herd bulls that have made Hereford history. A selected lot from the following well known breeders.

Benton Gabbert, Dearborn, Mo. Funkhouser Estate, Plattsburg, Mo. S. J. Gabbert, Dearborn, Mo.  
J. W. Lenox, Lake City, Mo. R. T. Thornton, Kansas City, Mo. T. W. Carmichael, Odessa, Mo.  
W. A. Dallmeyer, Jefferson City, Mo. James A. Gibson, Odessa, Mo.

We have sold you good cattle at our former sales, but never before have we been able to offer you as many High Class Cattle as at this sale.

**R. T. Thornton, Mgr., 3631 Charlotte St., Kansas City, Mo.**

For Catalogues or Other Information address

**Webb's Best Offering  
Poland China Bred Sows**

50 head of young tried sows, fall and spring yearlings, sired by the great EX. B. by Expansive and by a son of the Nebraska champion, Big Tom. Sale at

**Bendena, Kan., Tuesday, February 24**

I have had this offering in preparation for over a year and feel that I have the best lot I have ever sold. Ex. B. is one of the best sires of the day and breeders and farmers will find a very uniform lot of the best big type sows and yearlings and mated for March and April litters to

**BIG ORANGE SENSATION** by Big Orange out of a Big Sensation dam.

**WEBB'S BLUE VALLEY** by Blue Valley, the great Walker boar.

**EX. B. by Expansive**—and one of his greatest sons.

It is an offering of the big stretchy, heavy boned, prolific kind, of the right type, carrying the best blood lines known and bred to boars of equal prestige. Very few sales will be held this winter. This sale comes at a time when everything is in favor of the buyer. Conditions are right, the time is right and this offering IS RIGHT. I want every man interested to write for a catalog. I am revising my mailing list so be sure and make inquiry for one and kindly mention the Mail and Breeze when writing.

**W. R. WEBB, Bendena, Kansas**

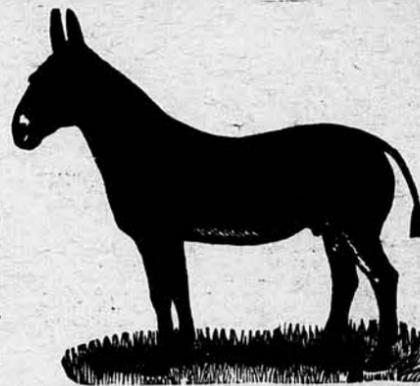
Send mail bids to C. H. Walker, Fieldman. Col. Jas. W. Sparks, Auct.

**Great Jack and Stallion Auction**

Barns at corner 1st and Waco

**Wichita, Kansas**

**Thursday, February 19**



**20 JACKS.** A splendid variety from which to select.

**10 JENNETS.** Some with good jack colts at side.

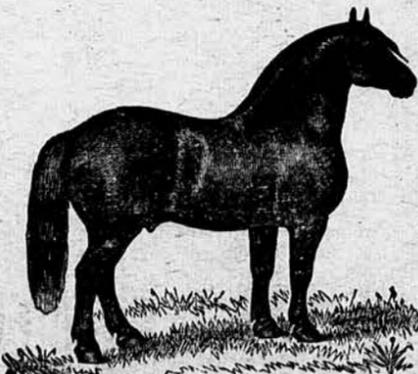
**15 STALLIONS.** Both Imported and home bred, including a number of ton Percherons; a few good Standard bred stallions. Also a few good brood mares, both Percheron and Standard.

**To Be a Great Annual Event**

These animals are selected from the herds of various breeders of the Southwest. Every animal will be guaranteed exactly as described sale day. There will be jacks, jennets and stallions here good enough for anybody. Send your name early for catalog which contains a list of consigners and description of animals to be sold. Address

**J. C. KERR, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.**

Auctioneers: Col. J. D. Snyder, Boyd Newcombe.



The Best Pig Forceps

EVER INVENTED
Send \$1.50 and receive prepaid a pair of the latest patented pig forceps.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

COL. T. E. GORDON, WATERVILLE, KANSAS
Merchandise Auctioneer. Write for open dates.

CHAS. M. SCOTT Livestock Auctioneer
Hiawatha, Kansas

G. A. Drybread The Auctioneer
Elk City, Kan.
Live Stock and Farm Sales made anywhere. Prices reasonable. Give me a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed.

D. F. Perkins, Concordia, Kan.
Livestock Auctioneer
Write, wire or phone for dates.

JESSE HOWELL Herkimer, Kan.
Livestock Auctioneer
Write or phone for dates.

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

J. P. Oliver Newton, Kan. Livestock and Real Estate Auctioneer.
My 20 years experience insures better results.

Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan.
Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

W. C. CURPHEY, Salina, Kansas
Write, phone or wire for dates. Address as above.

B. O. BROADIE Livestock Auctioneer
Satisfaction guaranteed Winfield, Kas. Write or phone for dates

JAS. W. SPARKS Live Stock Auctioneer
MARSHALL, MO.

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

Will Myers Beloit, Kan. Is already booked on leading breeders' sales in Central Kan. Choice dates still open. Write or wire.

W. B. Carpenter Livestock Auctioneer
1400 Grand, KANSAS CITY. Also Land Salesman

Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Write today for big, free catalogue of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School. Next term opens April 6, 1914.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Bonnie View Durocs
Bred gilts and fall pigs for sale. They are sired by Grand Champion Tat-A-Walla and S.C.'s. Col. Searle & Cottle, Berryton, Kansas.

Red, White and Blue Herd of Durocs
This herd is headed by Whiskey and Faith, 129317, 1st in class, champion and then grand champion American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, 1913. 22 months old and weighs around 1000 pounds. State your wants. James L. Taylor, Olean, Miller Co., Mo.

TATARRAX Herd DUROCS
Write us today describing the kind of Duroc boar you want. We have the best young boars we ever raised. They are by G. M.'s Tat Col., and the grand champion Tatarax. Prices reasonable. HAMMOND & BUSKIRK, NEWTON, KAN.

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

Schwab's Annual Sow Sale
At the farm near Clay Center, Nebraska, Wednesday, February 18th. Forty picked sows, bred for spring farrow to champion boars. Catalogs ready. Address Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.

HILLSIDE DUROCS
Two good boars priced to sell and deliver quick, for immediate service. Wire us. W. A. WOOD & SON, Elmdale, Kansas

MAPLEWOOD DUROCS
Boars all sold. 40 open and bred gilts for sale. Will ship on approval. Write for prices. W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS

Quivera Place Durocs
Spring Pigs now ready and going. Write for prices. E. G. MUNSELL Herington, Kansas.

any herd in the West. His prices will be found reasonable. Write today for prices and descriptions.

E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kan., has a few nice spring Duroc-Jersey gilts bred for spring farrow for sale. He is not making a sale this winter and will sell at private sale and at reasonable prices. Write him for prices. His herd is one of the oldest in Jewell county and is up to date. His card appears regularly in the Jewell county breeders' section.

Good Shorthorns at Auction.
This is the last call for the Hoadley & Sigmund's Shorthorn dispersion sale, at Norton, Kan., Thursday, February 26. Hoadley & Sigmund are well known Shorthorn breeders at Seiden, Kan., but are making their dispersion sale at Norton, Kan. All of the better railroad facilities. All of their choice cows and heifers go in this sale and some young bulls of serviceable age that are real attractions. They were got by British Bond 308623. The cows and heifers are bred to Alexandria's Chief 372671. Catalogs are ready and if you are interested you better ask for one and you will receive it by return mail. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing.

Nebraska Hereford Sale.
This is the last call for the Nebraska Hereford breeders' combination sale at Grand Island, Neb., Thursday and Friday, February 19 and 20. One hundred and fifteen cattle, that have been carefully selected from the Hereford herds of Nebraska, go in this sale. Seventy-five are bulls, 50 of serviceable age. The 40 cows and heifers either have calves at foot or will calve soon. Robert D. Mousel, Cambridge, Neb., is sale manager and any information desired will be cheerfully furnished by him. He will appreciate it if you tell him when writing where you saw mention of these sales. Commencing at 9:30 on the 20th there will be sold 35 Jersey cattle, pure bred and high grades. D. O. Bradstreet is sale manager of the Jersey cattle. Write him for information about the offering.

Forty Poland China Sows.
L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan., opens the Riley county Poland China bred sow sale circuit at his farm near Zeandale, Tuesday, February 17. He will meet trains at George on the Union Pacific and Zeandale on the Rock Island. Free hotel accommodations at both places. Those attending will be taken back to St. George in time to go west to Manhattan where J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan., will sell at the Agricultural college the next day. Mr. Klein is planning to take good care of his friends on this occasion. By looking it up you will find that good connections can be made for getting to this sale. Mr. Klein is selling 40 head consisting of 25 fall yearling gilts, 15 February and first of March gilts and five tried sows. It is a well conditioned, thrifty selection of bred sows that combine quality with size. Come to the opening and take in all four of these sales. It is the big opportunity of the season. Catalogs ready. Send bids to J. W. Johnson in care of Mr. Klein at Zeandale, Kan.

Attend Harter's Sow Sale.
J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan., sells Poland China bred sows at the agricultural college, Wednesday, February 18. He is selling in the Riley county bred sow circuit and his sale is the day following the L. E. Klein sale at Zeandale and the day before the J. L. Griffiths sale at Riley. He is selling at the college to better accommodate those attending because of the better railroad facilities and because he is able to sell in the big Riley county circuit which gives those desiring to buy Poland China bred sows an opportunity to attend four big sales with the one trip and one expense. Free hotel accommodations will be furnished those from a distance and the sale will be held in the big pavilion at the college. It is only 17 miles from Manhattan to Riley and breeders can go to Manhattan in the evening and to Riley where Mr. Harter is selling 40 head of good useful bred sows and gilts. Those familiar with his past records know of the "make good" qualities the Harter sows always possess. There will be 15 fall yearling sows, 10 of them were sired by Mogul's Monarch. There will be 22 spring gilts sired by Long King. Send bids to J. W. Johnson in care of J. H. Harter, Manhattan, Kan.

McNulty's Big Jack Sale.
February 28 is the date of Cornelius McNulty's big draft sale of mammoth jacks and Jennets from his Grandview Jack Farm, Stockton, Kan. Mr. McNulty has bred jacks for 15 years and this is his first auction sale. This draft of 30 head will prove one of the best offerings of the season and one of the strongest offerings of jacks and Jennets ever made this far west. He is selling in Concordia in the sale pavilion because of the better railroad facilities. Concordia has 28 trains every 24 hours. Fifteen head of the offering are big, mammoth jacks, 12 of them of serviceable ages. The 15 Jennets range in ages from 3 to 6 years old. It is a picked offering and Mr. McNulty is not going to put an animal in this sale that is not right in every way. It is his initial sale and he is going to put his right foot forward. Mr. McNulty sold to L. M. Monsees & Sons, the great jack that topped their 1904 sale, at \$1,500. Col. "Bob" Harriman has been engaged to do the selling. He will be assisted by Dan Perkins of Concordia. Mr. McNulty owns Grandview Jack Farm, which consists of over 700 acres and which is devoted largely to the jack business. He is square and fair in all of his dealings and has made this way of doing business pay. Write him for any information you want about this sale offering. Address him at Morrowville, Kan. Look up his advertisement in this issue.

Big Orange Again Sows.
A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan., sells Poland China bred sows at his farm joining Leonardville, Kan., Friday, February 20. This is the day following the J. L. Griffiths sale at Riley and it is only a few miles from Mr. Griffiths' farm to Leonardville and autos will be at Mr. Griffiths' farm to take everyone to Leonardville where Mr. Swingle will furnish free hotel accommodations for all who desire to attend the sale. This is Mr. Swingle's regular annual bred sow sale and he is selling in the Riley county circuit to better enable those who want to attend the four big sales with the same trip and expense. He is selling 32 head and it is a splendid offering of 20 spring gilts and nine fall

Jewell County Breeders' Association

Members of this association, advertising below will offer nothing but first class animals for sale for breeding purposes.

O. I. C. HOGS.
O. I. C. SEPTEMBER PIGS
for sale also White Holland Turkey toms. DE. W. W. SPENCER, Mankato, Kansas

POLAND CHINAS.
A. R. REYSTEAD, Mankato, Kan.
Breeder of high-class Poland Chinas. Member Jewell Co. Breeders Association. Correspondence solicited

Polands, Shropshire Sheep
100 Spr. pigs, both sexes, strictly big type. Ram lambs. Write for prices. Ira M. Swihart & Son, Webber, Kan.

50 BIG BOARS
Spring farrow. Big and smooth. Priced to sell. Also choice gilts. Bred Sow Sale March 10. JOSHUA MORGAN, HARDY, NEBR.

Three June Boars
bred by Jubbe Ex. Topsett I have ever raised. For sale right. Bred Sow Sale March 4. JOHN KEMMERER, Mankato, Kan.

Bell's A. Wonder 61891, one of the best of old A Wonder, priced to sell. Immuned and guaranteed. Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.

FALL AND SPRING BOARS
Also spring gilts and summer yearlings. Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds and Wyanottes. W. A. MCINTOSH, Courtland, Kan.

PRIVATE SALE
Spring boars and gilts. Best of big type breeding. Ask for prices and descriptions. TUDOR J. CHARLES, Republic, Kan.

DUROC-JERSEYS.
BRED GILTS
A few very choice well grown spring gilts bred for early spring farrow. Priced right. Write for prices. E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kas.

SUMMER BOARS
Choice heavy boned fellows, by Buddy O. K. Also herd boar, Tat's Chief, for sale. R. P. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS

Fall Boars and Gilts
Sired by Model Chief and Crimson Burr. Pairs and trios not related. Bred Sow sale at Burr Oak, Feb. 21. DANA D. SHUCK, BURR OAK, KAN.

50 Duroc Bred Sows
Feb. 9. Five spring boars for immediate sale. Good. Write for bred sow catalog. E. A. TRUMP, FORMOSO, KANSAS.

SPRING BOARS
for sale reasonable. Write 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

Royal Scion Farm Durocs

The great Graduate Col., assisted by Col. Scion, heads this herd. Bred sow sale March 12. Watch for further announcement and write for catalog. G. C. NORMAN, R. 10, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

BIG TYPE UNPAMPED BERKSHIRES

150 sows bred to Fair Rival 10th, King's 4th Masterpiece, Trustype, King's Trustype, and the great show boar King's 10th Masterpiece. All long, large and heavy boned. Sows farrow from August 1st to December 1st. Open gilts and boars ready for service. Not a poor back or foot. Every man his money's worth. E. D. KING, Burlington, Kansas

DUROC-JERSEYS.
MODEL AGAIN
Duroc boars, \$15.00 Bred gilts, \$35.00 Immune. R. W. BALDWIN, Conway, Kan.

Dreamland Col.—Riverbend Col.
March boars by these sires. Priced right. Write for descriptions and prices. Leon Carter, Asherville, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEYS
Herd boar, by Watson's Col., 6 tried sows and fall pigs. Best of breeding. R. C. WATSON, Altoona, Kansas

MCCARTHY'S DUROCS
Handsome fall pigs, either sex. Champion blood on both sides. Priced for quick sale. They will please you. Daniel McCarthy, Newton, Kan.

Guaranteed Immune Duroc Sows
Duroc-Jersey bred gilts for sale, guaranteed, immune and in farrow. I ship on approval. No money down before inspection. F. C. CROCKER, FILLEY, NEBRASKA

COLONEL WONDER
the undisputed "Grand Champion" of Missouri, heads my herd. Spring boars, bred gilts and fall yearlings, by him or bred to him, for sale. Come or write. CHAS. L. TAYLOR, Olean, Mo.

Otey's Sensational Grand Champion Sale
of Durocs, Winfield, Kansas, March 11th
One of the very greatest offerings of 50 head East or West. Send for catalog. W. W. OTEY & SONS, Winfield, Kansas

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
Hampshire Hogs
No stock for sale at present. Wanted: S. S. Hamburg chickens. ROY HAGGART, Mankato, Kansas

SHORTHORNS.
Oscar Green's Shorthorns
Popular breeding. Stock for sale. A good herd bull proposition. OSCAR GREEN, MANKATO, KANSAS

POULTRY.
Mammoth White Holland Turkeys
Toms \$4.00, Hens \$3.00. Excellent Stock. W. E. MONASMITH, Formoso, Kansas

White Holland Turkeys
White Rocks, White Cochins, Pekin Ducks, White Fan Tail Pigeons. Stock for sale. A. T. GIBSON, Courtland, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.
Registered GUERNSEY BULL CALVES
for sale. Write for description and prices. W. E. EVANS, JEWELL, KANSAS

JERSEY CATTLE.
Jersey Heifers
that will freshen in Jan., Feb. and March. Four fall yearlings bred, six heifer calves 10 months old. Write for prices. J. W. Berry, Jewell City, Kan.

D. S. POLLED DURHAMS.
Cows and Heifers
also last spring bull calves at \$100 each if sold this fall. R. T. VAN DEVENTER & SON, Mankato, Kansas.

PERCHERONS.
PERCHERON Stock for sale.
Always good horses in service. Breeding Farm H. G. MYERS, HARDY, NEB.

AUCTIONEERS.
John Brennan & Son
ESBON, KANSAS
WRITE OR PHONE FOR DATES

M. S. ROYT, MANKATO, KAN.
Write or phone Livestock Auctioneer for dates.

Frank Regan Livestock Auctioneer
ESBON, KAN. WRITE OR PHONE FOR DATES.

Ole Hanson, Livestock Auctioneer
Mankato, Kan. Write or phone for dates.

DAN GALLAGHER, Jewell City, Kan.
LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
Write or phone for dates.

DUROC-JERSEYS.
BANCROFT'S DUROCS
We hold no public sales. Nothing but the best offered as breeding stock. Choice 250 to 280 pound bred gilts \$35.00. Sept. pigs, pairs and trios, not akin, 100 pounds up, \$20, two \$37.50, three \$51. Customers in 11 states satisfied. Describe what you want. We have it. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

BERKSHIRES.
BUY BERKSHIRES FROM BAYERS.
They sell SHORTHORN BULLS too. J. T. Bayer & Sons, Yates Center, Kan.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRE BOARS
Pure Bred, weight 180 pounds. They will please you. \$25 crated. A. M. BRANDT, SEVERY, KANSAS.

Hazlewood's Berkshires!
Choice spring boars and gilts priced to sell. Write today. W. O. Hazlewood, R. 8, Wichita, Kansas

Walnut Breeding Farm
BERKSHIRE boars and gilts, spring farrow, grandsons of Barron Duke 50th, Big Crusader and Masterpiece 77000 and out of Lord Premier sows, also an imported bred outstanding 2-year-old boar and a few good Hereford bull calves. Leon Waite, Winfield, Kas.

Berkshire Pigs

Choice pigs, either sex, 10 to 16 weeks old, sired by ROBINHOOD PREMIER 2nd, 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.

yearlings with three tried sows. The fall and spring gilts were sired by Big Orange Again and Gritter's Surprise. The tried sows are real attractions in the sale. The entire offering traces close up to famous Iowa sires and dams and is well grown and conditioned. Good connections can be made on the Leavenworth and Miltonvale branch for Manhattan and Clay Center or by driving to Riley which is only six miles. Mr. Swingle will see that you make any of these connections desired. Here is the big Poland China event of the season right in these four sales. Send bids to J. W. Johnson, care Mr. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.

**Storm Kept Average Down.**

J. H. Hamilton & Son's Poland China bred sow sale came off as advertised notwithstanding the storm of the day before. A real blizzard started the evening before the sale and those from a distance who expected to come in autos were prevented from doing so. A fairly good attendance was had anyway and the sale was a success. The average of almost \$38 was not as good as they had a right to expect but considering the weather conditions was pretty good. There was an absence of Shorthorn breeders and the young bulls sold for prices that were considerably below their real value. Below is a partial list of the buyers:

- 1-W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.....\$32.00
- 2-C. B. Stewart, Red Cloud, Neb... 45.00
- 3-(Sub) Andrew Lemke, Mt. Clair, Neb. ....
- 4-J. L. Phillips, Bostick, Neb..... 38.00
- 5-J. A. Bangert, Guide Rock, Neb... 33.00
- 7-Asa Hughes, Bostick..... 46.00
- 8-Chas. Rasser, Red Cloud..... 38.00
- 9-J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan. .... 50.00
- 10-Geo. Schatz, Republican City, Neb. 40.00
- 11-C. O. Calvin, Caddams, Neb..... 38.00
- 13-Boyd Herington, Red Cloud..... 32.00
- 14-A. N. Waechter, Riverton, Neb... 30.00
- 19-John Olmstead, Guide Rock, Neb. 29.00
- 21-H. L. Ayer, Bostick..... 35.00

**Griffiths's Sows Make Good.**

J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan., sells Poland China bred sows at his farm near Riley, Thursday, February 19. Mr. Griffiths follows the J. H. Harter sale at the Agricultural college and the day before A. J. Swingle sells at Leonardville, Kan. It is only 17 miles from Manhattan to Riley and you can go up the evening of the Harter sale or the next morning. This is Mr. Griffiths's regular annual sale and the offering will be found in the best possible breeding form. In the past Mr. Griffiths has received much favorable mention among breeders because of the way he had them conditioned. They always make good and prove profitable investments. In the matter of breeding he has made excellent investments in both sows and herd boars and has strengthened his herd every year. He is selling 40 head and they are the honest tops of January, February and March gilts sired mostly by Big Bone Pete. The eight tried sows are of the best of breeding and good and useful in every instance. All of the tried sows are bred to King of Kansas. The gilts, with the exception of a few that are bred to King of Kansas are bred to a Jumbo Wonder. Look up the breeding in the catalog and you will find it right. Come and spend the day with Mr. Griffiths and ask for his catalog today. Free hotel accommodation at Riley. Send bids to J. W. Johnson in care of J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

**Smiths Make Good Average.**

Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Neb., held their sale last Wednesday as advertised in Farmers Mail and Breeze. The blizzard of the Monday night before undoubtedly kept some from attending. The attendance was good and Kansas furnished her share of buyers as is usual in the Smiths' sales. The offering was a good one and numbered 60 head. The average was almost \$40 and was very satisfactory. The average on 40 head would have been over \$50. The seven Shorthorns brought fair prices but not as good as the quality deserved. Below is a list of the principal buyers:

**POLAND CHINAS.**

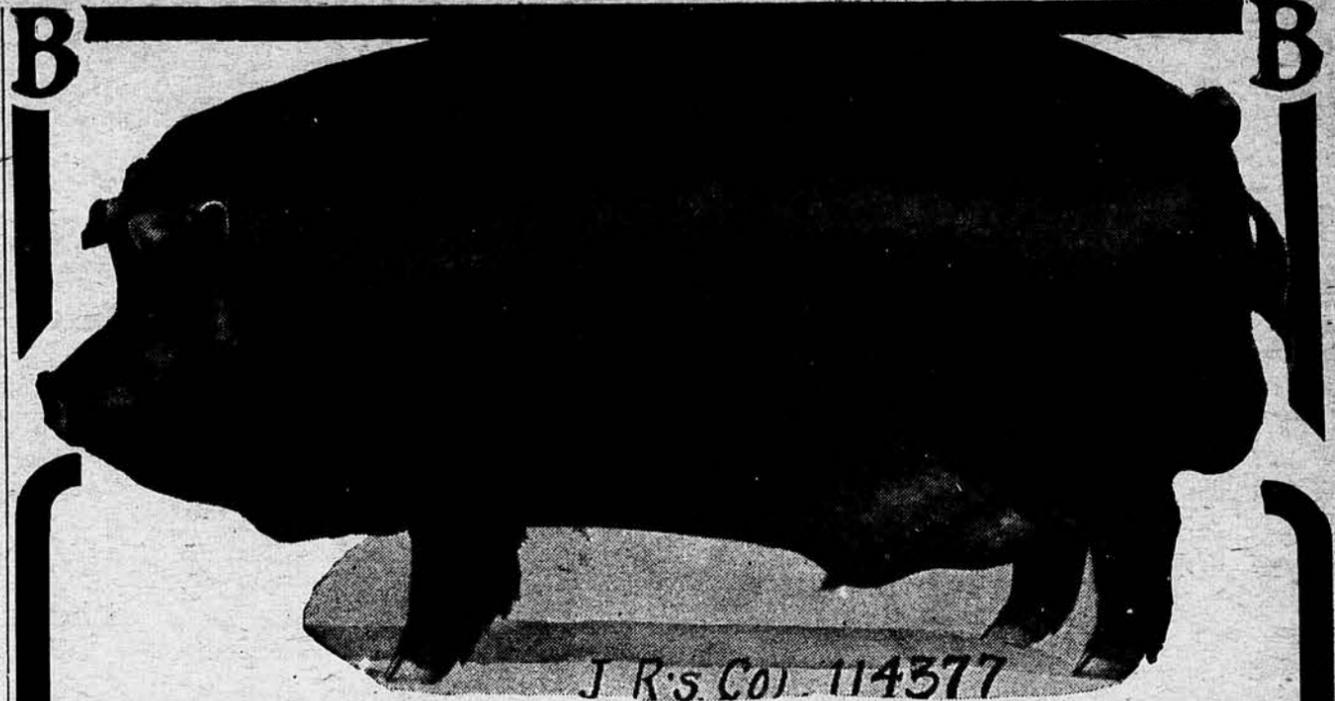
- 1-John Kelmmerer, Mankato, Kan...\$79.00
- 2-H. L. Volght, Davenport, Neb.... 44.00
- 3-Miller Bros., Davenport..... 40.00
- 5-E. B. Coaster, Desher, Neb..... 57.00
- 6-H. Visdrow, Davenport..... 57.00
- 7-Albert Cedarburg, Mankato, Kan... 50.00
- 8-A. I. Wade, Douglas, Okla..... 50.00
- 10-W. C. Dubois, Agra, Kan..... 50.00
- 16-L. P. Nickols, Kirwin, Kan..... 45.00
- 18-Joshua Morgan, Hardy, Neb..... 54.00
- 19-Fred Soaper, Hardy..... 40.00
- 20-D. A. Webb, Nelson, Neb..... 36.00
- 22-W. M. Powell, Superior..... 37.00
- 23-J. F. Phillips, Bostick..... 47.00
- 24-C. Jasperson, Hardy..... 48.00
- 25-D. M. Webb, Nelso..... 47.00
- 26-Fred Cooper, Superior..... 39.00
- 27-Thos. Willson, Lebanon, Kan..... 41.00
- 29-M. Conn, Bostick..... 36.00
- 31-Geo. Schutz, Republican City, Neb. 50.00
- 32-J. V. Eichelberger, Strang, Neb... 43.00
- 37-E. G. Custer, Desher..... 48.00
- 38-Carrell Bros., Chester, Neb..... 39.00
- 42-John Ferguson, Mankato, Kan... 36.00
- 45-J. Rankin, Superior..... 36.00
- 47-Albert Cedarburg, Mankato, Kan... 32.50
- 50-Ben Lyons, Oak Hill, Kan..... 36.00
- 51-Jas. Nelson, Jamestown, Kan..... 38.00
- 54-L. L. Thomas, Chester..... 36.00
- 59-E. H. Grummert, Superior..... 39.00
- 60-E. J. Brace, Nora, Neb..... 40.00

**SHORTHORN BULLS.**

- 1-Chas. Epley, Nora, Neb.....\$115.00
- 2-E. H. Grummert, Superior..... 39.00
- 3-Chas. Ahren, Mankato, Kan..... 91.00
- 4-W. Bashford, Superior..... 50.00

**Duroc-Jersey Bred Sale.**

A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb., holds his annual sale of Duroc-Jersey bred sows at Guide Rock, Wednesday, February 25. Mr. Cross has bought and reserved one of the strongest herds of Duroc-Jersey sows in the country and last spring they farrowed and raised 250 pigs, mostly of March and April farrow. He did not hold a fall sale but had a good boar trade all fall. For his regular annual bred sow sale he has selected and carefully conditioned 40 March gilts that are as good as any like number that will go in any sale this season. They were sired by old Prince Wonder 2d, Col. C. C.'s Tatarax and Wade's Wonder. The 40 March gilts that make up the bred sow offering are bred for early spring farrow to Prince Wonder 2d, Col. Gano 2d, and Golden Chief by Blue Ribbon Model, the junior champion at the Iowa State Fair two years ago. He was by Golden Model 2d. Col. Gano 2d is a young boar sired by Col. Gano that Mr. Cross has added to his herd as a herd



**40 Head Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows**

10 Tried Sows, 10 Choice Fall Yearlings, 20 Growthy Spring Gilts, Also a Few Spring Boars  
**GOOD AS GROW FROM Blackshere Farm, Elmdale, Kansas, Saturday, February 28th**

A number of our prize winners will be included. This offering is strong in Col. and Ohio Chief blood and has been bred to win and go on and produce winners. Our herd at present contains

**FIVE STATE FAIR GRAND CHAMPION SOWS**

Many of their daughters and granddaughters will be included in this offering. Practically all are by or bred to boars that are champions or that are by champions. Many are by or bred to such sires as J. R.'s Chief, by Valley Chief and J. R.'s Col. by Graduate Col. Two of the best breeding boars in the West. A few are safe in pig to Big Chief, a son of the great producing sow Lincoln Model. A number of her daughters and granddaughters will be included. Several are bred to Model Bog, an extra good son of Model A out of Lincoln Model and sired by J. R.'s Col. We extend a hearty welcome to our farmer neighbors and brother breeders, both will find here the kind of Durocs adapted to their wants. For catalogue address

**J. R. Blackshere, or W. G. Weaver, Elmdale, Kansas**

AUCTIONEERS—Lafe Burger, Wood & Crouch. FIELDMAN—A. B. Hunter.  
 SALE IN TOWN, UNDER COVER, RAIN OR SHINE.

**HAMPSHIRE.**

Registered Hampshires Spring boars and gilts priced to sell. Every hog properly vaccinated. C. E. LOWRY, OXFORD, KANSAS

Some Fine Hampshire Boars for sale. Gilts bred or open, also yearlings. Prices reasonable. Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Baldwin, Kan.

**Pure Bred Hampshires**  
 Some extra choice, well-bred spring boar pigs for sale. ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kansas.

**But One Hampshire Spring Boar Left**  
 Gov. Hodges, out of a General Allen sow and by a son of Gold Gem's Model.  
**FRANK H. PARKS, Olathe, Kan.**

**SPECIAL PRICES**  
 on Pedigreed young Hampshire boars, bred sows and gilts. Call on or write,  
**J. F. PRICE, Medora, Kan.**

**O. I. C. HOGS.**

Tried Sows and bred gilts, also registered boar. Harry Kamping, Elsmore, Kansas.

**Registered Herd Boar, 400 lbs. \$50**  
 80 Fall pigs, either sex. New blood for old customers. F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KAN.

**SUNNYSIDE O. I. C. HOGS**  
 Boars and gilts ready for service. Pairs not related. Best breeding. Priced to sell!  
**W. H. LYNCH, READING, KANSAS.**

**EDGEWOOD O. I. Cs.**  
 Three extra good early spring boars, also big growthy April gilts, open or bred to order. A few choice fall pigs. Mention Mail and Breeze. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kans.

**Grandview Stock Farm**  
 Herd headed by O. K. Wonder. Choice O. I. C. May boars. January and May gilts bred or open. Priced for quick sale.  
**ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KANSAS.**

**BOARS! BOARS! BOARS!**  
 A great line of spring O.I.C. boars, large and growthy and priced at rock bottom prices to move them quickly. Booking orders on fall boars and gilts for December delivery.  
**JOHN H. NEEF, BOONVILLE, MISSOURI**

**POLAND CHINAS.**

**BIG TYPE POLAND SPRING GILTS**  
 Bred to The Giant 68931 for spring litters. Priced to move them now. J. F. Foley, Orinque, (Norton Co.) Kansas.

**Fairview Herd of Poland Chinas**  
 We have a fine lot of bred sows of the same breeding that we sell breeders for herd hogs. First class breeding and a pedigree goes with every sale.  
**P. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kansas.**

**DANA D. SHUCK'S SALE!**

**40 Head of Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows**

**Burr Oak, Kan., Sat. Feb. 21**

The offering consists of **15 fall yearling sows** that have raised litters, **21 March gilts** and **four tried sows**. Also a few very choice **fall boar pigs**.

Most of the fall yearling gilts and the March gilts were sired by **Model Chief**, with a few by **Gold Bond**. The four tried sows are of the best breeding and are good producers. **Model Chief** is three years old, sired by Chief Perfection, by Ohio Chief and out of Harding's Topsy, by Harding's King of Cols. Everything will be bred to **Mo. Climax**, by **2nd. Climax**, **Mo. Climax** was bred by McFarland Bros., and his sire was grand Champion three years in succession, and **Crimson Burr** by **Crimson Wonder 2nd**, dam **Crimson Queen** by **Valley Chief**.

The offering is one of real merit and well grown and well bred. Catalogs ready to mail upon request. **Everything immune.** Address

**DANA D. SHUCK,**  
**Burr Oak, Kan.**

AUCTIONEERS: JOHN BRENNEN, NED PRICE.

J. W. JOHNSON, FIELDMAN

**POLAND CHINAS**

**Polands With Size and Quality** Boars and bred sows for sale, sired by Waechters Referee and King Hadley. Cholera immune. Lambert Bros., Smith Center, Kans.

**Warehousing orders** for pigs by the Grand Champion, King Hadley, that won more sweepstakes prizes in 1913 than any other Big Type Poland China hog. W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.

**Sunny Side Poland Chinas** Pigs of September, 1913, farrow for sale. Have sold all my spring boars and bred sows. J. G. BURT, Solomon, Kansas.

**Nebraska Type Polands** Choice fall yearling gilts, by Hayden's Big Hadley 2nd, bred to Pan Wonder. Prices right. C. C. INGRAM, Bloomington, Nebraska.

**KLEIN'S TABOR VALLEY HERD** Some choice January Poland China boars by Chief Price 6187. Also two Sept. boars same breeding. Fall gilts, bred or open. Tops of 30 February boars. All out of big mature dams. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

**One Hundred Poland China Sows** Pay the price and take your choice. Pedigree and guarantee goes along with the sow. Ben Frank, Jefferson City, Missouri. WRITE IN ENGLISH OR GERMAN

**EVER GREEN STOCK FARM** Offers 20 extra good Poland China bred gilts, 10 boars that will weigh 200 pounds and 60 fall pigs good enough for 1914 prize winners. Extra large type. E. E. CARVER & SON, Guilford, Missouri.

**LARGE WITH PLENTY OF QUALITY** Handsome young boars, gilts bred or open. Best of large type blood lines. Some boars, herd headers. Satisfaction guaranteed on all breeding stock. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.

**BRED GILTS FOR SALE** 25 big Poland China gilts sired by Cavett's Mastiff and Tom Jr. and bred to Sterling and Tom Jr. Write for prices. A. L. Albright, Waterville, Ks.

**ENOS BIG POLANDS** Two extra spring boars, 30 large, smooth, bred gilts and 10 extra good bred sows, bred to Orphan Chief and Major Hadley. Write today. A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS.

**Joe Baier's Polands** No boars left. A lot of choice bred sows and gilts at private sale bred to my herd boars. Write for prices and descriptions. J. M. Baier, Dickinson Co., Elmo, Kan.

**POLLED DURHAMS**

**Sleepy Hollow Polled Durham Cattle** Twenty coming one-year-old bulls and sixty bred cows for sale. Also a number of good jacks. C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Kansas.

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS**

**Angus Bulls and Heifers SUTTON FARM** Have 30 splendid heifers and 30 extra good bulls priced to sell. Write us today. SUTTON & PORTEOUS, R. 6, Lawrence, Kan.

**Angus Cattle** A select lot of ready-for-service bulls for sale, best breeding and right individually. W. G. Denton, Denton, Kan.

**RED POLLED CATTLE**

**FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE** Write for prices on breeding cattle. C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

**Red Polled Cattle** Young bulls ready to ship. Cows and heifers for sale. Best of breeding. Write, or better come and see. CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Ks.

**RED POLLED CATTLE** Choice Young Bulls. Several good enough to head good herds—heavy boned, broad headed, breedy kind. Show prospects. Also a few cows and heifers. Visitors welcome. Call or write. I. W. POULTON, Medora, Reno Co., Kan.

**HEREFORDS**

**HEREFORD BULLS From Star Breeding Farm** I have 150 yearling and 2-year bulls of the best of breeding. They are excellent animals for the range or to head good herds; the same class with which I have been furnishing the government. SAM'L DRYBREAD, ELK CITY, KAN.

**Clover Herd HEREFORDS** Headed by Garfield 4th, by Columbus 53rd. Choice cows from Funkhouser, Sunny Slope, Newman and other noted herds. FOR SALE—Bulls from 6 to 12 months old, at \$75 to \$100 delivered and Curly Tom, a splendid 2-year-old bull, by Mapleton 4th 348489. Also 15 extra good 3-year-old cows, by Garfield 4th, bred to Curly Tom. F. S. JACKSON, Topeka, Kans.

header. He is bred in the purple and should be shown next season. Breeders should plan to attend this sale as it is an offering of the highest class and affords a splendid opportunity to buy tops. Ask Mr. Cross for the catalog and tell him which paper you saw his ad in. If you cannot attend send bids to J. W. Johnson in his care at Guide Rock, Neb.

**N. E. Kansas and N. Missouri**

BY C. H. WALKER.  
"That man Neef at Boonville is about the squarest breeder I ever did business with," is the way a man expressed himself the other day. He had just bought a bred gilt from Mr. Neef and the good sow he got and the square deal way in which Mr. Neef handled his business made a permanent customer of him. A satisfied customer is a breeder's best recommendation and Mr. Neef's satisfied customers are legion. He breeds a superior class of O. I. C.'s and stands back of everything he sells. He can supply the wants of the trade in either boars ready for service or sows and gilts bred. Write him if interested and kindly mention this paper.

**Webb's Big Sow Sale.** Attention is directed to the advertisement of W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan., elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Webb will hold a sale of big type Poland China bred sows at Bendena, Kan., on Tuesday, February 24. Fifty head have been listed for this sale and that number are included tried sows and fall and spring yearlings. Ex. B, the great Expansive boar at the head of the Webb herd stands sponsor for the bigger part of the offering and a number are bred to him. This is one of the best individual and best breeding sons of the great Expansive, a boar that has probably done more for the improvement of the big Polands in Kansas than any other one sire. His get in this sale is the best he has turned out in the Webb herd and they have been selected because of their individuality and ability as producers. Others are sired by a son of the Nebraska champion, Big Tom and other prominent sires. The offering is bred to Ex. B, Big Orange Sensation and Webb's Blue Valley. Big Orange Sensation is a son of Big Orange and a Big Sensation dam and is one of the most promising sons of the great Iowa sire, in Kansas. Webb's Blue Valley was bred by Thos. F. Walker and is one of the good sons of Blue Valley. This young boar is the heaviest bone pig of his age the writer has seen. It is an offering that will prove attractive to any man wanting the good kind. Mr. Webb never sold a poor or ordinary offering and this sale should be one of his best. Be sure and write for his catalog which tells in detail about the offering. Kindly mention this paper when writing.

**Kansas City Hereford Sales.** Exceptional values in Hereford breeding cattle will be offered the public in the big two days' sales to be held at Kansas City on March 3 and 4. This is the annual two days' sale from the herds of Funkhouser, Gabbert and others and includes 120 head, 80 bulls and 40 females. It will be the biggest sale of the year and in many respects contain the best cattle that has been offered at this point. Every year of the eight that these breeders have been holding sales at Kansas City a decided improvement in the offerings has been noted. Only the tops of the produce of these herds, which number the best breeders of the country, go in this sale and the individuals have been groomed from their birth for this event. In speaking of the offering R. T. Thornton, sale manager, said: "We point with pride to our sales, but at no previous sale have we been able to offer such a grand lot of high class bulls and females as we have cataloged for this sale." The bull offering of 80 head includes some already noted sires and a grand lot of yearling and 2-year-old herd heading material with bone, scale, quality, breed character and rich in blood that is famous as prepotent breeders. The cows and heifers are a worthy lot of producers. They are the big, smooth kind that have been handled in a practical way and will be a credit to any herd. Many will have calves at foot or be safe in calf to noted sires. Benton Gabbert, Dearborn, Mo.; Funkhouser Estate, Plattsburg, Mo.; W. A. Dallmeyer, Jefferson City, Mo.; R. T. Thornton, Kansas City, Mo.; J. W. Lenox, Lake City, Mo.; S. J. Gabbert, Dearborn, Mo.; T. W. Carmichael, and James A. Gibson, Odessa, Mo., breeders who rank at the top in Hereford circles are the contributors to this sale and insure the buyer of the very best. Detailed mention of the offering will appear in later issues. Write now to R. T. Thornton, 3629 Charlotte St., Kansas City, Mo., for a catalog and kindly mention this paper when writing.

**Publisher's News Notes**

**Mrs. Willis's Success.** One of our advertisers, Mrs. Don Willis, of Miami, Okla., who had an egg tester advertisement in last week's Mail and Breeze, was very successful in her hatching, as indicated by the following letter: "Mrs. Don Willis, Miami, Okla. Dear Mrs. Willis—You made the best showing for our \$25 gold prize, having not only a 100 per cent hatch but also having hatched the full capacity of your incubator. We were very well pleased with the results that were turped in and will say in this connection that you had some very close competition, many of the hatches running over 98 per cent. Yours truly, Dickason Goodman Lumber Company, Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 23, 1914."

**The Winter Evenings.** It hasn't been so many years ago that the long winter evenings on a farm were more or less monotonous, but these conditions have changed completely. Music has been one of the most dominant factors in bringing about the change, and to the Victor and Victrola must be given the greater part of the credit for these wonderful instruments have made it possible for every home to enjoy the world's best music. Wherever the farmhouse is that contains a Victrola you will find happiness and real joy in place of a general spirit of discontent and restlessness that formerly existed. No form of amusement is so wide in its scope, nor combines such a wealth of instruction as that furnished by this instrument. And herein lies one of its most potent charms. It lessens the arduousness of learning by blending attractiveness with all it imparts—it amuses while it educates. It not only

**A. T. Cross' Sale**  
**40--Immune--40**  
**Duroc-Jersey March Gilts**  
**Guide Rock, Neb., Wednesday, Feb. 25**

The 40 March gilts in this sale were sired by Prince Wonder 2nd., Col. C., C.'s Tatarax and Wadle's Wonder. They are as toppy as any like number that has gone through a sale this winter. Mr. Cross raised 250 spring pigs and this 40 head of gilts are the very tops of the gilts. They are a big, thrifty, well grown and conditioned draft of young sows and bred to Prince Wonder 2nd., Col. Gano 2nd., and Golden Chief, by Blue Ribbon Model, the Junior Champion at Iowa two years ago, sired by Golden Model 2nd. Col. Gano 2nd was sired by Col. Gano. He is a great prospect and was used extensively in breeding these gilts. Sale in town. Catalogs ready. Address

**A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb.**  
Auctioneers: John Bnennen, G. G. Denny, Henry Somerhalter. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

**Dean's Mastodon Poland Chinas** Serviceable boars and bred sows sows 65 inches long, bone 8 1/2 in., and 34 inches high. VACCINATED AND IMMUNE. Herd headed by Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder and Gritter's Longfellow 3d. Everything guaranteed and sold worth the money. Phone Dearborn; station, New Market, and postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MISSOURI.

**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.

**OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM**  
THE FINEST HERD OF IMPORTED GUERNEYS IN THE COUNTRY  
Imp. Moss Raider, a strongly bred May Rose bull and Imp. May Royal, a line bred Golden Secret. Chief stock bulls. Cows and heifers of best imported strains. All cows tested for advanced registry.  
In order better to introduce the Guerneys in the West, we will make attractive prices on young bulls and cows and heifers, bred and open. Special inducements to new breeders in herd foundation material.  
If you wish to improve the quality and production of your milk, cream and butter, use a Guernsey sire. Unsurpassed in constitutional vigor, adaptability, and richness of product. Correspondence invited—your personal inspection preferred. Call on or address  
**Overland Guernsey Farm, Overland Park, Kans.**  
C. F. Holmes, Owner. W. C. England, Mgr.  
Eight miles S. W. of Kansas City on Strang Line. Station on Farm



PEGGY OF OVERLAND (Trade Mark)

**Nebraska Hereford Breeders' COMBINATION SALE**  
Grand Island, Nebraska  
Thursday and Friday, Feb. 19-20  
115 Cattle—75 Bulls and 40 Females  
50 of the bulls are of serviceable age and are star attractions of the most popular breeding. It is an opportunity to buy a herd header that will suit you. There will be 40 select females with calves at foot and others to calf soon. The sale is the regular annual sale of the Nebraska Hereford Breeders' Association. Nothing has been consigned to this sale but high class cattle. The sale will start at one o'clock sharp and will be held in the big sale pavilion. For further information and catalogs, address  
**ROBERT D. MOUSEL, Sale Mgr., Cambridge, Neb.**  
Auctioneers: Col. Ed. Snel, Col. Kraschel  
**JERSEY CATTLE CONSIGNMENT**  
At 9:30 a. m. February 20 about 35 head of Jersey cows and heifers, high grades, pure bred and some registered will be sold in the same pavilion. Also five bulls. Many of the cows and heifers are fresh and others will freshen soon. For further information address  
**D. O. BRADSTREET, Grand Island, Neb.**



**SHORTHORNS.**

**SCOTCHSHORTHORNCATTLE**

Special prices on herd bull, cows and heifers of richest Scotch breeding. I am overstocked and must reduce my herd. Everything first class and guaranteed. **RAYMOND JAMESON, Ottawa, Ill.**

**SHORTHORN BULLS**

Fashionably bred young bulls, by Roan King and Refiner, two Wisconsin bred sires and out of milking strain dams. They are the kind that make good for both dairy and beef. **Levi Eckhardt, Winfield, Kan.**

**Cedar Lawn SHORTHORNS**

A fine lot of Scotch and Scotch Topped bulls ranging in ages from 8 to 15 months. Priced low considering quality and breeding.

Also my two-year-old, Big Orange, herd boar at a bargain. **S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.**

**Shorthorn Cattle**

Pure Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle. The milking strain. No nurse cows needed on Oxford farm. Baron Cumberland at head of herd. Six young bulls, six heifers and twelve cows for sale. Correspondence and inspection solicited. **DR. W. C. HARKEY, LENEXA, KAN.**

**Shorthorn Bulls**

Two 18 months old and eight yearlings. Reds and roans. Got by pure Scotch sires. A grand lot of young bulls. Prices reasonable. **L. M. Noffsinger, Osborne, Kan.**

**Pearl Herd of Shorthorns**

About 20 choice young bulls, spring calves. Either Scotch or Scotch Topped breeding. Well grown and in good growing condition. Can ship via Rock Island, Santa Fe or Union Pacific. Write for prices and descriptions. Address **C. W. TAYLOR ABILENE : : KANSAS**

**DAIRY CATTLE.**

**BONNIE BRAE HOLSTEINS.**

High grade heifers and cows; registered and high grade bulls. **RA ROMIG, Sta. B, TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

**HOLSTEINS**

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

**FOR SALE**

A few registered Holstein Bull Calves. **E. A. Higginbotham & Sons, Rossville, Kansas**

**FOR SALE—5-Year-Old PURE BRED JERSEY BULL**

STOCKS-POGIS BREEDING. Can't see in my herd any longer. **P. CLARKE, RUSSELL, KANSAS.**

**Young Jersey Bulls for Sale**

Sons of champion Flying Fox and financial Countess Lad; also by a grand son of Gambo's Knight. All out of high testing sires. **W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kansas.**

**HOLSTEINS—CHOICE BULL CALVES**

**H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

**LINSCOTT JERSEYS**

Only Register of Merit herd in Kansas. Choice heifers and cows at \$100.00 and up. Bulls \$50.00 to \$150.00. Breeding and individual quality the very best obtainable. **R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas**

**Oak Hill Holsteins**

Bulls ready for spring service by Shadybrook Gerse Sir Korndyke out of A. R. O. dams. Heifers bred. Also a few fresh cows. All tuberculin tested. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. State your wants fully in first letter—I can fill them. **ERNEST SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAS.**

**SOMMER--BLADS GUERNSEYS!**

**TUBERCULIN TESTED.**

Headed by Goodwills, Raymond of the Preel, son of Imp. Raymond of the Preel. Grade and registered females for sale, also registered bulls. **ERNEST KENYON, Nortonville, Kansas**

**The Jerseys**

Pay Dividends on \$500 Per Acre Land

On the northwest coast of California there is a rainfall of from 50 to 100 inches per year. There land is worth \$500 per acre, but grade Jersey herds are paying interest and dividends on that land, averaging 400 lbs. butter fat per year. **Next: Grade up your herd by getting a pure-bred Jersey sire from a producing dam. Get facts about Jerseys from THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB 324 W. 23d St., New York, N. Y.**

enables the farmer to enjoy the same music that is entertaining the residents of the big musical centers, but gives to him a thorough understanding of all the beauties of music. There are various styles to suit every purse, and easy terms can be arranged with the dealer if desired. There is a Victor dealer in your neighborhood who will be glad to demonstrate the Victrola to you and play any music you wish to hear. He will give you copies of the handsome illustrated Victor catalogs, or you can write direct to the Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., for them and they will be sent to you promptly.

**How to Save 40 Per Cent.**

The big Wichita Nursery, at Wichita, Kan., has adopted a new selling plan, and is now selling the entire output direct to the farmers and fruit growers, instead of following the usual plan of selling through local agents. This plan has enabled the nursery to reduce its selling cost to such an extent that it has issued a new price list, which applies to the entire line listed in the big, illustrated catalog. These wholesale prices, which are now quoted direct to the customer, are a full 40 per cent under the usual prices charged by the agents. A special edition of this company's 52-page catalog and wholesale price list has just been issued, and is being mailed free and postpaid to all who write for it. If you are interested in fruit growing and orchard development you should send your name and address to the Wichita Nursery, 2100 North Lawrence avenue, Wichita, Kan., and get a copy before placing your order.

**F. J. Rist Re-elected.**

At its annual meeting last month the Nebraska Pure Seed Growers' association re-elected Frank J. Rist as its president. Mr. Rist has been making a specialty of seed grain growing at Humboldt, Neb., for several years and his election two years in succession to this office is a recognition of his worth to the pure seed interests of the West. He is also first vice president of the Nebraska Improved Corn Growers' association. He is starting his advertisement in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze and is advertising old seed corn and wheat. Mr. Rist owns a farm near Humboldt which is devoted to the seed growing industry and he grows all of his own seed wheat and oats and most of his corn. He has a few contracts with other parties for growing corn under his supervision. Every ear of corn that is sold is first inspected by Mr. Rist. Mr. Rist guarantees all of his seeds and the purity, reliability and his seeds are certified by the Nebraska Pure Seed Growers' association. His catalog is ready to mail and will be sent promptly on request. When you write he will appreciate it if you mention the paper in which you saw his advertising. Look up his advertisement in this issue on page 25.

**The Honest Queen Incubator.**

In these days of cheap construction it is a gratifying experience to find an incubator built as honestly and substantially as the Queen Incubator is built. It is a regrettable fact that many incubators dry apart and fall to pieces after short periods of service. But this cannot be charged against the Queen Incubator. The materials used in the Queen are those best adapted to incubator use. The wood is thoroughly seasoned, the workmanship is of the best, the completed machine is honest. Proof of the substantial character of the Queen is seen in the fact that the manufacturer expects every Queen he turns out of his factory to last 25 years. It is well to look for lasting qualities when you buy an incubator. You hope to be in the poultry business, not only for a year or two, but you want to succeed so well that you will follow it for many years, and you want your machine to last. In the Queen you get not only an honestly built, substantial incubator, but one that has the true natching genius. The Queen's record is well known—honesty, big hatches, livable chicks, long life. P. M. Wickstrum, the manufacturer of the Queen, claims for it 28 points of excellence, and there is always a good substantial basis for any claim Mr. Wickstrum makes. Catalog and particulars can be had by writing the manufacturer at Box 8, Lincoln, Neb.

**Trent's Famous Seed Corn.**

One of the big institutions of Kansas that has had much to do with the standing of the state in an agricultural way is the Brown County Seed House owned by S. G. Trent at Hiawatha. Mr. Trent for several years has been producing and selling a class of seed corn that has had a great deal to do with the improvement in the quality and yield of the state's greatest crop. By adhering to the principles of the Golden Rule and because of his inherent ability to produce a superior quality of seed, Mr. Trent, from a small beginning, has built his business into one of the largest in the West. From a small shed on his farm to 15,000 square feet of floor space, devoted exclusively to the seed corn business is the record of the growth of Mr. Trent's business in a few short years. The new seed house is located in Hiawatha, is one of the biggest exclusive seed corn houses in the country and is equipped with the latest and most modern machinery known to the business. So much for Mr. Trent's ability to handle the big and growing demand for his products. As to his ability to supply the demand for the very best seeds his record at the Kansas Corn Show for the past six years will attest. For six years in succession he has won first at the Kansas show, sweepstakes three times and besides has been first three times straight in the Kansas division at the National Corn Exposition. Besides the quality of the seed he sells Mr. Trent claims these advantages for his house: "The Brown County Seed House is in the heart of the seed corn district on a deadline between two extremes. My seed house is one of the best equipped for drying and handling seed corn and other seeds in the West. I make growing seed corn a business, and am equipped for handling it properly to insure best results." Mr. Trent has an unusually good lot of corn this year and is eager that every farmer get his catalog. Detailed information of the different breeds of corn and other seeds he handles will be found therein. It will be sent upon application.

The family garden means a great big saving. Plant two gardens—one early, and the second about June so as to have fresh vegetables all summer and enough for winter use saved from the last crop.—Mrs. J. H. McDonald, R. 1, Coyle, Okla.

**Lookabaugh's Shorthorns SOLD ON TIME AT PRIVATE SALE**

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

High class Herd Bulls, close to imported Scotch Dams, and sired by such sires as Lavender Lord by Avondale. Nicely bred young heifers from milking strains, rugged young bulls, the Farmer and Stockman's kind; cows with calf at foot and rebred.



A great variety of prize-winning blood. If you want breeding stock do not miss this opportunity. As many good Shorthorns cannot be seen on any other farm in the whole Southwest nor so many wonderful producing cows of such excellent breeding.

This splendid array of Foundation Shorthorns carry the Best Blood of the Best Families and the Most Noted Sires of the Breed.

Over 200 Head From Which to Select.

**Do You Want Shorthorn Breeding Stock?**

Do you want the best blood of the breed?  
Do you want the kind produced by prize winners and that are bred to produce prize winners?  
Do you, in other words, want quality along with the blood that reproduces that quality?  
If so let us get together. I have what you want.

CALL ON OR WRITE  
**H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.**

**A LARGE HERD OF Fancy Grade Holstein Cows**

2 to 6 years old, all tested and guaranteed sound, good udders and good teats.

If it costs \$50 per year to keep an average cow, she must produce at least 200 lbs. of butterfat to pay her board. If a cow produces 400 lbs. B. F. and her feed bill is \$65 she therefore makes a profit. Why not start now and build up a herd of high producing cows that will make a profit? The average cow milked in Kansas produces something like 170 lbs. B. F. of seven months per year and is a star boarder the balance of the year. Stop this waste, get good high grade Holsteins bred to milk 10 1/2 to 11 months per year and produce 400 pounds or 500 pounds butter fat. The Holstein is the cow for Kansas conditions; hardy nature, large capacity for rough feed, kind and gentle. When dry takes on weight easily. They are large, often weighing 1,700 pounds. There is no better market for the Kansas crops than as much profit as by the Holstein cow. A good feeder and a conscientious milker. Write or call.  
**W. G. MERRITT & SON, GREAT BEND, KAN.**

**One Hundred Head of JACKS AND JENNETS**

Home of the giants; the big, thick, big boned and big footed kind. We breed and raise most of our jacks. We handle the largest jacks and jennets on earth.  
**BRADLEY BROTHERS, WARRENSBURG, MISSOURI.**

**FOALED AND GROWN ON THE FARM,**

offered at farmer's prices, 8 coming 2 year studs, 9 coming 3 year studs, 8 three-year-old and over studs, registered Percheron Society of America. Of the big type with substance and from French ancestry on both sides. Fast direct trains from Kansas City and St. Joe. **Fred Chandler, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa.**

**Johnson's Shetland Pony Farm**

Write me regarding Shetland Ponies. I have for sale 40 to 50 head of fine ones, spring colts, yearlings, coming two and matured stock. Registered mares or stallions. My herd runs strong to spotted, black and white, and I have Nebraska State Fair winners. Let the children have a pony. My prices are reasonable and every pony is guaranteed as represented. Write me now while I have a fine offering of spring colts on hand.  
**H. H. JOHNSON, CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA.**

**54-Percheron Stallions-54**

We have fifty-four as good Stallions as can be found in any herd from coming two year to five-year-olds. We can sell a better and bigger stallion for the money than any firm in the business. We fully guarantee every stallion. Write us what you want.  
**BISHOP BROS., Towanda, Kansas**  
Towanda is 22 miles east of Wichita on Mo. P. Ry.

**Percherons and Belgians**

The best lot of imported two and three-year-olds in the West. Am going to sell them down very reasonably and give an absolute gilt-edged guarantee good two years. Come and see them.  
**Dr. W. H. Richards, Emporia, Kansas**  
Barn, 4 blocks from A. T. & S. F. Depot.

**PUREBRED HORSES.**

**FOR SALE** One imported Percheron horse; low down, heavy bone; weight 1,350 lbs.; 3 years old. Sound. **J. W. BARNHART, Belleville, Kan.**

**A. M. DULL & SON'S PERCHERONS**  
Two two-year-old black stallions for sale, sired by Black Diamond, of Brilliant breeding. Extra size, bone and quality, with style. For information, prices, etc., address, **A. M. Dull & Son, Washington, Kan.**

**Home-Bred Stallions** \$250 to \$650.  
Stallions cheaper than any firm in Creston. **A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa**  
**Imported Percheron** and Belgian Stallions, \$275 to \$600. **Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa**

**Excelsior Shetland Pony Farm**  
Registered and High Grade Ponies for Sale  
**W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan.**



**Dispersion Sale**  
Percherons, Jacks and Holstein Cows  
One black Percheron stallion 8 yrs. old, wt. 1900 lbs.; one dark bay colt 3 yrs. old, wt. 1500 lbs.; one dark bay imported German coach stallion 8 yrs. old, wt. 1800 lbs.; one Standard bred stallion, Faelus Ellwood No. 5224, wt. 1330 lbs.; one black mammoth head Jack, 15.2, (4 yrs. old) wt. 1100 lbs.; one black Jack 5 yrs. old, wt. 1000 lbs.; Four young Holstein cows, all giving a big flow of milk and all gentle. My reason for selling these cows is that I am going to build up a pure Guernsey herd.  
**O. L. THISLER & SONS, CHAPMAN, KANS.**

**Imported Stallions**  
Percheron and Belgian, also Percheron and Belgian mares, and a few registered Jacks. These horses were prize winners at Topeka, Hutchinson, and American Royal, including grand champion and reserve champion at each show, winning 23 first and champion ribbons, three Gold Medals, and two Silver medals. These prize winners and others for sale and can be seen at my farm, 7 miles N. W. of Alma. Reference any bank in Alma or Wamego. Choice White Holland turkeys, toms or hens.  
**LEW JONES, R. R. No. 1, ALMA, KANSAS.**



**JACKS AND JENNETS.**  
**REGISTERED, BIG BONED, black Jacks and Jennets.** Fine individuals, best breeding. **PRICE AND TERMS RIGHT.**  
**J. H. Smith, R. R. 3, Kingfisher, Okla.**



**Kentucky Jack and Percheron Farms**  
200 head of big bone, Kentucky, Mammoth Jacks; Percherons and saddle horses. Special prices in half car and car load lots. Write your wants or visit our farms 2300 bushels of bluegrass seed. **Cook & Brown, Proprs., Lexington, Ky.**

**Forty Years a Breeder of High-Class Jacks**  
We have for sale twenty Jacks of the big blooky type, also ten very large, well bred Jennets. **R. M. JOHNSON, BOLIVAR, MO.**

**One Belgian Stallion One Jack, 3 years old**  
3 yearling Jacks, and 8 Jennets, 2 to 8 years old, all bred and good ones. Write me for prices.  
**C. T. BERRY, Parsons, Kansas**



**JACKS and JENNETS**  
80 large boned, black Mammoth Jacks, 15 to 16 hands, standard. Guaranteed and priced to sell. The kind all are looking for; also good young Percheron stallion. References: 5 banks of Lawrence, 49 miles west of Kansas City, on Santa Fe and Union Pacific.  
**AL. E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kan.**



**Jacks and Jennets**  
25 head of Black Jacks from 14 1/2 to 16 hands coming 3 to 6 years old; all stock guaranteed, as represented when sold. Also some good Jennets.  
**PHIL WALKER, Moline, Elk County, Kansas.**



**Big Black Missouri Jacks**  
Ten head of large, well bred, registered Jacks and ten Jennets. All of my own breeding. A genuine guarantee goes with each and every sale. Can furnish more if necessary.  
**HENRY OBERMANN, Freistatt, Mo. 8 Miles N. of Monett.**



**50 Mammoth Jacks and Jennets**  
A lifetime experience in breeding the large, heavy boned, big footed, good head and eared kind that produce the good Missouri mule. Remember if you come here and are disappointed in our stock I pay your expense. **Quiet Glenn Stock Farm, Route No. 2, Rea, Mo.**



**Boen's Big Bone Jacks**  
They are from 15 to 16 1/2 hands high. Forty Jacks and Jennets of the best and biggest on earth. Four three-year-old Jacks larger and better than ever before. The two-year-old Jacks are larger than thousands of grown Jacks. Four-year-olds 15 3/4 hands to 16 1/4 hands, standard and weigh from 1100 to 1300 pounds. All have plenty of bone. Will sell Jacks for \$800 that can't be bought elsewhere for \$1200. **ED BOEN, LAWSON, MISSOURI.**



**Death Comes to J. F. Stodder**

J. F. Stodder of Burden, Kan., died Sunday, February 1. Mr. Stodder had been in ill health for two years. Mr. Stodder went from Chicago to Burden in 1884, and organized the State Bank of Burden, one of the best kept institutions of its kind in the state. But Mr. Stodder was better known as a breeder of purebred stock than as a banker. In 1890 he laid the foundation for a herd of Shorthorn cattle in which he took great pride and which became noted for the excellence of its product.

No man in the country did more for Shorthorns than did Mr. Stodder during the years he was engaged in their breeding. He was constructive in his methods. By a careful study of blood lines and their blending, he was enabled every year to show an improvement in the produce of his herd. Several years ago he fitted and campaigned a show herd. From the very beginning the excellence of the Silver Creek Shorthorns commanded the admiration of the best showmen in the country. These campaigns continued, every year showing a marked improvement of the cattle until, when Mr. Stodder's health failed, he was successfully meeting the best show herds in the United States.

During one of his last campaigns, Mr. Stodder's herd won junior championship honors on both male and female; first young herd; first on get of sire, and first on produce of dam, all on animals of his own breeding. Later the head of this young herd was bought by one of the best breeders of Ohio.

The Silver Creek herd became an emporium for foundation stock. Owners of many of the best herds in Kansas and Oklahoma will point to their Stodder bred cattle as being the best in the herd.

Mr. Stodder had a cheerful, sunny disposition and made friends wherever he went. More people prided themselves upon having his friendship than that of any other breeder who made the annual circuits of the shows. In Mr. Stodder's death the Shorthorn fraternity loses one of its most willing supporters and Kansas loses one of its best citizens. Mr. Stodder was born in 1861. He was buried in Chicago.

**Record Price for Oxen**

The great attraction in the cattle division of the Kansas City market today was a yoke of white oxen which sold at the highest price ever paid for cattle of this class on these yards, \$132 a head, says the Drovers Telegram of February 4.

Hundreds of head of oxen are marketed here each year, but they are the antiquated, worn-out kind, usually from the logging camps of Arkansas or Louisiana, which are sold on the quarantine division for killing purposes. But this was not the case with today's offerings.

Walter Bates of Coffeyville, Kan., who lives within three miles of the Oklahoma line, brought these oxen in. They were bought by W. R. Nelson of this city, to be taken to his farm in Grain Valley, 15 miles east of Kansas City, where they will be used for farm work. Mr. Bates purchased the oxen last spring in Eastern Oklahoma, and ran them all summer and fall on grass, and fed them this winter. One of them weighed 1,640 pounds, and the other 1,660 pounds. Being so nearly the same weight and exactly the same color, a pure white, and formed very nearly alike, they could not be told apart.

"I am glad these oxen are going back to the country," Mr. Bates said, "and to a place where they will be well cared for, as they are gentle. They are intelligent, and easy to handle. Each is six years old."

**Big Increase in Silos**

In Leavenworth county there are 145 silos with perhaps a few unreported in addition; while in Harvey county there are 91 silos of the following kinds: Sixty-seven stave, ten steel, ten concrete, three "common sense," and one pit. The number of cement silos is increasing in all counties, as well as the number of other types. These facts were obtained from reports made to the Agricultural college by county agents P. H. Ross and F. P. Lane.

**35 Third Annual Sale! Jacks and Jennets 35**

**D. J. HUTCHINS, Sterling, Kan., H. T. HINEMAN & SONS, Dighton, Kan. Will Sell at**

**STERLING, KANSAS Tues. Feb. 24**

**25 JACKS 10 JENNETS**

Select Numbers from Two of Kansas' Best Herds. Every Animal Registered. All Jacks but three are of Serviceable Age and Well Broken. The Jennets are all bred. The Jacks are sired by and Jennets are bred to such noted sires as Pharoah, Jumbo and Orphan Boy, and other great sires.

THE GREATEST JACK EVENT Kansas ever had. The Big Boned Prize Winning kind. You will find it here. Sale in new pavilion, rain or shine. For catalogue address,

**D. J. Hutchins, Sterling, Kan., or H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.**

Auctioneers—Cols. Harriman, Snyder, Potter and Clawson. Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

**125 Stallions and Mares PERCHERONS, BELGIANS and SHIRES**

The West's Largest Importing and Breeding Establishment. More actual ton stallions at my Emporia Sale Barns than any other in the West. Do you need a Stallion? I will save you from \$100 to \$200 on a horse. Am making special prices to make room for another consignment. Look at all the horses you can before coming and then you will know you are getting more for your money than any other offer—more bone, size and quality, for the money. I do an exclusive horse business and to stay in business must satisfy my customers. Therefore a gilt-edge guarantee goes with every horse. Come and stay with us a day or two and compare my horses and prices with those you have seen. Drop a line and tell me when to meet you. Barn close to Santa Fe depot.

**L. R. WILEY, Route 9, Emporia, Kan.**

**Bergner & Sons' German Coach Horses**

German Coach Stallions at prices you will be able to pay for at one season's stand. Also mares and fillies; all good bone with plenty size, style and action and the best general purpose horse that has ever been imported. The St. Louis Fair Champion Milon 3159 and the Kansas State Fair prize winner Mephistoles 4221 at head of herd. We are pricing these horses to sell and guarantee satisfaction. Write today or call soon.  
**J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Aldock Ranch, PRATT, KANSAS.**



**Imported Percheron Stallions**

Each year I select 35 or 40 horses in France, so good and so correct in type, that any one of them will prove a great benefit to the man who buys him. I have a new lot now. At the Shows of the Southwest Circuit, our horses won every Championship and every Group of Five in 1913, as they have done most of the past five years. Our horses are handsome—our contract just and right—our insurance the very best. Come or write.  
**PERCHERON IMPORTING COMPANY**  
Charles R. Kirk, St. Joseph and South St. Joseph, Mo.

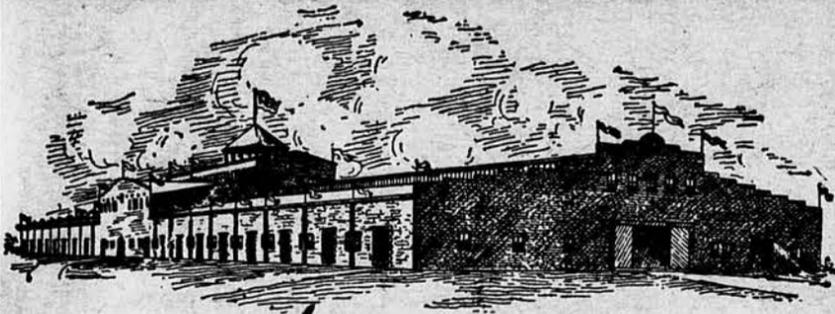
**Blue Valley Stock Farm**

Largest importers of high-class Belgian Draft Horses in the West. Prize-winners in Europe and America. Sound, acclimated and ready for service. Our American-bred stock goes back to the blood of BRIN D'OR or his descendants. Lowest prices and safest guarantee of any firm in the business. Also a few extra good Percheron stallions. Come and see us, or write.  
**W. H. Bayless & Company, Blue Mound, Linn County, Kan.**



**Lamer's Percheron Stallions and Mares**

**BUY NOW while there is the most of Variety to select from C. W. LAMER, Salina, Kansas**



The Largest Breeding, Training, and Sale Stable  
In the World, 150 Feet Wide, 700 Feet Long

## The Livestock Sales Pavilion at Enid, Oklahoma

This is the largest concrete sales building in the world. It is 40 feet more than  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a mile long. It is 100 feet longer than any other livestock sales building on the face of the earth. In our last sale we sold 648 head of purebred livestock at public auction in six days.

## Our Next Big Combination Live Stock Sale

Will Be Held  
**March 10th to 14th**

If you have purebred horses, cattle or hogs to sell now is your golden opportunity. The best time to sell is when everybody wants to buy. There never was a time in Oklahoma when so many farmers and breeders wanted to buy as now. There is a big shortage of improved livestock and the wide awake progressive farmer that is looking for bigger profits realizes the fact that the better the livestock the larger the profits. The best farmers are all buying more improved livestock.

This Sale Will Be Limited to

**75 Shorthorns      50 Draft Horses**  
**75 Herefords      50 Road Horses**  
**75 Durocs**  
**75 Poland Chinas**

We will also sell two registered Jersey bulls and 46 high grade Jersey cows and heifers. Some of them fresh and many others will drop calf in March or April. All are bred to an imported Jersey bull.

We want more stock to sell. We have the buyers if you have the stock. Write at once.

If you want to buy write for sale catalog, mailed free.

**F. S. KIRK, Sales Manager**  
**Enid, Oklahoma**

## Dispersion Sale Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Cedarvale, Kan., Wednesday, February 25

### 41-HEAD-41

21 Pure Bred Registered Holsteins, consisting of 15 cows and heifers nearly all in milk and rebred. Also 6 bulls, including two herd bulls and four good bull calves.

20 High Grade Cows and Heifers; over half of these are of breeding age and safe in calf. Included are some extra good yearling heifers and a few calves.

### This Is a Great Opportunity

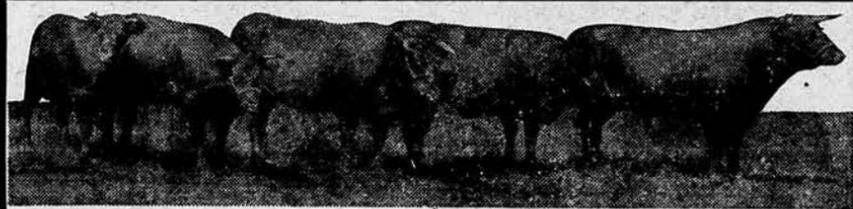
These Holstein cattle will sell at perhaps much less than their real value. They carry the best blood of the breed such as Dekol, Leuche Paul, Mechtilde, Withoorn, Nethersole, Parthena, Beechwood Model, Empress Josephine and other leading strains.

This is one of the best herds in Southern Kansas. Great care and pride has been taken in building it and it is being sold only on account of ill health. They have not been tested for A. R. O. records, but I am quite sure practically all are eligible. All over 6 months old tuberculin tested and every animal guaranteed exactly as described sale day. Send for particulars describing your wants and arrange to attend the sale. Address,

**Frank O. Crocker, Cedarvale, Kan.**

AUCTIONEERS—Cols. B. F. Day and Fred Shaff.

**SALE NEXT DAY IF STORMY SALE DAY.**



Baronet of Main Valley, the head of this group, is a pure Scotch bull and the sire or grandsire of all the older cows in the sale.

## Grand Dispersion of the Brookwood Farm Herd Registered Shorthorn Cattle

Sale at **NORTON, KANSAS**  
**THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26th**

The offering numbers 31 head and consists of 17 young cows and heifers bred to Alexandria's Chief 372671, a Cruickshank Secret bull and a grandson of Bampton Valentine 227105.

Six young bulls of serviceable ages, got by British Bond 308623. These bulls are extra good and four of them are roans, one red and one pure white.

There are six good roan heifer calves under one year and two bull calves six months old.

This offering is one of the best ever made this far west in the state. The consignments from this herd to the American Shorthorn sales at Denver and the American Royal sales have demonstrated the worth of this herd.

The sale will be held under cover in Norton. Catalogues are ready to mail. Address,

**Hoadley & Sigmund, Selden, Kan.**

AUCTIONEER—Jas. T. McCulloch.  
FIELDMAN—J. W. Johnson.

# Percheron Sale!

I will sell at Public Sale at my place, 2 miles south of Pilsen, 1 mile west and 6½ miles north of  
**Marion, Kan., Tuesday, Feb. 17**

## 23 Percheron Horses

Including imported and home-bred stallions, mares and colts.

32 Purebred Poland China Hogs, including boars, sows and gilts. The sows are all bred. Certificates of register and transfer furnished on day of sale.

24 Graded Shorthorn Cattle, including milk cows, heifers, calves and four young bulls.

One Percheron gelding, two fillies, one family mare in foal and two Iceland ponies.

Sale begins at 10 o'clock. No horses sold until afternoon. Transportation from Marion to sale grounds and return furnished free. Call at Thorp's office for arrangements. Lunch served on the grounds. Send for catalog.

**JOS. L. DVORAK**  
**Marion, Kansas**

AUCTIONEERS—Lafe Burger, Wellington, Kan.;  
 A. C. Merilatt, Lost Springs, Kan.  
 CLERK—Herbert M. Thorp, Marion, Kan.  
 FIELDMAN—A. B. Hunter.



Irving, Catalog No. 2; Galant, Catalog No. 1; Retoot, Catalog No. 3. These three stallions weigh 6400 pounds.



More mares showing heavy in foal included in this sale than any former sale.

## Percheron Sale

Whitewater Falls Stock Farm  
 J. C. Robison, Prop., Towanda, Kan.

**Wednesday, February 25**

20 Registered Stallions, Imported and American Bred. 30 Mares all Registered and Bred, as Good a Lot as Will be Sold in America This Year. Buy where you can secure the best, with size and quality. More than 2,000 Percherons have left this farm—the oldest breeding farm in the West. Stock loaded on cars free of charge. Free conveyance to farm from Towanda. Do Not Miss This Sale. Send for catalogue to

**J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kan.**

Auctioneers: J. D. Snyder, W. M. Arnold, Boyd Newcomb, W. P. Ellet.

## McNulty's Big Jack Sale

Sale Pavilion  
**Concordia, Kan.**

**Saturday,  
 February 28th**

**30 BIG MAMMOTH  
 JACKS and JENNETS**

This is my first draft sale of Jacks and Jennets from Grandview Jack Farm, Stockton, Kan., and I am offering a high class lot of jacks and jennets. 15 will be big mammoth jacks. 12 of them of serviceable ages, ranging from two to eight years old. The 15 jennets are the big profitable kind and range in ages from three to six years. Everything eligible to registry.

15 years breeding Jacks.

For further information about anything in the sale address me at Morrowville, Kan.

**Cornelius McNulty, Morrowville, Kan.**

AUCTIONEERS: Bob Harriman, Dan Perkins.  
 FIELDMAN: John W. Johnson.

# Klein's Tabor Valley Sale

## Zeandale, Kansas

### Tuesday, February 17

#### 40—Poland China Bred Sows—40

The offering consists of 25 fall yearling gilts, five tried sows and 15 February and first of March gilts. The fall and spring gilts are by Chief Price 61667, an Iowa bred boar of good scale. The five tried sows are of the big useful kind that have made the Klein herd popular. The entire herd is of strictly big type breeding. All of the sows are bred to three different boars of the popular big type breeding of the day and that have been bought and reserved for use in the herd. The gilts are all out of big mature dams and are the tops of the season's crop. Free transportation from Zeandale and St. George to the farm. Free hotel accommodations for breeders from a distance. Catalogs ready to mail upon request. Address,

**L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.**

Auctioneers—Jas. T. McCulloch, Floyd Condry.  
Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

Attend the four bred sow sales in this circuit.

# J. H. Harter's Sale

## Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

### Wednesday, February 18



The sire of many of the gilts in the sale and a number are bred to him.

#### 40—Poland China Bred Sows—40

This sale is made at Manhattan to better accommodate the breeders. It is in the Riley county Poland China sale circuit of four bred sow sales and will be held in the new livestock judging pavilion at the agricultural college.

The offering numbers 40 head consisting of three tried sows, two of them by Mogal's Monarch, 15 fall yearling sows, 10 of them by Mogal's Monarch, 22 Spring gilts, by Long King 61587, Gephart and Mogal's Monarch. Everything is bred to Long King, Gephart and Harter's Long King. Catalogs ready to mail upon request. Free hotel accommodations. Address,

**J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.**

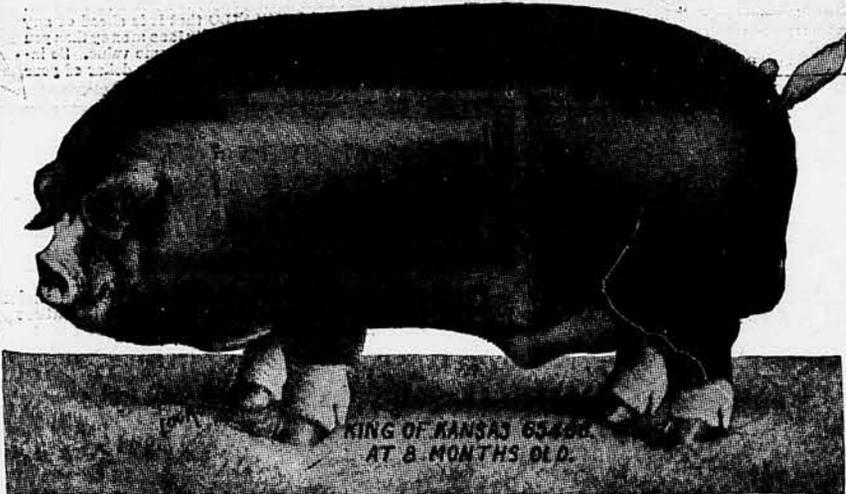
AUCT.—Jas. T. McCulloch, Floyd Condry. FIELDMAN—J. W. Johnson.

Attend the four bred sow sales in this circuit.

# J. L. Griffiths' Sale

## Riley, Kansas

### Thursday, February 19



The eight tried sows and some of the gilts are bred to this boar.

#### 40—Poland China Bred Sows—40

This offering has been grown and conditioned with their future usefulness always in mind. They will not be fat but in prime breeding condition. 32 are January, February and March gilts, sired by Big Bone Pete with the exception of two by A Wonder Jumbo, a famous Iowa herd boar. The eight tried sows are of the best of breeding, tracing to the great Wonder family. (Peter Mouw breeding). Every sow is a good one and all are attractions in this sale. All of them bred to King of Kansas. The gilts, with the exception of a few that are bred to King of Kansas are bred to A Jumbo Wonder. This is Mr. Griffith's regular annual bred sow sale and nothing goes in it but tops of this season's crop of pigs and all are immune. Catalogs ready. Free hotel accommodations at Riley. Address,

AUCTIONEERS: **J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.**  
Jas. T. McCulloch, Floyd Condry.  
FIELDMAN: J. W. Johnson.

Attend the four bred sow sales in this circuit.

# A. J. Swingle's Sale

## Leonardville, Kansas

### Friday, February 20

#### 32—Poland China Bred Sows—32

The offering consists of three tried sows, nine fall yearlings and 20 spring gilts.

The fall yearling and spring gilts were sired by Big Orange Again and Gritter's Surprise. The tried sows were sired by Big Bone Pete, Commander and Chief Price Again. The gilts are an extra choice lot and trace close up to A Wonder, Chief Price Again, Big Chief Jumbo, Big Orange and other noted big boars. The sows have been carefully handled and are in excellent breeding condition. The gilts have been well grown and combine quality and finish to a remarkable degree. I invite every breeder and farmer to attend my sale. Everything immune. For a catalog, address,

**A. J. SWINGLE, Leonardville, Kan.**

Auctioneer—Jas. T. McCulloch. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

Attend the four bred sow sales in this circuit.

# Found!

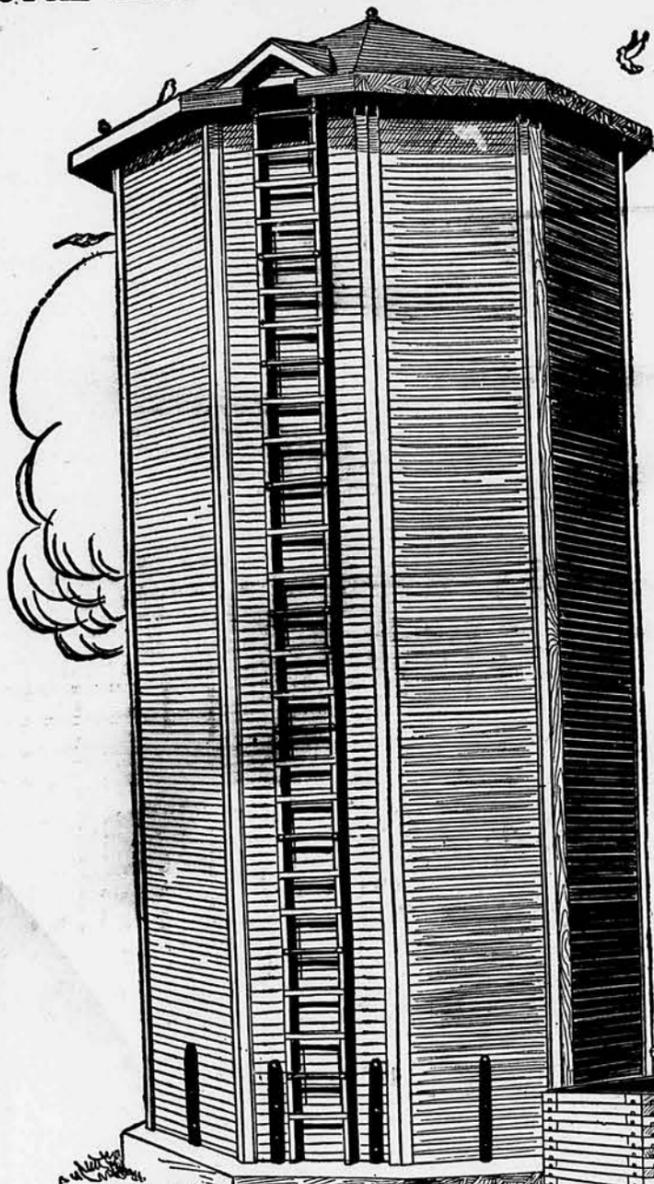
## A Wonderful NEW Principal in SILO Construction— ONE BIG IDEA that Combines the UTMOST in Simplicity of Construction, Low Cost, Durability and Dependability

The One PERFECT Ensilage Preserver that Positively and Satisfactorily Meets Every Requirement

### The "TUNG-LOK" SILO!

MADE OF YELLOW PINE OR FIR.

WITH the well-informed and up-to-date farmer, it is no longer a question of "Shall I buy a Silo?" The only decision to be made is—"WHICH Silo shall I buy?"



It is estimated that there are very close to THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION SILOS now in use throughout the United States. This number is being increased at a most surprising rate. Those who have given any good silo a one-year test declare that they would not try to farm without it, and that it is in fact almost as indispensable to them as a BARN.

The prohibitive first-cost and the heavy construction expense have kept the money-saving, money-making silo away from thousands of farmers.

We have perfected a silo which overcomes every objection and meets every requirement. It is built entirely of wood on a wonderful new tongue-locking principle, enabling us to produce the most perfect silo ever built at the smallest first-cost ever known for the same quality, and no construction expense of any kind except the value of your own time.

This wonderful new silo is the "Tung-Lok" named after the principle upon which it is constructed. It is built in all sizes from 12 feet in diameter by 20 feet in height 45 tons capacity, up to 24 feet in diameter and 48 feet in height with 530 tons capacity—or any size, larger or smaller, as may be desired. Every piece of material is cut and perfectly fitted in our factory by special silo machine, making each perfectly proportioned piece at one operation without the slightest variation in size or shape—producing each piece tongued, grooved and shaped so as to fit perfectly one piece into the other. Each layer of material is tied in a bundle and numbered and shipped to you direct from the nearest of our three big plants. We send you an illustrated sheet of building plans, plainly written and very easily understood.

### Easily Put Up by One Man and a Boy.

You don't have to pay \$50, \$100 or more for the services of an expert sent out by the factory when you buy a TUNG-LOK Silo. You save all of that heavy expense, because no expert is needed! In fact, by following our easily understood building plans you can, with the help of one boy, put up a "TUNG-LOK" Silo of any size in a surprisingly short time.

And when a "TUNG-LOK" Silo is once up, it is up to stay. It is absolutely unaffected by weather conditions. Absolutely no part of the contents of the "TUNG-LOK" can be damaged by freezing or rot on account of moisture absorption as is the case with some silos. It will withstand the hottest sun and the highest wind, and yet there are no hoops, bands or stay wires requiring constant attention. The "TUNG-LOK" Silo is solid, indestructible and complete in itself. Each piece is easily locked into the position to which it is perfectly fitted. All you have to do is to fit each piece in its place and drive in the nails.

**Increase the Height at Any Time.** One great advantage of the "TUNG-LOK" Silo is that you can add to the height as desired from year to year to meet your needs for more storage capacity. This can be done at very small expense, as your only cost will be for the actual number of "TUNG-LOK" layers to build up to the desired height. You can increase the height of your "TUNG-LOK" SILO to 50 or 60 feet or more if desired—and every foot will be sold as a reel! This is a big money-saving advantage that is not offered by silos of other makes.

The sectional cut of "TUNG-LOK" parts (shown in the circle) gives you an idea as to its simplicity and the very substantial nature of this new principle of silo construction. The illustration of the finished silo will give you an idea as to its imposing appearance and its wind-and-sun-resisting power.

### Get Ready NOW for a BIG FEED SUPPLY Next Fall— But Don't Buy a Silo of ANY Make Until You Investigate the "TUNG-LOK."

Last year's drought will very likely result in the construction of more silos this year than during any Five years in the past. We claim for the "TUNG-LOK" SILO that it is ahead of any other silo ever built, and you can buy it for less money than you can buy any other silo of anything like the same value. So investigate the "TUNG-LOK" before you invest a dollar of your money in a silo of any other make.

Write for Big Illustrated Folder and SPECIAL "NEIGHBORHOOD FIRST SALE" Proposition

# FREE

It will not cost you a cent and will not place you under any obligation to get our illustrated descriptive literature regarding the "TUNG-LOK" Silo. Send us your name and address on the attached coupon, or in a letter or on a postal card, and we will send you our big illustrated folder free and post-paid.

Send your name on this Coupon

TUNG-LOK SILO COMPANY,  
1201 Long Building,  
Kansas City, Missouri.

GENTLEMEN—Without obligation on my part, you may send me, free and prepaid, copy of big illustrated folder, describing "TUNG-LOK" Silo and special "Neighborhood First Sale" proposition. My live stock consists of the following: Cattle.....  
Horses.....Hogs.....Sheep.....  
I have.....acres in corn.

At the same time, we will give you full details of an attractive offer which we are sending to first customers in each locality. This is a most liberal proposition, and one that has never been made before. We will give you full details just as soon as we hear from you. Right NOW is the time for YOU to decide this matter of WHICH silo and we ask the opportunity of submitting OUR proposition for your consideration. Clip the Coupon and Mail it Today.

### TUNG-LOK SILO CO.

1201 Long Building,  
KANSAS CITY, - MISSOURI.

My Name .....  
Address .....



A.—View looking down on "TUNG-LOK" Silo section showing perfect fit and look of joint, and inside rounded wall.  
B, C.—Reverse side of sections.