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Vol. 44.

March 28, 1914

No. 13.



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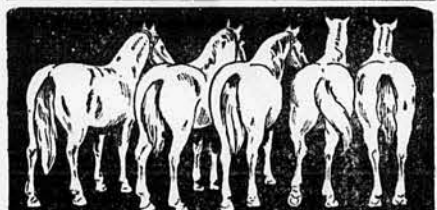
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Watch Out For Frosts Now

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 left to fend for themselves. The hay dealers 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.

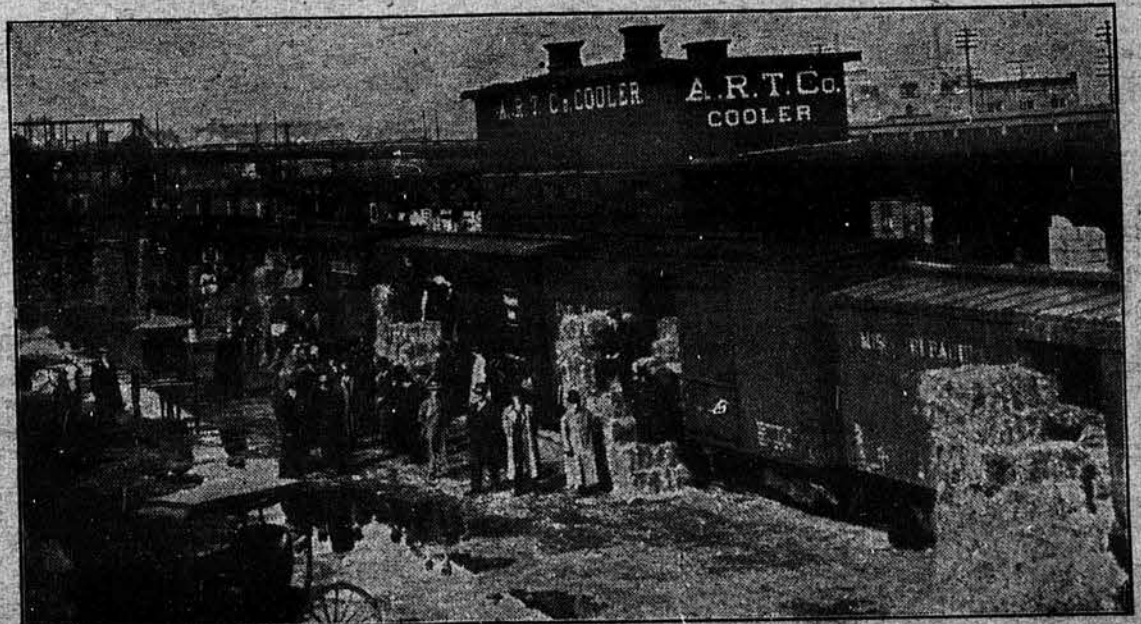
Prairie hay shipments in particular were short in 1913. The receipts of prairie hay are always heaviest among all classes of hay, but last year they were down to 13,200 cars, as against 9,270 cars of alfalfa; 1,925 cars of timothy; 1,156 cars of mixed clover; 210 cars of clover, and 597 cars of straw. 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.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
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 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 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-

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.

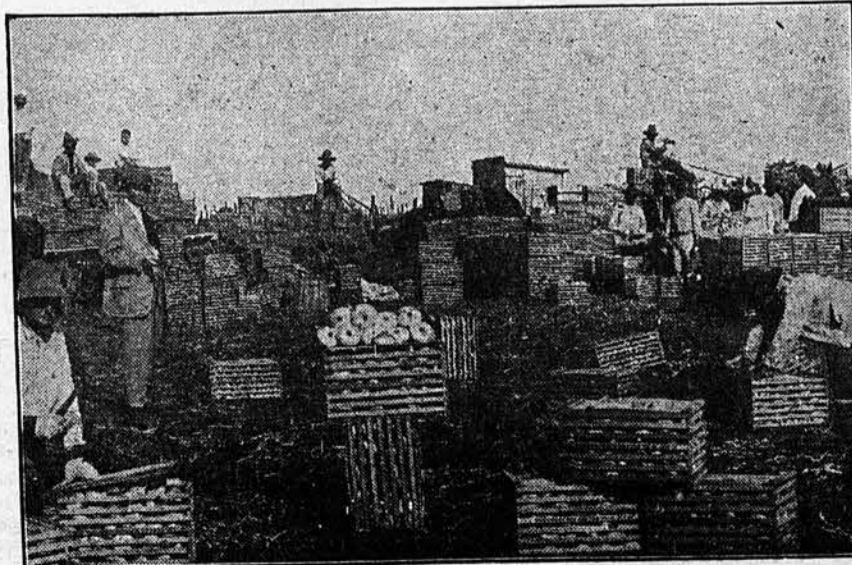
And Use a Horse.

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

BY F. B. NICHOLS
Field Editor

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-

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 the garden. The two fences are 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.

C. M. Read.
Goodwell, Okla.

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.

A. F. Rusmisl.
Drummond, Okla.

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.

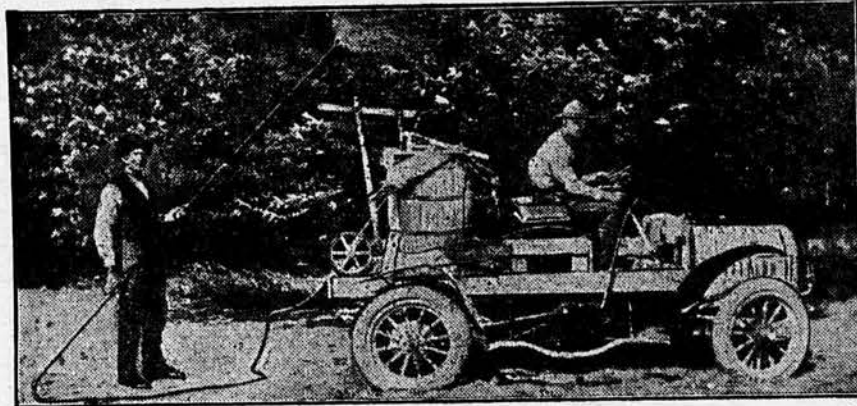
The systematic rotation of farm crops is an absolute necessity, in order to secure maximum yields, and to keep down pests. Various crops have entirely different effects on the soil, some taking more of one element, others feeding heavily on another. The problem of diseases and pests is a serious one, 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 1 1/2-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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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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Two cases of Chinese eggs were received at St. Louis last week so the egg dealers there could see what they were like.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Healthy Boys and Girls Always Hungry

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A Man's Place in the Kitchen

Hammer, Saw, and Brains Can Save Miles of Steps

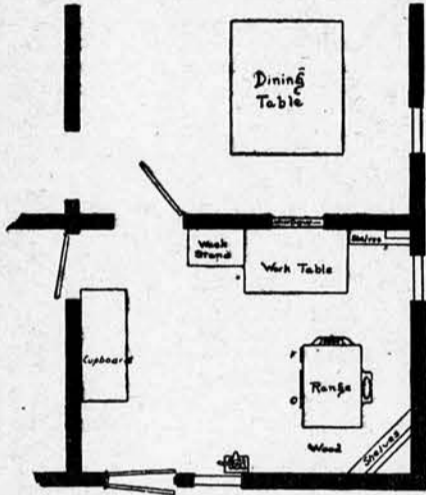
BY C. R. ESTHAVEN

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.



"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.

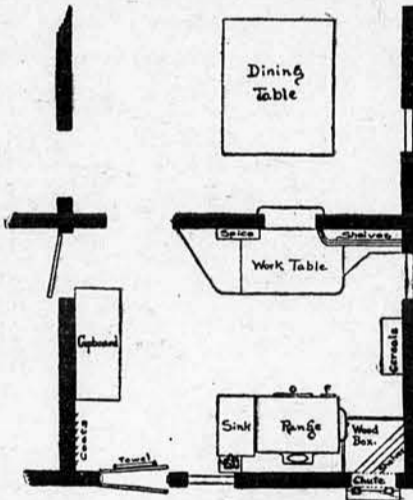
Now the doctrine of letting well enough alone is as dangerous in kitchen arrangement as it is in politics. For a time I was a standpatter as far as that kitchen was concerned. Then I went to work. What has been accomplished by a few days spent in fixing up that kitchen with practically no expense for 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-

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



"—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 armfuls 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 —.

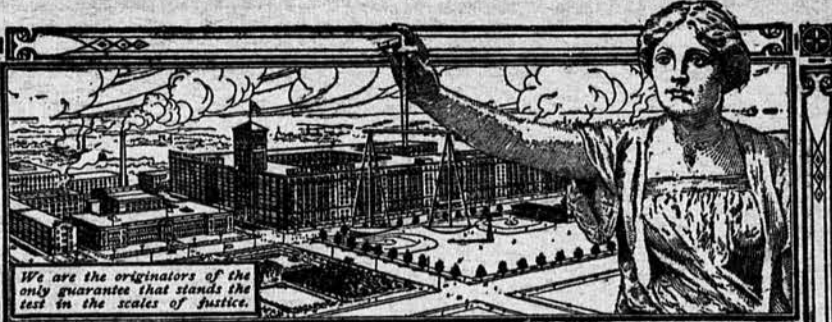
Debate—Resolved, that the government should buy and operate the railroads.

Intersperse readings and songs freely.

Need a Farm Hand, or Work?

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.



We are the originators of the only guarantee that stands the test in the scales of justice.

Williams Quality Harness

IN THE face of an advancing leather market we still use the genuine bark tanned leather which has made Williams Quality mean the best in harness for the least money.

Our fair and square methods of manufacturing and selling create and hold in the minds of our customers the strictest confidence. Hundreds of horse owners who use harness daily will have none other than the celebrated Williams Quality.

Our guarantee proves our confidence in our merchandise, guards our customers against disappointment and protects them against loss.

Turn to the harness pages of our big General Catalog, or write for the special book mentioned at the left.

No. 10R4777½
Team Harness
\$37.95



The steady growth of our harness store—now the largest in the country—is due only to the exceptionally high quality we offer, at prices asked elsewhere for ordinary grades.

We want you to know all about our harness store—the reasons for its success—and the values we are now enabled to offer. Turn to the harness pages of our big General Catalog—or, if you prefer, write us a postal card and we will mail our new book of harness, saddlery, blankets, fly nets, dusters, robes, trimmings, whips. This book also contains our complete line of buggies, implements, cream separators, gasoline engines, farm tools and other farm helps. If you want this new book free, simply write on a postal card "Send me your Harness Book No. 65M68"

Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago



Save Half the Cost Of Digging Ditches

Don't dig them out—blow them out. "The cost of making ditches with explosives is less than half the cost of hand digging," says the Michigan Experiment Station. You can do the work yourself, making a ditch 3 to 4 feet deep, 5 feet wide at top and 3 at bottom for 3 to 5 cents a running foot, with

Atlas Farm Powder THE SAFEST EXPLOSIVE

Put in a row of holes, load, fire and the work is done—as much in a day as a dozen men could dig in a week. The soil is spread over the land, not heaped up to occupy valuable space. The Atlas ditch is smooth and satisfactory.

Atlas Farm Powder is economical and easy to use. Get it for stump-blasting and boulder-breaking. Improve the fertility of your land by breaking up the subsoil. Set fruit trees in blasted holes, to get thrifty, early-bearing orchards.

Send Coupon for Valuable Book—FREE

Our book, "Better Farming," shows you how you can make your farm yield more profitable crops and how you can do many kinds of work quickly, cheaply and easily with Atlas Farm Powder, the Safest Explosive. Mail the coupon now.

ATLAS POWDER COMPANY General Offices WILMINGTON, DEL.
Sales Offices: Birmingham, Boston, Joplin, Knoxville, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis

Atlas Powder Co., Wilmington, Del. Send me your book, "Better Farming." Name _____ I may use Atlas Farm Powder for _____ Address _____



If the average Farmer is as shrewd a merchant as he is said to be—and we know he is—the fact explains why so many Mitchell cars are in daily use on the farm.

It is because the Mitchell is a sturdy and lasting proposition and may be maintained with maximum economy that the farmer finds it suited to his needs. When he buys it he realizes that he has made an investment which pays big dividends in efficiency.

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.

Equipment of All the Mitchell Models That is Included in the List Prices:

Electric self-starter and generator—electric lights—electric horn—electric magnetic exploring lamp—speedometer—Tungsten valves—mohair top and dust cover—Jiffy quick-action side curtains—quick-action rain vision wind-shield—demountable rims with one extra—double extra tire carriers—Bair bow holders—license plate bracket—pump, jack and complete set of tools.

Prices F. O. B. Racine

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

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.

Big Tonnage! Big Profits!

No delays, sure, certain operation. These are yours with the fast working Sandwich Motor Press. Many owners make enough clear cash to pay for their outfit the first year—\$200 to \$300 clear profit each month. One Sandwich owner writes he haled "32 tons in 8 hours with a 3-man crew." Another how he averaged \$18 to \$22 per day after paying all expenses. These men can do this because they have the right press. 20 years experience built into it and special patented features found only on the Sandwich press—these are the reasons Sandwich owners make more money than others. The Sandwich way, the sure way, has a hopper cooled gas engine mounted on same truck, 4, 6, 8 or 10 h. p., of more power than rated. Gears magneto. Full engine power delivered to Press by heavy steel roller chain. No power lost, no belts to slip or to delay. Simple self-feeder and the big feed opening just swallows the hay. Friction clutch right on press.

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Can Start or Stop Instantly. Coupled Up Short. Easy to Turn. Great on Windrows. 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 tons per hour.

Free Book! The Way to Win. Send a postal today for our free catalogue "Tons Tell." It gives you reliable figures of the cost and profits of the hay baling; shows all the Sandwich Hay Presses, both motor, belt and horse power. Also ask for our special terms so you can buy your press from the profits made the first year. Write Quick. Address Sandwich Mfg. Co., 107 Oak Street, Sandwich, Ill. Box 107, Council Bluffs, Ia. Box 107 Kansas City, Mo.

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."

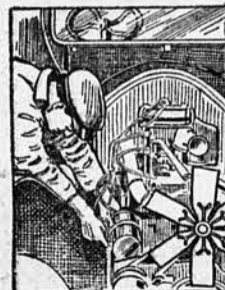
If every angler who catches fish this season would do his part it would be the means of educating the public to the consumption of properly killed food.

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.

Sweeney Says: "I Can Teach You the Automobile Business in Six Weeks by Actually Working on and Driving Cars."



\$80 PER MONTH UP—
IS EARNED BY TRAINED MEN. If you drive, repair, sell cars, manage garages, or make yourself a competent mechanic, no business in the world offers greater opportunities. Millionaires like Ford rose from the ranks.

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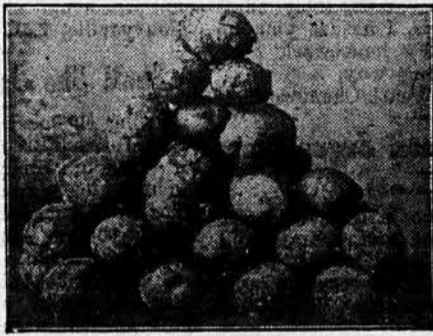
Write Today For full information about this school, many photographs and full details about the opportunities in this business FREE. **SWEENEY AUTO SCHOOL** 1192 Fifteenth St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

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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After all, nothing counts but results. It's the number of acres plowed, and the good crops you raise that tell the story.

Big Four Tractors are producing results all over the world. There are more Big Fours in successful operation than any other four cylinder tractor made. The first four cylinder tractor ever built was a Big Four. Every Big Four represents the combined force of these "year after year" results. We know the Big Four is the very best tractor built.

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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 airtight 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.
2½ 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 ½ 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 table-spoons 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.
¼ cup milk.
1½ teaspoons 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 a piece 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, ½ 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.
Mrs. J. M. Nielson.
Marysville, Kan.

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.

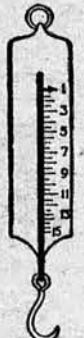
Fixing Up the Jiggly Chairs.

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

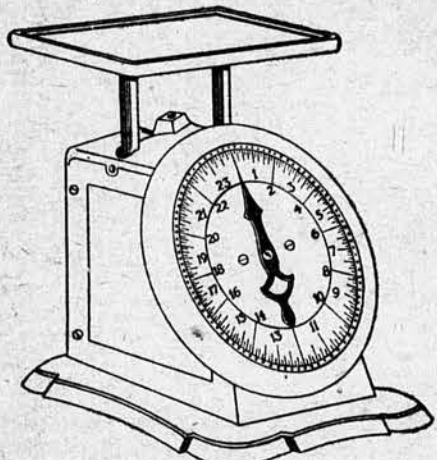
BY MRS. GRACE UTT.

When the wise housewife equips her kitchen she does not forget an accurate scale.



The Old Spring Balance

When a sale of sugar is advertised at the corner grocery it means a saving to the housewife.



Reliable Family Scale

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

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.

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.

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.

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, 1 lemon to flavor.

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.

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.

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.

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.

If there's one thing that city people like it is good butter, and more of it ought to be marketed by parcels post.

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.

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.

After a while I went up to the counter and said, 'Henry, have you any of Mrs. Clodd's butter to spare?'

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Films developed free. First roll for new customers. We give high grade work at a low price.



Play When the Day's Work is Done

When the stock is all watered and fed, when the supper dishes are washed and put away, then father, mother, the boys and the girls may all spend an enjoyable evening.

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38 gravity stove distillate.....\$4.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
60 gallon (26 gauge) galvanized steel tank with pump and hood cover complete—a great convenience in every home.....\$8.60
Extra heavy pure crude oil, steamed and settled, (black oil) good lubricant, just the thing for greasing tools.....\$4.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
STANNARD'S PROCESSED CRUDE OIL, the best dip made for killing lice and curing mange. One application will do more to kill lice and cure mange than three applications of any other dip made (it destroys the nits).....\$5.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
I also carry a full line of lubricating oils.
I will pay \$1.25 each for my crude oil barrels, \$1.50 each for my refined oil barrels returned to me at Coffeyville, Kansas, in good order, less freight charge on same.
C. A. STANNARD, BOX M, EMPORIA, KAN.

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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."

	Kansas Sunflower		Boone Co. White		Hildreth	
	Yield	Per cent injured	Yield	Per cent injured	Yield	Per cent injured
Planted						
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

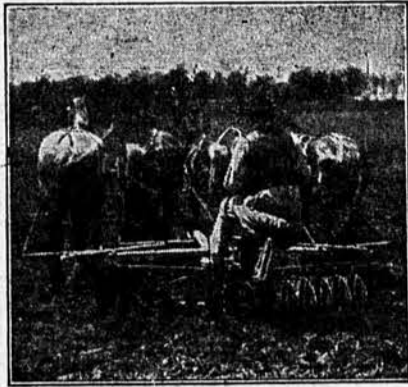
No other factor is more important to the farmer than his selection of paying crop varieties and his ability to procure pure seeds which with proper care will produce above-the-average yields of these crops.

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.

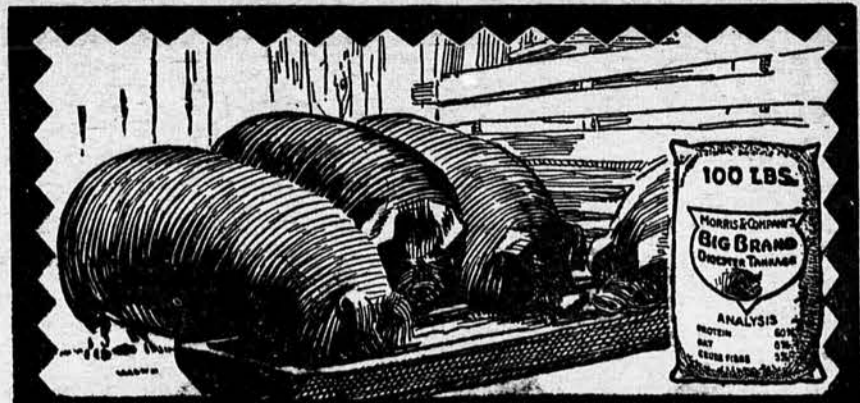
Spring Hill, Kan.

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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Now comes the most wonderful hog food ever presented—a scientifically prepared hog food that will make bigger hogs, better hogs, stronger hogs, QUICKER and CHEAPER than any other food on the market. Send the coupon for free booklet. Big Brand Meat Meal Digester Tankage—a product of the six big slaughtering establishments of Morris & Company—positively will produce hog flesh at a less cost per hundred pounds than any other food. Farmers and breeders: Think of this! Big Brand Meat Meal Digester Tankage contains not less than 60% Protein or flesh-forming substance. Also contains not less than 8% fat and 8% bone phosphates. It is made of fresh material, selected for feeding purposes, thoroughly sterilized and ground. Packed in 100 lb. white drill bags. Recommended by Agricultural Experiment Stations everywhere. Its abundance of Protein helps mature hogs quickly. It builds the bone and tissue—wards off cholera. Try it and see for yourself that it is actually a better and cheaper hog food.

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DON'T think of buying any Hay Carriers until you see the new 1914 Model HARVESTERS. They're at least one year ahead of ordinary kinds both in mechanical improvements and strength. Double the size and twice the weight of old-fashioned, everyday fork carriers. Simple and strong—practically no repair expense.

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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 5½ 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 5½ 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 'em 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.

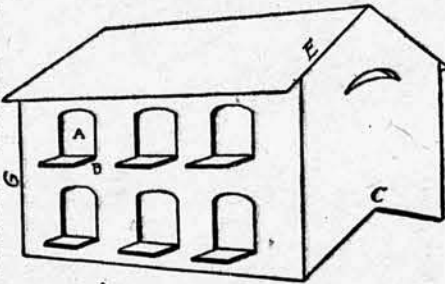
You can make a successful bird house out of a box. Get a box about a foot and a half high, 2 feet wide and 2½ feet long. Make two stories, and if wanted another can be made in the slope of the roof, as shown in the drawing. Make the two stories the same height, going up to the starting of roof. Make 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 1¾ 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 2½ 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.

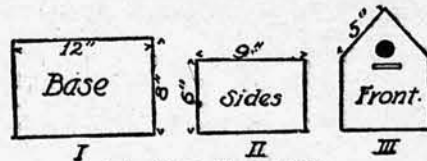
R. 3, Russell, Kan.

Some Tools You Will Need.

A board 8 inches by ¾ inch by 6½ 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 1½ 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.

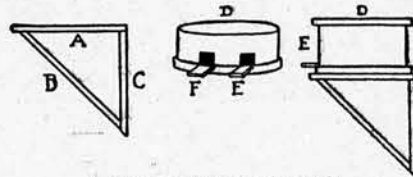
these must be planed down so they will fit together when fastened on, to form a peak. Then a block 2 by 3 inches is sawed to make a platform.

When this is done the house is ready to be nailed together. First nail the platform 1½ inches below the hole in the front end. Nail the ends of house to the base 1½ 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



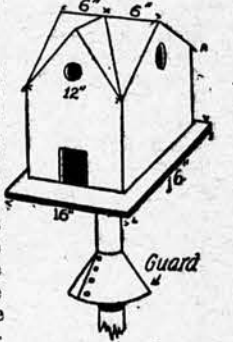
A Cheese Box Made This.

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 ¾ 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 8½ 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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- 1st.—A vibrationless, four cylinder opposed motor (this type of motor is not to be found in other tractors listed under \$3,000.00).
- 2nd.—A straight line transmission to the traction (no troublesome power-losing bevel gears). All transmission gears solid steel, spur type, turn in oil in dust proof cases (a combination not found in tractors selling under \$3,000.00).
- 3rd.—Only one gear in traction work intermediate of crank pinion and bull pinion (the fewest operative gears on any tractor of any make). Positively the simplest and most efficient gas traction ever devised.
- 4th.—Seven gears only in entire transmission line—provide two forward gear shifts and reverse. (The Simplex provides change speeds yet notwithstanding it has fewer gears than any tractor ever designed even of the single speed type.)
- 5th.—Speed changes provide a radius of speed of from 1 to 5 miles an hour (a widely advertised feature of tractors costing four times as much).
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10 PLUM \$1.00, 30 Apple \$1.00, 20 Keifer \$1.00, 100 Asparagus \$1.00. Catalogue free. Chuck full of big bargains. Write today. CHANUTE NURSERIES, CHANUTE, KAN.

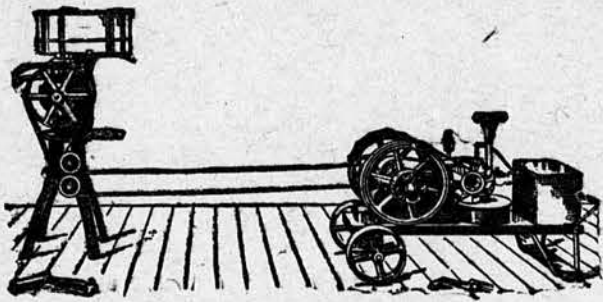
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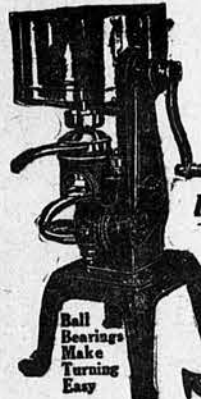
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 ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO., 233C Second Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

Patented Oct. 28, 1913.

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To Whom It May Concern: This is to testify that I have thoroughly tested the Fortin Pig Forceps and find them far superior to any I have ever seen. Yours truly, H. C. Gale, D. V. S.

Cows Should Earn \$100 Each

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. Krebiel.



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 rearing, 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. FRANSDEN, 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 800 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.

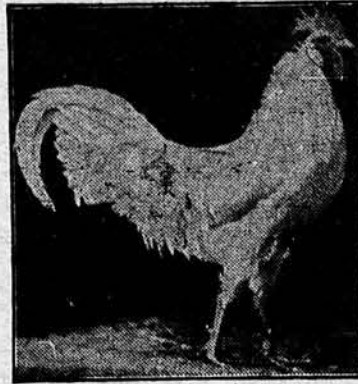
The prizes may be eggs, cockerels, pullets, poultry appliances, books or subscriptions to poultry papers. It would be well if at least two prizes could be given in "trips to the state institute" next December for a boy and a girl more than 15 years of age. The prizes for the younger children need not 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 prices at once. EMIL OCHSNER, Box 3, SUTTON, NEB.

Just 1 Gal. Oil

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

Central heating plant under a 4 1/2 inch pipe saves 75c to \$1.25 a hatch. Underneath

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

Jim Reese, Pres.

\$7.55

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 Pulled 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 farmer raise 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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."

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.

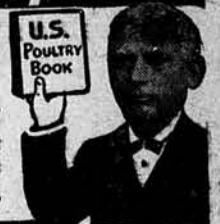
Hay growers, with other classes of producers, are long suffering mortals. But the optimistic among them see a day when the benefits and advantages of organization will not all be on one side.

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.

Try The Sure Hatch at My Risk



My incubator is the Ever-Ready, Ever-Dependable Galick Producer—more reliable than the setting hen, and more profitable. No experience needed. Automatic in operation; requires little attention. Never-failing even in freezing weather.



Co-operative Silo Building

FOR FARMERS

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

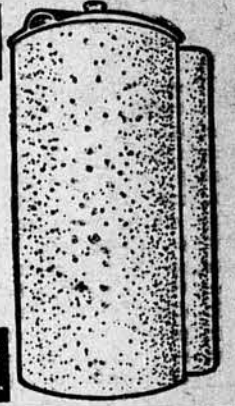
Monoco Silo at Actual Cost

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

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



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



The Kind the U.S. Government Uses

A Building, "Not a Barrel"

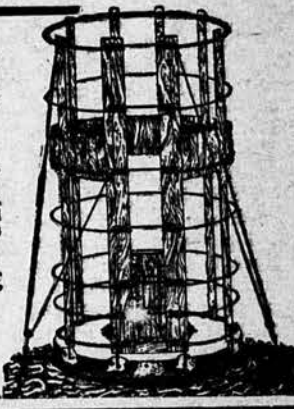
See the frame and special anchoring system. Tighten all hoops from ladder.

Push ensilage out on level instead of forking up over doors and cross bars.

Many other features. Write today for descriptive matter and Free Book "Bigger Silo Profits."

Central Unadilla Silo Co.

Dept. F, Des Moines, Iowa Agents wanted.



EGGS—EGGS—EGGS, STANDARD POULTRY

All leading varieties at \$6 per hundred. Turkey and Geese eggs at \$1.75 per setting. We breed all leading varieties of Standard Poultry. Plymouth Rock is our leader. Stock of highest quality at live price. Write for descriptive circular and special matings. W. F. Holcomb, Mgr., Nebraska Poultry Co., Clay Center, Nebraska.



MONEY MAKING POULTRY

Our specialty. Leading varieties pure bred chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese. Price winners. Best stock and eggs. Lowest prices oldest farm, 29th year. Fine catalog FREE. H. M. JONES CO., Box 146, Des Moines, Ia.

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.

SEED CORN

Reid's Yellow Dent, White Elephant, St. Charles White, and Bloody Butcher of the 1912 crop fully tested and guaranteed. These are all big yielders and have won prizes at all the leading corn shows in the country. Write for my free illustrated catalog.

Frank J. Rist, Box 6, Humboldt, Neb.

Flying Swede Machinery

Vehicles, Wagons, Engines. Direct to consumer at saving prices. Send for catalog. It's free.

MARVIN C. VAN DERVEER, Factory Distributor, Council Bluffs, Ia.



20% More "Real" Cement in Every Sack

Experts, including Government Engineers, say that only the finest particles of cement, the "flour," have any cementing qualities. Ash Grove is ground with special machinery finer than any Standard Ground Cement and contains 20% more "flour"—more "real" cement in every sack.

Ash Grove Superfine

The Cement That Saves You 20%

This fineness adds 20% in efficiency. That is, with Ash Grove Superfine, you can safely use 20% more sand than with standard ground cement. Buy Ash Grove Cement from your local dealer.

Write Today for Book

The 112 pages of our Farmers' Text Book "Permanent Farm Improvements" are filled with illustrations, full descriptions and plans, of more than 75 concrete farm structures. Sent free.

Ash Grove Lime & Portland Cement Co. Department B.

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THIS BIG, 3 1/2 FOOT TELESCOPE FREE

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.

Powerful Lenses 5 to 10 Mile Range

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.

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.



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.

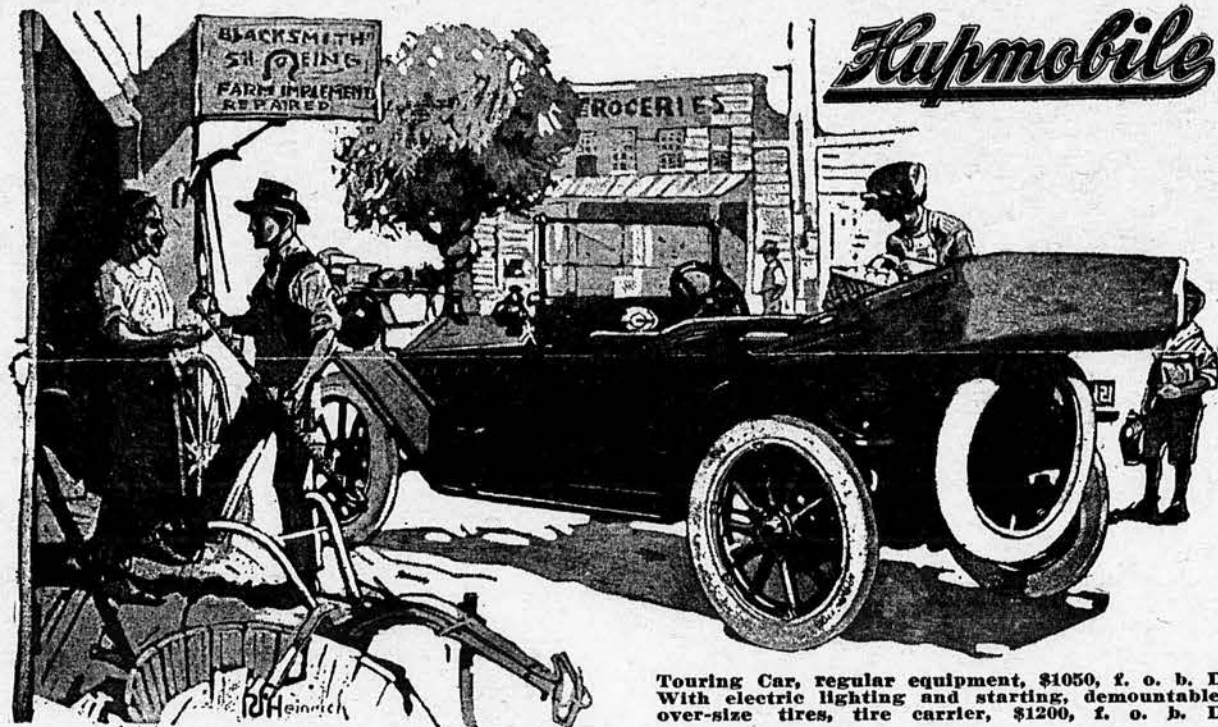
In order to be sure that you have a proper relation between these two parts, it is necessary, after you have planted the first two rows and gone back several rods on the second two, to get down and dig up several hills of corn. The corn should be found an inch or an inch and a half behind the button. 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

J. M. Baier, Elmo, Kan.

(Shipping Point, Abilene, Kan.)



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.

Hupp Motor Car Company, 1287 Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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| Center control—either side front entrance. | Little of customary motor vibration. | Simple, infallible oiling system. | no turning over. | "Streamline" body—only now being adopted by highest priced cars. |
| Vibrationless steering wheel. | Dash control of hot and cold air to carburetor. | Rain vision, ventilating windshield. | Gasoline tank under cowl, nearly over carburetor, assuring constant flow of gas. | Accessibility and lightness in weight of starting system. |
| Short turning radius—40 ft. | Simple carburetor—no delicate adjustments necessary. | Quickly adjustable side curtains. | Improved tire carrier. | Four spare fuses in fuse box cover. |
| "Lively" motor—quick response to throttle. | Certain clutch action | Low center of gravity—good looks, easy riding, few skids. | Rainshield magneto. | |
| | | | All moving parts enclosed. | |

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

You never bought better tires than you buy in Goodrich Tires this year

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

Factories: Akron, Ohio

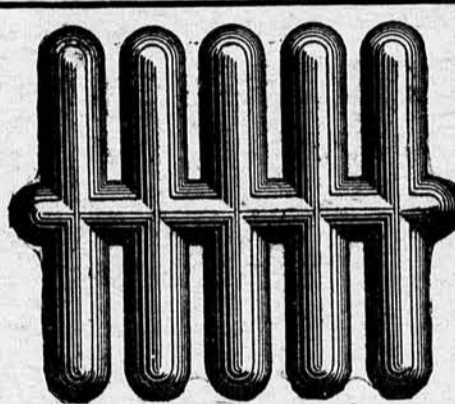
Branches in All Principal Cities

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

The Accepted Standard

Goodrich Safety Tread Tires

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. **\$11.50** antiod. Price. If your dealer hasn't it, send \$2.00 and pay balance C. O. D.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Co.
218 Ontario St. Chicago, Illinois
Write for complete new catalog showing world's largest and most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines.

GO TO WESTERN CANADA NOW

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

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

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

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

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

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 excessive 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.

Hunt up the nearest Paige dealer—write for a catalog.

PAIGE

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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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."
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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.

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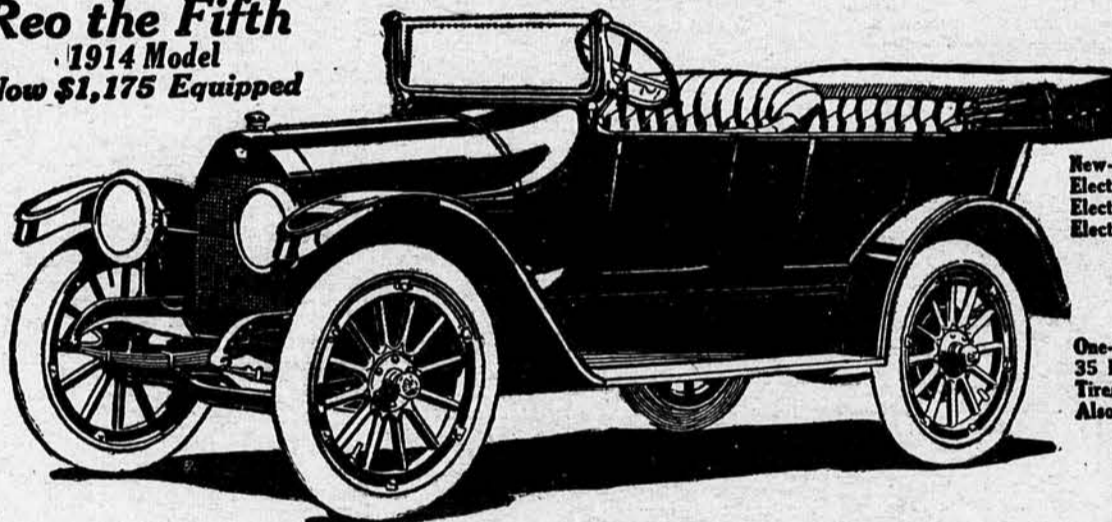
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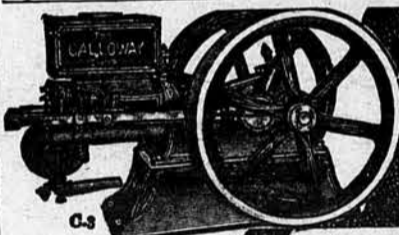
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Is There a Frameup on Cattle?

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	54,821	55,311
Calves	17,539	20,966	3,427	3,427
Hogs	484,975	577,928	92,953	92,953
Sheep	389,604	430,392	40,788	40,788
H. & M.	26,169	28,049	1,880	1,880
Cars	20,098	24,833	4,735	4,735

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	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Per 100 lbs.	\$9.65	\$9.15	\$8.85	\$9.20	\$7.15	\$7.25
Chicago	9.25	8.90	8.75	9.00	7.00	7.55

Need Horses for Farmers.

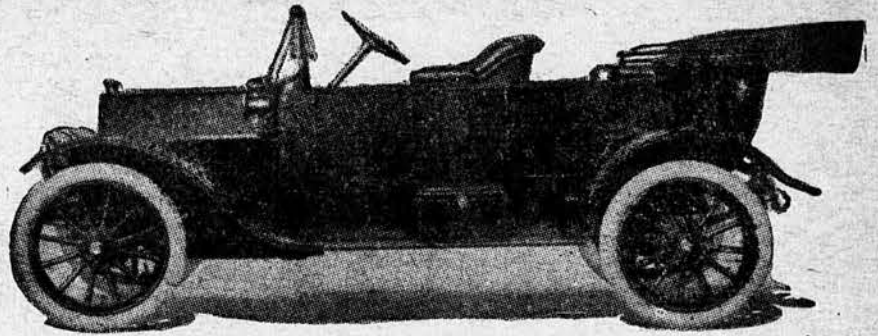
Demand for horses for farm use has started and trade is active in the good class but dull in the plainer kinds. Farmers are taking more care to the class they buy, and only where horses are bought for short use do the plain kinds find an outlet. Eastern trade continues about normal for this season of 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.

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Entry Coupon Good For 10,000 Free Points!

Farmers Mail and Breeze, 425 Capital Building, Topeka, Kan.

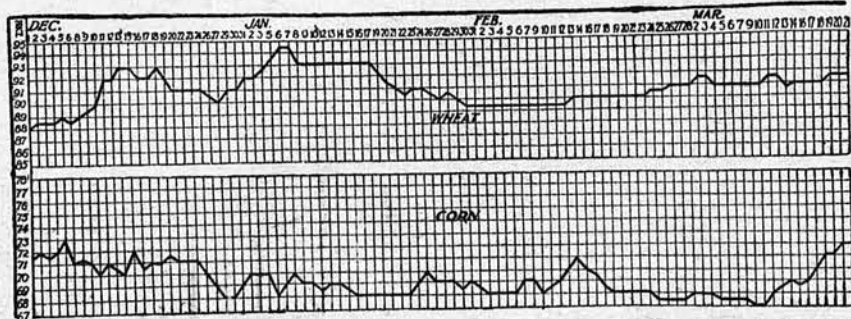
Gentlemen:—Please send me full information about your great automobile contest, credit me with 10,000 free points and enter my name as a contestant.

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.

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 PURE BRED JERSEY BULL BREEDING. 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 Gamboge'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 teats. 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. POULTON, 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, herd 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

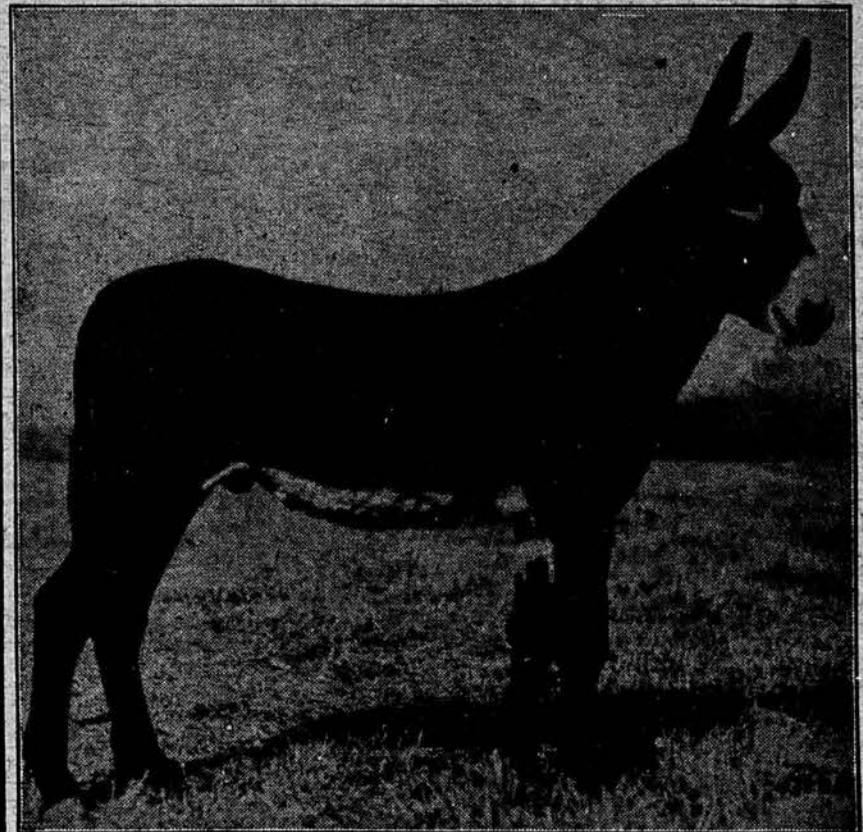
Are Your Seed Potatoes O. K.?

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



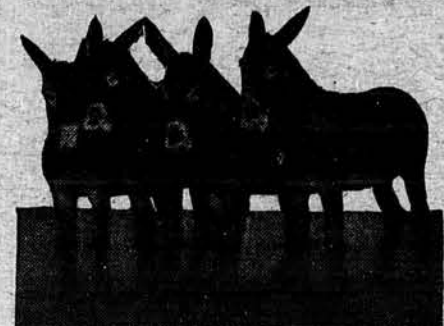
FINE KENTUCKY JACKS For Sale—We have just shipped one load of Jacks from Flemingsburg, Ky., to HIAWATHA, KAN. Anyone wanting a good Jack at a reasonable price, call and see these and get prices and terms.

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.

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 Send me free a copy of your new Catalogue. All I agree to do is to look it over.

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