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Vol. 44.

March 28, 1914

No. 13.



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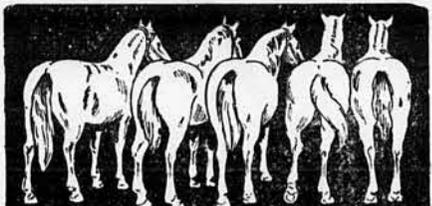
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Watch Out For Frosts Now

Injury to the orchard from late frost, usually may be avoided. Only one year in the last ten have conditions been such that protection was doubtful, according to Albert Dickens, professor of horticulture at the Kansas Agricultural college. That year a temperature of twenty-four degrees was accompanied by sleet and rain just at the time the apples were in full bloom.

"Recent work in attempts at frost prevention all tend to show that the best measure of protection is furnished by a large number of small fires placed at intervals throughout the plantation," says Professor Dickens. "In some experiments, with a run of wind about five miles an hour, eighty oil pots to the acre have raised the temperature ten degrees above that in the unprotected areas."

Fruit may be protected by any fuel that may be used for maintaining a large number of small fires, but Professor Dickens believes there is no question about the fire pot and fuel oil making the best means of heating. There are many types of fire pots. The principal points in which they vary are burning surface, regulation of burning surface, capacity, convenience with which they may be stacked for storage, and durability. In discussing the use of these different styles of pots Professor Dickens said:

"The lard pail type burns much more slowly as the oil lowers, and needs frequent refilling to maintain a constant temperature. Other pots have covers that may be moved by degrees

for analysis but according to reports no prussic acid was found. A change was made in the feed and some of the horses that were sick apparently recovered but it seems that when they were again fed alfalfa sickens and some loss followed. There now appears to be some doubt as to whether the loss was caused by the alfalfa or by the silage.

Without venturing any theory as to the direct cause of the death of these horses we wish again to emphasize the importance of not feeding moldy or spoiled silage or moldy or spoiled feed of any kind to horses. There has been nothing in any of the accounts of the loss of these horses, that we have read, which would indicate that the feed used was moldy but it is a fact that most of the losses of this kind, especially those occurring from the use of silage, are due to moldy or spoiled feed. The trouble in feeding silage to horses is that unless extra care is exercised moldy spots will escape detection and even when the greatest caution is used silage that is just beginning to mold sometimes is fed with bad results. It will pay to buy good, wholesome feed for horses rather than run the risk of loss from feeding moldy or spoiled feeds.

The Commuter's Garden

A useful and attractive book "The Commuter's Garden", edited by Walter B. Hayward, has just come from the press of the Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. Primarily the volume is intended for persons new at the work of gardening, the care of lawns, the

The Grange Protests

The Patrons of Husbandry, Earlton Grange No. 1548, adopted this resolution March 19:

Whereas: The Hay Commission association of Kansas City, Mo. has increased the commission on hay from 50 cents to 75 cents a ton and,

Whereas: We believe the price to be exorbitant and unjust to the producer; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Earlton Grange No. 1548 that we protest against such action; and, be it further

Resolved, That we believe the membership of the Hay Commission association should be reduced to a number whereby a commission of 50 cents a ton on hay shall warrant a profitable return on their time and money invested; Be it further

Resolved, That the legislature of the State of Kansas be requested to appropriate funds, and appoint a committee to investigate any irregularities that may exist among the members of the Hay Commission association; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be mailed to the secretary of the Hay Commission association.

CHAS. CASEBIER, Sec'y.

as the oil lowers, and by using a considerable number of pots a fairly even temperature may be maintained. Reservoir pots which carry a quantity of oil to be fed through a pipe upon a burning pan, give the greatest uniformity with the minimum of attention. This type is more expensive than other kinds, and often requires careful adjustment for the best results.

Apples are most likely to be injured by frost when they are in full bloom. A temperature of 32 degrees at that time may prove fatal, though at any other stage of development a temperature of 30 degrees may not do injury.

The fire which gives off a large amount of smoke is much better than the one that burns with a clear flame. A heavy cloud of smoke over the orchard tends to prevent radiation of heat, so the heat produced by the small smoky fire stays in the orchard longer than it would without the smoke. Danger from light frost often can be overcome by building big smudges of wet straw or manure at the edge of the orchard and keeping a dense cloud of smoke over the trees. Professor Dickens gives the warning, however, that a considerable fall in temperature cannot be overcome in this way.

More Horses Die

Some of our readers have called our attention to the deaths of eight or ten horses belonging to G. W. Calvert and James Cree of Lebo, Kan. These horses had been fed on silage and alfalfa hay. When the first losses occurred it was thought that the trouble was due to acid in the silage. Samples were sent to the Kansas Agricultural college

planting of shrubs and vines, and the general subject of farming in a small way. It starts with the work that can be done about one's country home in winter and early spring, in the way of putting strawberry beds in condition, pruning shrubs and grapevines, repairing chicken houses, and planning the garden. From this it goes on to the handling of bulbs, the building of hotbeds and cold frames, the setting out of trees, and the planting of vegetables. Later chapters discuss the advantageous buying of plants and flowers, the art of pruning, the extermination of pests, and the pros and cons of chicken-breeding and bee-keeping. The advice given is practical and is based on first-hand experience. The happy vein in which the book is written makes it enjoyable reading even for city dwellers who have not yet planned to move out of town. Sixteen full-page halftone illustrations admirably illustrate the text. The price is \$1.

Where Silos Meant Money

"Silos have turned the short stalked drouth stunted corn crop of last year into better profits than I ever netted from a big corn yield," said J. W. Berry, a farmer living near Jewell, Kan., who became a silo convert last summer. Several large silos were filled last year with earless corn fodder. The silage is now being fed to Mr. Berry's big herd of Jerseys.

Sows expected to farrow should have sufficient protein—muscle-making food—in the ration. They can't make pigs on wind and water. Tankage is ideal for protein supplement.



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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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So Up Go the Hay Rates

An Increase of 50 per cent in Commissions at Kansas City, the Latest Tax Against the Producers—Exchange Seats Cost \$1,000



Where the hay comes from.

THE commission charges on hay have been increased on the Kansas City market, from 50 to 75 cents a ton. This increase of 50 per cent was decided upon at a meeting of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' association, March 7. That seems to be all there is to it—the organization simply decided that the rates for handling hay should go up, and up they went.

Whether the men who grow and ship the hay will have anything to say that will alter the decision, remains to be seen. The shippers are saying things all right, but as is frequently the case with combinations of this kind, the hay dealers may pretend they do not hear; the difference being that the dealers can afford to hear, because they are organized and exert control of the situation, while the shippers are asking for an explanation as to the whyne of this sudden hike in commission rates. No plausible reason has been offered. Perhaps it is due to the "high cost of living," the popular excuse for most of the ills and impositions that hurt. But there really may be something to this guess, for, be it remembered, the Kansas City hay dealers maintain an exchange, and a seat on this exchange costs \$1,000. To be worth such a figure, these seats must return valuable privileges and benefits—not forgetting dividends.

The hay dealers' association has a membership of fifty-seven, according to a list furnished by the secretary March 9. Not all these men are engaged in the active business of selling hay on commission, but forty-four men and firms are classified as hay dealers in the Kansas City directory. In addition, eight firms are dealers in both hay and feed, which makes 52 companies, all told, to handle the hay shipped to Kansas City. Of course, all the men in these concerns have their bills to pay—including the price of the seat on the exchange—and it takes a lot of hay to do that.

Kansas City is the largest hay market in the world, and should be able to support a considerable number of commission men. But whether fifty-two are too many or not enough, is a question. Perhaps there were not too many in 1912 when the year's receipts of hay were 31,182 cars. But in 1913 the receipts fell to 26,352 cars, a drop of about 20 per cent. Perhaps there wasn't enough hay to go around last year, hence the needs for greater profit margins now.

The Kansas City hay market has had a wonderful growth. The first car of baled hay shipped to that city was sent there in 1875 from Olathe, Kan. About

the same year hay selling by middlemen became a business at Kansas City. Prior to that time the hay received on the market was loose, so the sales territory did not extend much farther than the city and nearby country. The first bales were big, round bundles, and weighed from 250 to 300 pounds apiece. They were difficult to handle and there was much objection from the buyers. It was also believed that baling lowered the feeding value of the hay.

Soon the number of cars of baled hay began to increase and objection to the size of cumbersome bales continued. The dealers wished to get bales that would be a little more uniform. This finally led to the introduction of bales somewhat like those in use today. One of the leaders in this movement was W. A. Laidlaw of Cherokee, Kan. He introduced the idea of having all the wire bale ties of the same length, which would tend to make more uniform bales.

The next improvement was a baler which used 1/4-inch sisal rope. This machine made a smaller bale than those using wire ties and became very popular as rope was cheap then. These bales were sold at a premium of from 20 to 50 cents a ton over those baled by the old process. Then the price of rope became too high and hay producers could not afford to use it. Since then wire has been the universal tie for baled hay.

So They Got Together.

The rapid growth of the hay business attracted dealers of various degrees of business honesty. Present day members of the association say some of them did not play the game fairly. Just what they did is not divulged. A fair guess would be that every man of them went out to get business for himself. In other words, there was open competition—no combine of dealers and no gentlemen's agreement as to commission rates to be charged. But this is only surmise. At any rate certain of the dealers saw the need of getting together and as a result the Kansas City Hay Dealers' association came into existence in 1893.

The receipts of hay at that time averaged about 500 cars yearly, but by 1900 they had reached 14,921 cars. There has been a steady growth ever since, not including 1913. With this growth in the marketing of hay has come a corresponding growth in the hay dealers' association—both in numbers and effectiveness of organization.

The territory from which the Kansas City market draws hay is surprisingly large. Most of it comes from Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, Arkansas, and Colorado. Other states that contributed to the supply last year were Minnesota, Idaho, Montana, Texas, and New Mexico. Large quantities were received from Idaho in 1913, on which a freight charge of \$8.50 a ton had to be paid. Naturally the Idaho hay producers are not taking kindly to the added expense of marketing by the raise in commission rates.

Hay receipts from Kansas and Oklahoma have been far below normal the last year. Following out the line of reasoning already mentioned it seems to be a clear case against Kansas and Oklahoma hay growers as to who is responsible for the higher commissions. They should have grown more hay in drouthy 1913 to hold up the supply, thus helping the commission men to meet their obligations, and particularly enabling them to realize a reasonable return on those high-priced seats on the exchange.

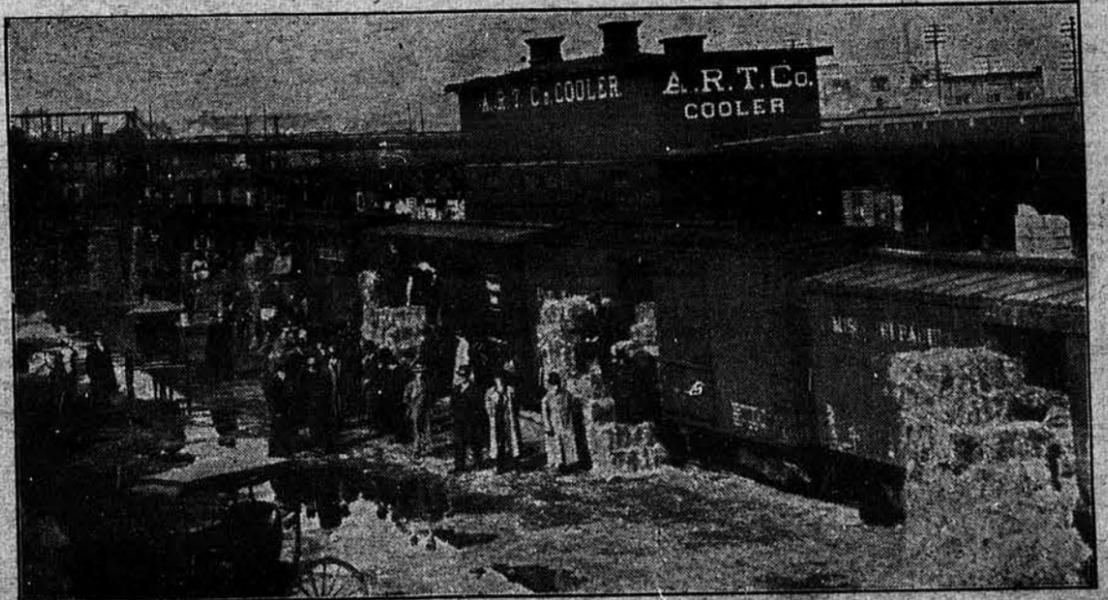
Prairie hay shipments in particular were short in 1913. The receipts of prairie hay are always heaviest among all classes of hay, but last year they were down to 13,200 cars, as against 9,270 cars of alfalfa; 1,925 cars of timothy; 1,156 cars of mixed clover; 210 cars of clover, and 597 cars of straw. There has been a steady increase in alfalfa receipts since the first car was received on the market in 1892. More alfalfa was sold on the Kansas City market in 1913 than in 1912. The receipts for 1912 were 8,016 cars.

The average reader will scarcely realize the magnitude of these annual receipts of hay, by simply reading the foregoing figures. They are too large to grasp. A more comprehensive idea might be obtained by doing a little figuring to ascertain the total amount of commissions collected by the dealers in one year.

The capacity of the average car in which hay is marketed is about 12 tons. Twelve times 26,352, the number of cars received last year, would mean 316,24 tons for 1913, when the hay crop was short. At 50 cents a ton the commission men received \$158,112 for their trouble of handling the hay. At 75 cents a ton commission the toll would have been \$237,165, an increase of \$79,056.

In 1912, with receipts totaling 31,182 cars, the number of tons was 374,184, and the commissions at

(Continued on Page 23.)



Where the tax goes on in the Kansas City Hay Market.

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 Field Editor.....F. B. Nichols
 Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
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PASSING COMMENT—By T. A. McNeal

The Farmer and the Tariff

I observe that some of the letters received from subscribers accuse the Mail and Breeze of unjustly attacking the new tariff law. I cannot see how that charge can be made so far as the editor is concerned. I have published on the editorial pages fully as many letters written in defense of the tariff law as have been printed in criticism of it. I have not attacked it editorially. I have no inclination to make any unfair attack on this law. A great many farmers believe that the effect of the new tariff will be exceedingly damaging to them. Personally I do not know whether it will or not and neither do I think it can be determined whether it will or not until after the next crop season.

There is considerable alarm felt on account of the importation of corn from Argentine. This importation has been caused this season by the shortness of the corn crop here and so far as the farmers of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, at any rate, are concerned, if the importation of corn has reduced the price it has been a benefit to them and not an injury. It is as yet to be determined whether in a normal year Argentine can produce corn any cheaper than it can be produced in the corn growing district of the United States. If experience proves that it can, then it will have to be admitted that free corn from Argentine will damage the corn raisers here who raise corn to sell. My opinion is that in a normal year the corn crop of Argentine will have little effect on the price of corn in the United States, but experience may prove that I am mistaken.

The importation of meats free of duty may prove to be more serious, but so far the market is holding up well. As this is being written hogs are quoted in the Kansas City market at from \$7.90 a hundred weight for stags to \$8.80 for choice. Fat cattle are quoted at from \$8.90 to \$9.25 a hundred weight, which certainly looks like a good figure. At present there is a scarcity of cattle. The world supply does not seem to be sufficient to meet the demand. So long as that condition continues the farmer will get good prices for good cattle regardless of the tariff.

I have never been much alarmed about the competition of Canadian wheat. Wheat is selling for 2 cents a bushel more in Canada than in the United States and has been for months. We certainly have nothing to fear from the competition of that sort of a market.

There has been a good deal said about the importation of Chinese eggs but somehow or other I cannot work myself up to a fever of apprehension about these Chinese eggs. I do not believe that citizens of the United States are going to buy stale eggs from China in preference to the fresh product of the American hen even if the latter sells at a higher price.

I am not much of a politician, but I have a notion that in the long run it is good politics to be fair and honest. If that is not good politics, then I have no use for good politics.

Clean Politics

And while talking about politics why should we not apply the rule of fairness in the conduct of a political campaign? Why should a man who has always been a good citizen be subjected to misrepresentation and abuse when he becomes a candidate for office?

Here is a case in point: The proprietor of this paper was a candidate for the office of governor two years ago and is again a candidate for the nomination for the same office this year. My personal opinion is that for business reasons he made a mistake in being a candidate in the first place or in consenting to again be a candidate this year. But it is certainly his right to be a candidate and I feel certain that he has an ambition to use the power of the office if elected to help the people of the state of Kansas.

I have known him for a long time. He has always been a clean, decent citizen, standing for the things that are just and moral. A peculiarity about him is that in the more than a quarter of a century I have known him I have never heard him abuse any man even though the man had spoken most unkindly of him. Few men of my acquaintance have been as generous with their means and none more upright or moral in their lives. During all the years of our acquaintance I have never heard him utter a vulgar or profane word.

And yet some of his political opponents would try to create the impression that he is an insincere

and bad man and have heaped upon him the most scurrilous personal abuse. And some of those who have been guilty of this seem in their private everyday life to be fair-minded and decent men. Why should they consider it necessary to try to blacken the reputation of a good man for political purposes?

I do not think that such unfair methods have a great deal of effect in a campaign, but a slander always does the person slandered some injury. It leaves a false impression in the minds of some people. To deliberately slander a man for political purposes I think usually fails of its purpose, but it is a vicious crime just the same.

In this connection I observe that Mr. Seaton, the press agent for Governor Hodges, states that someone has started the story that Henry Allen is using his profession of religion for campaign purposes. I had not seen any such charge until it appeared in the Seaton letter and I hope that it is merely a figment of his imagination; but if it is true that any political enemy of Henry Allen is making such a charge I consider it contemptible.

Henry Allen professed conversion at a time long prior to the mention of his name as a possible candidate for governor. That he is entirely sincere I have not the slightest doubt. That he is trying with all the power of his splendid ability as a speaker to induce other men to join with him in his religious profession and doing it with unselfish motives I do not doubt.

The fact is that Henry is an exceptionally bright, likable sort of man. That he has his faults there is no doubt. That he has done many things in the past that he regrets, I have no doubt. I am personally fond of him and do not like to see him abused, just as I do not like to see as good a man as Arthur Capper misrepresented and abused.

In One Hundred Years

A friend of mine who is something of a student and philosopher has figured out what will be the earthly condition in a hundred years from this date. I do not know of anything really that is more harmless than speculations concerning conditions at some future date, and at the same time more interesting.

"I am optimistic about the future," says this student and prognosticator. "The generation that will inhabit this earth one hundred years from now will be in great luck and will read with amazement the history of this present time which will then be considered ancient history."

"To begin with, practically all the people then on earth will speak one language. I am not positive what language it will be, but feel hopeful and confident that it will be the English. That fact will clear up a vast number of difficulties and misunderstandings. We naturally distrust the man whose language we can't understand. As soon as the foreigner gets so he can speak our language we discover that he isn't a bad sort and he also changes his opinion of us when we both get so we can understand each other.

"With the common language will come the abolishment of standing armies and navies. The people who talk the same language will see how utterly foolish it is to keep up armies and navies for the purpose of killing each other. Of course long before the expiration of a hundred years our present battleships will be obsolete anyway. One of the airships of that day with an armful of bombs would be able to put the biggest battleship that ever sailed out of business in fifteen minutes. The nations will have long before that time quit building battleships, if for no other reason than because it will be no use to build them.

"In that day there will be some textbooks treating of the history of this time and the children will read the history and look at the pictures with wonder. For example, there will be in the history a picture of a coal mine as operated in the early part of the Twentieth century. The children will ask their teachers for an explanation and the teachers will say that one hundred years ago men went down hundreds of feet into the earth and dug out the coal to be used for heating and power purposes. The children will not be able to understand how people could ever have been so behind the times, as in that day all the heat and power will be supplied by electricity, generated either by water power or by the heat of the sun. The history teacher will then explain that the ignorant and half civilized people who lived in the Nineteenth and early part of the Twentieth century actually supposed it was necessary to have the air filled with smoke and soot from burning coal.

"In that age there will be no such thing as a pri-

vate furnace. All houses will be both lighted and heated by electricity furnished by central distributing plants. There will be no such things as fires, for all buildings will be fire proof in their construction and of course fire insurance companies will have long since closed up and quit business.

"There will be no unsightly slums and abodes of poverty such as are common now, for the reason that people will have come to regard unsanitary houses and poverty stricken people as a menace to the public health and welfare and therefore no more to be tolerated than a miasma breeding swamp would now be tolerated in the midst of a great city.

"The child of that day in studying his history will find other things concerning this present time that he cannot understand. He will read descriptions of the hazardous occupations of the Nineteenth and early part of the Twentieth century which cost the lives of thousands of men, women and children every year. He may also find in his history the picture of a large, sleek, well dressed and comfortable looking person who lives at this time. The child will say to his teacher, 'I suppose these people who risked their lives in these dangerous occupations that existed one hundred years ago, must have received very big wages for what they did. They must have been the best paid people there were at that time.' And then the teacher will explain that such a supposition is a mistake; that as a matter of fact these people who took the greatest risks, as a rule got the poorest pay and most of them were never more than a month from actual want. That if they were thrown out of employment for a few weeks they and their families were facing starvation.

"The child will ask questions about the sleek, well-dressed man in the picture. 'I suppose,' the child will say, 'that he must have worked very hard in order to get enough money to buy those clothes.'
 "Oh, no, my child, he didn't work at all. He was the head of a life insurance company and got \$100,000 a year for looking as if he knew more than anybody else and when he got weary of sitting round and looking wise he was granted a three months' vacation to go somewhere and rest."

"In the days of a hundred years ago as the teacher will explain, the citizen who did the most work and took the most risk got small pay. It was the guy who was able to get somebody else to do his work for him who pulled down the big salary and who showed irritation when the man with six children asked for an increase from one dollar and a half to a dollar and seventy-five a day.

Cost of Armies and Navies

During the past twenty years the people of the United States have spent on their army and navy the sum of \$3,191,806,671. If half that vast sum had been spent on public roads—adjudiciously expended—over 1 million miles of road would have been put in ideal condition and the United States would have the best road system in the world.

For one twentieth of that sum every acre of swamp land in the United States could have been drained and turned into the most productive agricultural land on the American continent. For less than one tenth of that amount every county court house in the United States could be replaced with a modern and in most cases vastly better building than the counties now own. With this vast sum a \$100,000 high school could be built in every county in the United States and there would be left over after the buildings were completed and paid for the sum of \$2,885,000,000, sufficient to provide a permanent endowment for each high school of nearly \$600,000.

For one quarter of this sum a university costing 4 million dollars could be built and equipped in each state in the Union and give to each university a permanent endowment of 12 million dollars. The interest on this endowment fund would support these universities better than they are now supported by state appropriations and relieve the states of a large per cent of their state taxes.

With the remaining three quarters of this vast sum could be built 100,000 magnificent school houses costing \$25,000 each, or 200,000 consolidated schools could be built, each costing \$50,000 and there would be left out of the fund \$12,500 for each district with which to purchase conveyances in which to bring the children to school who lived at a distance.

There would be no child in the United States under this division more than six miles from a magnificent consolidated school unless on account of the character of the country it was impossible to make the districts square and for the further reason that on ac-

count of natural obstructions such as mountains, the roads might in some cases be roundabout.

If in addition to this what we spend annually now on our army and navy were paid out for teachers it would pay the wages of 400,000 instructors at an average wage of \$60 a month. It would be sufficient to pay for more than one fourth of all the railroads in the United States even at their present estimated value. And yet we are told by military men that we are almost defenseless if we were to be attacked by some powerful nation.

Well, certainly we have no need of a standing army or navy either, in time of peace. If with all our vast expenditure we are entirely unprepared for war, why in the name of common sense are we spending more than 280 million dollars per annum on our army and navy?

Suppose that we were to disband every regiment of regulars and dismantle every warship, is there really any sensible citizen of the United States who honestly believes that we would be in danger of attack from some foreign nation? The greatest move for a world peace that could be made would be for this great nation to say, "Let other nations do what they will, we will cease to spend our money in building warships or the making of cannon or the equipment of armies."

It is rather interesting to know what it costs the people of the supposedly civilized and Christian nations of the earth to keep up militarism. Russia, with millions of subjects ever on the verge of starvation, yet expends more than 304 million dollars every year on her army and navy. Germany spends about 1 million less every year than Russia. France spends 290 million dollars in round numbers every year. Italy, already staggering under its load of national indebtedness, spends 127 million dollars per annum on its army and navy. Austria-Hungary spends more than 100 million dollars. Great Britain spends nearly 340 million dollars a year and the United States spends more than 280 million dollars.

It costs Japan \$320 a year to keep a soldier in the field and \$910 a year to keep each man in her navy. Germany pays \$183 a man in her army and \$1,662 a man in her navy. It costs Russia \$247 a man in her army and \$2,335 in her navy. Each man in the British army costs the government \$883 per annum and each man in the navy \$1,634. Each regular soldier in the army of the United States costs \$1,545 a year and each man in the navy \$2,320.

Thirty supposedly civilized countries, great and small spend annually on their armies and navies the stupendous sum of \$2,109,792,824.79. The principal nations of Europe, Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Russia and Italy are carrying bonded war debts that amount in the aggregate to \$27,250,000,000. The annual interest on this vast indebtedness is approximately 900 million dollars.

The war debts of nations are not being paid, on the contrary they are increasing. Last year France sold bonds to pay the interest on the bonded debt she already had. There is supposed to be in the neighborhood of 8 billion dollars of gold money in the world. If this is approximately correct then these five nations are paying interest on an aggregate war debt of more than three times all the gold money available in the world.

The Farm Problem

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—In a recent issue of the Ladies Home Journal I find the following: "The problem of keeping young people on the farm could be solved if we would do one simple thing—make the farm and its life more attractive to the young people."

Let me put this question: When and how are we going to make the farm and its life more attractive? As to when, I fear it will be when it is too late, as it has been with our forests, our oil, mineral and other national resources. As to how there is one thing essential to make farm life more attractive and that is to make it more profitable.

And this is not a simple thing; on the contrary; it is very complex, yet it can be done. Even in the newer West the acre yield of grain and the production of livestock is fast falling off while in the East thousands of farms have been abandoned because they are no longer profitable. They were abandoned for the reason that the owners could not produce on their worn out lands sufficient crops and at a cost to compete with the newer fields of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and the Dakotas. Neither could they afford to purchase the fertilizers necessary to maintain the fertility of their soil.

Already the eastern conditions are being repeated in the West. Crop yields are falling off; the production of livestock rapidly decreasing and farms being abandoned for a life in the city.

When Mr. Coburn tells us that our state produces so many bushels of wheat in a single year, worth so many million dollars we are inclined to become chesky and swell with pride in our state. Had he told us the whole truth—that these same millions of bushels of wheat cost the farmers of Kansas more to produce than they received for them, perhaps you would swell with more astonishment than pride, and had he warned us that the future of our state would be irreparably injured if our farmers are compelled to compete against the free importation of wheat from the vast fields of Canada and Argentine it would have been a word of warning in a needed time.

The state of Kansas has not made a single dollar of real profit on the hogs she has raised during the past five years. And notwithstanding the serum treatment so frantically being tested by hog raisers and the agricultural colleges in all the states, the United States lost more hogs during the year 1912 than during any other year in our history.

We all know the condition of the cattle industry and now comes the free importation of beef from the free ranges of Argentine and Australia and Canada. If this would make cheaper beef for the consumer it would not be so bad. But will it? No. The beef trust will decree otherwise and again our small farms will pay the tribute.

President Waters of the State Agricultural college, while addressing the bankers' convention at Hutchinson last summer, said we were fast draw-

ing from the resources of our land with no apparent heed for the future and closed with the remark, "The average farmer rejects our advice and assistance. He does not believe what the agricultural experts tell him or he does not care." Had President Waters as frankly told those bankers that it took more than advice to change a system of agriculture and until the farmers of our fair state could obtain money at such a rate and for such a length of time as would make a change possible they would have to continue their old methods of robbing the soil, he would have told those bankers a wholesome truth.

I mean no disrespect to President Waters. I admire the man and acknowledge the good he is doing, but I do think when he made that accusation against our most worthy, industrious and self-sacrificing citizens he was creating a wrong impression. The farmer is fully aware that constant cropping will deplete the soil. He would change it but lack of capital and the necessity for a this year's crop drive him to the continuation of the old methods.

Of course there is the so called retired farmer who has become well-to-do through the increased value of his holdings, but it is the average, not the exceptional farmer who must be considered.

The average sized farm is but 80 acres (79 I believe, to be exact) and the average income from that farm is approximately but \$600 per annum. If you figure the value of the farmer's labor, his taxes and interest on his investment you will readily see that if he has any net income it must be very small indeed. Is it any wonder that the parents lose heart and hope and the children lose faith in the future of the farm and abandon it for the gayer life of the city?

If farming is a success, why is all this unrest and general complaint and why is this constant and rapid transposition from farm to city life? If the farmer were really prospering would he not be content? Would his family not be better satisfied? And, would not that prosperity be plainly evidenced by better and more modern homes, better farm buildings, better stocked farms, more diversified methods, fewer mortgages, and better appearances generally? I am sure this would be the case and I believe every thoughtful and observing citizen will agree with me. I think it much oftener the case that the farmer overreaches his means in an effort to obtain these desirable things, than that he heedlessly neglects them.

Money will bring pleasures, afford pastimes, buy automobiles and other modern conveniences; equip the farm and the home in a way that will make the home pleasant and attractive and the farm work other than drudgery. When these things are established the social feature will quickly follow, as sunshine follows the rain. Then let me tell you, the real problem of keeping the boys and girls on the farm will have been solved.

But let me tell the city dweller that serious as the bread and butter feature is to our whole nation, you are not going to keep the boy on the farm by trying to fool him into the belief that a stereoscope and a few stereoscopic views are good enough for him, while it takes a three dollar opera to satisfy your more aesthetic needs. Neither are you going to convince the women of the farm that as desirable as the three-piece bathroom may be, the furnace heat, and a commodious home, it is any more essential to your welfare and happiness, than it is to theirs; nor that it is ethically just that they do without that which to you is so essential. Nor are you going to convince the man that tills the soil, whether he be young or old, knowing as he well does that he is the real creator of most of the wealth, that he should be the last to be served by its benefits. Now it is not that I would have you do with less; but that they who are so deserving, should have the opportunity to obtain more of the comforts and pleasures of life.

In the final summing up of the problem of the farm, money is the one essential. If our farms are fast decreasing in productiveness, money with which to stock the farm is of prime importance, for it is out of the question to buy commercial fertilizers to maintain our soil and compete with Canada in 80 cent wheat. If we wish to see the farm equipped with barns, silos, and other necessities to diversified methods, money is the only thing that will supply them. If you would like to see the boys and girls of the farm enjoy the plays that you attend, money with which to buy the motor car will put them there, even if twenty miles away, and thus afford them a double pleasure.

If you wish to see the farmer change his system of farming before the farm and he too are worn out, money on such time and at such rate as he can afford to pay, is the only thing that will produce it. Then sensible co-operation among the farmers for mutual benefit, and this supplemented by co-operation in the distribution of products from producer to consumer and we will have gone a long way in solving the farm problem. In short, when we have so looked to the interests of agriculture that it will appeal to the city dweller as an occupation for himself and a desirable home for his family, then this "back to the land" cry will become an actuality.

But, you say President Wilson is urging a farm loan bill before our present congress, which has for its purpose the very thing which you mention—money at low rate and on long time if necessary. I hope it will prove of full purpose; but in the light of all experience can we expect it? Let us see. We have but little money other than private capital. This private money will be under control by both our national and state banks and that of course for personal benefit. As long as such a condition exists it is but natural to suppose that those banks will lend their money at the highest rate possible. Then how can we expect they are going to voluntarily organize farm loan banks with all those restrictions and limitations, when they have so many fine privileges under our present banking law, by which they are licensed to draw all the interest the traffic will bear?

Suppose the farmers themselves try to organize these farm loan banks, and immediately they face these restrictions: "The farm loan bank will not do a general banking business." No, no, that must be left to the favored few, the National Banks. And again, "they" the farm loan banks, "may accept deposits to the amount of 50 per cent of their capital and surplus. Compare such a magnanimous privilege with the unlimited privilege granted our present banks, just so long as they hold in reserve 5 per cent of their deposits. Then to cap the climax, of this wonderful banking privilege to farmers should they desire to establish these farm loan banks what do we find? "When the land bank is co-operative only the deposits of stockholders may be taken." Conceive what a huge joke such a provision would be to our present banks if only the stockholders could deposit money!

Our president has said that he did not favor the government lending money direct to the farmers for it would be class legislation. Shades of all the sages! Where could you get ranker discrimination or class legislation, than the above?

So here is our proposed farm loan system—the farmer mortgages his farm to the farm loan bank,

and the farm loan bank has to bid in the open market and thus borrow money from the same banks, trust companies, and private individuals as the farmer now has to do, so how can we expect it to better his condition?

Now let me offer the following: Have the farmer give a first mortgage upon his farm for 40 or 50 per cent of its value, that mortgage to run for such a time as the farmer may desire with partial payment privileges, this mortgage drawn to our government and to draw such a rate of interest as might be determined, say for not less than 3 nor more than 4 1/2 per cent. Upon the basis of these mortgages on improved farm lands, the best security in the world, let the government issue non-interest-bearing treasury notes, government money if you please, and thus let Uncle Sam, our whole people, become the dignified banker and interest receiver on these mortgages. And when any portion of those mortgages is paid off, a like amount of those non-interest-bearing treasury notes will thereby be redeemed, called in, and cancelled. Then no one, nor class, of our American citizenship will have to pay tribute to, or bow to the dictates of a more favored class.

Rossville, Kan.

O. D. WHITNEY.

Government Should Own Roadbed

Writing from Neodesha, Robert B. Leedy gives his ideas about public ownership. He says:

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Now that public ownership of public utilities seems assured why not get down to business and win? Let the government own the real property, viz, the roadbed and let anyone else own and run the personal property, in fact treat the railroad question as we treat the roads, canals and rivers. Then we would have real competition and the cost would adjust itself. Then the army of government employes would be obviated and one of the serious objections to public ownership overcome.

It seems to me that the attitude the president is taking in regard to Alaska and the fact that the physical valuation of railroads is under way makes this a most favorable time in which to relieve ourselves of the graft, favoritism and general cussedness which in the past has been the disgraceful fact in our civilization.

We are in debt to you for the privilege of your columns in giving a chance to have our say in regard to any question of general interest and I hope my view of the case may help some who believe in public ownership.

Make Farming Easier

Farmers' profits are small, how small the general public might be shocked to learn. The general public has no idea how many farmers are working up hill, or at a disadvantage, because they simply haven't the capital with which to do better. Farmers read the advice and recommendations of the experts and the experiment stations, but seldom can they follow them because they lack the capital. For lack of financial credit, the life blood of any industry, it is almost impossible for a poor farmer to get out of debt, or for a farm tenant to get a home.

Land is the safest and best security we have. It won't run away, or burn up; it can't be stolen or embezzled. As security for a loan, land should be more gilt-edged than government bonds, the highest class of securities.

In some counties in Ohio the difficulty has been met with farmers' building and loan associations, much like those in our cities. These associations make long or short-time loans at 6 per cent on one-half the assessed value of the farm and pay their farmer members 5 per cent for time deposits of money. Payments on these loans are made twice a year, a small amount of the principal being paid each time with the interest. The success of the plan is undoubted, it has met every requirement of the Ohio farmers and has been in successful operation for many years in a number of counties in that state. I do not see why we cannot well imitate it in Kansas.

However, all that is needed to give farmers cheap working capital is some simple plan for standardizing farm mortgages. Let the government attest the genuineness of such mortgages, much as it now does the purity and quality of food products, and the chief difficulty in the way of making them a good investment for everybody and readily negotiable, is removed.

Probably the government need only prescribe the conditions, and stamp, or cause to be stamped, on the face of the mortgage, the statement that these conditions have been met.

It might be specified that the loans be made on 50 per cent of the assessed valuation of the land; the mortgage might be for from one to twenty-five years at the option of the borrower, with provision that a small part of the principal be paid with each payment of interest and that the entire amount due on the mortgage may be paid in full and the mortgage canceled on any settlement date should the borrower desire it.

Such farm mortgages should find as ready a market with investors as government bonds and would be likely to become a favorite and popular form of investment with all kinds of investors. Municipal bonds, now considered, first-class investments, are not so good and have no better guarantee behind them.

If this were done American farmers would be able to borrow money at low rates on as long time as they needed, on as cheap or cheaper terms than their European brothers with all their elaborate system of farm credit, and the whole country would be immeasurably the gainer by it.

Arthur Capper

How to Use Your Five Acres

Suggestions for the City Man Who May Own a Little Land—Have Intelligent Help



The Quiet Road.

WHAT is a city man to do when through some strange fortune he becomes the owner of five or six acres near a town or city? How can he manage the land so it will return him a good profit? Questions like this are being constantly received by the Farmers Mail and Breeze from city men, indicating a growing interest in farming. Their problem is much the same, too, as that of the farmers 'way out in the country, who try to grow a good garden, and thus force a maximum production from a small area.

Obviously the only hope for a man with only a few acres lies in truck farming, and he must sell the products to a good advantage. To do this a man must be a good salesman as well as a skillful grower. He must study what the buying public wants and then he must understand how to supply these wants with products that will be attractive. If he can do this, and if he is an efficient producer, his chance of success is good, if the land is brought up to the proper condition. Successful truck farming means efficient soil management. You may observe numerous "ifs" in this, but this cannot be avoided. No city man, attacking the soil for his living, will have an easy time. If he cannot afford to hire a competent farmer-gardener, he would better sell his little piece of land and stick to the town. If he can have a man in charge who can manage the land while the owner looks after the sales the city farmer may have a chance to succeed. Suppose this to be the case:

Ordinary land near a city is not in a very good condition for the best truck farming as a rule. Frequently the soil has been farmed by renters for many years, and the humus usually is deficient, and the physical condition of the ground generally is poor. It is necessary that soil in this condition should be built up by the addition of manure to the point where a maximum growth of the truck crops can be expected, for it is from the early, tender, before-the-season vegetables that the profits come. One does not have a great deal of trouble in getting barnyard manure near a city. Generally it costs nothing except the hauling. Sometimes, when there is a good demand for fertilizer, the livery stables will charge for manure, but even when they do charge one generally can find some man who owns a small private stable who will give the fertilizer away. And sometimes, too, when there is not much of a demand for the manure, one can get the livery stable men to haul it to one's place, for they must take it somewhere; the board of health rules require that it be taken away. This condition frequently

is found at Kansas City and at Hutchinson, Kan., in the summer, much to the gratification of the market gardeners.

Heavy applications of barnyard manure will increase the humus content of the soil, and they will add some quickly available plant food. Many of the professional truck growers have found that applications of commercial fertilizers pay well, but a city man just starting can do very well without this help. He can increase the use of this material later, after he has had some experience with it on a small scale, if he finds that it pays.

Getting the Soil Ready.

Deep plowing is essential along with heavy applications of manure in truck farming; a soil that has just had a shallow layer of dirt on top that is stirred never will give the maximum yields of vegetables. One should be rather careful in deepening the plowing, however, on land where deep stirring has not been the rule, for it is not well to plow up more than an inch or two of raw soil a year on most land; this is especially true if the land is of a clay formation. It is well to plow the land in the fall, and to let it lie broken and rough over the winter. This will allow the moisture that falls to be conserved, and there will be a considerable formation of available plant food in the late fall and early spring. The land will also be in much better physical condition, and it will be easier to get it in good condition for planting in the spring than if the plowing had been delayed until the frost was out of the land in the spring.

This deep fall plowing is very important, and the amazingly queer thing is that it is not the rule on the farms of the Middle West, when all the ceremony that it takes to plow the garden is to hitch on the plow and drive in and go to work. In addition to making the soil conditions much more favorable for the garden crops, it also will allow most of the garden insects to be killed by the freezing and thawing that will take place in the winter. As a rule, the insects on the unplowed land are established and protected so they will live over the winter in good shape, but when the land is plowed these homes are destroyed, and most of the pests perish, fortunately.

No rules can be laid down as to what one should grow for the market, except the general rule that one should grow the vegetables the public wants. This is just about as definite, however, as to tell a newspaper man to print what the public wants; this demand is an unknown quantity and it varies from year to year. Some of the younger market gardeners, who have been especially successful with some certain crops, will tell you that these are the ones to grow, but I have noticed that the older, more experienced gardeners usually advise one to grow a variety of crops. The reason for this is that you then have a chance to make money on several lines; while if you depend on just a few crops there

may be a big production in these crops some year, and it may be hard to sell them.

No matter what lines you take up in vegetable growing, however, you can depend on it that good profits will come with early production. If you can beat the other growers on the market there will be no competition at the first of the season, and you can almost fix your own price. This is where most of the profits in truck growing come from for many growers, for frequently the prices toward the middle or last of the season represent not much more than the cost of production, and frequently they are below it.

When a man has a small tract, say five acres, and it is to support one family, it is essential that every foot of it should be kept well employed, and this means that several crops a year ought to be grown. Some quick maturing crop like radishes, for example, may be grown as an intertilled crop with the onions, and after the onions are harvested turnips or some similar vegetable may be grown. A system of planting used by many growers is to sow two rows of onions 12 inches apart, and then to leave 28 inches and then plant two rows close together again. The radishes may be planted in this 28-inch space, and they usually will be harvested by the time one wishes to begin the cultivation with a horse.

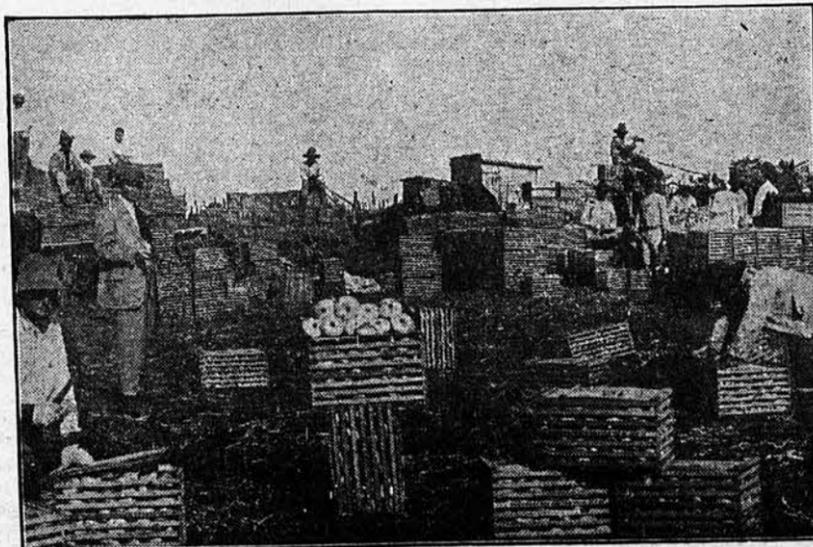
And Use a Horse.

Always plant the vegetables so that cultivation with a horse will be possible as this is essential if the production costs are to be kept down. There must be plenty of hand work done in truck growing in any case, and the costs will be high enough even if horse labor is used to the limit. The day of the growing of truck crops in beds has passed; this may be permissible for small home gardens, but even then the row system usually is the more satisfactory for ordinary crops.

While it is not absolutely essential, it is well if one arranges the farming scheme so at least a part of the truck ground can be irrigated. The rainfall in the Middle West cannot be depended on to furnish the maximum amount of water—as the season of 1913 demonstrated—and it is essential that one should have some other source of supply if good crops are to be obtained every year. It is easy to get this water in the Kansas and Arkansas river bottoms and along many of the other streams, for the underflow is large enough to furnish a steady supply of moisture. All that one has to do is to pump this water to the surface, and the cost of this work usually is not large on the short lift which usually is the rule.

When one is starting out in the truck growing business one usually wishes to hold down expenses. Therefore a windmill, a small reservoir, which may be an elevated tank or a small pond on

(Continued on Page 26.)



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Six Acres of Truck \$2,500

Commercial Possibilities Worked Out by G. C. Curtis Near Hutchinson

AN INCOME of \$2,500 a year is the average return from the eight acre truck farm of G. C. Curtis, near Hutchinson. Part of the place is used for buildings and a small fruit garden, so the area used for truck growing is just a little more than six acres, which makes the income about \$400 an acre. This high return is made possible only by the most careful soil management, by a cropping system that keeps the ground busy producing something all the time and by the use of water from the underflow.

A very extensive use is made of irrigation. The outfit that has been installed is well adapted for a small truck farm. It consists of a 4-horsepower International engine, and a No. 2 Gourd's centrifugal pump, which will throw about 150 gallons of water on the 12-foot lift. The water, however, is forced into a tank so it must be elevated 32 feet altogether. This tank is used to give a pressure to the water to carry it over the farm, so the water always is running out of the tank as the engine pumps it in.

The water is conducted out of this tank by 3 1/2-inch pipes, which carry it over the farm, and make it unnecessary to do much leveling. There is 1,500 feet of this pipe buried, and it is all arranged to be emptied in the winter, so the water will not freeze and damage the pipes. From the little plugs that have been put in at the end of these pipes the water is conducted through 3 1/2-inch hose to the ends of the rows of vegetables, and it is started down the rows. The row system of irrigation is used exclusively. It has been found, Mr. Curtis says, that the flooding system will not do, for the soil is so open that the water sinks at once. It will run in a row readily enough, however.

According to Mr. Curtis, the best rule for irrigating vegetables or any other crop is to put on the water when the crops need it; but that is a fine point to determine. The supply of soil water must be maintained, but there is much danger, also, that one will get too much water in the ground. The drainage of all the land in the Arkansas valley at Hutchinson is good, so there is not so much danger of overdoing the moisture business as there is in some other sections. The usual rule is to irrigate the ground once a week. The surface of the soil is kept stirred, so the capillary attraction will be kept broken.

Even with plenty of water, good cultivation and the best of seed, it is not possible to get the highest yields from ordinary land until one has spent several seasons in getting it into good condition. The Hutchinson soil is a deep, sandy loam, with a rather high proportion of sand. This soil is apt to be deficient in humus, and the main aim in Mr. Curtis's system of soil management is to correct this.

Much Manure Is Used.

All the land is manured every year, the usual rate of application being about 30 tons an acre. This manure is ob-

BY F. B. NICHOLS
Field Editor

tained free from the stables in Hutchinson, so the only cost is for the hauling. Sometimes this is eliminated in the summer, for the board of health rules in Hutchinson require that all manure shall be kept hauled out, and as most of the other farmers do not care to haul manure in the winter the owners of the stables must haul it. Many haul the manure in the summer to the Curtis farm, because it is near town.

After the land is manured in the early fall it is deeply plowed, for Mr. Curtis believes that deep stirring is essential in a truck field. All of the land has been plowed at least 12 inches deep, and the usual plowing goes down about this far. The soil then is worked from time to time over the winter to get it in a fine, mellow condition and to cause the formation of available plant food. The aim is to make the conditions just as favorable as possible when the little seeds are planted in the spring.

Early planting is the rule with all the vegetables that will stand it. All of the onion seed was sown this year by the third week in February, and the other hardy vegetables were all planted by the first week in March. One of the aims in the market gardening business is to beat the other growers to the market, and thus get the top price for the early truck. This is a game that Mr. Curtis takes a special delight in playing.

"In this market gardening business it is well to have a variety of crops," Mr. Curtis said. "The demand and the supply tend to vary from year to year, and one is playing safe by having several lines. If he depends on just a few crops these may be just the lines in which the other growers are specializing, and the price goes down. We have always been able to sell everything grown on this farm, but there have been some years when it was about all we could do to move some crop that did especially well in this section, for this greatly increased the crop that must be consumed by the people if we are to get our money out of it."

The leading lines of truck grown by Mr. Curtis are onions, parsnips, carrots, turnips, sweet potatoes, tomatoes and peppers. Small amounts of other crops also are grown, as cabbage, but these are the ones that have been found to be especially profitable under the conditions at Hutchinson. Onions have been found to be the most profitable crop. The aim with this crop is to use early maturing sets, to have them ready to go on the market after the winter onions are gone, and before the southern onions and the crop produced from seeds are ready.

The crops are planted in long rows, so cultivation can be given with a horse and so the irrigation rows can be made. Two rows are placed 12 inches apart, and then a space 28 inches wide is left; the two rows close together are then planted. With onions, and with some



Onions Were a Strong Crop.

of the other crops, quick maturing vegetables such as radishes, are planted in the wide spaces, and they are harvested by the time the onions are large enough for the horse cultivation.

Early Work Counts.

Cultivation is started on the early crops just as soon as they come above the ground, and in some cases sooner. The aim is to keep the surface broken at all times so the moisture will be conserved, and the soil be kept mellow and in ideal condition for plant growth. A Planet, Jr., hand cultivator is used for a great deal of this work. Mr. Curtis has found that it is very satisfactory. He has one of these wheel hoes that he has used for 25 years, and it is still in good condition. Of course it has been kept sheltered and painted.

Horse cultivation is started as soon as the intertilled crop has been pulled, and if the main crop is large enough to stand the rougher treatment. In addition to the radishes, spinach is a favorite crop to use for interplanting. After the intertilled and main crops are harvested turnips usually are planted in the fall, so the land is kept busy all the year. From three to four crops thus are produced on the farming land on the Curtis place every year.

In addition to the work of caring for the truck crops, Mr. Curtis also harvests a crop of asparagus in the spring, the bed of this crop at present taking up about an acre. This bed now is five years old, so it is just getting into good condition. It takes an asparagus bed many years to "play out" if it becomes well established and properly cared for, but it generally does not produce especially large crops for the first few years. This bed was started from roots grown by Mr. Curtis; he planted the seed the year before the plants were set, so the roots were yearlings.

It is essential, according to Mr. Curtis, that a soil that is being prepared for asparagus should have plenty of humus. He put an immense amount of manure on the land before the roots were planted, and heavy applications have been made since then. Then it is best to have the crowns of the plants down deep. Mr. Curtis prepared the ditches for the roots with a lister. He planted the roots about six inches deep. It is well to have them down deep enough so a lister that is being used to cultivate the land will pass over them without cutting the crowns to pieces. It is well to have them nearer the surface on land that is somewhat heavy; about four inches is a good depth on such land. Now that the bed is established, it is cultivated carefully in the winter, and all the weeds are kept out in the growing season.

Asparagus should always be cut every day, so it will be tender and fresh when

(Continued on Page 27.)

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Vegetables Planted in Rows Are Easily Cultivated.

It's Garden-Making Time

Plenty of Vegetables Cut the Grocer's and Doctor's Bills

A READERS' DISCUSSION

AFTER getting my incubator in working order last year I made a box the right size for the top of the machine. I then put some rich soil in a pan and put it in the oven and heated the dirt to kill any weed seed that might be in it. I then put the dirt in the box on the incubator and planted tomato seed and some sweet potatoes in it. I put an old piece of carpet over the box for a few days and the heat from the incubator was just enough to make the seed germinate and sprout. I was surprised when I removed the carpet to find the tomatoes coming through the soil and a few days later the sweet potatoes came up. I did this as an experiment and find that it makes the best hot bed I ever had.

Bowers Mill, Mo. S. A. Gillock.

Thistle Fence for Windbreak.

A good windbreak for a garden in this windy country is a thistle fence. It is very cheap, easily put up and certainly does the work. We use either smooth or barbed wire and make a double fence about 18 inches apart. First stretch the wires on the inside row of posts and one wire, the bottom one, on the outside row of posts. Then tramp Russian thistles in between the wires. This fence can be made quickly and it keeps the hot winds off the garden. The hot winds are what hurts growing plants in the Southwest.

Goodwell, Okla. C. M. Read.

Many Uses for Wood Ashes.

Wood ashes scattered broadcast on young seed onions will kill the onion maggot and it will also kill the currant worm if scattered on currant bushes while the dew is on them. If the squash maggot is bothering your squash, apply about a tablespoonful of wood ashes once a week for three weeks, to the roots of the squash and you will find that the maggots will be killed. A pailful of coal and wood ashes that have lain out doors all winter, with two tablespoonsful of coal oil mixed in well, and scattered among common squash will keep the bugs off. This must be used when the squashes first appear. Put it on every other week. The wood ashes will also kill the cabbage worm.

No Address. Anna Wilcox.

Preparing an Ideal Seedbed.

As early as possible in the fall I clear the garden of all vines and stalks and plow deep with a walking plow, being careful to cut no more than will pulverize. If moisture is scarce and clods appear, I follow with a disk harrow set nearly straight to chop the clods to pieces. I then follow with stable and hen house fertilizer, using 10 to 12 spreader loads to an acre. I use as little straw or coarse matter as possible. The ground remains in this condition until the early spring when I use the disk or small tooth cultivator, according to the condition of the soil. Before planting I use the smoothing harrow by which time the fertilizer is thoroughly mixed with the soil and has formed a capillary connection which is necessary for the formation of plant food. During the growing season I cultivate often.

Drummond, Okla. A. F. Rusmisl.

Garden "Sass" All Summer.

Our springtime enthusiasm starts the garden off in great shape and we plant some radishes and lettuce and peas. Later on we find time to plant corn, cucumbers and tomatoes. The class of vegetables which may go into the ground very early is likewise harvested very early. There is a big gap between this early harvest and the time of green corn and red tomatoes, yet we have to work just as hard during this hungry period as if we were getting a bounteous yield.

Why not plan the varieties of vegetables and their planting time so as to secure a continuous and ample supply of good, fresh green things? It's just as easy as any other method of garden management, and it's much more satis-

factory. Instead of having only half of your garden working after the early vegetables are gone, plan to put in other crops on the same ground so that the succession will be almost unbroken.

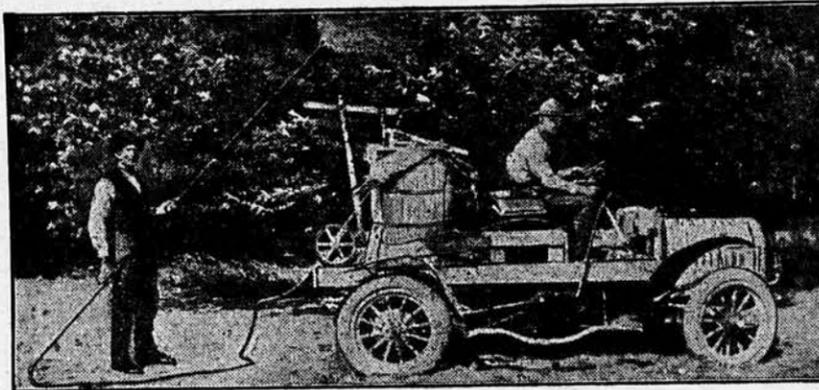
The systematic rotation of farm crops is an absolute necessity, in order to secure maximum yields, and to keep down pests. Various crops have entirely different effects on the soil, some taking more of one element, others feeding heavily on another. The problem of diseases and pests is a serious one, particularly in the East. After a certain related class of plants, like potatoes and tomatoes, have been grown on the same land for a couple of seasons, it becomes infected with their enemies and the only way to get rid of them is to starve them out by using the land for a different class of plants.

Move the crops around from year to year so as to give the soil a chance to recuperate. Where a number of successive plantings are desirable, as with peas, it is an excellent plan to plant a third or fourth crop between the rows of the first crop as soon as the peas have been picked.

John W. Bolte.

Spraying With an Auto Engine.

This is a picture of our spray pump outfit. The auto is an old Rambler. It was one of the first autos in Rush county and has been in use for ten or twelve years. As it was not much good on the road I decided to use it on the



This motor car furnishes power for itself as well as for the sprayer. It is used on the farm of William Crotinger near Burrton, Kan.

farm as a gas engine. We removed the body part of the auto and made a little platform on which we securely fastened the barrel. We used a 1½-inch Deming barrel pump and belted a pulley directly to the fly wheel of the engine. A couple of gears and a sprocket wheel reduced the speed and operated the crank shaft which in turn operated the pump. We put on a relief valve set to discharge at 125 pounds pressure. In case the pressure would get too high, this valve would open and the overflow would be discharged in the barrel so that none of the solution was lost. This outfit trucked itself around through the orchard and also did the pumping.

Last season we sprayed about 250 trees on this place besides about 75 for a neighbor. We will use the outfit again this season if the trees bloom well enough to warrant spraying. Last fall we belted the auto to the cider mill and ground up the apples for about 125 gallons of cider.

William Crotinger.
R. 4, Burrton, Kan.

Plenty of All Varieties.

I like to plow deep for the garden plot and have it top dressed with well rotted manure. When ready to plant I harrow well to save hand raking. The first garden seeds such as peas, lettuce, radish, beets, parsnips, onions, salsify and asparagus need to be in as early as the soil is in condition.

For peas we plant two rows the distance of the width of the hoe apart and put in plenty of seed. I plant Alaska for the first and Fillbasket for the second. For beets I plant some of the Globe-Eclipse or Crosby's Early. Radishes, lettuce and peas need to be planted every ten days or two weeks so as to have a succession. Very few know that asparagus can easily be grown from seed. Mix the seed with radishes and

plant in rows. It is slow to germinate but the radishes will mark the rows.

Tomato and cabbage should be planted early in a hotbed or box in the house and should be set out by the latter part of March or the first of April. We plant everything in rows as they make the crops look neater and are easier to cultivate. Cucumbers, beans and early sweet corn may usually be put in by April 1 if all danger of frost is over, and melons and squashes by the first of May, although they may be planted on until June 15. Should the weather be dry we cover the seed lightly and then pour water along in the rows, especially for beet and onion seed. If the rows are watered often and bits of carpet or gunny sacks are put on them, celery soon comes up.

As soon as the rows can be seen we use the rake and break the crust and in this way get ahead of the weeds. We try to work the soil after every rain and keep it loose. Get the children interested and let them help. Let them have a little garden of their own. It is good for them. My little 5-year-old boy can hoe beans or tomatoes as well as older folks and he likes to help. Have a good garden. Plant good seed. It will go a long way toward a good living.

No Address. Mrs. J. B. Fergus.

Just Old-Fashioned "Greens."

Spinach, the best of all greens, may be grown in the home garden six months out of every year. It may be sown early in the spring and a succession obtained by sowing at intervals of every two weeks during the season. German greens, or kale, an excellent non-heading cabbage, is also good.

If cabbages are wintered in the cellar or trenched in, in such a manner as to

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Do You Raise Potatoes?

More general and concerted efforts on the part of potato growers are needed to combat certain diseases which threaten to impair the vigor of the seed stock and to cause the deterioration of varieties, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture's investigator. To open the way for more efficient measures of control for potato diseases that have not always been definitely understood a new bulletin is now issued entitled "Potato Wilt, Leaf-Roll, and Related Diseases." It can be had free on application to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Old Corn Out-Tested New

School Consolidation Meeting—Jayhawker Farm Doings

BY HARLEY C. HATCH

WE HAVE given our seed corn a thorough test under conditions fully as hard as it would have to stand in the field. It was planted for a week in a large box and at night it was kept in a cold room. The dirt on one or two nights got about as cold as it could and not freeze. The corn of 1912, on which we shall depend for most of our seed, grew a good strong sprout on 98 kernels out of 100, while the 1913 corn made 96 good sprouts to the 100. We saved about 3 bushels of this 1913 corn, but the kernels are very small and we shall have to use the smallest planter plate or else get too many stalks to the hill. This agrees with our experience with corn grown in 1901, our other dry year. The ears and kernels were very small, but it all grew well.

We have a letter from an Iowa reader who takes us to task for saying Iowa corn would not do for regular planting here because it would not make yield enough. He gives yields and sizes of ears they grow there to prove that they raise big corn. We have never contended that Iowa did not raise big corn; Iowa fields have big yields and they grow big ears, but those same big ears when planted down here in Kansas do not grow large. Northern corn seems to try to see just how quickly it can make a crop down here and for that reason it grows neither as much stalk nor as large an ear as it does in Iowa. For early feed we shall plant 5 acres of Iowa grown Silver Mine corn, but our main crop will be of seed grown right on this farm. Probably corn grown in southwest Iowa would do well in eastern Kansas, but we should not plant much of an acreage with seed from northern Iowa.

There is to be a meeting tonight at Hopewell school house of the school boards of many adjoining districts, together with as many of the patrons as wish to come. The object of the meeting is to discuss consolidation of school districts. From what we can hear there will be a large attendance. Men who formerly lived in consolidated districts will tell what they know about it. We do not know whether or not they favor consolidated schools, for we have never heard them express their views. That is what we want; to find out the truth from persons who have no axe to grind. In the meantime any politician who advocates taking the power to decide these matters away from the people interested is not likely to fare well.

Self interest decides nearly all these problems and it is right that it should. The interest of one farmer in such matters is, in 99 cases out of 100, the interest of all. Many years ago in England they changed kings by force of arms, putting in William of Orange in place of James II. In those days kings were supposed to rule by divine right, but there were hundreds of clergymen of the Church of England who failed to see anything divine in the force that substituted William for James and they refused to take the oath to support the new king. Those who did not take the oath were to be dismissed. One clergyman who took the oath said that he had eight good reasons for doing so, a wife and seven children. Now most of the people here do not have so many reasons, but if they cannot give eight strong reasons why they should oppose consolidation they can at least give one, the fact that nearly all districts have in the last two years erected fine new school houses. It is out of the question to ask that these new school houses, erected at such a cost, be now laid aside and if we were to guess we should say it would not be done. Next week we will tell you what was said and done at this meeting, for we have an idea it will be of interest to many.

The chickens now are paying a good profit. For the first week in March we got an average of 45 eggs a day from each 100 hens and received 20 cents a dozen for them: We now are feeding only 1 peck of grain a day to the hens, but they get the most of their living from the yards since dry weather came on. They find enough to eat, we know,

because last night we handled many of them and all had full crops.

The new chicken house is beside the old one. As soon as the new one was completed we tore the old one down and used the boards to make a runway between the old and the new. In this way we had little trouble getting the hens to make the change last night. We got them all in the new house except one. Usually it is a hard job to persuade chickens to take up a new roosting place, but we had it fixed so they had to go whether they wanted to or not.

We have read that some of the imported Chinese eggs were brought to Topeka the other day by a dealer in eggs, just as a curiosity. This man is one of the largest dealers in eggs in the state and he does not seem to be enthusiastic over Chinese eggs. He says that at present prices such eggs can be laid down in Topeka for about 18 cents a dozen, but compared in size and quality the home eggs should be worth 30 cents a dozen. No one will eat Chinese eggs if he knows it and it is likely most of these eggs will be used in making the cheaper class of bakery products.

Two cases of Chinese eggs were received at St. Louis last week so the egg dealers there could see what they were like. On many of these eggs were queer marks in Chinese characters which no one on the produce board could make out. Curiosity was aroused as to what the marks meant and finally a Chinaman was hunted up who could translate them. He said that they meant "dead souls," which though poetic is not appetizing.

It is our idea the storage men are talking cheap eggs so they can fill their houses at a low rate this spring and make a bigger killing than ever next winter. Some of the stories they tell it seems to us are ridiculous on their face. For instance, one man said eggs could be shipped to New York from Europe for 16 cents a dozen, when everyone knows that eggs are higher in Europe than they are here and that we have been for many years supplying Europe with millions of eggs. In fact, our exportations of eggs to Europe last year were more than 17 million dozens. Europe would not be likely to sell us eggs at a low price when Europeans have to pay the prices they do for meat.

Oat sowing began in this county during the week which ended March 14. The land we put in oats was not ready before Monday, March 16, but that is in good time, providing no storm interferes.

The land we put in oats is rented from a Nebraska man who owns a farm near us. He has about 50 acres broken out and he wished to have it put in small grain, so four of the farmers living near will each sow some oats there. We get 20 acres, which is enough for oats in case it is not a good oat season.

A larger acreage of oats than usual will be sown here this spring, mainly for the purpose of supplying some early feed for the horses. More would be sown were it not for fear of chinch bugs. The land we are to put in oats lies by itself; we should not care to sow oats alongside a neighbor's corn field. We did that once when we first came here, not knowing what chinch bugs would do. The result was, that the bugs from the oats made quite a hole in a neighbor's kafir field.

We built that new chicken house this week. It is 10 by 30 feet, 8 feet high in front and 4 at the back. There are three windows on the high side which fronts the south and one on the north to be removed to let air circulate through in summer. We laid the sheeting solid on the roof and covered that with the best quality of heavy graveled asphalt roofing, thinking that the best would be the cheaper in the end. This roofing cost us \$1.80 for 108 square feet at Kansas City. Even at \$2.20 it would be much cheaper than shingles and we cannot see why it would not be as dur-

able. One reason we used it was because it was filled with asphalt; we figured that mites would not be apt to harbor in it.

Cattle Feeders' Day

April 10 will be "Cattle Feeders' Day" at the Kansas Agricultural college. That date marks the close of an important test of various kinds of silage and the college is eager to have the cattlemen of Kansas present to see the results. At that time 102 Hereford calves, divided into six lots and fed different rations, will have completed a 100-day test. The test is expected to prove the value of the several silages and of concentrated supplements of silage—cottonseed and linseed meal—in growing and developing breeding heifers.

An opportunity also will be afforded the livestock men to investigate the five types of silos in use at the college and to see the condition of a beef breeding herd that has been wintered almost entirely on straw and silage with a minimum amount of concentrated feed. Printed matter describing the behavior of the calves throughout the test and the final results will be distributed among the farmers. A free lunch will be served at noon. Six hundred farmers attended the first annual "Cattle Feeders' Day" last spring. W. A. Cochel, head of the department of animal husbandry, expects a larger number to attend this year.

Bluegrass In Buck Brush

Buck brush is quite bad in this part of Kansas, but it generally is possible to get bluegrass started in the patches if the brush is not too thick. Sow the seed in the patches in March, and the rain will wash the seed into the soil, for the native grass usually is killed in these patches. The cattle will not eat this grass much after it comes up, for it is protected by the brush, and it thus has a chance to form seed. It will become established, and it will kill out some of the brush, and the patch can be eliminated if a little help with an ax or with a mowing machine is given in killing the brush. E. C. Meissner. Colony, Kan.

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A Man's Place in the Kitchen

Hammer, Saw, and Brains Can Save Miles of Steps

BY C. R. ESTHAVEN

MOST men feel that their place in the kitchen is just outside of it. This is the result of modesty rather than unwillingness. It is that feeling of helplessness which attacks most of us the minute we find ourselves surrounded by pots and pans, slippery crockery, fragile china and spilly liquids that drives us from the kitchen. Take a big strapping fellow who fears nothing that walks out of doors, set him to making a custard pie and dismay will possess his soul. Ask him to plan a nice little meal for six and he becomes desperate. But knowing that all men would like to make the work easier for their wives if they could, I will say for

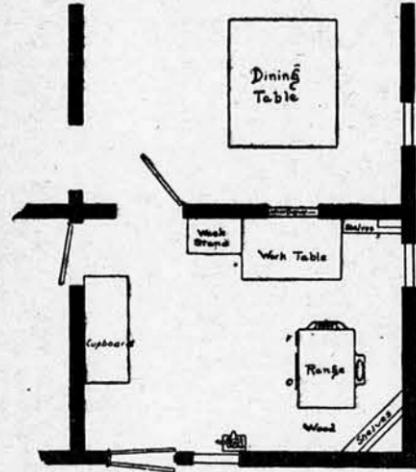
fore long we realized we were wasting a great deal of precious strength and valuable time by adhering to the existing arrangement of our kitchen.

Thousands of Steps Wasted.

To prepare a meal it was necessary to skirmish about among corner shelves or high up in the cupboard for the materials, assemble them upon the work table, and carry them around to the side of the range where the position of the oven door is marked by O. To cook the meal somebody must first carry in the wood from outdoors, maneuvering into the small doorway past storm door and door proper and, making a detour around the cistern pump, pile the wood between the end of the range and the wall. It is outside the present discussion to mention the mud and snow and wood dirt that were incidentally scattered about the room during this operation.

In cooking that meal someone else must then walk to the far end of the stove, get the wood, a stick or two at a time, and carry it back to the firebox, the door of which is indicated by "F." The thoughtless might call that a small detail, too insignificant to be considered; but let us see. To do this the wife must take at least three steps forward and three back each time she replenishes the fire. This has to be done pretty often where wood is used, not less than 15 times a day, anyone will admit. Now figure it up the way they figure up crop returns in the land circulars. Six times 15 equals 90; seven times 90 equals 630; 52 times 630—pshaw, let one of the boys figure that out on his slate. The point is this; whether the wife walks a mile or 20 miles in a year just feeding wood into the kitchen stove is certainly worthy of attention on any farm; and if the man of the house can devise a means whereby she will not have to make any steps at all in this detail of her daily tasks, he will have found his proper place in the kitchen.

To serve each meal my wife had to



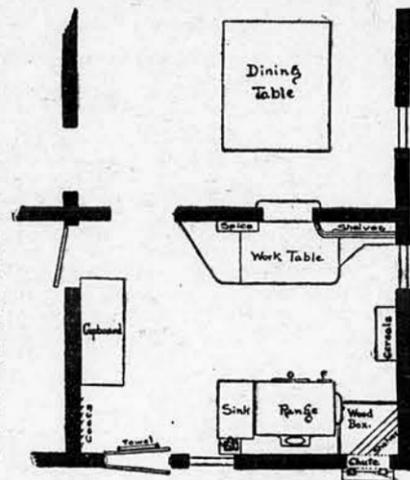
"Before—"

a starter that man's place in the kitchen first of all is in the work shop. Of course, if you have no work shop you can do as I did—use the kitchen for one. The main thing is to have the effects of your work evident in the kitchen. Most kitchens are not kitchens at all; they are just rooms. Ours wasn't a kitchen when we moved into it something more than a year ago, although it took us some time to find it out. We put our range where our predecessors had placed theirs, and put the other things wherever they seemed to fit in best. When things were in order we accepted them as fixtures and set out to make the best of them.

Now the doctrine of letting well enough alone is as dangerous in kitchen arrangement as it is in politics. For a time I was a standpatter as far as that kitchen was concerned. Then I went to work. What has been accomplished by a few days spent in fixing up that kitchen with practically no expense for new material amounts to a revolution. The steps saved and the efficiency gained are a constant help to my wife. By a look at the sketches given here of our kitchen "before and after taking" you will readily appreciate the gain we have made in efficiency.

First you see our kitchen as we found it, including enough of the dining room to show the routes that had to be traveled in preparing and serving each meal. The kitchen had once been a porch, which later had been enclosed. The window that had formerly opened onto the porch was still in place—between dining room and kitchen. We placed the work table against this window, since the light was best there; and the big cupboard we put in the only place in the room where the roof was high enough for it. The wash stand we placed next to the work table, not because that was a good place for it, but because it was the only place left.

The other articles of kitchen use we stowed away as best we could on the few meager shelves that were in the room. Then the work of getting settled called me to other duties, and the wife took up her round of work, including the preparation of three meals a day in that little kitchen, serving them upon the table in the adjoining room, then clearing away the dishes and carrying them back to the kitchen to be washed and filled again. It is these daily tasks that have to be done over and over, three times a day and seven times a week, that count up in the long run; and be-



—and After."

carry each dish and spoon and viand through that unhandy door and around the corner to the position of the dining table. That, too, amounted to a great many steps every day. The clearing away entailed the same amount of work over again. Here was another problem for the man with hammer and saw to work out. The water supply as we found it was comparatively handy, but even this item was capable of improvement. And in the same connection he recorded that the kitchen slops had all to be carried outdoors and emptied or else collected in unsightly pails indoors, which was about as bad.

These were the inconveniences that confronted us in our little kitchen, which measured exactly 11 feet 9 inches by 9 feet. It was really fun to work out those problems and to put the solutions into effect with saw and hammer. How well we succeeded you may judge for yourself from Fig. 2. It shows nothing pretentious, just things handy to use. The first thing we did was to turn that old stove around. It had posed as a center table long enough. And we waltzed the legs off it; literally we did

that. It had four little shaky legs that held its body just far enough from the floor to make the job of sweeping under it a nuisance. We took the legs off and made a base for the stove with boards from a big box. This left no place for the dirt to get under and gave the stove a much firmer foundation. There were 6 square feet of floor space that would not have to be swept again. Now isn't that a man for you? A woman would not have done a thing like that; she is raised with an instinctive conviction that it is her duty to sweep every inch of floor space in the house, no difference what is over it.

But we fixed that stove so no broom could ever get under it. And more than that, we put it just as close to the wall as it was safe to put it, with a sheet of tin behind it. That reduced the wasted space to a minimum. We turned it around broadside to the work table so the good wife may prepare her dishes and by merely turning about find herself in the right position to place them in the oven or on top of the range. To do this it was necessary to patch up the old hole in the roof and make a new one for the stove pipe, but it did not cost anything nor did it damage the house in the least.

A Boy Would Enjoy This Job.

Now to cook the meal—first to get the wood into the house. It is a simple task to pile three or four armsful of wood into the wood-chute outside of the kitchen and allow them to roll down into the spacious wood box that occupies the corner that never was of any use before. You will notice this wood box is built in and dispenses with some more sweeping. Carrying in the wood brings no mud and trash into the kitchen now, and the task is less than half of what it was before for the man who does the carrying. To replenish the fire the wife has only to reach into the wood box with one hand while she opens the door of the fire box with the other—all the time standing in the same spot. There are all those 32,760 steps a year gone glimmering; 32,760 steps just to put the wood in the stove, and now made unnecessary every one.

And to serve the meal—you ought to have seen us making that old porch window into a dumb waiter. The steps were ripped off, both sash taken out, and the lower part of the window boarded up even with the work table. Then a neat shelf was placed in the window opening exactly level with the work table. Now the dishes are prepared and put upon this shelf, and with one trip into the dining room the wife can place them all from this shelf upon the table with an amazing saving of time and labor. We even tore away the old door that was wont to swing into the way just as you were entering the dining room with a pitcher of cream in one hand and a plate of slippery butter in the other. We certainly took liberties with that kitchen. But why not? What is a house for if it isn't for the welfare and comfort of those who spend most of their time in it?

The water supply was also improved. As we found it the pump was so low that one had to stoop over to use it. This meant also that the full vessel of water had to be lifted just that much farther to be carried over and emptied into the big boiler which we placed on the back part of our range to provide a hot water supply. Our stove had been a town stove used to hot water tanks and plumbing, and so had no reservoir of its own. We raised the pump to a convenient height, and put in the angle between it and the range a steel sink 16 by 24 inches in size. It is small but it fits the space exactly. We made a drain with old boiler flues which we bought for a quarter apiece. They were 14 feet long and it took only 12 of them to carry the slops down to the lots. This improvement, while it cost more actual cash than anything else we did, is a step-saver of inestimable value.

Room for the Little Things.

There was still a big problem left—the lack of a place to keep our pantry stores and the absence of any system in the arrangement of the various small utensils in the kitchen—pots and kettles and pans, jars and bottles and boxes, paper sacks and packages ad infinitum. The cabinet made for them will be recognized in Fig. 2, against the wall and convenient to both the stove and to the work table. To provide for the

(Continued on Page 25.)

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Raising a Champion Baby

Kansas Prize Winner Makes a Perfect Record

BY MRS. CHARLES FISHER

AT YOUR request I will write a little about our fourteen-months-old daughter Ruth, who won three first prizes, and was the champion baby of the one hundred and fifty babies entered at the Better Babies contest held at Wichita in October, 1913. She made a score of 99½ per cent. In the examination she was scored perfect, but the director of the contest said she thought there were no perfect babies, and so made the cut on chest development.



Ruth Elizabeth Fisher
Goddard, Kan.

The contest was educational from start to finish. Perhaps I should tell something about it, in the hope that it may help some mother who is careless about what we call little things, but things that count in raising a perfect baby.

The test was both physical and mental.

The condition of hair, scalp, nails, teeth and skin count much in the scoring of a perfect baby. For illustration, one mother told me at this contest that her little girl lost points on her fingers, which were what is called "stubby." Not keeping the nails properly trimmed will ruin the nails and finger tips, and this counted 10 points. Another woman told me her little boy lost points from having tartar on his teeth; this counted 5. Poor condition of the scalp counts off 10 points, scanty hair 5 points, and brittle hair 5 points. How easy it is to ruin the hair by not giving the scalp proper care! So mothers, let us notice the so-called little things in the everyday care of our babies.

Ruth was a very perfect baby in the beginning of her life, at least everyone remarked on it who saw her. She weighed 9¼ pounds, was plump, and had beautiful black hair, which did not fall out. Although she was born August 2 she was dressed in a lightweight flannel shirt and band. I think it very important that flannel shirts be kept on a baby until after the third summer. Some say it is too hot, but baby Ruth wore flannel through the extreme heat of last summer and did not even break out with heat, neither did she have bowel trouble.

She has always had plenty of fresh air both day and night, but was not allowed to sleep or lie when awake directly in a draft. The first three months she slept much and grew very rapidly, although she had what we thought to be colic, and at three months she weighed 18½ pounds. The next two months she was not so well, and by the time she was five months old she was a very sick baby. What we thought to be colic had developed into a serious case of infection of the bowels.

We began doctoring her when about three months old, but she gradually grew worse until when she was five months old we changed doctors, and she was soon relieved of her suffering. The new doctor told us that had she been given a dose of castor oil right in the beginning, when I first noticed her stomach and bowels out of order, it would have stopped all the trouble. "How simple a remedy!" Since then I have kept her well by occasionally giving her a dose of castor oil.

When she was sick the doctor had me feed her the white of an egg beaten very light, with a tiny bit of sugar in it. He said it was excellent for the stomach and bowels, and it certainly proved so with her, as she began improving immediately. She is a breast-fed baby, with the exception of a few weeks when I was sick from taking care of her. During that time we gave

her Imperial Granum as she liked it and it agreed with her. The next three months she grew fast, and at nine months weighed 23½ pounds. By that time she was creeping all around the house and had eight teeth. About that time I began to let her stand on her feet a little, but she was so heavy I was afraid of making her bowlegged. This is another thing that counts when babies are being scored; so it is a good plan, for baby's sake as well as the score, to be careful of his legs until they are strong enough to hold him without injury.

When she had once begun standing there was no stopping her, and by the time she was eleven months old she was walking. She has always been a very active child, which accounts for her good muscles. She also says a number of

words very plainly.

I have not had a worldwide experience in caring for children, but will give a few of the things I have always been particular about, and have found very satisfactory in my own experience:

First, I do not feed my babies solid food until they are a year or more old. In hot weather bread, crackers, and plain cookies are all the solid food they are eating at that age. Do not give too much water at a time, give just a little; and be careful about changing water too much. Keep them out of the hot sun. Take them out in the fresh air morning and evening.

All mothers who were able to attend the contest felt very grateful to Mrs. R. P. Murdock, who took the responsibility of being at the head of the contest and who gave weeks of hard work to it.

The Kansas State Grange

PROGRAMS SUGGESTED BY
L. S. FRY, LECTURER.

These programs are suggested for April:

Roll Call—Responded to by naming one thing that this Grange should do during the year.

Paper—How can we better social conditions for the country boys and girls? Discussion.

Discussion—Has our school been an entire success the past year? What have patrons done to make it a success? Led by Brother —.

A surprise feature in charge of —. Paper or talk on origin and meaning of April fool.

Second Meeting.

Roll call of officers, responded to by giving special duties of officer.

Discussion—Should the United States increase the size and efficiency of its army and navy? If not, why not? Led by Brother —.

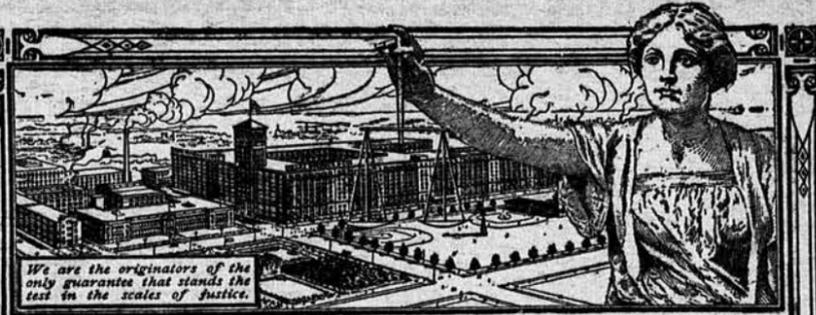
Debate—Resolved, that the government should buy and operate the railroads.

Intersperse readings and songs freely.

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The Mail and Breeze Free Employment Bureau is meeting with great success. C. E. Stutzman, of Dodge City, Kan., writes: "Thank you for putting my advertisement in the Mail and Breeze. I heard from several persons wanting help. As I shall accept one of the propositions, you need not carry my ad any longer."

The Mail and Breeze publishes without cost the advertisement of anyone seeking employment or anyone wanting farm help.



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The car that does the most work, lasts the longest and can be kept up with the least expense for repairs, is the car that the Business Farmer needs and this we declare to be the Mitchell because years of experience have proved it definitely.

The purpose of this advertisement is to request you Business Farmers to go at once to the nearest Mitchell dealer, examine the car carefully, take a ride in it and drive it yourself so as to get the personal feel and the personal touch. If it proves its merit it is the car you want. That's the only way to buy an automobile and the only real way to sell one.

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Top-Notch Farmers of 1913

The List of Kansas' Master Farmers Who Won Honors in This Capper Contest Last Year

NOT all the great and perplexing problems of our day are settled in the courts, state legislatures, or our national congress. There also is the Capper Top-Notch Farmers' contest, which presents itself for adjudication once every year. The awards for 1913 have had to be postponed time and again because some reported yields could not be verified. An unverified yield can, of course, not receive consideration in awarding the prizes.



J. W. Grinstead.

The handsome silver trophy given for the best yield of wheat in Kansas last year, goes to J. W. Grinstead of Rural Route 6, Wichita. His record was 62 bushels an acre on a plot of measured ground, the yield and measurements being sworn to by two witnesses as well as by Mr. Grinstead.

Close behind Mr. Grinstead was R. H. McWhorter of Liberty, Montgomery county. He had a crop of wheat on a field of slightly less than 11 acres that averaged 56.52 bushels an acre. This yield won for Mr. McWhorter the \$25 as first prize for the best yield of wheat in either Kansas or Oklahoma, given by the Rea-Patterson Milling company.

Other exceptional yields were made by L. A. Hinnen of Whitewater, who averaged 54 bushels on 38 acres; W. B. Eastman of Hutchinson, who made 47 bushels on 2 1/2 acres; Francis Oliver of Danville, who grew 42 bushels an acre on 3 acres, and George Keck of Mulberry, who harvested 39 bushels an acre on 3 acres.

Ed Bourn of Linwood, Leavenworth county, grew the best corn crop in the state for 1913, reported to the club. On 3 measured acres he husked 205 bushels and 14 pounds, an average of 68 bushels and 28 pounds an acre. The corn was weighed three months after it was cribbed. The measurement of his ground and the yield were sworn to by Mr. Bourn and two witnesses. Mr. Bourn's prize is a handsome silver loving cup valued at \$25.

The foregoing is an exceptionally fine

yield, taking into account the unfavorable year for corn. Another fine yield was reported by Leslie Dame of Virgil, Greenwood county. He had a small piece on river bottom that averaged 62 1/2 bushels an acre. Another very creditable yield was that of Elwood Rothchild of Mankato, in Jewell county. His yield on a small plot averaged 50 bushels an acre. This is especially noteworthy since most of the corn fields that far west were not worth husking last year.

Wheat Growing Methods.

"The soil on which I grew my wheat," writes Mr. Grinstead, "is a black loam, which some farmers call gumbo. As to my methods of cultivation, I can claim no originality, but must give credit to those two great pioneers of agricultural progress in Kansas—A. M. TenEyck and the Agricultural college. This ground was in wheat the year before. The crop was threshed July 4 and by the middle of the same month the ground was disked and shortly afterward plowed, from 5 to 6 inches deep. The ground was harrowed three times in August and September, first around the field the way it was plowed, then diagonally both ways. Then we disked as soon as volunteer oats or weeds appeared, worked it down with the harrow until satisfactory and began drilling October 1. The drill was set as deep as it would run. The wheat was not pastured. No fertilizer was used except that some old straw was scattered thinly on the ground."

The Top-Notch Farmers' club was founded by Arthur Capper in the spring of 1911. It is an organization made up of farmers who succeed in growing crops that are well above the average in yield, and who will take the trouble to report these good yields. They are men who further the cause of better farming by deeds rather than words.

There are no fees and no strings of any kind attached to the privilege of becoming a member and taking part in this friendly rivalry. All that is needed in the way of qualifications is a crop above the average and a report of same made to the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Due to the drouth, last year was hard on crop records, but this fact added all the more credit to those yields reported which were well up to the standard set in former years.



One of the Top-Notch trophies.

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Kill Fish Instantly

W. H. Ballou in The New York Press of last Sunday called attention to a menace to human beings that in large measure could be ended if the public was sufficiently aroused to its dangers. It is the eating of dead fish instead of killed fish.

Mr. Ballou writes: "Do you eat fish that have died? Do you cast them in box or on the bottom of the boat or on wharf or on the ground and let them die before eating them? Do you buy fish in the market that were taken from nets and left to die in vessel holds and on decks?"

"Would you want six dead oysters on shell placed before you at table? If so, then you might as well eat a cow, a bullock, a sheep, a hog or a fowl that had died. Do you know that death is caused by disease, except when an animal is butchered alive?"

"Do you know that when you cast a fish down, without killing it, the animal is soon attacked by bacteria, which soon cause its death, because you have left it out of its native element, where its healthy phagocytes cannot resist the encroachment of nearly instantaneously death-dealing parasites, always dormant in your system and in theirs?"

"When you catch a fish immediately thrust a knife in its throat and kill it instantly."

"By relieving the animal of its pain out of water you save your own health, you guard your own stomach from ptomaine poisoning, which may result in your own death, or if not, in a deadly sickness, from which, even if you survive, other complications will follow."

"Remember that a fish dies out of water, if left unbutchered, precisely as you die in water from drowning, from an immediate attack of bacteria, which your phagocytes cannot resist. That is what drowning is for you in water and for the fish out of it."

If every angler who catches fish this season would do his part it would be the means of educating the public to the consumption of properly killed food.

Stock Die on Wheat.

E. F. Burchfield, of Anthony, reports that a number of Harper county farmers have been losing stock, presumably from the effects of pasturing on frosted wheat pasture.

There also has been a good deal of loss of horses from the effects of the wheat pasture, due, it is supposed, to the horses getting too much sand and dirt from the wheat.

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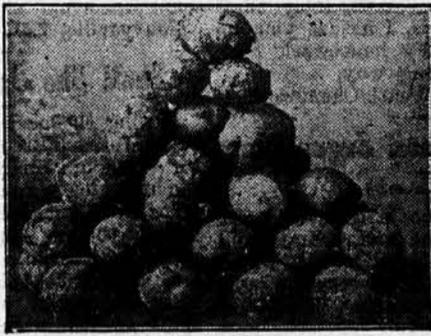
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Potatoes—Sweet and Irish

Growers' Methods of Seedbed Preparation and Planting

A READERS' DISCUSSION

WHEN getting ready for potatoes I stir the ground deep, then pulverize, and work the surface smooth. When planting time comes I take the front shovels off cultivator and furrow out the rows. After the first furrow is made I keep one horse in the furrow as a guide and cut each furrow twice. That insures plenty of loose dirt for a seedbed. I drop the pieces about 18 inches apart. After I have dropped the seed I replace the front shovels and cover up. After the seed is covered I leave the patch till weeds begin to start, then I hitch to the harrow and drag smooth. I keep harrowing occasionally till plants are large enough to cultivate.



Samples of the old reliable Early Ohio.

Just previous to planting I dip the seed in a solution of formaldehyde and water, 1 pint of formaldehyde to about 20 gallons of water. I use a barrel for a dipping vat, put the seed potatoes in sacks, then place in barrel and leave them in the solution about three hours, then spread out to dry.

A. S. Moore.

Wamego, Kan.

The Advantages of Mulching.

I select a sloping piece of land for my potatoes, plow the ground in the fall and again in the early spring. I mark it with a plow, then plant and cover them with a harrow. I mulch the potatoes with about 6 or 8 inches of straw after planting. They are a little slower coming up when mulched, but the yield of potatoes at digging time more than makes up for that. I have never failed to raise potatoes in this way even in the driest years. The potatoes will keep much better when mulched. I plant cucumbers between the rows as they do not injure the potatoes and I can spray both at the same time for bugs.

L. E. Graves.

South Haven, Kan.

No Scabby Potatoes Then.

If any farmer who raises potatoes for his own use or for the market doubts the efficiency of the formalin treatment let him try it once and he will realize what he has lost in former years by not having his potatoes free from scab. The method of treatment is simple. Cut the potatoes ready for planting and for convenience put them in the front end of a wagon box. In the rear end place a barrel equipped with a faucet. Take a 50-gallon barrel, put about 25 gallons of water in it and add 1/2 pound of formalin. When it is well mixed fill the barrel with potatoes and let them remain in the solution one hour, covering the barrel with a blanket. The solution can then be drawn off into another barrel placed on the ground to receive it, then used again, repeating the process until the planting is all done. The potatoes, after being allowed to dry a short time, can be taken to the field and planted. If after the seed potatoes are all treated any of the solution remains it can be used with zenoleum or some other disinfectant, making an excellent spray for hogs or cattle. The time and labor required are not great and the returns are ample.

A. F. Akers.

Naponee, Neb.

Some New Sweet Potato Facts.

Having spent several years in California, Arizona and Texas, states where sweet potatoes "make good," I learned a few things about them that we didn't know back in Missouri, and the knowledge gained there works all right here. One can cut the runners from sweet potato vines and cultivate the patch at the same time with a hoe, cutting such vines as seem hardy and able to share the runners. Open a furrow with a plow, drop the vines in this furrow and cover with the plow. These runners are very hardy and will grow if given half a show. They make smoother potatoes and are but a

little later than the parent stock.

Tomato vines may be cut off and the long runners planted the same as potato vines. Cover them with a plow in a deep furrow and the roots will be down in the cool ground. So when the parent vine is drying up and dying in the hot sun, you will have an abundance of good tomatoes on your cuttings and fine late ones for chow chow, piccalilli and sweet pickles.

E. V. Hamilton.

R. 2, Carthage, Mo.

As to Planting By the Moon.

Talking about moon farming, old Billy Gaskett thought he had me convinced once. I had been arguing that the moon had nothing to do with it. He believed it did. It was potato-planting time and a fine warm day. I was planting, but he said the sign wasn't right and he wasn't going to plant till it was. Then the warm day and my talk got him in the notion of trying it anyway and he hitched up, furrowed out his ground and went to planting. But his wife came out and put a stop to it and said they would plant the rest when the right time came, and that I would see whether the sign had anything to do with it or not, for they would have the two rows Billy had planted to show for my way of thinking. Several days later when the moon had edged around into just the proper position Mrs. Gaskett finished planting the potatoes.

A couple of weeks later she sent Billy over to bring me and led the way to the garden. I followed, and Billy brought up the rear. Then I was brought face to face with the potato patch. The potatoes Mrs. Gaskett had planted were all up nicely, while only here and there appeared a straggling sprout in the rows Billy had ventured to entrust to the soil without the cooperation of the moon.

"And I suppose ye'll still be sayin' it's all foolishness to go accordin' to the signs, will ye now?" said Mrs. Gaskett. All Billy could do was to chuckle. But I wasn't to be beaten yet. "Why I can account for that," I said, "without the moon. You covered yours with the plow, Billy, right after you furrowed them out? Sure you did, while the ground was cold. Then after the sun had warmed up the other furrows three or four days Kitty dropped hers and covered them with a hoe—just about half as deep as you covered yours. The sun had more to do with it than the moon."

They hated to give it up, but they didn't crow over me as they had expected to do. I told them to do their crowing at potato-digging time. But we never got to settle that question for that incident happened last year and there weren't any on either planting.

C. R. Esthaven.

Forest City, Mo.

Pit Silo Demonstrations

Six hundred farmers in Rooks county attended the pit silo demonstrations in ten out-door meetings, last week, conducted by A. S. Neale, dairy specialist with the extension division of the agricultural college, and W. A. Boys, a farm demonstration agent for western Kansas. The college experts found western farmers deeply interested in pit silos, which have proved their value this winter in western Kansas. Mr. Neale discussed dairying and the feeding of silage, pointing out the need of a small dairy herd on every wheat farm. Mr. Boys told the farmers how to dig and fill silos and how to make devices for lifting silage from the pit. The demonstrations were held on farms where pit silos were in use.

When the weather permits get the manure onto the land. That's where it belongs and where it does most good.

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How to Make Good Coffee

A Clean Pot Freshly Filled Is a Good Beginning

BY ADAH LEWIS

THERE is a well known prejudice existing against the use of our most common beverage, coffee. Many nerve disorders are attributed to its use. Very often these disturbances are the result of the way the coffee is prepared in the cooking process.



Coffee is the seed found in the berry of Coffee Arabica, the coffee tree. Two beans are formed within each berry. After separation from the fruit pulp, the beans are washed, dried and sorted and are then ready for roasting. Unless this roasting process is conducted in airtight cans, the beans lose a considerable proportion of their flavor. During the heating the beans change in color from yellowish green to dark brown, owing to the conversion of sugar into caramel. After the beans have been ground, the flavor escapes rapidly, and for this reason it is never advisable to buy the ground coffee in large quantities, or to grind a large amount at one time. It should always be stored in air-tight receptacles.

Coffee contains the drug caffeine, which is a nerve stimulant and a diuretic. The longer the grounds are in contact with boiling water, the more of the caffeine is soaked out. Some housewives make a practice of saving the coffee left from breakfast, and warming it up for dinner and supper, with the addition of more coffee and water, perhaps. A large proportion of the caffeine is extracted by this method and in time is bound to have a deleterious effect upon the system. Coffee should be made fresh for each meal.

The percolator method excels all others both for flavor in the product and also for healthfulness. By the use of the percolator the water trickles through the grounds and does not stand in actual contact with them for any length of time, consequently very little, if any, of the caffeine is soaked out; but all the flavor is extracted. If a percolator is not available, the coffee may be prepared by the boiling process, or by infusion. In the boiling process the procedure is as follows:

- 1 cup finely ground coffee.
- 1 egg.
- 2 1/2 cups cold water.
- 6 to 8 cups boiling water.

The coffee, egg, and 2 cups of the cold water are thoroughly mixed and allowed to boil for 3 minutes. The boiling water is then added and the mixture allowed to boil thoroughly. The remaining 1/2 cup of cold water is then added to aid in settling the grounds. After standing undisturbed for a few minutes, the coffee should be poured off the grounds into a hot coffee pot.

Coffee may be prepared by infusion by using the proportion of 2 level tablespoons of finely ground coffee for every cup of water. A small quantity of cold water is added to the ground coffee and the mixture allowed to stand for a few minutes. The remainder of the cold water is then added, the vessel covered closely and the contents brought to a boil. Draw to the back of the stove and allow to settle. If it does not settle immediately add a little cold water, and then pour carefully into the cups.

Coffee has no nutritive value aside from the cream and sugar usually served with it. It has a stimulating effect and many people become so accustomed to the stimulus that they might rightfully be called "coffee fiends." It is not harmful to the average individual, however, if properly made.

Tea, like coffee, has no nutritive value aside from the accompaniments served with it. It contains theine, a substance identical with caffeine, and also tannic acid. These are nerve stimulants. Tea should always be prepared by the infusion process and should never be boiled. A tea made by using 1 teaspoon tea leaves to 1 cup of water is usually of sufficient strength. Pour the boiling water over the leaves. Let stand for 5 minutes, strain into hot cups and serve.

It is very necessary, in preparing a good cup of either tea or coffee, that it be made in a clean pot. A good cup of

coffee cannot be prepared in a pot in which coffee has been allowed to stand day after day, even from the best and most expensive brand. Both coffee pot and tea pot should be cleaned

each time they are used, and sweetened occasionally with soda in boiling water.

Chocolate and cocoa contain starch, protein, fat and mineral matter, hence are very nutritious, especially when prepared with milk. Cocoa contains less fat than does chocolate. As both contain starch, they should be cooked in boiling water until glossy before adding the hot milk. The following recipe is for one person:

- 2 teaspoons grated chocolate or cocoa.
- 1/4 cup milk.
- 1/2 teaspoon sugar.
- 3 tablespoons of water.

The cocoa and sugar are mixed and cooked in boiling water until glossy. The milk is scalded in a double boiler and the cooked cocoa and sugar added to it. Mix thoroughly and serve.

What Shall the Men Folks Eat?

What do the women of the Mail and Breeze do for vegetables at this time of year? What do you find to give the men to eat, and how do you cook it? For the next six weeks we shall hear women saying—that is, we would hear them saying it if we could see them all—"Oh, I just don't know what to cook! It seems as if there isn't anything." Perhaps it seems so to the men folks, too, sometimes.

In town new potatoes are coming onto the market, and a few other harbingers of spring. But the average Kansas person is going to wait until Kansas potatoes are grown, which won't be for several days. It really is a problem to know how to fill in this interval between winter and early summer. The appetite begins to call for fresh flavors and summer acids, and the woman who keeps her family happy decides that something must be done. Common things must be cooked in uncommon ways, and perhaps new things discovered.

For each of the three best letters on furnishing a good table at this time of year, with some recipes if you wish to give them, a set of narcissus silver teaspoons will be given. All letters should be in the office by April 9. Address the Recipe Editor of the Mail and Breeze.

Getting Rid of Just "Things"

Our house is a small square one, having four rooms, all on the first floor, like hundreds of others throughout the country. There is a large opening into the attic, but no stairway, and for years it was not entered. As our family increased I found it very hard to live up to my long-used rule of "a place for everything and everything in its place." When I did have all our belongings in order I was too tired to enjoy my home or the children.

I am one of those who cannot bear to throw away anything that may at some future time be useful. One day I had an inspiration. I would use the attic space! It was unlighted, but mouse proof. For 60 cents I bought lumber for a strong ladder, which my son made. By its use access to the attic was comparatively easy, but we decided to keep only such articles there as we seldom used. Then we went carefully over every room with a view to making the house-keeping as light as possible, freeing the rooms from everything that was neither useful nor beautiful. It was surprising how many things we could do without.

As I did not want even the attic littered up we made a big bonfire, the contents of which I dare not reveal, for many of the things were once cherished gifts. However, I feel no qualms of conscience, knowing they had served their purpose. Our rooms are now orderly, and very easy to keep clean, and the dusting is a joy. Some of the things that went to the attic were vases, trays,

ornaments of various kinds, carpet rag balls, old magazines, keepsakes of every description, books of no value except as heirlooms, all sorts of playthings of which the children were tired, postcard albums, graphophone records and many other things "too good to throw away."

Most homes are encumbered by similar junk, and there is, I assure you, no surer way to simplify housework than to dispose of it in some way.

Jennings, Kan. Pearl Chenoweth.

Lady Fortunate and Sugar Plum

[Prize Letter.]

House cleaning time is drawing near. The desire to cleanse and change and beautify stirs one's blood as the warm spring days come. Last year brought crop failures to many Kansas people. Do not be sorry if you cannot buy the new things you wanted so much.

Let me tell you a story of how I learned one day last March that new things aren't any more homey and beautiful than old ones. I have two dear friends, lovely women, each with the homemaking instinct. This cold, blustering afternoon, wintry still but with the indefinable thrill of returning life in the air, I spent in their homes, an hour or so at each place.

The long drive took me to the new home of My Lady Fortunate, as I call her. She is stately and beautiful, and the new house is just like her. It is modern and convenient, and everything is arranged just as everything should be. I went from room to room, admiring and exclaiming.

Finally we stopped in the kitchen to really visit. This room was simply perfect. I had been shut up in my own house for many days, caring for an invalid, and my mind was alert for each new impression. The shining range with its hot-water back, the immaculate sink, the very latest improvements in kitchen cabinets—I noticed them all and I could not think of changing one of them. "O, Lady Fortunate," I said laughing, "can you think of a single little thing you want that you haven't got?" We had a lovely visit, then I went on to make my other call.

This other friend is cheery and plump and I call her Sugar Plum, all to myself you know. She is so good and sweet. Her house is little and low, and there are blooming plants in the windows, and a canary bird; and everything is worn, and has the neat look which old things get. There are bright cushions to cover mended holes, and patches under the rugs, sometimes; but oh, the dear comfort of that place! It was clean and fresh, and the children are bright little bodies.

I stayed in the kitchen to visit, and sat in a big old rocker with fat red cushions. The table was homemade, the stove small, and a drygoods box behind a gay curtain made the wash stand. We talked and laughed and looked over the new garden and flower seeds which the mail man brought.

I could imagine how nice it would be in that little vine covered house in summer time. I know it was downright wicked, but I just envied my dear Sugar Plum her little homey house. I really did, and since then I have known that the things one has or doesn't have do not count. It is after all only the people and the cleanly comfort that makes the home for the rich or the poor.

Kirwin, Kan. A. W. W.

Money Made from Horseradish.

[Prize Letter.]

I made \$9.00 last fall with horseradish. I washed and scraped the roots and cut in small pieces, then put in the finest plate and ran them through my meat grinder. I mixed the horseradish with some of my home-made vinegar and put it in jelly glasses that cost me 15 cents a dozen. My grocer paid me that amount apiece for my filled glasses. I could have retailed them for 20 cents, had I wanted to take the time to do so. After horseradish is once planted it is always there, as new plants grow from the root pieces that are left in the ground.

Orland, Calif. Mrs. M. N. Wilcox.

What to Do for a Cough.

[Prize Letter.]

An excellent cough sirup is made as follows: Ten cents worth of rock candy, 1/2 cup water, juice of 2 lemons, 2 table-spoons flaxseed. Boil all together, then

strain through a cloth. It is also good for sore throat. Another good cure for sore throat is a cloth saturated with cold water and bound around the neck upon retiring. Wrap a dry one around it for the sake of the bed clothes. Makes you shiver? Yes, I know; but it will soon warm up.

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

Shall She Spank the Baby?

During the past summer I have found the Mail and Breeze so helpful. I watch for it as anxiously as I used to watch the mail for my teachers' magazines for helps in the school room. I hope in the future to see many letters upon the subject of training children. How we love our little baby girl! We do not want to inflict pain upon her little body as she grows older in order to teach her to obey and to resist temptation; yet when she begins to toddle she must begin to learn these things. When parents yield to a feeling of anger and scold or punish a child, they do him more harm than good. It is a serious mistake to believe that a child must think the parent angry at his misconduct. Parents wish to cultivate that which is noble and sweet in their children, but that is impossible unless the parent is a dignified example of these very qualities. If the parent is angry he or she should not try to correct the child then. There are many ways to manage them when they are older, but it is with the wee one that I shall be concerned most for a few years.

Fredonia, Kan. Mother.

When the Lamp Chimney Broke.

[Prize Letter.]

What do you think I did when we were out of lamp chimneys and couldn't very well do without? Took a grape juice bottle, saturated a heavy cord with coal oil, wrapped it around the bottle one inch from the bottom and struck a match to it. The bottom dropped off, so I put the bottle on the lamp. It wasn't quite as good as the real thing, but a good deal better than no light at all. If the bottle is tall enough the top can be cracked off in the same way. The top makes a good substitute for a funnel.

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

Flowers for the New Hat.

It is rarely possible to do much with old artificial flowers, but sometimes the foliage may be massed with new buds or blossoms and will do for a hat which is to be worn only occasionally, says a milliner in Mother's Magazine. I always advise my clients to beware of cheap flowers, and to buy any sort of trimming in preference to them; not because the other things are prettier or more fashionable, but because the best of flowers are injured by the sun, the rain and the dust, and after a few weeks of continuous wear, begin to look tawdry.

Sewing Idea for Mothers.

[Prize Letter.]

It is hard to keep up the little French dresses when they are made without a lining, and when lined they are hard to launder. I find it a good plan to make a separate lining that can be used on several dresses. This lining is basted to the belt of each dress as needed, and taken out for the next one. Of course it is a little bother, but better than having the sag here and there.

Englewood, Kan. Mrs. H. M. T.

Making a Tapestry Rug.

Cut pieces of carpet in any shape as for patch work. Bind all the pieces together and join together the same as for a bed quilt, alternating dark and light. Finish with a fringe. One would not suspect how pretty such a rug is until it is seen.

Mrs. George P. Ernenwein. R. 1, Verona Station, N. Y.

Fixing Up the Jiggly Chairs.

If the legs of tables or chairs are uneven tack a piece of cork to the short leg, using small tacks and driving them well into the wood. They will sink way in and so will not scratch the floor and the cork itself will act like a rubber pad, eliminating that disagreeable scraping sound.

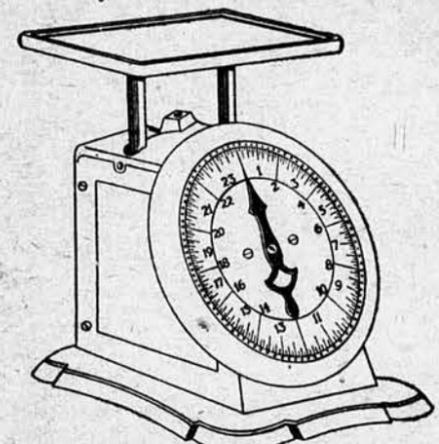
Fresh air poultry houses give good results, even where winters are cold and severe.

One Way to Cut Down Expenses

BY MRS. GRACE UTT.

When the wise housewife equips her kitchen she does not forget an accurate scales. A simple balance with platform and dial costs \$1.25, or less. This weighs by ounces up to 24 pounds, and can be depended on to tell the truth. But do not be too sure of the old spring balance. A pound of butter comes from the grocer. It should weigh 16 ounces without wrappings. If it is found to weigh 15 1/4 ounces the housewife loses a cent or two. The 3-pound roast of beef ordered today looks smaller than the 3-pound roast ordered two weeks ago, but unless there is a means of making sure, no redress can be expected.

When a sale of sugar is advertised at the corner grocery it means a saving to the housewife, if she gets the extra pounds. Some grocers are careless, unintentionally, and need checking up. Others short-weight their customers, deliberately. Neither can be blamed, as



Reliable Family Scale

long as the woman who buys cares not for the few cents lost here and there.

Women discuss economy, and practice economies; they write papers on the high cost of living, and deny themselves luxuries in order to combat it; but to the little leaks of 2 or 3 cents they look not. Until they see the importance of getting what they pay for, other means of cutting down high prices will avail nothing.

A Column of Give and Take

QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERED.

Will someone please send in a good recipe for making hot tamales.—Subscriber.

Where to Send Manuscripts.

I would like to ask if anyone knows of a company to whom one might sell short story manuscripts.—Friend of Mail and Breeze.

You might write the Frank A. Munsey Fiction Service, 175 Fifth avenue, New York; or the McClure Newspaper Syndicate, 45 West Thirty-fourth street, New York. Be sure to enclose a stamped, self addressed envelope for the return of your manuscript in case it is not available, if you wish it returned.

Rugs From Old Carpet.

I have been watching the advertisements in your paper thinking perhaps I could learn of some place where rugs are woven out of old ingrain carpets, but have failed to see any. I would like to know if you can inform me of any.—Mrs. J. M., Olathe, Kan.

Ingrain carpets can be cut up like rags and woven into rugs like anything else. In Topeka, and probably in other towns in Kansas, there is a firm which makes a specialty of making up old carpets into soft, fuzzy rugs which are really pretty. They may be any size wished, from room size down.

Sea Foam Cake.

In answer to a request by V. L. C. of Morganville I am sending a recipe which I clipped from the Mail and Breeze and hope it is the one she wants:

Whites of 9 large eggs or 10 small ones, 1 1/4 cups granulated sugar, 1 tablespoon cornstarch, 1 teaspoon cream of tartar, 1 cup flour. Lemon to flavor. Sift the flour five times before measuring; sift

the sugar and cornstarch together five times. Put a pinch of salt in the egg whites and beat about half, then add the cream of tartar and beat very stiff. Stir in gradually the sugar and cornstarch, stirring as lightly as possible, add the flour the same way, then the flavoring. Bake in an ungreased pan in a slow oven for about 50 minutes. When baked turn the pan upside down on something that will allow the air to pass under it, and let stand until the cake falls from the tin.—Mrs. Omer Gwinn, Haven, Kan.

Mango Pickles From Muskmelons.

This recipe is in response to a request by E. P.: Place the young melons, when about the size of goose eggs or a little larger, in a tolerably strong brine for a week, then freshen by soaking in water for a short time. The filling for the mangoes is made in the proportion of 3 quarts chopped cabbage to 1 quart green tomatoes (chopped) and 1 cup chopped horseradish. Sprinkle salt lightly with this and let stand over night. The next morning place to drain in a colander and when well drained, add half a dozen green peppers chopped fine, 1 tablespoon each of black pepper, spice, mace and cinnamon, and 1 cup sugar. Mix thoroughly and it is ready for use. The seeds being removed, fill each half of the melon, replace the corresponding half, tie securely with twine and drop into hot vinegar. If the horseradish is not included in the filling, then a few pieces of the root should be added to the vinegar in which the mangoes are placed, as it is a preventive of the mold which otherwise arises on pickles after they have been standing a while. Pure cider vinegar should be used and the boiling done in porcelain ware. Wooden forks, spoons, etc., should be used also.—Mrs. F. H. Brown, 1231 Clay, Topeka, Kan.

Even the Babies Cry for It

I want to tell you how interested even the babies are in the Mail and Breeze. My baby was 3 years old the 11th of March, and he has taken a great interest in the pictures of children and horses for more than nine months. He was especially interested in the picture on the cover page of the man and the little colt, and then in the last paper where the children told about their dogs. He wanted me to read every letter to him. He listened very attentively, often laughing at some of the dogs' tricks. He thinks much more of dogs than of cats. He is never satisfied when the Mail and Breeze comes until he has looked through it. We all like the Mail and Breeze very much, and as the women have the right to vote this fall I shall, if I go to the polls, begin right by voting for Arthur Capper for governor. Gove, Kan. Mrs. H. W. Schaible.

Something About Butter

BY SILAS SORGHUM.

The parcels post is a big help to the farmer when he wants something from the city, but when it comes to marketing all the butter and eggs and vegetables by parcels post, why that's something else again. Some farmers who have relatives in the city are doing it right along and it's benefiting both parties, but as yet the farmers are slow about getting a larger list of customers. It seems to me that if it works all right with one's relatives, it can be made to work with other people; and I think that some time some successful method will be studied out.

If there's one thing that city people like it is good butter, and more of it ought to be marketed by parcels post. But the trouble with the butter business is that if there are enough customers to take the maximum amount that a farmer is making a part of the year, when he gets to making less he has to lose some customers or get butter that equals his own from some of the neighbors. Now, any person that has clerked in a country grocery store knows that there are as many kinds of butter as there are women that make it, and every woman thinks her butter is the best. I'd just as soon tell the czar of Russia that he had mice in his haymow as to tell a farm woman that her neighbor makes better butter than she makes. If a farmer sent butter to a city customer that was just a little below standard, nobody could tell what would happen till afterward.

Talking about the quality of butter reminds me of the time our cow got into the cane field and closed down her milk factory for all time. I was a little choicy when it came to buying another cow, but I knew that Josh Hinman had a mighty good one that he was going to sell in the spring, so I told Ellen we'd just buy butter till the time of the sale. Our town is what they call a Saturday afternoon town because everybody takes in his produce and does his trading then, and between times visits around town.

Well, the next Saturday after our cow died, I was sitting in the back part of Henry Haywood's store when Abner Clodd's wife came in and sold her butter. According to Ellen she's the next best butter maker in the country, Ellen being the best, and I noticed Henry put her butter into a pasteboard box and set it on a shelf in the back part of the store. Pretty soon Mrs. Sam Tyson came in with some butter and Henry put it into another pasteboard box and set it on the next shelf below Mrs. Clodd's, among a lot of other butter. Well, I knew that what was on the top shelf was for Henry himself and that the other was for the trade. So, when Henry was busy up in the front part of the store I went back, pretending I was getting a drink from the water bucket, and put Mrs. Clodd's butter on the lower shelf where Mrs. Tyson's was, and put Mrs. Tyson's on the upper shelf.

After a while I went up to the counter and said, "Henry, have you any of Mrs. Clodd's butter to spare?" "No," he replied, "I haven't, Silas." "Well," said I, "give me some of Mrs. Tyson's then." So he went back and got Mrs. Clodd's butter from where I had put it on the shelf. Every Saturday after that I worked it that way and Ellen and I had good butter all winter and Henry had Mrs. Tyson's.

When the farmers start to marketing by parcels post they must always keep in mind that their success depends principally on the quality of their produce. If a farmer knows that he has an extra good product he will have no trouble in finding customers. The city people are looking for the best and are willing to pay extra for it. If they are treated right the farmer need have no fear of losing them.

The parcels post is not making the burden of the rural carrier any lighter, though. Some day one horse won't be enough to pull the load, but our carrier says he won't complain so long as they don't make him haul limberger cheese and barb wire.

Feterita a Dry Weather Crop

Replying to an article from M. H. A. of Crawford county, Kansas, in the Farmers Mail and Breeze I will say that feterita will not injure stock. It is not much good for pasture after the seed has formed, but it will make good feed if cut while the seed is in the milk stage. It gets dry and woody and does not make good feed or pasture after it is mature.

The grain is equal to kafir or milo for hogs and does not have to be ground. I will sow five acres to cut for hay this year. Local dealers have plenty of seed, and if one will sow a small area and give it a trial he will not have to take the advice of some one else. It will supplant kafir as a crop for high, dry lands just as kafir has supplanted corn. Gage, Okla. I. O. R.

Potatoes the Arkansas Way

When potato planting time comes I will lay off deep furrows and plant the potato eyes using as large a piece of the potato as will contain one eye. I take care in planting to step firmly on each cut in the bottom of the furrow, and cover as soon as possible. This stepping on the potato is for the purpose of holding the moisture to the potato eye till it will sprout. Frequent harrowings given before and after the plants are up, keep the ground perfectly level. After they are up too high to cultivate across the rows, I still use the harrow up and down the rows, going over the patch as often as practical, about every week or ten days. Benton, Ark. David Townsend.

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Swat the Corn Ear Worm Also

Plant By May 1 and Escape a Costly Pest

BY J. W. McCOLLOCH
Kansas Agricultural College

FOR six years it has cost the farmers of Kansas from four to eight million dollars annually to feed the corn ear-worm. The most of this falls upon the corn crop but there is also some loss to the sorghums, alfalfa, cowpeas, and tomatoes. Extensive examinations have been made every year and it has been learned that from 60 to 100 per cent of the ears produced in the state are injured and from 3 to 20 per cent of the grains on these injured ears are destroyed. The injury does not end with the destruction of the grains, for it has been learned that certain molds and bacteria develop where the worm has been feeding, which in many cases produce blind staggers in horses. Several measures of control have been developed by the department of entomology of the Kansas Experiment station, by which the injury of the corn ear-worm can be reduced materially and at the same time the yield of corn increased. A series of experiments has been carried on continually for six years on the time of planting corn to obtain the maximum yield and the minimum amount of corn ear-worm injury. Plots of corn were planted every year April 15, May 1, May 15, June 1, June 15 and July 1, and from three to six of the standard varieties of Kansas corn were planted. The results of this series of plantings show that corn planted May 1 produces a larger yield than corn planted on any of the other dates. The amount of corn ear-worm injury is also reduced from 5 to 40 per cent for corn planted May 1. The following table shows the results of the experiment in 1912, and these results are typical of the other years:



as reddish-brown pupae. The pupae are in cells in the soil at from two to six inches below the surface. About June 1 the moths emerge from these cells and deposit their eggs on the upper surface of the corn leaves and in three or four days the worms are found feeding in the tender curl of the plant. These worms become full grown in about eighteen days and then enter the soil, where they pupate. In about thirteen days, or the first week in July the second brood of moths emerges and a similar life cycle is repeated. August 15 the third brood of moths is out and depositing eggs principally on the silks of corn or, if these are dead, on sorghum, alfalfa, and various plants. The third brood is the large one, and corn in silk at the time the moths are out suffers serious injury. In October there is a partial fourth brood of moths which deposits eggs on various plants, but the worms seldom mature. There are three full broods of the corn ear-worm in Kansas and each is larger than the previous one. The first two broods and more than half of the third brood feed almost entirely on corn.

To Talk Marketing Once More

A marketing and rural credit conference was held in Chicago last fall as the result of a call sent out by F. P. Holland of Texas and other men associated with the agricultural press. The program was national in scope and in purpose. A second National conference was at that time called for Chicago, April 14, 15, 16, 1914. Headquarters will be at the Sherman House. During the last few weeks this movement has been joined by the Western Economic Association. The next conference will consider both producer and consumer.

The meat problem, cotton marketing, dairy products, perishable stuffs, transportation questions, farm land values, rentals, rural credits, mortgages and interest rates will be treated from every viewpoint. "We want to know why the United States Express company has been forced out of business by reduction of rates without influencing prices for consumer or producer," says J. H. Connell, chairman of the program committee. "We call on the readers of the agricultural press of the nation to assist in this movement. Men of national prominence are on the provisional program. National, state and municipal legislation regulating and having to do with marketing and credits will be under discussion. What suggestions have the agricultural workers? Whom do you want as your representatives on that program?"

"We invite anyone interested in the purposes set forth to write a member composing the committee on program. They are; President J. H. Connell, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Chairman; President Henry J. Waters, Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.; B. F. Harris, Champaign, Ill.; Dr. Charles McCarthy, Legislative Reference Library, Madison, Wis.; Dr. James Ford, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Louis D. Sweet, Carbondale, Colo.; and James C. Caldwell, Lake Field, Minn. Charles W. Holman of Madison, Wis., editor of the University of Wisconsin press bureau, is secretary.

"Professor L. C. Marshall, dean of the University of Chicago School of Commerce, is secretary of the Western Economic Association, address Fifty-eighth street and Drexel avenue."

Planted	Kansas Sunflower		Boone Co. White		Hildreth	
	Yield	Per cent injured	Yield	Per cent injured	Yield	Per cent injured
April 15..	48 bu.	61	53 bu.	68	18 bu.	64
May 1..	64 bu.	54	53 bu.	64	57 bu.	57
May 15..	54 bu.	66	42 bu.	76	36 bu.	70
June 1..	33 bu.	96	32 bu.	99	17 bu.	99
June 15..	26 bu.	99	22 bu.	100	14 bu.	100
July 1..	5 bu.	100	4 bu.	100	3 bu.	100

It was learned that the lowest per cent of grains were injured in the corn planted May 1.

An experiment was conducted last year to determine the average number of eggs deposited on a plant in each plot. It was learned that corn planted April 15 received an average of 12 eggs to the plant; May 1, 11 eggs; May 15, 14 eggs; June 1, 71 eggs; and June 15, 114 eggs.

From these experiments it has been demonstrated that in the vicinity of Manhattan May 1 is the best time to plant corn. So far no experiments have been conducted in other parts of the state to determine this best date, but observations made with reference to other work indicate that this date for southern Kansas would be about April 20 to 25. During the coming year a series of corn plantings will be made over the state to determine the best time to plant corn in every locality.

In summarizing the summer measures of control it is recommended that the crop be planted on a thoroughly prepared seed bed just as early as possible to escape a setback from cold weather. Use the standard variety of corn that yields the best in your locality.

The corn ear-worm is present every year, and the damage done by it is always about the same. It is in many ways one of our most serious corn pests. Because of its wide range of food, which includes about 75 plants, and its ability to fly long distances, it becomes a serious pest to control. While no plan has been devised by which the damage of the ear-worm can be eliminated entirely, it has been learned that the farmers can reduce the injury to crops from 40 to 60 per cent. The corn ear-worms can be found at this time in the corn fields

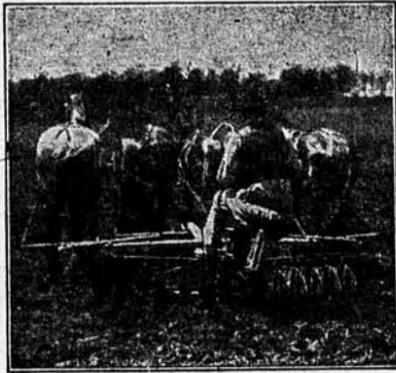
No other factor is more important to the farmer than his selection of paying crop varieties and his ability to procure pure seeds which with proper care will produce above-the-average yields of these crops.

Boosting the Corn Yield

Three Readers' Methods of Giving the Crop the Right Start

A DISCUSSION

I PLOW my corn ground 8 inches deep, with a 16-inch sulky plow and four horses. Every evening I drag it with a plank drag and about the last day of March I begin to plant. I first list out the rows 3 feet 8 inches apart and a little deeper than I plowed. I list half a day, then hitch three horses to what is called a "Georgia stock," equipped with a good shovel 5 by 10 inches in size. This goes in the listed furrow behind the middle horse. Then I take a 2 by 8 plank, 6 feet long and put it crosswise under the stock about 3 feet from the front end. A 1/2-inch bolt fastens it firmly to the stock and a wire at each end of the plank keeps it from turning.



A well pulverized seed bed is one of the essentials.

This plank answers two purposes. One is to smooth the ridges to keep them from drying out. This is done by means of 20 spikes driven through the plank where it passes over the ridges. These spikes are bent back at little so as to keep trash from dragging. The other purpose of this plank is to gauge the depth of the plow. I set it to run 10 inches deep and set the shovel on the stand to suit the depth.

I tie my one-horse drill behind the stock and gauge the drill so as to plant the corn 3 inches deep in this loose soil. I put a 1 by 10-inch board under the drill to hold it up and to press the soil down on the corn. This puts the corn into the ground in the best of condition.

I use the best seed I can get among which is the Capper corn, White Pearl and Heichry King. To prevent mice and other insects from taking up your corn, put dry sulphur in the corn box when you plant it.

L. D. Ward.

Minco, Okla.

The Soil Needs Rebuilding

For a number of years following the breaking out of our virgin soil, it did not require much effort on the part of the farmer to produce a bumper crop of corn. These good yields were obtained in those days, because the newly plowed soil had become heavily laden with humus through ages of plant growth and decay. After stirring the soil with the plow it became loose and mellow and remained in this stage throughout the crop season. This condition prevents evaporation and makes the plant food very accessible for the tender roots.

When we take into account the condition in which we find the average soil of this locality after the most thorough tillage we can give, also the very low average yield we are getting—only 22.2 bushels an acre for 1913—we certainly must wake up to the fact that there is something seriously wrong.

I believe the quickest and most economical means of adding humus to the soil in this section, is by growing more of the legumes than we have been doing. We are told that only 2 1/2 per cent of ash elements, such as phosphorus, potash, lime, magnesia, soda, sulphur and iron make up the dry substance of every 100 that are produced from the soil are composed of elements that come from the atmosphere, either directly or indirectly.

It has been recently announced by the Department of Agriculture that the nitrogen gathered by these leguminous plants is not only used by them in their growth, but is passed on to such other plants as happen to be growing near them. It has been found that an increase in yield running as high as 30 per cent has been accomplished by growing grain in company with a "soil builder." Why should we not try corn and cowpeas as a combination to increase corn yields?

Another important requirement is a deep seedbed. First; because it will ab-

sorb and retain more moisture to tide over drouthy spells. It should require no more scientific education to understand why ground that has been plowed deep will absorb and hold more water than if plowed shallow, than it does to understand why a gallon measure will hold more than a quart. Plant roots are abundant and will not thrive well if cramped or

bunched, and deep seedbeds also make more plant food available. It should be plain to everyone that more water is absorbed by the subsoil, less lost by evaporation and less by running away, if 8, 10, or 12 inches of surface is loose and porous than if the surface layer or pulverized soil is one-half the thickness. If the soil is not pulverizing thoroughly under the plow, we had better disk first as this makes a mulch of fine soil to turn down in the furrow which in turn will set up capillary attraction.

Unless the soil contains organic matter to a good depth, humus should be added as the seedbed is deepened. We should run a little deeper each year, adding fertilizer or plowing under green crops until a good depth is obtained.

The next important item is the seed corn. We should select a variety that is adapted to our locality, and not obtained from too far north, as it will not do its best for a year or two.

Testing and grading should be done in a thorough manner, so as to be positive that the seed is as good as can be had. Also see that the kernels are uniform, that the planter will drop as nearly perfect as possible. I prefer a planter that will drop two and three kernels alternately. If we can get an average of two stalks to the hill and everything is favorable, we should get a crop of 60 bushels, or more to the acre.

I am careful to plant a uniform depth. I prefer the disk furrow openers, as they act as a gauge, but if you do not like the work they do, try a shoe gauge on the planter runner and plant 2 1/2 inches deep. This will increase the chances of getting the right kind of a stand. But by all means avoid getting too heavy a stand for this locality.

I use the harrow just before the corn peeps through if possible. It is of great benefit to the young plant and destroys weeds and grass that are just starting.

I like to cultivate a good depth, especially twice over. The last cultivations are shallower, keeping the surface as level as possible at all times. I try to cultivate once every seven to ten days and oftener if there has been a heavy rain that has crusted the surface. We must at all hazards keep a mulch around the growing corn plant. The later into the season we can maintain this mulch, the greater will be our chances of increasing our corn yield.

C. H. Chaney.

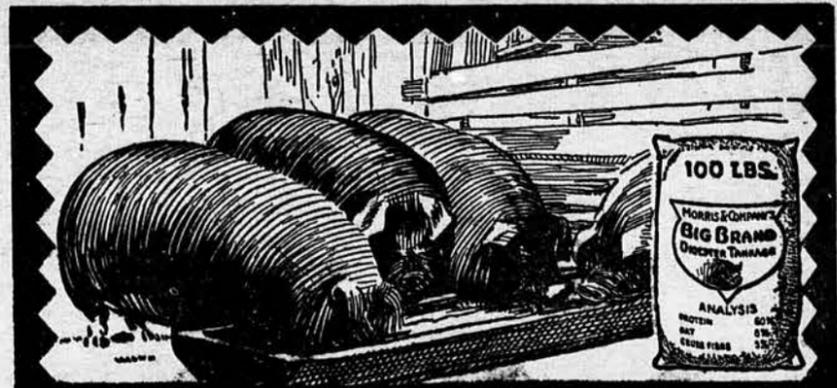
Spring Hill, Kan.

Know Your Seed Corn

The farmers of Kansas are facing a serious situation in finding suitable seed corn for the coming season. As very little of the corn grown last year is fit for planting and few farmers are fortunate enough to have saved seed from their 1912 crop, the question is, where can they procure seed? They must also be assured that the corn they plant will yield the greatest returns for their labor.

It is best to use corn that has been grown as near home as possible. Acclimated corn does better than corn brought from a distance if the breeding of the two is equal. But it never pays to plant a cross bred crop of any variety any more than it pays to have scrub livestock. I am a firm believer in the purebred seed corn. I believe it

(Continued on Page 25.)



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Western Legumogerm Co., Topeka, Kansas

Let's Build a Bird House

Invite Your Feathered Friends to Come to See You. They Will Pay You For Your Trouble

THE birds are going to have a good time in Kansas this summer. That is quite evident from the letters that have been pouring in the last 10 days from boys who are planning how to give their feathered friends a comfortable home. And they deserve it. If it were not for the birds men would have a hard time. Some years ago a French scientist told the world that if all the birds should suddenly die man would have only a year's life left to him, and he proved his point to the satisfaction of other scientists.

How much does a bird eat? Take the robin as an example. It eats at certain seasons of the year about double its weight in insects and worms every day.

The bird's dinner hour begins at sunrise and ends an hour after sunset. All the song birds and all the silent birds give their service to man, and they ask no pay for it except to be left alone.

The only trouble about a bird house is that it's near the house, and where there's a house there's almost always a cat. And a cat doesn't know any better than to climb into all sorts of places where she has no business to and make a good meal off from anything she can lay her sharp claws on. One very famous man, Mr. Ralph Waldo Trine, who loved birds and also wished to keep cats got around the difficulty in this way. At the foot of the pole to which his bird house was fastened he planted a Dorothy Perkins rose bush, which is a great climber. As soon as it was grown the thorns served to keep any cat from attempting to climb the post, and the beauty of the roses added to the attractiveness of the bird house.

A Minnesota boy has another plan, which is going to be shown next week. Here are some of the letters. The prizes haven't been awarded yet:

A House for the Wren.

Here is my plan of a wren house. The side pieces are 5 1/2 inches wide, 6 inches high on the back and 8 inches in front. The front is 5 inches wide and 8 inches high. The back is 5 by 6 inches. The top is 7 by 8 inches, the bottom 5 1/2 by 8 inches. The little hole for the door is just the size of a quarter. The bottom extends out in front so the little birds will have a platform to stand on, and the roof extends out for shelter.

The best way to put up this house is to saw a post off square on top, and then nail the house on top of it. Bluebirds and martins like to build in houses, too. Boys and girls ought to protect the birds. I do not belong to the bird club, but would like to. It is best to put this house up away from other buildings. The door is so small not even sparrows can go through. Hilton Swickard. Newton, Kan.

Making a Box Useful.

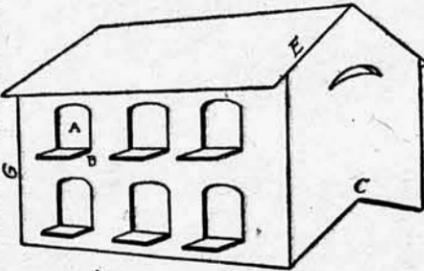
You can make a successful bird house out of a box. Get a box about a foot and a half high, 2 feet wide and 2 1/2 feet long. Make two stories, and if wanted another can be made in the slope of the roof, as shown in the drawing. Make the two stories the same height, going up to the starting of roof. Make a door for each room on the outside, and make two rooms on each story. Put a board right below the door for them to light on. Make a slanting roof and cover it with some kind of boards or roofing. The larger the box the more rooms should be made. Do not paint it any bright color.

James Bleakley. R. 7, Lawrence, Kan.

House for the Pigeons.

My bird box is about 3 feet long by 1 1/4 feet wide and 2 feet high. It is made of soft pine. It has six little doors on each side, and each little box is about 1-foot long. The doors (A) are 3 by 5 inches, which is large enough to let in the largest bird. The little steps (B)

are 3 by 2 1/2 inches. It is made with a groove (C), so it will sit on some roof. The roof of the bird house is covered with tar paper and then shingled. There are from five to 30 pigeons staying around it all the time. This house is



Pigeons Like This House.

made with a cupola on the top, and the sparrows build there. A half moon is cut out from each end to give light and air. Paul E. Taliaferro.

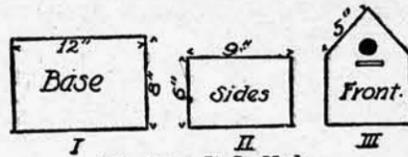
R. 3, Russell, Kan.

Some Tools You Will Need.

A board 8 inches by 3/4 inch by 6 1/2 feet will be enough lumber to make this house. A saw, hammer, square, auger, plane and some 6-penny nails will be needed as tools. First saw off from the board a piece 8 by 12 inches for the base. For sides cut two boards, each 6 by 9 inches, with the upper corners on one side of each board planed down at the same slope as the slope of the roof will be. For the two ends take boards 6 inches wide, 6 inches to the eaves, and 5 inches from the eaves to the peak. In the cen-



ter of one of these, 6 inches from the bottom, bore a hole 1 1/2 inches in diameter for an entrance. Next are the two boards for the roof, which are 8 by 12 inches. A corner of one side of each of



The Way It Is Made.

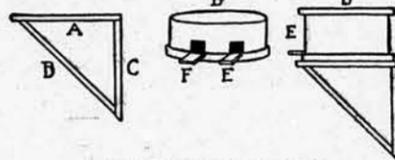
these must be planed down so they will fit together when fastened on, to form a peak. Then a block 2 by 3 inches is sawed to make a platform.

When this is done the house is ready to be nailed together. First nail the platform 1 1/2 inches below the hole in the front end. Nail the ends of house to the base 1 1/2 inches from the ends of the base and 2 inches from each side. Next the sides are nailed to the ends and to the base. The roof is put on by nailing it to the sloping parts of the ends. The bird house is now finished, and should be fastened to a post or in a small tree. Paul C. Van Dyke.

Woodston, Kan.

Keep the Cats Away.

I have made a bird house like this and it proved very successful. The best way is to take a cheese box. It can be nailed



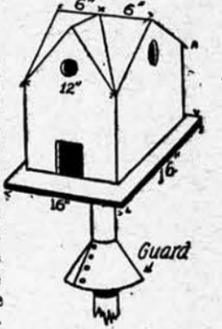
A Cheese Box Made This.

any place, so the cat cannot get it. You can get the cheese box from your grocer if you tell him what it is for. If he is a lover of birds he will be more than pleased to give it to you. Here is the

way I made it: Take three pieces of wood about 3/8 inch thick and 3 inches wide. Cut one piece (A) 9 inches long, another piece (B) 14 inches long, and a third piece (C) 10 inches long, and fasten the three together to make a stand for the cheese box. Take the lid off the box and drive nails through the bottom, fastening it to the stand. Make two holes in the box for the birds to go in and out, and put two little boards in the doors for them to stand on. Nail the piece C to a pole or to the side of the barn. Put a little straw in the box and put the lid on. It will keep out the snow and rain. Hugo Peterson. R. 1, Savonburg, Kan.

Room for Several Birds.

Here is what I think is a nice bird house. It is large enough for four rooms. The house is 12 inches each way, and is fastened onto a platform 16 inches square. The house is 12 inches high to the eaves. The perpendicular distance from the eaves to the point of roof is 6 inches. The slanting edge of the roof from lower edge to point of gable is 8 1/2 inches. The door is 2 by 3 inches. The guard around the post, which is made of tin, is to keep the cats out. Old lumber should be used for this bird house, or if painted it should be a dull color, so it will look like an old tree. Leland Franklin. Smith Center, Kan.



Smith Center, Kan.

This Boy Came From the South.

I am a little boy 10 years old. I just came from San Antonio, Tex., with my grandparents to live in Arkansas. We stayed at the hotel a few days and while we were there I picked up a Mail and Breeze and took it up to our room. Grandpa got all taken up with the paper and subscribed for it right away. We just got our first copy this week. I think I can learn a great deal from it, as I expect to be a farmer some day. I also saw the puzzle and sat right down to work it out. I hope I win a prize; if I don't I will try till I do. Gentry, Ark. James E. Sickles.

Women Should Study Laws

Most Kansas women believe in prohibition; they deplore the existence of the saloon, the white slave traffic, graft and all other acknowledged evils; they believe that good, honest men or women, whose interests are the betterment of public welfare, should be elected to the offices of our state.

The difficulty in the way of their accomplishing their desires, and a handicap to their influence, is a lack of knowledge of the laws, the intricacies of politics, and the character and personality of the men officers. If women would be a great factor on the right side of public questions, they must be educated therein. A few of the women's clubs of the state are studying some civic and governmental questions, but these are a very small per cent of the voting women of Kansas.

I believe every woman's club not already doing so, should take up the study of politics with the purpose in view of learning how to work intelligently and how to work for officers and laws that will stand for purity, honesty and equality in every phase of social and civil life. These club women should not only educate themselves, but should in some manner arouse every woman in their town and community to the importance of her opportunity. Organize them into classes or clubs where they may study civil government and politics; secure lectures or somehow interest them in their suffrage right. This effort should not only be merely a pastime, but it should be considered a duty—as worthy a one as the missionary's who goes to all parts of the world to carry the gospel of good will and Christian love. Mrs. F. M. Chapman. Pleasanton, Kan.

Scatter the droppings over the patch where you expect to plant alfalfa next fall. Then plow it early and work it down well. It will help you to get a good stand. There's no pasture for chickens like alfalfa.—W. A. Lippincott.

MILKMAN'S PUZZLE



THERE are practical problems in all trades, so it is safe to say that no one is an adept at his business unless he has picked up a few wrinkles which pertain to his calling. Honest John says that what he "don't know about milk is scarcely worth mentioning," but he was nearly flabbergasted once when he had nothing but two 10-gallon cans full of milk, and two customers with a 5 and a 4-quart measure wanted 2 quarts put into each measure.

It is a juggling trick, pure and simple, devoid of trick or device, but it calls for much cleverness to get two exact quarts of milk into those measures, employing no receptacles of any kind, except the two measures and the two full cans. You can try the problem with the fullest assurance that it is a legitimate proposition and not a silly catch.

A set of a dozen postcards will be given for each of the 10 best answers received before April 2. To your solution attach your name and address, then mail to the Farmers Mail and Breeze, being sure to mark the envelope "Puzzle Editor." Enclose no other business with your solution.

The correct solutions to the puzzle which appeared in the March 7 issue of the Mail and Breeze are: Swallow, crow, eagle, turkey, woodpecker and bobolink. The prize winners are: W. H. Lynch, R. 2, Hedrick, Okla.; Leonora Noren, R. 5, Clyde, Kan.; Gerald Gale, Cherryvale, Kan.; Vernon Olson, Brookville, Kan.; Hattie Pfrang, R. 2, Westmoreland, Kan.; Rosa O'Donnell, R. 1, Wetmore, Kan.; Myrtle E. Swanson, Ashland, Kan.; Alice Epley, Le Roy, Kan.; Ida Kufahl, Gridley, Kan., and Mildred Small, R. 6, Marysville, Kan.

An Up to Date Country School \$765⁰⁰ At Last **A BIG FOUR PLOW LIGHT WEIGHT, HEAVY DUTY FOUR CYLINDER FARM TRACTOR**

Best Work Can Usually Be Done With Best Equipment

BY ANNIE M. CULLER

IN A recent issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze the statement was made that our rural schools are far behind the times. I do not know about other Kansas counties, but I know the majority of the rural schools in Anderson county are the equal of those in other states and even superior to those in many cities. For example take District 37, "Fairview." This district has a new school house, but it is by no means the only one in the county, for seven new buildings have been erected since 1911, and several others remodeled.



In one respect only is this school house like the one so graphically pictured in the February 28 issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze—it has the same hole in the end! But whatever the purpose of this opening in the school houses of our grandfathers, in this school house it is the fresh air intake of the Waterbury heating system. The remedy for the bacterial and moral disease germs found by the writer of the article I have mentioned is good fresh air properly warmed.

This school house has eight rooms. Did your grandfather or your father or mine get his "book learning" in such a spacious building? Well, I rather think he didn't. When entering this school house you step first upon the three-cornered porch, which is protected from the north and east. Inside the door you find yourself in a small hall. If you are a man you pass through the swinging door and leave your hat in the boys' cloak room, which is on the right, and if necessary you may arrange your hair before the glass which hangs conveniently. If you have come to stay all day you will place your lunch basket on one of the shelves where the boys keep theirs. If you happen to be a woman you will go through the same performance in the girls' cloak room to the left.

The school room itself is large and airy. All eight rooms may be opened into the school room proper, thus giving light from all directions, but as this is hardly ever a good plan it is seldom done. When only the school room is used there are three windows on the north and three on the east. Green

blinds shade the windows and wire netting protects the outside.

The heating system is in the back or north side of the building. Near to this is the fuel room, where coal and kindling are kept. The laboratory is separated from the school room by folding doors. This is used as a rainy day play room, or the doors being folded afford more room in case of a crowd.

The stage is back of the teacher's desk. Sometimes it is shut off by curtains. A large window is at the back of the stage. A sliding door at the left opens into the boys' cloak room, and a similar door to the right opens into the library, thus making two wings when an entertainment is being given. In the library are works of fact and volumes of leading fiction, also globes and charts. The teacher's desk is of the latest and most convenient design. The pupils have comfortable seats. Besides the articles mentioned an organ, maps, lamps, chandelier, dictionary, waste basket, slate boards, and dustless erasers may be found. A janitor cleans this building, and sweeping compound is used.

The outbuildings are of stone. They are sound, clean and wholesome. Two large trees furnish shade, and recently the pupils planted two rows of trees around the yard. On Sundays the people gather for Sunday school and church, while socials, box suppers, plays, and political meetings are held here.

For the last three years the "school masters" have been high school girls. During this time four pupils have been made ready for high school, with probably more this spring.

Once upon a time a man prayed to God to "some day give us intelligence enough to build school houses with some kind of a plan in the country." I believe that prayer has been answered. That is why I have written this lengthy description. The average parent wants his sons and daughters to have a better chance than he had; and the old school house will in most cases be replaced with a more modern structure just as soon as the farmers can raise enough corn and hogs to pay the bills.

Top Corn Yield in Seven Years

Kansas Sunflower, a variety of yellow corn, took first honors in a seven-year corn test at the Kansas Agricultural college. It gave an average yield of 58 bushels an acre every year. In the seven years' work 226 varieties and strains of corn were tried. The results of this work, published this week in a college bulletin, "Corn," written by A. M. TenEyck, formerly of the agricultural college, show Kansas farmers what varieties may be depended upon to give the best yields in this state.

Though the variety, Kansas Sunflower, is placed first in the list of the 10 best varieties it is only slightly superior to other good producing types, inasmuch as the best varieties vary in productiveness. No one variety of corn is best under all conditions, the test shows. The high yielding varieties vary with the year, although high yields are a matter of breed or type, rather than a matter of color or maturing season. Here are the other nine varieties which showed superiority over the many types tested, given in the order of their average yields for the seven years: Hogue's Yellow Dent, yellow dent, medium early; McAuley, white dent, medium late; Forsythe's Favorite, white dent, medium to medium late; Hammett, white dent, medium early; Leaming, yellow dent, medium early; Hildreth, yellow dent, late; Boone County White, white dent, medium to medium early; Reid's Yellow Dent, yellow dent, medium early; Legal Tender, yellow dent, medium to medium early.

In the more favored sections of the state, on the better farming lands, the medium or late maturing varieties may be expected to produce the largest yields as an average for several seasons. In

less favored sections of the state or on less fertile and more poorly watered lands the early or medium early maturing varieties will make the surest crop.

This experiment also proved that home-grown corn is best for seed. In 40 tests during the seven years in which the seed corn of seven varieties from seven states was compared with Kansas-grown seed of the same varieties the resulting yields favored the Kansas seed at the rate of 6½ bushels to the acre every year. The greatest variation in yield was between the Kansas-grown and the Minnesota-grown seed of the variety, Pride of the North. The Kansas-grown seed yielded 31 bushels more to the acre every year as an average for seven years, than the northern-grown seed.

Garden Hints in Season

I raise watermelons and muskmelons in my sweet potato patch, and the neighbors' boys have never bothered them. They do not look there. I mulch my cucumbers with any kind of old hay or straw. They stand dry weather better.

I raise piemelons for cows, hogs and chickens. They are very easy to raise, and the stock and poultry use wagon-loads of them at my place every winter. The melons will keep until Christmas. If I get a poor stand of Irish potatoes I set out sweet potato plants in the vacant places and grow a good many sweet potatoes that way.

Roselle, Mo. John W. Ray.

"If you think too much about being re-elected it is very difficult to be worth re-electing." So says President Woodrow Wilson. "Amen," says the nation.



Substitute the SIMPLEX for Both Animal and Stationary Engine Power

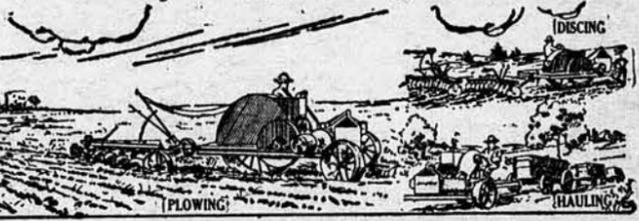
The Simplex furnishes power for in the field and on the belt, and is designed to supply the six million odd farmers in the United States who farm around 100 acres, as well as the few thousand larger grain farmers of the west. It will save TIME—MONEY—LABOR. HORSES, MULES and OXEN do not run a threshing separator, hay press, cut and elevate ensilage, shell corn, saw wood, and a hundred other odd jobs around the farm requiring belt power. The SIMPLEX does. STATIONARY and PORTABLE ENGINES do not plow, disc, harrow, seed, harvest or haul and—The SIMPLEX does. The Simplex first costs one-third of what horses cost and thereafter works at half the expense.

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22-Cal. HUNTING RIFLE GIVEN

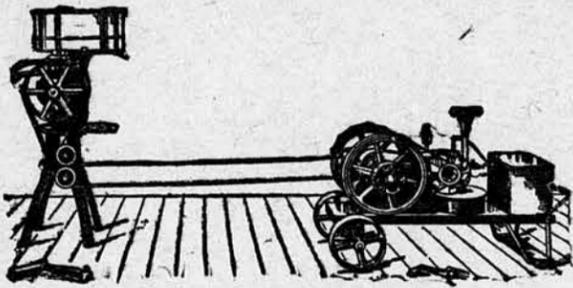
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Patented Oct. 28, 1913.

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With Close Weeding Out and Grading Up Come Better Profits

BY J. M. NEKER
 R. 4, Mountain Grove, Mo.

LAST year 17 head of high grade Jerseys and Holsteins produced \$1,604 worth of milk for us. For about four spring and summer months we received 12 cents a gallon for whole milk at the local creamery. During the balance of the year we were paid 15 cents a gallon. Five quarts a day was sold to private families at 25 cents a gallon.

We are milking fifteen cows this year and although three of them are going dry they are making about \$170 a month. We estimate that good, well-selected cows, properly fed and cared for will make 100 per cent profit over cost of feed. Of course feed must be counted at ordinary, not famine, prices. We make butter for family use only and the milk is counted in at the market price.

One pound of mill feed consisting of bran, corn chop, cottonseed meal, oil

time. I churn our Jersey cream at 64 to 65 degrees in the winter and nearly always get nice, firm butter in from 20 to 25 minutes.

I also find a good many persons using a churn that is too small for the amount of cream and they either overload the churn or divide the cream and churn twice which makes double work and takes twice as long. If you have a churn that is too small you had better sell it to a smaller dairyman and get one large enough. A small amount of cream can be churned in a large churn and the large barrel churn will not turn much harder than a small one.

Another great help is the small roller butter worker. One large enough to work 25 to 30 pounds of butter at one churning will cost only a few dollars and is a great help in the winter time when the butter is usually firm and hard to work. It saves hard labor and makes a more even and better grade of butter.
A. G. Stauffer.

Valley Center, Kan.

This Milker Does the Work

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—Some time ago you invited readers of the Mail and Breeze to tell of any short cuts they had put to use in the dairy business. I have one to offer—a mechanical milker. We use a three-unit outfit which enables one person to milk at the rate of 20 to 25 cows an hour. This outfit cost \$160, not including the motor.

We have been using this milker nearly two years and find it very satisfactory. We use no other tool or implement as much as we do these milking machines. They are very durable, easily operated, and cleaned. One horsepower is sufficient to operate the three machines. We also use the motor to run the separator, pump, washing machine, wringer and similar machinery.

We have found that the use of a milking machine means cleaner milk than when the milking is done by hand. Nothing can possibly fall in the milk and it is not exposed to the barn odors.
Minneapolis, Kan. H. F. Meiller.

Does Silage Injure the Teeth?

A farmer from the Platte Valley in Nebraska was in this neighborhood and made the statement that silage is not a good feed for horses and not very good for cattle. He says that the silage contains an acid, which we all know, and that this acid will ruin the teeth of any animal that eats it for any length of time. I am a renter and built a silo last fall. My cattle and colts are in fine condition and I believe that silage is a good feed. I should like to have an opinion on this subject, from some one who has fed silage for several years.
Bern, Kan. D. J. K.

This question was answered in the Mail and Breeze, January 24. There seems to be no authentic evidence on record showing that silage will injure the teeth of horses or cattle. I have heard this claim made many times and I have seen cows that were fed silage year after year with no such effect. I also have asked many men who have fed silage if they knew of any instance where silage had caused injury to the teeth of animals that ate it. So far as I have been able to learn the man who believes this usually believes it because some one told him that someone had told him and so on.
T. W.

A Month's Butter Income

I am a firm believer that the dairy industry has a great future and I want to get into it as quickly as possible. I am now milking three fall cows and one heifer fresh in May, in which Short-horn blood predominates. From January 20 this year to February 20, these cows produced 112 pounds of butter for which I received 30 cents a pound, or \$33.60. Besides this we sold 12 gallons of buttermilk and 50 pounds of cottage cheese, from which we realized \$6.20, making a total income of \$39.80. These cows also furnished the butter and milk for a family of five, and milk for two calves, seven hogs, and about 75 hens. While this is as good a record as any average farm herd can show, I am not yet satisfied and want to get better results.
Detroit, Kan. D. O. Krebbiel.



Ozark Pontiac Carlotta. Owned by J. M. Necker.

meal, ground oats, is fed for every three to four pounds of milk the cows give, according to quality of the milk. Fresh cows are now getting all the alfalfa hay they will eat. Other cows get rough feeds not so rich in protein. We aim to balance rations as much as practical for the herd. In summer when on good pasture and the grain ration mostly corn chop we cut it down to one-half. We feed soiling crops when pasture is short to keep up the flow of milk and find it pays. All our male calves are sold when young and the heifers kept to improve the herd.

We use the Babcock milk tester and have the dairy scales, pencil and slate in the barn. The milk from each cow is weighed one day each month and a record kept. Cows not making a satisfactory profit are disposed of. All mature cows not making us an income of \$100 a year from milk will soon be weeded out. Realizing that dairy success comes from reading, breeding, feeding and weeding, a well-bred dairyman usually has well-bred cows. A registered Holstein bull purchased from the Missouri Agricultural college heads our herd.

Our heifer calves are hand raised, being fed on whole milk for a week or more. Then skimmed milk and calf meal is added for a few weeks. Later water, oil meal and shorts take the place of calf meal and milk. All changes of feed are made gradually, one pound of calf meal taking the place of one gallon of whole milk. Care is taken not to overfeed.

Helps At Churning Time

[Prize Letter.]

How often we hear of farm folks having trouble with the churning in cold weather, some of them having to churn from one to five hours. This is due largely to the improper temperature of the cream when churned. A neighbor told me a few days ago that he had churned almost continuously for nine hours and that he kept taking out cream until he had a couple of churnings out. When I asked him at what temperature he had the cream, he said he did not know as he had no thermometer. Of course this cream was too cold. This man was making 40 to 50 pounds of butter a week and guessing at the temperature of the cream.

It is surprising how many farm dairy-men are doing without an inexpensive dairy thermometer costing 25 cents. I think the floating kind with the red mercury is the best as it can be left in the cream can and be read at any

Dutch Belted Dairy Cattle

BY O. E. REED,
Kansas Agricultural College.

What are the merits of the Dutch Belted cattle for dairying? I want to make a change from Shorthorns to a breed that is more of the dairy type.—D. K., Dickinson county, Kansas.

Dutch Belted cattle were bred up by the nobility of Holland and for many years the principal object sought for was a perfect belt. Of course the milk production was lost sight of to some extent. In size they compare favorably with the Holsteins, but as producers of milk and butter they fall short in comparison with the Holstein. Very few records of production have been made by animals of this breed and the ones that are published are not very creditable.

There are some very good individuals in the Dutch Belted breed but the breeders have given more attention to the breeding of a perfect belt than they have to increasing the production of the breed. Requirements in regard to color and markings have been so strict that a number of good animals have been barred from the herd books. When such conditions as this exist no breed can expect to develop into a truly great breed.

Dairying On Short Feed

[Prize Letter.]

A year ago last fall I decided to begin milking cows in order to have something coming in every day. I bought a

There is no waste in feeding as all the straw and stalks not eaten are used for bedding. I drove stakes into the ground and nailed 2 by 6 planks to them, 4 feet 8 inches behind the stanchions. Then I filled in with dirt level with the top of the 2 by 6 and the bottom of the stanchions and manger. The cows cut out some of the dirt so I got a load of the pumping from an old gas well and put on top and the floor is in good condition. A cement gutter behind the cows would be better but I like the earth floor under them and it didn't cost much. There is no gutter but the cows are 6 inches higher than the floor behind them.

I raise my calves and feed them the skim milk as well as bran, corn chops, oil meal, shorts, alfalfa or clover hay—whatever I have on hand. I soon get them to eating. I think it pays to buy little calves from good town cows or wherever they may be had and feed them the milk and other byproducts, rather than let them be killed. I want to get some registered cows as soon as I can and think there will then be some real profit after everything is counted up.

H. F. Wampler,
R. 4, Fredonia, Kan.

Milk Fever Preventives

I have heard that milk fed to a cow at freshening time would prevent milk fever. Is this correct?—D. O. K., Dickinson county, Kansas.

The theory that the feeding of milk to a cow will prevent milk fever is unfounded. The exact cause of milk fever

for the dry ration and 2.31 pounds a head for the wet ration. The amount of feed in both cases was the same, but in the one case enough water was added to make a thick slop.

Different brands of stock foods fed with corn showed an average daily gain of only .76 pounds as compared with 1.67 pounds daily gain made with corn, shorts, and meat meal or tankage.

Kafir meal was found to be equal in fattening value to corn. Sorghum seed was found to give a smaller daily gain than either kafir or corn meal. In several trials where corn was supplemented with meat meal or tankage, corn returned a value of 80 cents a bushel. When shorts was added to this ration, a value of \$1.07 a bushel was obtained for the corn. In both cases pork was valued at \$7 a 100 pounds.

An Index Will Be Printed

A complete index will be printed in the Farmers Mail and Breeze the last issue in June, which will make all the information printed in the first half of 1914 readily available. This is for the help of the constantly increasing number of subscribers who have purchased binders. There has been a great demand for these binders in the last month, which indicates that the subscribers desire to keep the information printed in the paper.

Indeed, there is every reason why this material should be kept, for the information printed in the paper about Kansas farming can be obtained in no



The women-folks praise the
BEATRICE
Cream Separator
for its easy cleaning
Says Farmer Onswon.

The great bugaboo with most separators is cleaning the bowl. The Centrifugal Washing Device does the trick for the Beatrice—washes, rinses, dries and aerates in two minutes.

One of the many good reasons for preferring the Beatrice is that it's a remarkably simple machine—very few parts—all of them easy to get at.

The makers have wisely constructed the Beatrice so it does not give trouble.

When you take home the Beatrice you are not taking home a machine to worry over. It is ready for duty, night and morning, for years to come.

But dependability is just one thing. Don't overlook the other requisites. The Beatrice gets all the cream whether milk is warm or cold. It turns as easy as any separator. And it's no job at all to wash up and clean up when you are through.

Buy your separator with your eyes open. Don't buy any machine till you know the Beatrice. My word for it, it will save you money and worry. Write the nearest office below for catalog and name of local dealer near you.

BEATRICE CREAMERY CO.
CHICAGO

Des Moines, Ia., Dubuque, Ia., Lincoln, Neb., Topeka, Kan., Denver, Col., Oklahoma City, Okla., St. Louis, Mo.

It Pays To Test Your Cows

BY J. H. FRANSEN, Nebraska College of Agriculture



These Two Cows Are Pure Bred Jerseys

They are the same age and have been fed the same kind of feeds and cared for in exactly the same manner.



Elsie's Record For Two Years

Average pounds fat a year, 387 at 30c. . . . \$116.10
Average cost of feed. 66.50
Average yearly income above cost of feed \$ 49.60

Gold's Record For Two Years

Average pounds fat a year, 249 at 30c. . . . \$74.70
Average cost of feed. 64.15
Average yearly income above cost of feed \$10.55

"Elsie" ate more feed than "Gold" but her income above the cost of feed was almost five times as much as that from "Gold". No one could tell by the appearance of these cows that "Elsie" was almost five times as profitable as "Gold". The only way to know what your cows are really doing is to weigh and test their milk.

registered Holstein bull to use in grading the cows up and have been buying a heifer or a little calf whenever I thought it would pay me to do so. I have bred quite a number of cows for my neighbors, also, which pays me beside helping to get better cows in the neighborhood.

Last year was a hard year on stock as the grass was short and feed scarce. I cut up all my feed, and as the kafir was not keeping well, I fed it out first and was surprised at the way the cows ate it, stalk and all, and the amount of milk it made. I fed a little bran with it, then I began feeding corn fodder and wheat straw. The cows began going down in milk so I bought cottonseed meal and mixed it with a little bran to keep the cows from blowing it so badly. Twice a day I fed from 3 to 6 quarts of the cottonseed meal and bran, according to the cow and the milk she was giving, with all the straw she could eat for about two hours, then I fed corn fodder. I am now feeding cane hay, corn fodder, straw and cottonseed meal and bran. I also turn the cows on rye pasture when the ground is in condition. Some of these cows are making a pound of butter a day now which I think is very good, considering the kind of cows and the poor quality of feed.

All the feed is fed in the manger in the shed. I use home-made stanchions.

is unknown but it is only high producers that are affected. Milk fever should cause no alarm at the present time because it is so easily treated by the air treatment.

Manhattan, Kan. O. E. Reed.

To Determine Feeding Costs

Corn alone, when fed to hogs, is an expensive feed. It costs \$6.45 to produce 100 pounds of pork if corn is worth 55 cents a bushel. To obtain the best gains at the lowest cost it is necessary to feed some protein supplement, such as shorts or tankage, with corn. When these supplements are added to the ration, and the hogs allowed to run on pasture, it costs only \$4.10 to produce 100 pounds gain. Corn, shorts and tankage, without the pasture, produce a gain of 100 pounds at a cost of \$4.70.

These facts are brought out in a bulletin, "Hog Feeding," just published by the Kansas Agricultural college. The bulletin gives a thorough report of fifteen feeding experiments conducted during the last ten years. In these experiments 905 hogs, all bred and reared by the animal husbandry department, were used. In all feeding trials the number of hogs was large enough to overcome individual differences.

A comparison of wet and dry mixtures of corn, shorts, and tankage showed an average daily gain of 1.95 pounds a head

other way. The Farmers Mail and Breeze is making a specialty of printing stories about Kansas farmers who have made a good success with their work; the aim is to show how to make Kansas farming more profitable by telling of the methods which have been used by the men who have succeeded. These stories can be obtained only in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

The main aim of the editors of the paper is to give information that will help in increasing the profits of Kansas agriculture. The paper is in charge of Kansas editors, it is written by Kansas men and women and it tells of Kansas farming. The information that is given can be readily kept if a binder is purchased. If the big issues are placed in this cover they can be kept in a clean, sound condition. Just 408 pages have been printed, this year, up to this week. Order your binder today.

Exactly Suited.

The Mail and Breeze of February 7 could not have suited me better. I like your paper better than any farm paper I ever read. R. H. Vawter, Oakley, Kan.

Full exposure to the hot sun will sometimes cause heat prostration among heavy, thickly feathered breeds. And the owner is likely to think it is cholera ails his fowls.

LOW SILO PRICES

Immense production makes it possible for us to sell silos at a great saving. Every stave guaranteed high-grade Washington Fir (one-piece staves). By test the best lumber from which a silo can be made. Our new "link lock" anchoring system has revolutionized silo construction.

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has made good. Thousands of satisfied owners. "The Right Silo at the Right Price"—shipped to your station on approval. Our Free Silo book tells why we quote the lowest prices on guaranteed silos. Investigate before you buy. Write today.

THE INDEPENDENT SILO CO.
454 Live Stock Ex., Kansas City, Mo.
2338 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

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

I have started more breeders on the road to success than any man living. I have the largest and finest in the U.S. Every one an early developer, at the market at six months old. I want to hog in each community to advertise my write for my plan. "How to Make Money from Hogs." C. S. BENJAMIN, R.F.D. 23 Portland, Mich.

The Effect of Foreign Eggs

Will They Injure the Sale of the American Product?

BY G. D. McCLASKEY
Poultry Editor

ONE mistake made by the present Democratic administration is the change in the tariff law which permits eggs, and other products, to be shipped into the United States from foreign countries, free of duty. Kansas is especially effected by the change in the tariff because everything of importance produced in Kansas comes in competition with like products from foreign countries.

Just now some of the market egg producers are worked up over the situation, fearing that it is going to be unprofitable for them to compete with foreign eggs. The following letter is an illustration of the feeling that exists:

Mr. Editor—I started in the poultry business in pretty good faith. I built a fine house 12 by 36 feet, with open south front, and I have several smaller houses, some on runners and some stationary. I expected to build one or two larger ones for winter quarters. I was intending to keep 600 or 600 hens.

My location is fine—one and a half miles from the main part of Garden City, which is a good town in which to sell all kinds of produce, fruits, and vegetables. I have 10 acres of orchard and 20 acres of alfalfa, all under irrigation. This, it seems to me, would be a nice place for chickens; in fact, I know they do well here for I have nearly 200 hens now and they are doing fine. We are not far from the Colorado markets, which are nearly always good, under ordinary conditions.

But under present conditions, with foreign eggs coming in, and considering future outlook for business, what would you suggest? Would you go ahead, or burn what buildings I have on hand and knock the chickens in the head? I could feed the eggs, I have setting, to the hogs. Please give me your mind on the subject.

C. J. STEELE,
Garden City, Kan., March 10, 1914.

The foregoing shows just how the tariff matter has gone home to the producers of market eggs. It is something for us to think about very seriously. But it would be the height of folly for the poultrymen of this country to throw up their hands and quit a business which represents one of the leading resources of the middle western states. The real remedy is for the producers to make their influence felt in tariff legislation. Let it be known that you protest most emphatically against these unjust measures that vitally affect the interests of the farmer and the poultryman.

But as long as we are face to face with an unpleasant situation, viewed from the side of the egg producer, let us consider a few things, aside from doing what we can to remedy the tariff evil. A great many of the imported eggs come from China. Large shipments of Chinese eggs have been arriving at San Francisco, and California is already up in arms and making vigorous protests against the Chinese eggs. Why? Not altogether because their entrance into American markets may injure the egg business, but principally because they are not wholesome food. The Chinese hens are the scavengers of that country. They live on filth and produce their eggs in filthy surroundings. What a contrast with the modern American method of producing market eggs!

Home Product Popular.

When the American consumers realize what an inferior article they are getting in the imported eggs, they will not buy them when it is possible to get the home product, even though the latter might cost more.

Our national and state governments have gone so far in educating the public to the use of pure foods, paying special attention to eggs, that the people are not going to ignore all this now just for the sake of saving a few pennies on the eggs they buy.

During the last few years wonderful progress has been made in this country in both the quantity and quality of eggs produced. We are just getting to the point where eggs can be kept in cold storage and still be good for all purposes. The sale of infertile eggs to the packers during the spring and summer months is what is solving the storage-egg problem. Producers should remember this, and help out by selling the right kind of article.

If the buyers should now get cold feet on account of the foreign eggs and not

put any eggs in cold storage for next winter's use, we would hear a greater wail go up from the consumers than we heard this past winter. The fresh egg supply would be limited, as it always is in the winter months, and the price would naturally be high. Dealers handling the foreign eggs of questionable quality could, and probably would, hold them at high prices.

Don't Be Discouraged.

So we cannot see any good reason for Mr. Steele or any other poultryman becoming discouraged and giving up. The thing to do is to go right ahead. If wrongs exist, help right them. There will always be a demand for strictly fresh American eggs and for the strictly first grade cold storage eggs at prices that will make the business profitable for the producers. The present feeling on account of the greatly increased number of imported eggs may cause the market egg business to be unsettled for a time, but this condition should not last long.

Egg producers should protest against the unjust tariff law; they should condemn the foreign eggs as unwholesome food compared with the American products; they should market the best grade of eggs it is possible to supply; they should sell only infertile eggs during the warm weather months; they should help to improve the markets and market conditions, and work to the end that all concerned will co-operate for the good of the business as a whole. Taboo the foreign eggs, and hold high before the gaze of patriotic Americans the product of the Great American Hen.

Why Not Poultry Contests?

Why not have 5,000 boys and girls in a great poultry contest this year? Why should not the poultry fanciers of Kansas and the substantial farmers, progressive teachers and school superintendents and far-seeing 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 population to 3,000 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. Portland, Ore., through its Y. M. C. A., began a poultry contest a few years ago, when a Kansas boy from the Agricultural college was secretary, that has done wonders for the boys of that big city. Why not in a hundred towns in Kansas this season?

The plans are simple and should be made to fit each community. This is purely 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. 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.

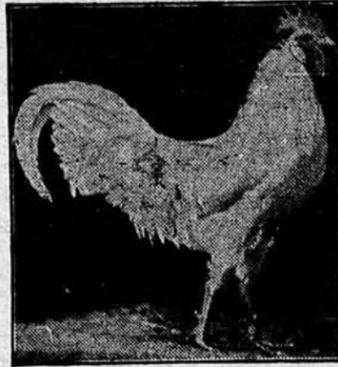
The prizes may be eggs, cockerels, pullets, poultry appliances, books or subscriptions to poultry papers. It would be well if at least two prizes could be given in "trips to the state institute" next December for a boy and a girl more than 15 years of age. The prizes for the younger children need not be expensive. All professionals should

be barred from the poultry "exhibit" unless they enter in a special class.

Why not have a hundred 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 pamphlet about the various contests for the boys and girls, address the Dean of College Extension, Manhattan.

Leghorns at Flanders Farm

One of the most complete and modernly equipped poultry farms in the world is that of Walter E. Flanders of Orchard Lake, Mich. Mr. Flanders is



First prize White Leghorn cockerel at the Coliseum show, Chicago. Owned by Flanders' White Leghorn farm, Orchard Lake, Mich.

the well known automobile manufacturer but his poultry plant is not a hobby with him—it is a business proposition. The farm is located about 27 miles north of Detroit and consists of 200 acres. It is complete with every modern facility for the scientific breeding of prize poultry. Poultry fanciers who visit Detroit should not miss the opportunity of running out to Orchard Lake to visit this plant.

The incubator system of the Flanders farm has a capacity of 18,000 eggs. Fancy breeding houses have a capacity of 300. The twin brooder houses can accommodate 8,000 chicks at a time. One of the cockerel houses accommodates 500 birds and one of the laying houses accommodates 2,000 hens. There are ten colony house for utility breeding, each accommodating 400 hens, and 120 colony houses scattered through the orchards, each with a capacity of 100 chicks.

That the stock and methods on this farm are of the right sort is indicated by the string of premiums won by the Flanders White Leghorns at the Chicago Coliseum show—one of the largest poultry shows in the country. There were five first prizes, three thirds, two fourths, one fifth, three specials and the sweepstakes for best display.

Cutting the Feed Bill

The whole aim in any line of farming is to find a system that will make the most clear money for the work and expense. Our plan is to cut down the bill of fare—not try to keep hens laying by feeding sparingly but to economize with the products which we have on the farm that are good for feed.

We butcher a calf or beef and three or four hogs in winter. When the beef is stuck we catch the blood, store it away and feed it to the chickens as needed. We break up the leg bones and feet, head, and other bones of beef and hogs, and run them through the bone cutter, which is near the feed grinder so it can be done while the feed is being ground. Thus by a little extra work we have ground bone, blood and the waste, such as lungs, kidneys and the like for chicken feed and this will last a few months. After that we try to get rabbits and hang them up so the chickens can peck them. This furnishes good exercise for them as well as meat food.

In this way it is not necessary to buy the high priced manufactured food such as blood meal or ground bone. The ground bone, blood and waste mentioned with wheat, kafir and corn chop, fresh water and grit will enable you to get as many eggs as your neighbor, who pays out 40 per cent of his income for feed.

N. D. Mast,
Hutchinson, Kan.

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

Just 1 Gal. Oil

X-Ray is the only incubator that completes a batch on one gallon of oil. No cold sides—no overheated sides. Automatic Trip regulates flame.

Central heating plant under a 6 ft. hatch saves 75c to \$1.25 a hatch. Send for Free Book No. 47 illustrating in colors. We pay freight.

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

Just One Filling

"Jimmy, Always Give 100 Cents Worth for Every Dollar You Get"

That's what my father said to me when I was a boy—and that's what I'm doing when I send you my Belle City hatching outfit. 276,000 users will tell you so. I am giving you more when you compare my 8-Times

World's Champion

140-Belle City

with any other incubator made. Double cases all over, best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water brooder, \$4.95. Set, \$11.50. Write for free book today or send price now and save time.

Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21, Racine, Wis.

Steam Heat

for the regulation of heat and moisture is perfect. We manufacture the Steam Heating and regulating systems for every purpose.

Steam Heated Incubators

Are the most perfect artificial hatcheries known. Write for catalog.

H. H. Cook & Co., Watertown, S. D.

SELLING EGGS BY CO-OPERATION

Eggs from select purebred stock: B. Rocks; W. Rocks; B. Orpingtons; W. Orpingtons; S. C. W. Leghorns; S. C. Brown Leghorns; W. Wyandottes; S. L. Wyandottes; Light Brahmas; and B. C. R. I. Reds; Black Langshans. Eggs fresh, fertile from farms where only one breed is kept. Sent prepaid by parcel post to any address in U. S., 15 eggs for \$1.00. Your check with exchange accepted.

NORFOLK BREEDERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSN., NORFOLK, NEBRASKA.

Cook's Barred Rocks

I have the finest lot of stock to offer you eggs from this year I ever owned, the blood of Topeka Champion greatly predominates, you know what this means, they lay eggs too—a trial order will convince you, let me send you some by Parcel Post delivered at your door, \$1.50 per 15, \$4 per 50, \$7 per 100.

Chas. J. Cook, Box B, Marysville, Ks.

Bourbon Red Turkeys Barred Rocks

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

Tells why chicks die

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

Relief For Rupture Without Operation

We Allow A 60-Day Test—Entirely At Our Own Risk—To Prove It

No longer any need to drag through life at the mercy of leg-strap and spring trusses. No reason in the world for letting them force you to undergo a dangerous operation.

Away With Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

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 Cluette Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg-strap 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.

Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 104 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why drugstores should no more be allowed to fit trusses than to perform operations. Exposes the humbug—shows how old-fashioned worthless trusses are sold under false and misleading names. Tells all about the care and attention we give you. Endorsements from over 5000 people, including physicians. Write today—and find out how you can prove every word we say by making a 60 day test without risking a penny.

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

The Hens Puled Him Through

[Prize Letter.]

The following is the experience of a farmer in western Kansas who saved himself from financial ruin during a drouth which sent many of his neighbors away to seek relief in more favored sections. This man resolved to stick to it and make his chickens earn his living.

This farmer raisee a little kafir, milo and alfalfa and he put the alfalfa and kafir down in an improvised silo and thus had a small supply of silage. He had no lumber and very little money with which to build a suitable chicken house, so he excavated the side of some rising ground and made it water-proof by covering with prairie sod. The inside was plastered with mud made of clay. This excavation was 16 by 30 feet. It faced the south, thus giving the chickens the advantage of the sunshine.

He then made an enclosure with wire in which the chickens could exercise on the mildest days. The place was well ventilated by long, narrow square pipes made of boards. This coop was perfectly dry.

The chickens had to descend somewhat on going into the coop but they soon became accustomed to it and liked their new quarters. They had as feed the kafir and alfalfa silage and did well on it. The sales of eggs kept this farmer and his family during the trying years and gave him a substantial start.

James M. Graybill.

Winchester, Kan.

So Up Go the Hay Prices

(Continued from Page 3.)

50 cents a ton \$164,092. Should 1914 be a good hay year—and nearly everyone believes it will be—it is reasonable to suppose that the receipts of hay at Kansas City will equal those of 1912. In that event, under the new commission

that is all of one grade if he would sidestep these extra items of expense.

The hay is usually sold on the track from the cars in which it is shipped. This arrangement is very satisfactory to the dealers as it saves labor and expense which would be needless, anyway. No one can blame the commission men for cutting expenses wherever possible. And where expenses cannot be cut or avoided it seems they are saddled on the shippers as shown in the list of fees and charges just mentioned.

Some Shippers' Faults.

Aside from all these unjust exactions there are losses which shippers could avoid and which are not chargeable to the dealers. Quite a quantity of hay is received on the market during the year that is very hot and in bad condition. This is the cause of considerable loss as most shippers have learned to their sorrow. It would pay well to take greater care in the loading and handling of this hay. When there is much moisture on the hay the bales always should be loaded in the car on edge. They should never be loaded flat. If they are loaded on edge there is a much better chance for air to get between them so the moisture content can gradually be lowered.

The growers also could do a great deal to produce a better quality of hay, especially alfalfa. Brown, coarse, or woody alfalfa is difficult to sell, the price will be low, and commission rates and other expenses will be just as high as if it belonged to the best grade. Alfalfa cut just after the bloom has started, raked promptly with all the leaves, and put up with good color, will always grade high and bring top prices. Good color alone, other things being equal, will frequently draw a premium of \$3 to \$4 a ton.

The hay dealers encourage these better methods in hay making and handling, in every possible way, and they are to be commended for doing it. But

HAP-HAZARD MARKETING

When potatoes, apples and other farm products, are yearly allowed to rot for want of a market in a country of 90 million population, of course something is wrong. A mass of evidence is accumulating proving how ruinous, enormously wasteful and inadequate is the hap-hazard system of marketing with which the farmers of the United States are trying to do business and make a living. It is a wicked twin brother of the "system" we have for lending money to the men who wish to make farm improvements, or who would soon be farm owners instead of tenants if they had half a chance to buy a farm. But we needn't take a gloomy view of the situation. The thing to do is to show it up—to ventilate it.

rates of 75 cents a ton, the hay dealers will receive \$278,338 for their share of the profits in disposing of the year's hay crop. This would mean an additional margin of \$114,246 the commission men would receive by reason of their having boosted the rates 50 per cent. All of which ought to represent a satisfactory return on the investment, especially in the case of those valuable seats on the exchange.

This enormous revenue ought also to pay well for a considerable amount of trouble and expense to which these middlemen say they are put in handling this hay. But a close inspection of their business fails to reveal expenditures that are anywhere nearly in keeping with the profits they receive; of course, barring the first cost of the seats on the exchange. After inspecting the customs and methods of the commission men, the layman is inclined to wonder what "value received" the commission charges really cover.

Besides the commission charges there are several other fees and rakeoffs, all to be paid by the shipper of hay. For instance, there is a charge of 50 cents a car for switching, and another charge of 50 cents a car for "inspection," and still another charge of 15 cents a car as "watchman's fees." And should the hay in a car not all be of one grade there are further charges. When it is necessary to unload a car in part or in whole in order to separate mixed grades there is an additional tax of about 50 cents a ton for the hay handled. This charge is, in addition to all the other fees enumerated. Thus it is to the interests of the shipper to load a car with hay

these instructions no longer come with good grace from the dealers after they have cut down profits for the growers by a 50 per cent increase in the commission rates.

Of all producers of staple crops, it seems that none is so completely at the mercy of the middleman as the hay growers and shippers. They are forced to dispose of the bulk of their crop on the large markets where it must be turned over to dealers who handle it as they see fit, adding charges and fees at every turn while the absent shipper cannot defend himself. The commission men are entrenched behind a close organization, while the grower and shipper stands alone. Should he come to the end of his patience and vaguely threaten retaliation, the dealers well know there is absolutely nothing harmful to their interests that he can do. He is but one individual and against him is arrayed the combined wits of fifty or more men who are familiar with all the ins and outs of the game.

Hay growers, with other classes of producers, are long suffering mortals. But the optimistic among them see a day when the benefits and advantages of organization will not all be on one side. In that day it will be the producer who will control the rates.

Every farmer sending his name to the Inland Oil Co., Iola, Kan., will have opportunities from time to time of securing lubricants, paints and other supplies at extremely low prices—separator oil 19 cents, harness oil 27 cents per gallon, etc.—Adv.

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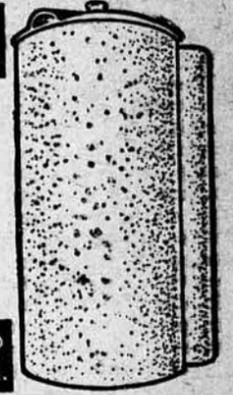
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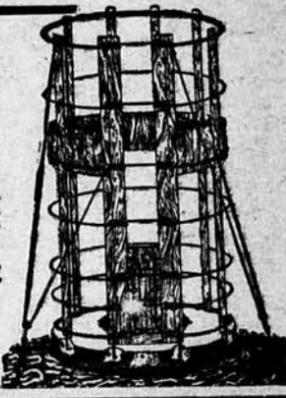
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Rose Comb RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS
5 grand pens mated to roosters costing from \$10.00 to \$35.00 each. 15 eggs, \$2.50; 30 eggs, \$4.00; and 50 eggs \$6.00. Good range flock, 30 eggs, \$2.00; 50 eggs, \$3.00; 100 eggs, \$5.00; and 200 eggs \$9.50. Send for free catalog. **W. B. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.**

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This is a real telescope and not a worthless toy. It is made by one of the largest manufacturers in Europe. When closed, as shown in picture, the telescope is 12 inches long and has a circumference of 3 1/2 inches. When all 3 sections are pulled out the full length is over 3 1/2 feet. It is built of the best materials, brass bound throughout. We furnish with each telescope a solar eye piece for use in studying the sun and the solar eclipses. Eye piece can also be used as a magnifying glass to detect insects or germs in plants or vegetables.
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The lenses in this telescope are carefully ground and correctly adjusted by experts. See objects miles away. Farmer said he could count the windows and tell the colors of a house 7 miles away and could study objects 10 miles away which were invisible to the naked eye. Absolute necessity for farmers and ranch men. They can keep their eyes on the cattle, horses or men when far distant.
Our Offer!! We will send one of these big telescopes free and prepaid to all who send \$1.00 to pay for one year's new or renewal subscription to Mail and Breeze, and 12 cents extra for postage (\$1.12 in all). The Telescope is guaranteed to please you in every way or your money will be promptly refunded. Order at once. Address all letters to **Mail and Breeze**
Eighth and Jackson, **TOPEKA, KANSAS.**
The Mysterious Sun Sets

Get a Good Corn Planter

Test the Machine Before You Begin Work, So You Will Be Sure It Is Doing Accurate Planting

ALL corn planters may be roughly divided into two classes—the round-hole plate machines and the edge-selection planters. Those planters equipped with round-hole plates may also be divided into two classes—the single-cell and the full-hill drop. Either of the first two classes of machines may have an intermittent or continuous drive.

There can be little doubt that so far as accuracy is concerned, the single-cell machines have outclassed the full-hill drop types, and it is doubtless, for that reason, that the great bulk of corn planters now sold are of the single-cell type, either round-hole or edge-selection plates. There may be considerable advantage in the better types of the intermittent drive, in that friction is considerably reduced and the life of the corn planter prolonged. This particular feature has another advantage, in that the drop mechanism is generally rather delicate and a quick wearing of the parts is objectionable because it always means inaccuracy. Without proper adjustment throughout and harmonious working of parts, the best accuracy cannot be obtained, and slight wear is often the cause of such inaccuracy.

How Many Hills?

There are 3,240 hills of corn planted 3 feet 8 inches apart on an acre of land. If each of these hills should produce only 1 pound of corn, according to Farm Engineering, and a full stand is secured, the yield will be 46 bushels an acre, basing the average weight at 70 pounds a bushel. By doubling this yield a hill, which seems a very easy thing to do, the yield an acre on the same basis will be 92 bushels. This simply serves to show the value of the individual hills in a field of corn, and the importance of getting a full stand, for rarely does a whole state or even a whole county average as high a yield as 46 bushels an acre, let alone the higher figure. Careful examination of many corn fields in practically every corn state in the Union by those interested in this particular phase of the problem has shown that it is quite general for even good farmers to have as low as 70 per cent of a full stand. In such cases the farmers were plowing, planting and cultivating 30 per cent of their land absolutely without hope of return.

Getting back to the influence of the corn planter itself on the stand, we are at once face to face with the old question as to which is the better—the round-hole plate or the edge-drop. Of course, there are many opinions and many experiments, practically none of which are absolutely convincing to either viewpoint, so that the best we can do is to point out those features of both which show positive advantage or positive disadvantage.

The Round-Hole Plate.

The round-hole plate selects the kernels in their natural position. This is a strong argument in favor of the more accurate drop from this type of plate, as efficiency is bound to decrease when an artificial element, like changing the position of the kernels in some way which is unnatural, creeps in. On the other hand, it is claimed that corn varies considerably less in thickness than it does in width, and even though it is necessary to force the kernels out of their proper position this lack of variation in thickness causes the edge-selection plate to be more accurate than the round-hole type. Taking these two contentions at their face value, we are still confronted with the fact that the different makes of both of these kinds of planters are very accurate when properly operated, so we must consider whether or not still other features have even more practical bearings on the problem.

In making a test last year with these two kinds of machines, the writer found a very interesting thing, which, to the best of his knowledge, had not then been made public. Corn was used in both planters which had come out of a car of shelled corn, and had only been graded once. There was consequently rather a large number of extra large and extra thick kernels to be found in it. After a full planter box of corn had been run

through each machine, it was found that the round-hole machine had planted every kernel in the box, whereas the edge-drop machine retained nearly a double handful of these extra thick kernels which could not slide down into the cells. It became apparent at once that, if a farmer in using one of these machines did not have extra well graded corn, after 10 or 15 acres were planted, these "off" shape kernels would collect in the bottom of the boxes unless they were cleaned out every night. If left in they would seriously interfere with the accuracy of the drop of the machine. The writer has looked into this carefully and has been able to find farmers who have noticed the same thing, and finds that they consider it necessary also to clean out the planter box every evening in order to avoid difficulty through having a mass of kernels collect in their planter and thus interfere seriously with the accuracy of drop.

After the foregoing there is little use to go into the matter of the value of grading seed corn. First-class results with the edge-selection machine are practically dependent upon how thoroughly the corn is graded. This is not so true with the round-hole type, but even this machine gives better results if the corn is well graded.

With every planter there is furnished a rather large number of plates, which are designed to cover such a wide range

of corn, that one set at least should be better adapted and give better results to the particular corn to be planted than any other. It is hardly enough to take a few kernels of corn, and see whether or not they fit in the cells snugly or too loose. The action of the planter while running has some effect on filling the plates. Neither is it enough to take the machine out of the shed, fill it up on the day you expect to plant corn and then drive off down the road a few rods, letting it plant in the meantime and then go back and count results. The jar on the machine is very heavy and more corn is apt to be sent through than will be the case in actual field conditions, so that results are misleading.

It is much better to jack up the drive wheel of the planter and put in the plate you think is best adapted to the corn to be planted; then run through at least 200 hills, if the corn is to be checked, counting accuracy on the basis of two, three or four grains to the hill. If the corn is to be drilled, one kernel should come down at each click, which represents a cell as having passed the opening. Different plates tried in this way will often show surprising differences as to the degree of accuracy to be obtained by the machine, and will be found to have a direct bearing on the percentage of perfect hills that will be found in a field of corn at its maturity.

On lands that are level or only slightly rolling, the common practice is to check corn in order that it may be cultivated both ways. Such cultivation aids materially in holding the weeds down. Often, however, the well-laid plans of the farmer are completely blocked by getting the check so poor that it is impossible to plow both ways.

Now it is impossible to set a planter at the factory so that it will check accurately under all conditions. Just take hold of the pole of your planter and lift it up high. You see that the shoes angle very little. The corn will drop almost straight down. Lower the pole and the bottom of the shoe is several inches back of the seed can. The relative position of the shoe to the button on the wire means a good check or a poor one.

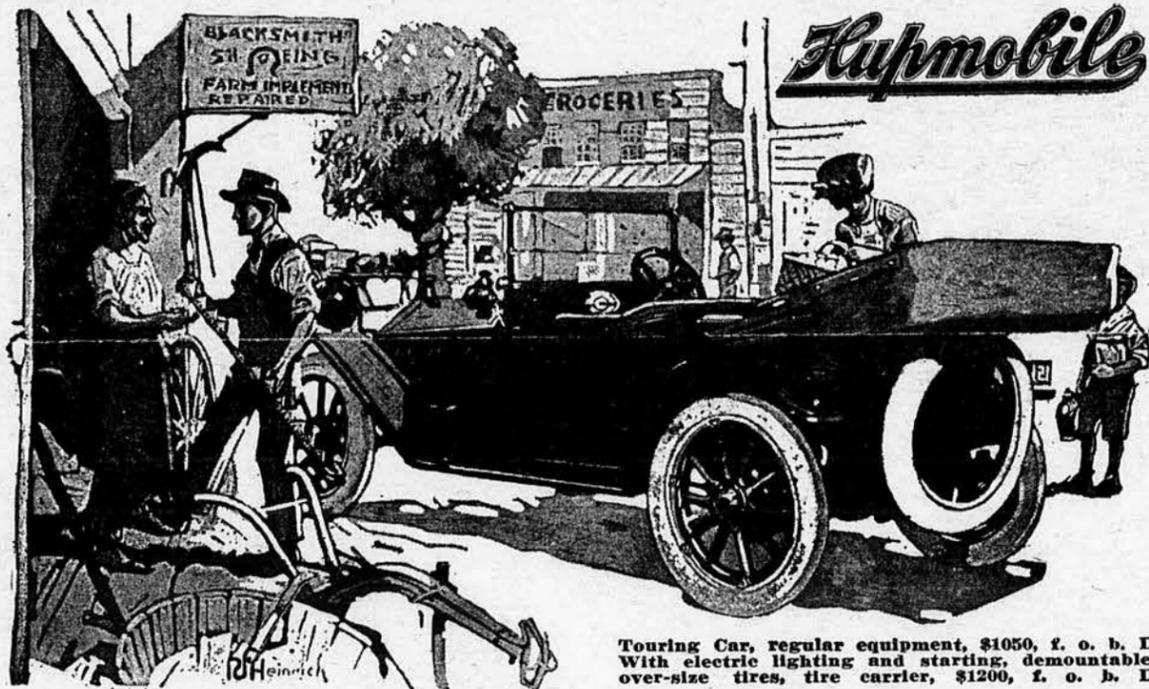
In order to be sure that you have a proper relation between these two parts, it is necessary, after you have planted the first two rows and gone back several rods on the second two, to get down and dig up several hills of corn. The corn should be found an inch or an inch and a half behind the button. If it is found that the corn is not being dropped quickly enough, that is, ahead of the point mentioned, then loosen the bolt that passes through the pole and uprights on the front frame and raise the pole higher. This will make the shoe stand back and allow the corn to drop before passing the button. If there is no such adjustment on your planter, shorten the neck straps which hold up the neckyoke.

Cement Silo Builders

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

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Touring Car, regular equipment, \$1050, f. o. b. Detroit. With electric lighting and starting, demountable rims, over-size tires, tire carrier, \$1200, f. o. b. Detroit.

The Car for the Farmer's Family

Why does the Hupmobile cost the farmer less to operate? Why is it, in fact as well as name, "the car for the farmer's family"? The reason—why starts 'way back in the earliest stages of Hupmobile history. It began the day that Hupmobile engineers first took up their drawing boards to design the car. Other makers were inspired with the general idea of building cars whose low price would sell them in large quantities. Hupmobile engineers had the after-cost fully as much in mind as the first cost. "In due time," they said, "the people will find out that second cost is even more important than first cost." So they designed a light car to begin with—but a light car with an amazingly strong, full-floating rear axle. They built a light car—but they put into it an extraordinary proportion of strong, specially selected steels. They built a motor, not merely designed to make the car go, but designed to keep it going sweetly and smoothly after years of continuous use. They worked out gradually, the long-stroke type of motor—a motor which greatly increases the power, but helps the lightness of the car to keep down the cost of up-keep. They hunted for every possible source of friction—every shaft, every bearing, every gear. They knew that whenever one surface moves upon another surface in a motor car it causes friction—and fric-

tion means wear, and breakage, and repair cost and loss of power. So every such part—every part which transmits power from the motor to the road—was scrutinized again and again and again and designed and re-designed, to the end that Hupmobile up-keep cost should be a low cost. If you want proof that they succeeded where others failed—see how much higher is the price paid for second-hand Hupmobiles than for some other cars. Second-hand Hupmobiles sell for a higher price because they are not worn or in need of rebuilding—because they are still silent and smooth and powerful after traveling tens of thousands of miles. The first design itself and the improvements we have since made on it are what keeps down the cost of running a Hupmobile. That is why the Hupmobile farmer pays out less money than his neighbor for the pleasure and convenience of running a car. But reason or no reason, the Hupmobile does cost less to maintain and operate; it does call for less repair; it does call for fewer replacements; it does give greater tire mileage; it is easy and inexpensive in oil and gasoline. Every farmer who owns a Hupmobile will tell you so. Tens of thousands of owners will back them in the statement. Even if we couldn't point out the reason—the fact is enough. What other owners have experienced you will experience. You are safe in buying a Hupmobile.

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Center control—either side front entrance.
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"Lively" motor—quick response to throttle.

Little of customary motor vibration.
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Low center of gravity—good looks, easy riding, few skids,

no turning over.
Gasoline tank under cowl, nearby over carburetor, assuring constant flow of gas.
Improved tire carrier.
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All moving parts enclosed.

"Streamline" body—only now being adopted by highest priced cars.
Accessibility and lightness in weight of starting system.
Four spare fuses in fuse box cover.

A Man's Place in the Kitchen

(Continued from Page 10.)

smaller things we made several shelves and placed a good many hooks. A spice cabinet which cost only a trifle makes a fine receptacle for a class of supplies which otherwise would always be tumbling around in their little paper boxes, suffering deterioration and getting into places where they were not wanted. On each side of the work table extensions were made exactly level with it, easily doubling its usefulness. A set of shelves is hidden beneath the large triangular shelf next to the dining room door. Wherever possible, jutting corners were rounded off, saving many a black and blue spot. As placed upon its new base, the range is raised so that its top is exactly level with the work table. The sink is at the same level.

All these are little things, but they count. Kitchens, ranges, tables, windows, doors and pumps are just things; and their only excuse for cumbering the earth is that they may be made to contribute to our comfort and welfare. If by ill arrangement they fail in this or fall short of their maximum usefulness they ought to be worked over until they contribute the largest amount of comfort possible and the least amount of bother. And remember, Man of the House, you may be getting only the comfort they bring, while the devoted wife, naturally accepting an order of things she cannot change, may be bearing the burden of all the bother and drudgery their ill arrangement makes inevitable. The man can make the changes that are beyond her strength. Equipped with the tools of which he is the master, and doing work which he can feel is "man's work," he can find his place in the kitchen; and possibly by devoting a few days to this kind of work he can save many miles of steps, and be of more actual help to the wife than by whole weeks of dish washing.

Boosting the Corn Yield

(Continued from Page 17.)

will pay to send to Iowa and get purebred corn rather than plant run-out corn that has been grown here for years with no thought of corn improvement.

In 1911, a poor corn year for us, Professor Babcock, teacher of agriculture in our county high school, conducted an experiment with a number of different samples of corn gotten from farmers around Effingham to determine the best yielding strains. Planted with these native strains was a sample from a bushel of Commercial White grown at Manhattan. This strain had the reputation of being a yielder but it was at a disadvantage with the others since it was not acclimated. In the fall it out-yielded the second highest sample 6 bushels to the acre and the others fell far below. I cite this instance to show that a purebred corn brought from a distance may be better than a neighbor's supply. In buying seed we must look to the reliable corn breeder even though we have to pay double the price. It will be cheaper in the end.

After we have determined our seed supply we must test the seed whether we are planting from a 1912 supply or from corn that has been shipped in. Ears that would have done last year may be too weak this year. Corn weakens in its germinating ability. We must know more and guess less about our seed. By testing every ear, we plant a hardier corn. We find that those grains that show prolific growth are grains with large germs. A grain with a large germ is a grain rich in protein. Thus by using the testing box we are developing a better feeding corn as well as a prolific seed and large producer.

H. L. McLenon.

Effingham, Kan.

Headlee Is Fighting Mosquitoes

Dr. T. J. Headlee, formerly professor of entomology and zoology in the Kansas Agricultural college is the secretary-treasurer of the New Jersey Mosquito Extermination association, which recently was organized at Atlantic City, N. J. Dr. Headlee read a paper before the convention on the Anti-Mosquito Work of the New Jersey Experiment Station. He now is the entomologist at the New Jersey Experiment station, and is in charge of the mosquito extermination work.

SAFETY FIRST

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We never made tires as good as we are now making them.

This is simply for the reason that in all our forty-four years of manufacturing experience our motto has been "Progress and Efficiency."

Longer service and more satisfaction to tire user has been our watchword.

We have not only been pioneers in perfecting and devising the best means to put mileage and quality into rubber and fabric, but we have been the pioneers in bringing tire prices to their present low level and raising the standard of quality.

With us it has been a history of better raw materials, improved methods—higher quality and lower price.

Today Goodrich leads in quality. We set the standard by which all other tires are judged.

All this in addition to the pleasing sense of security which you have when you equip your car with Goodrich Safety Tread Tires.

Here are the prices on the best tires ever produced in the Goodrich factory:

Size	Smooth Tread Prices	Safety Tread Prices	Grey Inner Tube Prices	Size	Smooth Tread Prices	Safety Tread Prices	Grey Inner Tube Prices
30 x 3	\$11.70	\$12.65	\$2.80	34 x 4 1/2	\$33.00	\$35.00	\$6.15
30 x 3 1/2	15.75	17.00	3.50	35 x 4 1/2	34.00	36.05	6.30
32 x 3 1/2	16.75	18.10	3.70	36 x 4 1/2	35.00	37.10	6.45
33 x 4	23.55	25.25	4.75	37 x 5	41.95	44.45	7.70
34 x 4	24.35	26.05	4.90	38 x 5 1/2	54.00	57.30	8.35

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

The B. F. Goodrich Company

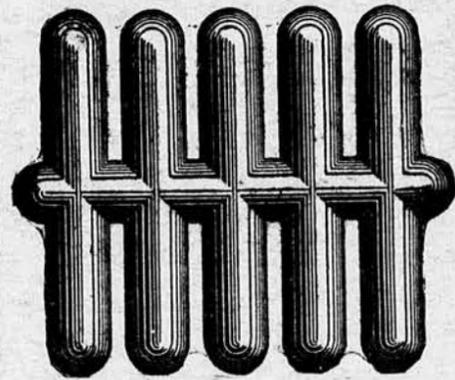
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There is nothing in Goodrich Advertising that isn't in Goodrich Goods

**The Accepted Standard
Goodrich
Safety Tread
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Best in the Long Run



The Goodrich Safety Tread
Five Bars and a Crosstie
The "Safety First" Symbol

The quality of Goodrich Tires today is the standard by which all other high grade tires are judged. That is because they represent perfection of tire-making and tire-knowledge—which gives Goodrich Tires leadership.

Just the unit-group of bars and crosstie which brace and balance the strain on the tire so that the Safety Tread runs as a smooth tread does and gives more actual service and mileage.

TAKE OFF THE HORSE'S COAT ALSO

Do you go at the spring work with your overcoat on? Of course you don't—Coats are a burden—you even roll up your shirt sleeves. Then how can you expect the horses to show proper energy under the hot sun with the same heavy coats on that they have worn all winter and which hold the wet sweat and dirt? Clip them before the work begins with a

Stewart Ball-Bearing Clipping Machine

They will get all the nourishment from their feed—be healthier and look better. They will dry off quickly, be more easily cleaned and feel better generally—that means work better. The Stewart Machine is not an expense—but a highly profitable investment. It turns easily, does more and closer work than any other machine—can't get out of order. Gears all file hard and cut from solid steel bar—protected and run in oil. Includes 6 feet new style easy running flexible shaft and celebrated Stewart's Single-Tension Clipping Head. The only machine that can be used without change for horses, mules and cows. You can make money clipping your neighbors' horses while yours will do better work. Each machine guaranteed. If it doesn't give perfect satisfaction, return it and get your money back. Complete from your dealer at **\$7.50**. If he can't supply you send \$2 and we will ship one C.O.D. for balance.

Get More Wool

from your sheep, longer, better wool that will bring you from 15c to 20c more from each sheep. Your flock will feel better and look better also. The

Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine

will more than pay for itself the first season. Any boy can run it all day without tiring. All joints ball bearing with ball bearing shearing head. The equipment includes four sets of knives fully guaranteed. Price **\$11.50** antiod. Price. If your dealer hasn't it, send \$2.00 and pay balance C. O. D.

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Write for complete new catalog showing world's largest and most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines.

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The opportunity of securing free homesteads of 160 acres each, and the low priced lands of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will soon have passed.

Canada offers a hearty welcome to the Settler, to the man with a family looking for a home; to the farmers son, to the renter, to all who wish to live under better conditions.

Canada's grain yield in 1913 is the talk of the world. Luxuriant Grasses give cheap fodder for large herds; cost of raising and fattening for market is a trifle.

The sum realized for Beef, Butter, Milk and Cheese will pay fifty per cent on the investment.

Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to Canadian Government Agent.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Geo. A. Cook, 125 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.



YOU are paying only for the actual value of the car itself—when you buy a Paige.

You are not helping to pay interest on a big bond issue or dividends on watered stock.

The selling price of a motor car must always be based on the total cost of production and marketing.

And that cost must include not only materials and labor but interest on indebtedness, dividends on capital stock, selling expense and advertising.

That is why in a good many instances you pay for a good deal more than the car itself when you buy an automobile.

We want you to bear these facts in mind when you investigate the Paige car.

If you do not know the remarkably strong financial condition of the Paige-Detroit Company you will never be able to understand why it is possible to give such phenomenal value in the Paige car.

The Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company has no bonded indebtedness on which it has to pay interest—has no exces-

sive capitalization on which it has to earn dividends.

It has no heavy selling or advertising expense simply because it puts so much real value into the car itself that the demand is always greater than the factory can supply.

And that is the ideal condition for both manufacturer and buyer—a car so good that it practically sells itself.

Check up the Paige on this basis—compare it point for point with cars of higher price.

Note the numerous structural features that you ordinarily find only in cars costing \$2000 or more—

Then you will be ready for a demonstration and an order blank.

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Model Glenwood "36"—Electric lighting and starting—\$1275

Model Brunswick "25" 5-passenger—Electric lighting and starting—\$975

The Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company

211 McKinstry Street, Detroit, Michigan



How to Use Your Five Acres

(Continued from Page 6.)

the ground, and the well are frequently all that are used. One can put in a more elaborate system later, which will include underground pipes, and a more expensive and efficient pumping plant. The objection to a windmill for pumping water for truck irrigation is that it is not a trustworthy source of power, and for this reason the well established growers usually have engines.

It is not profitable, under the conditions in the Middle West, for one to go to a great deal of expense in leveling the land for irrigation. Most of the older truck growers prefer to use a system of underground pipes, and to have the water under enough pressure to carry it through these. When this is done, it is well to lay the pipes so they can be drained in the winter, as the system usually is not placed below the frost line.

Get the Quality Trade.

No matter how elaborate the irrigation system, and no matter how much care is taken in the soil management and in the growing of vegetables, the business will not return the most profit as unless an effort is made to get the quality trade. Near every large city there is a class that wants high quality vegetables, and the price is not of primary importance if the vegetables are delivered in the proper condition. This is the trade to go after, and a farmer must be somewhat of a salesman as a rule if he captures it. He must not overlook the first class hotels, either. These will pay a good price for clean, crisp, attractive vegetables, particularly if they are out of season—something to tempt weary appetites.

High quality vegetables delivered in a fresh, tender, clean condition are what is demanded. Remember that you must please the eyes of the prospective buyers if you are to get this trade. You can get some good ideas of the arrangement you can use with these vegetables if you will study the methods used in the decoration of windows with vegetables in the high class grocery stores in a town like Kansas City for example.

No man can make much of a success of the truck growing business unless he likes the soil and the work that is required to make it produce crops. Truck farming is much different from ordinary field farm work. If a city man likes to work with truck and then will study the business carefully, he probably can make a success of a small truck farm. He must not expect the finest results the first year, however; for it takes some time in this work to get the needed experience.

Another thing: You may make up your mind that the only way to sell the products of your little farm is by being ahead of other men; by watching the markets; by offering new things frequently and getting them mentioned in the papers of your town, by producing the old things before or after the usual season, and, finally, by offering your wares in better condition than any other grower. If a man goes at it right five or six acres can be made to yield a mighty comfortable income near a city, an income that will increase with the man's knowledge. But before you do a thing you should first visit the truck farms in the Blue valley near Kansas City, and around Hutchinson and other cities.

Farmers On the Board?

After returning from the state institute at Manhattan, Henry Baumgartner, delegate from Decatur county, said he would like to run the Agricultural college just long enough to make two or three changes. Mr. Baumgartner is vice president of his county institute and at the recent annual meeting he gave a report of his trip to Manhattan. The main reform he would bring about at the college was to have a board in control that would be more representative of the farmers.

Like many another Kansas farmer, Henry no doubt found out that there was not a farmer, nor even a near-farmer on this board that is running the Agricultural college, and that the farmers' interests are playing second fiddle to political interests in its management. And the state of affairs at Manhattan is beginning to show it.

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LA FOLLETTE'S WEEKLY, Dept. MB MADISON, WIS.

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The "Blumenschmidt"

Wonderful

The Latest and Most Beautiful Rose Discovery!

This latest and most beautiful variety is alone worth more than the small sum we ask you to send on this special offer. In this newest Rose creation we offer you an improved and glorifying, monthly blooming plant, with flowers of pure citron-yellow, outer petals edged with the slightest tint of rose. A variety of most vigorous growth and winner of many premiums at horticultural shows.

In all, Six Different Colors: Red, White, Silvery-Carmine, Golden Yellow, Pink and Crimson. The other Roses included in this most exceptional offer are all first quality plants, carefully packed and sent prepaid at proper time for planting. They are as follows: The wonderful new **CRIMSON BEDDER**; the **HELEN GOULD**, a magnificent, velvety, pink everbloomer; the **BETTY**, a remarkably fine shade of golden yellow; the **MME. JENNY GUILLOT**, finest silvery-carmine rose ever offered; the **WHITE MAMAN COCHET**, snowy white, with rich full flowers. This liberal offer is made solely for the purpose of advertising our big farm paper, **The Mail and Breeze**. Here is our offer. We send all the above collection of six fine Roses with One Year's subscription for only \$1.00. Order at once before they are gone. Address **FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, Rose Dept., 801 Jackson St., TOPEKA, KANSAS**

Grain Saved Pays Your Thresh Bill

when the Red River Special does the work. It beats out the grain. C. W. Bowman and four other farmers of Nodaway, Missouri, say: "It will save grain enough that other machines waste, to pay the farmer's thresh bill."

Hire a Red River Special

And Save Your Thresh Bill

You have a right to choose the thresher to do your work. It's your grain. Insist upon having a Red River Special. It's the only thresher that has the true and correct method of **beating out the grain**. The Big Cylinder throws the straw and chaff against the "Man Behind the Gun." This takes out 90% of the grain. The remaining grain is beaten out by the Beating Shakers that toss the straw just as you would on a pitchfork. Other threshers expect the grain to drop out. Write for "Thresher Facts."

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Builders of Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam Engines and Oil-Gas Tractors
Battle Creek, Michigan

Six Acres of Truck—\$2,500

(Continued from Page 7.)

it goes on the market. When this crop is tender and fresh it finds a ready sale at good prices in Hutchinson, but there is not a great deal of demand for the crop when it is not in a prime condition. On account of the great amount of manure and the careful cultivation that is given the soil by Mr. Curtis, there is a great amount of available plant food in the soil in the spring, and this forces an early growth of the crop that is surprising and very profitable. There was some growth to be found under protection of bits of manure and the like in February.

Much of the work on this farm is done by Mr. Curtis, but he has a man for some of the rush work in the summer. There are times, as when some especially important crop is being harvested, that several hands are employed on short time. The expenses on the farm, including all labor and the feed bills for the animals, usually run between \$350 and \$550 a year. This depends largely on the price of feed; the expenses have therefore been higher than usual for the last year. Two horses, a cow and a few chickens are kept.

Truck Farming Pays.

Mr. Curtis is very enthusiastic over the future of truck farming in the Arkansas valley, for he believes that the soil, climate and underflow are such as to make this a very profitable line. In proof of this he points to some of his big yields: 800 bushels of carrots an acre, to show that the soil will produce well if it is handled properly. He does believe, however, that in order to succeed at the commercial gardening business one should like the work, and he should learn a great deal about it—but these are two essential factors for success in any line.

The greatest care has been taken by Mr. Curtis in working up his trade. He has been in the gardening business in Reno county longer than most men, and from the start his aim has been to capture the quality trade. He grew vegetables by irrigation in 1894 that captured a series of prizes at the World's fair in Chicago. The high class trade demands that the vegetables shall be in the best of market condition, so the competition that one meets in this trade is reduced. The better trade has the money to pay for what it wants, and goodness knows that if a certain class wishes an opportunity to spend its money for a certain thing, it should have it.

There is a place in Kansas for more commercial truck farms, like the one Mr. Curtis has, for the state is importing more than twice as many vegetables in the course of a year as it raises. But more important than this, there is no reason why the home gardens on the farms should not be made to satisfy a few more wants of life. Mr. Curtis has shown what can be done in a commercial way. While the average man cannot be expected to produce \$400 worth of truck on every acre he can grow enough so that there will be an abundance of vegetables for the family and have plenty to sell.

A Chance For Teachers

Kansas teachers whose schools close the last of March, or soon thereafter, are being provided for in the arrangements now being made for the spring term at the Agricultural college, which begins April 1. Special classes in agriculture and home economics, to be continued during the summer school, have been arranged for teachers who desire to spend a part of their vacation in study. Instruction also will be offered in physics, botany, algebra, geometry, and other subjects needed in obtaining a first-grade certificate.

The extension division of the college has had extensive correspondence with teachers this year indicating that many are planning to take advantage of the opportunity to spend the vacation period at the college. The summer school opens June 18 and continues until August 1. Consequently teachers entering April 1 and remaining through the summer school will get the equivalent of one-half a college year's work.

City folks keep urging each other to move back to the farm, but not many move. Go out and ask the price of a farm and you will understand why.

Six Weeks to Build

Reo the Fifth

Requires six weeks to build. Each part is built slowly and carefully. Close-fitting parts are ground over and over. There are countless tests and inspections.

The materials we use are made to specifications. Steel is made to formula, and each lot is analyzed twice. Gears are tested in a 50-ton crushing machine. Springs are tested for 100,000 vibrations.

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We use 15 roller bearings, 180 drop forgings. Our clutch, our transmission, our brake linings, etc., are all of the costliest kind. And each driving part must stand a test for 50 per cent over-capacity.

Mr. Olds' Way

That is Mr. Olds' way of building cars after 27 years of experience. He builds for the years to come. He builds cars to stay new, to save you trouble, upkeep and repairs.

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This adds nearly one-fourth to the necessary cost of each chassis. It also limits our output. There is rarely a time when the demand for this car does not greatly exceed production.

But a man who knows, and buys a car to keep, wants a car like this.

We've Saved \$220

All the costly machinery for building this chassis has been charged against previous output. So this year's model sells for \$220 less than last year's model with electric starter.

And this year we bring out this beautiful streamline body. We give you dimming searchlights and many new ideas in equipment. We give you a clutch which avoids clashing of gears. And we give you a rod which does all the gear shifting by a very slight move of the hand.

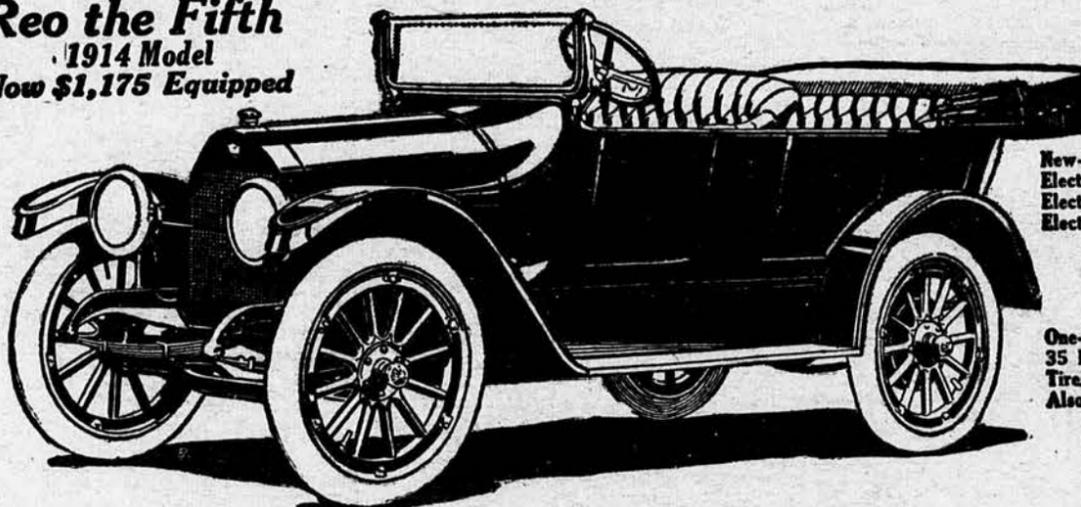
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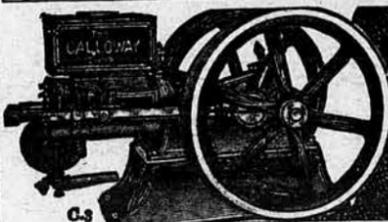
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IF YOU WANT EGGS TO HATCH BARRED Rocks of first quality place your order with me. Price reasonable. F. McCormack, Morrowville, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS. PEN \$3.50; RANGE \$2.00 per 15, \$8.00 per 100. Baby chicks \$3.00 per 12, \$10 per 50. Mrs. Coral E. Pfiang, Wetmore, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. EGGS AND day old chicks 15 25 each. Eggs \$1 15, \$5.00 100. Will hatch April 11. W. K. Trumbo, Roseland, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCKS. BEAUTIFUL. Eggs for hatching. \$2.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 50, \$8.00 for 100. Mrs. Elmer Lane, Burlington, Kan.

OPFER'S WEIGHER-LAYER BARRED Rocks. 103 premiums. Eggs 15 \$1.00; 100 \$5.00. Pens \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15. W. Opfer, Clay Center, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. 13 yrs. careful breeding. Strong, healthy, winter layers. Eggs 15 for \$1. W. N. Magill, Mayfield, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. Heavy laying strain, no inbreeding; eggs 15 \$1.00, 30 \$1.75, 100 \$5.00. W. C. Shaffer, Burlington, Kan., R. No. 6.

PURE BRED BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS EGGS for setting. From first pen \$2.00. Second pen, \$1.50. Utility \$1.00. 15 eggs to a setting. R. Houdyshell, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. Fifteen years' successful experience. Eggs \$1.00 15, \$5.00 100. Safe arrival guaranteed. Glendale Farm, C. E. Romary, Prop., Olivet, Kan.

BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCKS. ABSOLUTELY the finest lot I ever owned. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$1.00 setting, \$5 per hundred. Belmont Farm, Topeka, Kan., Box 69.

EGGS FOR HATCHING WHITE ROCKS from prize winning stock, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00 per 15. Range flock, \$6.00 per 100. Silver Campines, \$8.00, \$5.00 per 15. Henry Linke, Wayne, Neb.

THOMPSON STRAIN "RINGLET" BARRED Rocks. splendid winter layers; payers, finely marked. Eggs, fifteen, dollar; fifty, three dollars; hundred, five dollars. Tracy's, Conway Springs, Kan.

STRATER BROS. MONROE, IOWA. Breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks 35 years; with size and quality, and the best of layers. Prize winners and sired by prize winners. Eggs \$1.25 15, \$2.00 30, \$6.00 100. Special cockerel mating, \$5.00 15 eggs, guaranteed fertile.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PURE BRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—THE heavy laying, utility kind. Eggs, \$7.50 per 100. Also pure bred, registered Hampshire swine from champion sires and dams. Isom J. Martin, Lancaster, Mo.

FULL BLOOD BARRED ROCKS. FLOCK headed by cockerels bred by Madison Square Garden winners. Farm raised. Eggs 15 \$1.25, 30 \$2.00, 100 \$5.00. Mrs. John Yowell, Route 4, McPherson, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. 68 PREMIUMS TOPEKA, Manhattan, Clay Center, Denver. Eggs 15, \$3.00; 30, \$5.00; 15, \$1.25; 60, \$4.00; 100, \$8.00. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

EGGS—BARRED P. R. GRAND CHAMPION sweep stake at Iowa State show. Free catalog. Showing real photos of champion winners. Show records. Price of eggs. A. D. Murphy & Son, Essex, Iowa.

BARRED ROCK EGGS. BUY PRIZE WINNING stock. Our birds won 3 firsts at Hutchinson and Wichita. Pen eggs \$3 and \$5 per 15. Utility \$4 per 100. Descriptive circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

"SILVER-BAR" BARRED ROCKS WON blue ribbons Wichita, Oklahoma City, Enid and other big shows. Eggs from winning birds \$1.50 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for mating list. L. Meek, Mulhall, Okla.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. Pens headed by prize winners at Kansas City, Missouri State and local shows. Strong birds bred for quality, clear, narrow, distinct barring, \$2.00 per 15 eggs. L. P. Coblenz, La Harpe, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS. BUY PRIZE WINNING stock. First prize winners at leading shows. Won more prizes at Southwestern Show than any exhibitor. Eggs from special mating pens \$2.50. Outside \$2.00 per 15. Fred Hall, Lone Wolf, Okla.

WHITE ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. EGGS from three matings, large vigorous stock having plenty of range. Eight prizes Sumner Co. show; nine prizes Wichita state show. Yard one \$3.00 per 15; yard two, \$2.00 per 15; yard 3 \$1.50 per 15. Frank Lott, Danville, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. FLOCK HEADED BY birds with 5 pointed comb, bay eyes, excellent shape. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. Pen \$3.00 per 15, hens scoring 92, 94. Blue ribbons at Red Oak show. Mrs. Melvin Baird, R. 8, Red Oak, Iowa.

WHITE ROCKS. PURE WHITE. BIG boned, farm raised. Baby chicks 150 apiece for 50 or 100; 200 apiece by the doz. Eggs \$1.00 for 15, \$2.50 for 50, \$5.00 for 100. Good laying strain. Prize winners. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS 15 \$1.00. J. C. Riggs, Florence, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS 15 \$1, 25 \$1.50. D. P. Neher, McCune, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS. MRS. T. N. Beckey, Linwood, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCHING. Gustaf Nelson, Falun, Kan.

GOOD BUFF ORPINGTONS CHEAP. EGGS, Chicks. M. Spooner, Wakefield, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. 16 eggs \$1.00. Mrs. J. Drennan, Liberty, Kan.

BLACK ORPINGTON COCKERELS AND pullets. J. L. Carmean, Neosho Falls, Kan.

ORPINGTONS, WHITE OR BUFF, EGGS, cockerels. List free. Ben Lewis, Gibbon, Neb.

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$1.00 PER 15, \$5.00 per 100. R. C. Duncan, Gridley, Kan.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS. RINGWALT strain. \$3.00 for 15. E. A. Graves, Lincoln, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. FERTILITY tested. A. R. Carpenter, Council Grove, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON UTILITY EGGS. FIFTEEN \$1. Hundred \$5. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS THAT LAY ALL winter and win. \$1.50 per 15. L. Weller, Salina, Kan.

BYERS & KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTON eggs \$1.50 per 15. Geo. Fisher, Custer, Okla.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, 15 EGGS \$1.00, 100 \$6.00. Ralph Chapman, Arkansas City, Kan., Route 5.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, CADWELL EGG strain. Catalog free. Gene F. Huse, Norfolk, Nebraska.

KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTON eggs \$1.00 to \$3.00 per 15. Edith Vincent, Jamestown, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM PRIZE winners. \$1.50, \$2.50 per 15. Mrs. Biser, Blue Mound, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM HEAVY layers. Prices reasonable. Clarence Lehman, Newton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. EGGS \$1.50 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. Mrs. Otis Russell, Canton, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

COOK'S BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS; HEAVY laying strain; \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Lulu Guinn, Wellston, Okla.

THOROUGHbred S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs for hatching, \$1 per 15. D. J. Riemann, Claffin, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM HEAVY layers, 15 \$1.50, 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Wm. Meseke, Alta Vista, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM MY EXCLUSIVE range flock \$1.50 per 15 delivered. Arthur Dilley, Beattie, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Good layers, and farm range. Mrs. S. W. Hellman, Pleasanton, Kan.

GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTONS. COOK strain. Eggs \$0 \$1.75, 100 \$4.75. White House Poultry Farm, Salina, Kan.

HIGH SCORING BUFF ORPINGTON ON stock; eggs \$1.25 for 15. Few pullets for sale. W. J. Bell, Americus, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS; DOUBLE PEN; good size and color. Eggs \$1.50 15, \$3.50 50. Maud Fagan, Minneapolis, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE. Eggs, \$5 per hundred and \$1 per setting. Ella Sherbonaw, Fredonia, Kansas.

16 VIGOROUS FULL GROWN PURE BRED White Orpington cockerels. Price \$1.50 to \$3.00. Wm. Billups, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. BEST winter layers. Eggs 15 \$1.50, 30 \$2.50, 100 \$5.00. Fannie Renzenberger, Greeley, Kan.

THOROUGHbred S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs \$1.00 for 15, \$6.00 per hundred delivered. J. A. Blunn, St. A. Wichita, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS—15 EGGS FROM carefully selected stock \$2.00. Booklet free. P. H. Anderson, Box M-53, Lindsborg, Kan.

BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS, UTILITY and fancy. Eggs \$1.50 up. Baby chicks. Mating list on request. Jon. R. Blair, Russell, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS. A FEW GOOD CKLS. left yet. Get my mating list, ready Feb. 15. I can please you. August Petersen, Churdan, Ia.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$3.00 FOR fifteen. Blood as good as the best. Book your orders now. Mrs. J. M. McCaslin, Kincaid, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, PRIZE WINNERS. 200 select from 1,500 1913 hatch. Eggs \$1.00-\$4.00. Big orders solicited. Ira Pierce, Pierceville, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS. DIRECT FROM Kellerstrass' \$30 matings. Eggs 100 \$5, 15 \$1.25. Parcel post. Mrs. John Jevons, Wakefield, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$2 PER 15. Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs 50 cents each, from fine stock. Mrs. Perry Higley, Cummings, Kan.

PURE KELLERSTRASS CRYSTAL WHITE Orpington eggs \$1.50 per setting. Cockerels \$1 and \$2. Mrs. C. E. Peterson, R. 1, Box 65, Windom, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels, pullets \$1.50. Eggs \$2.00 and \$1.50 per 15, utility \$7 100. Mrs. H. Mulanax, Valley Falls, Kan.

S. C. CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON eggs from prize winning stock. Pen one, \$2.00. Pen two, \$1.00 for 15. Mrs. W. L. Dwyer, Edgerton, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FIFTEEN \$2, thirty \$3, fifty \$4, hundred \$7. Bred to lay, weigh and win. W. F. Haag, Larned, Kan., corner 1st and Main St.

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.

EGGS AND BABY CHICKS FROM KOCH'S prize winners and utility Buff Orpington stock cheap. Write for mating list. Pleasant Hill Poultry Farm, Ellinwood, Kan., R. No. 3.

"KELLERSTRASS WHITE." "BINGER Buffs." Every bird scored and every pen mated accordingly. Am booking orders for eggs. Send for mating list. Carl W. Moore, Kinsley, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Pen headed by sons of Wm. Cook's (1913) First Madison Square Garden and Allentown, Pa. cockerels. Eggs, 15 \$1.50; 100 \$5.00. Adolph Berg, McPherson, 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.

COCHINS.

DARK CORNISH EGGS FROM PRIZE winners. Faith Olmsted, R. No. 1, Lawrence, Kan.

BUFF COCHINS FOR SALE. A FEW GOOD quality large cockerels left. J. C. Baughman, 2215 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

R. C. RED EGGS CHEAP. G. D. WIL- lems, Inman, Kan. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS. VICTOR Farm, Lawrence, Neb. SINGLE COMB RED EGGS. 15 75c, 100 \$4.50. Lorenzo Reed, Kanopolis, Kan. SINGLE COMB RED EGGS 15 \$1.00, 100 \$6.00. Royal Yeoman, Lawrence, Kan. ROSE COMB RED EGGS 15 FOR 75c. Mrs. Eva Frederick, Asherville, Kan. REDS—BOTH COMBS. EGGS \$1.00 PER 15, \$3.50 per 100. Earl Davis, Otego, Kan. DARK VELVET ROSE COMB REDS. Eggs. Sunnyside Farm, Havensville, Kan. SINGLE COMB REDS, CARVER STRAIN, direct; 15 eggs \$1.25. Mrs. M. A. Easley, Exeter, Mo. R. C. RED EGGS, REDS BRED TO LAY, 75c (setting); \$4.00 (100). Charles Sigle, Lucas, Kan. SINGLE COMB REDS. EGGS \$1.50 AND \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. James Nelson, James- town, Kan. EXTRA FINE ROSE COMB REDS. EGGS 15 \$1.00, 100 \$6.00. Mrs. Charles Joss, Topeka, Kan. ROSE COMB REDS. EGGS \$4.00 PER 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. N. Peterson, Waterville, Kan. PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS, farm range, \$3.75 100. Mrs. Jas. Crocker, White City, Kan. SINGLE COMB RED EGGS 15 75c, 100 \$4.00, 500 \$15.00. Mrs. H. A. Bushby, Rydal, Kan., Republic Co. ROSE COMB REDS. PRIZE WINNERS. Laying strain. \$1.50 per setting. E. G. Cole, Garden City, Kan. ROSE COMB RED EGGS, FIFTEEN FOR \$1 postpaid, \$4 per hundred, f. o. b. Mrs. Jas. Shoemaker, Narka, Kan. PURE BLOODED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds. Eggs 50 for \$2.00, \$3.50 per 100. Drake Bros., Jewell, Kan. RIENIETS' ROSE COMB REDS! EXHIBITION blood. Utility prices. Eggs, chicks. Mrs. Abbie Rieniets, Pratt Kan. ROSE COMB REDS, EXCLUSIVELY. BEAN strain. Eggs, \$1 setting. Mrs. Chancey Simmons, Route 3, Erie, Kansas. ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Eggs for hatching \$1 per 15, \$4.50 per 100. Mrs. A. Acheson, Falco, Kan. DARK RICH RED R. COMB REDS. EGGS, 15 \$1.00; 50 \$2.50. High class stock. Nora Luthye, North Topeka, Kan., Rt. 6. THOROUGH BRED SINGLE COMB R. I. Red eggs \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00 100. Mrs. Clara Helm, Route 8, Topeka, Kan. ROSE COMB REDS. EGGS FROM CHOICE pens \$2 \$1.50, \$1 per 15; \$4.50 per 100. Mrs. Alice Chinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kan. S. C. REDS. THOROUGH BRED. GOOD laying strain. Eggs \$1.00 15, \$2.50 50, \$5.00 100. J. W. Williams, Olivet, Kan. ROSE COMB RED EGGS. FIFTEEN \$1. Hundred \$5. Choice birds. Fertile eggs. Mrs. Arthur Jaeke, Pawnee City, Neb. ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Prize winning birds. Eggs \$1.50 to \$3.00 per 15. Mrs. G. V. Kimball, Kiowa, Kan. CHOICE ROSE COMB REDS. FARM range, 45 eggs \$2.00, 100 \$4.00. During season. Mrs. G. C. Talbott, Onaga, Kan. EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM PURE bred Rose Comb Reds, \$1.00 per 15, \$5 per hundred. Mrs. Charles Hill, Toronto, Kan. LUNCEFORD'S SINGLE COMB QUALITY Reds. Pullets \$1 and \$2. Eggs \$7 hundred prepaid. Saddle Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan. DARK, RICH, R. C. REDS. UTILITY stock. Best winter layers. \$1.00 setting, \$5.00 100. Mrs. Walter Shepherd, Wood- ward, Okla. IF YOU WANT A FINE COCKEREL OR eggs from best Rose Comb R. I. Reds in the state write for free mating list. J. A. Wells, Erie, Kan. SPLENDID WINTER LAYERS. HIGH grade R. I. Red eggs 15 for \$1.50, deliv- ered. Mating list free. The Oakley Poultry Yards, Oakley, Kan. ROSE COMB REDS. THREE PENS OF big husky fine colored birds. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. Fertility guaranteed. Fred T. Nye, Leavenworth, 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 RHODE ISLAND REDS. Eggs from special mated pens, also free range flock. Write for prices. O. M. Lewis, R. No. 1, Holsington, Kan. ROSE COMB RED EGGS. FROM GRAND pens \$2.50 per 15. From fine bred-to-lay farm range flock \$5.00 per 100. A. J. Turjinsky, Barnes, Kan., R. 1. HIGH BRED ROSE COMB RHODE IS- land Red eggs, four dollars hundred. Baby chicks ten dollars hundred. Mrs. Anna Larson, R. D. 4, White City, Kan. EGGS FROM KANSAS STATE PRIZE WIN- ners. Send for my mating list before you buy your eggs. I save you money on quality stock. A. M. Butler, Wichita, Kan. WHITELEY'S LAY-MORE STRAIN S. C. Reds. Best in the West. Choice new laid egg at prices in reach of all. Clyde C. Whiteley, Box No. 972, Wichita, Kan. ROSE C. R. I. RED. LARGE BONED, heavy layers. Red Feather strain. Low fitting, shapely combs; long bodies; bril- liant red, rich under color. Eggs, 15 \$1.25; 30, \$2.25; 50 \$3.75; 100 \$7. From selected, choicely bred stock only. Mrs. G. W. Berry, R. 1, Topeka, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB REDS. FIFTY PREMIUMS, including Kansas State Shows. Pen eggs \$2.00 per 15. Range \$4.50 per 100. Free catalog. Stover & Myers, Fredonia, 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. RHODE ISLAND REDS. BOTH COMBS from richest colored and best laying strains in this country. Eggs 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan. ROSE COMB REDS. EGGS \$5.00 TO 75c setting. Chicks. Winners American Royal, Kansas State Fair, State Show, Oklahoma State Fair. Raymond Baldwin, Conway, Kan. ROSE COMB RED EGGS, BRED TO LAY. Good big yearling hens. Free range. Eggs 100 \$4.00, 50 \$2.50, 15 \$1.00. Guarantee 75 per cent fertile. James A. Harris, Latham, Kan. S. C. REDS. SPLENDID PENS HEADED by brothers to Oklahoma 1st prize cock- erel. Great winter layers. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Alfalfa Poultry Farm, Byron, Okla. SINGLE COMB REDS. WON FOUR firsts, three seconds, one third, our county fair. Eggs first pen \$2.50. Second \$1.50 15. Combined \$6.00 100. Great values. D. H. Welch, Macksville, Kan. SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Winners at the leading shows in the West. Greatest layers in existence. Eggs for hatch- ing. Prices reasonable. Write for prices. Earl D. Rohrer, Osawatomie, Kan.

"JIM'S EVEN RED" ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds. Showed at three shows in 1913 and never lost a first. Eggs pen 1 \$3.00. Pen 2 \$2.00. Utility \$1.00. Jim the Dutch Druggist, Kensington, 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.

ROSE COMB REDS. WON FIRST PEN state show Wichita 1914. Eggs from this pen \$5.00. 2 cock won 4 \$3.00, 3 \$2.00. Utility \$1.00 for 15. Incubator \$5.00 per 100. Get mating list. Ruby Morris, Rosalia, Kan.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS—MY Reds won at Kansas and Nebraska state shows. No better stock in the state and my prices are very low. Send for my mating list which describes my pens. A few good chicks for sale cheap if taken at once. H. R. McCrary, Concordia, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

PURE-BRED BUFF LANGSHAN COCK- erels. Mrs. L. Ferrell, Ness City, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, chickens. Mrs. G. W. Burkdall, Lane, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHANS. EGGS \$1.10 PER 16 post paid. Wm. Wischmeier, Mayetta, Kan.

FULL BLOOD BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS for sale. C. C. Cunningham, Kennard, Neb.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS. SCORED birds. \$1.50 per 15. John Bolte, Axtell, Kan.

PURE BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 15 \$1.00, 100 \$4.00. Elsie Underwood, Valley Cen- ter, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS 15 \$2. WHITE Indian Runner duck eggs, 12 \$2.50. H. H. Tillotson, Latham, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS 15 \$1.50, 100 \$7.50. Baby chicks, 15 cts. each. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

TENNEHOLM LANGSHANS. BIG, BLACK, beautiful. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. Mrs. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kan.

HIGH SCORING BLACK LANGSHANS. Eggs \$4.00 per hundred, \$1.00 per 15. Martha Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

KLUSMIRE'S IDEAL BLACK LANG- shans. Eggs from choice matings. Write for prices. Geo. Klusmire, Holton, Kan.

FINEST BRED BUFF AND BLACK LANG- shans For stock and eggs write J. A. Lovette, Poultry Judge, Mullinville, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS FROM HIGH scoring winter layers, \$1.00 per 15 or \$4.00 per 100. Geo. W. Shearer, Lawrence, Kan.

35 PURE GLOSSY BLACK LANGSHANS, hens and pullets, \$1.00 each for the flock. Cockerels \$1.50. Floyd Pierce, Parsons, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS. 1ST PRIZE FED- eration eggs 15 \$2.50, 30 \$4.50. Range eggs 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5. Mary McCaul, Elk City, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS FOR HATCH- ing. Fine large boned farm stock. 75c per 15, \$4.00 per 105. Mrs. Jacob Conner, Sigour- ney, Iowa.

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.

HAMBURGS.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG EGGS AND pullets. J. L. Carmean, Neosho Falls, Kan.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG COCK- erels. Mrs. J. N. Sherwood, Randolph, Mo.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG EGGS from prize winners. Chas. Gresham, Bucklin, Kan.

CORNISH.

CORNISH EGGS, \$1 TO \$2.50. D. P. Neher, McCune, Kan.

DARK CORNISH EGGS. \$7.00 PER 100. Mrs. Fred Sieglinger, Lone Wolf, Okla.

LEGHORNS.

FINE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. ALEX Spong, Chanute, Kan.

R. C. B. LEGHORNS. EGGS 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Geo. Loux, Scott City, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS FROM CUP winners. F. Weeks, Belleville, Kan.

PURE S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS 15 \$1.00, 100 \$3.00. J. L. Young, Haddam, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$4 PER hundred. Hulda Kearns, Girard, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE, BRED TO LAY, eggs. Mrs. Link Walker, Garland, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Geo. Jameson, Garrison, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Scored. J. E. Gish, Manhattan, Kan.

FINE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Eggs, chicks. Armstrong Leghorn Range, Arthur, Mo.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Royal Yeoman, Law- rence, Kan.

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB WHITE LEG- horns. Bred-to-lay. A. L. Buchanan, Lin- coln, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs \$3.00 100. Mrs. Henry Wohler, Hills- boro, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. LAY- ing strain. Eggs \$4.00 100. Willie Tonn, Haven, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1.00 PER 15, \$3 for 90. Eugene Bailey, Okla City, Okla., R. 8.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. 15 eggs 75c, \$1.00, \$4.00. E. J. Dunlop, Detroit, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Eggs \$2.50 per hundred. Mrs. Chas. Ginn, Haddam, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 15 75c; 100 \$4.00. Mrs. Ida Standifer, Reading, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN PURE BRED eggs, \$4.00 per hundred. H. B. Miller, Sycamore, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS. 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Frank Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

EGGS FROM CHOICE S. C. BROWN LEG- horns. Range raised. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS 15 for \$1.00, 100 for \$4.50. D. E. Grif- fiths, Riley, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS 15 75c, 100 \$3.00. Mrs. Chas. A. Bullis, Spring Hill, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORNS, CHOICELY BRED FOR 15 years. 30 eggs \$2, 108 \$5. John A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. KULP strain; pure breeds. Eggs \$4 100. Mrs. Mary Miek, Ransom, Kan.

BABY CHIX FROM SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns; high scoring; 10c. M. La Shorne, Epworth, Ia.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, 75c per 15; \$4.50 per 100. F. P. Hilde- brand, Le Roy, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS and baby chicks, reasonable prices. E. Kagarice, Darlow, Kan.

UTILITY SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn eggs. 15 \$1.00, 100 \$4.00. Perry Kasenberg, Mt. Hope, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1.75 per 30, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. J. B. Barmettlor, Ralston, Okla.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG- horn eggs 15 \$1, 100 \$5. Baby chix 12c. Mattie Ulm, Kincaid, Kan.

PURE S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 15 75 cts, 100 \$4.00. Baby chicks 10 cts. Ella Beatty, Lyndon, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, good layers, 100 for \$3.00. Mrs. Eva Frederick, Asherville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—STATE show winners. Eggs 15 \$1.00, 100 \$4.00. Geo. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, 100% FERTIL- ity guaranteed. Express prepaid. Robert Ketcham, Boonville, Ind.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. 100 eggs \$3.50, 30 \$1.25. Chas. Dorr & Sons, Osage City, Kan.

PURE S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$1.00 15, \$4.00 100. Express or post pre- paid. E. D. Hobbie, Tipton, Kan.

EGGS—FULL BLOOD SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns. 15 \$1.00; 50 \$2.50; 100 \$4. Mrs. Mattie Story, Cleo, Okla.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Crystal strain. Eggs \$4 100. Mated pens \$1.25 15. O. N. Keller, Le Roy, Kan.

R. C. B. LEGHORNS. EGGS 100 \$3.50; 15 75c. Fava and White I. R. duck eggs 10c each. Laura Hazen, Wayne, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. PRO- lific layers, prize winners. Eggs \$4.60 per 100. Gallup Poultry Farm, Braman, Okla.

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ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS from fine farm flock mated with scored cks., \$5.00 100. Wm. Sailer, Ackley, Iowa.

PEN EGGS AT RANGE PRICES. SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Pen one \$3.00 15, \$6.00 45. Two, \$2.00 15, \$4.00 45. Three, \$1.25 15, \$5.00 100. Prize winners in all pens. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS from prize winning birds. Pen 1, \$2.00; pen 2, \$1.50. Wm. A. Sanford, Manhattan, Kan.

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PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horns, range raised. Eggs for setting \$4.00 per hundred. Every bird in flock has been passed on by Judge Atherton. Harry Givens, Madison, Kan.

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ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. EGGS thoroughbred blue ribbon winners. Pen No. 1 \$3.00 for 15, \$5.00 for 30, \$10.00 for 100. Pen No. 2 \$2.00 for 15, \$3.00 for 30, \$7.00 for 100. Cockerels for sale. Mrs. W. E. Masters, Manhattan, Kan.

EXHIBITION AND UTILITY SINGLE Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs from pen No. 2, 3, 4, \$2.00 per 15. Utility yard \$1.00 per 15 or \$5.00 per 100. My Leghorns are extra large size; good winter layers. I have been breeding for 25 years. H. P. Swerdfefer, Wichita, Kan.

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S. C. WHITE MINORCAS. PURE BRED. Eggs \$2 for 15. A. Goodwyn, Minneapolis, Kan.

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INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, STOCK AND eggs. Mrs. A. Ptacek, Emporia, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNERS, SILVER CUP WINNERS. Burt White, Burlingame, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES; 100 EGGS \$4.00. Mrs. C. C. Henderson, Solomon, Kan.

PURE BRED PEKIN DUCK EGGS, ONE dollar eleven. John Bradley, Garnett, Kan.

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ENGLISH PENCILLED INDIAN RUNNER ducks, eggs \$1.00 for 12. Mrs. Fred Robinson, Olathe, Kan.

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WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS. pure bred. White strain. 12 eggs \$1.50. W. H. Brooks, Beattie, Kan.

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WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS. Money makers. Try some. 13 for \$2.00. Mrs. C. B. Palmer, Uniontown, Kan.

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DUCKS—MAMMOTH AND JAPANESE White Pekins. (Our specialty.) Six pound ducklings in 10 weeks. Fawn and White Indian Runners that are bred to lay. Jackson's Duck Yards, Atchison, Kan.

DUCKS, INDIAN RUNNERS, WHITE drakes \$1.00 each. Eggs from white ducks 10 \$1.00, 100 \$8.00. English Pencilled and Fawn and White Eggs 12 \$1.00, 100 \$3.00. All white egg strains. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan.

WHITE RUNNERS, TWENTY FIRTS including Kansas and Missouri State Shows. Eggs \$2.50 per 12, \$7.50 per 50, \$14.00 per 100. Fawn Runners. State Show winners. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$3.75 per 50, \$7.00 per 100. Catalog free. Stover & Myers, Fredonia, Kan.

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SILVER WYANDOTTES, WELL LACED; farm flock. Eggs 15 \$1.00, hundred \$5.00. J. B. Fagan, Minneapolis, Kan.

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FOR SALE—EGGS. S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS, R. C. R. I. Reds, Buff Rocks, Light Brahmas, White and Partridge Cochins, Toulouse, White Embden and White Chinese geese, Indian Runner, Rouen and White Pekin ducks. All pure bred. Prices reasonable. Write your wants. Chiles Poultry Yards, Chiles, Kansas.

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INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, FAWN AND White, trio \$3.50. Eggs 75c dozen. Ducklings 12 1/2c each. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Eggs, 15 for \$1.00. Chicks, 10c. Agnes Mullin, Walnut, Kan.

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WHITE ORPINGTONS, PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Black Langshan, White Langshan, Rose Comb Reds, Indian Runner ducks. Eggs \$1.00 per 15 or \$1.25 by parcels post. Mrs. Church, Burlington, Colo.

PURE BRED POULTRY—FERTILE EGGS. Black Langshan eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 100. English Pencilled Runner ducks, eggs \$1.50 per 13. Bourbon Red turkeys, \$3.00 per 11. Mrs. Chris Knigge, Forest Home Farm, Alexandria, Neb.

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FOR SALE—FOUR SHORTHORN YEARLING bulls. Good individuals and good breeding. E. E. Heacock, Hartford, Kan.

REGISTERED HERD BOAR, EXTRA good Sept. bear. Booking orders for Feb. and March pigs. A. G. Cook, Luray, Kan.

FOR SALE—FINE BLACK PERCHERON stallion two years old March 20th, weight 1,625 pounds. A bargain. E. N. Farnham, Hope, Kan.

FOR SALE—2 JERSEY COWS, 2 YEARLING heifers, 2 heifer calves, great milkers, cheap, will sell separate. J. D. Averill, Seneca, Kan.

WANTED TO TRADE GOOD IMPORTED registered 11 year old Percheron stallion for good milk cows and heifers. Trade, care Mail and Breeze.

ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF ALL classes of dairy cattle on a commission basis are solicited. Write me your wants. L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—TWO YOUNG stallions; one registered Percheron, one splendid road horse. If interested write me. John J. Roskam, R. R. 3, Geneseo, Kan.

TO TRADE: REG. JACK, BLACK WITH white points, very classy, for span of brood mares or fillies, Percheron or Belgian preferred. Wm. Nicholas, Bennington, Kan.

25 HIGH GRADE GUERNSEY COWS, \$125 a piece. No peddling. Also 1 young registered Shorthorn cow fresh next month. Jack Hammell, 215 Adams St., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR STOCK—ONE six-year 2,270 lb. 3/4 black Percheron stallion and five-year Spanish jack. Some fine young big mares. Wiley & Son, South Haven, Kan.

HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP

FOR SALE—TWO EXTRA GOOD YOUNG Jacks. Walter Strong, Moran, Kan.

FOR SALE—DARK BAY FRENCH DRAFT stallion, five years old, wt. about 1,500. Good sure breeder and gets fine colts. \$350 cash or will trade for young cattle or mules. J. I. More, Anness, Kan.

EIGHT SPANS WORK MULES FOUR TO six years; eighteen gelding horses ten to twelve hundred, four to seven years; four milk cows, all fresh; guarantee all this. W. H. Walter, Florence, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

SWEET CLOVER. T. MARDIS, FAL-mouth, Ky.

SEED CORN—\$1.50 PER BU. J. M. McCray, Manhattan, Kan.

NEW POTATO. EARLIEST. WRITE SID-ney Schmidt, Chillicothe, Mo.

HOG MELON SEED FOR SALE \$1.00 PER lb. O. J. Hodson, Argonia, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, RECLEANED, \$6.00 PER bu., sack free. M. E. Butler, Belle Plaine, Kan.

FRUIT TREES, SHADES, ORNAMENTALS, berry plants. Waverly Nurseries, Waverly, Kan.

FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS CHEAP. Send for price list. J. E. Remsburg, Pot-ter, Kan.

ENGLISH BLUEGRASS SEED. BUSHEL \$1.10. Sacks free. Jim Standiferd, Read- ing, Kan.

WANTED—50 BU. ALFALFA SEED AT \$4.50-\$5.00 per bu. Ernest Raasch, Nor- folk, Neb.

SIBERIAN MILLET SEED \$1.10 PER BU. in 2 1/2 bu. bags. Henry Snowbarger, Good- land, Kan.

SEED SWEETS FOR SALE. WRITE FOR price and list of varieties. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, RECLEANED, FREE OF weed seed, \$6.00 per bu. Sack free. John Eble, Virgil, Kan.

BLACKHULLED WHITE KAFFIR, 1913 crop, tested, \$1.50 per bu., sacked. W. D. Austin, Isabel, Kan.

TREES AT WHOLESALE PRICES. FRUIT Book free. Address Wichita Nursery, Box B. Wichita, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE; EXTRA quality; sack free; send for samples. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

SELECTED MEBANE COTTON SEED \$1.00 bu. F. O. B. Fletcher, Okla., sacked. Collier Bros., growers.

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GOOD, CLEAN, ALFALFA SEED FOR sale \$7.00 per bushel. Phone 357. A. L. Brooke, Grantville, Kan.

SEED CORN—BOONE COUNTY WHITE ear corn; extra quality; \$2.00 per bu. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

IMPROVED BIG CREEPING, HARDY Bermuda. Popular prices. "Bermuda" Mitchell, Chandler, Okla.

1912 GUARANTEED WHITE SEED CORN in ear \$1.25 per bushel. P. A. Flanagan, Havelock, Neb., R. 3, Box 40.

WHITE MAIZE AND FETERITA SEED, both pure, re-cleaned, \$3 per bu. each. S. A. Bauersfield, Tyrone, Okla.

KAFFIR SEED, PURE BLACK HULLED, tested and guaranteed, \$1.60 per bu., sacks free. William Zuck, Stillwater, Okla.

FETERITA SEED GRADED AND TESTED 97% germination \$2.75 per bu. Ask for samples. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

IF YOU WANT DICKINSON COUNTY wheat, corn and alfalfa land, write Grover Anderson, Chapman, Kan., for his list.

SEED CORN. KANSAS GROWN. ST. Charles and Shawnee \$1.75 per bushel. St. Marys Grain Co., St. Marys, Kan.

SEED CORN. BOONE CO. WHITE, tipped, shelled, test 98, \$1.60 per bu. George L. Wright, R. 3, St. John, Kan.

KAFFIR SEED GRADED AND TESTED 97% germination, \$1.75 per bu. Ask for samples. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

FOR SALE—ALFALFA SEED. FINE quality alfalfa seed. Write for samples and prices. David Badger, Eurcka, Kan.

TESTED CANE SEED AT \$1.20 PER BU. sack free or \$1.00 per bu. car load lot sack not furnished. Daniel Shea, Yuma, Colo.

SWEET POTATO SEED FROM GROWER. Yellow Jerseys 90 cents bushel. Sacked, F. O. B. Topeka. J. H. Ginter, Rt. No. 6.

ALFALFA SEED. YES, PLENTY. RE- cleaned and pure. \$5.50 to \$6.25; sacked at Englewood, Kan. V. E. Seewald, Le Roy, Kan.

CHOICE RECLEANED FETERITA SEED. Three pounds, 50 cents delivered. \$2.00 bushel our track. W. R. Hutton, Cordell, Okla.

RED KAFFIR SEED, AGRICULTURAL COL- lege test 92%. Per bu. of 56 lbs., sacked, \$1.65. Ferdinand Meyer, Garnett, Kan., Route 3.

PURE SEED CORN. IOWA SILVERMINE and Reid's Yellow Dent. Shelled and graded, \$1.35. Ear \$1.50 bushel. Dr. Comer, Willis, Kan.

FOR \$1 I WILL SEND YOU 8 APPLE, pear, peach or plum, or 6 cherry trees, or 20 grape, rhubarb, currant or gooseberry or 75 raspberry, blackberry or dewberry or 200 strawberry plants or 20 red cedar or 8 2 yr. roses. Manhattan Nursery, Manhattan, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

WHITE SWEET CLOVER, NINETEEN thirteen grown, unhulled twenty cents per pound; send money with order. F. O. Han-son, Grainfield, Kan.

DIAMOND JOE WHITE CORN, 1912 CROP, first class, 95 to 100 per cent germination. Price \$2.25, sacks free. Hull and Lemon, Kirwin, Kan.

KAFFIR SEED, BLACK HULLED WHITE, graded, crop '13, tested 95 strong by cus- tomers. \$2.50 per 100 lbs. J. C. Lawson, Pawnee, Okla.

SEEDS DWARF WHITE AND YELLOW maize, kafir, feterita, millet, 'broomcorn seed, alfalfa, beans and peas. I. T. Reid, Goodwell, Okla.

SEED CORN. EARLY WHITE FLINT, Reid's Yellow Dent, Early White Dent, shelled and graded \$2.00 per bu. Haz Read, Jr., Coffeyville, Kan.

BLACKHULLED WHITE KAFFIR CORN, re-cleaned and tested, \$2.00 per bu., for sale by grower; sacks 25c extra. H. W. Hays, Richland, Shawnee Co., Kan.

SEED CORN. WHITE, HAND PICKED, tipped and shelled; has been raised here several years; my own raising; 1912 crop. J. D. Stevens, Route 5, Jewell, Kan.

FINE CLEAN ALFALFA SEED DIRECT from grower. \$6.00 per bu., sacks 25 cts. \$6.00 seed has some black seed, but will grow. G. A. Chapin, Belleville, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, NINETEEN THIRTEEN crop alfalfa seed, five to six dollars per bushel. Re-cleaned and fine. Ask E. A. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan., for samples.

GOOD SEED AT THE RIGHT PRICES, pure and non-irrigated. Feterita bu. \$3.50; kafir \$1.60; cane \$1.75; alfalfa \$6.00. Sax free. American Seed Co., Eldorado, Kan.

SHAWNEE WHITE SEED CORN, WILL grow. Sure and heavy yielder. Seed se- lected, tipped, shelled, graded and sacked \$2.00 per bu. J. A. Ostrand, Elmont, Kan.

FETERITA, 10 LBS. CHOICE SEED POST- paid \$1.00. 50 lbs. by freight your expense \$2.85. Boone Co. White seed corn, 1912 crop, \$2.00 per bu. B. A. Nichols, Hutchinson, 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. F. Myrland & Sons, Onawa, Iowa.

SEED CORN. MY CORN IS OF 1912 CROP and of the best. Reid's Yellow Dent and Boone County White. Carefully selected, tipped and graded. Price \$2.00 per bu. A. C. Hansen, Willis, Kan.

10 ELBERTA AND 5 CHAMPION PEACH trees for 95c by parcel post, prepaid. Pruned ready to plant. Order today and write for prices on other stock. Wellington Nurseries, Wellington, Kan.

SEED CORN, DWARF MILO MAIZE, white maize, white kafir, stock peas, feterita threshed and in the head. Ask for prices and our seed book for 1914. Binding Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa, Okla.

WANTED—A BUYER FOR 560 A. 7 MILES N. E. of Spearville, 320 a. in wheat; a snap if sold soon. Send for our list just off the press (trades a specialty). The W. & N. Sales Co., Spearville, Ford Co., Kan.

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FOR SALE—BLACKHULL WHITE KAFFIR corn seed, 1912 crop just threshed. Tested by Kansas State Agricultural college 99%. \$2 per bu. F. O. B. Lang, Kan. Ol Ridenour & Son, Emporia, Kan., R. R. 7.

REID'S YELLOW DENT SEED CORN FOR sale, raised 1912, carefully selected, and tested 99%. Also Fine Single Comb White Leghorn eggs. Write for sample and prices. John Schuler, Nortonville, Kan., R. R. No. 3.

SEED CORN—A GREAT WHITE CORN, large ears, deep grains, drought resisting. Sample free. Price in ear \$1.75. Shelled and graded \$2.25 per bu. Money back if not satisfied. Sax free. John S. Hill, Melvern, Kan.

SEED CORN—1912 BOONE CO. WHITE seed corn for sale. Tested 95 and 98% at Manhattan experimental station. Price \$2.00 per bu. in small lots. 25 bu. or over \$1.75 per bu. Chas. P. Butler, Farmington, Atchison Co., Kan.

FOR SALE! SWEET POTATO SEED. Varieties: Yellow Jerseys \$1.25 to 5 bu., over 5 bu. \$1; Southern Queen, \$1.50; Red Jerseys, \$1.50; Browns, \$1.50; Bermudas, \$2.00. Plants of all kinds in season. D. Childs, Oakland, Kansas.

TWO CARLOADS RECLEANED GRADED alfalfa seed, \$5, \$5.50, \$6.50 and \$7 per bu. Feterita, re-cleaned, \$5.50 per cwt. Field and grass seeds of all kinds. Write today for seed card and prices. Ottawa Hardware & Seed Co., Ottawa, Kan.

300 STRAWBERRY PLANTS CHOICE 15 varieties \$1.50. Express paid. American fall bearing strawberries 20 \$1.00. 25 Hersey black raspberry seedlings, never winter kill, \$1.00. Catalog full of bargains free. W. H. Koell, Hampton, Iowa, Box 740.

STRICTLY KANSAS, 1912, KAW VALLEY grown, tested seed corn, all \$2.00 per bu. our track, sacks free. Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone Co. White, Silver Mine, Imperial White, and St. Charles White. Also small quantity Capper's Grand Champion \$2.25. Write for samples. Give us your order quick. Wamego Seed House & Elevator, Wamego, Kan.

FOR SALE—AFRICAN KAFFIR SEED. THE early-maturing sure crop kind, direct from its original home. This was tried with so great success here last year that I am importing direct from South Africa. This matures in 75 days while the home grown is so late that it does not mature even in the best season. \$5.00 per bu. Will reserve with a deposit of one dollar per bushel. Write for quantity discount quick before it is all taken. Asher Adams, Osage City, Kansas.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

FARM SEEDS—CHOICE RECLEANED dwarf maize, white kafir, German millet, all \$2.50; sumac or orange \$2.75; standard maize \$3.00; red kafir \$3.50; Standard and dwarf broom corn \$3.50; all per 100 pounds. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

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FOR SALE—"PURE BRED COMMERCIAL White" seed corn, shelled and graded; grown 1913, made 50 bushels per acre. \$3.00 per bushel F. O. B. Iowa. Sacks free. Also, re-cleaned feterita seed \$3.00 per bushel. Will sell farm this was raised on, consisting of 187 acres fine creek bottom soil, don't overflow, 2 1/2 miles Iowa, on macadam road, street car line, for \$11,500.00. Half cash. No trades. H. Hobart, Iowa, Kan.

OUR SEED CORN MATURED UNDER perfect conditions. Grown near Sioux City, Iowa. Germination is almost perfect and very strong. Just what Nebraska, Kan- sas, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois need. Reid's Yellow Dent, Wimple's Best (Yellow), Iowa Silver Mine, etc. Carefully selected, pre- pared, tested, \$1.50 per bushel sacked, track Sioux City, Iowa. The McCaull-Webster Elevator Company, Sioux City, Iowa.

TESTED SEED CORN. FROM SOUTHERN Kansas 1912 crop, free from weevil, shelled and thoroughly graded. Bloody Butcher, 110 days, \$1.68; Speckle Beauty or Strawberry, 110 days, \$1.68; White Pearl, 100 days, \$2.00; Cone's Yellow Dent, 100 days, \$2.50; second grade Cone's Yellow Dent, \$2.00 per bu. White or red seed kafir, 2 1/2c; red top cane seed, 3 1/2c; orange cane seed, 3c; feterita, 5c; fancy alfalfa seed, 1c per lb. our track. Heavy jute bags 15c; seamless bags 25c. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

LANDS

40 ACRES, WELL IMPROVED, \$500.00. J. L. Smith, Cabool, Mo.

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160 ACRES FINE BLACK LAND, WHAR- ton Co., south of Louise, in rain belt, Gulf Coast, Texas. Direct from owner. Will make splendid farm. Owner going in business, need cash. Address 1916 Taft St., Fairview Add., Houston, Tex.

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LANDS

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LONG GREEN LEAF TOBACCO TO CHEW or smoke. Twenty and twenty-five cents per pound. True Cutler, Holt, Mo.

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BLACKSMITH TOOLS. A SET OF UP-TO-date tools for a complete shop, with electric motor to run same, in a first class locality. Very cheap to right party. Inquire, Box 24, Hoisington, Kan.

ONE 1 POUND CAN GUARANTEED LICE powder 25 cts. Two cans 45 cts. Three cans 60 cts. postpaid. Money back if you are not satisfied. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Coghlin Commission Co., Iola, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM FARM range Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds exclusively. Our flock is healthy and vigor-ous; our eggs were almost 100 per cent fertile last year. \$5 per 100 or \$1 per 15 eggs. Day old chicks 20c each. Order from this ad. J. B. Heisel, Route 5, Grinnell, Iowa.

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MEN AND WOMEN WANTED FOR GOV-ernment jobs. \$65 to \$150 month. Vacations. Steady work. Parcel post means many appointments. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write im-mediately for free list of positions open to you. Franklin Institute, Dept E 52, Roch-ester, N. Y.

DOGS

FOR SALE—FINE SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS. A. A. Artz, Larned, Kan.

MALE HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED. WANT A MAN TO WORK on farm by the month for the summer. C. S. McCreary, Gardner, Kan.

WANTED — RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS. \$75.00 month. Sample examination ques-tions free. Franklin Institute, Dept E 52, Rochester, N. Y.

MOTORMEN - CONDUCTORS. INTERUR-bans. \$75 monthly. State age. Experience unnecessary. Qualify now. Application, details free. F, care Mail and Breeze.

WANTED. RAILWAY MAIL-CLERK CAR-riers and rural carriers. Examinations soon. I conducted examinations. Trial ex-amination free. Write Ozment, 38, St. Louis.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, electric motormen, conductors. \$65-\$140 monthly. Experience unnecessary. Particu-lars free. 796 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

\$80 PER MONTH STRAIGHT SALARY and expenses, to men with rig, to intro-duce poultry remedies. We mean business. Eureka Poultry Food Co., D. 528, E. St. Louis, Ill.

MEN 20 TO 40 YEARS OLD WANTED AT once for electric railway motormen and conductors; \$60 to \$100 a month; no ex-perience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Manager, B-51 Dwight Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MEN TO SELL AUTOMOBILE OIL AT 24 cents. Other oils equally low prices. Best oils made. Stock and poultry tonics, highest medicinal test; very low prices. Guaranteed groceries at wholesale. Paints worth \$2.00 at \$1.25. Season now on—Big pay—Steady work. Write quick. Dept. FMB Hitchcock-Hill Co., Chicago.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our busi-ness thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability and ambition and willingness to learn a lucra-tive business. No soliciting or traveling. All or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capi-tal and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. National Co-operative Realty Company, L-157 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED FOR FULL LINE fruit trees and shrubs. Work full or part time as you prefer. Draw pay every week. We teach you. Outfit free. Lawrence Nur-series, Lawrence, Kan.

AGENTS—SELL PERFECTION GUARAN-teeed hosiery. Guaranteed from one pair up. Send for catalog of both hosiery and neckwear. Perfection Knitting Mills, 1824 E. Willard St., Phila., Pa.

AGENTS—SNAPPIEST HOUSEHOLD LINE on earth. Red hot sellers, steady repeat-ers. Goods guaranteed. Over 100% profit. Write quick—hurry. E. M. Feltman, Sales Mgr., 6738 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, O.

EXCLUSIVE REPRESENTATIVE. MAN or woman wanted for your territory for Save-All Chick Tablets the guaranteed cure for white diarrhoea in chicks. Established trade, wide demand, big profits, no com-petition, opportunity of a lifetime. Write quick. Save-All Remedy Co., Dept. 3, Lees Summit, Mo.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FARM WORK WANTED BY MARRIED man. Experienced, can give references. I have household goods. Box 241, Barnard, Kan.

(WANTED) LAND TO PLOW BY CON-tract or will farm big acreage of small grain on shares with steam outfit. Herman Dahlman, 1015 Lafayette, St. Joseph, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED SMALL SECOND HAND GRAIN thresher. R. 1, Box 30, Kremlin, Okla.

PLACES FOUND FOR STUDENTS TO earn board and room. Dougherty's Busi-ness College, Topeka, Kan.

HAIR GOODS! SWITCHES, TRANSFOR-mations made from combings, or hair furnished. All prices. Examine before pay-ing. Write. Star Co., Dodge City, Kan.

100 LBS. "BIG B" CHICK FEED \$2.50; 500 lbs. \$11.25. This is nicest baby chick feed made. Contains oat groats, millet, char-coal, etc. We guarantee it. Order today. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kan.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE \$100.00 TO \$250.00 on that silo you are going to build, write for information how to make it of flat batts and flooring, using Orico Expansion Doors which you can buy from your lumber dealer. Deal-Rice Lbr. Co., No. 520 Clapp Block, Des Moines, Ia.

BIG WESTERN WEEKLY SIX MONTHS 10 cents. Biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Interesting and instructive departments for young and old. Special offer, six months' trial subscription—twenty-six big issues—10 cents. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. W. A.-12, Topeka, Kan.

Wanted—Sheep Housing Plans.

I am going to build a sheep barn and would like to have some plans and sug-gestions from experienced sheepmen who may chance to read this in the Mail and Breeze. Ersel Reed. R. 1, Louisburg, Kan.

A quarter will buy a big batch of waxed paper for wrapping butter for market and that beats wrapping with cloths by 100 per cent.

Fine Outlook For Wheat

But It's Time to Stop Pasturing It—Other Farming News

BY OUR CROP CORRESPONDENTS

WITH spring officially here and the likelihood of freezing weather grow-ing more remote every day, the wheat crop is showing excellent pros-pects. Reports made to the Farmers Mail and Breeze are borne out by those received by the state board of agriculture as well as those sent to the national Department of Agriculture. The latest government bulletin gave Kansas wheat conditions as 100. "I have received scarcely a pessim-istic report on the wheat so far this year," said F. D. Coburn, secretary of the state board of agriculture, recently. "I have heard of a few fields of late sown wheat being damaged by high winds in the last few days and here and there of crops damaged by the cold and ice. But these are local and iso-lated instances and by no means gen-eral. There was one unfortunate cir-cumstance in connection with wheat this year. The water shortage last summer drove thousands of cattle out of the state. Millions of acres of wheat pasturage went to waste as a re-sult during the fall and winter.

One of the greatest dangers to the crop at present is over-pasturing. The time has passed when stock should be allowed to graze on wheat fields. If the crop is to do its best the plants will need all the growth they can make for their own use.

Preparation of corn ground and po-tato planting are the main farm jobs at present. Reports of shortened corn acreages continue to come in. Oats are practically all sown.

KANSAS.

Sedgwick County—Wheat in good con-dition. We will need rain soon. Oats sown stock in fair condition. Weather windy and cold. Merchants forcing price of produce down.—L. R. Kelso, March 23.

Clay County—Wheat looking green, grow-ing fine and making lots of pasture. Every-one busy sowing oats. Nearly every farmer claims his hens are not laying well. Why is it?—H. H. Wright, March 16.

Thomas County—Weather cold and ground frozen too hard to plow this morning. Spring seeding about half done. A good rain would help a great deal now. Many mules for sale but buyers scarce. Eggs 16c; butter fat 25c; corn 70c.—C. C. Cole, March 19.

Wilson County—Most of the oats sowed. Potatoes planted. Most of the ground plowed deep for corn. Considerable alfalfa sowed and more will be sowed. Corn 68c; oats 43c; Seed oats 60c; flax seed \$1.25 to \$1.75; seed potatoes 94c; eggs 16c; butter 20c.—Adolph Anderson, March 19.

Coffey County—Warm spring weather last week. Grass greening up. Fruit buds start-ing. Peaches and plums will be in full bloom soon. Cattle coming out very well considering the poor quality of feed. A great many horses are dying from feeding silage.—Mrs. R. H. Stewart, March 16.

Doniphan County—No moisture of any kind for two weeks. Roads dry and getting dusty in places. Wheat looks well and has started to grow. Not much old wheat left in the country and farmers have but very little corn for feed. Plenty of hay.—C. Culp, Jr., March 18.

Rooks County—A good rain would come in handy now. Oat sowing about finished. Some potatoes planted. Some farmers are harrowing wheat fields. Not much corn will be planted. Potatoes \$1.30; corn 75c; eggs 15c; butter fat 24c; hogs \$7.75.—C. O. Thomas, March 20.

Norton County—Weather dry and windy. Wheat looking well. Farmers are preparing for spring work. Stock looking well. Some sales still being held and everything sells well. Farmers' unions still prospering. Hay \$10, corn 65c, potatoes \$1.25, eggs 17c.—S. Thompson, March 19.

Osborne County—Weather cold and blus-try today. Wheat making good pasture and stock doing well. More oats sown than usual. Plenty of moisture but we need a shower to fill up the cracks and lay the dust. Roughness for spring work scarce.—W. F. Arnold, March 21.

Kiowa County—High winds have done some damage to wheat. Crop is growing fast. Many expect to plant 1913 corn this year, but it is testing weak so far. Several dogs and cats and one horse have recently been killed on account of rabies. Stock look-ing well.—H. E. Stewart, March 21.

Marshall County—Cold wave and snow on March 18 stopped work in the field. Soil in fine condition for working. Everybody busy preparing ground for oats. Most wheat is looking fine except in a few places where it is too dry. Farmers have to buy rough feed for horses.—F. Stettinisch, March 19.

Pottawatomie County—Two inch snow on March 18. Fair weather now. Farmers busy sowing oats, and acreage will be large. Peaches and cherries safe yet. About a third to a half of the apple trees died last season on account of drought. Present snow will help wheat crop.—S. L. Knapp, March 20.

Seward County—Some high winds the last few days of February and the first ten days of March, but no wheat has blown out. Farmers have their fields for row crops in such a condition that they cannot blow. Some oats and barley sown. Cattle and chickens selling very high at public sales.—John L. Boles, March 17.

Douglas County—Fine weather. Wheat looking good. Buds swelling. Oats all sown. Potato planting in order. Ground in best condition in many years. Farmers up with

their work. Cows selling high. Horses cheap. Good market for mules. Corn 65c; wheat 82c; baled alfalfa \$16; alfalfa seed \$6.—B. L. Cox, March 17.

McPherson County—Wheat appears to be in fine condition in this county but is in need of moisture. Oats are about all sown and acreage is small. March a fine month for the farmer. On account of shortage of feed some are still pasturing the wheat. Alfalfa and grass have started to grow.—John Ostlund, Jr., March 19.

Shawnee County—About 3 inches snow on March 18 and 19 and farm work was stopped. Farmers were busy sowing oats and getting corn ground ready. Wheat is greening up and looks fine. Plenty of feed of all kinds. Stock doing well. Not as many hogs as usual. Some garden made and potatoes planted.—J. P. Ross, March 21.

Montgomery County—Oat seeding about finished. Wheat in fine condition, except in a few places where it was frozen. Have had snow the last few days and ice an inch thick. No rain in March. Too dry for oats and alfalfa. Feed getting scarce and pas-tures will start late. Stock doing reasonably well. Fruit buds all good yet.—J. W. Eiken-berry, March 21.

Ford County—Weather changeable. Sev-eral bad dust storms from the northwest lately. Wheat doing nicely and is still used for pasture. Farmers busy sowing oats and planting potatoes when weather is fit. Some fresh milk cows sick with milk fever, caus-ing several losses. Plenty of horse buyers but prices are lower. Cattle high.—John Zurbuchen, March 21.

Woodson County—Had a 1½-inch snow March 19 and some cold weather but is fair again today. Larger oat acreage than usual being put out for early feed. Also quite a large acreage of alfalfa sown this spring. Some potatoes planted. Wheat looking well. Fall planted alfalfa not doing as well as it might. Corn 72c, eggs 15c, butter fat 22c.—E. F. Opperman, March 20.

Wilson County—Farmers busy with crops. Not good growing weather. We need rain and sunshine. Majority of farmers will buy roughness to feed till grass. Have not paid as much for grain and hay as we expected in the fall owing to good wheat pastures this winter. Stock generally healthy. Silos are a great help. Several farmers are pre-paring to build silos. Corn 71c.—S. Canty, March 18.

Hamilton County—Weather fine with no rain or snow. Ground full of moisture. Stock coming along fine. Feed of all kinds will be used up. Many silos being built in this county. Quite an acreage of oats and barley being sown and much listing of spring crop lands being done. A few farmers sub-soiling after listing to conserve moisture.

Majority of farmers planning heavy harrow-ing this season in an attempt to raise enough feed and grain to last two years. Corn \$1.35.—W. H. Brown, March 21.

Graham County—General farm prospects look very favorable. Wheat doing fine and only a small per cent has been damaged. The soil is full of moisture. Spring seeding about finished. Outside of grain, little feed was shipped into the county. Stock doing as well as could be expected. It has been years since stock losses were so small as this past winter. Wheat 76c; corn 75c; oats 50c; eggs 15c; cream 25c; alfalfa hay \$10 to \$12; seed corn \$1.50 to \$2.25. Graham county has plenty of seed and some to sell.—C. L. Kobler, March 22.

OKLAHOMA.

Alfalfa County—A light snow March 20. Wheat looks good. Cattle look fine. Oats coming up. Pastures commencing to get green. Quite a few horses shipped out this winter.—J. M. Lyon, March 20.

Beaver County—Nice warm weather. Wheat growing fast but needs a little mois-ture. Farmers busy sowing oats. Stock in good condition. Feed scarce and high.—M. B. Edwards, March 19.

Grady County—About one-half inch of rain last night with a little snow following. Plenty of ice. About 1 inch rainfall since December 23. Wheat needs more moisture. Oats fair. Farmers have planted part of corn crop.—Sam C. Hefner, March 19.

Pawnee County—Oats coming up fine. Quite a little corn planted. Most gardens are planted. Early plowed ground too dry to work well. Alfalfa is greening up. Con-solidated schools carried in these four dis-tricts. Corn 65c; oats 40 to 50c.—V. Funk-houser, March 20.

Cotton County—Winter wheat looking well. Oats all up and stand is good. Corn nearly all planted. Pastures getting good. Fine rain on March 18 which was of great ben-efit to growing crops. Peaches in bloom. In-creased acreage of alfalfa being sowed. Corn 75c; alfalfa \$15; butter 18c; eggs 17c.—Lake Rainbow, March 21.

Blaine County—Weather changeable. Oats coming up. Some corn planted. Farm sales over for the spring season. Wheat small but of good color. Cattle on wheat yet. Live-stock in good condition. Some hogs dying of cholera. Alfalfa has not made any stand yet on account of sudden freezes. Rain badly needed.—Henry Willert, March 21.

Dewey County—No rain since Christmas. Top of ground rather dry but a lot of mois-ture in subsoil. Wheat looking good. Oats sown and acreage was small. Acreage of corn will be reduced at least 25 per cent. Kafir and feterita acreage increased about 25 per cent. Corn planting will commence about March 25. Early potatoes and garden planted.—Wm. Liston, March 20.

Who Has This Recipe?

I would like to have some one give me, through the columns of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, the recipe for a liquid for preserving eggs. It is made with salt, lime and salicylic acid. I have for-gotten the proportions. It was pub-lished in the Mail and Breeze ten years ago. Mrs. M. C. M. Mentone, Cal.

Is There a Frameup on Cattle?

Trade In Fat Steers Indicates It—The Market Forecast

BY C. W. METSKER

THERE is something "rotten" in the cattle market. Last week with receipts of fat cattle the smallest of the season, prices fell 15 to 25 cents. Competition was less active on corn fat cattle than on western steers and the general deal seemed to smack of a "gentleman's agreement" among buyers to let prices on that class go no higher. The few prime heaves available were split up, only one packer-buyer making a bid on certain bunches.

In explaining just why there was such a slack demand killers said that eggs were plentiful and lower in price, that warm weather would make it necessary to reduce stocks of fresh meats, and that the nearness of the vegetable season was a cause for further reductions in orders. None of which is a logical reason, except possibly lower prices for eggs. It has been the practice of killers to build up their fresh meat supply in the hottest season of the year, namely July to October. There is always a good demand for beef from June on, the months when eggs attain their lowest price level. Considering the low killing per cent of fat steers for the last three months and the comparatively small number killers have purchased there can be no great amount of fresh beef in coolers to dis-

pose of. If anyone can explain why killers will pay as high as \$7.50 for bulls, and yet haggle on paying \$9 for prime steers especially when there can be no great supply of the latter available for the next six months he will have the general theory on which killers are operating at the present time. The lack of independent action among the six big packers seems to indicate that they all think alike, buy alike, and possibly, may know before hand what they are going to do in concert.

Fat Cattle Scarcity Exists.

Though the recent action of killers in depressing the cattle market indicates plenty of beef the contrary is true. Fort Worth, Wichita, Oklahoma City, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Omaha are maintaining supplies below normal in numbers and on the basis of 50 per cent stock cattle. The other cattle have been fed in an area extending from the Rio Grande to the Canadian line to the Mississippi river. Probably never before has such a great variety of feed, other than corn, been used. In Fort Worth, Oklahoma City and Kansas City the supply verges on "canner" quality, for butcher cattle, and is far below normal in the case of steers. It will be five months before quality can be normal, and it will be eight months before grain will be used to any extent in hardening the half fat kinds.

Forcing a Wheatfield Run.

The recent snow together with other moisture has about put an end to cattle grazing on wheat fields, and where other feed cannot be provided between now and grass such cattle will have to be marketed. In the next few days a good many wheat cattle will arrive. In that class steers have brought \$7.50 to \$8, cows \$6 to \$7 and heifers as high as \$8.15. Farmers have made better use of wheat fields this year than ever before, but it is time now to get the cattle off. An Oklahoma man hunting some thin cattle recently at market said he could buy cattle in his neighborhood but they were on wheat and were too fat. Another Oklahoma cattleman cleared \$15 a head on 100 cows he bought last fall, by grazing his wheat. From the general rapid gains produced wheat pasturage has made more profit this winter than dry feed.

Slump in Calf Prices.

Expecting a material increase in the supply in the next few weeks from the dairy districts and a material increase in the Chicago supply last week killers took \$1.50 to \$2 a hundred pounds from the price of veal calves. Stock calves held firm. Killers figure that dairymen will market the young calves as soon as they are old enough to pass federal inspection and that means that April receipts will be double those of March and May's nearly three times those of this month.

The Problem of Restocking.

It is easier to sell short than it is to restock especially when cattle are in such small supply. If the restocking is not done feed is wasted and the ground impoverished. Many farmers are needing cows and heifers and paying high prices, but even at that they consider themselves gainers. Last week stock cows sold at \$6 to \$6.65 for the upper class and stock heifers as high as \$7.25. Some light

weight heifers on the calf order, sold as high as \$8.15.

Vigorous Rally in Hogs.

In the first two days last week packers depressed hog prices 15 to 25 cents and for a time it looked as though the market was in for a general decline. Eastern demand however, sprang up on Thursday and prices returned to the highest level of the season a new high being recorded in St. Louis at \$9.05.

If Eastern shipping demand holds on for any length of time much higher prices are assured. For three weeks past packers have not had to meet competition from eastern shippers, yet they have been unable to keep prices down. If that demand returns in force, there is no factor except unprecedented runs that will check the advance.

All markets are expected to record \$9 and better before the end of the month, and Chicago and St. Louis may go to \$9.25 or better. For three weeks past quality of hogs at western markets has been good, though in the past few days offerings were the plainest of the season. This, in the opinion of traders indicates that the bulk of the full fed hogs have been shipped and that for the next four months the offerings will be light in weight.

Interest in Wool Prices.

Wool buyers are flocking to the West placing as much clip under contract as possible and leaving stated bids where offers are refused. Last week Fred Klink, who ranges in the Rocky Ford district sheared 11,000 lambs at Emporia, Kan., practically 77,000 pounds. He sold the entire clip at 20 cents a pound or 4 cents higher than prices a year ago. Near Chicago and Kansas City shearing points 17 and 19 cents was paid last week and reports from the Southwest state that bidding is active.

Higher prices for wool have tended to increase the demand for sheep in fleece, and ewes and wethers with a good clip sold relatively higher than lambs. Ewes sold up to \$6, wethers \$6.25 and yearlings \$7.25. Clipped sheep sold at \$4.50 to \$5.75, and lambs remained below the 8-cent level. Killers reported no improvement in the demand for mutton though receipts at western markets last week were about the smallest this year.

The Movement in Livestock.

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

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City	26,250	40,325	26,200
Chicago	36,800	145,000	32,500
Omaha	14,500	61,700	61,200
St. Louis	10,325	50,000	9,400
St. Joseph	3,900	29,100	16,000
Total	91,575	326,125	205,300
Preceding week	106,125	291,400	234,650
Year ago	102,275	275,500	153,800

The following table shows the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep in Kansas City thus far this year and the same period in 1913:

	1914	1913	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle	307,842	362,663	55,311	3,427
Calves	17,539	20,966	3,427	92,953
Hogs	484,975	577,928	92,953	40,788
Sheep	389,604	430,392	40,788	1,880
H. & M.	26,169	28,049	1,880	4,737
Cars	20,096	24,833	4,737	

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

	Cattle		Hogs		Sheep	
Per 100 lbs.	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Chicago	\$9.65	\$9.15	\$8.85	\$9.20	\$7.15	\$7.25
Kan. City	9.25	8.90	8.75	9.00	7.00	7.55

Need Horses for Farmers.

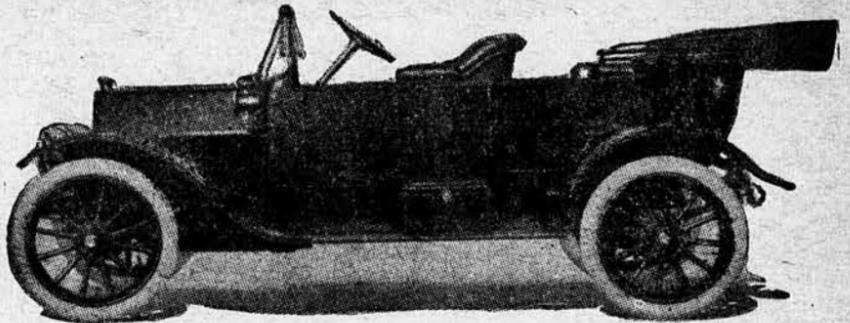
Demand for horses for farm use has started and trade is active in the good class but dull in the plainer kinds. Farmers are taking more care to the class they buy, and only where horses are bought for short use do the plain kinds find an outlet. Eastern trade continues about normal for this season of the year and southern outlet is small. Country buyers report horses that are in good condition as scarce though this does not mean that the reserve supply has been underfed or starved.

Grain Prices Climbing.

In the last ten days cash prices for grain have advanced materially, and prices now are higher for corn than at any time since late last fall, when the new crop began to move. Then prices were 75 to 78 cents a bushel. Late in

(Continued on Page 39.)

Do You Want It?



Only a Few Days Left in Which to Enter Race for Automobiles—First List of Contestants Announced Next Week.

If you have not yet entered the race for the two automobiles and 13 other prizes to be awarded by Farmers Mail and Breeze on May 16th, now is the time for you to do so. The first standing of contestants will be given out in about a week and contestants who intend to enter this contest should send in their entry at once so that their names will be in the first announcement. Here is an exceptional opportunity to win an automobile without one penny of cost. All we want you to do is to give us a little of your time. On account of this contest coming at the farmers' busy season the list of entrants is very much smaller than in our last contest, which will make it easier for those who do enter the contest to win a prize as the competition will not be so great. If you have been intending to enter one of these prize contests, now is the time for you to do so, while you will not have so many contestants to compete with.

READ OUR GREAT PLAN

Our idea in giving away such valuable prizes is to secure subscribers to Farmers Mail and Breeze. Anyone is eligible to work in this contest who lives within the state of Kansas and who is not an employee or regular subscription representative of Farmers Mail and Breeze. We have designed this contest for the benefit of our friends and readers, all of whom are practically inexperienced in taking subscriptions, and will not permit any of our regular representatives to share in these valuable prizes. A specified number of points will be allowed for each subscription sent in by contestants and the person having the largest number of points to his credit at the close of the contest will receive an \$1850 Stoddard Dayton Automobile. The one having the second highest number of points will receive a \$395 Saxton Roadster. The one having the third highest number of points, a \$200 Flanders Motorcycle and so on until the entire 15 prizes have been awarded. Both new and renewal subscriptions will count in this contest and will be of equal value. The scale of points which will be allowed in this contest is as follows: One year subscriptions at \$1.00 will count 500 points. Three year subscriptions at \$2.00 will count 2,000 points and six year subscriptions at \$4.00 will count 5,000 points. Subscriptions will not be accepted for a longer period than 6 years. We will pay every contestant a liberal commission of 25 per cent on each subscription that he secures so that you will be well paid for the time that you devote to the work and at the same time have a splendid chance to win one of the automobiles. Do not think that just because you are busy with your other work that you cannot enter and win in this contest. Practically all of the contestants will only devote their spare time to the work, even though it is only a few hours a week so that you have just as good an opportunity as anyone else to win. Why don't you try it? It doesn't cost you a cent and you get paid for your time as well as having a fine opportunity to win an automobile without one cent of cost.

\$2700 Worth of PRIZES to Be Given!

In our recent contest we only awarded five prizes. We noticed, however, that there were a number of workers who sent in quite a good sized list of subscriptions that did not receive a prize and for that reason we have decided to triple the prize list and give 15 valuable prizes instead of five. We have also included the second automobile and splendid motorcycle which very materially strengthens the list of prizes offered. Every one of these gifts is absolutely guaranteed to be entirely satisfactory and exactly as represented. The list of prizes is as follows:

First Prize, \$1,850 Five-Passenger Stoddard Dayton Touring Car

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2nd prize, \$395 automobile | 9th prize, 17-jewel gold watch |
| 3rd prize, \$200 motorcycle | 10th prize, 15-jewel gold watch |
| 4th prize, \$75 grafonola | 11th prize, folding camera |
| 5th prize, graphophone with 10 recs. | 12th prize, folding camera |
| 6th prize, graphophone with 7 recs. | 13th prize, 7-jewel gold watch |
| 7th prize, graphophone with 5 recs. | 14th prize, 7-jewel gold watch |
| 8th prize, sewing machine | 15th prize, 7-jewel gold watch |

A Great Offer of SPECIAL POINTS

Every person who will fill in and mail the coupon below will receive a bonus of 10,000 free points. These points will be paced to his credit as soon as the coupon is received, and all information, together with description of the prizes and information for taking subscriptions, will be sent by return mail. As a special inducement to help contestants get an early start in this race, we are going to allow double the number of points mentioned in the scale above on every subscription we receive from the time of entry until April 16. This offer is positively the largest number of points you will ever receive in this contest and will be promptly discontinued at Midnight April 16, so that any person intending to work for one of these prizes should send in his name right away and get every subscription that he possibly can during this special point offer. In case any other point offers are made after April 16 they will be at a reduced scale. Do not put off entering this contest if you would like to have an automobile. It does not cost you one cent to find out about this great prize offer and you are not obligated in any way. Do not hesitate, but mail the coupon at once.

Farmers Mail and Breeze 425 CAPITAL BLDG. TOPEKA, KANSAS

Entry Coupon Good For 10,000 Free Points!

Farmers Mail and Breeze, 425 Capital Building, Topeka, Kan.

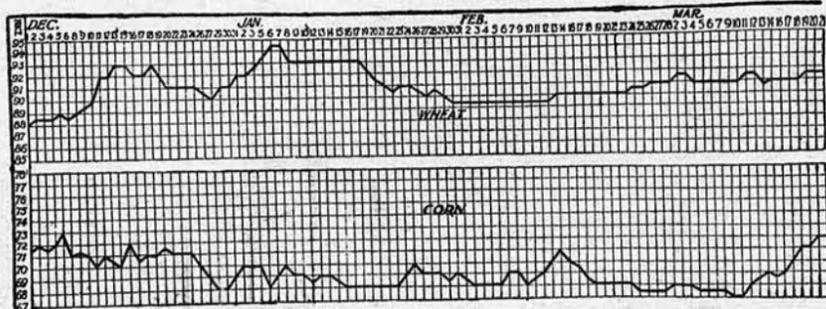
Gentlemen:—Please send me full information about your great automobile contest, credit me with 10,000 free points and enter my name as a contestant.

Name.....

Town.....

State..... R. F. D..... Box.....

THIS COUPON DOES NOT OBLIGATE YOU IN ANY WAY.



This chart shows the daily fluctuations of the Kansas City wheat and corn markets since December 1, 1913. Highest cash prices on each grain were considered in making out the chart.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose ads appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and bargains worthy of consideration.

Special Notice

All advertising copy, discontinuance orders and change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication to be effective in that issue. All forms in this department of the paper close at that time and it is impossible to make any changes in the pages after they are electrotyped.

90 A. bottom farm, \$140 a. Best of improvements. Write A. Lindstrom, Ottawa, Kan.

WE HAVE a fine list of impr. and unimpr. farms. Rowland & Moyer, Ottawa, Kan.

COFFEY CO. Best bargains. Alfalfa, wheat, corn lands. Harry Antrim, Strawn, Kan.

ONE HUNDRED farms for sale in central Kansas. Write Reed & Brady, Salina, Kan.

80 A. Nemaha Co., 1/4 mi. town. 40 a. all \$5,500 quick sale. - W.F. Thompson, Seneca, Ks.

LYON COUNTY 128 a. improved. \$1,000 down. 240 a. improved \$65 for gen. mdse. stock. Ira Stonebreaker, Allen, Kansas.

320 ACRES TIMBER, Dent Co., Mo., good soil, water and grass, \$8.00 per acre, cash. Room 5 Leader Bldg., Lawrence, Kansas.

240 A. IMP. stock farm, 9 mi. south Clyde. 100 a. wheat, 20 alfalfa, 80 pasture; \$12,900. \$2,000 mortgage. W. L. Joines, Clyde, Kan.

COFFEY COUNTY, EASTERN KANSAS. Good alfalfa, corn, wheat and tame grass lands. List free. Lane & Kent, Burlington, Ks.

FOR QUICK SALE 3,700 acre farm and ranch, highly improved; fenced hog tight; 400 acres in wheat; 4 miles from Pampa, Texas. J. B. Cramer, Wichita, Kansas.

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI land for sale. We are personally interested in drainage and development of New Madrid Co., Missouri. Lilbourn Real Estate Co., Lilbourn, Mo.

160 ACRES; fairly well improved; good soil. 2 1/2 mi. good Catholic town in northeast Kansas. Great bargain at \$70 per a. Terms on part. Address J. B. Wood, Seneca, Kan.

BEST LAND, LOWEST PRICES, greatest natural advantages in southeastern Kansas. Send for illustrated booklet. The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

160 A. 3 MI. OUT; 34 a. wheat; dandy imp.; \$8,400. 60 a. 5 mi. out; good imp.; \$3,200. 80 a. 3 1/2 mi. out; good imp.; \$4,200. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kansas.

WELL IMPROVED quarter section between Overbrook and Lawrence, Kan. Black soil, good water. Progressive neighborhood. Price \$60 per acre. Part terms. Address John Harrison, Owner, Collyer, Kansas.

I CAN SELL YOU the finest farms, not to be excelled anywhere for the price. For alfalfa and grain farms. Stock raising. Descriptions and prices on request. Cash and good terms. H. H. Stewart, Wellington, Kan.

KANSAS SNAPS. 480 Wichita county \$2,600. 160 a. Greeley county, \$600. 800 acres Ness county, improved, \$18 an acre. No trade. If you mean business write Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

YOU CAN BUY one of the best bargains in Franklin county, Kansas. Smooth land, fair improvements, well located close to trading point, fine neighborhood, price right, \$2,500. Encumbrance runs 8 years at 6%. Come at once. Possession March 1st, 1914. Allen Mansfield, Ottawa, Kansas.

A BARGAIN; 154 a. 3 mi. Emporia. No imp. All alfalfa land; \$100; other bargains. H. L. Dwelle, Emporia, Kansas.

Northeastern Kansas Land for sale in the famous Bluegrass, Timothy, Clover and alfalfa district, \$50 to \$100 per a. Compton & Royer, Valley Falls, Kan.

WILL PAY CASH for a few good level quarters of western land. If priced clear down right. Write Layton Bros., Osborne, Kansas.

Renter's Opportunity You get an improved farm in Rooks county, Kansas, by paying small cash payment down, and one-third of crop each year. Stevens & Ruby Stockton, Kansas.

Kiowa County Land bargains. Write for descriptions. Several of my own farms; can make terms to suit. C. W. Phillips, Greensburg, Kan.

400 Acre Farm 8 mi. Osborne, Kansas. R. F. D., phone, fine improvements. 240 bottom alfalfa land. Level creek bottom, 40 a. in alfalfa. 160 a. pasture. Price \$55.00. TODD & ENGLE, Clay Center, Kansas.

Cash Rent Wanted for fine 960 acres in Trego county, Kansas. 200 acres farm land, 100 for spring crop. Fine bottom land; everlasting springs. Address STEVENS & RUBY Stockton, Kansas.

WRITE BOX A, Wamego, Kan., in regard to farm land that can be bought at its agricultural value over what may prove to be a rich oil field. A farm of 160 bought now will in a few months make a man rich if oil is found. Drilling will soon begin.

LAND BUYER Get our list of S. E. Kansas farms—especially Montgomery Co.; all sized tracts. Choicest bargains. Foster Bros., Independence, Kan. Est. 1870.

BARGAIN. 240 a. finely imp. farm, 1 mi. town; 100 a. wheat, 25 a. alfalfa; all nice level land, running water. Price \$65 a. Terms. Gile & Bonsall, South Haven, Sumner Co., Kan.

MONEY FROM HOME. Improved 160 acres. Well windmill, 80 cult.; 80 pasture. All can be farmed, well located, 10 miles Spearville. \$2,800. Terms. Send for list. Thos. J. Stinson, Spearville, Kansas.

80 ACRES GOOD LAND IN OKLAHOMA. Good house, stables, smoke house, well and good 6 acre orchard. 35 acres in cultivation and all under good 3 wire fence. Will sell at a great bargain. Address Anna L. Jones, Zeandale, Kansas.

LINN COUNTY FARMS. Biggest bargains in Kansas. Corn, wheat, timothy, clover, bluegrass land \$15-\$80. Coal, wood, gas, abundance good water. Fruit, everything that goes to make life pleasant. Large illustrated folder free. Eby-Cady Realty Co., Pleasanton, Kan.

WALLACE COUNTY, KANSAS. Stockmen, attention! 50,000 acres choice grazing and alfalfa land for sale. Best watered county in Kansas. No stock diseases known here. For reliable information apply Box 244, Peter Robidoux, Wallace, Kansas.

NORTH DAKOTA BUY FROM OWNERS

Farmers, we own the Adams and Keystone farms, two Bonanza farms, 13,000 acres in southeastern North Dakota. Top of Red River Valley. Our country joins Minnesota and South Dakota. We raise corn. Cutting these farms up and selling to the actual settler on easy terms. You deal with owners when you deal with us. Stop paying rent. Write

ADAMS FARM Wahpeton, North Dakota

BEST BARGAIN IN SOLOMON VALLEY. 800 acre stock and alfalfa farm; over 400 acres good alfalfa land; heavy sheet water 6 to 20 feet; 320 acres in cultivation, 40 acres alfalfa, 120 acres growing wheat; 30 rye, bal. for spring crops; two pastures, 125 and 320 acres; plenty living water, some timber; \$10,000 improvements; best modern residence in county; barns, sheds, granaries 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.

\$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

IMPROVED Idaho, Kansas, Minnesota and N. Dakota land. Wadsworth, Grinnell, Ia.

BARGAINS in Lyon county. Trade anywhere. S. M. Bell, Americus, Kansas.

LAWRENCE REALTY CO., home of the swappers. Patrick C. Quin, Mgr., Lawrence, Kan.

EXCHANGES—all kinds—free list. Describe your property fully. Foster Bros., Independence, Kan.

EXCHANGE BOOK, of hundreds of honest trades, farms, merchandise, etc., everywhere. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.

WE BUY, SELL and exchange anything, anywhere of value. Ozark Co-operative Realty Co., Willow Springs, Howell Co., Mo.

OWNERS! Get results!! Write for my "No commission plan". Sales and exchanges, anywhere. Box 262, Burlingame, Kan.

MERCHANT has farm and timber land, and cash to trade for clean running stock, mdse. \$5,000 to \$10,000. Send full description. C. E. Forrester, Waldron, Ark.

FOR LEASE, trade or sale; 2,100 acre ranch in Greeley Co., Kan. 200 acres under cultivation, 3,000 acres under fence. 3 wells and windmills; 2 sets improvements. Address 711 East Horay Ave., Wellington, Kan.

320 A. WALLACE CO., 3 mi. N. Weskan, 40 a. Smoky Hill river bottom land; good for alfalfa, to trade for registered or grade stallions, mares or cattle. \$12.50 per acre. No incumbrance. James T. Rafter, Holton, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE—Frame store building two stories, two good seven roomed houses adjoining, and a general stock of goods with fixtures invoicing about \$4,500.00, price of buildings \$5,000. This property can be traded clear or with \$1,500 carried back on the building at 7%. Buildings are insured for \$3,000. This is located in a prosperous farming country. Bala, Riley county, Kan. But one other general store in the town. Geo. W. Hanna, Clay Center, Kansas.

LOOK HERE. I have Washington county lands. \$25 to \$100 per acre. Good terms. I have all kinds of farms and merchandise to trade. Write me. W. F. Hackney, Washington, Kansas.

MISSOURI

FOR FARM LANDS in Barry Co., Mo., write J. Y. Drake, Exeter, Mo.

MISSOURI, Ark. and Okla. farms. Conner-McNabney Realty Co., Southwest City, Mo. 160 A., OZARKS; 100 CULT., 2 sets bldgs., spring. \$1,700. McQuary, Seligman, Mo.

\$5 DOWN, \$5 monthly buys 40 acres good timbered land near town, S. Missouri. Price \$225. Perfect title. Box 372, Carthage, Mo.

240 ACRES, near Neosho, Mo., at Monark Springs; rich black land, broken from meadows first time in 30 years and now in wheat; well drained; on fine auto rock road; fenced; abundant good water; surrounding farms \$125 per acre. For quick sale \$75 per a., easy terms. The Monark Townsite Co., Neosho, Mo.

FOR SALE; 156 acre farm in Jasper county, close to town. Write for full information. J. E. Hall, Carthage, Mo.

120 ACRE BOTTOM sandy loam cut over timber land; a good two room house; 6 acres clear; finest soil; easy to clear; no overflow; sell cheap and easy terms, or I make an income farm and guarantee 10%. F. Gram, Naylor, Missouri.

HOWELL CO., MISSOURI. 120 a. farm 2 mi. from Pomona. 75 a. in cult. and orchard, 500 bearing trees, apple and peach, 100 a. fenced, 5 room house, good barn, 2 wells, cistern, phone line, rural mail. 1/2 mi. school. \$28. terms. Farms for merchandise or town property. A. P. Cottrell Land Co., Pomona, Mo.

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA irrigated lands, alfalfa stand, for sale on crop sharing plan. Write today for information how to buy a farm on renter's terms. J. A. Whiting, 214 First National Bank Bldg., Cheyenne, Wyoming.

WASHINGTON

RICH VALLEY LANDS in White Salmon, Washington, on the Columbia river. Excellent soil, climate, plenty of rainfall. Within seventy-five miles of Portland, Oregon, and has splendid train and boat service. Close price to party with cash or terms for part payment. F. E. Holton, Box 971, Minneapolis, Minn.

BEST BARGAIN IN SOLOMON VALLEY. 800 acre stock and alfalfa farm; over 400 acres good alfalfa land; heavy sheet water 6 to 20 feet; 320 acres in cultivation, 40 acres alfalfa, 120 acres growing wheat; 30 rye, bal. for spring crops; two pastures, 125 and 320 acres; plenty living water, some timber; \$10,000 improvements; best modern residence in county; barns, sheds, granaries 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.

\$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

WANTED — MERCHANDISE for Kansas land. Have land for merchandise. For no fooling and quick action write Tinklin & Jasper, Corning, Kansas.

THE BEST ALFALFA LANDS and ranches in Lyon and adjoining counties to exchange for hardware and merchandise. Morley & Statts, Emporia, Kansas.

FARMS, STOCKS, and city property for sale or trade. What have you to offer? Bigham & Ochiltree, 802 Corby-Forsee Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo.

Buy or Trade with us—Exchange book free Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Ks

To Trade for Western Land Good business income property, located in Central Kansas, leased for one year at \$35 per month. Want good land close railroad. Frank W. Thompson, Beloit, Kan.

1914 BARGAINS Choice farms just listed in northwest Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, for sale or exchange. Advise me your wants and what you have with full description. M. E. Noble & Son, 507 Corby-Forsee Bldg., St. Joseph, Missouri.

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

I own and Will Trade A fine 320 acre farm 3 miles from a good railroad town, and about 40 miles from Wichita. All good level land and good black soil. Fair improvements. Prefer good clean general merchandise, hardware or smaller farm.

H. C. Whalen 413 Biting Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS FARMS for sale. Terms. List free. J. C. Mitchell, Fayetteville, Ark.

IMPROVED AND UNIMP. land bargains. Black & Plitts, Scott Co., Waldron, Ark.

DOWELL LAND COMPANY will furnish you lists of farm, timber and rice lands at lowest prices. Walnut Ridge, Arkansas.

FOR DES. LIT., city props. Ark., and Okla. farm, fruit, timber, grazing lands, write Moss-Ballou & Hurlock, Siloam Sprgs., Ark.

80 A. 6 mi. out. 60 cleared; good house, barn. Family orchard. Price \$1,750. New list of farms. McKamey & McCarroll, Imboden, Ark.

CORN, OAT, CLOVER land. Sure crops. No swamps, hills. Fine climate, schools, churches. Small pay't down, bal. long time. Maps, circulars. Tom Blodgett Land Co., Rison, Ark.

160 A. RICH imp. Hurricane creek farm; 60 cult.; bal. timbered; 180 fenced; orchard; healthy; 3 1/2 mi. Winthrop. Lays level; \$20 a 1/2 down. Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, 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. Hiwassee, Ark.

ASK US ABOUT northeast Arkansas lands, they will produce a large variety of paying crops; can be bought at reasonable prices. Come to the land of sunshine and prosperity. H. H. Houghton & Son, Room 3, 408 1/2 Main St., Jonesboro, Arkansas.

176 A. THIS COUNTY, 3 mi. R. R. town of 2,000. Good road. Near good inland town. 60 a. bottom, 50 a. upland, cult. Bal. timber but all tillable. Fine imp., new five room frame house, large barn, best water, good fences, three sets tenant property. All fine land in good shape. Will pay \$350 cash rent this year or give immediate possession. Price \$2,750, \$1,750 cash. Stephens, Cazort & Neat, Morrilton, Ark.

NOTICE—160 acres improved; \$23 per acre. 40 acres improved, \$20. If interested in south Missouri, northwest Arkansas, or eastern Oklahoma, for particulars address Oswalt & Hayes, Gravette, Ark.

440 ACRES OF FINE LAND, all open but 50 acres, fine alfalfa and clover land, 150 acres Bermuda grass, 2 miles inland town, 5 1/2 miles of two railroad towns; small dwelling, 3 tenant houses; price \$40 per a. Horton & Company, Hope, Arkansas.

BENTON COUNTY'S altitude 1,450 ft. Come to the Ozarks in Benton county, Ark., for your fine fruit, grain and stock farms, fine prairie and timber lands, from fifteen to seventy five dollars per acre. Gentry Realty Co., Gentry, Benton Co., Ark.

TEXAS

BIG CROPS, BIG MARKETS, BIG PROFITS. In the Houston, El Campo district of the Gulf Coast. Write us for Free Booklets, "Where Farming Pays," "Pointers on Where to Buy Land;" also "The Gulf Coast Bulletin," for six months free. Allison-Richey Land Co., Houston, Texas.

BARGAINS IN GULF COAST LANDS. FACTS about the Mid-Gulf-Coast Country of Texas. Production, climate, rainfall, soil, markets, water. Large or small tracts. Write at once for free booklet and price lists. Reference given. John Richey & Co., Binz Bldg., Houston, Tex.

TEXAS LAND On 40 Years' Time

Located in rainbelt, 90 miles of Houston, two miles town of 3,000. Farmers make six tons alfalfa, 40 bushels corn and half bale cotton per acre. To make best showing quickly first buyers secure 40 years' time. Land payments refunded any time within two years with 6% interest if dissatisfied. Free illustrated literature. Luckel & Bell, 700 Bently Bldg., Houston, Texas.

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.

FOR SALE—Cheap lands in northeastern Oklahoma. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Oklahoma.

THIS COUNTY opened for settlement five years which accounts for very low price of lands. Soil as productive as eastern Kansas. Rainfall more. Improved farms from \$15 to \$35. Unimproved \$3 to \$20. Write Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

Two Adjoining Alfalfa Stock Farms. One containing 400 acres with two sets of improvements; other 750 acres with three sets of improvements. About 450 acres of creek and river bottom land. Four miles from railroad town. Bargain of your life at \$6,500.00 each. Will give terms. J. J. Robinson, Vinita, Oklahoma.

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

Indian Land 100 farms improved and unimproved, in the corn, rain, oil and gas belt of north-eastern Oklahoma from \$25 to \$40 per acre. Agents wanted. J. A. Wettack, Nowata, Okla.

THE OZARKS, WHAT OF THEM?



Big juicy strawberries—the kind that make your mouth water and call for more, grow in the Ozarks and they make a money earning crop within a few months. Co-operative shipping associations have solved the problem of disposing of this perishable product and now the berry patch pays a substantial dividend every year. South Missouri is also the land of the big red apple and the luscious peach but it takes some time for trees bearing fruit to help pay the grocery bills. Berries will not only help support the family of the man who goes to that section to make a home but will pay for the home as well if he is not afraid of work.



Arnold Martin, the Nebraska pioneer, who clears several thousand dollars annually from his little Pawnee county farm, has said that nowhere can better opportunity be found for the young man than in the Ozark region. Poultry, fruit and dairying form an ideal combination that brings quick returns and will enable the young couple, just starting out in life, to pay for a home of their own. Under present conditions of high-price land and high rent it is impossible to do that in most sections of the country. Thousands of young people throughout the Middle West should go to this promised land.

FREE! "The Truth About the Ozarks" with large list of farms for sale in best locality. Map. Durnell & McKinney, Cabool, Mo.

THE FOOTHILLS of the Ozarks is the land of sunshine and good health. Write Spring River Land Co., Ravenden, Ark., for list.

GOOD LAND BARGAINS in S. W. Missouri. Improved farms and timber lands for sale; also exs. J. H. Engelking, Diggins, Mo.

HOWELL CO. bargains. Farm, dairy, fruit and ranch lands for sale or exchange. West Plains Real Estate Co., West Plains, Mo.

FOR INFORMATION regarding garden spot of Ozarks, Laclede County, address Stillwell Land Co., Magnetie City, Lebanon, Mo.

SPECIAL BARGAINS in fruit, dairy and farm lands. Unsurpassed for poultry raising. J. M. Huff, Koshkonong, Oregon Co., Mo.

BARGAINS in fruit, stock and grain farms in the Ozarks. Climate and water unsurpassed. G. G. Rice, Mammoth Spring, Ark.

25,000 A. timber land, imp. farms, Douglas and Ozark Cos. Best bargains on earth. Homeseekers Real Estate Co., Ava, Mo.

IF YOU WANT farms or stock ranches in the Ozarks of Missouri, write A. J. Johnston, Mchats, Nat'l Bank Bldg., Springfield, Mo.

WE HAVE well imp. Missouri farms for sale or exchange. Good climate and soil. Easy terms. F. M. & C. G. Morgan, Springfield, Mo.

IF YOU WANT A HOME come to the Ozarks. For particulars write J. E. Twobig & Co., Norwood, Missouri.

WISCONSIN

BUSK COUNTY, Wis., farms in the famous corn and clover belt. Write for prices and terms. Hill & Sargent, Lady Smith, Wis.

SETTLERS ARE FLOCKING to the clover and fruit lands of Orchard Valley, Wisconsin. Over 150 sales. Write for U. S. Gov't reports. E. F. Glenn, 311C Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

SETTLERS WANTED for our Douglas Co. clay loam lands, western Wis., direct line between twin cities and twin ports. Unexcelled for clover and grain. Farmers Land & Cattle Co., Globe Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

OUT OVER LANDS northern Wisconsin, excellent soil, close to Duluth and Superior. Right price to parties with cash desiring one to ten sections or more. Write for particulars. E. A. Moe, 309 Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

WE WANT SETTLERS To locate on our hardwood cut-over lands. Clay loam soil, over 20,000 acres, selling in tracts of forty acres and up; terms 1/4 cash, bal. easy payments. Buy from the owners direct. C. K. & C. O. Ellingson, 200 Main Street, Hawkins, Wis.

ONEIDA CO. WANTS SETTLERS. I own and offer 8,000 acres hardwood land. Any size tract. Low prices. Easy payments. Great dairy section. Corn, potatoes, clover, grain successfully raised. Write for map. C. P. Crosby, Rhinelander, Wis.

IMPROVED FARM BARGAIN. 235 a. dairy, corn, clover farm; clay loam soil. On main road. R. F. D., phone, school, church; near two creameries. Price \$8,500. 1/2 cash. Ask me for full description. L. C. Perkins, Amery, Wis.

BARGAINS

In Wisconsin farms and farm lands. Genuine bargains. Improved farms for sale in every county in Wisconsin. \$1,000 up. TAYLOR COUNTY farms a specialty. Thousands of acres of productive cut-over land. Good soil, on roads, close to R. R. and town. \$10 up. Taylor, Marinette, Clark, Rusk, Polk, Bayfield counties and others. Liberal terms on every piece offered. We have some places for trade. Get our FREE LISTS. Write today. Our reference, this magazine, Loeb-Hammell Realty Co., (Not Inc.) Medford, Wis., Owners and Agents.

Secure a Home in UPPER WISCONSIN

Best Dairy and General crop state in the Union. Settlers wanted. Lands for sale at low prices on easy terms. Ask for booklet 30 on Wisconsin Central Land Grant. Always state acres wanted. Write about our grazing lands. If interested in fruit lands ask for booklet on apple orchards in Wisconsin. Address Land Dept., Soo Line Ry., Minneapolis, Minn.

MONTANA

WE ARE RETAILING choice Montana lands where crops are large and sure. Price \$12 to \$25 per a. Danaher-Holton Co., 306-C Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE TO INVESTORS. 7,000 acres choice agricultural land, irrigated, first water right. Teton county, Montana; good transportation facilities; first class stock ranch, also adapted for colonization; mixed farming; low price; easy terms. Address Geo. C. Harper, 13 Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis, Minn.

IDAHO

ONE GOOD REAL ESTATE investment NOW in the new town of Homedale is worth a lifetime of labor. Homedale Townsite Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR RENT: Improved irrigated ranch of 80 a. 29 a. in cult.; 9 a. alfalfa; 3 a. orchard; 17 a. ready for crop. Will lease for term of years. L. B. Yaden, Homedale, Idaho.

MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA FARMS for sale. Easy terms. Write A. G. Whitney, St. Cloud, Minn.

PAYNESVILLE LAND CO., sell Minnesota farms. Write for list. Paynesville, Minn.

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

MINNESOTA. No crop failures; good soil; best markets; finely improved corn and dairy farms, \$30 to \$65 per acre. Erick Farm Agency, Sauk Center, Minnesota.

CORN, CLOVER, POTATO and dairy farms and lands; very best loam soil on clay, within 50 mi. of St. Paul. For desc. list write Frank Fredeen, Taylors Falls, Minn.

PARTIES LOOKING for wild or improved farm bargains should send for Real Estate Bulletin; several thousand acres to select from; between St. Paul and Duluth. Akeron, Lindstrom, Minn. Drawer B 12.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA: The greatest natural cattle section. No droughts. Alfalfa, clover, corn, potatoes, are principal crops. Prairie or timber. Free information. We have no land for sale. W. R. MacKenzie, Immig. Com., 911 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

CENTRAL MINNESOTA lands. Great clover, corn, potato and dairy section. Price \$15 to \$40 per acre. 1914 list free. Chase Bros., Box B, Staples, Minn.

CORN AND CLOVER FARMS Otter Tail, Todd and Wadena Cos. For list write Bigelow & Freeman, Wadena, Minn.

Southwestern Farmers, Attention! Northeast Minnesota is better. More certain moisture, pleasanter climate, richer soil, better markets, cheaper lands. May I send literature describing our dairy lands near Duluth. Land Commissioner Iron Range Ry., 100 Wolvin Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

Farmseekers Write for our Minnesota farm book of 30 pages and list of farm bargains. We have the farm which you are looking for. Catalog in German and English. Louis W. Traub Company, 405 Temple Court, Minneapolis, Minnesota; also Royalton, Minnesota.

NEW YORK

Greatest Bargain of All 142 a. Allegheny Co., N. Y. Good 8 room house; 2 barns, 30x40 and 20x40; other out-buildings. Good water at house and barn; 112 a. plough land, bal. woods pasture. No waste land; never-falling spring. Everything ready to make money and priced to sell. Owner, J. A. Young, Arkport, N. Y.

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.

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.

COLORADO

IDEAL HOME: 120 acres. Water piped to 5 room dwelling. Barn. Pine grove. Chicken houses, Brooders. Half mile to postoffice. Especially desirable for weak lungs. Alfalfa. Grain. Garden. Price \$5,000. Allison, Rye, Pueblo Co., Colorado.

FLORIDA

FAMOUSLY rich everglade land ready for plow, handy to market, \$25 per acre; one-fourth cash, bal. 1, 2 and 3 years. Parker & Ansherman, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

FLORIDA grape fruit grove and truck garden, 2 acres \$1,000; adjoining city; productive soil; easy payments. Write for booklet. Realty Securities Corporation, Miami, Fla.

CANADA

PARTY owning fine half section in eastern Alberta, Canada, will sell at close figure to party who can pay cash or half cash, balance terms. E. F. Glenn, 311 Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

OREGON

OREGON FARMS. The famous Umpqua valley, the best in the West. Free booklet with general information and prices of fifty farms. Douglas County Investment Co., Roseburg, Oregon.

Publisher's News Notes

The shortage of food for pocket gophers on account of the dry season with the exceedingly open winter which prevented the gophers from hibernating, caused them to attack alfalfa fields voraciously, increasing the sale of Gopher Death for November and December 600 per cent above normal for ten years past.

Their Clients Prosper.

The Loeb-Hammell Realty Company, not inc., of Medford, Wis., is one of our new advertisers this week. This company is one of the oldest in the state of Wisconsin, having been founded in 1867. It started originally as a livestock company and this feature of the business is still continued, sales barns being maintained in five points in north central Wisconsin. This company enjoys an excellent reputation, and makes the unusual claim that there has never been a single foreclosure on any piece of land sold by it since it has been in existence. Also it has never had a lawsuit. The company maintains offices, in addition to its main office at Medford, in Chicago, Ill., Beloit, Wis., and Wabash, Ind.

The Handy Windmill.

During recent years many farmers have gone back on their old friend—the windmill—and have been using gasoline engines for the purpose of pumping water. While the gasoline engine is a most satisfactory adjunct to a farm and cannot be replaced at this time as a handy power especially adapted for operating churns, cream separators, feed mills, wood saws and many other machines, it is nevertheless, a fact that a good reliable windmill will pump water day and night, year in and year out, and by storing it in a tank of sufficient size, will supply water as needed. Windmills have been used for years and years and there are no good reasons for discontinuing their use now. After the cost of first installation they call for very little expense and require hardly any attention. The Stover Mfg. Co., 112 Samson Ave., Freeport, Ill., who build the original double-gear Samson windmill, have been advertising for the past few years, "Let the wind pump your water for nothing" and they report that this seems to have good effect. Their windmill sales have been constantly increasing. Last year's business showed a marked increase over the previous year.

Busy Season for X-Ray.

Many more thousands of gallons of oil will be saved by the X-Ray incubators this year than ever. Word comes from the factory of the X-Ray incubator Company at Des Moines, Iowa, that this is the busiest season in the company's history. One gallon of oil is the amount required to bring off a hatch with the X-Ray, the saving in oil being due to the central heating plant. This unique X-Ray principle is patented and is not found on any other incubator. The oil tank and lamp are placed underneath the egg chamber. As heat naturally rises, the X-Ray construction uses all that is produced, and in consequence it is not necessary for the lamp to make any waste heat. The heated air is conducted by the X-Ray tubes to the extreme corners of the egg chamber, and the proper temperature is evenly maintained. The X-Ray Automatic Trip regulates the flame to a nicety. Only one filling to the hatch is another point of merit that is exceedingly attractive. After the first filling it is not necessary to put in oil again. Work and worry are thus dispensed with. The user of the X-Ray starts his hatch and then has practically no care until the next hatch. The X-Ray book fully illustrates and describes the X-Ray incubator and brooder. It contains many facts on incubation that will be found interesting and valuable to

any poultry raiser. Any of our readers may obtain a copy by addressing the X-Ray Incubator Company, Des Moines, Iowa. Ask for Catalog No. 47. See ad on page 22.

R. E. Olds Adds Another.

R. E. Olds, the famous designer of automobiles, has added several new inventions to his credit, the latest being a power driven lawn mower. It has always been the ambition of this inventor to produce labor saving devices which would be within the reach of the "not quite so wealthy." That Mr. Olds's efforts have been met with success is proved by the popularity of his automobile. He will undoubtedly find a big market for his low priced power driven lawn mower. R. E. Olds works on the theory that labor saving machinery lengthens life; and why not? Can you picture a short life and a hard one for the modern farmer with his power driven milking machine, water pumps, electric lighting system, wood cutting machinery, grinding machine, silo filler, churn, washing machine, automobile, motor truck, and tractor? Mr. Olds said in an interview to this paper: "The farm is the logical stamping ground for labor saving devices. With the young people on the farm getting false ideas of the advantages of the city, and the consequent scarcity of good assistance on the farm, Mother Necessity has forced invention to turn her wits and ingenuity to devices of steel and iron with everything but the brains of a human being to fill the gap. The outcome being that every operation on a farm formerly accomplished by hand, can now be done by gasoline power. Aside from the great convenience and certainty of mechanical labor, is the item of cost, as there is scarcely a labor saving device which, to my knowledge, cannot be purchased and operated more economically than its equivalent in human energy. The successful, practical inventor must keep before him always the fundamentals of low price, light weight, and power with stability. I have done this with my automobile, and succeeded. I am doing the same with my lawn mower, and will follow these principles throughout all my inventions."

The Long Ago.

Oh, a wonderful stream is the river of Time as it runs through the realm of tears, With a faultless rhythm and musical rhyme And a broader sweep and surge sublime, As it blends in the ocean of years.

How the winters are drifting like flakes of snow,
And the summers like birds between,
And the years in the sheaf, how they come
And they go
On the river's breast with its ebb and flow,
As it glides in the shadow and sheen!

There's a magical isle up the river of Time
Where the softest of airs are playing;
There's a cloudless sky and a tropical clime,
And a song as sweet as a vesper chime,
And the Junos with the roses are straying.

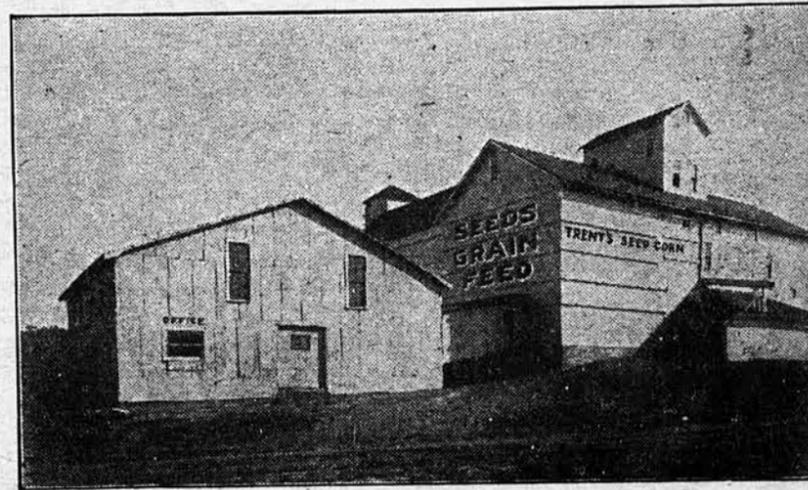
And the name of this isle is the Long Ago,
And we bury our treasures there;
There are brows of beauty and bosoms of snow;
Where are heaps of dust—oh, we loved them
so—
There are trinkets and tresses of hair.

There are fragments of songs that nobody sings,
There are parts of an infant's prayer,
There's a lute unswept and a harp without strings;
There are broken vows and pieces of rings,
And the garments our loved used to wear.

Oh! remembered for aye be that blessed isle,
All the day of life until night;
And when evening glows with its beautiful smile,
And our eyes are closing in slumbers awhile,
May the greenwood of Soul be in sight.
—B. F. Taylor.

More Horses and Mules

The estimates for January, 1, 1914, indicate that there are 20,955,000 horses and 4,447,000 mules on farms in the United States, an average annual increase of about 1.4 per cent over the number shown by the census of 1910. It is estimated that the average farm price of horses has increased from \$108.19 in the census year to \$109.33 in January, 1914, and in the case of mules from \$119.84 to \$123.84 in the same period. On this basis the total farm value of horses is \$2,291,000,000 and of mules \$550,697,000. The total estimated farm value of these animals is therefore \$2,841,697,000, which is an increase of \$191,454,000 over the census year and represents an annual increase of wealth from these sources of \$47,863,000.



Warehouses of S. G. Trent, well known seed corn specialist of Hiawatha, Kan.

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.

April 29—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

April 29—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
May 7—S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla.
Oct 21—A. C. Buckingham and J. A. Porterfield, Jamesport, Mo.

Jersey Cattle.

May 11—H. C. Johns, Carthage, Mo.

Hereford Cattle.

Mar. 31-April 1—Breeders' sale at Kansas City. R. T. Thornton, Mgr., 3629 Charlotte.

Combination Livestock Sales.

June 1 to 6—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.
Nov. 2 to 7—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.
Jan. 4 to 10—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.
Mar 1 to 6—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

John Blough's Poland Chinas.

John M. Blough, Bushong, Kan., raises the large type and he has the foundation for one of the good herds of Kansas. They are truly the large type. His sows have farrowed large litters this spring and Mr. Blough has had great success in saving them. Mr. Blough will be known as a hog man just as soon as it becomes known that he has these good hogs. He will soon be ready to take your order for a few pigs at weaning time. His card will start a little later. When you see the kind of pigs he ships you will want more.

Tatarrax Herd Durocs.

C. L. Buskirk, Newton, Kan., manager of this herd, has made an enviable reputation as a mail order salesman of Durocs. When Mr. Buskirk took over the management of this noted herd he thought it would be necessary to hold at least one or two public sales each year in order to dispose of the surplus breeding stock but owing to his private sale prices and satisfactory manner of dealing with customers he has made many customers throughout the Southwest who are his regular customers and whom he will continue to supply with the blood of the champion Tatarrax and at a figure less than he could afford to sell them if fitted for public sales. If you are in need of a choice young boar or a nice bred gilt write him today, mentioning the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Big Boned Mammoth Jacks.

If you want a big boned handsome jack that will command the best trade of your locality, J. E. Smith, proprietor of Kingfisher Valley Stock Farm, Kingfisher, Okla., can supply you. His jacks run from 2 to 8 years old and from 14 to 16 hands and in weight, up to 1,200 pounds. At the head of this herd is Jumbo R. 3964, grand champion at the Oklahoma State Fair, 1913. The writer recently visited this herd and while aware that Mr. Smith had the leading herd of the state was no little surprised at the number of big boned handsome young jacks to be seen at Kingfisher Valley Stock Farm. Mr. Smith expects to sell jacks so go early and get first choice. Every animal registered and fully guaranteed. When calling or writing please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

The Lookabaugh Shorthorns.

H. C. Lookabaugh of Watonga, Okla., is changing his ad this week in Farmers Mail and Breeze. He is announcing in this ad that he wishes to sell \$10,000 worth of Shorthorns in the next six weeks. He is willing to extend credit to reliable parties. The matter of settlement is not so important as the fact that he wants to sell cattle. The Lookabaugh herd is perhaps the largest and best bred herd in the state of Oklahoma, and the prices Mr. Lookabaugh is asking are most reasonable. For instance he offers Shorthorn cattle, either bulls or females, at from \$75 and \$100 up. The foundation cattle in the Lookabaugh herd come from prize winning herds and the produce of these animals have gone on and won prizes in strong competition in the best western shows. If interested in these good cattle, write Mr. Lookabaugh and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

The Heiress Royal Litter.

Under date of March 17, G. C. Norman, Winfield, writes as follows: "Royal Scion Farm wishes to report the birth of 17 full brothers and sisters to the gilt that topped W. W. Otey & Sons' sale March 11. They were farrowed March 17, making a total of 115 pigs farrowed in nine litters by Heiress Royal, and the age of 4 years, 8 months and 6 days. Just think of it, 44 pigs in one year and three days; 12 March 14, 1913; 15 September 3, 1913, and 17 March 17, 1914. She is the dam of the \$137.50 untried fall yearling gilt. We believe her the champion producing sow of the world at same age. She and the old hero, Graduate Col., surely hold the world's record. If any others have

them bested we would like the information." The Royal Scion Farm is all that the name implies. Mr. Norman is offering at this time some richly bred fall boars—see his ad in this issue and write him.

N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Jewell County Guerneys.
One of the best bred herds of Guerneys cattle in the West is W. E. Evans' herd at Jewell, Kan. He has recently added another bull to his herd from the Chas. A. Wilkins herd at Platteville, Wis. He is richly bred along the Mary Rose and Glenwood lines, being a son of Longwater Prince-ling. Mr. Evans is attracting considerable attention with his herd of Guerneys and

O. I. C. HOGS.

O. I. C. PIGS \$25 a pair; young herd (4) \$45. Harry W. Haynes, Meriden, Kansas.

Tried Sows and bred gilts, also registered boars. 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.

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 immediate delivery. JOHN H. NEEF, BOONVILLE, MO.

URIEDALE HERD O. I. C.'S

URIE BOY by Don Magna, out of a litter of 24, heads the herd. The most unique hog plant in the country. Size, prolificness, quality and cleanliness. Sows of best breeding. Booking orders now for spring pigs at weaning time. W. T. URIE, BOX 93, INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

TWO HERD BOARS Fall pigs; also booking orders for summer gilts bred and spring pigs at weaning time. R. C. Watson, Altoona, Kan.

Otey's Grand Champion Durocs
BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE
W. W. OTEY & SONS, Winfield, Kansas

MCCARTHY'S DUROCS

Handsome fall pigs, either sex. Champion blood on both sides. Priced for quick sale. They will please you. Daniel McCarthy, Newton, Kan.

COLONEL WONDER

the Mo. champion heads herd. 100 spring pigs at \$15 each. Will pay express on all orders booked by May 1. Also bred gilts and last spring boars. CHAS. L. TAYLOR, Olean, Mo.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE HERD AMERICAN ROYAL WINNERS.

We are offering the Grand Champion Duroc boar of the American Royal 1913; also choice high class serviceable males by him.

JAMES L. TAYLOR, OLEAN, MISSOURI

QUIVERA HERD DUROCS

Am now receiving orders for spring pigs. I have some nice things to offer in the way of bred gilts. Everything immune and priced to sell.

E. G. MUNSELL, Route 4, Herington, Kansas

Guaranteed Immune Duroc Sows

Duroc-Jersey bred gilts for sale, guaranteed, immune and in farrow. I ship on approval. No money down before inspection.

F. C. CROCKER, FILLEY, NEBRASKA

TATARRAX HERD DUROCS

Choice September and October boars by the Grand Champion Tatarrax and G. M's Tat. Col. also a few bred gilts at reasonable prices. Tatarrax Herd C. L. BUSKIRK, Mgr., NEWTON, KANSAS

Choice Yearling Gilts

for sale, bred for May and June farrow at \$30. Fall and winter pigs, 75 to 125 pounds March 11 at \$15 and \$20; one Sept. herd header prospect, \$25; 2 yearlings \$30. J. E. WELLER, FAUCETT, MO.

DUROC BOARS

Hillside Farm offers a dozen growthy fall boars ready for service, weighing 125 to 160 pounds. Write today.

HAROLD P. WOOD, ELMDALE KANSAS

Bryan Bros. Durocs

Pigs in pairs, unrelated, by Ill Chief Buddy No. 145879 and Wonder Chief II No. 139051, at reduced prices for 30 days.

BRYAN BROS., Hutton Valley, Mo.

Bonnie View Durocs

Some choice fall pigs for sale. They are sired by Grand Champion Tat-A-Walla and S. & C's. Col.

Searle & Cottle, Berryton, Kansas.



F. W. Bevington, Pres.



I. W. Kyle, Secy.

Jewell County Breeders' Association

Members of this association, advertising below will offer nothing but first class animals for sale for breeding purposes.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Hampshire Hogs
No stock for sale at present. Wanted: S. S. Hamburg chickens. ROY HAGGART, Mankato, Kansas

O. I. C. HOGS.

O. I. C. SEPTEMBER PIGS
for sale also White Holland Turkey toms.
DR. W. W. SPENCER, Mankato, Kansas

POLAND CHINAS.

Poland China Bred Gilts 15 bred for April farrow, sired by Jumbo and bred to Kansas Big Bone.
Ira M. Swihart & Son, Webber, Kansas

50 BIG BOARS Spring farrow. Big and smooth. Priced to sell. Also choice gilts. Best of breeding.
JOSHUA MORGAN, HARDY, NEBR.

Three June Boars sired by Jumbo Ex. Toppest I have ever raised. For sale right.
JOHN KEMMERER, Mankato, Ka.

Bell's A. Wonder 61891, one of the best breeding sons of old A Wonder, priced to sell. Immuned and guaranteed. Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kans.

Fall Boars. Also booking orders for Spring pigs (both sexes) at weaning time. White Wyandottes, R. I. Red, Barred Rocks. Eggs for sale. W. A. McIntosh, Courtland, 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, Ka.

SUMMER BOARS Choice heavy boned fellows, by Buddy O. K. Also herd boar, Tat's Chief for sale. E. F. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS

Fall Boars and Gilts Sired by Model Chief and Crimson Burr. Pairs and trios not related. Everything priced to sell.
DANA D. SHUCK, BURR OAK, KAN.

50 Duroc Bred Sows Five spring boars for immediate sale. Good. Write for prices and particulars.
E. A. TRUMP, FORMOSO, KANSAS.

10 Good Spring Boars priced right to move them quick.
JOHN McMULLEN, Formoso, Kansas

40 SPRING PIGS of March and April farrow. Priced to sell. No public sale this season.
C. C. THOMAS, WEBBER, KANSAS



Royal Scion Farm Durocs

The great Graduate Col., assisted by Col. Scion, heads this herd. 10 extra choice fall boars, three out of Heiress Royal and by Graduate Col.
G. C. NORMAN, R. 10, WINFIELD, KANSAS.



BIG TYPE UNPAMPERED BERKSHIRES

150 sows bred to Fair Rival 10th, King's 4th Masterpiece, Truetype, King's Truetype, 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

Dean's Mastodon Poland Chinas

Serviceable boars and bred sows and gilts. I have some 3-year-old 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.

A. J. Erhart & Sons Have Them For Sale

We have twenty big, roomy, mellow, bred gilts by Major B. Hadley and Giant Wonder in pig to Orphan Big Gun and Big Hadley Jr. Price \$35 each, no more, no less for one or a dozen. 20 as good fall males as we ever owned or saw by Major B. Hadley, at \$25 each.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, NESS CITY, KANSAS.

Robinson & Co.'s Mammoth Polands

We offer for sale some extra good September and October farrowed pigs, both sexes; two boars farrowed May 20 last, that are herd headers, and are booking orders for this spring's pigs of February and March farrow, to be shipped at weaning time. We ship on approval and if you are not satisfied you return the hog and are not out a cent.
F. P. ROBINSON & CO., MARYVILLE, MISSOURI.

Big Type Poland Boar Bargains

We are offering the tops of 60 fall boars and gilts, ALL VACCINATED AND IMMUNE, sired by Moore's Halvor and Sampson Ex, out of best big type sows. \$25 each; boar and gilt, \$55. These are good and guaranteed as represented. These are bargains.
HENRY GRANER & SON, Lancaster, Kan.

Smith's Durocs

Fashionably bred boars, including grandsons of the great Graduate Col., and a herd-heading son of the champion, Tatarrax. Also spring boars. J. R. SMITH, NEWTON, KANSAS

DUROC JERSEY GILTS

Some fine ones bred to my great herd boar, Dandy's Pride, by Dandy Improver. Will farrow soon. Write at once for prices. Address,
HARRY GIVENS, MADISON, KANSAS.

MAPLEWOOD DUROCS

Boars all sold. 40 open and bred gilts for sale. Will ship on approval. Write for prices.
W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, 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

EGGS FROM WHITE POULTRY Pekin and Runner ducks, Rocks, Holland turkeys and Cochins bantams. Also Spits dogs and Fantail pigeons. A.T.GARMAN, COURTLAND, KS.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

W. E. EVANS, Jewell, Kansas
Breeder of registered Guernsey cattle. Glenwood's Combination of Linwood #4368 at head of herd.

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.

Bull Calves, year old in April and May. Dark red in color, \$100 apiece. We want a herd bull. Can't we trade?
R. T. Vandeventer & Son, Mankato, Kan.

PERCHERONS.

PERCHERON Stock for sale. Always good horses in service.
Breeding Farm H. G. MYERS, HARDY, NEB.

AUCTIONEERS.

John Brennen & Son Livestock Auctioneers
ESBON, KANSAS
WRITE OR PHONE FOR DATES

M. S. HOYT, 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. Write or phone Livestock AUCTIONEER for dates.

BANCROFT'S DUROCS

We hold no public sales. Nothing but the best offered as breeding stock. Choice 250 to 280 pound bred gilts \$35.00. Sept. pigs, pairs and trios, not akin, 100 pounds up, \$20, two \$37.50, three \$55. Customers in 11 states satisfied. Describe what you want. We have it.
D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

BERKSHIRES.

BUY BERKSHIRES FROM BAYERS. They sell SHORTHORN BULLS too J. T. Bayer & Sons, Yates Center, Kan.

Hazlewood's Berkshires! A few good bred sows and gilts. Write today. W. O. Hazlewood, Route 8, Wichita, Kan.

Walnut Breeding Farm BERKSHIRE boars and gilts, spring farrow, grandsons of Barron Duke 50th, Big Crusader and Masterpiece 77000 and out of Lord Premier sows, also an imported bred outstanding 2-year-old boar and a few good Hereford bull calves. Leon Waite, Winfield, Ks.

Berkshire Pigs

Choice pigs, either sex, 10 to 16 weeks old, sired by ROBINHOOD PREMIER 2d, or Adam, a son of Rival's Lord Premier. Nothing but the very choicest specimens shipped. Price: registered, crated F. O. B. here—one \$20; two \$35; three \$50. W. J. CRIST, Ozawie, Kas.

HAMPSHIRE.

Registered Hampshires Spring boars and gilts priced to sell. Every hog properly vaccinated. C. E. LOWRY, OXFORD, KANSAS

Pure Bred Hampshires Some extra choice, immuned, fall pigs, both sexes, not related. ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kansas



SPECIAL PRICES on Pedigreed young Hampshire boars, bred sows and gilts. Call on or write, J. F. PRICE, Medora, Kan.

LESSEN HIGH COST OF LIVING. BUY HAMPSHIRE HOGS OF SUNNY SLOPE FARM.

They are profitable; they grow fast. The sows are docile, careful mothers; they save their young. HAMPSHIRE are the best bacon hogs in the world. We Sell Them in Trios, Pairs or herds; no relation and out of the best breeding. Book your order for early shipment. We ship to every state in the Union. FRANK H. PARKS, OLATHE, KANSAS.

POLAND CHINAS.

Sunny Side Poland Chinas Pigs of September, 1913, farrow for sale. Have sold all my spring boars and bred sows. J. G. BURT, Solomon, Kansas.

BIG TYPE POLAND SPRING GILTS Bred to The Giant 68631 for spring litters. Priced to move them now. J. F. Foley, Orinquo, (Norton Co.) Kansas.

We are booking orders for pigs by the Grand Champion, King Hadley, that won more sweepstakes prizes in 1913 than any other Big Type Poland China hog. W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.

Polands With Size and Quality Boars and bred sows for sale, sired by Waechters Referee and King Hadley, Cholera immune. Lambert Bros., Smith Center, Kans.

One Hundred Poland China Sows Pay the price and take your choice. Pedigree and guarantee goes along with the sow. Ben Frank, Jefferson City, Missouri. WRITE IN ENGLISH OR GERMAN

Mt. Tabor Herd Polands 30 tried sows to farrow in March and April, 30 yearling gilts to farrow in May and June. Also open sows and gilts bred to order. Four great boars in my herd. Prices right. Immune. Address J. D. WILLFOUNG, ZEANDALE, KANSAS

25 BOARS and GILTS Of August and September farrow. Sired by Bell Metal Again and Chief Price. Out of my big, mature sows. Prices right to move them quick. L. E. KLEIN, ZEANDALE, KANSAS.

BRED GILTS FOR SALE 25 big Poland China gilts sired by Cavett's Mastiff and Tom Jr. and bred to Sterling and Tom Jr. Write for prices. A. L. Albright, Waterville, Ks.

LARGE WITH PLENTY OF QUALITY Handsome young boars, gilts bred or open. Best of large type blood lines. Some boars, herd headers. Satisfaction guaranteed on all breeding stock. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.

ENOS BIG POLANDS Two extra spring boars, 30 large, smooth, bred gilts and 10 extra good bred sows, bred to Orphan Chief and Major Hadley. Write today. A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS.

NATIONAL BIG TYPE POLANDS. A Wonder, Jr., Dan Hadley, Orphan Chief and Blaine's Wonder strains. A few good fall pigs of either sex and two summer males. Ten gilts, bred; all for sale. JOHN H. COLAW, Buffalo, Kansas.

FANCY LARGE TYPE POLANDS Herd boars U Wonder by A Wonder and Orange Lad, by Big Orange. Fancy fall boars and a few good sows and gilts by U Wonder and bred to Orange Lad. Priced for quick sale. THURSTON & WOOD, Elmdale, Kansas.

Joe Baier's Polands No boars left. A lot of choice bred sows and gilts at private sale bred to my herd boars. Write for prices and descriptions. J. M. Baier, Dickinson Co., Elmo, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

Red Polled Cattle Young bulls ready to ship. Cows and heifers for sale. Best of breeding. Write, or better come and see. CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Ks.

will be pleased to hear from anyone who is interested. Look up his advertisement in Jewell county breeders' section.

Bred Poland China Gilts.

Ira M. Swihart & Son, Webber, Kan., are proprietors of one of the strongest herds of strictly big type Poland Chinas in northern Kansas. They are offering for immediate sale, 15 last spring gilts, sired by Jumbo King by old Long King's Equal. They are bred to Kansas Big Bone, he by the noted Big Bone. These gilts are due to farrow the last of March and in April and May. If you can use one or two good ones write them for prices. Look up their ad in the Jewell county breeders' section.

N. E. Kansas and N. Missouri

BY C. H. WALKER.

Oakland Stock Farm Jacks.

In the barns of the Oakland Stock Farm at Chillicothe, Mo., are something like 30 head of Mammoth Jacks for sale that have for the most part been bred on this famous jack farm. The Oakland Farm is not a brokerage, but a breeding establishment and those who buy stock there have the advantage of securing jacks that have had the personal care and attention so necessary to their usefulness as breeders. Not only in the matter of jacks but in jennets as well the prospective buyer will find specimens to suit his likes and his pocketbook. A trip to the farm is worth the time and small expense. For further information of the stock for sale address Box 207, Chillicothe, Mo., and kindly mention this paper when making inquiry.

Taylor's Duroc Bargains.

Chas. L. Taylor, Olean, Mo., who owns the Missouri grand champion Colonel Wonder, and who maintains one of the leading Duroc herds of the West, is making a special offer now on 100 head of spring pigs. He offers them at \$15 each and agrees to pay the express on all orders booked by May first. This is an unusual proposition and should be snapped up by every man in the market for breeding stock. These pigs are sired by prize winning boars and out of sows that are ribbon winners. At \$15 each and the express paid they are decided bargains. Mr. Taylor also has for sale a few bred gilts and a few topy last spring boars. Write him before the first of May and kindly mention this paper.

Kentucky Jack Bargains.

If you want to buy a good jack, one that will command the attention of the best mare owners in your community and one that will come as near paying for himself in a season as you can find anywhere, take a look at the Kentucky Mammoth bred jacks for sale by Sanders & Maggard of Hlawatha, Kan. This firm operates one of the largest jack breeding establishments in Kentucky and each year ships a carload to Kansas for sale. The fact that they come to Kansas year after year and find ready sale for their stock is evidence enough that the jacks are right and that they are sold at live and let-live prices. Sanders & Maggard are thoroughly reliable and financially able to make good any representation. Look up their ad in this issue and write or call and see them. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Carver Offers Stallions.

We wish to call special attention to E. E. Carver & Son's ad in this issue. They are offering some young stallions, one saddle and two Percherons. The saddle stallion is Rex Sparkle 5168, a beautiful chestnut standing 15 1/2 hands as a 3-year-old and a great show prospect both in harness and saddle rings. An examination of his pedigree shows very plainly the cause. He is sired by Rex Bleese 1416, one of Rex McDonald's greatest sons and one of the most successful show stallions ever produced, having showed for five years in the greatest shows, both under saddle and in harness, and never being placed lower than second. Dam of Rex Sparkle, Bummel's Bute 4398, is by Chestnut Bummel 1631 of Strong Denmark breeding. He made a number of shows in Kentucky as a weanling, yearling and 2-year-old, never failing to wear the coveted blue. As a 3-year-old he made the Blue Grass Circuit in Kentucky, where he met some of the state's strongest sons, none of which he did not defeat at some of these shows. Second dam, by Dewey 1298, by Highland Denmark 730. Dewey 1298 was bred by Gay Brothers of Kentucky and by them shown through the Blue Grass regions as a yearling, showing 14 times without defeat and nine times as a 2-year-old, winning first eight times. We doubt if any stallion in Kentucky ever sired as many winners as Highland Denmark. Anyone wanting a great show and breeding prospect should look this horse up at once. The Percherons are line-bred Brilliants of medium size, low down with good feet and bone. Just the type to suit the southern trade. Write for prices and terms.

Graber & Son's Boar Bargains.

Henry Graber & Son, Lancaster, Kan., who maintains one of the state's leading herds of big type Poland Chinas, are offering at this time special bargains in fall boars and gilts that are cholera immune; that are sired by and out of the very best bred big type boars and sows; that are the tops of ever 60 head and that are being offered at prices that should recommend them to any farmer or breeder in the market for first class breeding stock. Moore's Halvor, one of the breed's good boars and Sampson Ex., a strictly big type boar that has been used with fine success in the Graber herd, are the sires of these pigs. They are out of sows by Guy's Monarch, Expansion, Mogul, Monarch, Expansion's Son, Big Price and others. The boars are offered at the low price of \$25 each and a boar and a gilt not related will be shipped for \$55. To the man who appreciates the fine outlook for the hog business the coming year and who prefers to train and develop his own boar, Messrs. Graber's proposition is offered at a most opportune time. Considering the fact that these pigs are immune, that they are sired by as good boars as the breed affords and that they come from one of the leading herds of the state and are backed by this well known firm's guarantee, make them decided bargains at the prices quoted. A fine lot of March pigs are on hand sired by Long King's Best, Sampson Ex. and A Wonder's Equal, three remarkably good breeding boars. They are good enough in themselves to insure good

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

W. C. CURPHEY, Salina, Kansas Write, phone or wire for dates. Address as above.

G. A. Drybread The Auctioneer Elk City, Kan. Live Stock and Farm Sales made anywhere. Prices reasonable. Give me a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BOYD NEWCOM Wichita, Kansas. Livestock and Real Estate Auctioneer. Write, wire or phone for date.

COL. T. E. GORDON, WATERVILLE, KANSAS. Merchandise Auctioneer. Write for open dates.

Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

D. F. Perkins, Concordia, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write, wire or phone for dates.

JESSE HOWELL Herkimer, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write or phone for dates.

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

J. P. Oliver Newton, Kan. Livestock and Real Estate Auctioneer. My 20 years experience insures better results.

B. O. BROADIE Livestock Auctioneer Satisfaction guaranteed Winfield, Kas. Write or phone for dates

JAS. W. SPARKS Live Stock Auctioneer MARSHALL, MO.

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

Will Myers Beloit, Kan. Is already booked on leading breeders' sales in Central Kan. Choice dates still open. Write or wire.

W. B. Carpenter Livestock Auctioneer 1400 Grand, KANSAS CITY. Also Land Salesman

Be an Auctioneer Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Write today for big, free catalogue of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School. Next term opens April 6, 1914.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres 1400-04 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

LEARN TO BE AN AUCTIONEER National Auctioneering School of America Box 39, Lincoln, 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 Have thirty head Registered and Purebred bulls 6 to 18 mos. old. Reds and roans. Priced right and not pampered. Snap for the ranchman or small herd owner who wants good bulls at reasonable price. Sell singly or carlot and can ship on Santa Fe, Rock Island, or Missouri Pacific. JOE KING & SONS, POTWIN, KANSAS.

Shorthorn Bulls Two 18 months old and eight yearlings. Reds and roans. Got by pure Scotch sires. A grand lot of young bulls. Prices reasonable. L. M. Noffsinger, Osborne, Kan.

Pearl Herd of Shorthorns About 20 choice young bulls, spring calves. Either Scotch or Scotch Topped breeding. Well grown and in good growing condition. Can ship via Rock Island, Santa Fe or Union Pacific. Write for prices and descriptions. Address C. W. TAYLOR ABILENE : : KANSAS

Blue Valley Breeding Farm

For sale—One extra good Columbus bred, Hereford bull and 10 head of good young bulls 6 to 14 months. B. P. Rock eggs \$3.50 per 100 delivered. Also a few Poland China gilts and fall boars, for sale. Fred R. Cottrell, Marshall County, Irving, Kansas

OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM

THE FINEST HERD OF IMPORTED GUERNSEYS 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 Guernseys in the West, we will make attractive prices on young bulls and cows and heifers, bred and open. Special inducements to new breeders in herd foundation material. If you wish to improve the quality and production of your milk, cream and butter, use a Guernsey sire. Unsurpassed in constitutional vigor, adaptability, and richness of product. Correspondence invited—your personal inspection preferred. Call on or address

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



PEGGY OF OVERLAND (Trade Mark)

LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS

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 bulls, the Farmer and Stockman's kind; cows with calf at foot and rebred. This splendid array of Foundation Shorthorns carry the Best Blood of the Best Families and the Most Noted Sires of the Breed. I want to sell during the next six weeks \$10,000 worth of Shorthorns. Six or nine months' time if desired. What we want is your trial order. Young heifers and bulls at \$75, \$100 and up.

THE FARMER'S COW The Shorthorn cow is the farmer's cow because she is best adapted to farm needs. She has been bred for milking purposes generation and will furnish milk for her calf with a surplus to spare to make butter for the family, milk for the table and some for the pigs. Her calf has inherited a tendency to supplement this milk diet with the rough and waste feeds of the farm and the sum total for milk and beef in net gain to the farmer is more than is produced by any other than Shorthorns.

CALL ON OR WRITE H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Okla.

DAIRY CATTLE.

BONNIE BRAE HOLSTEINS.
High grade heifers and cows; registered and high grade bulls.
IRA ROMIG, Sta. B, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES FOR SALE
ALSO A FEW FEMALES.
SPRINGDALE STOCK RANCH, CONCORDIA, KAN.

HIGGINBOTHAM'S HOLSTEINS
60 head of cows and heifers—registered and high grade. Also a few registered bull calves.
C. W. HIGGINBOTHAM & SONS, ROSSVILLE, KAN.

FOR SALE—5-Year-Old PURE BRED
STOCK-POGIES
OF HIS GET
PURE BRED
JERSEY BULL BREEDING
Calf's use in my
herd any longer.
L. F. CLARKE, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

Young Jersey Bulls for Sale
By sons of champion Flying Fox and Financial Countess Lad; also by a grand son of Gumbo's Knight. All out of high testing cows. **W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kansas.**

Holsteins For Sale
100 head coming 2-yr. old heifers mostly bred to Sir Rag De Kol Korndyke and Island Sir Douglas. State tuberculin tested. Also 50 head fine Holstein cows. Reference: E. J. Macy, Montgomery Co. Farm Adviser. **WAGGONER & SON, 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 \$10.00 and up. Bulls \$50.00 to \$150.00. Breeding and individual quality the very best obtainable. **E. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas**

Oak Hill Holsteins
Bulls ready for spring service by Shadybrook Garden Sir Korndyke out of A. R. O. dams. Heifers bred. Also a few fresh cows. All tuberculin tested. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. State your wants fully in first letter—I can fill them.
BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAS.

Fancy Grade Holstein Cows
2 to 6 years old, all tested and guaranteed sound, good udders and good tests. They are large, often weighing 1,700 pounds. There is no better market for the Kansas crops than the dairy route. In no other way can the present high priced feed be turned into as much profit as by the Holstein cow. A good feeder and a conscientious milker. Write or call.
W. G. MERRITT & SON, GREAT BEND, KAN.

SOMMER--BLADS
GUERNSEYS!
TUBERCULIN TESTED.
Headed by Goodwills, Raymond of the Prael, son of Imp. Raymond of the Prael. Grade and registered females for sale, also registered bulls.
ERNEST KENYON, Nortonville, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE.
FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle.
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE
Choice Young Bulls. Several good enough to head good herds—heavy boned, broad headed, breedy kind. Show prospects. Also a few cows and heifers. Visitors welcome. Call or write.
L. W. FOULTON, Medora, Reno Co., Kan.

HEREFORDS.
REGISTERED HEREFORDS For Sale
Three year old double standard polled bull; eighteen bred horned cows; polled and horned yearling bulls.
JOHN M. LEWIS, LARNED, KANSAS.

HEREFORD BULLS From Star Breeding Farm
65 yearlings, two's and three year olds, of the best of breeding. They are excellent animals for the range or to head good herds; the same class with which I have been furnishing the government.
SAM'L DEYBREAD, ELK CITY, KAN.

Clover Herd Herefords
Headed by Garfield 4th, by Columbus 53rd. Choice cows from Funkhouser, Sunny Slope, Newman and other noted herds.
FOR SALE—Bulls from 6 to 12 months old, at \$75 to \$100. Also 15 extra good 3-year-old cows, by Garfield 4th, all bred to calve in spring.
F. S. JACKSON, Topeka, Kansas

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 individuality.
W. G. DENTON, Denton, Kan.

pigs. Add to this a great lot of herd sows that have been selected for their producing worth and you have the double assurance of correct individuals, here improving material that will continue to breed on. Write Messrs. Graner about the stock they have for sale and kindly mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

A Boost for Scott's Jacks.

"G. M. Scott of Rea, Mo., has the best bunch of Jacks I ever saw on his or any other farm," said Dr. J. H. Lomax, the well known veterinarian of St. Joseph, Mo., the other day. As is customary with Mr. Scott a thorough examination of his herd is made every year by a competent veterinarian so that for his own satisfaction as well as for his customers he is able at all times to insure a clean bill of health. Dr. Lomax was giving the herd the Mallein test for glanders. "It is not only the best lot of Jacks and Jennets I have seen, but they were in the best condition of any herd in which I have made examination," continued Dr. Lomax. "He has 2-year-olds weighing a thousand and better and they range from 15 to 16 hands high and are right in every respect." This is a mighty strong testimonial and comes from a man who has every right to know. Mr. Scott has for a great many years been one of the state's leading Jack breeders and the annual colt show held in his section each year is one of the biggest things in the country. To the man in the market for a good Jack or Jennet and who appreciates the advantage of buying from a herd and a breeder like this, no better opportunity is offered. Mr. Scott invites inspection of his stock and correspondence pertaining to the goods he has for sale. Write him today and kindly mention this paper.

Weller's Duroc Bargains.

J. E. Weller, Faucett, Mo., is offering some first class yearling gilts bred for May and June farrow. These are by E Pluribus Unum 130853. They are good individuals, well bred, the right age and in the right condition to farrow and raise good litter of pigs. He also has a nice lot of fall boars and gilts for sale that are growing into money every day and are good buying propositions. Among the fall boars are two that are outstanding individuals. They are September farrow and weighed on March 14, 125 pounds without any special care, having been wintered with a bunch of about 60 head. These pigs have the very best of color, smooth coats, extra wide, short heads, good hams, and best of bone and feet. These pigs measure from end of nose to root of tail 45 inches and stand on 5 1/2 inch bone. These measurements and descriptions are guaranteed correct and the pigs are guaranteed in every way. In regard to these pigs Mr. Weller writes: "They are herd heading prospects and will be shipped on receipt of \$25 each the purchaser having the privilege of looking them over at the depot, and if not found satisfactory in every way ship them back to me at my expense and the money will be refunded without a word. The other fall boars and gilts are priced at \$15 and \$20 and the bred gilts at \$30." Mr. Weller is an old breeder, knows what a good hog is; has a good herd and never makes but one price. Anyone in the market for the above line will be safe to order direct, from the above figures. The prices being the same to everyone. His herd is one mile east of Lone Star road, a station on the St. Joseph and Kansas City interurban and is easily reached.

S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri

BY ED. R. DORSEY.

Richard Rothgeb of Pleasant Green, Mo., had a good sale of Duroc-Jersey hogs and he had a splendid offering. Not many breeders were there as the weather conditions were unfavorable. While the average on the 60 head was a trifle less than \$35, over one-third of the offering was September and October pigs, and about one-sixth were spring and summer males, so it is hardly fair to call this sale a bred sow sale. We give the list of the parties who bought the bred sows. The sale was conducted by Col. W. D. Ross, Col. R. C. McIlvane and Col. C. C. Jones.

2—C. J. Brandes, Bunceton, Mo.....	\$45.00
3—Nixon & Brosin, Boonville, Mo....	60.00
6—Joe Koontz, Bunceton, Mo.....	38.00
9—Elmer Platt, Pilot Grove, Mo.....	35.00
11—Joe Meyer, Blackwater, Mo.....	38.00
13—J. S. Parrish, Pleasant Green, Mo.	38.00
14—C. F. Edmonston, Pilot Grove, Mo.	40.00
15—C. D. Nelson, Bunceton, Mo.....	43.00
17—Irmie Robinson, Clifton City, Mo.	46.00
18—L. P. Ames, Otterville, Mo.....	55.00
19—E. Stegner, Pilot Grove, Mo.....	37.50
20—Henry Gerhart, Speed, Mo.....	41.00
21—C. M. Zollinger, Otterville, Mo....	42.00
22—Jas. Corner, Clifton City, Mo.....	30.00
26—Chas. Reed, Syracuse, Mo.....	39.00
27—A. J. Esser, Blackwater, Mo.....	49.00
30—Nelson Brother, Bunceton, Mo.....	35.00
37—R. A. Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo...	41.00

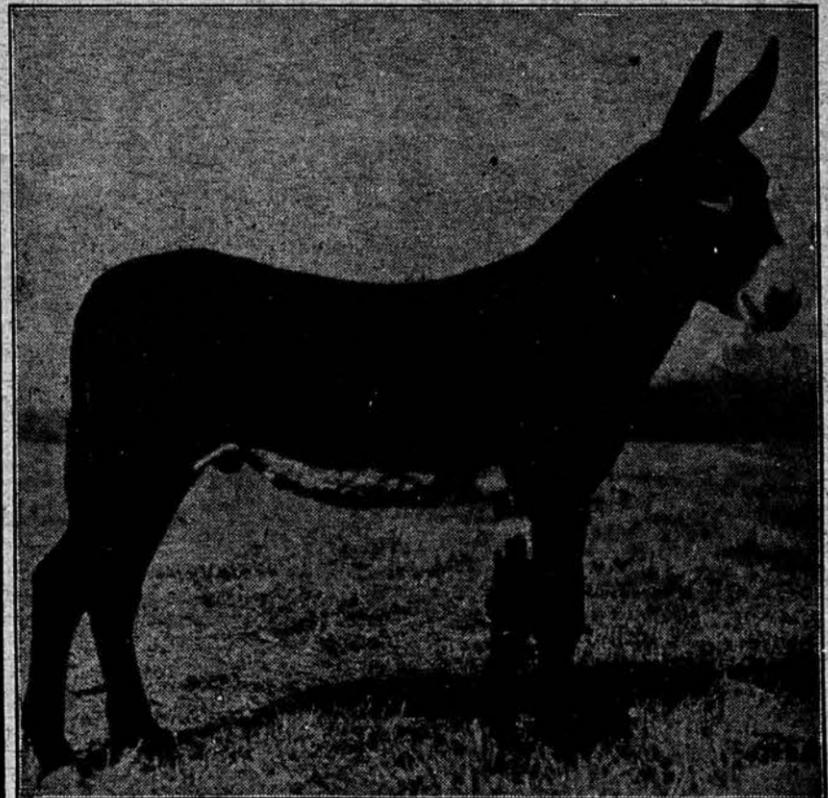
Are Your Seed Potatoes O. K.?

The importance of having good seed potatoes is shown by this experience: In the autumn of 1912 one of my neighbors plowed about 2 acres of ground 7 inches deep and in the spring of 1913 he double-disked it and planted it to potatoes that had run out. He farmed them well and stirred the ground after every good rain but raised only about 5 bushels of potatoes on the 2 acres. His neighbor just across the road double-disked 2 acres in the spring of 1913 and planted it to pure Early Ohio potatoes. He raised 170 bushels of potatoes on his 2 acres.

The first man had good ground and used the best of care in preparing it. The second man had good ground but it had not been plowed since the spring of 1912. So it is very clear that the difference was all in the seed used.
Seibert, Colo. J. C. Love.

The greatest limitation of Kansas soils is the lack of humus, or decaying vegetable matter.

Bargains in Jacks



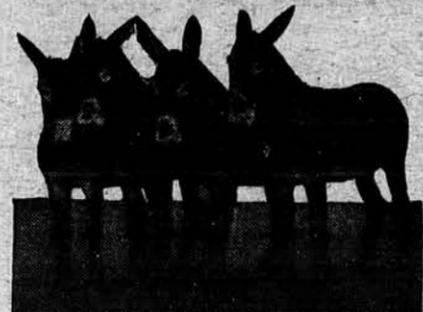
FINE KENTUCKY JACKS For Sale—We have just shipped one load of Jacks from Flemingsburg, Ky., to **HIAWATHA, KAN.** Anyone wanting a good Jack at a reasonable price, call and see these and get prices and terms.

Sanders & Maggard, Hiawatha, Ks.

Kingfisher Valley Stock Farm Jacks

More prize winners than any herd in Oklahoma. Including the Grand Champion **JUMBO R 3904** and his get. Every jack registered and fully guaranteed.

Come and look them over. They range from 2 to 8 years old; big boned, handsome fellows that will command the best trade of your community and soon pay for themselves in service.



I WANT TO SELL JACKS AND JENNETS

I can sell you a bigger boned, better jack than you will likely see if you look the whole country over. It pays to buy only the good kind with size and quality. Your customers demand it and your judgment tells you they are right. These jacks will say more for themselves when you see them than I can on this paper, so I invite you to come and look them over. Write me today when you will be ready to visit Kingfisher Valley Stock Farm.

J. H. SMITH, Kingfisher, Oklahoma

Oakland Stock Farm

As usual, each year, has, of its own breeding, 25 or 30 jacks. This year we have 23 still on hands, having sold several to customers of previous years, by mail order. Each jack has been raised on the farm. We do not engage in brokerage, being strictly breeders, and not brokers; no middle man. We have some 50 breeding Jennets and two herd jacks, of the best blood obtainable. Sold at reasonable prices; cash or time.

We have a good 2-year-old Percheron stud ready for light service this spring; will make a ton horse. Also a span of extra good coming 2-year-old fillies and some weanling colts. Imported Kossuth is at the head of Percheron stud. As with the jacks, nothing sold but the stuff raised on the farm; no brokerage. Terms reasonable. Full information will be given in answer to any letter. We have ten good individual jacks now in the barn in town. Those buyers who attend the sales and fail to buy should drop off at Chillicothe and see some good jacks at reasonable prices; from a breeding farm.

Oakland Stock Farm, Box 207, Chillicothe, Mo.

One Hundred Head of JACKS AND JENNETS

Home of the giants; the big, thick, big boned and big footed kind. We breed and raise most of our jacks. We handle the largest jacks and Jennets on earth.
BRADLEY BROTHERS, WARRENSBURG, MISSOURI.



Johnson's Shetland Pony Farm

Write me regarding Shetland Ponies. I have for sale 40 to 50 head of fine ones, spring colts, yearlings, coming two and matured stock. Registered mares or stallions. My herd runs strong to spotted, black and white, and I have Nebraska State Fair winners. Let the children have a pony. My prices are reasonable and every pony is guaranteed as represented. Write me now while I have a fine offering of spring colts on hand.
H. H. JOHNSON, CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA.



Drawn Expressly for Montgomery Ward & Company by R. F. Schabelitz

-and they lived happy ever after

Love has found a way—

Now they can be married in June and have a cozy home full of good things and all on a modest salary. She had it all figured out—down to the last pie tin, selected from the big book of bargains which—for reasons we need not explain—had slipped to the floor.

So the big yearly Catalogue of Montgomery Ward & Company has made possible a low cost of living to millions of families. So has it month by month stripped merchandise of all unnecessary profits, and offered it in full value at low prices. The world's best creations, such as you might see in a huge Paris, London, New York or Chicago department store are sent to your home with these savings by Montgomery Ward & Company and you suffer none of the rush or distractions of shopping but make your selections from the Catalogue at your leisure with the family gathered round.

Many families, like this young couple, have not only started from this book but they have lived with it. So it may truly be written of thousands who have experienced its benefits—"and they lived happy ever after."

Join today the happy good-living, world-wide family of those who use the Catalogue of Montgomery Ward & Company. Join them today by simply writing us (use the coupon) for a copy of the latest Catalogue.

Montgomery Ward & Company, Dept. LL-16.
 Send me free a copy of your new Catalogue. All I agree to do is to look it over.

Name.....
 Street.....
 Town.....
 State.....
 R.F.D.....

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

New York

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