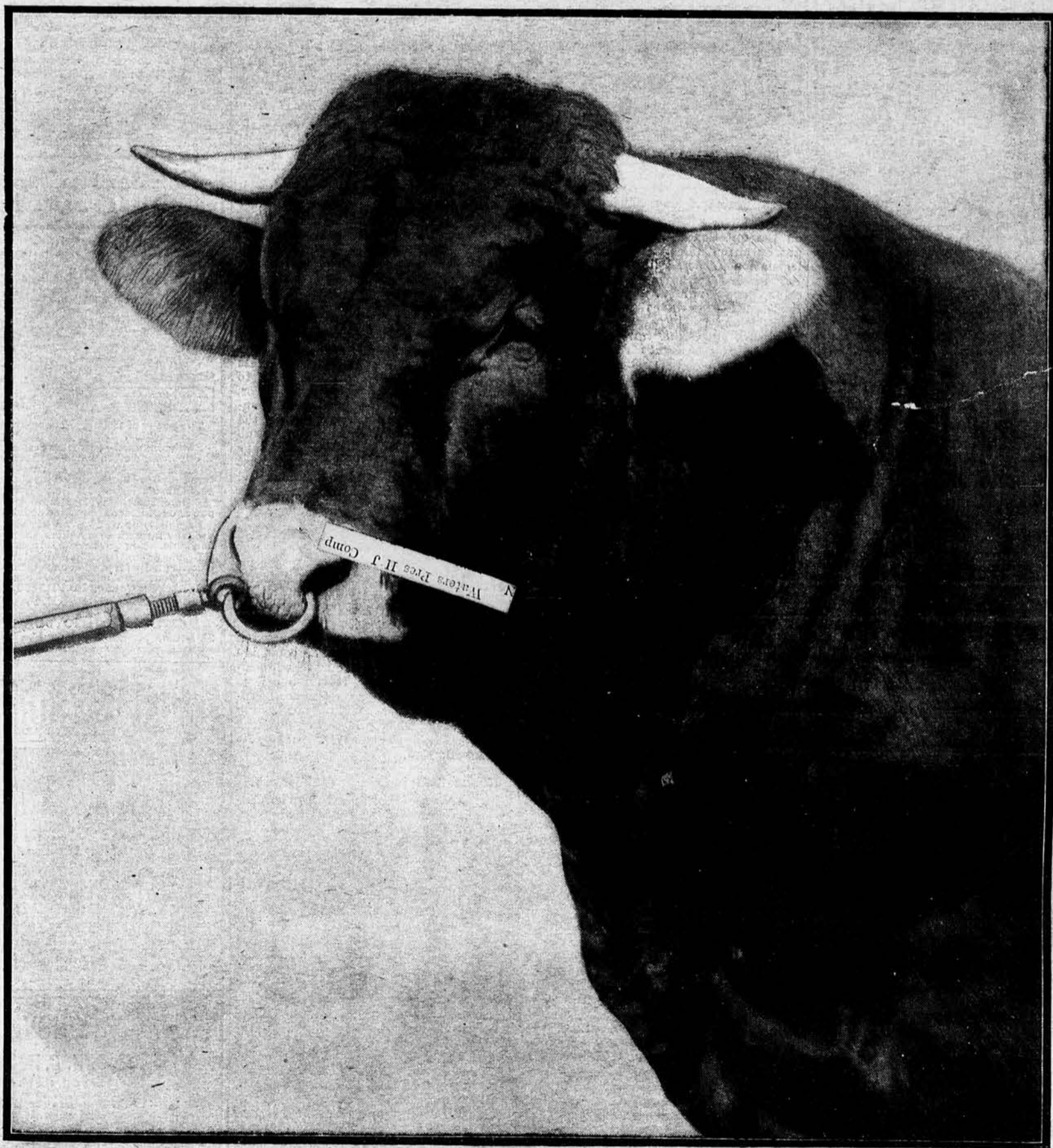


THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Volume 43

April 12, 1913

Number 5



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What Farmers Are Thinking

You are cordially invited to air your opinions in this column, but the Mail and Breeze reserves the right to condense such statements as far as possible to give other contributors a chance to say something. Short, crisp expressions of opinion on matters of interest or consequence to farm folks are welcome. All contributors must take their turn.

This Would Be Farm Demonstration.

Mr. Editor—I have read with much interest both the negative and affirmative in your farm adviser debate and am inclined to believe that there is a great deal of argument on both sides. If we must have a farm adviser why not let the county purchase 80 acres on some gravel hill at some central point in the county and put Mr. Farm Adviser on said farm and let him pocket all he can make for his salary, thus making our new officer self-supporting. Make it his duty to attend every institute meeting in the county and not only tell us but show us how he rolled up his sleeves, unbuckled his collar, put on his jeans and made 55 bushels grow where 10 grew before in spite of the Almighty. You see we Kansas farmers are Missourians in some respects. Buffalo, Kan. Arthur Carlson.

"Auto Farmers" Pay Much Road Tax.

Mr. Editor—I am like "Jayhawker" on the question of the last special tax put on automobiles. If that is not class legislation I should like to know why. For instance a farmer owning a machine pays four different taxes for roads. He pays taxes on the land the road is on, he pays the poll tax in cash now, he pays a tax passed a year or two ago for county roads and now comes the special tax on autos. And then they will come around and want him to donate work to help grade the roads. It looks to me as if they are trying to tax the motor vehicles out of existence and that somebody will grease their fingers with this money, especially the 50 and 75 cents which goes to the state treasurer for licenses and number tags. What do you think about it, brother farmers? Haven, Kan. P. V.

Plan for a Monetary System.

Mr. Editor—I am in favor of a U. S. monetary system, of which the postal bank should form a part, but only a part. I would have the U. S. treasury the head; I would have in each a branch located at the state capitol serving as a clearing house for the postal banks of the states; I would have the U. S. furnish all the money, coin and paper of an absolute legal tender. I'd have the government pay 3 per cent interest on time deposits and lend the same on ample security to the people at 3 per cent in limited quantity. I would remove all restrictions on private banking. I would have the U. S. government provide against fraud in connection with the banking business; the details of the whole scheme to be worked out to the accomplishment of the business.

I suppose everyone knows that banks lend several times the amount of the volume of money owned by the bank (or its capital.) Americus, Kan. P. B. Mexson.

Cheaper Farm Loans, Alone, Won't Do.

Mr. Editor—I agree with you that a cheaper rate for farm loans is badly needed, but I fear that it will not be beneficial unless a law is added compelling non-resident land owners and resident land owners, who do not farm their farms, to sell their land to actual farmers at a price not beyond reason. This could be done by making an appraisal of the land, as is now done when a railroad company buys a right of way against the owner's will, or by basing the price on what the land was listed when turned in to the assessor for taxation. Of course resident widows should be exempt. If we do get a law such as you advocate without making some such provision, the price of land will certainly go up and the rich land owners will get the benefit, while the

renter whom it is intended to help buy a home will be in as bad if not a worse position than he is at present.

George A. Howell.

R. 2, Halstead, Kan.

Automobiles As Road Wreckers.

Mr. Editor—Mr. Hatch says he never could see where the automobile damaged the roads. The only way a road can be permanently damaged is by removing the material of which it is made. This is done by grinding it up into dust or fine particles. In Kansas 90 per cent or more of it is then removed by the wind and 10 per cent by floods washing the fine loose materials away. Heavy loads cutting to the hub in mud remove no material and do no damage but what a road drag will make good. The superintendent of roads in England reported after three years investigation that an auto damaged a road 50 times what the same weight of vehicle did when drawn by horses at one-tenth the speed. The engineering department of our Agricultural college should be able to give us definite information on this subject. The law is unjust in that it makes no distinction in heavy powerful cars and light ones. All that any one asks is that all pay their just share of road upkeep. McPherson, Kan. A. Bass.

[The English roads are stone roads. It is generally admitted an automobile is more destructive to stone roads than any other class of vehicles, mainly because the rubber tires pick up and remove all particles of stone or stone dust. We are not so sure they are correspondingly as destructive of earth or dragged roads.—Ed.]

A Place for the Grade Stallion.

Mr. Editor—Mr. Hall of Kincaid, has given his views about forcing the grade stallions out of the state. The man who wants to raise good horses and can afford to pay more for good stud service will do so but we want to take into consideration the large number of poor farmers who are glad to own small or scrubby horses because they cannot afford a good horse. By throwing the grade horse out of business these farmers would not be able to breed their scrubby mares at all for, as sure as the snow is white, the owners of pedigree horses would raise the prices and would not breed a scrub mare at all as they would have plenty of good mares to breed. We should let every one have what he can afford and not make poor people bigger slaves than they are now. There are two sides to this proposition. Cedar Rapids, Kan. Anton Klinsky.

Capper Right on School Question.

Mr. Editor—I have read the address of Mr. Capper on the matter of schools for our common people. I am gratified and wish to give his ideas my most emphatic approval. I wish he could say the same things among our school people all over the state. It is too bad to waste time and money on the dead languages for 98 per cent of our young people—they who will never go near college. Thomas D. Hubbard. Kimball, Kan.

Homes Still in Reach of Workers.

Mr. Editor—Mr. McNeal says in Mexico the peon who has a small home of his own is a law abiding, peace-loving citizen, industrious and of course prosperous. Just put it the other way about and you have it as it is. The industrious, peaceable, law-abiding citizen is nearly certain to have a home at least a small home of his own, in Mexico or Kansas. Every farmer, including renters, would have between 200 and 300 acres if the land were equally divided. I hold that the proper amount of land for a farmer to own is about what himself (and the boys) can cultivate well, but that does not mean intensive farming and doubling the production. The increase in production will take care of itself. When we get 200 million people instead of 100 we shall produce twice as much as now. We'll have to do it or starve. That is probably the reason why France and Germany, and for that matter all those continental nations, produce as much on 1 acre as we do on 2. It is necessary. Doubling the production in the United States would not increase our revenues or our comforts and might be the direct cause of a financial disturbance and calamity. Mapleton, Kan. A. H. Tannar.

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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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SUBIRRIGATION WORKS WELL UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS

Editor's Note—Mail and Breeze readers will welcome the practical information given them on this at present much discussed subject by Mr. Walker's timely article. It will undoubtedly prevent some costly experimenting on their part while promoting the use of this form of irrigation in the right way under suitable conditions. For the man with a windmill and the right kind of soil subirrigation of an acre, or such a matter, by means of underground pipes, will work well. Beyond that the expense of installation becomes too great. The soil conditions required are indicated in the article.

HOW to irrigate a large area of land with a small quantity of water, is one of the problems a large number of Kansas farmers have been trying to solve for many years. Almost every year there is a time during the growing season when the man who is farming must see some of his crops cut short in yield because of a lack of moisture. This is particularly true of his garden. Naturally he then thinks of some method of supplying the deficient rainfall by irrigation. It requires lots of water to irrigate land by the usual method of surface flooding, and in Kansas, where this water must be supplied by pumping from deep wells, it is also very expensive. With water expensive it is necessary to adopt methods of distribution that will insure a high duty of the water.



H. B. Walker.

Owing, perhaps, to the general supposition that only 1-6 to 1-10 as much water is required for subirrigation as is necessary in surface flooding, subirrigation, or irrigation by introducing water into the soil by underground pipes, has become a popular topic with many Kansas landowners. It has been tried in a limited way by many farmers but the results have not been uniformly satisfactory. This is no doubt due to the different physical conditions of the soil.

On account of the high cost of installation, subirrigation is not adapted to watering ordinary field crops. It does, however, offer opportunities for irrigating small garden areas, orchards, and lawns where soil conditions are correct and where only a small quantity of water for irrigation is available.

**Expense of Installation Prevents Its Use
For Field Crops and in Some Sandy
Soils it is a Failure**

BY H. B. WALKER

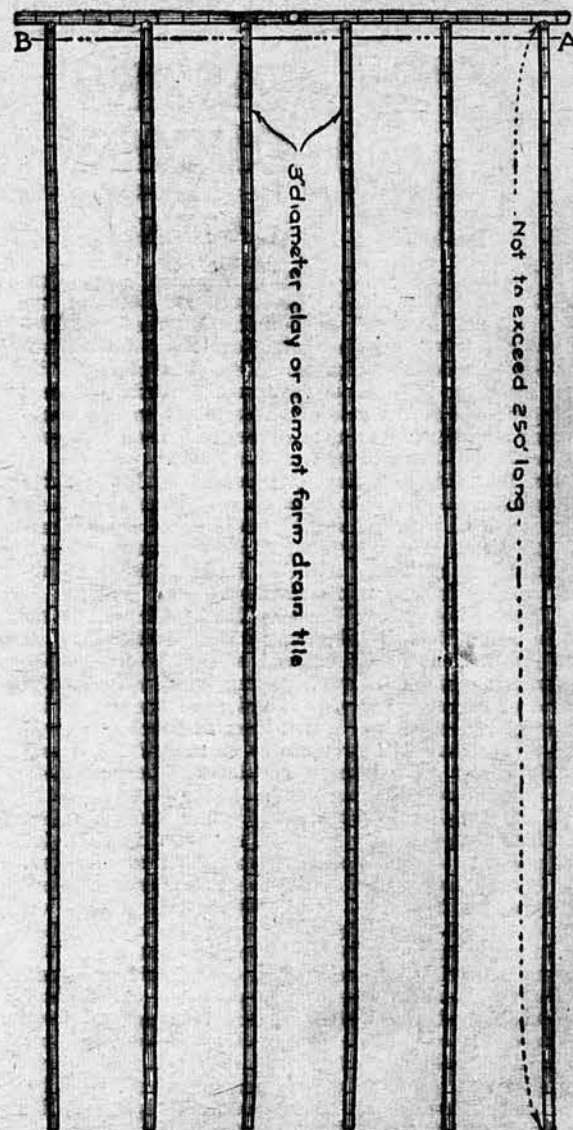
**Irrigation Engineer Kansas Agricultural College
Written For Farmers Mail and Breeze**

In some cases where deep rooted crops are grown, there is danger of the roots stopping up the pipes. For the ordinary garden crop, however, the danger from this source is very slight. For farmers who must depend upon their windmills to pump the water for irrigating the garden, subirrigation offers a possibility for growing a good garden with a small quantity of water.

Some soils cannot be successfully subirrigated. An explanation of the principles of subirrigation will make this evident. The pipes are placed beneath the surface of the ground at depths varying from 15 to 20 inches. If this pipe is ordinary drain tile, the water when introduced into the tiles will seep out into the soil at the joints. If the pipe is continuous or of some patented make, the water leaves the pipe through specially designed valves or openings. After the water enters the soil it will be acted upon by natural forces. Part of the water will be held by the soil particles and distributed upward and to each side by capillarity (seepage). Another part will seep away into the soil by the action of gravity. If the soil is open and porous, the action of gravity upon the free water will cause it to percolate quickly into the soil with slight lateral or side movement and there will be great losses due to seepage and deep percolation. On the other hand if the soil is more compact or is underlaid with a heavy subsoil, the water will not percolate downward quickly, but will have a tendency to move laterally as well. This increases the extent of the capillary movement of the water in the soil. Evidently such soils are more susceptible to subirrigation.

The ideal condition for subirrigation is an open, porous surface soil underlaid with a heavy or "hardpan" subsoil. In such soils the water will spread laterally as much as 15 feet from the pipe. Kansas has very little soil of this character. In many places where subirrigation has been attempted the

soil is sandy and underlaid with a gravelly subsoil. In such instances failure has been the natural result. Others have attempted to irrigate the heavier soils and these have been more successful. In practically every case, however, experience indicates that the spread of the water laterally is much less than is generally supposed. The extent of this spreading and the depth the pipes are placed in the soil will regulate the spacing. The shallow depths permit a greater lateral gravity movement than the deeper ones. In order to secure a uniform lateral movement, the ground water level should be raised in the soil. This requires lots of water and more-

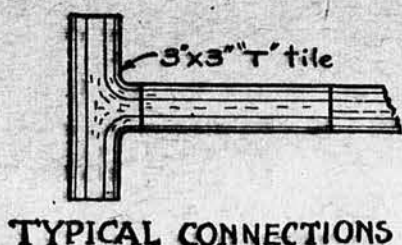
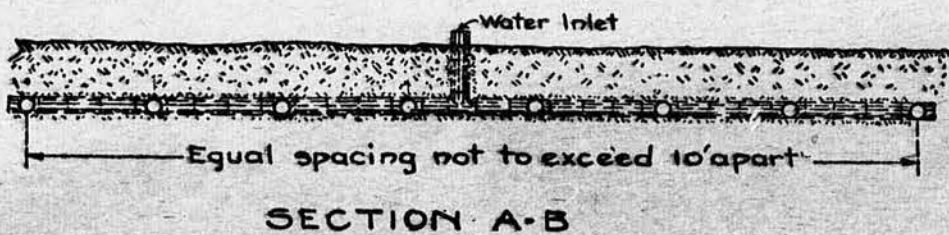


Part plan of a subirrigation system, 3-inch diameter clay or cement farm drain tile being used. See lower diagram for other details. The pipes should be laid with a very slight fall. A grade of 1/2-inch in 100 feet should be ample.

over if the soil contains alkali, this will be brought to the surface of the ground by capillarity and left in the form of a white deposit. Many soils are permanently injured in this manner, since alkali in excessive quantities is injurious to plant life. The owners of irrigated lands under the control of the United States Reclamation Service are not permitted to use sub-irrigation extensively on account of the evil results that are likely to follow the too liberal use of water.

Kansas farmers have not been troubled in this way. Our soils are in most cases too porous to per-

(Continued on Page 9.)



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PASSING COMMENT
by
T. A. McNeal.

CONGRESSMAN DOOLITTLE'S LOAN BILL.

It is reported that Congressman Doolittle of the Fourth Congressional district will introduce an agricultural loan bill at the special session of congress. The plan proposed by Mr. Doolittle is to issue government bonds and lend the proceeds of the sale of those bonds to the farmers at slightly higher rate of interest than the government will have to pay on its bonds.

Possibly this will result, if passed, in lower rates of interest to the borrowers on mortgage than they now have to pay. If so, it should be of some benefit to them. But why should the government issue interest-bearing bonds and sell them in order to obtain money to lend to the farmers?

What is behind the bond? The credit and power of taxation that is inherent in the government. If the government credit is good enough to insure the redemption of an interest-bearing bond, why, in the name of common sense, is it not good enough to insure the redemption of a non-interest-bearing government note that will circulate as currency? It is certainly easier to redeem a non-interest-bearing note than an interest-bearing bond.

While I believe that we will some time abandon the idea that currency must be redeemed in gold, for the present it is not necessary to raise that question. Experience has proved that the acceptance of currency at its face value is almost entirely a question of confidence. So long as the people believe that their paper currency is good they are not at all desirous of having it redeemed in either gold or silver.

No considerable number of people present their greenbacks at the United States treasury to have them redeemed. The average citizen does not know how much gold there is in the treasury for the redemption of greenbacks, neither does he care. He has confidence in his government and prefers the paper money to the gold or silver.

It could not be urged as an objection to the issuance of non-interest-bearing government notes to be used as currency and made a full legal tender, that the government could not redeem such notes, for if it could not, then it could not redeem its bonds.

People whose business it is to lend money and collect interest are opposed to the issuance of non-interest-bearing government notes, not because they do not believe in the ability of the government to redeem such notes, but because they believe it will hurt their business.

For the present the commercial world sticks to the gold standard. Very well. Let it go at that until we learn better. Issue government non-interest-bearing notes in such denominations that they can be used as currency. Make them full legal tender for the payment of debts and taxes, public and private. Let them be redeemable in gold, if you please, as the greenbacks are now redeemable in gold.

Lend these non-interest-bearing government notes

to municipalities and farmers' associations at such a rate of interest as will pay the government for the cost of issuing, distribution and collection, also use the government postal savings banks as loan agencies to lend money to such persons as may not be farmers, for the building of homes, the financing of legitimate private business, etc.

What amount of gold would need to be kept in the treasury for redemption purposes? The Bank of England keeps a gold reserve, as I understand, of not more than 10 per cent of its outstanding notes and obligations and a Bank of England note is good for its face value anywhere.

With a cash reserve of perhaps \$1,800,000,000 the banks of this country manage to support credits exceeding 21 billions of dollars. Do you think the government of the United States is as strong as the Bank of England or the multiplied banks of this country?

There is piled up in the treasury of the United States now a billion and a quarter of gold in coin and bullion. No other nation on the face of the globe has such an accumulation of gold metal and yet it lies there practically useless. This government could back up with a vastly greater gold reserve than is found necessary in the Bank of England, all the non-interest-bearing notes that would be necessary to make all legitimate loans that would be called for. Interest rates in this country could be reduced to 3 per cent and a stimulus given to legitimate business that has never been known before.

To issue interest-bearing bonds only places the control of the currency of the country that much more securely in the hands of the money lenders.

Let Congressman Doolittle base his bill on this impregnable foundation, which is, that if the credit of the government is good enough to back an interest-bearing bond it is good enough to back a non-interest-bearing government note.

A WOMAN ASKS QUESTIONS.

A Kansas mother, who requests that her name be not published, asks the following questions:

(1) Since women have obtained the ballot, can they vote on all questions that come before them without being taxed either on real estate or personal property?

Answer: Granting the right of suffrage to women has not altered the law concerning taxation. She has always been taxed on her separate real and personal property, just like a man, and will continue to be unless some future legislature changes the law.

(2) Are they subject to poll tax and are all voters subject to fine that do not exercise their right to the ballot?

Answer: No. Women are not subject to pay poll tax and no voter is subjected to a fine for not exercising the right to vote. Perhaps there should be some penalty for refusing to vote, but there is none. Personally I am not favorable to such a law. The citizen who has to be forced to vote would probably not take enough interest to properly inform himself or herself concerning the political issues. Furthermore, there are a number of very good people who have conscientious scruples about voting. I am not in favor of forcing these people to violate their conscientious convictions or to be penalized for not doing so.

(3) Being a wife and mother, doesn't that give her a right to spend part of the income as she sees fit for the home and children, especially as she has to help care for everything on the place?

Answer: The husband and wife ought to be business partners. Where both have toiled and sacrificed together to build up a home and gather a modest competence, as is very often the case, the wife is entitled to just as much credit for what they have accumulated as the husband, and ought to have an equal right with him to say how the income shall be expended.

One of the greatest objections to the inheritance tax law was that it discriminated against the wife. The legislature made a mistake in repealing that law absolutely, but that discrimination should have been eliminated.

So far as the distribution of the family income is concerned, that is a matter that will be determined by the personality of the husband and wife. I have known a good many men who were domestic tyrants, who treated their wives as if they were mere servants. The wife had to beg of the husband for every penny she got from him and what little pittance he doled out to her was given grudgingly and grudgingly. This was often the fault of the wife, who failed to assert her rights and allowed herself to be bullied and tyrannized over by her husband.

On the other hand, I have known cases where the man was completely subordinated to his wife. She, metaphorically speaking, wore the pants. She was emphatically the commander-in-chief, while her husband had never risen higher in rank than a second corporal. She dictated the business, handled the funds and treated her husband as a hired man working for his board and a few clothes. No law can regulate these extreme cases.

THE SOIL WASTE.

Experts who have made a careful study of the subject estimate that the soil waste in the United States amounts to at least a half billion dollars in value every year. That means that unless the waste is replaced it is only a question of time until the fertility of the

soil will be exhausted, just as vast areas of country in Asia have been exhausted and turned into desert wastes, although there was a time when they were capable of sustaining a vast population in comfort.

Perhaps among all the states in the Union Wisconsin and Minnesota take the lead in the matter of conservation of the soil. The state of Minnesota has established a large number of what may be termed experimental farms about 10 acres in a tract and scattered all over the state.

The plan is to make a contract with the owners of different farms in all parts of the state, to cultivate these tracts of land under the direction of agricultural experts. The farmer received \$8 per acre and what is raised on the tract for his trouble, but he cultivates it according to direction. He is also furnished with any commercial fertilizers that the experts may deem necessary, but the principal fertilizer used is common barnyard manure. A careful account is kept of the result, also the expense and value of the crop produced. In other words, while the effort is made to find out the crops best adapted to each locality the practical side is kept in view all the while.

It has often been urged as an objection to scientific farming that it is not practical. The farmer says, "Yes, I acknowledge that the Agricultural college can make a great showing in the way of a crop produced on a given tract of ground, but if I were to put that much expense on my farm I would go broke." In other words, he believes that the expense of scientific farming is greater than the value of the crop produced.

If this is true it is a valid objection. It is no use to talk about raising big crops unless they can be raised at a profit. If they cost more than they will bring in the market, then they had better not be raised. It is the object of the experts in Minnesota to meet this very argument and to show by practical demonstration that it is more profitable to farm scientifically than to farm in the old, haphazard way.

Another thing that is being done there is to make a careful analysis of the different kinds of soil in the state, to find out what elements of fertility each soil lacks and how it can be supplied. Certain kinds of plants are grown in boxes filled with soils that are treated and also in soils that are not treated and the effects of the soil doctoring are carefully noted.

The Minnesota plan seems to me to be a practical and common sense plan. It beats hiring of farm advisers. Suppose, for example, there should be established in each of the 105 counties of this state a number of these experimental tracts of land, to be cultivated by the farmers under the direction of the Agricultural college. The farmers of the whole state and of each particular locality would get the benefit of whatever these experiments might show. It would be up to the Agricultural college experts to make good by these practical demonstrations.

THE COMING AGE.

It has not been many years since it was discovered that electricity could be harnessed as easily as steam and that by means of a slender wire the forces generated could be transmitted an indefinite distance. Since then Niagara has been brought under control and the work done now for man by the power of that tremendous cataract is almost beyond the power of belief.

Another power as great as that of Niagara is now nearly completed at Keokuk, Ia. The Mississippi is brought under subjection and the force of 300,000 horses is distributed to St. Louis and other points up and down the Mississippi valley.

The development of water power has only begun. Our own Kaw river has a theoretical undeveloped power of 500,000 horses at its average flow. Of course, it will probably be impossible to actually develop more than 60 per cent of this theoretical power, but even that amounts to 300,000 horsepower.

Some time in the coming age and within the lifetime of people who are now past middle age, this river will be canalized. The bends will be eliminated by cutting a straight channel. Locks and dams will be put in, together with reservoirs to store surplus water in time of floods, which will be used in turn to reinforce the flow at times when there is low water.

The Missouri, from the mouth of the Yellowstone to the point where the river joins the Mississippi, has a theoretical power amounting to that of 10 million horses pulling together and some time that power will be developed and utilized. The almost innumerable rivers and smaller streams of the country have the possibility of nearly unlimited power yet to be developed and distributed by means of turbines, dynamos and electric wires.

In the coming age the work of the world will be done by electricity. The houses will be heated by electricity. Filthy smoke and soot will be only a memory. The electrical power will not be confined to the cities and towns. The electric wires will stretch away to the country and farm houses will be heated and lighted by this mysterious agency. Nothing but the folly and ignorance and selfishness of man can retard the coming of the electrical age which should make the world a paradise.

If men will only heed the injunction of the Nazarene, "I say unto you, love one another," which means that you work together for the common good,

then in the age which is to come life will indeed be worth the living.

And it is coming. It may be that men must yet suffer fearful punishment for their sins; their selfishness; their stupid folly. It may be that the world will yet experience famines and wars and bloody revolutions before the dawning of the new day, but the day is coming.

If men are wise and reasonably unselfish; if they come to realize that for weal or woe, the men of all races, colors and conditions are necessarily bound together and that what hurts their neighbor must finally to some extent injure themselves, the new day may be brought about by a peaceful evolution. If it does not come that way it will come by the travail of sorrow and bloodshed. But it will come. And in that new day men will wonder how their ancestors could ever have been so short-sighted and stupid and selfish that they could not see.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Editor Mail and Breeze—I wish an explanation of the fact that a president may receive a majority of the electoral vote and not a majority of the popular vote. Can you give the explanation?
FLORA B. INGHAM.
Agenda, Kan.

The explanation is very simple. The electors are chosen by the various states and not by the voters at large. Consequently a great popular majority in a state counts for no more than a bare plurality. For example, there were four sets of presidential electors running in Kansas at the last election—Democratic, Progressive, Republican and Socialist. The Democratic electors received 143,670 votes, the Progressive electors 120,123 votes, the Republican electors 74,844 votes and Socialist electors 26,807 votes. This gave Mr Wilson the 10 electoral votes from Kansas, although he lacked 39,053 of having a majority of the total popular vote in the state, which was 365,444.

It has not been at all uncommon for presidents to be elected by a minority vote of the people, although they had a majority of the electoral vote. It is also altogether possible for a president to be elected without having either a majority of the total popular vote or even more votes than his principal opponent.

Suppose, for example, that a few states give enormous majorities for a certain candidate while a large number of states give scant pluralities for his opponent. You can readily see that he might have a greater popular vote, taking the whole country into account, than his opponent, but fall short of having a majority of the whole electoral vote.

In 1876 Tilden had several hundred thousand more votes than Hayes, but Hayes had one majority in the electoral college. In 1888 Benjamin Harrison received 95,713 less votes in the country at large than Grover Cleveland, but he received 55 more electoral votes than Cleveland and consequently was elected president.

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW.

When the party council of Kansas Democrats met last August to formulate a declaration of principles and promises they embodied a beautiful slogan that read something like this: "Fewer laws, fewer offices and less taxes." It sounded well. They re-deemed the promise by increasing appropriations to the extent of more than \$800,000 over the high water mark of any other legislature, creating more high-priced jobs than any single legislative body that ever convened in the state and passing more laws than were ever before passed by a legislature in this state. The new book of session laws will be ready for distribution early in May. It will contain 376 chapters, 30 more than were contained in the session laws of 1911 and 83 more laws than were contained in the session laws of 1909.

The thing that strikes one forcibly as he peruses this vast body of new laws is the fertility of somebody in creating new jobs. One of the new sinecures created is that of hotel commissioner, who draws a salary of \$2,000 per annum and traveling expenses for inspecting and regulating the hotels of the state. The act is long and prolix, occupying several pages of the statute book, and just by way of showing the intelligence of the person who wrote it and of the solemn who enacted it into law, I want to quote a requirement that this new official will have to see that the hotels comply with:

"All carpets and equipment used in offices and sleeping rooms, including walls and ceilings, must be well plastered and be kept in clean and sanitary condition at all times."

The bill does not specify the kind of plastering that must be spread upon the carpet and office furniture, but I presume it means the usual mixture of lime and hair.

Tax on Dogs.

Senate bill 270 provides for a tax on dogs. By the way, a great deal of the legislation passed this winter provides for additional tax of some sort. It was stated in the press that the object of this dog tax was to furnish a fund to reimburse the owners of sheep killed by dogs, but an examination of the bill does not disclose any such provision. If there are any sheep men in the state who are harboring the impression that they will get anything out of the dog tax to pay them for deceased muttuns, they have another think coming.

This law also shows the careless manner in which many laws are drawn. Section 2 provides that the township assessor shall ascertain the number and sex of all dogs owned, harbored or kept in his

township, and then follows this language: "Provided, that any person harboring a dog on his premises, and disclaiming ownership thereof, shall forthwith, and in the presence of the assessor, kill such dog."

This forces every citizen who happens to have a stray dog on his premises to become a dog killer, no matter whether he enticed the dog there, or wants him there or not, according to this law he must "forthwith, and in the presence of the assessor, kill such dog."

Fortunately, perhaps, there is no penalty attached if the citizen refuses to kill the stray dog and if he is a man of nerve he will probably tell the assessor who insists on his killing the dog, as the law directs, to depart to a locality that is supposed to have even a higher temperature than Kansas in August, that so far as he, the citizen, is concerned, he is not in the dog killing business.

I started in on this investigation impressed with the belief that reading these laws would be a dreary and monotonous business, but as I progress I discover quite a number of things that are calculated to add to the gayety of the world.

Concerning Pensions.

It may not be generally known that the last legislature passed a most sweeping pension bill. It is not only a pension for cripples, but an old age pension as well.

House bill 179 reads as follows: Section 1. That the board of county commissioners of any county, in the state of Kansas, is hereby authorized and empowered to pay a monthly pension not to exceed \$50 per month, to any person over the age of 21 years, who has lost both hands or both feet, or one hand and one foot, or both eyes, or is otherwise wholly disabled from performing any manual labor and whose parents or near relatives are not financially capable of caring for them, provided such person has been a resident of the state of Kansas for 15 years, and of the county wherein such pension is applied for 10 years previous to the date of application for pension."

The State To Publish Its School Books.

Senate bill No. 51 commits the state of Kansas to a policy new in this country with the exception of the state of California, the publication of its school books. Under the provisions of this bill a commission composed of the superintendent of public instruction, the state printer, the president of the State Normal school, the president of the Agricultural college, the president of the state board of agriculture and two members to be appointed by the governor have control of the business of erecting a suitable plant and equipping the same; the securing of copyrights; the compli-

We can't hope for respect for courts and law as long as rich swindlers are liberated on flimsy technicalities.
—ARTHUR CAPPER.

ation of texts for books; the purchase of necessary material, and in short, everything necessary to establish the business of printing and distributing school books at cost to the various districts of the state.

For the purpose of enlarging the state printing plant and procuring the necessary machinery a fund of \$150,000 is appropriated. For the purpose of securing copyrights, paying authors for texts, etc., a fund of \$50,000 is provided and as a revolving fund for the purchase of necessary paper and binding material \$25,000 is appropriated. The state will contract with the various district boards for the books to be furnished at cost.

The various districts have the right to either sell the books to the patrons of the school or they may distribute them free to the scholars if they so desire. They may make the distribution if the books are sold, through authorized agents or the school boards may distribute direct. If the books are sold through agents they are allowed a commission of 10 per cent to be added to the price paid the state. The books, however, are to be sold outright to these dealers, they entering into a contract that they will not charge more than 10 per cent commission for the sale of the same.

The school book commission appoints a secretary at a salary of \$2,000 per annum whose business it will be to keep the records of the commission and to keep said commission informed concerning text books, the cost of authorship, the price asked for royalties, etc. The members of the commission who are already drawing salaries are allowed nothing extra for their services on this commission.

The two members appointed by the governor will receive \$5 per day for the time actually spent by them in the work of the commission, together with necessary traveling expenses. There is also a clause in the law which will permit the commission to procure books from outside publishing houses if it is found that it will be in the interest of economy for the state to buy them rather than publish them at the state printing plant.

I am aware that there are grave and honest doubts in the minds of many educators concerning the wisdom of this law. California has had a rather trying experience and for a good while it looked as if it was a losing business for that state. However, the system in California is improving all the time and it is safe to say that the people of that state will not be willing to go back to the old plan.

Personally, I have no doubt of the practicability of this law. The state of Kansas can publish all the ordinary text books as cheaply as they are published elsewhere and can save to the people of the state the profit that now goes to the book publishing houses. Of course, the success of the law depends on the wisdom and judgment of the commission. No law will be a success that is unwisely administered and it would be possible to so administer this law as to make it temporarily a failure.

I think it is fair to say that Governor Hodges desires to see the law made a success and I earnestly hope that the commission will use discriminating judgment in this matter, which I have no reason to doubt they will. If they do, I feel sure that the people of Kansas will be pleased with this law.

Irrigation in Western Kansas.

House bill 607 is, or ought to be, the most important piece of legislation for western Kansas that has been enacted for many years, perhaps the

most important legislation that has ever been enacted so far as that part of the state is concerned.

This act applies only to that part of the state lying west of the 100th principal meridian. It appropriates \$125,000 to be used in putting in experimental irrigation plants and testing the utility of the same.

The fund is to be handled by a board of irrigation consisting of three members to be appointed at first by the governor. After this first board the succeeding boards are elected. This was a mistake in my judgment. This is intended to be a temporary board and while it lasts should be appointive by the governor. Before the irrigation board establishes an experimental plant in any county the county commissioners shall deed to the state a tract of land of not less than 40 acres and shall have at least three test wells on it showing the depth and probable supply of water.

When a tract has been determined on and deeded to the state the irrigation board shall establish an irrigation plant thereon. Not more than one plant shall be established in one county. The land will be put in charge of a competent person who is to cultivate it under the direction of the board.

An accurate account is to be kept of the cost of the plant, the cost of cultivation, value and kind of product raised and a report made of the same. The money received from the sale of products shall be turned into the state treasury and become a part of the irrigation revolving fund. At the end of four years the land and plants established by the state may be sold by order of the state auditor and the proceeds of the sale turned into the state treasury to reimburse the state for the money expended.

I am most heartily in sympathy with the purposes of this bill. If the state can demonstrate that irrigation can be made profitable out in that part of the state over a very considerable area the value of such demonstration to the western third of the state will be almost incalculable. If on the other hand it should be found that irrigation is not practicable or profitable over any considerable area of country in western Kansas then the sooner that fact is known the better for that country.

I wish also to say that I think the members of the board are going to make an honest endeavor to carry out the purpose of the law. They have an opportunity to render a great service to western Kansas especially and in a general way to the entire state.

The Game Law Amended.

Senate bill 65 amends the game laws of the state first by forbidding entirely for the next five years, the killing or trapping any quail, prairie chicken, Hungarian partridge, or English, Mongolian or Chinese pheasant. Second, it permits the killing of wild ducks, wild geese, and wild brant from September 1 to April 15; plover from August 1 to April 30; snipe from September 1 to April 30. Third, it makes it unlawful to kill more than 12 snipe, 20 doves, 20 plover, 20 wild ducks, six wild geese, or six wild brant in any one day. I would lower the number in each case if I had my way about it. Fourth, it is lawful for the owners of orchards and farms to kill bluejays, crows, and blackbirds, horned owls, goshawks, Cooper's hawks, sharp shinned hawks (the smaller variety of hawks) for the protection of game and poultry.

The larger variety of insect or rodent eating hawks are not to be killed. The English sparrow is made an outlaw. You can kill as many of them as you please so far as the law is concerned.

'AN ODE TO BRYAN.

An enthusiastic admirer of William J. Bryan, C. C. Wilmore, the village poet of Buffalo, Kan., sends in the following ode, dedicated to his favorite statesman:

"I'm so glad for Billy Bryan,
Since so long he's been a tryin',
Been a hankerin' and sighin',
For to turn the rascals out;
Long my heart has yearned to hear
Of his triumph drawin' near,
And it's come the present year;
Strange what brought it all about.

Time and effort he has given,
In and out of season striven,
(Oh, of course he's made his livin')
And has gained him fame besides.
Such things though are incidental,
But Billy's faith is monumental;
Nothing daunts whate'er betides.

Once when Bill was out campaignin'
Votes for Wilson each day gainin'
If 'twas fair or if 'twas rainin'
He was at our county seat;
To his next appointment goin'
Seeds for next election sowin'
Came his auto, puffin', blowin'
Up our little village street.

But the word was here before him
And the crowds who did adore him,
Seemed not in the least to bore him,
As he stopped and made a spiel.
Folks of home and foreign birth,
And of all beliefs on earth
Recognizing Bryan's worth,
Cheered his effort peal on peal.

This was 'long about September,
And I always shall remember,
That it changed things in November,
When we figured up the vote.
Men who ne'er before had met him,
But had always tried to "get him"
Have been willing since to "let him"
And his praises sound by note.

Since Bill's triumph has come roun'
And his enemies are down,
We in this old Kansas town
Hope to see him higher go;
And we'll always honored feel
Because the Bryan automobile
Stopped till he could make a spiel
Grin and shake, and say "hello".

Now, if Mr. Wilmore wants anything and Bryan doesn't see that he gets it I shall always feel that William is something of a political ingrate:

Ways=Means=Results

Worked Out by Mail and Breeze Readers

For Uniform Width of Rows

M. Editor—To get my listed corn rows equal distances apart I take a rod or pole as long as the width of two corn rows, and fix a wheel at one end. The other end is fastened to the center of the lister frame with a hinge. The contrivance works just like the marker on a corn planter. In starting a field go up Row No. 1 and mark Row No. 3. I come back on Row No. 3 and mark Row No. 5. Then I go up Row No. 5 and the field is started, with the marker needing no more changing. In this way the horses are more conveniently handled and the rows are more easily worked with a two-row cultivator. Where old corn rows show, this plan may be followed without a marker.

Hillsboro, Kan. D. H. Dyck.

Pit Silo on a Nebraska Hill Top

On the Kiplinger ranch 12 miles west of Holdrege, Neb., is an underground silo built along somewhat new lines. The excavation was made into the side of a hill which faced the feedlot. The silo is 38 feet deep and only 4 feet of it projects above the surface. The part above ground is built of cement blocks while the remainder is cemented on the inside. The silo is 18 feet in diameter. An entrance way is cut through the side of the hill to the silo and this is roofed over to keep out rain. At the bottom is a small space large enough to load the silage into a carrier as it is thrown out of the silo. The silage may thus be taken directly to the feed bunks on the overhead carrier. The picture shows the location of the silo and feedlot. It was taken on the day of the Kiplinger-Evans sale and we are indebted to Walter Johnson of Loomis, Neb., for it.

Listed Corn Yielded Better

Mr. Editor—We had a very dry season for corn last summer, some upland fields hardly yielded enough to pay for the husking. My brother and I had 225 acres which made a crop of 6,450 bushels, weighed over the scales, an average yield of nearly 29 bushels per acre. About half of our ground is upland. Our ground was all blank listed except 45 acres that was plowed the first of March, disked, and harrowed twice. This ground made 40 bushels less than the blank listed ground. The blank listing was done in February and March. The earlier it is done the better for the corn as it gives the soil time to settle and holds the moisture better. In blank listing I find it best not to list too deeply as it will be hard to hold the lister to the ridge in planting the corn. As soon as our corn was up about 2 inches we went over the listed ground with a weeder throwing the dirt out. Then we harrowed the ridges down with a riding harrow and followed by cultivating three times. Our plowed ground was top planted, harrowed when the corn was about 3 inches high, and cultivated three times.

Bressie, Okla. A. E. Anderson.

Safer to Give Corn More Room

Mr. Editor—In a recent Mail and Breeze H. E. C. of Grimes, Okla., asked how he could get his corn rows 38 inches apart. Different conditions exist in different localities. My experience in this part of the country, Jewell county, has taught me that 38 inches is too close. Corn plants require a lot of moisture and have a widespread root system. In a dry season sometimes a few inches of width between rows will mean the difference between success and failure. Thin corn is much safer in a dry season. It will develop good ears, and sometimes two or three of them to the stalk where a thick stand will be a failure.

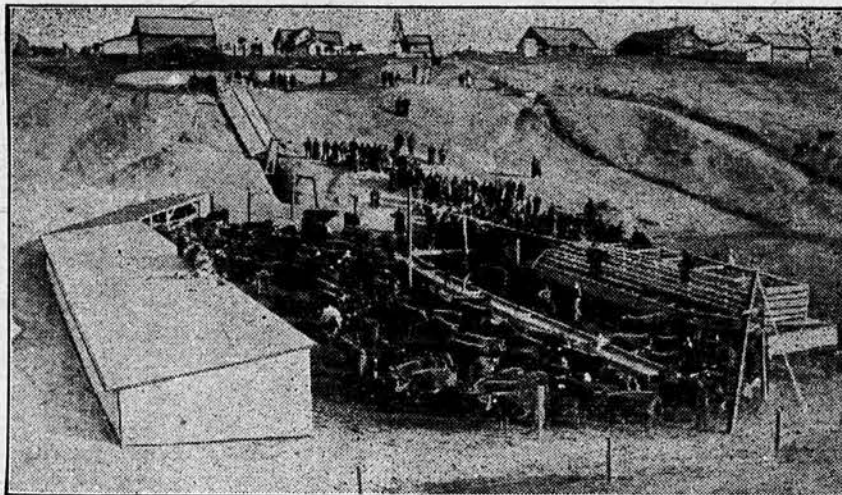
To list as close as H. E. C. intends, will throw trash, weed seeds, stubs, and clods over into the last furrow, if he has a brisk team and a lister that

scours well. A narrow ridge makes a poor place for a large horse to walk. The soil will slip to one side and the other, and the insecure footing will tire the animal more than the work itself. It requires less work to tend a crop planted in rows say $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. It will save a good many trips across a field in a season and most tools will clean rows that wide if they are that even. Rows listed this distance apart will leave a slight depression in the ridge. This will hold part of the rainfall out of the furrow and this very fact may mean a stand of corn. It has done so on this farm when neighbors have had to replant. Plant the rows as wide as your tools will tend them and regulate the amount of seed with seed plates.

Esbon, Kan. B. P. Worcester.

Man's Part in a Corn Crop

Mr. Editor—Four-fifths of the corn land is not properly prepared before planting. In some cases the stalks are not even cut. In many fields the only preparation is to cut down the stalks, while other farmers go a little farther and do some shallow disking. In a few exceptional cases a farmer is found who double disks his corn ground to reduce the stalks. He lists his ground, plants with a check-row planter or furrow opener, and as a rule raises twice as much corn as his less thoughtful neighbor. Many



Cement covered pit silo built near the top of a Nebraska hill on the Kiplinger ranch 12 miles west of Holdrege. It is entered by a tunnel facing the feed lot, in which a litter carrier is used to take the silage direct to the feeding bunks and the cattle.

times this neighbor will lay the success to good land when the only difference whatever was in the way the was put in.

It is not hard to understand how expensive it is to plant poor seed. Each dead seed ear will reduce the yield from \$2 to \$5 worth. Some corn is planted too thickly, and some too thin. It costs as much to cultivate a third of a stand of corn as a full stand. To do its best, small corn should be worked whether weedy or not. Many good corn farmers harrow top-planted corn two or three times before the corn is up. Some go over their listed corn with a Monitor or Curler and throw a half-inch of mel-low earth directly over the corn as it is about to come through. This destroys all small weeds and does not injure the corn. I have worked more corn five times than less. The farmer who raises the most corn is the one who works it when it is smallest as well as largest, in other words the man who works it most.

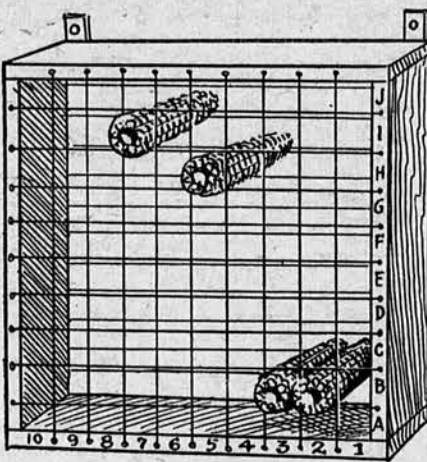
James Wiltse.

Wetmore, Kan.

Testing Corn in an Incubator

Mr. Editor—The sketch shows the plan of my water corn tester that I have found very satisfactory. The sides of the rack are made of 6-inch fencing and wires crossing both ways divide the front into 3-inch squares. No vertical wires are used in the back as these are not needed. The tray is

made of galvanized iron. The hole shown at Z is used to drain the tray of water, being plugged when the tray is in use. X shows one of the loose



Plan of a 100-Ear Tester.

cross sections which are also of galvanized iron. Y is the cup used in the tray. Any tinner can make the tray complete for about \$1. The tray can be used to good advantage in an incu-

The ground must be good and warm or the seed will not come up well.

I prefer the white cane as it always cures out well and the stock eat it all. I leave my milo, Kafir, broom corn and corn stalks on the ground till time to work the ground in the spring. They hold the snow and also stop the evaporation when the winds come and in that way I save the moisture to bring my crops up. We need the humus in the ground derived from the stalks. Cane stubble ground will not blow, every one knows that the stalks will prevent it from blowing. I cut my cane with a mower and make it the same as other hay.

Since I have adopted this plan I have had no trouble in holding my land and have increased the yield of all of my crops. You ask about wheat. Simply do not sow it unless you have a season in the ground that will bring it up in September or it will surely blow away. At least that has been my experience.

E. D. Hubbard.

Hooker, Okla.

Float Shelled Corn For Horses

Mr. Editor—I notice a writer in the Mail and Breeze thinks it injurious to horses to feed shelled corn. This is reasonable, for there is always a lot of rotten corn and dirt in shelled corn. Before feeding I pour the corn in a tub full of water, give it a good stirring and all the bad corn will come to the surface, where it can be taken off. You will be surprised to see how dirty the water will be.

P. J. Harms.

Tonkawa, Okla.

For Breaking Alfalfa Sod

Mr. Editor—Here is a good plowshare for breaking alfalfa sod. Let your blacksmith grind an ordinary share to resemble a bread knife; then put it back on your plow. A plow thus equipped has proven very satisfactory to me in turning over alfalfa ground.

Earl Davis.

No Address.

Moving Bees to Spring Stands

Mr. Editor—I take my bees out of the cellar where they are kept for winter, about the middle of March, or about the time the elm trees bloom. This is the time it pays to feed the colonies to get the bees as strong as possible for White clover. One strong colony will make as much surplus honey as 10 weak ones. To feed them I put on an empty super, and set a pan in it on two section holders. I place some excelsior in this pan and put about a pint of sirup in it each day. If no excelsior is put in the pan the bees will drown. The sirup is made of 2 parts water to 1 part sugar. It is well to have the sirup a little warm as the bees will be more inclined to carry it down.

In preparing to move bees I find the best thing to close up the entrance is excelsior. This will not shake out and also gives the bees plenty of ventilation. Never close the entrance with a screen as the bees, in trying to get out will shut out all the air. Don't take out the excelsior at once as some of the bees will rush out and get lost. Let them quiet down for about an hour, then open the entrance.

I have a cellar made for the purpose of keeping bees in winter. I take the hives in about November 1. A bench about 8 inches high extends around the sides and the hives are set up on this in tiers. The lower row is blocked off the board so as to provide ventilation and keep out dampness. The hives are placed about 6 inches from the wall and the lighter ones put on top in case they will need feeding. In case any of them will need feeding I place an empty super over the hive as before and lay a few sections of honey flatwise on the brood frame right over the cluster. I first uncap some of the honey as they will then be more inclined to move it.

Charles S. Bordner.

Circleville, Kan.

A Way to Stop Soil Blowing

Mr. Editor—I am in Texas county, Oklahoma, near the Kansas line, just south of Hugoton, Stevens county, Kansas. When we first came here eight years ago we tried the McCamel system of using the drag and got our soil to moving. Then we followed some of the old timers and used the row binder, taking everything off the ground. This gave the wind full sway and I soon found that would not do if we expected to keep our farm. I haven't cut a row crop for four years. My plan is to—sow cane for rough feed. I disk my ground deeply as early as possible, let it lie till June and drill $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of seed to the acre with a wheat drill. If the weeds start profusely, I run the disk over the field.

Amos Mendenhall.

Salem, Nebr.

Too Many Hay Dealers

Therefore Why Not Charge Farmers More Commission For Selling Hay?

I WANT to inform the readers of the Mail and Breeze that a movement has been started among the Kansas City hay commission men to raise the rate from 50 to 75 cents per ton for selling hay. This was voted on a short time ago and resulted in so nearly a tie that no action was taken at that time but I understand it is to come up again soon and may carry this time.

This looks very unjust when the present price is so low and the greater part of the hay is being marketed at a loss to farmers. I will venture the assertion the shipper does not average over a car a day and does not realize more than 50 cents per ton on an average. Still he must look after the buying, the loading, and take all chances on the fluctuations of the market, occasionally waiting from one to five months for returns as the writer did a short time ago. The commission man can handle from 5 to 10 cars in one forenoon but still wants to gig the farmer out of an extra 25 cents per ton, and will do it if we do not make a protest. I suggest that every farmer or shipper send a letter to his commission man protesting against this raise. If you sell to a shipper write some commission man

anyway, for you are still interested as the 25 cents comes off you first. Emporia, Kan. A. B. HALL.

The Mail and Breeze finds the information in Mr. Hall's letter is practically correct except that no further action is expected for some time. Those against the increase are in the majority and seem to be the dealers who have the largest part of the business. Notwithstanding it will do no harm to file a stiff letter of protest with your commission man. The only excuse for the proposed 50 per cent advance is no excuse at all. A few of the dealers have the bulk of the trade and consequently make money. The others are not making any money and increasing the commission rate would help them materially. In other words there are more hay commission men than are needed to handle the business but instead of working into some other line the unnecessary minority want the hay raisers who are getting little enough as it is, to support them by dividing about half the profit they are now making on their hay. The Mail and Breeze will watch for any further action of this kind in order that it may give its readers notice. There should be no submission to an advance in the rate. Fifty cents is plenty to pay for selling a ton of hay.

Demonstration For Feeders

Farmers Invited to View the Conclusion of An Important Feeding Test at Manhattan

DEMONSTRATION of results from the feeding of three kinds of silage made from corn, Kafir, and from sorghum, in comparison with other feeds, is to be part of an interesting program especially arranged for farmers and feeders, Friday, May 2, at Kansas Agricultural college, Manhattan. On that date the maintenance test conducted all winter by W. A. Cochel, head of the animal husbandry department, with five lots of calves and various Kansas feeds, will come to an end. The chief feature of the program will be a visit to the feedlots where the results of feeding the three different kinds of silage in comparison between alfalfa hay and cottonseed meal, between corn silage and corn stover (a succulent versus a dry feed), will be illustrated by the calves themselves. Feeders will be able to form their own conclusions of the relative value of the different rations for wintering stock. A complete statement of gains and their cost will be made at the same time. Prof. Cochel is noted for doing such practical stunts as this calf-feeding experiment and knows how to make them interesting and useful to the man who feeds much or a few head of stock. This is his first "matinee" for Kansas stockmen.

The five lots of calves have been fed as follows:

Lot 1—Corn silage according to appetite. One pound of cottonseed meal per head daily.

Lot 2—Kafir silage according to appetite. One pound cottonseed meal per head daily.

Lot 3—Sorghum silage according to appetite. One pound cottonseed meal per head daily.

Lot 4—Corn silage and alfalfa hay, both according to appetite.

Lot 5—Alfalfa hay as fed to Lot 4. Shelled corn equivalent to the corn in the silage fed to Lot 4. Corn stover according to appetite.

A Book on Co-operative Finance.

"Co-operative Finance" is the title of a new book by Herbert Myrick, editor of Orange Judd Farmer. The author proposes changes and improvements in our present financial system that would have a great bearing on the future of agriculture, should these ideas be adopted. The book will prove interesting to farmer and business man alike. It is sold at \$2.50 net, and may be had by addressing the Orange Judd company, 321 Fourth avenue, New York City.

Do Mail and Breeze Folks Want to Help?

ARTHUR CAPPER, FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, TOPEKA, KANSAS:

You have seen the accounts of the great number of people in want and distress in Ohio, and the worldwide call for help. I want to suggest that you ask each subscriber of the prosperous Mail and Breeze to send you \$1 each for the benefit of these sufferers. We will send \$1, or more, if this meets your approval.

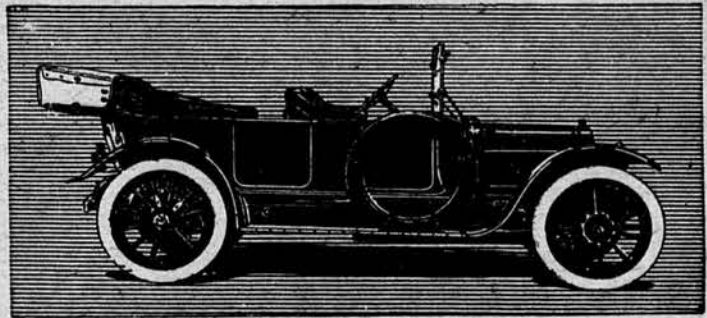
MRS. W. R. RANDLE.

R. 3, Mound City, Kan.

Certainly no dollar any reader of the Mail and Breeze will ever spend will do more real good. Up to last Sunday \$5,000 had been contributed to the relief fund by the people of Topeka and other towns in Kansas in response to my appeal in the Topeka Daily Capital. Farm folks as a rule do not have as favorable an opportunity to extend help promptly in an emergency like this and are seldom directly called upon unless the need is very great as in this case. I shall be glad to receive and forward any contributions from the readers of the Mail and Breeze.

Arthur Capper

Publisher Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka.



The Lasting Car of Hidden Values—the Case Forty



Here is a car that will outlast your expectations. It is built for extremely hard usage on American roads. A car that is still young when average cars have served their time. We put hundreds of dollars into the vital parts that do not show to the naked eye. But years of service bring them to life.

When you buy a car, satisfy yourself on this point. Do not go merely by looks. Insist upon a car with refinement equal to that of the Case Forty. But—more important—get the vital hidden values that are so dominant in the Case.

You must take some one's word, either owner's or maker's, as to how long a car will last. Take our word for the Case "40" until you have proved it out on the road. The word of a company which for 70 years has manufactured honest, reliable machinery is at stake in them.

The Case Forty, at its price, is impossible except for a concern such as the Case Company. We save because we had an immense distributing organization for Case cars before we began their manufacture.

We save through factory economies that are beyond the reach of others. And what we thus save provides these extra values.

CASE FORTY

The Car With the Famous Engine

Westinghouse Electric Starter; Westinghouse Electric Lighting System for all Lamps; Side and Tail Lamps, Combination Oil and Electric; Warner Auto-Meter; Electric Horn; Rain Vision Ventilating Windshield; English Mohair Top, Side Curtains and Cover; 37x4 1/2-inch Tires; Firestone Universal Quick-Detachable Demountable Rims; 124-inch Wheel Base; Three-Quarter Elliptic Springs; 4 1/2x5 1/2-inch Cylinders; Brown-Lipe Transmission; Timken Full-Floating Axle; Rayfield Carburetor with Dash Adjustment; Bosch Magneto, Dual System Single Point Ignition. The usual Tools, Tire Repair Kit, Jack, etc. And in addition, Extra Tire separate, Tire Cover, Tire Chains and Handy Work Light on long wire.

5-Passenger Touring, Fully Equipped, \$2,200

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(133)

Clip All the Wool
and get longer, better wool that will bring the highest price.

You can easily net from 15c to 20c more on every sheep you shear with a Stewart No. 9 Machine. Don't labor with hand shears, in the old, hard, sweaty way. Don't have aching, swollen wrists. Don't scar and disfigure your sheep with uneven shearing and spoil the wool with second cuts. Take off the fleece smoothly and quickly in one unbroken blanket with a

Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine

It's the most perfect hand operated shearing machine ever devised. Has ball bearings in every part where friction or wear occurs. Has a ball bearing shearing head of the latest improved Stewart pattern. Complete, including four combs and four cutters of the celebrated Stewart quality \$11.50. See us free your dealer, or send \$2 and we will ship C.O.D. for balance. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Catalogue of Sheep Shearing and Horse Clipping Machines FREE.

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It PAYS to CLIP

Horses, Mules and Cows. They are healthier and render better service. When the heavy coat that holds the wet sweat and dirt is removed, they are more easily kept clean, look better, get more good from their feed and are better in every way. The best and most generally used clipper is the

Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine

It turns easier, clips faster and closer and stays sharp longer than any other. Gears are 'oil hard' and cut from solid steel bar. They are enclosed, protected and run in oil. Little friction little wear. Has six feet of new style easy running flexible shaft and celebrated Stewart single tension clipping head.

PRICE \$7.50

JAYHAWKER FARM DOIN'S

BY H. C. HATCH, GRIDLEY, KANSAS.

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

The old saying has it that the frogs have to be frozen out three times before spring is safely here. The freezing process has been three times repeated, so let spring come along.

The last day of March there were lots of oats yet to sow. Some were through sowing, some half through and plenty had not begun. But we can all remember that last year's April sowing produced the best oat crop we have raised in years.

A few belated public sales still straggle along. There is nothing in the weather to prevent their being successes for field work does not keep the farmers at home. Prices for everything run high, hogs and cattle especially selling at the highest figure known for years.

There are many who will declare that the small horse can work all round the big one—but we take notice that the big horse always brings far the most money. Not only that, but the very man who lauds the small horse will sell the small fellows if he has to part with any. Preaching and practice do not go together here.

The new dog tax is the topic of conversation on many occasions and some are wondering who is to have the job of killing the dogs on which the tax is not paid. We have not seen the text of the law and perhaps killing the dog is not the penalty; it might possibly be a fine for the owner. In any case, the new law, however just, is going to make some trouble.

Automobile men also are picking on the law which taxes all machines alike at \$5 and then levies a property tax besides. Many think the road feature of the law a pretense and that it was enacted by men who did not own machines and who took the chance offered to hit the auto owner. But the auto owner will not complain much if the money is really used on the roads; if it goes to commissions and various other officers then there will be a roar.

We smoked the main bulk of meat this week for next summer's use. We still

TRAINED NURSE Remarks about Nourishing Food.

"A physician's wife gave me a package of Grape-Nuts one day, with the remark that she was sure I would find the food very beneficial, both for my own use and for my patients. I was particularly attracted to the food, as at that time the weather was very hot and I appreciated the fact that Grape-Nuts requires no cooking.

"The food was deliciously crisp, and most inviting to the appetite. After making use of it twice a day for three or four weeks, I discovered that it was a most wonderful invigorator. I used to suffer greatly from exhaustion, headaches and depression of spirits. My work had been very trying at times and indigestion had set in.

"Now I am always well and ready for any amount of work, have an abundance of active energy, cheerfulness and mental poise. I have proved to my entire satisfaction that this change has been brought about by Grape-Nuts food.

"The fact that it is predigested is a very desirable feature. I have had many remarkable results in feeding Grape-Nuts to my patients, and I cannot speak too highly of the food. My friends constantly comment on the change in my appearance. I have gained 9 pounds since beginning the use of this food."

"There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs. Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

prefer the old fashioned way of using real smoke. Many use the prepared smoke; we have tried this and do not like it at all. This preparation is supposed to be the essence of real smoke but we have our doubts; we should sooner think it a synthetic coal tar product. At any rate, we prefer the real thing for we think it not only makes the meat taste better but preserves it better.

Green chips of hard wood make the best smoke. Probably hickory is best of all but we have no hickory, so use green ash. One of our neighbors who used to live in town worked one spring for a banker. The banker had some meat to smoke and left it to our friend to tend. He asked the banker what he should use to make smoke and was referred to a pile of pine boards lying near. Neither knew any better than to use them so the meat was spoiled. Our friend said that it tasted just like a section of a pitch pine stick.

We are patiently waiting for the weather to settle down so we can sow that grass seed. Before doing it we want to finish hauling some manure for part of the field and this means that it will be the first week in April at least before anything can be done. The land is all plowed and so will dry quickly. Before sowing we shall disk the land and then cross harrow; then we will harrow the seed in.

Every little while we see the illustration and plan of a rack lifter in some farm paper. Such a thing may beat lifting the rack off by hand but we have found the best rack lifter to be a low wheeled wagon. On this the rack remains the year round, all ready for business. Such a wagon can be bought cheaply, those with trucks built like a grain separator costing about \$24 while those built like a wagon cost about \$5 more. Perhaps the last kind are the best as the tongue of such a rig does not lash the horses so badly as the other kind does.

If the weather of the past week keeps up much longer there will not be any feed burned around here. Some figure on using what Kafir they have left over to fill ditches. Bound Kafir makes pretty good ditchfilling material and it is better to use it in this way than to burn it. But for real lasting ditch stoppers we will take hedge brush well staked down. This will halt the dirt and hold it if anything will.

Very few stack up Kafir or cane to keep it over summer. We have tried it a time or two with poor results. Even when stacked so that not a drop of water penetrates the fodder it seems to lose its goodness and get brittle; is lifeless, in fact. Stock do not like such fodder but will eat it if compelled to. Probably it is better than nothing but if there is a surety of feed another year it does not pay to pile up Kafir or cane, or at any rate, not in this climate. Farmers who live in southwest Nebraska have told us that with them stacked fodder keeps over pretty well.

Sugar is much cheaper than it was, most country stores giving 20 pounds for \$1 while it can be bought of the mail order houses for something like \$4.65 per hundred. As we have to pay 20 cents per hundred freight there is not much gained in sending for sugar except that the mail order house we deal with handles only cane sugar and most of the country stores sell beet sugar. Practically every woman will tell you that cane sugar is the best and they certainly ought to know. The fall in price of sugar is supposed to be due to the threatened new tariff law which admits sugar free.

If the new administration carries out its promises it will also take the biggest end off the duties on woolen goods. If

this has the same effect on clothes that it has on sugar, there will be no complaint made, by the consumer, at least. We have always paid too much for our clothes; we say this because we know, having lived for some years within half a mile of the Canadian line. On the other side English made woolens could be bought for two-thirds what they cost in this country and the quality was better, too. If there is anything that will make a consumer a free trader it is to live alongside the Canada line for awhile.

Our woolen clothes are of better quality than they used to be. There is not so much shoddy used in the cheaper suits; its place is probably taken by cotton, which is better than shoddy. In fact, it wears as well as wool but does not look so well and does not hold color like woolen goods. Speaking of this reminds us of the first suit we had after getting to be a pretty good-sized boy. It cost \$10 and the first Sunday we wore it we were mighty proud but that afternoon there came up a light rain and the clothes got damp. When we drew our hands across the coat we were horrified to see that the color followed and that the black which should have stayed in the cloth adhered to them. The suit turned out to be pure shoddy and did not last a month. Since then we have never been very keen for protection on such clothes as that preferring to pay a foreign maker for honest goods rather than a home man for shoddy ones. But there is not now much complaint about the quality of American clothes.

Another thing that the American farm boy does not have to contend with is footwear that set just about as easy as castiron. We are not yet very old but we can remember when each boy, whether he lived in town or on the farm had to stamp all over the house every morning to get his feet worked into his split-leather boots. The baseboard of every kitchen was marred where the boy had hopped around, delivering kicks at it to force the boot onto his foot. The procedure each night was to have some male member of the family turn round and grab the boy by the boot and drag him all over the floor in the endeavor to get it off. When this was accomplished the next thing was to hunt up the tallow dish, set it on the stove and when it got to smelling pretty loud take a rag and dope the boots all over with the tallow. The tallow would cool when it struck the boot and when the work was done they had to be put under the stove to let the tallow soak in. Even then, the footwear of those days was a positive torture and there were few boys but had a skinned place on their ankles.

Farmers Must Get Out of the Rut

Mr. Editor—I think the Mail and Breeze is getting better all the time, in some things at least, and one of them is farm co-operation. Let the good work go on, as we farmers have got to get out of the old rut or go down and out.

R. O. Grover.

R. 2, Stockton, Kan.

All Five For \$1.25

The Mail and Breeze is enabled to make the biggest clubbing offer it has ever had, and for only \$1.25 will send all five of the following papers for one year each:

THE MAIL AND BREEZE of which nothing need be told our own subscribers or those reading this copy of the paper. It speaks for itself.

THE HOUSEHOLD, a large family magazine, containing the choicest stories and departments of particular interest to lady readers.

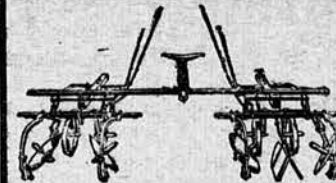
THE KANSAS WEEKLY CAPITAL, the oldest and best weekly newspaper in the entire Southwest.

POULTRY CULTURE, a "chicken magazine" full of practical pertinent, timely and terse talk about the scientific money-making side of poultry raising. Edited by Reese V. Hicks, considered America's greatest poultry expert.

THE MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER, a big monthly farm and agricultural paper which should be read by every farmer. No liquor advertising is printed in any of these papers.

Remember, all five of these big papers will be sent to one address or to five different addresses if so desired for only \$1.25. If you are a subscriber to any one of these papers your time will be advanced another year. You will be supplied with the best class of reading matter for a full year. Don't fail to mention the names of these papers in sending in your order. Send your order to the MAIL AND BREEZE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

F. L. Rash, Downs, Kan., sends \$1 and writes: "I like the Mail and Breeze fine. Could hardly get along without it."



At Last An Adjustable Seat Board

You have always wanted a cultivator equipped with an adjustable seat board that would allow the tool to work equally well in wide or narrow rows. The

Swanson Two-Row Steel King Cultivator

will do it perfectly and automatically. This new patented steel seat board runs on rollers allowing instant adjustment to any width row, and 23 inch leveling device, which keeps each gang level with the ground, free from play. Discs and shovels operate independently of each other, allowing any desired depth. It is equipped with dust proof bearings, hard oils, and its wood sleeves are boiled in lubricating oil and guaranteed during life of the machine.

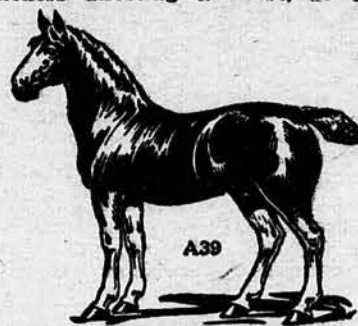
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PLOW CO.
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Makes Lame Horses Sound

Cures All Kinds of Lameness, Quickly,
Positively, Permanently.

Mack's \$1,000 Spavin Remedy is absolutely guaranteed to cure Bone or Bog Spavin, Ringbone, Thoroughpin, Curb, Capped Hock, Shoe Boil, Sprung Knee, Lacerated and Ruptured Tendons, Sweeney and all other forms of lameness affecting a horse, or your



money back in a jiffy. It's a powerful remedy that goes right to the bottom of the trouble and cures the lameness in just a few days, and the animal may be worked as usual. Contains nothing that can injure the horse and heals without leaving scar, blemish or loss of hair.

Ask your druggist for Mack's \$1,000 Spavin Remedy—if he cannot supply you, write direct to us. Ask for our valuable Free Book, "Horse Sense" No. 8.

If you are not positive as to the cause of your horse's lameness, mark on horse above where lameness occurs and tell us how it affects his gait, also tell age of animal. Our graduate veterinarian will diagnose the trouble and tell you how to cure it. This service is free.

McKallor Drug Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

A Great Horse Story KATE and QUEEN

By Prof. Jesse Beery
Surpasses the famous "Black Beauty" "Kate" a victim of poor handling is vividly contrasted with "Queen" who was more fortunate. You sympathize with one, rejoice with the other.

Prof. Beery has woven into this intensely interesting story, many valuable suggestions for handling horses—a result of a lifetime's experience. Thousands praise it. Sells for 50c, but a limited number only will be sent for the names and addresses of 5 horse owners and 10c to cover postage and pack'g. FREE with each book we also send a picture of Queen—all painting effect—suitable for framing. Send today. Prof. Jesse Beery, Box 676, Pleasant Hill, O.



Subirrigation Works Well

(Continued from Page 3.)

mit any permanent raising of the ground water level and moreover our water supply is limited. Rather than spread the water in the soil by raising the ground water level, the general custom has been to increase the number of pipe lines and depend upon the water to spread sideways and downward by a lateral gravity movement from the tiles. This method can only be successfully adopted in the heavier soils having fairly firm subsoils. Even then the tiles must be placed fairly shallow. Some soils may permit a spacing as great as 10 feet, but in most cases a 6-foot spacing is required. The depths that have been giving greatest satisfaction vary from 12 to 16 inches. The pipes should be laid with a very slight fall. A grade of 1/2-inch in 106 feet should be ample.

For a system of this kind less water will usually be required than for surface irrigation, besides the surface of the ground is not cut up by open ditches and laterals. In extreme instances sandy soils might require more water by sub-irrigation than by flooding, such soils should not be subirrigated. But in our ordinary soils very good results should follow the application of only one-third to one-fifth as much water as the ordinary flooding methods require. No exact rule for quantity can be given for all conditions, as this is regulated by the physical conditions of the soil. It is evident that the losses due to excessive evaporation are overcome and there is no trouble encountered due to a crusting and baking of the soil.

Sub-irrigation is an expensive method of water distribution; it requires a large amount of pipe to irrigate an acre of land. For this reason it is necessary for a farmer to be careful in making his installation. If he is not convinced in regard to the advisability of sub-irrigation, he can make an inexpensive experiment by placing in his soil a short pipe line and sowing on the plot turnips, field peas, or some other similar crop. He can then measure the water that is required for the pipe line, and the growth of the plants, out from either side of the pipe, will indicate the lateral movement of the water.

There are a number of patented sub-irrigation pipes on the market. Most of these are continuous cement pipes with some special provision for water outlets. Ordinary farm drain tile 3 inches in diameter have been used quite

extensively with very good results. If drain tile are used, the joints should be made as tight as possible. Porous drain tile do not offer any advantages, since the water escapes through the joints of the tile. Either clay or cement drain tile may be used for this work.

The number of tile required for 1 acre of land will vary with the spacing. The following table gives the number of tile per acre required for the spacings indicated:

SPACING.	NO. OF TILE.
For 5 feet.....	8,640
For 6 feet.....	7,200
For 7 feet.....	6,170
For 8 feet.....	5,400
For 9 feet.....	4,800
For 10 feet.....	4,320

If ordinary hard burned clay drain tile are used, the cost per foot for 3-inch tile delivered at points in the western third of the state will average about 2 cents if the tile are purchased in car-load quantities. The cost of laying should not exceed 10 cents per rod if the work is let by contract, but usually this work is done by the farmer, and requires no direct expenditure of money. Connections should be made between the main feeder and laterals by using manufactured 3-inch by 3-inch "T" junction tile. The lateral tile lines should not exceed 250 feet in length and the open ends should be closed by placing an ordinary building brick over the end tile.

In some cases, the water is introduced into the pipe under pressure, but this usually results in an uneven wetting of the soil. The soil directly over the pipe becomes too wet while the soil between the pipe lines does not receive enough water. The better method is to allow the water to run into the tile without pressure.

Short of Army Horses

The bureau of animal industry of the U. S. department of agriculture has completed arrangements for the standing of government stallions at 11 points in the state of Virginia to encourage the breeding of horses for military purposes in that section. It requires the type of horse known as the Thoroughbred to provide "mounts" for the army.

In writing any of our advertisers, always mention Farmers Mail and Breeze. You will get a quick reply if you do.

Better Teaching For Rural Schools

(A Reader's Suggestion.)

Editor Farmers Mail and Breeze:

I am sending you copies of our local paper with two articles criticizing the rural schools and one in defense by the county superintendent. I am a director of the school board and while I believe the criticism a just one and an accurate description of conditions, yet it is not my plan to tell the teachers how to teach school. I believe that poor methods of teaching are far more widespread in the rural schools than superintendents know or care to admit. For years the improvement of the rural school has been a matter of talk among these school men but they seem to get little done further than to change text books or put in a few new subjects. It is my theory the farmers will have to do it themselves. Better teaching is what we need. A few articles in the Mail and Breeze now would set farmers to thinking before school meeting. What the farmer demands and wants he can get. Won't you start something through the columns of the Mail and Breeze?

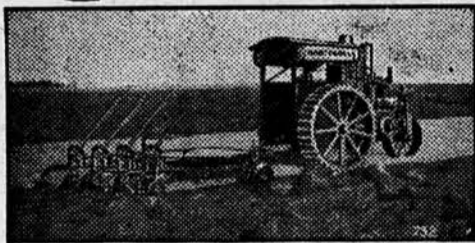
W. H. STAPLES.

Jerome, Kan.

This letter reached the Mail and Breeze just as last week's number containing Mr. Capper's article on Kansas schools was being published. One way to "start something" will be to consider the question sensibly, dispassionately and broadly. Probably no persons, or set of persons, know more about the shortcomings or the advantages of rural schools than the farmers themselves but until we show an earnest purpose to remedy the defects, as Mr. Staples suggests, little can or will be done to better them. An aggressive public sentiment must get behind such a reform and push it steadily to accomplish results. The Mail and Breeze will gladly lend its aid and will welcome practical suggestions on rural school improvement from its readers, photographs, or other material likely to help the cause.

Use This Small, Light Tractor and "Self Lift" Plow On Softest Ground

YOU will not sink and mire in soft soil with a Hart-Parr Small Tractor and "Self-Lift" Plow. The tractor is built mostly of steel, thus insuring greatest strength, yet lightest weight, with no dead weight to drag around and waste power.



The Hart-Parr "Self-Lift" easily weighs one-third less than any other. In combination, they form a strictly One-Man Outfit, built strong to stand up under heavy plowing but so light it stays on top of the ground. The wonderful wave form driver lugs also prevent miring and do not injuriously pack the soil.

No Horses to Clean or Feed

The tractor will easily replace 12 sturdy horses, and do all your work better and cheaper. It has two speeds, is throttle governed, uses cheapest kerosene at all loads, and is oil cooled. For every kind of farm work—plowing, discing, seeding, harrowing, harvesting, threshing, hauling, shelling corn, husking, grinding feed and countless other jobs, it furnishes the handiest power imaginable. The price is within reach of every farmer of modest means.

A "Self-Lift" That Beats Them All

Here are some special features found only in the Hart-Parr "Self-Lift" Plow: Strongest construction with one-third less parts and one-third less weight than other plows. Large clearance—no chance for bottoms to clog. No gears to clog or break. Three point support over entire frame. Furrow wheel that keeps plows in the furrows, even though engine swings a foot or more to either side. Special spring beam coupler enables plows to skid around obstructions and return at once to line of draft. Hand and "Self-Lift" attachments, each independent of the other. Any individual bottom can be raised while plow is moving, without disturbing the adjustment of rest of plow.

Write for Literature and Terms

If you are looking for a small, light weight outfit at a price within your reach, write today for circulars describing the Hart-Parr Light Tractor and Hart-Parr "Self-Lift," and get our attractive terms.

Hart-Parr Company

234 Lawler St. CHARLES CITY, IOWA



The Most Coveted Trophy Ever Won By Any Motorcycle

THIS diamond medal was awarded a Harley-Davidson when it won the National Endurance Contest held by the Federation of American Motorcyclists. So exceptional was the showing the Harley-Davidson made that the judges not only awarded it a diamond medal and a perfect score of 1000 points, but in addition, because of the super-excellent performance, gave it a plus five, or 1000 + 5 score in all. This is the first and only time any motorcycle has been so honored. It was a fitting tribute to the quality of the



Awarded Perfect Scores in

- National Endur. Contest
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- Los Angeles End. Contest
- Peninsular End. Contest
- Linden End. Contest
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- And Many Others

HARLEY-DAVIDSON

and proved its absolute reliability and durability, as no amount of minor records could.

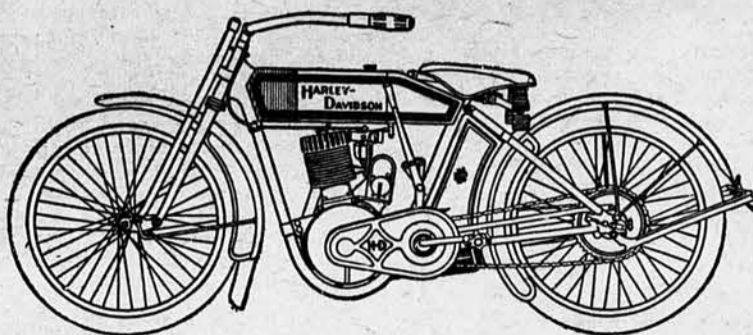
Harley-Davidson dealers everywhere are demonstrating its many features, among which are the *Ful-Floting Seat* and the *Free-Wheel Control*, exclusive patented features, which make the Harley-Davidson "the comfortable motorcycle."

Ask your dealer for a demonstration, or write for catalog.

HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTOR CO.

Producers of High-Grade Motorcycles for eleven years.

735 A Street MILWAUKEE, WIS.





Leidigh's Answers. TO FARM QUESTIONS

Conducted for Farmers Mail and Breeze by
A. H. Leidigh, Department of Farm
Crops, Kansas Agricultural College.

This Would Benefit Prairie Grass.

What would be the result if an old meadow of prairie grass, that has been mowed for years, and is turned into pasture for two years, is then turned back to meadow land again? Would it make the grass better or worse, or would it make it more weedy?—D. H., Neosho county, Kansas.

Alternate mowing and pasturing prairie grass would undoubtedly be beneficial to the grass, both from the standpoint of hay and pasturage.

A. H. Leidigh.

Will Clover Seed Live Seven Years?

If clover seed is plowed under will it grow after 7 years if turned on top?—C. C. C., Pawnee county, Kansas.

Nearly all legumes produce seed which are alive but which will not grow immediately. These are called hard seeds. I should not expect them to remain alive in the soil in any great number for seven years. However, some clover will undoubtedly be on the field for a few years and seed produced from it might start plants at the end of seven years.

A. H. Leidigh.

Pasture Grasses for Northern Kansas.

What kind of grass would be best to sow for pasture on low creek bottom that overflows every year and is too wet to grow field crops?—G. H. M., Jewell county, Kansas.

In your part of Kansas the two best pasture grasses are Bromus inermis and Kentucky bluegrass. You will find orchard grass also of considerable value. We are mailing you under separate cover our Bulletin No. 175 on grasses and clovers, in which is complete information in regard to growing and handling grasses.

A. H. Leidigh.

Sorghum Unsafe as a Pasture Crop.

Would there be any danger of pasturing stock on sorghum? Is sorghum a good crop for pasture?—Z. D., Altus, Okla.

Sorghum for pasture usually gives good returns from July to September, or even later. However, there is great danger of poisoning due to dry weather or where you pasture it late. I do not recommend such pasture very highly. If you pasture cows and horses on sorghum you should exercise considerable care when first turning them in on the crop. It is practically impossible to tell when sorghum poisoning is apt to take place. Cowpeas, millet, or even corn are safer for pasture than sorghum.

A. H. Leidigh.

Following Lister With 2-Row Planter.

How would it do to make the rows first with a lister about 6 inches deep and then put the corn in with a two-row planter before the ground in the furrow gets dry?—K. H. S., Crawford county, Kansas.

Listing out rows with the lister and then planting with a 2-row corn planter is successfully and frequently done. You will understand, of course, that your listed rows must be of uniform width and that any wide or narrow places in the row will cause trouble. A two-row lister will work the best. I can see no reason for such a practice unless you wish to checkrow your corn in listed furrows. If that is your purpose and you have much corn to plant you will find it much the cheaper way to rig up a checkrow dropper on your lister.

A. H. Leidigh.

Money Value of Stable Manure.

What does the college claim that stable manure is worth per ton, where very little bedding is used and where hauled directly from stable to field?—D. H., Neosho county, Kansas.

Stable manure is valuable because it produces humus or adds decaying vegetable matter to the soil. The value of humus to the different soils of Kansas varies. The value of the fertilizer contained in manure varies according to the soil to which it is applied, and also according to the crops which are grown on the land, how they are cared for and at what time they are planted. Based on the chemical constituents contained in it, fresh stable manure is worth from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a ton. The Kansas experiment station applied 10 tons of manure per acre to a piece of land, planted it to wheat, and then cropped the land two

years to alfalfa. In these three years the manured land gave an increase in yield which made the manure worth \$4.49 per ton.

A. H. Leidigh.

Grasses for Central Kansas.

Where there are a few acres of prairie which have been plowed up, and it is desirable to get it back to grass, what would be the best grass to sow and could it be cut for hay at the same time the prairie grass is ready to cut for hay?—A. B., Harvey county, Kansas.

There are not many grasses which are excellent yielders of hay in Harvey county. However, if you will get this land seeded down you may expect prairie grass gradually to spread over it. I would advise that method if the desirability of having the grass on the land will justify the expense.

Bromus inermis and orchard grass at the rate of about 15 pounds of each per acre, together with about 2 or 3 pounds of Sweet clover per acre will probably be as good varieties for your use as you may obtain.

A. H. Leidigh.

Why Some Think Wheat Turns to Cheat.

I am told wheat will sometimes turn to cheat. I think not, but would like your opinion.—C. C. C., Pawnee county, Kansas.

Cheat is a grass-like weed somewhat closely related to Bromus inermis. It ripens its seed at, or a little in advance, of the time of the ripening of winter wheat. Some of this seed shatters off and the field is thus reseeded. Also some of the seed is harvested and remains in the seed wheat. Now, if non-cultivated crops, such as small grains, are planted on the fields for several seasons you will see that cheat has a chance to increase rapidly. Under such conditions, if heavy winter-killing occurs, the cheat, which is very hardy, will suddenly seem to have taken the whole field, and the green growth, which in the spring makes the farmer think he has wheat, will head out and show itself to be the weed.

A. H. Leidigh.

Home Grown Corn Best for Sowing.

I bought some corn that was shipped in from just south of Kansas City. Would it do for seed in Cherokee county? It looks as good as any I have seen offered for sale. Would the climate have anything to do with it not maturing?—F. T. H., Cherokee county, Kansas.

We do not advise obtaining seed corn from a distance. We have conducted a great number of tests in different parts of the state during the last two years to obtain definite information on this subject. In most cases good, high-yielding, tested, home-grown seed corn outyielded the best corn from any distance. In many cases our results show that comparatively poor home grown seed corn outyielded the best corn that came from a distance. I advise you to get the very best seed you can, and that you obtain it as near home as possible. If you obtain corn from a distance, it should be planted on comparatively small areas for two or three years before using it to plant your whole farm. Most of the difference in yields in different localities is caused by a combination of climate and soil conditions.

A. H. Leidigh.

What Beets for Stock Feed?

What do you know about stock mangels? The best time to plant? Will cold weather rot seed if planted too early? What are the best varieties?—I. W., Pratt county, Kansas.

Mangels are large, coarse-growing types of beets. Most of the root is above ground and in some districts they are quite largely grown for stock feed. They have some value as a food and are considered very wholesome foods, as they have a beneficial action on the digestive organs. There are three standard varieties in Kansas. These are the Long Red mangel, the Golden Tankard, and the Half Sugar. The latter is somewhat the richest, but is probably not as heavy a yielder as the first two.

Mangels should be planted, with you, probably in April. Usually the young plants are not hurt by the late spring frosts. Prepare the land deeply and get it in a high state of cultivation and place the seed not to exceed 1 inch deep. You must plant thicker than you desire to have your crops, and when the plants have three or four leaves they must be thinned to a stand. The rows should be 28 or 36 inches apart if you have tools which will handle so narrow a row. In the rows of that width you will need to leave one plant about every 8 to 12 inches. It will take about 6 to 8 pounds of seed per acre. The crop should have careful, thorough, shallow cultivation.

A. H. Leidigh.

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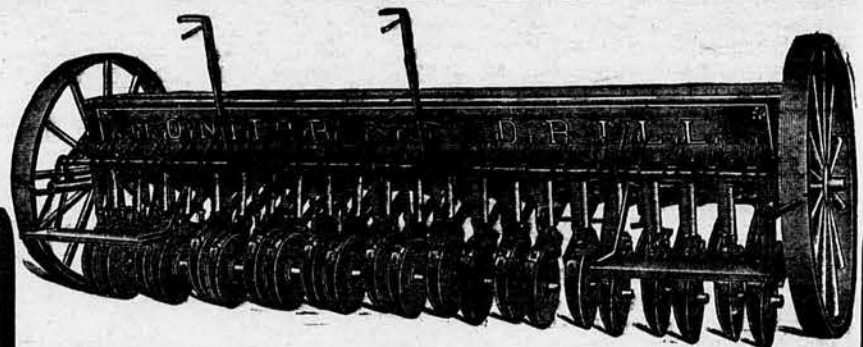
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Hundreds of farmers have carefully tested out the MONITOR DOUBLE DISC DRILL and in every case have found that it increases the yield, usually from three to seven bushels to the acre—raises the grade and saves at least 20% of the seed. It will actually save its cost in a single season.

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It deposits the seed on the downward turn of the disc—at the bottom of the furrow—in two rows, one inch apart and covers it with moist soil and not dry top earth as is done by other drills.

Owing to its uniform depth the seed all comes up at the same time—ripens evenly, insuring better grade—increased yield with less seed—it pays for itself.

The MONITOR DRILL cannot be clogged in any soil, mud, gumbo or in weedy or cornstalk ground, and its draft is one-third lighter than any other.

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**New Kansas Law of Great Help
To Kansas Co-operators**

IT LEGALIZES CO-OPERATION.

Mr. Editor—The 30 Equity Unions of southwest Kansas are rejoicing over the passage of the Co-operators' Law by the Kansas legislature. This law embodies most of the Equity Union principles. It recognizes a co-operative company, allows one vote for each stockholder. We can limit the number of shares held by each member and promote the most of our earnings for patronage. We also have the right to say who shall be members of our companies. This law is one of the best ever passed by a Kansas legislature. Like the Prohibition Law, it will be an educator. It will educate the people to be Golden Rule co-operators. It will educate us away from capitalism to co-operation. This law makes every by-law of the Equity Union legal under the statutes of Kansas.

Principle of Equity Unions.

The central thought of the Farmers' Equity Union is to unite a large per cent of the farmers at each good country market and keep them united. Many of our so-called farmers' elevator companies are not on true blue co-operative principles. They are more capitalistic than co-operative. They declare big dividends on dollars when they have a good year, and then there is no stock for sale. No other farmers except the few select who are fortunate enough to be members can share in the benefits. Big dividends on stock subscribed and no stock for sale is the "trust" idea and will never unite the farmers. We must get away from the trust idea entirely if you wish to unite a large per cent of the farmers at any market.

Any Farmer May Come In.

The Equity Exchanges admit every farmer who will come in. We make it easy for the poorest farmer to get in and have the benefit of co-operation. The shares are \$25 each and no member can have more than four shares. No member can draw out anything for patronage until he has four shares, the limit. We do not start with less than 100 stockholders. Our capital stock is not less than \$10,000 in every exchange. Where our membership is 150, then our capital is \$15,000. We do not need a single capitalist in our Union, but we do need capital. You cannot come in as a capitalist, but as a co-operator. We do not believe in cheap men to run our elevators. We hire brains and efficiency, and we are willing to pay good salaries to good managers. We bond every manager and bookkeeper by a good bonding company and balance the books once each week, and quarterly, by an expert. We handle grain, broom-corn, livestock and all farm produce. Also flour, feed, coal, fencing, salt, cement, wagons and farm machinery. We buy and sell on a safe margin. We pay the same price for grain as the other buyers. We will agree on a price every day, but we will not agree to divide the grain. We never cut prices on flour, feed, coal, etc. We sell at the same price as the other dealers.

Profits Are Paid Back.

Out of the gross earnings we take expenses, repairs, national dues and 5 per cent for the use of the capital. We never declare over 5 per cent dividends on the stock subscribed. All over this is profit and is prorated back to stockholders according to patronage. Five thousand dollars profits on a business of \$100,000 furnished by stockholders would give us 5 per cent to prorate back for patronage. Every stockholder who has bought and sold \$500 worth during the year would receive back 5 per cent of \$500, or \$25 for his patronage. Each one whose patronage amounted to \$1,000 in one year would receive \$50 for his patronage. We buy and sell on a safe margin and never declare over 5 per cent dividends on the stock. This enables us to pay back some cash to each stockholder each year for his patronage, which holds his patronage.

Open Door to Non-Members.

We pay non-members as much as members for their produce. We sell them flour, feed, etc., as cheaply, but we never prorate anything back to outsiders. We hold the door open and persuade them to come in. We strive to make as big a difference as possible be-

tween members and non-members. We never exclude a farmer from the benefits of co-operation unless he is a very undesirable citizen.

We are well started in eight states. We are working on 20 good points on the Rock Island railroad from Pratt to Texhoma and will build up a good Equity

Exchange at every place. We are also starting at 10 good towns on the Santa Fe west from Dodge City. We have no county or state unions to support. Our National Union is our great organizing, educating head and carries on a continual campaign of organization and education by lectures and printed litera-

ture. The National Union works for co-operation among the exchanges and for national co-operation in buying and selling. All co-operation reaches the individual member in its benefits. Our principal object is buying and selling on a national scale for the benefit of each and every member. We are opposed to the profit system and never take profits from our members, and we will not take them from non-members if they will come into our co-operative camp. If inquirers will send 10 2-cent stamps for the Equity text book it will explain to them fully our plan of Golden Rule co-operation, which is uniting the farmers and keeping them united.
Liberal, Kan. C. O. DRAYTON.

Best One Among Five.

Mr. Editor—Enclosed find \$2 to renew my subscription. The Mail and Breeze is the best of the five farm papers I am taking. H. H. Hofeling.
R. 1, Pickrell, Neb.

The plants will be stronger and fruit better if strawberry runners are kept pinched off so as to keep a thin stand of plants.

**No-Rim-Cut Tires
10% Oversize**

Not Built Like Old-Time Tires

Goodyear tires of today are not built as they once were, nor as others build tires now.

Goodyear success is due to ceaseless advancement. Every increase in sales came through increasing mileage.

And now, after fourteen years of betterments, scores of our experts spend all their time on research and experiment.

How They Work

These men wear out, on a metered machine, hundreds of Goodyear tires.

To get our tread as we make it today, 40 formulas were compared—by actual metered mileage.

To get a fabric which would stand all strains, 200 fabrics were tested out, and mileage results recorded.

These comparisons have gone on for years and years. And they still go on night and day. For we know that no tire can lead in sales unless it also leads in mileage.

What They've Done

This research department cost us about \$100,000 per year. On this year's output that's about five cents per tire.

But note the result:

All the remarkable mileage you get from Goodyear tires is due to this ceaseless improvement.

No-Rim-Cut tires—the tires that end rim-cutting—were developed in this shop. With the old-typetires, 23 per cent met with rim-cut ruin.

And from this shop came the 10 per cent oversize, which adds one-fourth to the average tire mileage.

Men Not Misled

In these days of odometers, men know which tire serves best. And that tire alone can outsell all others.

Under this test Goodyear tires have outsold every other tire in existence.

And the sales have doubled over and over, as the tires became better known. Last year's sale by far exceeded our previous 12 years put together.

That's the result on actual use, on hundreds of thousands

of cars. And you'll adopt them, like the rest, when you once try them out.

**Average Profit
\$2.90 Per Tire**

Here's another reason why you get so much in a Goodyear tire. Our average profit last year was but \$2.90 per tire.

Goodyear tires cost all the way from \$15.55 to \$104.95, according to size and type. The most popular size—34x4—costs from \$32.95 to \$37.90, differing with type and treads. And our average profit on all these tires was exactly \$2.90 per tire.

That's why you get at the Goodyear price tires with so much mileage. Tires that can't rim-cut—oversize tires. This is due to the fact that so much of the cost goes into things that count.

No other tire in all the world offers you equal value.

Write for the Goodyear Tire Book—14th-year edition. It tells all known ways to economize on tires.



No-Rim-Cut Tires

With or Without Non-Skid Treads

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Next Week's Mail and Breeze

Some of the best ways of turning spring pigs into cash will be the subject of a timely Coburn article in the next Mail and Breeze. Every man with hogs will want to read it.

Alfred Docking will write of what he learned about co-operation in Italy. Years ago, about the time our western products began to enter European markets, the Italian farmers, burdened by public debt, lost their holdings in land and personal property. Mr. Docking will tell how they rescued themselves from this terrible situation.

The Handy Devices page will appear next week with a fine lot of springtime suggestions sure to fit some need on many a Kansas farm.

Trojan Steel Gates Are Real Gates.

Made of 1 1/2 high carbon steel tubing all No. 9 galvanized wire mesh, special hinges, self-locking latch, raises at either end, absolutely hog tight, bull proof and wear proof. Strongest, best looking and longest wearing gate in the world.

You Can Get One Sold on 30 Days Trial. Guaranteed by \$10,000 Bond.

FREE You take no chances. We ship the gates. We let you try them, test them, compare them with any other at any price. If they are not the best ship them back at our expense.

Sold Direct from Factory at Factory Prices. You save middleman's profit. That's why they cost less than others; that's why more Trojan gates are sold than all others. Investigate. Write for Catalog and Full Particulars of Our Introductory Free Gate Offer. Our proposition is fair and square. One gate free to one farmer in each county for helping introduce. Standard Mfg. Co., 305 Main St., Cedar Falls, Ia.



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COMPARE size frame, the heavy, all No. 9 Peerless Fence Filling and the Galvanized Coating of the Peerless Gate to the light, flimsy frame, small wire filling and the paint covering of the ordinary gate. YOU CAN SEE A BIG DIFFERENCE. If there is no Peerless dealer near you send for our big fence and gate catalogue before buying your spring supply. Peerless Wire Fence Co. 271 Mich St. Adrian, Michigan



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For all purposes. Direct from factory, freight prepaid. Bargain Prices—13¢ per rod up. Get our new fence book before you buy fence for Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Etc. Also Lawn Fence and Gates. We save you big money—give you highest quality. Mail postal now for Big Fence Bargain Book. One 12 THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO

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11 1/2 cts. a rod 17-1/2 in. high fence; 28-1/2 in. high stock fence; 28-1/2 in. high 60-inch heavy poultry fence. Sold direct to the farmer on 30 Days Free Trial. Special barb wire, 80 rod spool, \$1.55. Catalog free. INTERLOCKING FENCE CO. BOX 25 MORTON, ILLINOIS.

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26 inches high 16 cents a rod 100 other styles of Hog, Farm and Lawn Fencing. Buy from factory direct and save dealers' profit. Large Catalogue FREE. KITSelman Bros. Box 52 Muncie, Ind.

\$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder. \$14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill. We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list. CURRIE WIND MILL CO., Topeka, Kansas.

ORCHARD & GARDEN

For the best letter each week, contributed to this page by a reader, we offer a year's subscription or extension of subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze. We want your views and experiences. They will help others. Address contributions to Horticultural Editor Farmers Mail and Breeze.

The garden cultivator can't be started too soon. Gooseberry bushes should be pruned every year in order to keep them bearing well.

A sowing of peas every two weeks until June will mean a constant supply of this palatable vegetable.

Manure and ashes do not go well together when put on the garden. Apply manure one year and ashes the next.

If the big squash bugs have been a pest in previous years plant pumpkins and squash as late as possible to make a crop.

As soon as the mole appears in the spring, make a hole in the run and drop in a camphor ball every few feet. Follow this up and the moles will leave.—Mrs. M. E. C., Bonner Springs, Kan.

Start Plants in Paper Boxes. Mr. Editor—I start early tomato and other plants by sowing seed in little paper boxes. I cut heavy paper in strips 6 inches long by 2 1/2 wide, lap the ends and sew them together. These are put into a shallow box and filled with fine earth. Seeds are then planted and when well up the plants are thinned out, leaving one good one in each paper. When ready to transplant I slip a broad knife under each paper and set paper, earth and all in a hole without disturbing the roots. The paper will soon decay. Mrs. Susan Crisfield. Peabody, Kan.

What An Irrigated Patch Did. Mr. Editor—We have a small plot of ground near the windmill that we irrigate by means of a gas pipe which leads to the main ditch. The land slopes gently from the mill. With the hoe, I make small ditches from the main ditch to run between the rows of vegetables. After each watering these small furrows are covered with a rake to retain the moisture. I have the rows as close together as possible to save water, hoeing, and space. This little irrigated spot 4 by 10 rods in size, furnished plenty of garden "sass" last year, and it was a thing of beauty and joy all through the summer. We are enlarging it this spring and expect to irrigate Irish potatoes. Mrs. L. D. B. Ramsey. Gate, Okla.

Russian Olive Not a Nuisance. Does the Russian wild olive tree sprout from the roots and become a nuisance and is this the same tree that is called the Silver maple? Where can the seeds or young trees of the Russian olive be secured?—G. M., Reno county, Kansas. The Russian wild olive does not sprout from the root, but it sprouts readily from the stump when cut off above the ground. It is an altogether different tree from the one that is usually called the Silver maple. The so-called Silver maple is the White cottonwood, and is not a desirable tree at all. Practically every nursery in the state can supply planting stock of the Russian wild olive. The Forest Nursery at Hays, Kan., grows them in large numbers, and also has a considerable quantity of seed on hand. Charles A. Scott, State Forester, Manhattan, Kan.

Borers Killing Cottonwood Trees. We have a large number of fine cottonwood trees about 30 years old and some of them are dying. Water is only 10 feet deep so they have moisture enough. Last spring I noticed a great many beetles, spotted black and white, around the trees and there were a number of small holes bored into the trunks near the base. Could these beetles be responsible for the trees dying?—C. B., Harper county, Kansas. I have no doubt at all but that the borers are killing your cottonwoods. The poplar borer (Saperda calcarata) is quite common throughout the state and where these insects are numerous they frequently kill the trees. There is no

remedy we can advise for destroying these borers. If they are affecting shade trees in a yard, they might be destroyed by going over the tree carefully and injecting carbonbisulphide into their tunnels or else killed by piercing them with a wire. Any soft flexible wire that will follow the tunnels will answer the purpose. Charles A. Scott, State Forester, Manhattan, Kan.

Approved Garden Varieties

- [Prize Letter.]
- Mr. Editor—I have found by experience that the following named varieties of vegetables are the best for garden purposes:
- Beets—Crosby's Egyptian; Early Model.
 - Beans—Stringless Green Pod; Saddle-back Wax; King of Garden (Lima).
 - Cabbage—Jersey Wakefield; Autumn King; St. Louis Late Market.
 - Carrots—Early Scarlet Horn.
 - Cauliflower—Burpee's Dry Weather.
 - Celery—Giant Pascal.
 - Chard—Lucullus.
 - Sweet corn—Peep O'Day; White Cory; Golden Bantam; Stowell's Evergreen.
 - Cucumber—White Spine; Chicago Pickle.
 - Egg plant—Black Beauty.
 - Kohlrabi—Early White Vienna.
 - Lettuce—Hanson; Big Boston.
 - Muskmelon—Netted Gem; Rocky Ford; Tiptop.
 - Watermelon—Cole's Early; Habbert Honey; Tom Watson.
 - Onions—Southport; Yellow Globe; Prizetaker.
 - Parsnips—Improved Guernsey.
 - Peas—Nott's Excelsior; Premium Gem; Champion of England; Marrow-fat.
 - Peppers—Ruby King.
 - Radish—Earliest White; Cincinnati Market.
 - Salsify—Sandwich Island; Mammoth.
 - Spinach—Long Standing.
 - Squash—Giant Summer; Crookneck; Hubbard.
 - Tomato—Chalk's Early Jewel; Matchless; Stone.
 - Turnips—Purple Top Strap Leaf.
 - Clarence, Mo. Mrs. Grace Minick.

Where Orchards Set the Price.

Mr. Editor—I have before me a list of farms entered for sale in western New York. I notice the value of these farms seems to rest largely with the size of the orchards on them. Here is a list of some of the farms: Ten acres all planted to orchard, price \$15,000; 155 acres, 105 acres orchard, \$80,000; 250 acres, 87 acres in orchard, \$80,000; 220 acres, 15 acres in orchard, \$13,000; 176-acre farm, 34 acres in orchard, \$15,000; 200-acre farm, no orchard, \$15,000; 124-acre farm, 18 acres in orchard, \$25,000; 100-acre farm, 10 acres in orchard, \$21,000; 83-acre farm, 45 acres in orchard, \$20,000; 85-acre farm, 31 acres in orchard, \$18,000; 150-acre farm, 75 acres in orchard, \$30,500; 50-acre farm, 22 acres in orchard, \$15,000. You will notice that while each piece of land has valuable buildings attached, the most valuable appendage to each of these farms is the orchard. That is indicated by a 10-acre farm all planted to orchard, the price of which is \$15,000. Charles A. Green.

We can't get along without the Mail and Breeze. It contains so many good things.—E. D. Thomas, Westphalia, Kan.

PETTY BROS., GROWERS OF SEED CORN THAT MAKES GOOD

Reid's Yellow Dent, Eclipse 90 Day Corn, Clay and Boone Co. White. A selected lot of these varieties—sorted and nubbied by hand. 96 per cent not 100 per cent—not dealers, but growers of seed corn—it's our specialty. Get our catalogue. PETTY BROS., BOX 5, LIBERTY, MO.

ALFALFA SEED

For Spring Sowing. From locality where it grows best and most abundantly. Our seed won the Gold Medal at the St. Louis World's Fair, in competition with the world. All our seed is native grown, plump and vigorous. Write us today for prices and free samples. Address McBETH & DALIAS, GARDEN CITY, KANSAS.

TRENT'S SEED CORN

First Prize Five Successive Years at State Show at Manhattan. This proves beyond a doubt that I have the best strains of seed corn in the West. Reid's Yellow Dent and Boone County White, fire dried, tested and guaranteed. SPECIAL PRICE FOR MARCH ONLY. Write for free catalog. Every farmer should have it. BROWN CO. SEED HOUSE, S. G. Trent, Prop., Hiawatha, Kan.

BILL BROOK FARM SEED CORN

Boone County White and Reid's Yellow Dent. Well matured and well selected. Shelled and graded \$2.25 per bu. In ear, graded, \$2.75. H. O. TUDOR, HOLTON, KANSAS.

Cow Peas—Soy Beans

The Fertilizer That Pays. Send us P. O. money order for \$1.50 and we will send you by parcel post 10 lbs., enough to plant space 50 by 70. Booklet and prices on quantities on request. RONEY & COMPANY, Specialists Southern Cow Peas and Soy Beans Memphis, Tenn.

KAFIR CORN

Select Dwarf Blackhull White Kafir. A heavy yielding, drought resistant crop. Matured for us and was harvested in 105 days from date of planting. Price, sample and 1913 Seed Book mailed free. Ross Brothers Seed House 318 E. Douglas Ave. Wichita, Kansas. "The Home of Acorn Brand Seeds."

SEED CORN

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

Fruit Trees

Snaps for Spring Delivery. Buy direct from the grower. Write at once for prices and descriptive catalog. CHANUTE NURSERIES, Chanute, Kansas

Seeds

Fire dried SEED CORN Husked before the frost, dried on independent ear seed racks with air and steam heat, Sure to Grow, because germ is preserved. Also Clover, Alfalfa, Oats, Rye and Garden Seeds. Write at once for FREE Catalog and also receive free useful Souvenir. FRED ECHTENKAMP BOX E, ARLINGTON, NEBR.

SEED CORN

High yield and fine quality. Grand sweepstakes, sweepstakes and seven first prizes at Hutchinson State Fair, nine first prizes at Topeka State Fair. Three times State Champion of Kansas in Capper Contest. Circulars free. J. M. GILMAN & SONS, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Orange Cane Seed

The very best variety for fodder. Extra quality, re-cleaned seed. Grown in Leavenworth county. Buy it direct and save money. Price \$1.50 per 100 lbs., F. O. B. Tonganoxie, sacks free. THE ZELLNER MERCANTILE CO., Tonganoxie, Kan.

SEED CORN

Four leading varieties, grown and selected by myself. Reid's Yellow Dent, St. Charles White, Bloody Butcher, University No. 3 (an extra fine 90-day corn.) Seed is certified by our association. Write today for illustrated catalogue. FRANK J. RIST, HUMBOLDT, NEBRASKA

Pure Bred Yellow Seed Corn

Mammoth Drouth Proof, Early Monroe, Sunflower, Hildreth, Hiawatha. Big yielders, grown by me, successfully, in Central Kansas for past 6 years. Write for catalog. A. E. WHITZEL, R. R. 11, Sterling, Kan.

High Yielding Seed Corn

Bred for BUSHELS. Largest yield in Northeast Kansas. Boone and Reid's. Write for folder and prices. J. T. Bristow Seed Corn Farm, Wetmore, Kan.

If You Want Seed Corn That Will Grow

Write for our catalog. \$2.50 per bushel. EVERMAN & EVERMAN, Gallatin, Mo., R. No. 5

Breeding Corn For Yield

An Iowa Grower's Methods and Results

BY C. RAY MOORE, Kellerton, Iowa.
Written for Farmers Mail and Breeze.

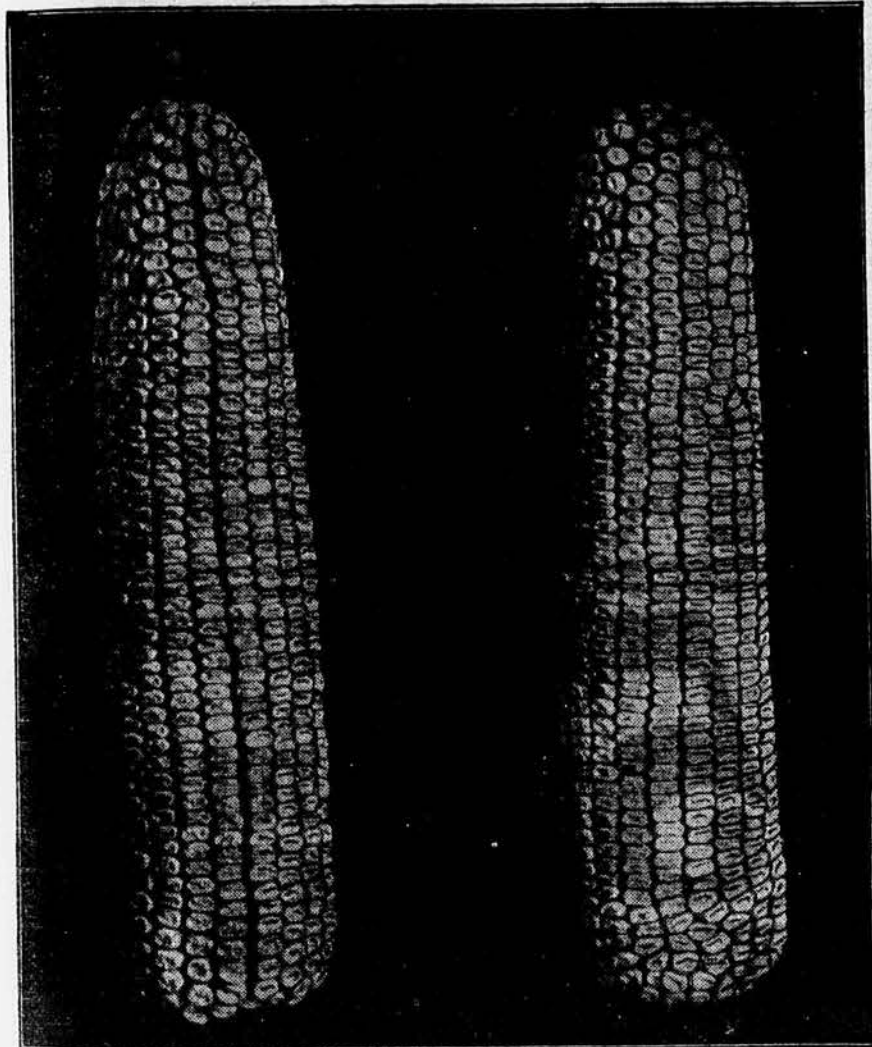
NINE or 10 years ago, when I started breeding corn for high yield, I tried out an enormous number of fine-looking ears, planting a half ear to a row in an isolated field, numbering the ear, and giving same number to the row in which half the ear was planted. I kept a careful record of these test rows throughout the season, noted the quickness of growth from seed, the habits of leafing, tasseling, silking, etc. The real difference became apparent at husking time. In some rows the yield ran as high as 110 bushels per acre, while in others it dropped to a rate of less than 40 bushels per acre.

In some rows 50 per cent of the stalks were broken at husking time, and an enormous proportion of spoiled corn was on the ground. In others practically every stalk stood up fine and strong. As high as 30 per cent of stalks were

the strongest stalks usually were most prolific in leaf growth, and almost invariably the heavy leaved, strong-rooted stalk matured a heavier ear than its less luxuriantly growing sister plant. I find nearly one-third more fodder per acre now than was present when I began breeding for yield, and the yield has increased from a test plat average of about 65 bushels to a present breeding block average of 121 to 135 bushels per acre, dependent upon season.

Barren stalks I have obviated by a process of elimination. Any ear which showed a high percentage of barren stalks went out of use automatically, as I condemned it in the test block, and its low yield at husking time corroborated my judgment of mid-season.

And today, after nine years of successful endeavor, I can see that I have just begun. I expect to attain field averages



EAR NO. 1.

Yield per acre 99 bushels.
Broken stalks 14 per cent.
Barren stalks 12 per cent.
Brace roots (weak).
Foliage, below normal.
Season 112 days.

EAR NO. 2.

Yield per acre 135 bushels.
Broken stalks 5½ per cent.
Barren stalks 1½ per cent.
Brace roots (vigorous, heavy).
Foliage, profuse.
Season 110 days.

barren in some rows: that is, failed to mature an ear worth husking.

The problem of selection was a big one. I selected largely from the standpoint of yield, when other factors were not too unfavorable, trusting to selection to weed out undesirable features in future years. Some of my best yielders had too many broken stalks, however, and had to be discarded. I drew these general conclusions, which have since proved to be practically correct;—Barren stalks, together with inherited low yielding tendency were the main causes of low yields.

The Stalk the Indicator.

I found that strength of stalk was largely hereditary; that strong, well-placed brace roots usually went with a vigorous development of roots below surface, and that vigorous roots meant strong stalks. By selection of seed from rows inheriting strong stalks and vigorous brace and subterranean root systems, I have decreased the percentage of broken stalks (average for 5 years) from 20 per cent to a present average of 6 per cent. Another point worthy of note is,

of 150 bushels per acre inside of five years. And my breeding block averages in favorable years are well up to that yield already.

Things To Avoid In Breeding.

If I were asked to state what is hardest for the corn breeder, who is working for yield, to maintain I would say, early maturity. It is so hard to resist the temptation to add a few bushels to yield, by selecting the biggest yielder that has large, scarcely mature ears. I made for myself, after several costly experiences, one infallible rule. It is, grow as big an ear as is safe, but never grow a larger ear than is certain to mature in an unfavorable season. The big ears will mature most years, but occasionally they get caught by an early frost, and if you have been selecting that type, all your years of work are wasted the year the frost catches you. Stick to the medium sized ears; they will average the heaviest yields, over a period of years.

Another thing to avoid, is lack of uniformity in size and shape of grain. Good judgment must be used, as well as statistics of yield, in selecting ears for per-

petuation, or the grains may get so lacking in uniformity that the planter will scarcely handle them. However, this is an easy point to remember.

I feel like doing all I can to incite others to take up work of this sort. It will occasion a great deal of hard work and the overcoming of countless discouraging difficulties, but it is fun, after all, as any real work is when the heart is in it. To the young men readers of the Mail and Breeze especially, I say, start to breeding corn for high yield.

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Plant the best. I have Boone County White, Hildreth's and Reid's Yellow Dent. Carefully selected, thoroughly tested, and graded. Write for prices and samples. I sell only my own growing. Money back if not satisfactory upon receipt of shipment.
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"Grand Champion" White Grown from Grand Prize Bushel for Which I Paid \$280.00

Two Pounds **FREE** To Each Subscriber

I am reproducing here a photograph of the world's best bushel of Seed Corn—the bushel which was awarded first prize at the National Corn Exposition, Omaha, Nebraska, and which I purchased for \$280.00 cash.

I gave some of this seed corn to Mr. H. V. Cochran, one of the most expert seed corn growers in America, and the seed which I offer here was grown from the prize bushel and you will find it the equal of the original bushel, which brought perhaps the highest price ever paid for a bushel of seed corn.

The corn is a large pure white, deep grain, matures in less than 100 days and is an extra heavy yielder.

I believe this to be the greatest opportunity ever presented for the readers of my paper to make a record increase in the quality and yield of future corn crops.

The way to improve the corn crop is by the use of high-bred seed—and here is seed which I believe cannot be equaled by any other, no matter what the price. A few pounds of this seed should bring enough fine quality seed to plant your entire acreage next year.

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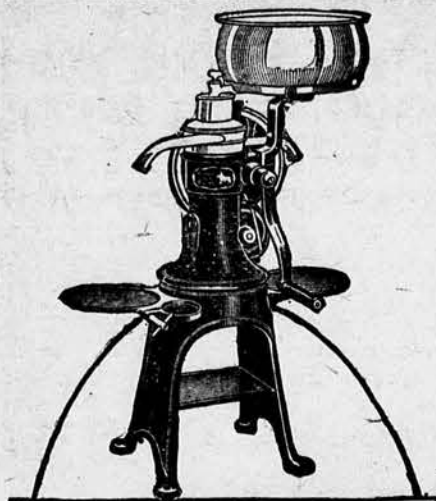
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Rubbing witch hazel on a caked udder will often relieve it.

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The more butter is washed the more flavor it loses. Good butter needs only one washing.

Whether times are hard or prosperous, the man with a few good cows holds good insurance.

A common mistake in spring is to depend on early grass to furnish all the sustenance for the cows. There is little nourishment in grass at first and a dry ration should be continued.

How Dispose of Male Dairy Calves?

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—One often hears the remark that in raising grade dairy cattle, the male calves are a total loss as they will not pay for their raising. That killing at birth is the best way to get rid of them. We feed our male calves whole milk for 10 days when they begin to eat corn meal. A little skim milk is then added and in about four weeks they are on skim milk and corn meal entirely. This ration is fed until they are 4 or 5 months old, when they are put on a ration of corn and alfalfa hay and crowded right along. When about a year old they are butchered and sold by the quarter, to customers—that take all we can supply.

We sell the cream, as we cannot sell whole milk, which makes a difference in this way of feeding. But it is a good way to get money out of the skim milk. Full blooded dairy calves are, of course, worth more money and we feed them whole milk until 3 or 4 months old. All our stock get silage, and they like it and do well on it. We have filled our silo the third time and will keep on filling it as long as we have cattle. It is the cheapest feed we can raise.

Jewell, Kan, C. A. Dawdy.

Curing an Udder Injury.

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—Last summer we had a fine milk cow that tore one teat open almost its entire length, and in to the milk tube. Just previous to this accident we had occasion to use adhesive plaster on a member of the family and this was the first thing we thought of using. The plaster was of the white rubber kind, 2½ inches wide. We tore it half in two and wrapped the teat with the strip, beginning at the top. The teat was held together with one end and wrapped with the other. When the tip was reached, we rewrapped it to the top, then slipped an elastic band around it to hold the end of the strip.

We milked out the teat right along, discarding the milk of course, but were careful always to place the palm of the hand over the wound so as not to force it open. The wrapping was left on as long as it would stay, which in this case was five days. Then it was rewrapped as before. When the second bandage came off the wound was about healed,

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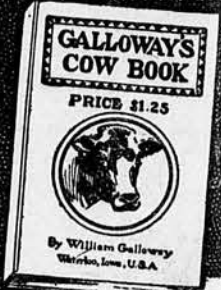
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but on healing up completely the teat put some medicated gauze over the wound before putting on the bandage. us it would have been better if we had
Elmont, Kan. Earl Wendel.

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Feeds & Feeding

QUESTIONS ANSWERED
by Prof. G. C. Wheeler
(Address queries to Farmers Mail and Breeze)

All Matter Contributed to this Column by Prof. Wheeler, Expert in Animal Husbandry, Extension Service, of Kansas Agricultural College, Bears His Signature.

Filling a Silo by Degrees.

Would it be all right to partly fill a silo about the middle of July, then finish it in October? How about an underground silo? —A. W., Rush Springs, Okla.

A silo can be partially filled early in the season and the filling completed later. Of course a layer of silage would spoil on top of the first filling unless you covered it with some cheaper material. The spoiled silage should be removed before the fresh material is run in. The underground silo makes a very satisfactory makeshift. If the walls are carefully plastered with cement mortar they will keep silage very well.

G. C. Wheeler.

Controlling a Chicken-Eating Sow.

I have a valuable sow that has the habit of eating chickens. Is there any way to stop her? —E. L. B., Franklin county, Kansas.

About the only way after the habit is once acquired is to put the sow in the pork barrel. In case she is a valuable animal for breeding purposes a chicken-tight pen might be used. If the sow runs in a large yard the fences might all be arranged with a small opening near the bottom, especially about the corners, large enough for the chicken to slip through when chased. This will save a good many from being caught.

G. C. Wheeler.

Prairie Hay Poor Roughage for Cows.

I should like to know what value prairie hay has for feeding milk cows, how it compares with alfalfa? What is the difference per ton in favor of alfalfa? Is there much alfalfa growing in Comanche county and does it do well there? —C. B. E., Stafford county, Kansas.

Prairie hay is a very unsatisfactory roughage for milk cows. There is no comparison between it and alfalfa as a milk-producing feed. It has a limited amount of digestible protein, and in order to use it as a milk cow ration this protein must be applied in the form of expensive concentrates. In the creek bottoms of Comanche county alfalfa does very well indeed. You can secure literature and other information in regard to this county by corresponding with the real estate agents advertising in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

G. C. Wheeler.

How a Pit Silo Should Be Built.

Would it do to put feed in a silo bound and not cut up fine? Say feed that grows from 2 to 6 feet high. How large would a silo have to be built to hold about 20 tons? —C. E. B., Hamilton county, Kansas.

Feed could be placed in a silo without being cut up, but the losses would be much greater than where it is put through a machine. In the first silos ever used feed was placed in them uncut. A man in Ness county, Kansas, has been storing Kafir in a pit silo right from the corn binder for a number of years. A great deal of care is necessary in packing material in a silo where this method is followed, and even with the greatest precautions in packing there will be much more loss than where material is cut up fine.

A pit silo is somewhat of a makeshift as a silo, its principal merit being that it represents very little expenditure of money. A pit 8 by 12 feet and 10 feet deep would probably hold in the neighborhood of 20 tons of silage if carefully packed. A silo of this kind might be dug out and the sides plastered with a coat of cement plaster. It might be necessary to vary the dimensions somewhat according to the length of material which is to be placed in the pit. A pit of this kind would have to be curbed around the top to prevent caving. Some precautions would also have to be taken to prevent snow from driving in during the winter time. It would be a good plan for you to get in touch with G. E. Thompson, demonstration agent for your part of the state, who has headquarters at Dodge City.

G. C. Wheeler.

Keep Brood Sows Well Conditioned With Merry War POWDERED Lye



E. Myers, President, E. Myers Lye Company

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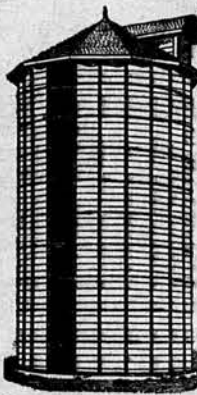
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A magazine giving the FACTS in regard to the land situation. 3 months' trial subscription. FREE If for a home or investment you are thinking of buying good farm land, simply write me a letter marking it "Personal" and send "Mail Landology and all particulars free." Address: LLOYD M. SKINNER, Gen. Mgr. Skidmore Land Co., 113 Hall Ave., Marinette, Wis.

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Fish Bite

Like hungry wolves any time of the year if you use Magic-Fish-Lure. Best fish bait ever discovered. Keeps you busy pulling them out. Write to-day and get a box to help introduce it. Agents wanted. J. F. Gregory, Dept. 31, St. Louis, Mo

BROOMCORN

Will our readers in western Kansas and Oklahoma give us a leaf out of their experience in broomcorn raising, cultivation, marketing, etc.? Take up any phase of the work you choose. For best letter each week a year's subscription or extension of subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Ups and Downs of the Crop.

Mr. Editor—My experience in broomcorn growing the last few years may throw some light on the question of whether or not it will pay year in and year out. In 1909 I planted 8 acres on sod but it was a dry season and the crop only made 1,150 pounds which I sold at the rate of \$125 per ton.

In 1910 I double listed my ground and planted 13 acres. I worked it with a knife sled and once with a cultivator. The crop made 15 bales averaging 200 pounds each. Five bales were sold at the rate of \$70 per ton, four at the rate of \$72.50, and six at \$80 per ton. I paid out \$26.10 for pulling, seeding and baling.

In the spring of 1911 I planted 11 acres on sod and 25 acres on old ground. The old ground was worked once with a knife sled, once with a harrow, and once with a cultivator. This field made 6,090 pounds which I sold at the rate of \$150 per ton. The sod ground made 2,900 pounds and this also was contracted at \$150 but could not get it seeded and baled in time to fulfill the contract. By the time I did so the price had dropped to \$50 per ton. The crop that year from 36 acres brought me \$524 and I paid out \$100 for help in pulling, seeding, and baling.

Last year I listed 70 acres but it only made 15 bales and the grasshoppers took the rest. The market has been in such a deplorable condition that I am still holding my brush. R. 2, Elmwood, Okla. J. D. Rowe.

Planting and Early Working.

[Prize Letter.]
Mr. Editor—In sections where rainfall is light the best way to plant broomcorn is with the lister. Lister in the winter or early spring will hold the moisture better and when planting time comes the ridges may be split which puts the seed in moist earth where they will germinate quickly. Press wheels to pack the soil over the seed are good but a block or chain weighing 8 or 10 pounds and dragged along behind will answer the purpose almost as well.

In wet seasons or sections where rainfall is usually heavy, plowing and top planting are best as rain is especially hard on the small plants in the listed furrows. A good way to work top plantings is to get in with a harrow when the crop is up slanting the teeth so as not to injure the plants. Harrow every week or after every rain until the plants get too large, then finish with the cultivator, going over the field as often as necessary to kill weeds and keep the surface loose. If the ground is very foul or the season a wet one it is best to leave out the harrow and get right in with the cultivator.

I find the best way to work listed broomcorn is to use the two-row lister cultivator, throwing the dirt away the first time and running the two small shovels down in the furrow, one on either side of the row. In about two weeks or after the next rain I cultivate again, throwing the dirt back to the plants and half filling the furrow. Later, after about the same length of time, I go over it again filling the furrow and leveling the surface. One more cultivation with a single row cultivator should lay the crop by and leave the field in fine shape. Fletcher, Okla. W. L. Witten.

Children's Flower Club Chooses Mr. Capper For President

More than 2,000 boys and girls came to the office of the Topeka Daily Capital Friday afternoon of last week and enrolled as members of the Juvenile Flower club. Short addresses were made by Captain J. G. Waters, and Prof. C. C. Starr, superintendent of the Topeka schools. By a unanimous vote the young folks elected Arthur Capper

president of the club. Each boy and girl was given five packages of flower seeds, which they promised to plant and cultivate. They also promised to take flowers to sick people this summer. Mr. Capper is at the head of the children's movement to beautify Topeka. Seven years ago he started the Juvenile Flower club and has given more than 100,000 packages of flower seed to the children of Topeka.

The Best Farm Paper—He Says

The Mail and Breeze is the best farm paper printed. I have read a good many papers and think I am capable of passing judgment. There is no better way a farmer can invest this small amount than to subscribe for the Mail and Breeze. I think it handles every subject about right. I am particularly interested in "Passing Comment" by T. A. McNeal and the letters by H. C. Hatch. Long may they live and may this grand paper reach every home, from the highest to the lowest, is the wish of an humble reader. J. N. Armstrong. Doniphan, Kan., April 8, 1913.

WORLD'S GREATEST SEED CORN—"GRAND CHAMPION" WHITE. TWO POUNDS FREE TO EACH SUBSCRIBER.

I am going to give free to my subscribers a limited quantity of the world's purest and best seed corn—"Grand Champion" White—grown from the bushel which was awarded first prize at the Omaha Corn Exposition, Omaha, Nebraska, and for which I paid \$280.00 cash.

I gave some of this seed corn to Mr. H. V. Cochran, one of the most expert seed corn growers in America, and the seed which I offer here was grown from the prize bushel and you will find it the equal of the original bushel, which brought perhaps the highest price ever paid for a bushel of seed corn.

The corn is a large pure white, deep grain, matures in less than 100 days and is an extra heavy yielder.

I have had this "Grand Champion" corn put up in one-pound packages, all ready for mailing.

As long as my supply lasts I am going to give it away on these very attractive offers: Two pounds of corn and a year's subscription (new, renewal or extension) to Farmers Mail and Breeze—for \$1.00. I will also give you two additional pounds for each new yearly subscription you send me, other than your own, at the regular rate of \$1.00 a year.

You pay nothing for this corn—it is mailed to you, postpaid, as a free gift for your own or your neighbor's subscription to The Mail and Breeze at the regular rate—2 pounds with each yearly subscription.

I have only a very limited quantity and can secure no more at any price when this supply is gone. Send your subscription or renewal at once. If too late, I will notify you and return your money. Address, Arthur Capper, Publisher Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

Bees for the Farm

Need little attention and pay big profits. If you are interested in them send for a sample copy of *Gleanings in Bee Culture* Also a bee supply catalog. THE A. L. ROOT CO. Medina, Ohio

SAVE-THE-HORSE

Cure the horse while he works. Mr. Marion Chaney, 806 Kilbourne Ave., Rockford, Ill., writes: For Burr Bros., Wholesale Grocers, I kept 35 horses. I saw Mr. Runyon's testimonial on what it did for a SPAVIN; he being at Milford, O., where I was raised, led me to try it. I cured a COCKED ANKLE and also a SIDE BONE. I recommended it to a friend, who cured his horse two years this July that previously had 56 holes burnt in his leg and could not be driven. Soon after using SAVE-THE-HORSE they trotted him over the pavements. It is a great medicine. Now I want your advice." etc.

Every bottle of Save-The-Horse is sold with a free-pled contract that has 666,000 paid-up capital back of it, guaranteeing to permanently cure or refund the money. Write! AND STOP THE LOSS. TROY CHEMICAL CO., 15 Commerce Ave., BINGHAMTON, N. Y. Druggists everywhere sell Save-the-Horse WITH CONTRACT, or we send by Parcel Post or Express prepaid

LET SEND YOU THE BICYCLE

For you to use and keep a month as your own. Would you of your friends and tell them the ridiculously low factory price, easy terms, unusual conditions and exceptional offers I would make, all of which I will concede to you if within ten days from seeing this you will say in a letter or on a postal "Bicycle-please" and on your letter or card mark it "Personal" for Mr. L. H. B. Co., 131 Mead Block, Chicago

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So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of good enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg-straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in case after case that seemed hopeless. 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 in trusses should no more be allowed to fit trusses than to perform operations. Exposes the humbugs—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 out how you can prove every word we say by making a 60 day test without risking a penny. Box 545—Cluthe Co., 125 E. 23rd St., New York City

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This great Prize Contest starts immediately and will close July 4th, 1913. Our object in conducting this contest is to secure more subscriptions for our big home, story, fancy work and general family magazine, "The Household". It is easy work for any one anywhere to get subscriptions to "The Household" and in this contest it will be especially easy because we furnish you a stock of very beautiful free premiums to distribute among your subscribers. For a one-year subscription at 25 cents you get 25 points to your credit in the contest—a three-year subscription at 50 cents gives you 75 points, and a six-year subscription at \$1 gives you 150 points. The six contestants having to their credit the greatest number of points at the close of the contest on July 4, 1913, will be awarded the following prizes: First, a \$500 "Krit" 5-passenger Touring Car; Second, a \$500 Genuine Mahogany Player-Piano; Third, a \$100 in Gold; Fourth, a \$50 Gold Watch; Fifth, a \$40 New Model Bicycle; Sixth, a \$20 Talking Machine Outfit. Any man, woman, boy or girl may secure subscriptions in this contest anywhere in the United States, except in cities of more than 100,000 population.

1000 FREE POINTS and Big Cash Commission for All Who Enter Now

To all who mail at once the Entry Coupon printed below we will give 1,000 points free, thus giving you a fine start in the contest. Furthermore we will pay you a cash commission of 40% on every subscription you secure—in other words, you keep 10c out of each 25c, 20c out of each 50c and 40c out of each \$1 you collect for subscriptions as your pay in addition to the chance you have of winning the Auto or one of the other Grand Prizes. You should be able to earn \$2 to \$5 a day on this liberal commission offer. Send your name and address on the Entry Coupon at once for the 1,000 free points, sample copies of Household Magazine, pictures and description of the Six Grand Prizes, subscription blanks, full instructions how to work, etc. Make your start for the big prize today! Address

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Manager HOUSEHOLD Contest, 900 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan. Please send me free full information regarding great Household Prize Contest, Commission Offer, Samples, etc., and enter my name with 1,000 free points to my credit as per offer. Name..... Address.....

Grass For Permanent Pasture

BY A. M. TENEYCK,
Iowa State College.

What is the best grass to sow for permanent pasture for cattle and horses on upland in the southwest part of Sedgwick county, Kansas? The soil is a medium black loam overlaid with a red clay subsoil which is quite hard and tight. The soil seems especially adapted to wheat. Corn does well if rains are sufficient during July and August. The last three years have been especially unfavorable for seeding alfalfa and other grasses. Alfalfa seems to do fairly well when once thoroughly set. During the past three seasons crabgrass and foxtail have grown up in patches among the alfalfa. Land drains quite well, lies almost level.

What kind of grass would you advise for hog pasture?—D. W. M., Blackwell, Okla.

Sow a combination of orchard grass, English bluegrass, timothy and Alsike clover to produce a combination pasture for horses, cattle and other stock in Sedgwick county, Kansas. Sow 10 or 12 pounds each of English bluegrass and orchard grass and 4 pounds each of timothy and Alsike per acre. It will be necessary to sow the lighter seed orchard and bluegrass separately. The timothy and clover may be sown together.

If you want to make a permanent pasture include about 10 pounds of Kentucky bluegrass and 1 pound of White clover seed per acre, sowing a little less of the other grasses. The Kentucky bluegrass will start slowly but will gradually run out the other grasses and you will finally have a pasture of Kentucky bluegrass and White clover which is one of the best permanent pastures though not as productive as the combination of grasses first named. But the combination pasture will not remain productive more than four or five years which is as long as land ought to be kept in grass, provided you can use the land for the growing of other crops.

I prefer to sow the combination of grasses and clover early in the spring but the ground should be well prepared. Good clean corn stalk land disked and harrowed, makes a good seedbed, or fall plowing may be used which is well pulverized and well settled. The ground should be clean and not foul with weeds. It is difficult to start grasses on a foul piece of land. Take care not to plant the grasses and clover seeds too deeply. If you sow broadcast one light harrowing after seeding is sufficient to cover the seed.

Grasses for Hog Pasture.

The combination of grasses named above will make a fairly good hog pasture, however, for hog pasture there is nothing better than alfalfa. Alfalfa also makes good pasture for horses but is not safe for cattle or sheep since it causes bloat. Kentucky bluegrass and White clover will make a good hog pasture but not nearly as productive as alfalfa neither will the hogs grazing on the grasses pasture, show as rapid growth as will be the result from pasturing on alfalfa.

In preparing an alfalfa pasture for hogs you should have plenty of area so that the hogs will have much more alfalfa than they can graze. The plan should be to cut the alfalfa regularly for hay. If the alfalfa is grazed too closely by the hogs, it will kill out in a couple of years.

Pasture Rotation a Good Plan.

A good plan is to have two fields or a division of the field so that one part may be cut earlier than the other and the hogs be grazed in the part which is left uncut until the first has made a renewed growth when it may be pastured and the second field moved, etc. If hogs are allowed to graze on the

alfalfa just when it is starting again they will do it much injury, since by grazing off the young stems the plants are compelled to make new sprouts, which reduces their vitality and retards their growth. I am requesting the experiment station at Manhattan, Kansas to mail you a copy of Bulletin No. 175 on the subject of grasses of which I am the author.

Farmers in Peace Movement

More Than Any Other Class, Probably They Feel the Nation's Huge War Tax

THE farmer's argument against war will be presented forcefully at the Fourth American Peace congress in St. Louis May 1-3 by some of the ablest leaders of farm life in the United States. James Wilson, the retiring secretary of agriculture, is among the distinguished men invited to address the congress on reasons why the peace movement is of vital interest to farmers.

President Wilson is expected to be present.

Some of the important reasons why farmers should co-operate in the effort

to secure the abolishment of war by the establishment of a system of arbitration are such facts as these: The United States annually spends on wars, past and future, approximately \$5 per capita, nearly 70 per cent of its yearly revenue. What might be done could the war spirit be crushed is hinted in the comparison of the 1911 expenditure of the United States on war preparation, \$283,086,000, with the 9 million dollars expenditure on the Roosevelt dam in Arizona, which will irrigate 240,000 acres, or furnish 10 acres and a living for 24,

000 families, or 120,000 persons. One battleship, the North Dakota, cost the nation 12 million dollars, enough to build a macadamized road half way across the continent. With this heavy war tax lifted, money to develop our inland waterways, promote irrigation and prevent floods would easily be forthcoming.

Many a brood of chicks is given a bad start by feeding too soon. Let them wait 36 to 48 hours.

In 1918—What?

By R. E. Olds, Designer

Many a car will run well for one summer. But in five years from now where will flimsy cars be? And what will they cost in the meantime?

"Dear Mr. Olds: I have run one of your cars for 75,000 miles, and it still runs as well as any new car I know."

That's from one of the letters which come to me constantly.

And legions of men saying such things to others give to my cars the place they hold after 26 years of car building.

It Isn't Easy

It isn't easy in these days of fierce competition to build a really honest car. In Reo the Fifth it means \$200 more than such a car need cost.

And nearly all that extra cost is hidden. It is years, sometimes, before users learn its meaning.

Note what it means to the maker. He must have all steel made to formula. To make sure

of its strength he must analyze it twice.

Each driving part must be given all the strength it needs, then 50 per cent extra strength must be added.

He must use big tires—we use 34x4—to cut down tire upkeep. He must use roller bearings—we use 15—where common ball bearings cost one-fifth as much.

To escape all flaws he must use drop forgings. We use 190. He must use a \$75 magneto—a doubly-heated carburetor—big brake drums, big springs.

He must test his gears in a 50-ton crusher. He must test his engines for 48 hours in many radical ways.

And he must have scores of inspectors and testers watching every part of that car.

To the User

To the user it means an almost trouble-proof car. A car with low cost of upkeep. A car that meets every strain.

A car that continues, year after year, to render perfect service. And a car that saves hundreds of

dollars in repairs, upkeep and trouble.

You get this all in Reo the Fifth, and countless users know it. And you get it at an underprice. For all this extra cost is saved by our wonderful factory efficiency.

We save 20 per cent in one way alone—by building a single model. Every machine and tool in this factory is adapted to this one car.

And we make all our own parts. That's how a car such as I describe can be sold at the Reo price.

New Control

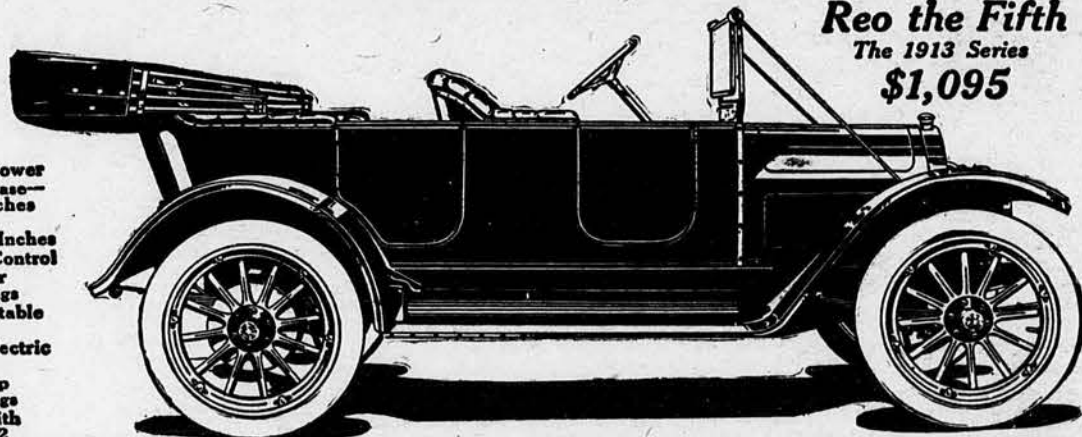
This car has our new control. All the gear shifting is done by one center rod, entirely out of the way. It is done by moving this rod only three inches in each of four directions.

There are no levers to clog the way of the driver. Both brakes are operated by foot pedals. And this car, like all the leading cars, has the left side drive.

Write for our catalog and we'll direct you to the nearest Reo showroom. They are everywhere.

R. M. Owen & Co., General Sales Agents for Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich. Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont.

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The 1913 Series
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- 30-35 Horsepower
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- XXX 46 gravity water white kerosene.....\$6.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
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- XXX 64 gravity gasoline.....\$10.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
- 1 case graphite axle grease (2 doz. 3 pound pails).....\$3.50
- 40 gravity prime white stove distillate.....\$4.50 for 52 gal. bbl.
- 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.....\$3.60
- Extra heavy pure crude oil, steamed and settled, (black oil) good lubricant, just the thing for greasing tools.....\$4.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
- STANNARD'S PROCESSED CRUDE OIL, the best dip made for killing lice and curing mange. One application will do more to kill lice and cure mange than three applications of any other dip made (it destroys the 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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Thousands of barrels of oil taken out daily. GREAT EXCITEMENT. In order to develop our holdings we have divided same into lots and are selling these lots for the small sum of \$5.00 each. You get a warranty deed. Perfect title. Also an interest in the oil. No other payments required. Buy now before all lots are sold. Send order for one or more lots today or write for particulars. OIL MOUNTAIN LAND CO., Dept. B 106, City Hall Square Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Kansas' Interest in the Sugar Beet Industry

VIEWS OF AN EXPERT.

It takes 2 acres of Kansas farm land today to grow the yield of corn that 1 acre produced 40 years ago, according to a letter on farming conditions in the state which has just been addressed to Senator W. H. Thompson by Truman G. Palmer, a distinguished agricultural economist, who has spent the last 15 years studying the crop and cultural methods in the United States and Europe.

In his statement Mr. Palmer refers, of course, to the average yield throughout the state. He shows that not only has there been a great falling off in the corn yield of the state, but that in every one of their important crops Kansas farmers today are growing fewer bushels to the acre than their predecessors of 30 or 40 years ago.

To make the contrast more striking, Mr. Palmer compares the decline in the average output of Kansas farm lands with the great increase in the acreage yield of Germany in the same period, although the Germans are working soil inferior to that of Kansas and fields that have been tilled more centuries than Kansas farms have decades. This is the letter:

During the 30 years from 1879 to 1909 the wheat yield of Germany rose from 17 bushels to 30 bushels per acre, while in Kansas, 10-year averages for the same period show an increase of less than half a bushel per acre. Starting with a wheat yield of a little over 1 bushel per acre in excess of Kansas, Germany steadily had increased her lead, until at the end of this 30-year period she has more than doubled her yield, and now reaps more than twice as many bushels to the acre as do the farmers of Kansas. The increase alone in the wheat yield per acre of Germany during the last 30 years is greater than is the entire yield per acre in Kansas today, and it has been secured without the expenditure of a dollar which has not been returned by the very agency which produced it.

Declines in Other Crops.

In 1869, Kansas farmers reaped 42 bushels of oats to the acre. They never have done so since. From 1899 to 1908 the average yield was but 24.4 bushels to the acre, a decrease of over 40 per cent. Meanwhile Germany has advanced her oat yield from 31.8 bushels per acre in 1879 to 50 bushels per acre in 1908, an increase of 50 per cent.

Taking 10-year averages, the barley yield of Kansas has fallen in the last four decades from 23.3 to 19.1 bushels, a decrease of 25 per cent while during the last 30 years Germany has increased her barley yield from 23.6 bushels to 35 bushels, an increase of 48 per cent. In three different years since 1893, the yield per acre of barley in Kansas has dropped to 8.1, 8.8 and 4.6 bushels, respectively, while in the same period, the yield in Germany never has been below 27 bushels per acre, a yield which has been equalled in Kansas but twice during the last 40 years.

In 1879, Kansas farmers reaped 5 bushels more per acre of rye than the farmers of Germany. Thirty years thereafter German farmers reaped 15 bushels more per acre than the farmers of Kansas. Germany increased her yield per acre from 15 bushels in 1879 to 29.5 bushels in 1909, while the yield per acre in Kansas dropped from 20 bushels in 1879 to 14.2 bushels in 1909. In other words, during a period of 30 years, the yield per acre in Kansas decreased 29 per cent, and in Germany it increased 96.8 per cent.

Our Record for Potatoes and Corn.

In 1869 the average yield of potatoes in Kansas was 149 bushels per acre and in the succeeding 13 years it never once has reached that figure. From an average of 94 bushels for the 10-year period 1869-79, it dropped off to 77.4 bushels during the period 1893-1909. During this 40-year period, in but five years has it exceeded 100 bushels per acre. In 10 years it was below 90 bushels, in seven years below 80, in four years below 70, in four years below 60, in four years below 40 and in four years below 30 bushels per acre. Compare this with the German potato yield which was 101 bushels per acre 30 years ago and gradually has risen until in 1907, 1908, 1909, it exceeded 200 bushels per acre on an average for the whole country.

The Kansas yield of corn makes an even worse showing than the other crops, but as corn is not a staple crop in Germany comparisons cannot be made. In 1869 the average corn yield of Kansas was 48.4 bushels per acre. It never since has reached 40 bushels and not for 23 years has it reached 30 bushels. From 1869 to 1878 the average yield was 35.8 bushels per acre. During the next decade the average was 28.3 bushels. From 1899 to 1908, it was but 23.9 bushels, and it has been less during the last five years than it was during the preceding five years. The yield of corn per acre in Kansas was 5 per cent less for the 10-years 1899-1908 than it was for the decade 1869-78, and if the corn crops gathered by Kansas farmers keep on decreasing at this rate soon it will be of no use to plant corn at all in the state.

It Is Not Confined to Kansas.

The above facts and figures are not submitted for the purpose of drawing an indictment against Kansas farmers. The same conditions, with some variations as to figures, hold good in every state in the Union. However, when one considers the many advantages of soil, climate, machinery, education and wealth enjoyed by Kansas farmers and compares them with the disadvantages confronting tillers of the soil in Germany, it would seem, that these facts should receive the earnest consideration of every person in your state. Not only do your low yields affect your farmers, but they affect the consuming public as well. Consumers must pay the penalty for low yields in high prices and natural or acquired advantages count for naught unless they are so applied as to result in increased yields per acre.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Palmer declares, Kansas has at hand the means of improving her crop yields. He expresses the opinion that if Kansas farmers are encouraged to adopt the same means of improving the output of their acres German cultivators have employed with such success for the last generation, the farm lands of Kansas in another 10 years or so will be producing larger yields than ever before. He points out that the one great agency that has built up German crop yields is the cultivation of a hoed root crop in rotation with cereals, and he calls attention to the fact that Kansas has in the sugar beet the very best crop of that sort that has ever been discovered. On this subject he says:

What the Hoed Crop Does.

Some years ago, attracted thereto by a newspaper statement that the culture of sugar beets increased the yield of cereal crops grown on the same fields in succeeding years, and puzzled to reconcile this assertion with the belief common among American farmers that sugar beets were hard on land, I undertook a personal investigation to determine the relation of this crop to the general system of agriculture in European countries. As a result I found that the cultivation of a hoed root crop one year in four, in rotation with cereals or other staples, was the very foundation stone of the remarkable advance in acreage yields recorded during the last 30 years in the countries of northern Europe. I found that the position of the sugar beet as the most desirable of such hoed root crops was so firmly established that it was nowhere questioned and that the governments of those countries in which the greatest advances in agricultural production have been attained had recognized its importance and had encouraged sugar beet culture, not only by heavy tariff duties on imported sugar but also by direct bounties and by every other available means.

The process by which the cultivation of sugar beets was employed by European farmers to increase the yield of all their crops was a simple one.

A Long List of Benefits.

The requisite deep plowing, thorough cultivation and heavy fertilization of the root crop freed their fields of weeds and other noxious growths which were sapping the vitality of the soil, and left the land in such excellent physical and chemical condition as to increase the yield of other crops planted on the same land during the following three years, by 50 to 100 per cent. They made their beet crop pay for all the extra labor and fertilizer applied in producing it. The cereal crops which followed sugar beets received no extra care, being farmed in the customary manner. Hence the value of their extra yield of other crops was clear

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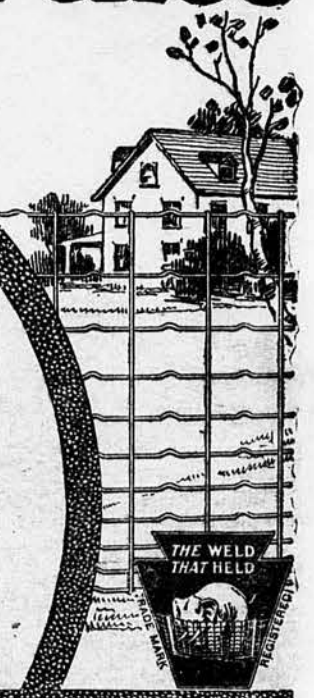
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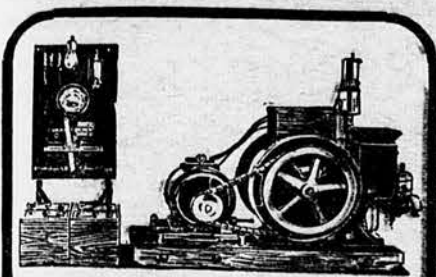
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gain. Where sugar factories were not at hand they raised sugar beets and fed them to stock, sugar and all. In certain sections other root crops were grown and utilized for cattle feeding. But wherever it is possible to sell the sugar content all European farmers prefer to grow the sugar beet because it provides a cash crop and the money received for sugar is a clear addition to the indirect benefits which it bestows in common with other hoed root crops. The best evidence of the extent to which this method of agricultural apportioning is followed is provided by the fact that in Germany hoed crops occupy over one-fourth as much area as is devoted to cereals. The practical farmers and the agricultural economists of Germany unite in declaring that to the introduction of the sugar beet is due the credit for their marvelous increase in crop yields.

Of Special Interest to Kansas.

This phase of the subject I conceive to be of special importance to the people of Kansas for two reasons: First, the average yield per acre of the staple farm crops grown in Kansas has decreased steadily and alarmingly throughout the past four decades; second, the climate and soil of Kansas are well adapted to the growing of sugar beets as has been demonstrated by the experience of farmers in sections of the state with which you are familiar and by the successful operation of a beet sugar factory in your own city. Kansas has at hand therefore the means of working out her agricultural regeneration. It only remains to extend this industry throughout the state in order to replace the present decrease in the average yield of staple crops by a great and continuous increase.

The danger to the application of this agency for improving general agricultural conditions, as Mr. Palmer sees it, is the threatened reduction of the tariff on sugar by congress, which would destroy the beet sugar industry in the United States because of the much higher prices paid to the farmers in this country for their beets and the higher wages that prevail for field and factory labor. He adds:

The Free Sugar Movement.

This movement for free sugar proceeds wholly from the little band of New York sugar refiners. The business of these refiners consists in washing the impurities out of raw cane sugar and passing it on to the the American public. Every pound of sugar except that grown by American sugar beet farmers and manufactured in the 73 beet sugar factories scattered throughout the country pays toll to these cane refiners. Every pound of beet sugar produced means 1 pound less from which they can exact a profit. Now that they see that through the discovery of the benefits of sugar beet culture in increasing the yields of other crops grown in rotation with beets the domestic sugar industry of the United States is certain to increase by leaps and bounds they are attempting to throttle this dangerous competitor by seeking the removal or radical reduction of the tariff on foreign raw sugar before the domestic industry shall become fully established. That they could well afford to spend millions of dollars if need be in order to persuade the American people to destroy this competing industry is shown by the fact that following the year 1891 when raw sugar was made duty free the Sugar Trust increased its dividends from 4 per cent to 21 1/2 per cent and in the next seven years not only paid out \$48,500,000 in dividends, but also accumulated a surplus of 50 million dollars.

The American people expend 400 million dollars a year for the sugar they consume, and desirable as it would be to distribute this vast sum of money among our own people instead of importing our sugar, its importance sinks into insignificance when compared with the several billion dollars worth of extra crops which, without extra labor or expense, our farmers would produce from the area now devoted to these crops, if they but grew them in rotation with sugar beets and other root crops. The governments of Europe long since made this discovery and enacted such legislation as would induce their farmers to begin to grow root crops, with the result that now they will not farm without them.

New Stallion Law in July

Mr. Editor—I have just noted the very excellent summary of the new stallion law written by F. D. Coburn, and I think a great many others have noticed the same thing, as we have already received several inquiries asking if the new law applies this season. This new law does not go into effect until July 1, 1913, so all stallions standing for public service the present season will stand under the provisions of the old law, which means that stallions that have once been examined and licensed do not need to be examined and licensed again this season. A copy of the new law and circular explaining its provisions will be mailed to every stallion owner in the state in the near future.

C. W. McCampbell,
Secretary State Livestock Registry
Board, Manhattan, Kan.

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Fill out the coupon below and we will send you prepaid a big sample needle case, containing 115 Sharp's best needles, darners and bodkins, all fitted in a handy and convenient needle case. The darners are for cotton, wool, lace, gloves, carpet, etc. Every one of these 115 needles is high grade, big eyed, extra quality steel, Dix and Rands brands, made in Austria and Germany. When you receive them show them to your friends and also show them a copy of the Weekly Star Farmer, and ask them for twenty-five cents each in connection with a special offer I will authorize you to make. When you have collected only \$4.00 for us in this way the lovely dinner set will be yours. Put your name on the coupon and send it at once. We give 41 EXTRA ARTICLES for promptness—so hurry. It costs you nothing to sign the coupon—I take all the risk.

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—and yet all that money went to pay dividends, salaries and operating expenses of stock insurance companies.

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CROPS and FARM WORK

Rains This Week Have Given Wheat Prospects Another Boost—More Moisture Needed in Western Counties—Large Acreages of all Feed Crops Will be Planted—Good Fruit Prospects With Exception of Peaches

(Crop Reporting Service of Farmers Mail and Breeze.)

With the rains the first of the week covering nearly all Mail and Breeze territory, the wheat crop is making a splendid showing at this writing. Moisture was beginning to get scarce in the western counties and more of it is still needed but the crop will make good headway generally on its present supply. High winds have done slight damage on the edges of some exposed fields but the growth is now large enough to cover the ground and prevent blowing.

The general report this spring is that a large acreage in oats has been put out. The general tendency seems to be to plant heavily of all feed crops. This is probably due to the fact that everybody is intending to stock up with livestock during the coming summer and to do some heavy winter feeding next winter. Present high prices for stock are furnishing the stimulus in this movement.

Fruit prospects, with the exception of peaches, are promising at this date. The southern half of Kansas and southward will probably be well enough supplied with peaches but north of this section the crop will be light and spotted. In Oklahoma peach trees are blooming.

KANSAS.

Ellsworth County—Wheat growing fine considering the dry weather. Oats all sown and farmers are disking corn and alfalfa ground. A lot of wheat being marketed. Top price 80 cents.—C. R. Blaylock, April 4.

Pratt County—Wheat looks good and not much damage has been done by wind but some oat fields have blown badly. Spring road working in progress. Horses, mules, cattle and hogs very high. I believe peaches are all winter killed.—J. L. Phelps, April 5.

Pottawatomie County—Nice rain April 3. Farmers busy sowing oats and planting potatoes. Ground in fine condition to work. Small acreage of wheat here. Pastures starting nicely. Pig crop will be light as brood sows are comparatively scarce.—S. L. Knapp, April 5.

Jewell County—Backward spring with dry and windy weather. Wheat seems to be holding its own yet. Most oats are sown. Acreage larger than usual. Farmers getting corn ground disked as fast as possible. Pig crop small to date. Hogs \$8.75 and scarce.—S. C. DePoy, April 5.

Grant County—Ground very dry but some farming being done. Wheat prospects very poor. Great deal of windy weather this spring. Several storms but little moisture. Cattle wintered well and sell high at sales. Corn and milo 45 to 50 cents, butter fat 32, eggs 12.—J. L. Hipple, April 5.

Ottawa County—Wheat doing well but will need rain soon. None blown out by high winds except where pastured heavily, and not much of that. Corn ground being prepared, and potatoes planted. Farmers burning all old grass to get rid of chinch bugs. Cattle and hogs scarce and high.—W. S. Wakefield, April 5.

Ness County—Weather unusually dry and windy the last three weeks. Early sown wheat that escaped grasshoppers last fall looks good but late sowings need rain badly. Big acreage of oats and barley being sown. Feed plentiful. Stock in good shape and high. Corn 45 cents, oats 40.—C. D. Foster, April 1.

Mitchell County—Weather very dry and extremes in heat and cold following each other. Too dry for wheat and too much wind but the crop still looks fairly good. Some oats sown. Indications are that a lot of silos will be built this year, most of them of the one-piece stave type.—J. H. DePoy, April 5.

Johnson County—Plenty of moisture in the soil. Wheat looks to be in splendid condition and growing fast. Oat sowing just about finished and early sowings are up. All grass and pastures green. Stock in good shape and eating new grass. Past week has been a good one for farmers and gardeners.—L. E. Douglas, April 5.

Miami County—Looks as though spring were here. Farmers busy in fields. Oat sowing well along and a large acreage being put out. Good deal of grass seed being sown. Plenty of moisture and wheat looks fine. Some potatoes planted. Peach trees will soon bloom. Stock wintered well and is high in price.—L. T. Spellman, April 4.

Brown County—Ground quite dry but works fine. Farmers busy sowing oats. Wheat looks well and pastures greening up. A large portion of corn ground will be plowed both for hater and planter. Stock of all kinds high except young horses and mules for which there is not much demand. Wheat 76 cents, corn 44, oats 30, eggs 14, cream 31, hay \$12.—A. C. Dannenberg, April 2.

Rawlins County—All day snow April 3 but it melted as fast as it came down. Ground in fine shape for growing crops. Early sown wheat looks well. Some late sowings show a poor stand. Most barley and oats still to sow. Next week potatoes will be planted. Brood sows very scarce. Milk cows sell at from \$65 to \$80. Hogs

\$8 to \$9, potatoes 80 to \$1, wheat 65, barley 30, corn 50.—J. S. Skolout, April 5.

Washington County—Fine weather. Some oats sown and other farmers are plowing for oats to be sown next week. Potato planting and garden making under way. Wheat looks fine and completely covers the ground. Peaches will be scarce. Some hog cholera still reported. Quite a number of spring pigs.—Mrs. Birdsley, April 5.

Ford County—Weather changeable and dry. Dust storm on Easter Sunday did considerable damage to wheat fields. Most fields greening up but top moisture is deficient. Early sown oats just coming up. Garden making and potato planting in order now. No rain here this spring. Cattle and hogs high. Potatoes \$1, wheat 77 cents, corn 50, cream 31.—John Zurbuchen, April 5.

OKLAHOMA.

Craig County—Nice weather for farming. A lot of oats put in and is coming up nicely. Cows and hogs very high.—A. Cochran, April 5.

Payne County—The last week has been cold with rain and snow. Oats not all sown yet. Some corn planted. Wheat looking well. All feed scarce. Hens 12 cents, butter fat 31.—A. M. Leith, March 29.

Lincoln County—Good growing weather. Oats look well except on sandy land. Corn coming up. Grass is green. Stock looking well. Hogs \$8.75, veal calves \$6, chickens 10 cents.—J. B. Pomeroy, April 5.

Noble County—Plenty of moisture at present. Wheat looks fine. Corn planting in full blast. Large acreage of oats out and the crop is looking fine. Corn acreage will be cut down. Milk cows selling from \$50 to \$100. Hogs \$7.50, corn 50 cents, potatoes 85.—A. E. Anderson, April 7.

Kiowa County—Another big snow March 26 drifted badly. Had worst wind and dust storms in five years during March. Corn, potatoes, and early garden stuff being planted. Rabbits and coyotes plentiful. Peaches will be plentiful barring further frosts.—Mrs. Alice Henderson, April 4.

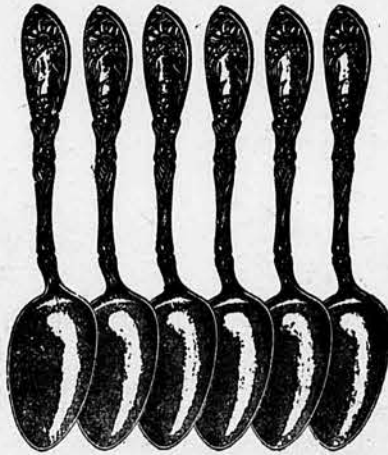
Tillman County—Severe snow storm of March 26 did some damage to fruit, Elberta peaches suffering worst. Corn about all planted. Oats looking well except in places where sand damaged fields. Plenty of moisture in ground. Alfalfa in first class condition.—Edward T. Austin, April 5.

Pushmataha County—Snow storm of last week was light here but weather was cold enough to get some of the fruit. Farmers busy planting corn. Some potatoes up while others just being planted. Stock grazing some. Hogs \$6.50 to \$7, seed potatoes 90 to \$1.25, sweet potatoes \$2.—K. D. Olin, April 5.

Blaine County—Fine weather and wheat growing extra fast. Oats up and look well. Alfalfa doing fine. Most farmers still pasturing wheat and alfalfa. Corn being planted on several farms this week. Some gardens planted. Peach trees in bloom. Hogs \$8.50, wheat 78 cents, corn 44, eggs 12½, cream 30.—Henry Willert, April 5.

SIX SILVER NARCISSUS TEASPOONS FREE.

I have just consummated a most remarkable purchase whereby I secured at a ridiculously low figure 5,000 sets of beautiful Silver Plated Narcissus Spoons made by the famous Oxford Silver Plate Co. Each spoon is extra heavy, full standard length, extra deep bowl and with beautifully embossed and engraved handles. I am going to give a set of



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

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Ninety-five per cent of the grain is taken out right there.

The straw goes over upon the shakers which hold it and beat it until all the grain is beaten out. In all other kinds the straws hurried out of the machine and the grain is expected to drop out. It doesn't. Thousands of green straw stacks every year loudly say it doesn't.

The Red River Special saves all this. Insist upon its doing your work this year. It will save your thresh bill. Write for proof.

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Builders of Threshing Machinery, Engines and Oil-Gas Tractors

To Whom It May Concern:

I, J. Knudson, farmer, of McHenry County, North Dakota, do depose and say that during the summer of 1908 I bought of Nichols & Shepard Company a threshing outfit, consisting of one 20-horse power, double cylinder traction engine and one 32x62 Red River Special Separator with wind stacker, self-feeder and weigher attached.

That on or about August 23, 1908, I started this outfit near a stack of old straw that had been threshed in 1907 by a separator, and to stretch the belts on the new machine I caused a small load of old straw from the stack in question to be run through the new machine and was surprised to get over sixteen bushels of oats from this load of straw.

I afterward threshed out the balance of this stack and got 347 bushels of grain.

(Signed) JAMES KNUDSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public, in and for McHenry County, North Dakota, this 6th day of Feb., 1909.

(Seal) J. EDGAR WAGAR, Notary Public.

My commission expires March 27, 1914.

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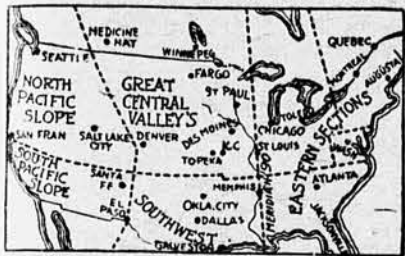


FOSTER'S FORECASTS

(Copyright 1912 by W. T. Foster.)

Washington, D. C., April 12.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent April 13 to 17, warm wave 12 to 16, cool wave 15 to 19. This will follow a cool wave that, for the time of the season, will be a severe cold wave in northern sections, bringing the most damaging frosts of the month. The storm forces will be much less intense than for a month past, but they will still be above the normal. Temperatures will have reached the low point of April in the cool wave predicted to cross continent 9 to 13 and much warmer weather may be expected till about May 5.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about April 18, cross Pacific slope by close of 19, great central valleys 20



(For Better Understanding of the Forecasts.) Broken lines separate map into eight great valleys including the Northwest and Southwest, and Eastern Sections including the Lakes, the Northeast the Southeast weather districts, named North Pacific Slope, South Pacific Slope, Great Central and Washington. The dividing line bisecting St. Louis is meridian 90.

to 22, eastern sections 23. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about April 18, great central valleys 20, eastern sections 22. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about April 21, great central valleys 23, eastern sections 25.

The most interesting feature of this weather wave will be the rising temperatures, clearing weather and the inauguration of splendid crop weather in the spring wheat sections. Magnificent weather for farm operations is expected from April 15 to May 5. Spring wheat should not be sown earlier than the average time of putting in that crop. Frosts in the fall will not come earlier than usual.

The storm forces of this disturbance will increase about and after it passes meridian 90 and in eastern sections the storm forces will be considerably greater than normal, but not strong enough to call them dangerous. However, none should forget that the whole year of 1913 has been estimated as a dangerous storm period.

The Picture on the Cover

BROWN SWISS NEW IN KANSAS.

A fine likeness of Zell, first prize Brown Swiss bull at the last National Dairy Show, is shown on the cover of this week's Mail and Breeze. The Brown Swiss cattle are one of the more recent breeds to become established in Kansas and Oklahoma, though Missouri has had some large herds for several years.

Originally the Brown Swiss were valued as dual-purpose cattle, but in this country they have been bred strictly along dairy lines. They have a stronger and more vigorous appearance than other dairy breeds and their ability to thrive on rough sparse pastures adapts them to a wide range of conditions. Their ancestors, the Brown Switzer cattle of Switzerland, were reared on grass and hay almost exclusively, and alfalfa is specially recommended as one of the best feeds to develop the American Brown Swiss. This should make them fairly useful cattle for Kansas.

A Brown Swiss cow will average about 1,200 pounds, the bulls 1,800. They have a symmetrical form covered with a soft mellow skin. The color is from light to dark chestnut brown. The legs are short. The animals have a kindly, docile disposition. In Europe the breed is in high favor. The first importation was made to this country in 1869.

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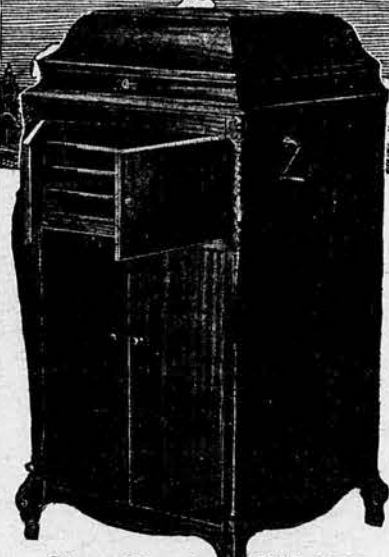
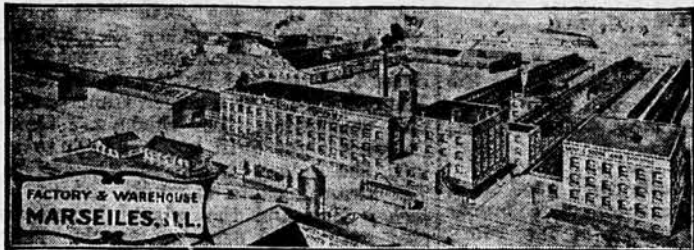
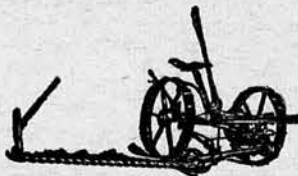
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Poultry Keeping



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

Smooth roosting poles are more easily kept free from vermin.

The way to get the upper hand of lice and mites is to start the fight early.

The chick that is alive 10 days after hatching has most of its dangers behind it.

Lack of moisture in the incubator means tough shells and dead chicks at hatching time.

One objection to sloppy feed is that it gives disease a chance to spread, once it gets started.

Taking a hatch directly from the incubator to an outdoor coop is dangerous business this time of year.

When bowel trouble appears I beat up an egg in 2 cups of water and let the chicks have this in place of their drinking water for two days.—Mrs. B. S., Hutchinson, Kan.

I have found creolin very good as a disinfectant for incubators and brooders. I use a tablespoonful for every quart of water. It is also a good plan to dip eggs in this solution before putting them in the incubator.—S. R. W., Pratt, Kan.

Good Word for the Poultry Page.

Mr. Editor—As a reader of the Mail and Breeze I enjoy all its departments, but the poultry page interests me most. Anyone can learn a great deal from the letters and other information in this department. Mrs. J. R. Morriss, Shawnee, Okla.

A Help in Case of Roup.

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—I have a method of keeping my flock rid of roup that I find very effective. In a gallon of water I mix 1/2 pound of copperas and 1 gill of sulphuric acid. I use a teaspoonful of this mixture to a quart of drinking water. I also mix it in soft feed with excellent results. It is a preventive as well as a cure. Isolate all sick birds to prevent the spread of the disease. R. I. Geary, Okla. Mrs. L. M.

Preventive For Bowel Ills.

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—I have a very effective preventive and cure for all kinds of bowel disorders in chickens that I have used with entire success for 19 years. I pulverize and mix together 1 pound of sulphur, 1 pound of madder, 1 pound of copperas, and 3/4 pound of bluestone. For small chicks I find it valuable as a preventive by using a small amount of it in the drinking water every two or three days. I do not assert that it will cure the white diarrhea, but I have seldom had any cases of it when this mixture was used regularly and the drinking vessels scalded out daily. I give it to my hens about once a week—1 level tablespoonful per gallon of mash and about 1/4 teaspoonful per gallon of drinking water. E. Wade, Wellington, Kan.

The New and Old Indian Runners.

Two years ago I got a setting of Indian Runner ducks and when they hatched I had what is known as the American strain of Indian Runners. They are a light fawn and white with some black markings and are great layers. Last fall I attended a show at which this same variety was on exhibition but they were not in the Standard. The judge said they were not in the Standard. I find that none but the fawn and white are in the Standard but I notice that the pure white and also the English penciled are advertised. With other breeders I should like to have some light on this subject.—S. H. L., Abilene, Kan.

The fawn and white Indian Runner is the oldest of the several varieties and

was admitted to the Standard when it was last published in 1910. At that time the other species were not yet developed to the stage where they could be admitted. The American Standard of Perfection, which may be said to "set the styles" in poultry breeds, is published every five years. The next book will be out in 1915, and will no doubt include the later varieties of Indian Runner ducks. Having no standard to go by at present, the judges are unable to score the newer members of the Indian Runner family. They could, however, be passed upon by the judges, placing individuals or pens in comparison with others of the same kinds.

Early Treatment for Vermin.

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—As soon as the eggs begin to pip, either in the incubator or under hens, I watch them closely and take the chicks out as soon as they are hatched. I put them in a box lined and covered with old woolen cloths and keep them in the kitchen where it is warm until the whole hatch is off. Then I grease them on the head, throat, under the wings and about the vent with lard in which a little turpentine has been mixed. They are also thoroughly dusted with a lice powder and are then put in the coop with hens. The coops are previously sprayed inside with a good poultry dip.

The chicks are not fed until 36 hours old, when they get some hard boiled eggs for three days. Then they are fed well-baked corn bread until 3 weeks old. After that they get Kafir and corn chop. The coops all have a screen front to furnish ventilation. The chicks are taken in every night until large enough to go into the colony house by themselves. Tin sirup buckets cut off about 2 inches high and the edges hammered over make good drinking vessels. They are easily cleaned and do not upset. Mrs. E. F. Bingaman, Princeton, Kan.

Cleanliness and Feed Hints.

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—We hatch our chicks in an incubator and as soon as they are dry they are taken out and put in roomy boxes, covered, and left for about 36 hours before feeding them anything. Then they are given some sand and a few hours later some feed and water. They are then put in the brooder, which we keep in a small house built for this purpose. This house has a large window in the south side. We keep the brooder lamp lit on cool days, but when the weather is warm we let the chicks run out in a small yard that has muslin tacked around it. This keeps out the wind. The yard is movable and may be taken from place to place to give the chicks a clean place to eat and fresh grass to pick.

We feed the chicks corn meal, table scraps, scalded milk and green alfalfa. We find the whey from scalded milk to be one of the best things for the cholera in chicks. The chicks are not let out of the yard until 2 weeks old, and then not until 10 o'clock or later, when the dew is off the grass.

I think much of the "luck" people have in raising incubator chicks depends on the way the heat is regulated in the incubator. If kept either too high or too low the chicks will not have much vitality, and if they live they will not grow as fast as when hatched right. One of the most important things in raising chicks is to keep all houses and coops clean. Scrub them out, let them have a sun bath, then cover the floor with sand. E. I. Rantoul, Kan.

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WHITE COCHIN Bantams, also White Wyandottes. Eggs \$1.00 for 15. Best strains. Mrs. Albert Peffley, El Dorado, Kansas.

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FAWN INDIAN RUNNERS and Buff Orpington ducks; genuine white egg strains. Circular. Hillcrest Farm, Blackwater, Mo.

INDIAN RUNNERS of quality; light fawn and white. White egg strain. Send for egg circular. Dr. E. H. Killan, Manhattan, Kan.

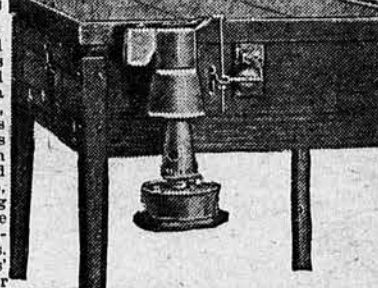
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FAWN AND WHITE Indian Runners, white eggs. Yard A, exhibition quality, \$2.50 per 15; yard B, \$1.50 per 15, \$4 per 50, \$8 per 100. Pure White Runners, eggs \$3.00 per 12. Free circular. Stover & Myers, Fredonia, Kan.
INDIAN RUNNERS, American Standard and English Penciled. Great laying ducks mated to drakes of racy carriage. Also Silver Wyandottes. Eggs \$2 for 15, \$3.75 for 30 delivered. Mrs. Ed Bergmann, Route 9, Paola, Kan.
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WHITE RUNNERS and Single Comb White Leghorns. Eggs from trapnested stock cheaper than asked for guess-work breeding. Free catalog, pictures of Runners and Leghorns. Send for it. Jas. R. Snyder, Box T, Frazer, Mo.

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ORPINGTONS.
S. C. B. ORPINGTONS. Owen strain. Large, good color. Eggs \$1.00 per 16. Mrs. J. Drennan, Liberty, Kan.
THOROUGHBRED S. C. Buff Orpington eggs for hatching, \$1 per 15, \$1.50 for 30. D. J. Riemann, Clafin, Kan.
SINGLE COMB Golden Buff Orpingtons. Cook's strain. 30 eggs \$1.75, 100 \$4.75. White House Poultry Farm, Salina, Kan.
EGGS from White Orpington pen direct from Kellerstrass, \$2 per 15, balance season. Mrs. Fred Smith, Ogallah, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, \$1.00 per 15. D. H. Axtell, Sawyer, Kan. Chase Phone 1406.
CRYSTAL WHITE Orpington eggs \$2 per 15, \$10 per hundred. Mrs. Thad Wamsley, Conway Springs, Kan.
EGGS. S. C. Buff Orpingtons exclusively. Bred from prize stock. Farm prices. Mrs. J. T. Ritchie, Oskaloosa, Kan.
CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON beauties; Single Comb. Eggs, pullets and cockerels. Oscar Zehelle, Burlington, Kan.
FOR SALE—Single Comb Buff Orpington eggs from a fine farm flock, \$3.50 per 100. Mrs. Walter Clark, Oskaloosa, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Cook strain. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. Mrs. Otis Russell, Canton, Kan.
FOR SALE—Kellerstrass White Orpington eggs. First pen \$3.00; second \$2.50; third \$1.50. Orpington Yards, Argonia, Kan.
KELLERSTRASS White Orpingtons. Young stock for sale from winners. \$2 each. Eggs in season. J. Strathmann, Palmyra, Mo.
S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs from Cook's best (direct). My usual guarantee. E. L. Bargdoll, specialist, Chillicothe, Mo.
SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Owen stock direct. Eggs, \$1.00 setting, \$5.00 per hundred. Mrs. Earl Vaughn, Esbon, Kan.
PURE BRED ROSE COMB Buff Orpingtons—Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30; \$5 per 100; Fannie Renzenberger, Greeley, Kan.
BUFF AND BLACK Orpington eggs for hatching. Fine stock. Write for prices. Guarantee. M. M. Turner, McPherson, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTONS and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Stock and eggs. Prices reasonable. Clarence Lehman, Newton, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTONS—Bridgewater. Willard imported strains. Eggs \$2 and \$3 setting. Glaser, 1220 Rowland, Kansas City, Kan.
WHITE ORPINGTONS (Kellerstrass strain). Eggs \$1.50, \$2.00 per 15. Cockerels \$1.00, \$2.00 each. Herman Thompson, Galva, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS, fancy matings and utility. Eggs cheap. Free mating list. J. F. Cox, Rt. No. 8, Topeka, Kan.
CHOICE scored stock, White Orpingtons (Kellerstrass); also White Wyandottes. Eggs \$1, \$2 fifteen. Mrs. M. Garnant, Kidder, Mo.
HIGH CLASS Buff and Black Orpingtons. Winners K. C. International. Eggs reasonable. Mating list free. C. A. Scoville, Sabetha, Kan.
EGGS FOR HATCHING from heavy laying strain Crystal White Orpingtons. Farm raised. Prices reasonable. Gustaf Nelson, Falun, Kan.
KELLERSTRASS White Orpingtons. Prices very reasonable. Send card for free illustrated catalogue. Phillips Poultry Farm, De Soto, Kan.
SPLENDID White Orpingtons, Kansas City prize winners. Stock and eggs; guaranteed satisfaction. Holabird, 4313 Garfield, Kansas City, Mo.
WHITE ORPINGTON eggs \$1 setting, \$5 per hundred. Parent stock from Kellerstrass's 330 matings. Mrs. W. Patterson, Yates Center, Kan.
WHITE ORPINGTONS. Cook and Kellerstrass. Eggs from proven heavy winter layers \$1.50 setting. Express paid. J. H. Lansing, Chase, Kan.
FIFTY SETTINGS of White Orpington eggs for sale; exclusive range flock; satisfaction guaranteed; \$1.50 per 15. Arthur Dilley, Beattie, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTONS. Prize winners. 12 firsts and two silver cups at two shows. Splendid layers. Catalogue ready. August Petersen, Churdan, Ia.
FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching from Howe's Silver Diamond strain of purebred White Orpingtons, \$1.50 per setting of 15. Geo. A. Howe, Kingman, Kan.
EGGS FOR HATCHING from heavy laying strain, prize winning, Crystal White Orpingtons, reasonable. Catalog free. P. H. Anderson, Box M-53, Lindsborg, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS—Well mated birds; excellent type and color; prize winners; heavy layers; 15 eggs \$1.50, 30 \$2.50. John Tuttle, Princeton, Mo.
PURE BRED Single Comb Buff Orpington eggs. Fine egg laying strain. Pen \$4.00 per setting, utility \$1.50 per 15, \$8.00 per 100. Mrs. Wm. Gutzman, Troy, Kan., R. 3.
GERTRUDE GEER'S Gold Nugget strain S. C. Buff Orpingtons. Winners sixty premiums, two silver cups. Farm raised; no pens. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Winfield, Kan.
COOK STRAIN Single Comb Buff Orpingtons. Extra good layers. Eggs. Special mating \$3 per 15. From farm range flock \$1 per 15, \$6 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Frank Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

Reliable Poultry Breeders

LEGHORNS.
FINE S. C. W. LEGHORN eggs, \$5 100. Geo. Patterson, Lyndon, Kan.
S. C. BUFF LEGHORN eggs from cup winners. F. Weeks, Belleville, Kan.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Eggs \$3 per 100. Earl Eversoll, Agra, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Eggs 100 \$5. Mrs. Mattie Story, Cleo, Okla.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, 100 \$3.00. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.
PURE Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs, 100 \$3.00. Mrs. H. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs, 15, \$1.00; 100, \$5. Emery Babb, Wakefield, Kan.
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Choice stock. Eggs \$1.00, 100 \$4.00. J. E. Lynch, Galatin, Mo.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Royal Yeoman, Lawrence, Kan.
ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs. Write for circulars. Jennie Martin, Frankfort, Kan.
BUFF LEGHORNS. Baby chicks 12 1/2 cts. each. 100 eggs \$5. Mrs. John Wood, Solomon, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. None better. 100 eggs \$3.50. Mrs. Kenyon, Tyrone, Okla.
S. C. B. LEGHORNS. Eggs 75c per 15, \$4 per 100. Mrs. Chas. Ellison, Braman, Okla., R. R. No. 2.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively. Eggs, 100 \$5.00. Hattie Roth, Milton, Kan.
EGGS from S. C. Brown Leghorns, \$1.00 for 15, \$4.00 per 100. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.
THOROUGHBRED S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs \$3 per 100. Hulda Kearns, Girard, Kan., Route 2.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs 5c each. \$4.00 per hundred. Tillie Wilkins, Miltonvale, Kan.
PURE S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, exclusively. Eggs, 30 \$1.00, 100 \$3.00. S. Oveson, Osage City, Kan.
ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs \$1.00 setting, \$4.00 per 100. Cora Chittenden, Liberal, Kan.
TOP NOTCH S. C. White Leghorns. Superior layers. Eggs, chicks. Armstrong Bros., Arthur, Mo.
S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS, State Show winners. Eggs. Circular free. Hillcrest Farm, Blackwater, Mo.
ROSE COMB B. LEGHORN eggs. Quality first class. Specialty 11 years. Olive Hoskins, Fowler, Kan.
PURE BROWN ROSE COMB LEGHORN eggs 3 1/2 cents each; 100 \$3.50. Laura A. Hazen, Hollis, Kan.
IF YOU want egg producers write for my mating list. S. C. W. Leghorns. A. L. Buchanan, Lincoln, Kan.
S. C. WHITE LEGHORN eggs, \$1.00 per 15. White Orpington, \$1.50. Chas. S. Bordner, Circleville, Kan.
S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS. Eggs from choice birds, \$2.00, 100 \$4.50. J. A. Reed, Route 2, Lyons, Kan.
PURE Single Comb White Leghorn eggs, 15 \$1.00, 100 \$4.00. Cockerels \$1.00. R. H. Volkman, Woodbine, Kan.
EGGS from pure bred White Leghorns. Both combs. 16 \$1.00, 100 \$4.50. R. J. Edgar, Dodge City, Kan.
ROSE COMB White Leghorn eggs 15, \$1.00; 100 eggs \$5.00. Mrs. J. B. Barmettlor, R. No. 1, Ralston, Okla.
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Free range; great layers. Eggs, 100 \$3.00, 13 75c. C. B. Wilson, Burlingame, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGGHORNS of quality. Prices right. Mating list free. Mrs. H. A. Stine, Holton, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, the big thrifty kind; 15 eggs 75c, 100 \$4.00. C. W. Connelly, Wellston, Okla.
EGGS FOR HATCHING. Pure bred S. C. W. Leghorns. \$4.50 per 115, \$1.00 per 15. Adolph Berg, McPherson, Kan.
HART'S Single Comb Buff Leghorns are layers, winners and payers. Prices reasonable. W. D. Hart, Ashland, Mo.
SINGLE COMB White Leghorns exclusively. 15 eggs \$1.00; 50, \$3.00; 100, \$5.00. R. E. Davis, Holton, Kans., Route 5.
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Bred to lay. Eggs, 15 \$1.00, 100 \$4.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. W. Gage, Garnett, Kan.
EGGS FROM PURE BRED S. C. White Leghorns. \$3.00 per hundred. Extra fine stock. Harry Givens, Madison, Kan.
PURE S. C. WHITE LEGHORN eggs \$1.00 and \$2.00 per 15. Hens score from 91 to 95. E. A. Sprague, Prairie View, Kan.
DORR'S prize winning pure Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs \$3.50 per 102; 32 \$1.25. Chas. Dorr & Sons, Osage City, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Choice stock; farm raised. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Mattie Elm, Kincaid, Kan.
ROSE AND SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns. Winners. Eggs, 75c per 15, \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. Ida Standiford, Reading, Kan.

Reliable Poultry Breeders

LEGHORNS.
EGGS FOR HATCHING. Single Comb White Leghorns. Only breed on farm. Satisfaction guaranteed. Miss Skelley, Delia, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, 75 cents for 15, \$3.00 per 100. Choice stock, fertility guaranteed. Barker Bros., Indianola, Iowa.
S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS. Shape and color specials and silver cup won wherever shown. Eggs, 15 \$1.00, 100 \$4.00. Geo. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN 1st pen, Standard I. R. duck, Pearl Guinea eggs, \$1 setting, 100 \$6. Pearl W. Usher, Eustis, Neb.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. 52 prizes at Newton, Arkansas City, Hutchinson, Wichita. Eggs \$5.00 per 100. W. J. Roof, Maize, Kan.
R. C. BROWN LEGHORN eggs. Range flock, \$5.00 per 100. Pens, \$1.75 and \$2.50 per 15. For show record write Claude Darling, Enid, Okla.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN range stock. Eggs \$3.00 per hundred, 75c per setting. Safe delivery guaranteed. O. C. Haworth, Fowler, Kan.
BUFF LEGHORNS, raised exclusively 7 years. Choice birds, Hens, \$1 each, \$10 dozen. Eggs, 15 \$1, 100 \$4. Cyrus Gitting, Winfield, Kan., Route 1.
DORR'S prize Rose Comb White Leghorns, grand champion silver medal winners. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan., Route No. 5.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Standard birds. Farm raised, vigorous, extra heavy layers. Eggs \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. J. A. Jacobs, Manchester, Okla.
S. C. W. LEGHORNS of quality. Standard bred, heavy egg producers. Eggs. Orders booked now. Prices right. Mating list. Freeman & Post, Colony, Kan.
S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. Eggs, 15 \$1, 105 \$5.00. Pure bred; safe delivery; satisfaction guaranteed. A. B. Haug, Centralia, Kan. Ship from Centralia or Seneca.
SINGLE COMB White and Buff Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks. Eggs 15 \$1.00. \$5.00 100. Buff Wyandottes \$2.00 15. V. M. Davis, Winfield, Kan., Route No. 2.
PRIZE WINNERS. S. C. Buff Leghorns 100 eggs \$4.00. 15 75c. Baby chicks 10c. Indian Runner ducks, light fawn and white, 13 eggs \$1.00. Ella Beatty, Lyndon, Kan.
ROSE AND SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns. Prize winners and egg production. Guaranteed 90 per cent fertile. Eggs, \$1.25 15, \$5.00 100. M. Earnshaw, Lebo, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS exclusively for 10 years. High-scoring, heavy laying strain. None better. Eggs at farmer's prices. J. F. Crandall, Barnes, Kan.
RANGE RAISED laying Leghorns, S. C. White. High scoring stock with size and quality. This breed my specialty. Stock, eggs. Circular. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.
HATCHING EGGS from "bred to lay" S. C. W. Leghorns at \$1.00 per setting of 15, \$2.50 per 50 eggs and \$4.00 per hundred. Peter Hoffmann, Pretty Prairie, R. 1, Kan.
S. C. W. LEGHORNS. My specialty 24 years. Snow white, persistent layers, vigorous, beauties and debt payers. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15; \$5 per 100. Geo. S. Phillips, Tecumseh, Neb.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, from prize winning stock. Cockerels, hens, \$1 each. Eggs, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Mrs. Fred Bursack, Udall, Kan., Route 3, Cowley Co.
SINGLE COMB White Leghorns. High scoring birds, winners of silver cup. Eggs \$1.00 for 15 or \$5.00 per 100. I make a specialty in packing. Mrs. C. R. Clemons, Coffeyville, Kan.
CERRY GROVE POULTRY FARM, Rockyford, Colo. Thoroughbred Single Comb White Leghorns. Winter laying strain. Cockerels and pullets for sale. Orders taken for baby chicks. J. A. Hochstedler.
YOUNG'S STRAIN Single Comb White Leghorn eggs, from large, white birds scoring 94 and above. Four grand matings, \$1 \$2, \$3 and \$4 per 15. Wm. A. Sanford, Manhattan, Kan.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Kulp's 242 egg strain. Winners first pen Hutchinson, 1913. Eggs \$1.00 15; \$5.00 100. Infertiles replaced once. (Golden Seabright Bantams.) A. B. Boylan & Co., Lakin, Kan.
ANCONAS.
MOTTLED ANCONAS exclusively. Eggs, 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Lucie House, Haven, Kan.
ANCONAS pay because they lay. Dr. Fred Jones, Girard, Kan.
PRIZE WINNING Mottled Anconas. Eggs and baby chicks. Circular. W. Hardman, Frankfort, Kan.
MOTTLED ANCONA eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$3.00 per 50, \$5.00 per 100. Prize winners. Walter Wright, Bronson, Kan.
13 YEARS a breeder of Anconas from best imported and domestic strains. Eggs. Adaline Gosler, Matfield Green, Kan.
BUFF COCHINS.
BUFF COCHIN eggs \$2.00 and \$3.00 per 15. Mrs. L. O. Housel, Smith Center, Kan.
FOR SALE—Buff Cochins of quality. Send for mating catalog. J. C. Baughman, Topeka, Kan.

Reliable Poultry Breeders

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
BUFF ROCK eggs, 15 \$1, 100 \$5. H. H. Carson, Muncie, Kan.
WHITE ROCK eggs, 15 75c, 100 \$3.50. D. S. Cumming, Adair, Okla.
PURE BARRED ROCK eggs, \$1.50 per 15. W. J. Rye, Albany, Mo.
WHITE ROCK eggs, 15 \$1.25, 100 \$5.00. G. R. McBurney, Quinter, Kan.
BARRED ROCK eggs 15, \$1.00; \$5.00 per 100. Bertha Evans, Lyons, Kan.
BUFF ROCK eggs from prize winners. Mrs. W. A. White, Unlontown, Kan.
WHITE ROCK eggs 7c each. 10 years a breeder. James Jensen, Kinsley, Kan.
PURE BARRED ROCK eggs, 15 \$1, 100 \$5. Mrs. H. Buchanan, Abilene, Kan.
BARRED ROCK eggs, choice stock, 3c each. Wm. Spealman, Marysville, Kan.
BUFF ROCK eggs \$1 per setting, \$5 per hundred. William Small, Wilson, Kan.
PURE BRED Barred Plymouth Rock eggs \$1.50 per 15. Fred Warren, Todd, Okla.
BUFF ROCK eggs \$2.25 per 50; \$1.00 per 15. J. H. Mellenbrach, Morrill, Kan.
BUFF ROCK eggs from weighers, layers, payers. Mrs. Lloyd Clark, Hazelton, Kan.
QUALITY WHITE ROCKS. Eggs for hatching. J. A. Kaufman, Abilene, Kan.
BUFF ROCK eggs from good quality stock. Mrs. Perry Myers, Fredonia, Kan.
SHELLEY BROS.' pullet line. Eggs, 15 \$1.50, 50 \$5.00. Oscar Daub, Elmdale, Kan.
BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs, four dollars hundred. Thos. Moore, Osage City, Kan.
WHITE ROCKS. Fishel strain. Eggs, 15 \$1.25, 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Frank Powell, Buffalo, Kan.
EGGS, White Rocks exclusively, \$1.00 15; prepaid 2nd zone. Alma Kinney, Roxbury, Kan.
BARRED ROCK eggs, 15 \$1.50. Extra fine quality. Write Milton Delah, Lawrence, Kan.
BEST EGGS for hatching, Barred Rocks, \$5 per 100. Mrs. Albert Goheen, Manhattan, Kan.
"RINGLET" BARRED ROCK eggs, four dollars per hundred. Chas. Carey, Peabody, Kan.
BUFF ROCK eggs \$2.00 per 15, prepaid. Circumars free. Ferris & Ferris, Effingham, Kan.
PURE BARRED ROCK eggs, 15 75c, 100 \$4.00. Mrs. Grace Anderson, Hiawatha, Kan., R. 1.
BUFF ROCK eggs, \$1.00 for fifteen, \$4.00 per hundred. Mrs. S. H. McNeely, Cedar Vale, Kan.
BARRED ROCKS exclusively. Eggs, 100 \$4.50, 30 \$1.75. Catherine Beightel, Holton, Kan.
BARRED ROCK eggs \$4.00 per hundred. Fine large birds. Chas. Cornelius, Blackwell, Okla.
WHITE ROCKS. Free range. Eggs, 15 75c; 100 \$3.00. H. F. Richter, Hillsboro, Kan., R. 3.
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs, 100 \$4.00. Setting 75c. Mrs. Julia Keim, Scranton, Kan.
BARRED ROCKS. Fine, vigorous farm flock, 50 eggs \$2. Mrs. Ernest Rowe, Jewell, Kan.
EGGS from prize Buff Rocks, \$2.00 15; good cockerels reasonable. A. L. Nice, Columbus, Kan.
PURE BRED Barred Rock eggs \$1.00 setting, \$4.00 100. Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan., R. 4.
FANCY BARRED ROCK eggs, mated pens, \$1.00 and \$2.00 per setting. M. P. Thielen, Russell, Kan.
PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs for sale at \$1.00 per setting, \$3.00 per 100. Ernest Peters, Lorraine, Kan.
WHITE ROCK eggs, farm range, 15 \$1.00, 50 \$2.50, 100 \$4.00. R. M. Rehm, Hutchinson, Kan., Route 1.
BAKER'S BARRED ROCK eggs, 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Dave Baker, R. No. 2, Conway Springs, Kan.
WHITE ROCK cockerels and eggs. Fine, pure white. Write W. J. Lewis, Lock Box 153, Lebo, Kan.
100 BUFF ROCK eggs \$4.00. From pens \$1.50 and \$3.00 per 15. Mrs. M. E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.
BARRED ROCKS, prize winners. Eggs, \$1 for 15, \$5 per 100. E. O. McKloney, Lafontaine, Kan.
SELECTED PEN Barred Rocks from winners Kansas, Nebraska. Eggs, 15 \$2.00. Clay Dawson, Rulo, Neb.
PRIZE WINNING White Rocks. Sixteen eggs \$1.00, delivered by parcels post. Little York, Lowrey, Okla.
PURE BRED Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Eggs, 15 75c; 100 \$3.50. S. B. Shaw, R. 3, Goff, Kan.
BARRED ROCKS—Eggs \$1.00 15, \$2.50 50. Scored stock \$2.00 15. Mrs. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.
BUFF ROCK eggs from first prize winners, \$1.50 per 15; \$6 per 100. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.

Reliable Poultry Breeders

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs from show winners \$1.50 per 15, 100 \$5.00. W. H. Beaver, St. John, Kan.
BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs and baby chicks at reasonable prices. Mrs. Fred Miller, Wakefield, Kan.
EXTRA FINE White Rock eggs for sale setting \$1 or \$5.00 100. Mrs. W. H. Foster, Garnett, Kan., R. No. 2.
EGGS from pedigreed Barred Rocks \$1.50 per 15, express paid. Catalog free. Gus Schaback, Atchison, Kan.
BARRED ROCKS exclusively; 8 years' careful breeding. Eggs, 15 \$1.00, prepaid. Jeff Burt, Macksville, Kan.
WHITE ROCKS—Scored to 94½ by Stoner. Eggs, \$1.00 15, \$4.00 100. Mrs. J. W. Hoornbeck, Winfield, Kan.
BARRED ROCK eggs. Prize winning stock. \$1.50 for 15, \$7.00 per 100. Star Breeding Farm, Elk City, Kan.
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Great prize winners. Eggs, reasonable. Write for prices. Sidney Schmidt, Chillicothe, Mo.
WARRENBURG'S Barred Rocks. Eggs, 15 \$3.00, 100 \$12. Quality makes price. O. Warneburg, Centralia, Kan.
PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS exclusively. Eggs for hatching, 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Mrs. C. E. Moore, Horton, Kan.
BARRED ROCK eggs, 15 \$1.00, 50 \$2.50, 100 \$4.00. From pens \$3.00 and \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.
WHITE PLUME POULTRY FARM, Bogue, Kan. White Rocks, baby chicks, eggs; White H. turkeys, White Pekin ducks.
IVORY WHITE ROCK eggs from special mating, \$5.00 15. Grand farm flock, \$5.00 100. Minnie Clark, Haven, Kan.
BIG TYPE BARRED ROCKS. Thirty-five years' scientific breeding. Eggs and stock. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kan.
PURE BRED WHITE ROCKS, Farm range. Eggs, 15 \$1.25, 100 \$4.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kan.
BARRED ROCK EGGS. Utility stock. Fifteen \$1, fifty \$2.25, one-hundred \$4. A. D. Morrison, Route 2, Iota, Kan.
PURE BRED Barred Rocks exclusively. Eggs 50 cts. per 15, \$2.50 per 100. Mrs. Jessie Seabloom, Stockton, Kan.
PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS; farm raised. Eggs, 15 \$1.25, 50 \$2.00, 100 \$5.00. Mrs. John Yowell, McPherson, Kan.
FRED HALL'S Barred Rocks have won 60 premiums in 1912 and 1913. Eggs \$2.50 and \$1.50 per 15. Lone Wolf, Okla.
WHITE ROCK eggs from birds scoring 92 to 96½ points, by Atherton. 15 \$2.00, 30 for \$3.00. W. T. Blackwill, Quinter, Kan.
WHITE ROCK EGGS, best strains, extra layers, \$1 for setting, \$5 per one hundred. Mrs. E. E. Williams, Sabetha, Kan.
FOR SALE—Extra fine Buff Rock cockerels. Address E. S. Pettyjohn, 723 West Sixth street, Topeka, Kan. Phone 3212.
PARTRIDGE ROCKS—Winners 18 ribbons Oklahoma, Enid, Caldwell. Eggs \$2, \$3, 15. D. G. Dawson, Hennessey, Okla.
BARRED ROCK eggs; fine exhibition matings; fifteen eggs \$3.00, 30 eggs \$5.00. Frank McCormack, Morrowville, Kan.
EGGS—Buff and Partridge Rocks. Great winter laying strain. Prices and quality right. W. F. Alden, Ellsworth, Kan.
WAGNER'S BARRED ROCK prize winners; eggs \$1.50, \$2.00. Write for mating list. Mrs. E. C. Wagner, Holton, Kan.
WHITE ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—Bred 12 years. Eggs well packed \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. S. M. Chestnut, Holton, Kan.
PURE BRED White Rock eggs; well culled flock; large strain; \$1 15, \$4 100. Robt. Nyland, Scandia, Kan., R. No. 2.
BARRED ROCKS, Blue Jacket Ringlets laying strain. Eggs for hatching, pen and utility. Mrs. P. A. Pettis, Wathena, Kan.
EGGS from prize winning B. R. 75 cents per 15, \$4.00 per hundred. Twenty years' breeding. G. E. Allegee, Osage City, Kan.
BARRED ROCKS, large type, bred for winter laying. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 100. Rosa M. Shreckengast, Kaw City, Okla.
MAMMOTH Snow White Rocks. Bred 10 years from world's best strains. Egg circular free. Charles Vories, Wathena, Kan.
BUFF ROCK eggs by parcel post from quality stock at reasonable prices. Write today. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.
THOMPSON'S "Ringlet" Barred Rocks. Best layers, finely barred. Fifteen eggs \$1, 100 for \$5. Tracy's, Conway Springs, Kan.
PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS exclusively. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$4.00 per 100. Safe arrival guaranteed. C. E. Romary, Olivet, Kan.
WHITE ROCKS exclusively. Eggs from my three special matings, containing prize winners \$1.50 per 15. Frank Lott, Danville, Kan.
WHITE IVORY ROCKS. Two pens mated from prize winners past season. Settings reasonable. A. F. Holmgren, Lincolnville, Kan.
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs for hatching from a pure bred, healthy, vigorous farm ranged flock. Size and fancy points combined with excellent laying qualities. Eggs fresh and true to name, packed to ship any distance safely. Mrs. Walter Cline, Versailles, Mo.

Reliable Poultry Breeders

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
WHITE ROCK eggs, Fishel and Bickerdike strains. Ed Clauson, Mead, Neb.
BARRED ROCKS—Weigher-layer. 103 premiums. Eggs \$1.00 15, \$5.00 100. Special matings \$3.00 15, \$5.00 30. W. Opfer, Clay Center, Kan.
BARRED ROCK eggs. Cockerels from choice scored stock; red eyes, yellow beaks and legs. Latham strain. Mrs. H. Schmidt, Humboldt, Kan.
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs, thoroughbred, fifteen \$1.25, hundred \$5.00 prepaid, Nebraska, Kansas. Ethel Richardson, Belleville, Kan.
WHITE ROCKS only for 16 years; large flock. Can fill large orders promptly. \$1.00 per 15, \$4.00 per 100 eggs. Josias Lambert, Smith Center, Kansas.
PLYMOUTH ROCKS that are Barred. State Show winners. Both matings. Eggs \$2.50 per 15 up. Write for mating list. C. V. Ladow, Fredonia, Kan.
BARRED ROCKS—Fine birds chosen especially for color and size. 15 eggs for \$1.00. C. D. McIlree, Lorraine, Kan. Member Kansas Poultry Federation.
FOR SALE—Pure bred white Plymouth Rock baby chicks, 12 cts. each. Incubators going now. Mrs. Geo. Woodworth, R. F. D. No. 2, Lebanon, Kansas.
STANDARD BRED Rocks. Single Comb Barred Rocks. Bred for utility. Eggs 15, \$1.00; 50, \$3.00; 100, \$5.00. 12 years a breeder. E. B. Dorman, Paola, Kan.
BUFF P. ROCKS. Eggs from prize winners, high scoring birds, won silver cup for best pen in American class. Write for special price. J. S. Humphrey, Pratt, Kan.
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS exclusively—Ringlet strain; good layers, rich color, fine, narrow, regular barring to the skin and good size. \$2 per 15 eggs. L. P. Coblenz, La Harpe, Kan.
THE WORLD'S renowned Ringlet strain Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs from five selected pens \$1 to \$5 setting, \$4 to \$10 per 100. O. W. Reed & Sons, Clifton Hill, Missouri.
BUFF ROCKS exclusively for eleven years. Eggs from high scoring pens, \$2 per fifteen, \$5 per thirty. Farm range, \$3.75 per hundred, \$2 per fifty. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.
EGGS from Thompson's Imperial "Ringlet" Barred Rocks in their purity. Only \$3.00 per 15. Chicks from these matings will improve your flock. W. F. Wright, Spirit Lake, Iowa.
PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCK stock and eggs for sale. Prize winner of Chicago, St. Louis, Mo., Detroit, Boston and many other places. All farm raised. Paul LaFromboise, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.
PARTRIDGE ROCKS. Nottager strain. Beauty eggs. Ckls. for sale, 30 eggs \$5. W. Wyandottes, R. C. Reds, B. Rocks 50 eggs \$5. Poland Chinas. Poiled Shorthorns. Centerdale Stock Farm, Pratt, Kan.
SHELLEY BROS.' BARRED ROCKS won 22 premiums at Kansas' largest shows—35 firsts, specials and sweepstakes. Eleven premiums last state and central Kansas shows. Eggs, 15 \$3.00, 30 \$5.00. Elmdale, Kan.
WHITE ROCKS, pure white, big boned, farm raised. Baby chicks 15c a piece by the 50 or 100, 20c a piece by the doz. Eggs \$1.00 for 15, \$2.50 for 50, \$5.00 for a hundred. Good laying strain. Prize winners. B. E. Miller, Newton, Kan.
WYANDOTTES.
WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs and fowls. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTES. Eggs \$4 100. Mrs. M. F. Austin, Miltonvale, Kan.
SILVER WYANDOTTE eggs and chicks. Carrie Thompson, Cimarron, Kan.
COLUMBIAN Wyandotte eggs. Mating list free. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, 15 \$1.00, 100 \$4.00. A. W. Hargreaves, Abilene, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, 15 \$1.00, 100 \$4.00. Mrs. J. R. Antram, Galesburg, Kan.
CHOICE SILVER WYANDOTTE eggs \$1.25 per 15. Mrs. D. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.
SILVER WYANDOTTES, prize winners; 100 eggs \$5.00. Mrs. J. W. Gause, Emporia, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Geo. Downie, Route 2, Lyndon, Kan.
GOLDEN WYANDOTTE eggs from prize winning stock. M. M. Donges, Belleville, Kan.
R. C. GOLDEN WYANDOTTE eggs, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per hundred. F. E. Bean, Reasonor, Iowa.
BUFF WYANDOTTE hens and roosters one dollar each. James Hollister, Quincy, Kansas.
SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE eggs, \$1.00 15, \$5.00 100. Alvin Tennyson, Miltonvale, Kan.
PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE eggs, 15 for \$1.50, 100 for \$5.00. T. F. Pine, Lawrence, Kan.
SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE eggs, \$1.00 per setting, \$4.00 for 100. Guy Barnes, Milton, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTES. Farm range. Eggs, fifteen \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Mary Scott, Chase, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES exclusively. Eggs, 100 \$4.50, 30 \$1.75. Mrs. Will Beightel, Holton, Kan.
CHOICE White Wyandottes (Keeler-Dustins). Eggs 5c each. Mrs. C. E. Robenstein, Colony, Kan.
SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES. Eggs, \$1.00 15, \$5.00 100. Mrs. W. R. Stump, Blue Rapids, Kan.
COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES. Select matings. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15. B. F. Martin, Dodge City, Kan.
SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE eggs from ten, 15 \$1.50 or \$5 per 100. Henry Blase, Sylvan Grove, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, 15 75c, 100 \$3.50. More special price. Ideal Poultry Yards, Wayne, Kan.
PURE BRED White Wyandottes. Fishel strain. Eggs \$1.00 15, \$5 100. Alice M. Barnes, Atlanta, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTES. Winners wherever shown. Eggs, 15 \$1, 50 \$2.50. Ira Abbey, Pleasanton, Kan.
ROSE COMB Silver Laced Wyandotte eggs, 100 \$4.00, setting 75c. Mrs. Emma Downs, Lyndon, Kan.
GOOD WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs one dollar per fifteen, \$4 per hundred. Mrs. W. E. Ruse, Sabetha, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs \$1.00 per setting, 2 settings \$1.75. \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Geo. E. Joss, Topeka, Kan.
SILVER WYANDOTTES. Winners wherever shown. 100 flock eggs \$4.00. Mrs. C. C. Henderson, Solomon, Kan.
SILVER WYANDOTTES. Fine laying strain. Eggs \$1.00 15; \$5.00 100. Pen Stock. W. D. Ross, Wakita, Okla.
CHOICE MATED Buff Wyandotte eggs, fifteen \$1.50; fifty \$3.00; hundred \$5.00. John P. Ruppenthal, Russell, Kan.
GOLDEN WYANDOTTES. Eggs, 15 \$1.00. Parcel post. 100 \$4.00. Hens, six \$5.00. Mrs. John Jevons, Wakefield, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs from birds scoring to 95, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. Frank Henderson, Solomon, Kan.
CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTES. Eggs for hatching, \$1.00 15; \$5.00 per 100. Laura M. Wing, Benedict, Kan., R. 1.
WYANDOTTE eggs, Silver Laced, \$1.00 for 15, \$5.00 for 100. Columbian, \$2.00 for 15. Mrs. Janie Hunt, Lebo, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs from high class birds, 15 \$1.50, 50 \$3.50, 100 \$6.00. C. E. Crane, Conway Springs, Kan.
FARM RAISED Silver Wyandottes. Eggs \$1 15, \$5.00 100. Baby chicks \$10 per hundred. Julia Haynes, Baitteville, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTES. Stock and eggs for sale; mating list free. Also fox terrier dogs. Ginette & Ginette, Florence, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs 15, for 75c, \$4.00 per 100. Special price on larger numbers. Mrs. H. G. Stewart, Tampa, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs from large, blocky, farm raised prize winners. 100 \$4, 50 \$1.50. Mrs. J. M. Bullock, Winfield, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTES. Eggs fifty cents for fifteen, three dollars per hundred. Cockerels \$1.00 each. Alice Sellars, Mahaska, Kan.
FREE RANGE Partridge Wyandottes exclusively. Doolittle strain eggs \$1.00, 15, \$5.00, 100. Mrs. L. M. Ayers, Centralia, Kansas.
WHITE WYANDOTTES, Houdans, Indian Runner ducks. Eggs for hatching from prize winning stock. Mrs. D. T. Smith & Sons, Burns, Kan.
INDIAN RUNNER duck eggs, English strain. Prize winners at American Royal, K. C., Mo., 1911-12. Geo. E. Hobson, Pittsburg, Kan.
COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE eggs \$1.60 per 15 delivered. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post. Address Walter Hogue, Fairfield, Neb.
WHITE WYANDOTTE chix and eggs. Infertile eggs replaced, also any loss in chix. 13 years' experience. Mrs. M. E. Johnson, Humboldt, Kan., R. No. 2.
BUFF WYANDOTTES. Eight prize winners, red eyes, non-related, scoring 90 to 92½. Eggs, \$2.50, \$1.50 and \$1.00 per 15. Shook & Patt, Esbon, Kan.
SILVER LACED Wyandottes exclusively 16 years a breeder, eggs from choice matings \$2.00 per 15. Utility stock \$1.00 per 15. W. A. Hunter, Manhattan, Kan.
SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—Eggs, 15 \$1.00, 100 eggs \$5.00. I guarantee 60 per cent hatch or will duplicate order at half price. F. W. Bethke, Lebo, Kan.
"PIX" BUFF WYANDOTTES—Prize winners. Breeding stock; baby chicks; eggs for hatching. Prices right. Write for mating list now. Geo. B. Pickering, Olathe, Kan.
SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—Eggs, 15 \$1.00; 100 eggs \$5.00. I guarantee 60 per cent hatch or will duplicate order at half price. Write for circular or order direct. S. B. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.
FOR SALE—Fine thoroughbred White Wyandotte eggs for hatching, fertility guaranteed, \$1.00 a setting, \$5.00 a hundred. Carefully packed. Mrs. H. S. Tonnemaker, R. F. D. No. 2, Beatrice, Neb.
GOLDEN WYANDOTTES. Eggs from pen headed by 1st and 2nd cockerels at State Show \$1.50 per 15, \$4.00 per 50. Eggs from elegant prize mating \$2.50 per 15. Description free. F. O. Rindom, Liberal, Kan.
BUFF WYANDOTTES— Booking orders now for eggs and baby chicks. Eggs \$2.50 per 15; baby chicks 25 cents each. Eggs from utility pen \$1.50 per 15. We won first cockerel, second hen and third pen at State Poultry Show. Send for mating list. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

The WOMEN FOLKS
Conducted by  Mabel E. Graves

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

A room to be well furnished need not be expensive, but it must be comfortable.

We have had a letter from a man complaining because we weren't printing the letters received in the Winter Desert contest. Now wasn't that just like a man! He didn't know that almost every week for the last three months we have been printing recipes received in that contest. Perhaps they should have been labeled "eggless butterless desserts". A good many of you have been disappointed because you haven't seen yours in print, but I know you'll be very patient. So many good letters were received that if we take only one recipe from each it will take a long time to make the rounds.

Sometimes when our hands seem full to overflowing we need to take on something more. Do you see why? We are busy with cooking and sewing, taking care of chickens and churning and dish-washing and sweeping, until every minute seems full. But for our own sakes we need something more, a Sunday school class to teach or a neighborhood club to belong to, something that will break the monotony of the daily routine. Even though hands and feet are busy, half our weariness is of the mind. And with new things to think of the work goes off easier, and we have as much time as we had before.

Wants An Ironing Board.

Please send me a plan of a way to make an ironing board that clamps onto the table the length of all the material. I am a reader of the Mail and Breeze.
Mrs. C. B.

Osage county, Kansas.

Saves the Pretty Gingham.

When starching gingham and calicoes dissolve a piece of alum the size of a hickory nut for every pint of starch. This will keep the colors bright for a long time.
Mrs. C. O. Garrett.

R. 2, Mulberry, Kan.

Vacuum Cleaner a Work Saver.

Men folks who are in the habit of helping with the disagreeable work of housecleaning should make their wives a present of a good vacuum cleaner and see how much more pleasant the work becomes.
L. C. B.'s Brother.

[The woman whose husband doesn't help her with the housecleaning needs the vacuum cleaner even more.—Editor.]

Celestial Cake.

Bake an angel cake in a large, round, shallow basin. When cold cut into wedge-shaped pieces, reverse the pieces and put them together with points out, making it in the form of a star. Cover with icing and garnish with bits of green angelica and red candied cherries.
Eva Owens.

R. 1, Crescent, Okla.

Cleaning Paint With Coal Oil.

When housecleaning try this: To every gallon of water add a generous handful of baking soda and 3 tablespoons of coal oil. Use this to wipe your doors and windows and notice how much nicer they look than if soap or lye had been used. Best of all it will not roughen the hands, and it will improve the looks of both paint and glass.
Mrs. J. M. Tarman.

Atchison, Kan.

Cornmeal Parker House Rolls.

One egg, 1 cup milk, 1 1/2 cups cornmeal, 2 cups flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons sugar, 2 tablespoons melted butter. Beat egg and add milk. Mix together the dry ingredients and stir into egg and milk mixture. When dry ingredi-

ents have been partly stirred in, add the melted butter. Put mixture on floured board and roll until about one-third inch thick, cut with biscuit cutter, brush top with melted butter, and fold over to resemble Parker House rolls. Brush top with milk or melted butter and bake in a quick oven. Serve hot.

This makes very good muffins if only half of the cornmeal and half of flour is used.
Charlotte E. Carpenter.
Fort Collins, Colo.

Keeping At It Gets the Bugs.

[Prize Letter.]

We who do not own our homes ever have to be on our guard against bed-bugs. When papering the bedrooms this spring add a little carbolic acid to the paste and let the paper fit out snugly to the woodwork, closing the cracks. Before putting down the carpet scrub the floor with scalding hot soapsuds with a little carbolic acid in it. A solution of corrosive sublimate and turpentine can be best used in an oil can. This with plenty of everlastingly-keeping-at-it will exterminate them.
Mrs. Glenn Fitch.

Ottawa, Kan.

Washing With a Scrub Brush.

[Prize Letter.]

Where there are several men and boys in the family this is my way of washing their overalls and jumpers, although I have a good washing machine: The night before dip the overalls in warm water, rub all over with good soap, and roll up tight. The next morning heat a boiler of soft water and pour into a tub. Lay the clothes on the wash board in the tub, take a good stiff brush and brush hard, or scrub them. This cleans all the seams and bands better than a machine and is easier than rubbing on the board. Carpet may be washed the same way.
Mrs. Mae Lewis.

R. 1, Mulhall, Okla.

Dressmaking Lessons Free

Complete Illustrated Course of Lesons Given to Women Readers of This Paper for a Short Time Only.

We have just published in one large volume one of the most valuable and most comprehensive courses of instruction in home dressmaking ever written. This course of lessons covers practically every phase of the subject of dressmaking. It tells you how to make most every garment, from the simplest house apron to the most elaborate evening gown.

This valuable book, "Every Woman Her Own Dressmaker," will be found of great assistance to beginners as well as experienced dressmakers. You can turn to this book and find a satisfactory answer to practically every dressmaking question which might come up. It illustrates and fully describes 200 very latest styles for ladies and children. It gives valuable instructions on fitting and finishing—instruction needed by every woman. Here are some of the interesting subjects taught in these lessons:
How to sponge and shrink wool goods.
How to shrink wash materials.
How to make a tailored coat at home.
How to make a plain shirt waist by the newest and easiest method.
How to make a boned lining.
How to make stylish suits, skirts, waists, dresses and dressing saques.
How to make wrappers, kimonos and underclothes.
How to make children's coats and school clothes.
How to make baby clothes, long and short.

We are giving these valuable dress-making books away absolutely free just to introduce our popular publication. Send us your name and address at once, together with 4 cents in stamps to cover mailing expense, and secure one of these valuable books before the offer is withdrawn. Address ARTHUR CAPPER COMPANY, Dept. DM-11, Topeka, Kansas.

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Our "Home Painting Jobs" book, which tells you how rooms can be enameled, old shabby furniture made new, floors stained, or painted, or varnished, carriages refinished, etc. Write today, and we will send these free and prepaid, together with the name of our nearest dealer.

Lincoln Paint and Color Co.
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Factories: Lincoln, Nebraska and Dallas, Texas



Feather Bed Bargains

Send us this ad with \$10.00 Money Order and we will ship you one first-class, New 40-pound Feather Bed; one pair 6-pound New Feather Pillows, worth \$2.50; one 6-pound New Feather Bolster, worth \$2.50; and one pair Full Size Blankets, worth \$3.50, all for \$10.00. All New goods and no trash. Biggest bargain ever offered. Satisfaction guaranteed. This offer is good for a short time only. Mail money order now or write for circular and order blanks. Reference, American Exchange National Bank. Address SOUTHERN FEATHER AND PILLOW CO., Dept. 54, Greensboro, N. C.

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is High and so is the Price of Cattle. For years the Province of ALBERTA, (Western Canada), was the Big Ranching Country. Many of these ranches today are immense grain fields, and the cattle have given place to the cultivation of wheat, oats, barley and flax, the change has made many thousands of Americans, settled on these plains, wealthy, but has increased the price of live stock.

There is splendid opportunity now to get a **FREE HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES** (and another as a pre-emption) in the newer districts and produce either cattle or grain. The crops are always good, the climate is excellent, schools and churches are convenient and markets splendid in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

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Don't waste any more precious time and energy giving your hours away working for others. Write me today about an absolutely new business of huge immediate profits, assuring you a big dependable income, and absolute independence. **EVERY DOLLAR YOU MAKE IS YOUR OWN,** and represents a profit to you of from 500 to 1500 per cent. Inform yourself about this tremendously successful business of instantaneous photographs. Demand for photos assures you.

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L. LASCELLE, Mgr., 627 West 43rd St., Dept. 920, New York

HOME DRESSMAKING

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



A middie dress for misses and small women is shown in 5955. The blouse is joined to a six-gore skirt. The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 4 yards of 54-inch material.
Ladies' seven-gore skirt, No. 5904, is cut in five sizes, 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Size 24 measures 2 3/4 yards around lower edge and requires 3 3/4 yards of 44-inch goods.
No. 5696 shows a dress for little girls, in which the skirt may be either pleated or gathered. It is cut in four sizes, 6 to 12 years. Age 8 requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch goods.

USE THIS COUPON FOR PATTERN ORDERS.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Pattern Department, Topeka, Kan.
Dear Sir—Enclosed find cents, for which send me the following patterns:
Pattern No. Size.....
Pattern No. Size.....
Pattern No. Size.....

Name
Postoffice
State
R. F. D. or St. No.....
BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.

A School Girl's Party.
[Prize Letter.]

A high school girl of my acquaintance entertained the entire high school in this novel way: It was in a small town. The invitations were to the 12 girls for a slumber party, and the entire school of 21 was asked to a 9 o'clock breakfast.
After the banquet given the seniors by the juniors, which was at another house, the girls repaired to the home of the one who had given the invitation for the slumber party. The 12 girls all slept in one room and occupied one bed, which was made by laying springs side by side on the floor and covering them with large, comfortable mattresses. The bed reached the entire length of the room, coming up just as high as the window sills. Such a time as the girls had sitting in the moonlight on this big bed, singing songs till after midnight.
They had had a hint that it was to be a Japanese breakfast; so when they arose at 6 o'clock they donned Japanese costumes and took a long walk to a

river bridge and picturesque bluff a mile away. At 9 o'clock all was ready, the house decorated with lanterns and others Japanese ornaments.

The young men arrived and breakfast was served from Japanese china. The place cards were found under sofa pillows placed all around the dining room. What a time the young people had finding their own sofa pillows! No chairs were used; the guests sat on the pillows on the floor. When all were seated they read, in order, the little rhyme which went with the name on each card. Much fun was obtained from this.

In the center of the room stood a little Japanese table one foot high, upon which were condiments—salt, pepper, etc.—and a bouquet. The first course was half an orange, served with plate and napkin. Second course, baked beans, browned rice, chicken loaf, biscuit, and cocoa. Third course, iced tea, bananas, strawberries, and cake.

Promptly at 10 o'clock the photographer arrived and all repaired to the woods, where a beautiful woodland picture was taken. The party was chaperoned by the professor and his wife.
Mrs. Frank Calvert.

Elmdale, Kan.

Freshening Up Faded Dresses.

I have such an excellent plan for making use of faded summer dresses that I feel I should pass it on to other Mail and Breeze readers. Take dresses that are faded and soiled, remove all spots, then soak in lukewarm water in which chloride of lime has been dissolved. Use 2 tablespoonsful of the lime to 1 gallon of soft water. Soak 2 hours, then rinse well in clear water, and it will be found that the figures in the goods have entirely disappeared. The dress can be worn white over a delicately colored slip, or dyed some light shade. Faded silks that will stand the effects of water can be made to look new by this treatment. Last summer dresses or waists can be made over for the next summer and no one would suspect it was an old garment.
Mrs. John E. Hill.

Eureka, Kan.

Geese As Money Makers.

I enjoy the Women-Folks page and the dear old Mail and Breeze very much. I would like to suggest to the farm woman who wants to make money that if she likes raising poultry, geese are the cheapest and most profitable she can find. They cost less to feed, as the geese raise their young on grass. It is best to have a lot with running water. Start with two hens and a gander. Carefully pluck the feathers every six weeks. The feathers sell for 75 cents per pound. My geese brought me \$1.50 apiece dressed, and I had the feathers besides.
Mrs. W. M. McDonald.

Route 2, Topeka, Kan.

Turkish Fruit Paste.

Pour 1/2 cup of cold water over 3 tablespoons of gelatine, and let stand until water is all absorbed. Pour 1/2 cup of cold water over 2 cups granulated sugar, heat to the boiling point, add the gelatine and boil 20 minutes. Add any desired flavoring, chopped figs, raisins or chocolate. Pour into an unbuttered pan and let stand until the following day, then cut in squares and roll in confectioner's sugar. These are delicious.
G. L. J.

R. 1, Moran, Kan.

Education Comes Slow.

A boy who wants an education is like a man who wants to build a house. There's a lot of grubbing and digging and foundation work to be done, and the one who gets discouraged and quits there, never get the house or the education. It's no fun to grub and dig, but it brings results, and a little pluck right at the sticking place is what makes a big difference with a boy's future.
W. C. Palmer.

Jewell City, Kan.

No Need To Set Stale Eggs.

If eggs are dropped into water one can tell whether they are fresh or not. If they lie flat on the bottom of the dish they are fresh; if not fresh they will tip up, according to age. A bad egg will float.
Lawrence, Kan. Mrs. U. B. W.

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

Cattle Prices Showed a Lowering Tendency Last Week But Hogs Are Holding Steady—Sheep Are Making Best Advances at Present—Foreign Demand is Strengthening Grain—Hay Lower

[Written Specially for the Farmers Mail and Breeze.]

Unsettled conditions at Washington with regard to the attitude of the new administration on tariff revision had more or less a depressing influence on the packing trade all over the country. Export demand this week was not almost to the minimum and shipments to European points were the lightest recorded for some time. The supply of finished cattle throughout the country is a factor the bulls in the trade are depending on for a sudden reaction in prices at a very early date. The past week with but little change in market quotations at the five leading market centers, shows a material reduction in selling figures from those of the week previous. While there is but little quotable change in market conditions for the week, the tops of the market centers are lower.

Baby Beeves Leading.

The bulk of native steers in Kansas City last week sold around \$7.50@8.75 per cwt. In Chicago the best killing steers sold up to \$9.20 per cwt. The tops at St. Louis, Omaha and St. Joseph were made from \$8.80@9.00 per cwt. This week found a few loads of finished Southern grasses at various markets and prices on these were satisfactory to the shippers. Packers seem to be holding back for the advent of this class of stuff in the hope that cheaper beef may be obtained. As was the case last week the baby, or tidy weight beeves are given the preference by all buyers. The best of this class in Kansas City sold early in the week around \$8.75@8.80 per cwt.

Normal Receipts on Hand.

Receipts at the five leading markets in the West were about normal last week and trade at all points was generally unsettled and prices were irregular. Packers at all the larger points were after

MISCELLANEOUS.

- IMMERSON Doctrine Exploded!** Latest book, 16c. Methodist Pastor, Batesburg, S. C.
- LOVE FLAKE.** The ideal sachet. New, catchy, lasting. Package dime. O. Wesley, Aurora, Ill.
- WANTED—150 head of cattle and 25 head of horses for pasture.** L. J. Farrell, Nadeau, Kan.
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- 100 ENVELOPES,** your name and address printed on the corner, thirty cents postpaid. Samples free. D. M. Brenela, Wheeler, Ind.
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- ALL MAKES** safety razor blades, machine sharpened, better than new. Single edge blades 25c dozen, double 35c. Mail to Brunet Drug Co., Topeka.
- LOUISIANA pure sugar cane syrup.** Put up at the mill in sealed pails. No glucose or any sulphur dioxide in our syrup. 12 one gallon pails for \$8.00. We pay all the freight. Mary & Tuma, Washington, Louisiana.
- BOYS AND GIRLS, get busy,** sell 24 packages of our goods at 10 cts. each and receive a handsome premium free, anything you select from our list. Write today. M. L. Whetsel, 1603 So. Main St., Rockford, Ill.
- POULTRY MAGAZINE—Big 40 to 80 page** illustrated magazine of practical, common sense chicken talk. Tells how to get most in pleasure and profit from poultry raising. 4 months on trial only 10c. Poultry Culture, 504 Jackson, Topeka, Kan.
- STOP THOSE HEAVES!** Have you a horse you cannot sell on account of heaves? If so, let me send you Baird's Heave Remedy. Does not shut them down, but cures them. Absolutely guaranteed. Write for particulars. Baird Mfg. Co., Dept. 11, Purcell, Okla.
- LEARN how to double your egg yield;** how to mate and breed for best results; how to produce and market \$100 fowls. Get on the "big money" side of the poultry business. This is not a book-selling scheme. Full information free. Address R. V. HICKS, Dept. L, 801 Jackson-st., Topeka, Kan.
- FARMERS, keep your accounts.** You can have an accurate account of cash income and outlay, crops, costs of all kinds, weather record, all simple and complete, by purchasing my "Farmers' General Diary and Record." Endorsed by highest agricultural authorities. Half price to introduce. "Know thyself." Send 50 cents for it today. J. B. Werlinsky, Publisher, care Rein & Sons, Houston, Texas.

cheaper beef or were disposed to wait for instructions from their headquarters before buying any great amount of supplies for any one day. Trade was a trifle discouraging to shippers, despite the fact that values closed the week just about where they were at the close of the previous week. Values in Kansas City, Omaha and St. Joseph are a trifle out of range with those at Chicago as that point had the advantage of greater demand because of the Eastern high water situation. Should receipts in the West continue as they were this week and weather conditions and general business resume normal proportions higher values on all live stock are expected for the coming week.

Cow Supply Moderate.

Practically the same conditions prevailed on cow stuff at most markets as those on steers. While the total supply was only moderate, trade at nearly all points was very irregular all week. Values were changed but little on any one day and the week closed with practically the same quotations as those of the previous week's close. The quality at many points was hardly so good as that of last week. Good heifers were scarce all week and the best at Kansas City were pushed to bring \$8.50 per cwt.

The movement of stockers and feeders was liberal. Kansas City being the greatest distributing point, shipped out many promising animals to various points in the United States and Mexico. Trade at all market centers was much the same as that of the markets on fat killers. There were slight fluctuations but no material change in quotations on any one day. Early in the week values were strong to higher. Then there were days following with losses and the close found prices about where they were the previous week. Best heavy feeders sell around \$8.00@8.50 per cwt. Stockers sell around \$7.75@8.25 per cwt. Stock cows are quoted at \$4.00@6.50 and heifers from \$5.00@7.25 per cwt.

Prices of cattle at all the larger livestock centers in the West are but little changed from those of the previous week. Receipts at the five most prominent market centers were only moderate and at no point were there any great numbers of prime, or finished beeves. The flood situation in the East had the effect of reducing the shipments of dressed beef to Eastern points and the call on Western packing interests was far below normal. This had something to do with the widening of the price range between Chicago values and prices at Western points. Shipping facilities out of that point were not impaired and orders which formerly were sent to Kansas City, Omaha and St. Joseph were filled by the big packing houses in the "Windy City."

Hogs Holding Steady.

There was little change in the markets on hogs all over the country the past week. Fluctuations in prices have been confined to a very narrow margin and values at most market centers Saturday were about where they were a week ago. Chicago had a top of \$9.60 per cwt this week and St. Louis quoted the best price at a dime per cwt less. The best hogs at St. Joseph last week sold at \$9.05 per cwt.

Packers have discriminated keenly all week at all market centers against the heavy weights. There was a good supply of hogs marketed last week weighing over 250 pounds and weights around 300 or better were hard to dispose of. The shipping demand held up well all week and weights and grades suited to this purpose sold easily at the top prices.

Sheep Made a Gain.

The demand for good sheep and lambs at all the big market centers was much improved last week and many gains of from 15@25 per cwt are noted. Trade on lambs was heavy and packers went after the better grades freely. Lambs in Kansas City sold up to \$8.75 per cwt. Omaha got \$8.85 per cwt and St. Louis \$8.80 per cwt. Good sheep were in moderate supply at all points in the West and the demand was good at all times. Values are unevenly higher all around. Kansas City sold ewes at \$6.70 per cwt. There was increased inquiry for feeders and the movement was far more liberal than that of a week ago. Some very desirable animals were shipped out of the Kansas City market. Prices were higher than those of a week ago.

The Horses and Mules Market.

Receipts of horses and mules were lighter than for several weeks. The high water in the East continues to cut the demand from that territory and trade was slow all week. Horses were scarce and steady. Mules were extremely dull all week. Aside from a light demand for the better grades of cottoners and railroad animals there were comparatively few sales quoted.

The Movement of 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	22,900	41,200	37,000
Chicago	43,800	170,000	74,500
Omaha	11,700	67,500	40,100
St. Louis	10,550	45,100	10,000
St. Joseph	8,250	31,100	9,900
Total	97,200	254,900	171,500
Preceding week	103,200	270,575	153,025
Year ago	82,650	247,800	163,400

Receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the principal markets for the first three months of the year compared with the same period of last year were as follows:

CATTLE.		
	1913	1912
Kansas City	419,350	383,100
Chicago	702,000	839,900
Omaha	235,000	254,500
St. Louis	217,700	173,900
St. Joseph	114,000	127,900
Total	1,678,050	1,779,300

HOGS.		
	1913	1912
Kansas City	628,800	794,150
Chicago	2,036,900	2,326,900
Omaha	769,500	975,000
St. Louis	683,800	782,000
St. Joseph	445,900	625,300
Total	4,556,000	5,503,350

SHEEP.		
	1913	1912
Kansas City	471,300	547,700
Chicago	1,137,600	1,381,900
Omaha	574,900	568,200
St. Louis	180,300	223,100
St. Joseph	208,000	211,400
Total	2,572,100	2,937,300

Receipts for the month of March for the same two years compare as follows:

CATTLE.		
	1913	1912
Kansas City	127,475	107,675
Chicago	225,000	271,500
Omaha	71,800	80,100
St. Louis	54,000	45,100
St. Joseph	41,200	38,650
Total	520,475	543,025

HOGS.		
	1913	1912
Kansas City	163,500	199,600
Chicago	584,600	654,400
Omaha	228,000	285,900
St. Louis	182,100	217,500
St. Joseph	135,000	194,970
Total	1,291,200	1,552,270

SHEEP.		
	1913	1912
Kansas City	158,050	179,600
Chicago	335,200	390,300
Omaha	173,800	235,700
St. Louis	45,000	50,300
St. Joseph	67,000	83,200
Total	779,050	938,100

The following table shows receipts on cattle, hogs and sheep at the five western markets, Monday, April 7, together with totals a week ago, and a year ago:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City	8,000	6,500	13,000
Chicago	28,000	42,000	32,000
Omaha	5,200	4,500	14,500
St. Louis	2,600	3,500	14,000
St. Joseph	1,400	4,000	5,000
Totals	45,200	65,500	78,500
A week ago	35,000	60,000	36,350
A year ago	35,000	29,900	85,200

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

	Cattle		Hogs		Sheep	
	1913 1912	1913 1912	1913 1912	1913 1912		
Per 100 lbs.	\$9.10	\$8.65	\$9.25	\$8.90	\$8.20	\$7.10
Kan. City	8.80	8.50	9.05	8.00	7.50	7.10

Grain Up; Alfalfa Hay Lower.

Sentiment in the wheat market has been veering around to the long side the last week. There has been a larger business in cash grain both for domestic and export account the last few days than there was the first half of the week. The foreign situation is strong and is chiefly responsible for the upward movement of prices. Corn prices are about 1/4c higher, oats about 1/4c up. There has been a strong cash market in corn the last week. Some days there were more orders for corn than there was corn. There were price changes in alfalfa hay; losses were 70c to \$1 a ton. The hay market is extremely dull. Prairie closed the week with a tendency to decline on the low grades. Topsy prairie is about steady. Other kinds of hay and straw are steady in tone.

Kansas City Hay Quotations.

Prairie, choice	\$10.25 @ 10.75
Prairie, No. 1	9.00 @ 9.75
Prairie, No. 2	7.00 @ 8.50
Prairie, No. 3	5.00 @ 6.50
Timothy, choice	12.50 @ 13.00
Timothy, No. 1	11.00 @ 12.00
Timothy, No. 2	8.00 @ 10.50
Timothy, No. 3	5.00 @ 7.50
Clover mixed, choice	12.00 @ 12.50
Clover mixed, No. 1	10.50 @ 11.50
Clover mixed, No. 2	8.50 @ 10.00
Clover, choice	11.00 @ 12.00
Clover, No. 1	9.50 @ 10.50
Clover, No. 2	7.00 @ 9.00
Alfalfa, fancy	17.00 @ 18.00
Alfalfa, choice	15.00 @ 16.00
Alfalfa, No. 1	13.00 @ 14.50
Alfalfa, No. 2	9.50 @ 12.50
Alfalfa, No. 3	6.00 @ 9.00
Straw	4.00 @ 4.50
Packing hay	4.50 @ 5.00

Livestock in St. Louis.

The supply of cattle last week was much the same as that of the previous week. There were few finished steers here at any one time and while there were no heavy changes in prices at any one time, trade was of satisfactory tone the better part of the week. The best steers sold around \$8.50@8.80 per cwt. Cows and heifers fared a trifle better than steers and sales were more freely made. Values in some cases are a trifle stronger. Best cows sold around \$8.00@7.75 per cwt. and heifers around \$8.00@8.50 per cwt. Calves are fully steady. Heavy hogs have sold slowly the better part of the week and prices on these are a dime per cwt lower in many cases. Best lights and mediums are fully steady. The best lights sold at \$9.50 per cwt. The bulk of sales for the week ranged around \$8.90@9.15 per cwt.

Sheep were active the better part of the week. Most of the offerings were Western fat lambs and some very good quality was shown. Prices are anywhere from 20@35c per cwt higher than a week ago on both sheep and lambs. Best lambs sold around \$8.50@9.25 per cwt. Yearlings are quoted from \$7.50@8.50; ewes from \$6.00@6.75 and wethers up to \$7 per cwt.

Livestock in St. Joseph.

Receipts of cattle were moderate all week and there was little of quality here to encourage much competition. No real good fat steers changed hands and values for the week show no quotable change on the better grades of steers. Cows and heifers are steady to a trifle higher for the week. Stockers and feeders are steady and veal calves are unchanged. The best steers sold this week around \$8.00@8.80 per cwt. Cows sold up to \$7 per cwt and heifers as high as \$8.40. Trade on hogs was much the same as that on cattle. The week closed with values about where they were at the close of the previous week. The week's best price was made at \$9.05 per cwt. Sheep trade was very active the better part of the week. There were many good sheep and lambs in the supply and the quality was fair to good. Values for the week are unevenly higher. Best lambs are selling around \$8.00@8.75 per cwt and same choice sheep sold as high as \$7 per cwt.

Livestock in Kansas City.

The supply of cattle was moderate the better part of the week and trade Friday was on a very limited number of fat killers. Thursday's values were about the same as those at the close of the previous week. The best steers this week sold around \$8.00@8.85 per cwt and the bulk of sales ranged from \$7.00@8.25 per cwt. Quality was not so good as that of the previous week. Cows and heifers are steady and the best cows sell around \$4.00@7.00. No good heifers were shown here all week. Stockers and feeders are some weaker than a week ago and veal calves are fully steady. Hogs closed the week with no quotable change in prices except on the rougher grades of heavies. These are a dime to 10c per cwt lower. Choice lights and medium weights are fully steady. The best lights are selling around \$8.90@9.05 per cwt. There were only a few loads on sale today and not enough to fairly compute prices. Considering quality, some sales looked steady to 5c lower.

	Last week	Preceding wk.
Monday	\$8.75 @ 9.05	\$8.75 @ 9.05
Tuesday	8.90 @ 9.25	8.80 @ 9.05
Wednesday	8.80 @ 9.05	8.75 @ 9.05
Thursday	8.85 @ 9.07 1/2	8.65 @ 8.90
Friday	8.80 @ 9.05	8.65 @ 8.85
Saturday	8.90 @ 9.05	8.77 1/2 @ 8.90

Sheep prices are materially higher than a week ago. Trade was active all week and values on both sheep and lambs are 25@40c per cwt higher. Sheep sold here as high as \$7.80 per cwt this week.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Elgin, April 7.—Butter this week is firm at 35 cents. Kansas City, April 7.—Prices this week on produce are: Eggs—Firsts, new white wood cases included, 17 1/2c a dozen; seconds, 12@13c; current receipts, \$5.05 a case. Butter—Creamery, extras, 33@34c a pound; firsts, 31@32c; seconds, 30@31c; packing stock, 24c. Live Poultry—Broilers, 28@30c a pound; spring chickens, 15@16c; hens, 14c; old roosters, 9@10c; young roosters, 11@12c; young turkeys and turkey hens, 17@18c; old toms, 14@15c; cull turkeys, 7@8c.

Produce Prices Now and One Year Ago.

	Butter				Eggs				Hens			
	1913 1912	1913 1912	1913 1912	1913 1912	1913 1912	1913 1912	1913 1912					
Chicago	34	32	17 1/2	19	17	15						
Kan. City	34	29	17	19	14	12 1/2						

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma, 1124 So. Market St., Wichita, Kans.
John W. Johnson, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan., N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska.
C. H. Walker, N. E. Kansas, N. Missouri, 2632 Flora Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Geo. W. Berry, N. Nebraska and W. Iowa, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kans.
Harry W. Graham, E. Iowa and Illinois, Chillicothe, Mo.
Ed R. Dorsey, S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri, Girard, Kans.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

Percherons.

May 21—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

May 7—C. L. Branic, Hiawatha, Kan.
May 27—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 21—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 15—R. B. Davis, Hiawatha, Kan.
Oct. 17—Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb., at Fairbury, Neb.
Oct. 29—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Oct. 30—Merton Williams, Valley Falls, Ks.
Feb. 10—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Feb. 12—Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb., at Fairbury, Neb.

Hereford Cattle.

May 6-7—Breeder's sale of Herefords, Kansas City, Mo. R. T. Thornton, Mgr., 1317 E. 15th St.

Shorthorn Cattle.

April 22—George Allen & Sons, Lexington, Neb., at South Omaha.
June 4—John M. Bay, Aledo, Ill.
June 6—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.
June 10—Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.
June 11—H. Reese & Son, Omaha, Neb.
June 12—Owens Bros., Williamsburg, Ia.
June 13—Whittell Bros., Preemption, Ill.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

May 27—P. J. Donahoe, Williamsburg, Ia.
Oct. 22—W. F. Eckles, Green City, Mo.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Have you bought that jack yet? The one that will command the patronage of the men who are raising the very best mules and who will patronize only the best breeding jacks. If not you better get in touch with J. C. Kerr, Wichita, Kansas. Please mention this paper.

W. C. Simpson, Attica, Kan., is starting a herd of the big spotted kind of Poland Chinas. He purchased a few head of good ones of Mr. Faulkner, the noted spotted hog man of Jamesport, Mo. Mr. Simpson has only a few made pigs that he is ready to spare at present. They are ready for service. Write him today, mentioning this paper.

Shorthorn Cattle.

If you are interested in good Shorthorn breeding stock and want the best to be found in the southwest it will be worth your time and trouble to get on the train and go direct to Watonga, Oklahoma, and visit Pleasant Valley Stock Farm, where over 200 Shorthorns will be shown you by the owner, H. C. Lookabaugh. The writer knows of no other such a herd to select from. This herd is becoming more and more noted for its good breeding cows. Look up and read his display advertisement in this issue.

Order a Pair or Trio.

Harry Hoak, Attica, Kan., is sold out of bred sows and gilts for the present, but is booking orders for spring boars and gilts and will make attractive prices on pairs and trios unrelated. His sows are all farrowing large litters and this spring's pigs are the finest and most even lot he has ever had. They are by O. K. Lad and a good son of Big Legan Ex. and out of sows by Big Hadley, Hoak's Wonder, by Blain's

Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.
Dear Sirs—Find check for enclosed bill. This advertising has given perfect satisfaction, in fact we have been completely snowed under with answers. Yours very truly,
FRAZER REAL ESTATE CO.
Gravette, Ark., March 15, 1913.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.
Gentlemen—We have been overrun with inquiries for the bred sows advertised in Farmers Mail and Breeze and other papers and Farmers Mail and Breeze did its part. We received 150 letters in past six weeks. Inquiries for our Shorthorns are also very heavy. Shows a good healthy condition of our business. Yours very truly,
C. S. NEVIUS,
Breeder of Shorthorns and Poland Chinas,
Chiles, Kan., March 21, 1913.

Every week for years Farmers Mail and Breeze has printed voluntary letters from its advertisers and different letters are printed every week.

Wonder, Hoak's Progression and others of fashionable big type breeding. When you call or write please mention this paper.

N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Grand View Stock Farm herd of O. I. C. swine, Andrew Kosar, proprietor, Glasco, Kan., is the home of the best in O. I. C. hogs and White Wyandotte chickens. Eggs for sale. Pigs for sale at reasonable prices. Write Mr. Kosar for further information and prices.

Spencer Young, formerly of Glasco, Kan., where he was engaged in the Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hog business is now located at Osborne, Kan. He expects to engage in the Shorthorn and Poland China business again soon. His auction business is growing. All crop conditions in Osborne county are very favorable and wheat is looking especially good.

Bert Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan., is a Poland China breeder that bought in several of the best bred sow sales last winter. He has had good success during March in saving pigs and will be one of the breeders with something good to offer this season. He will probably hold a sale next winter. His farm is a short distance west of Clay Center and visitors are always welcome at the Griffiths' home.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of Arnold & Brady, Manhattan, Kan., in which they are offering for sale

Better Than Expected

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Gentlemen—Inquiries and private sales are far better than I expected. I received on an average of 10 inquiries each day. About one out of 10 came to buy and bought. This system of advertising as you have it needs no fixing in my judgment. I highly appreciate what it has done for me. I have used the Farmers Mail and Breeze along with some other papers, but it has always brought me more inquiries than all the rest.

H. C. LOOKABAUGH.

Breeder of Shorthorns and Poland Chinas.
Watonga, Okla., March 29, 1913.

high grade Holstein cows and heifers. These cows are all from high class males that are registered and from cows with milking records. You better write them this week if you are interested for further information and prices. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write them.

G. A. Wiebe, Beatrice, Neb., is well known to Farmers Mail and Breeze readers, as the breeder who advertised White Wyandottes in his columns for several years. Mr. Wiebe is now breeding registered Poland China hogs and Scotch Collie dogs. He has for immediate sale some good collies and will be glad to price them to you. He has about 50 Poland China spring pigs and will have some good ones for sale this fall. Write him about a collie and mention this paper when you do.

C. C. Ingram, Bloomington, Neb., is offering for sale summer and fall boars and gilts, sired by Hyden's Big Hadley 2d, Pan Wonder and Nebraska Chief. They are out of Mr. Ingram's great herd sows, that would compare favorably with any like number of sows in Nebraska. In fact the Ingram herd is one of the best Nebraska big type Poland China herds. If you need a good young boar of big type breeding better write to Mr. Ingram for descriptions and prices.

Baler's Better Polands.

J. M. Baler, Elmo, Kan., is a well known breeder of Poland Chinas who has always sold most of his stock to customers with whom he has done business year after year. He is a young man but old in the Poland China business. He has a host of friends among the Poland China fraternity. He is always glad to hear from any of them or receive visits from them whether they are in the market for anything or not. If you need a boar or anything in that line write Mr. Baler for prices.

Taylor's Shorthorn Bulls.

C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan., has for sale three straight Scotch yearling bulls and six Scotch topped, about the same age. All are reds. Mr. Taylor has over 20 spring calves with three of them pure white. Look up his advertisement in this issue and if you are interested in his bulls you better go to Abilene and see them. Mr. Taylor will be glad to take you out to the ranch to see them in his auto and show you the entire herd as well. Look up his advertisement and write him. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.

Thisler Horses.

O. L. Thisler & Sons, Chapman, Kan., are advertising Percherons, Standard bred horses, German Coach stallions and some young jacks for sale. All of this stock is on the Thisler farm two miles west of Chapman, Kan. O. L. Thisler is a well known horse breeder and has been instrumental in bringing to Kansas some of the best animals ever brought into the state. Write them for further information about what they have for sale. Phone or write them when you can be at either Chapman or Abilene and they will call for you at either place.

Bancroft's Duroc-Jerseys.

D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kan., is one of the extensive breeders of Duroc-Jerseys who does not hold public sales. He prefers to sell direct to his customers over the coun-

try and has made a big success of it. He has been a regular advertiser in Farmers Mail and Breeze for over five years and during that time his advertisement has never been out for a single issue. This advertisement sells practically all of his surplus and what it does not sell goes to local buyers. He culls closely and that portion of his surplus goes on the market. He has a large herd and sells from 100 to 150 per year for breeding purposes. Write him for prices on what you want in that line.

Quivera Place Durocs.

E. G. Munsell, Herington, Kan., is the general and popular proprietor of Quivera Place herd of Duroc-Jerseys. "Quivera Place" is a small farm adjoining Herington on the north and derives its name from the great spring of pure water located on it. Mr. Munsell was one of the good buyers in leading bred sow sales the past winter and his sale of bred sows at his place January 8 was a pretty good sale considering the fact that it was made in the first blizzard of the season. His advertisement can be found in every issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze. At the present time he is offering for sale summer and fall boars and gilts. Write him for information and prices. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write him.

Sunny Side Poland Chinas.

The Sunny Side herd of Poland Chinas was established a few years ago, the original herd sows being daughters of Faultless Boy, a good hog of big type breeding, bred by J. H. Harter of Westmoreland. The young sows from this mating were bred to Grandee, a big boned, growthy son of the Dawson bred show and breeding boar, Panorama. The herd is now headed by Solomon Hutch, sired by Hutch Jr., formerly at the head of C. W. Jones' good herd. Solomon Hutch weighed 400 pounds as a yearling. He is assisted by Parcel Post, by Nebraska Mogul, now at the head of Arle Bros' herd. Mr. J. G. Burt, the owner of Sunny Side Farm, has 70 head of spring pigs to date and has other sows to

Eggs are packed in a careful and painstaking manner and in light crates. You are dealing with a thorough business man when you deal with Charlie Cook. He has built up his big business by being square with his customers.

Dutch Belted Cattle.

M. P. Knudsen, Concordia, Kan., has recently sold to G. W. Hall of Altoona, Kan., some very fine registered Dutch Belted cattle. Mr. Hall is buying nothing but the best and among the good things that he secured from the Springdale Stock Ranch herd of Dutch Belted cattle was Queen Victoria that won the championship at several state fairs. He secured her at \$450. Idora was also included in the lot at \$450. A very fine male was also included at a good price. The Springdale ranch herd of Dutch Belted cattle is the best herd of registered Dutch Belted cattle in the west. Many of them are imported. The Springdale Stock Ranch is also the home of Holsteins that are making records every day. If interested in either breed, write M. P. Knudsen, Concordia, Kan., for information and mention this paper when you write.

Whitney's Duroc-Jersey Sale.

W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kan., was to have sold Duroc-Jersey bred sows, at that place, March 15, but because of the storm, postponed it until March 21. The sale was a success and very satisfactory to Mr. Whitney. 50 head sold for \$1811. The principal breeders from a distance who attended were E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kan.; O. B. Price, Burr Oak and Geo. Phillippi, Lebanon, Kan. The principal buyers were: Joe Carroll, Agra; Geo. Clark, Athol; Geo. Phillippi, Lebanon; J. B. Beedy, Agra; M. O. Simpson, Lebanon; Art Pfander, Lebanon; Sutloff, Burr Oak; E. M. Myers, Burr Oak; E. C. Steele, Kensington; Wm. Davis, Kensington; O. B. Price, Burr Oak; H. Rose, Agra; C. F. Deem, Agra and others. Mr. Whitney is one of the oldest breeders of Duroc-Jerseys in north central Kansas and has made a number of bred sow sales at his farm which joins Agra and at Lebanon. From the way Lebanon people patronized this sale they must have appreciated the quality of animals sold in his former sales at Lebanon. If you need a good fall boar write Mr. Whitney at once.

E. C. September Boars.

In this issue appears the advertisement of J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan., in which he is offering you your pick from 25 September Poland China boars that were selected from a much larger number. I was at Mr. Harter's farm last Thursday and was shown these boars, which are a very select lot of young boars with size, quality and everything it takes to make herd boars. They were sired by Mogul's Monarch, Long King, Gebhart and Prince Hadley. They are out of big matured sows in Mr. Harter's herd that have been talked about so much. These boars are considered by Mr. Harter to be as good as he ever raised. He is going to price these boars very reasonably and thinks he is sure to make a good friend for his Poland out of every man he sells to. The dams are by such boars as Mogul's Monarch, Big Hutch, Choice Goods, Captain Hutch, Expansion's Son and other noted sires. Mr. and Mrs. Harter are both greatly interested in their herd and always welcome everyone, in the most kindly manner, who is interested in good Poland Chinas. If you need a young boar, at a fair price, that is an all round good one and well bred write to Mr. Harter for descriptions and prices on these September boars. You can depend absolutely on his description and never be disappointed.

N. E. Kansas and N. Missouri

BY C. H. WALKER.

Messrs. Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendona, Kan., have as usual this year an excellent prospect for a tippy lot of spring pigs. Their spring crop along with some good fall pigs will constitute their offering this fall. The pigs are sired by Exalter, Big Look, Long King's Best, Expansive Chief and other good boars and are out of the best Groninger sows—and that means they are among the best. This firm has been doing business at the same old stand

OKLAHOMA JACKS.

J. H. Smith of Kingfisher, Okla., is offering 50 jacks and jennets, from colts to 16 hands high. These jacks are of the best of breeding, all registered and fine individu-



FOUR OF J. H. SMITH'S BIG BONED JACKS.

als. They are big bodied jacks, with big bone, big heads, big ears, big feet, lots of quality and plenty of inches. They are the sort of jacks that sire the high priced sugar mules, the sort that draws custom from the "other fellow's" territory, the sort that makes money for the owners and their patrons. These jacks are herd headers, anywhere. Write Mr. Smith about these jacks and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

for over 30 years and each year have an excellent lot of big type Polands to offer their big trade. They will announce their fall date later, which will likely be held in November this year.

Lomax & Sterrett's Polands.

Lomax & Sterrett of Leona, Kans., report good luck in saving their spring pigs, having something like 50 early pigs with a number coming in April. This firm will be in a better position to supply the trade in big type Poland Chinas than they ever have been. The sire of the spring stock is Exalter's Pride, a son of Gronniger & Son's Exalter, one of the very best Expansive boars ever in the country. Exalter's Pride is out of Lady Hayes, considered the best sow in the Hayes and Gibbs herd at Hiawatha, Kans., a few years ago and the sow that Messrs. Gronniger topped that sale with. She is by First Quality, one of the leading sires of three or four years ago. These pigs are out of sows carrying the blood of Expansion's Son, Western Chief, Big Hadley's Likeness, Banner Boy, Chief Jumbo by Columbia Chief 2nd, Giant Osborne, Expansion Dee and other top big

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Wm. H. Harper, LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER, GLASCO, KANSAS. Phone for Dates.

JAS. W. SPARKS Live Stock Auctioneer MARSHALL, MO.

COL. HOMER BOLES, Randolph, Kan. Livestock and General Auctioneer.

Col. D.F. Perkins, Concordia, Kan. Up-to-date methods in the Auction business. Purebred stock sales and big sales generally. Write for dates.

L. R. BRADY LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER Manhattan, Kan. Write or wire for dates.

COL. S. B. YOUNG, Osborne, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

N. S. HOYT, Mankato, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Big Horse and other Stock Sales a specialty. Terms reasonable. Special service to breeders.

T. E. GORDON, WATERVILLE, KANS. Livestock and Real Estate Auctioneer. WRITE FOR DATES.

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

G. A. DRYBREAD Elk City, Kans. Live stock and farm sales made anywhere. Give me a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed.

G. G. DENNEY GUIDE ROCK, Neb. Livestock Auctioneer. Pure bred stock sales and big farm sales. Write or phone.

Will Myers, Livestock Auctioneer Beloit, Kansas. Write or phone for dates. I am located right to give good service.

Col. J. R. LLOYD, ATHOL, KANSAS LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Write for terms and dates, and reference

W. B. Carpenter, Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer. Also President Missouri Auction School. 14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

John D. Snyder HUTCHINSON, KANSAS LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER Wide acquaintance and practical knowledge of draft horses and pure bred live stock, all breeds.

Learn Auctioneering at World's Greatest School and be independent. Write today for free catalog. Jones National School of Auctioneering, Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Carey M. Jones, Pres

BERKSHIRES.

LEON A. WAIT'S Berkshires A good herd at Winfield, Kan., headed by Lord Duke 3d, 182802.

Hazlewood's Berkshires! Choice spring boars and gilts priced to sell. Write today. W. O. Hazlewood, R. 8, Wichita, Kansas

BERKSHIRES, SHORT-HORNS and JERSEYS

FOR SALE—25 boars by Robinhood Premier 2nd or Rival's Lord Premier, and out of sows representing such sires as Imported Bazon Compton, Berron Duke and Premier Longfellow. Also a choice Shorthorn bull calf by Silk Goods and out of a show cow.

W. J. GRIST, :: OZAWKIE, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE.

WRITE J. F. PRICE, Medora, Kans. For prices on Pedigreed Hampshire Hogs

PURE BRED HAMPSHIRE'S Breeding stock all sold. Booking orders for spring pigs. ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kansas

Pedigreed Hampshires of various ages, not a months old. C. E. Lowry, Sumner County, Oxford, Kansas

Hampshires All Sold I have sold every sow that we can spare. Am booking orders for May and June delivery. Low prices. First orders get March pigs. T. W. LAVELOCK, PRINCETON, KANSAS.

type sires. Exalter's Pride has proven a corking good sire and this firm will have some toppy pigs by him to offer the trade this fall. Dr. Lomax reports the sale of his great young Jersey bull sired by the Smith and Roberts great show bull, Oxford Warden to C. C. Asbury of Leavenworth, Kan. This is one of the choice Jersey herds of the state and it is needless to say that the combination of Polands and Jersey cattle is a good one for the pigs and the buyers. The date for Messrs. Lomax & Sterrett's fall sale will be announced later.

Denton's Angus in Demand.

Upon a recent visit to W. G. Denton, Denton, Kan., who owns one of the best farms in the state of Kansas, in one of the best agricultural counties in the state, and who has upon that farm in the past 10 years bred and developed one of the best herds of Aberdeen Angus cattle in the West, showed the writer something like 40 or 50 letters of inquiry he has received in the past three months for bulls and females from his herd. It is needless to say that he has sold out entirely of bulls of serviceable age and at the present time has only young stock on hand. His herd of breeding cows, recognized as being an exceptionally choice collection, will give a 100 per cent performance in producing this year. Of the 19 breeding cows in the herd 15 have already dropped calves and the other four are close to their calving, which is proof enough of the producing ability and breeding worth of this herd. The calves this spring are an exceptionally strong lot and give every promise of developing into the best lot of bulls and heifers Mr. Denton has ever had from any previous year's produce. These calves are all sired by the herd bull, Rutger Heathersen 3d 118104, a show bull and prize winner himself and a bull that has developed into a great individual and a great sire. This fellow has deepened and widened out into a ton bull and is just in his prime as a breeder. He should continue to do great things in this herd for a long time to come. Mr. Denton is increasing the size of his herd as the demand seems to call for more produce and he has eight corking yearling heifers in training that are about as toppy a lot as one would care to see. They are sired by the herd bull and by Presto 2d. While the breeding females in this herd represent the best families known to the breed it has always been Mr. Denton's idea to breed from a beef standpoint and he has made wonderful strides in improving his cattle along this line. Individuality, producing ability, health and early maturity are the features of this herd of cattle and in the 10 years Mr. Denton has been selling breeding stock he has yet to know of a dissatisfied customer. Some achievement, we think. While he has nothing for immediate sale he will have this fall an extra toppy lot of bulls and heifers to offer and we suggest that those in the market keep in touch with Mr. Denton and his herd.

W. R. Webb Back in Harness.

Breeders generally will be interested in the announcement that W. R. Webb of Bendena, Kan., is back in the harness and that he is in a better position than ever before to supply the trade with top breeding stock in the way of big type Poland Chinas. Something over a year ago the Webb herd was devastated by cholera and since that time the herd has gone through a complete rejuvenation. True only the younger stock were lost at that time and practically all of the best herd sows were saved, but it was in keeping with Mr. Webb's policy to sell reliable, dependable breeding stock that prompted him to give the entire herd an overhauling and the result is as stated above—the best and biggest lot of big type Polands ever on the Webb farm. There are at the present writing something like 250 head of all ages on the farm. Over 125 late summer and fall pigs, 100 spring pigs and 25 brood sows constitute one of the best herds in the state. In the past year there has been developed by Mr. Webb one of the best breeding boars in the state and by far the best sire Mr. Webb has ever had. This boar is Ex. B., by Expansive, bought in the Walter sale two years ago. He is out of a dam by Blue Valley Quality and has to his credit in this herd a great line of pigs, both boars and sows. The summer and fall pigs are by this boar and Tom's Model, a son of Lonergan's Big Tom. The spring pigs are by these two boars and Master King, a good breeding son of Longfellow King.—The herd sows are by several of the leading big type sires of the day. He recently added to his herd a son of Blue Valley, by Blue Valley Quality, out of a dam by First Look. This boar will be carried along and developed for future use. Too much cannot be said of Ex. B., the chief stock boar in service, both as an individual and as a sire. He comes from a line of breeding beyond approach. His sire as has been stated in these columns before was one of the greatest Polands that ever lived—old Expansive. Ex. B. is one of his best sons and he breeds on a characteristic of this line of breeding. Mr. Webb will hold a fall and winter sale and will have an excellent lot of stock to offer. His sales up to a year ago were among the best held in the state each year. He comes back this year better equipped, with better stock and at a time when stock of the class he produces will find a ready demand from the best breeders and farmers. At the present time Mr. Webb is offering a few toppy boars, last August farrow, by Ex. B. and out of a corking good sow, by Big Hadley's Likeness, that will please those wanting something choice. Two of these boars especially are outstanding. They are herd header material throughout. He will also sell a few good last summer and fall gilts that will be mighty good propositions in a fall or winter sale. And of course he has an excellent line of spring pigs for which he is booking orders for future delivery. Write Mr. Webb your wants. He not only has the right kind of stock, but sells it guaranteed to give satisfaction. Kindly mention this paper when writing.

W. Iowa and N. Nebraska

BY GEO. W. BERRY.

Messrs. Searle & Cottle, breeders of Duroc-Jerseys, Berryton, Kan., in a letter in regard to their advertisement, report good trade and a growing demand for Bonnie View Durocs. They still have a few of those fine fall pigs including a litter by

MULE FOOT HOGS.

MULE-FOOTED HOGS. The coming hogs of America; hardy; resist disease; the best rustlers known; pigs ten to sixteen weeks old, \$30 pair. Circular free. DR. W. J. CONNER, Labette, Kan.

Mule Foot Hogs Bred gilts for spring farrow all-sold. Some choice boars for sale. Am now booking orders for pigs of February and March farrow, in pairs not related. ZENE G. HADLEY, Box D, Wilmington, Ohio

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Duroc March Pigs \$9.00 and up, by Model Again, Long Lad and Tatarax Boy. R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan.

A Fine Offering Fall Boars and Gilts Booking orders for spring pigs. Best of breeding. R. C. WATSON, ALTOONA, KANSAS.

Big Type Durocs Sold out of bred sows and gilts. Plenty of fall gilts open. Fall boars with all kinds of quality. Fall sale Oct. 17. MOSER & FITZWATER, Goff, Kansas

BRED GILTS I have an exceptionally fine lot of Duroc gilts bred to my prize winning boars for sale, bred right and fed right. Write for prices and description. CHAS. L. TAYLOR, OLEAN, MISSOURI

Royal Scion Farm Durocs Fashionably bred Durocs. Spring and Fall boars and gilts by the great Graduate Col. 28279 and Col. Scion 100471. Out of choice dams. G. C. NORMAN, Route 10, WINFIELD, KAN.

Good E. Nuff Again King 35203 Heads our great herd. Sale average: March 11. Sows, \$77.50, sows and gilts, \$53.00. Write for prices. W. W. OTEY & SONS, Winfield, Kansas

HILSIDE DUROCS Sold out of bred sows and gilts. Still have some choice summer and fall boars and gilts, \$20 to \$40. W. A. WOOD & SON, Elmdale, Kansas.

Perfection Stock Farm! Fall boars and gilts, also orders booked for choice spring pigs by State Fair Champions. Pairs and trios not related. Prices right. CLASEN BROS., UNION CITY, OKLA.

FALL BOARS BY DREXEL'S PRIDE the sire of my show hogs. Spring pigs by him and Queen's Wonder 112317, a sensational Crimson Wonder Again yearling. All choice and priced right. W. T. HUTCHISON, CLEVELAND, MO.

DUROC-JERSEY BOARS 10 head of well bred Duroc-Jersey boar pigs, healthy, with good backs, feet, head and ears, dark cherry color, of popular breeding and priced reasonable, F. O. B. your station if wanted. ARTHUR A. PATTERSON, Ellsworth, Kan.

TATARRAX HERD DUROCS Some good fall boars and gilts by the grand champion Tatarax and G.M.'s Tat Col. In good condition and priced right. Write today for further particulars. Hammond & Buskirk, Newton, Kan.

Dreamland Colonel Summer and fall boars and gilts for sale. Everything immune. Nothing but desirable animals offered. Prices reasonable. LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

Quivera Place Durocs A few, choice summer boars and gilts, sired by Quivera 106611. E. G. MUNSELL, Herington, Kansas.

Bancroft's Durocs We hold no public sales. Nothing but the best offered as breeding stock. Tried sows and fall yearlings bred. Spring gilts bred or open. Fall pigs, either sex. Pairs or trios not akin. Prices right. Customers in 6 states satisfied. Describe what you want. We have it. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS.

Bonnie View Farm Duroc-Jerseys: Fall and spring pigs. Plymouth Rocks: Eggs in season. Searle & Cottle, Berryton, Ks.

POLAND CHINAS.

SUNNY SIDE POLAND CHINAS. The herd of size, bone, and quality. Stock priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. G. BURT, SOLOMON, KANSAS.

LARGE WITH PLENTY OF QUALITY. Handsome young boars, gilts bred or open. Best of large type blood lines. Some boars, herd headers. Satisfaction guaranteed on all breeding stock. OLIVIER & SONS, DANVILLE, KANSAS.

NEBRASKA TYPE POLANDS Choice summer and fall boars and gilts by Eden's Big Hadley 2nd, Pan Wonder, and Nebr. Chief. G. C. INGRAM, Bloomington, Neb.

EXPANSIVE CHIEF FOR SALE! One of the greatest breeding sons of the great Expansive. A 2-year-old and a proven sire. Also a few extra toppy fall boars—herd headers—by Expansive Chief and Long King's Best. All are immune from cholera. I have just the boar you want. H. B. WALTER, EFFINGHAM, KANSAS

Robinson's Mammoth Poland Chinas! My herd boars weigh from 800 to 1,025 lbs. Now have for sale, two good tried boars and a few extra good last fall pigs of both sexes. My terms are: If you are not satisfied return the hog and I return your money. F. P. ROBINSON, Maryville, Mo.

BIG TYPE UNPAMPERED BERKSHIRES 200 sows bred to Fair Rival 10th, King's 4th Masterpiece, Truetype, King's Truetype, and the great show boar King's 10th Masterpiece. All long large and heavy boned. Sows farrow all through April, May and June. Open pigs and boars ready for service. Not a poor back or foot. Every man his money's worth. E. D. KING, Burlington, Kansas

EX B. by EXPANSIVE one of the greatest breeding boars of the day heads my herd of over 250 head. Two extra good boars by him, August farrow, for sale. Also choice line of fall gilts, open. Booking orders for spring pigs. Write or call. W. R. WEBB, BENDENA, KANSAS.

POLAND CHINA.

BIG TYPE POLANDS. Young boars ready for service and open gilts ready to breed. They are strong in the blood of Big Hadley and A Wonder. The big smooth kind. Every description guaranteed. Call on or write A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS A few young males ready for service. Faulkner blood lines. W. C. SIMPSON, Attica, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS Select young boars. Gilts, bred or open. Prices right. Call or Address H. L. BROOKS, LARNED, KANSAS

100 SPRING PIGS Sired by King Hadley, King Blain, Jr., King John and Long John 2nd; orders booked for May and June delivery. W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

Albright's Fall and Winter Boars and Gilts for sale. 40 head of nice, smooth individuals, sired by Cavett's Mastiff, by King Mastiff, and out of big type sows. Write for prices. A. L. ALBRIGHT, Waterville, Kansas

Schneider's Poland Chinas Can furnish choice summer and fall pigs, pairs or trios, not akin, by Guy's Expansion and Goldust Hadley. All of breeding age and priced to sell. JOE SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kansas.

NEBRASKA BIG TYPE BOARS Some outstanding September boars by Referendum 56823 and out of Whitface Queen. Real Herd Header material priced low to make room. A. N. WAECHTER & SON, Riverton, Nebr.

45 BRED SOWS AND GILTS Poland Chinas, in public sale, Thursday, April 3rd. Also a few choice fall boars in same sale or at private sale. Hogs of a higher order but priced within the reach of all. Write for prices. ROY JOHNSTON, South Mound, Kansas

COLUMBUS The 1050-lb. Grand Champion, 1912, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and American Royal, heads my herd Big Type Poland Chinas R. B. BAIRD, Central City, Nebraska

Harry Hoak's Poland Chinas Spring boars and gilts, pairs and trios unrelated. Fashionable big type blood lines. The finest lot of pigs we ever raised. Call or write today. HARRY HOAK, Attica, Kan.

Summer Poland Chinas Big Type Summer and July gilts being bred to GOLD MINE for July and August farrow. Serviceable boars, litter brothers to above. September and October pigs by GOLD MINE and PAN LOOK. Both sexes. Priced right. DIETRICH & SPAULDING, Richmond, Kansas

John Harter's September Boars 25 selected Sept. boars to pick from. Sired by Mogul's Monarch, Long King, Prince Hadley and Gebhart. Well grown and desirable as herd boars. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. H. HARTER, WESTMORELAND, KAN.

KLEIN'S TABOR VALLEY HERD Big Type Poland China fall boars and gilts for sale, priced right. Also S. C. Rhode Island Red Cockerels. Eggs 15 for \$1.00 or \$5.00 per 100. Write L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

Dean's Mastodon Polands Poland China hogs, the big-boned type, will weigh when mature, 800 to 1,000 lbs. Will sell a few boars of serviceable age, also choice brood sows and gilts bred to my herd boars, for spring farrow. All bred to my herd boars, for spring farrow. All bred to my herd boars, for spring farrow. All bred to my herd boars, for spring farrow.

Immunized by Double Treatment Herd headed by Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder and Gritter's Longfellow 3d. Everything guaranteed and sold worth the money. Address CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MISSOURI

POLAND CHINAS! Bred sows at private sale. Also fall and spring boars. Sows bred to Tom Lipton, Welcomer, Iron Clad 2d and others. Priced right. Ask for prices and descriptions. JOSEPH M. BAER, ELMO, KANSAS.

A. D. JONES, OF DUNLAP, IOWA has for sale sows and gilts bred to 1,000 lb. boars, and 600 and 800 pound dams. To farrow in March, April, May and June. Strictly Big Type Poland Chinas. I breed for length, bone and quick maturity. Send for price and description.

O. I. C. SWINE.
O.I.C. Pigs Pair, \$25.00, Harry Haynes, Mariden, Kansas

BOOKIN'S O. I. C. HOGS. Booking orders for different boars, out of sows not akin. Priced to sell.
F. C. BOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS
 Good quality, either sex, the short nose kind. Write for prices.
FRANK PROCHASKA, Glasco, Kans.

Grand View Stock Farm
 Choice O. I. C. fall gilts, bred or open. White Wyandotte chickens. Eggs for sale now. Stock in season. Write for prices.
ANDREW KOSAR, GLASCO, KANSAS.

O. I. Cs., Oxford Down Sheep, BARRED ROCKS
 2 good boar pigs, large enough for service of the big boned, growthy kind. Also a few extra good gilts, bred to Commodore and out of Climax, one of "The kind that" **W. W. WALTIRE & SONS, Peculiar, Missouri**

Neef's Cholera Immune O. I. C's.
 Pure bred seeds and S. C. R. I. Reds. Hogs all ages for sale reasonable prices. Special on sows and gilts bred for spring farrow. Have choice lot Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone Co. White and Cartner's seed corn at \$2.00 per bu. shelled and \$3.00 in ear. Re-cleaned Texas Red Rust Proof seed oats and seed rye. Some fancy S. C. R. I. Red cockerels at \$1.00 and \$2.00 each. Eggs for setting \$1.00 per 15, \$4.00 per 100.
Riverside Farms, J. H. NEEF, Boonville, Mo.

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

ANGUS CATTLE
 Bulls and females for sale; singly or in carload lots. Address **SUTTON & PORTEOUS** Lawrence, Kan.

DAIRY CATTLE.
Holstein-Friesian Bulls
 Prices right. **H. N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kan.**

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE 50 head registered 50 head registered heifers and large cows. 98 head milking and coming fresh grade heifers and cows.
M. P. KNUDSEN, Concordia, Kansas

HOLSTEINS—CHOICE BULL CALVES
H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

HOLSTEINS
 FOR SALE: Thirty head extra selected high-grade Holstein cows and heifers. Two registered bulls, "yearlings".
ARNOLD & BRADY, MANHATTAN, KAN.

BANKS' FARM JERSEYS
 Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale.
W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.

OAK HILL HOLSTEINS
 Bulls ready for spring service by Shadybrook Gerber Sir Korndyke out of A. R. O. dams. Heifers bred. Also a few fresh cows. All tuberculin tested.
BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAN.

Neosho Breeze Stock Farm
 offers for sale high grade Guernsey bull calves, 2 to 4 months old, \$15 to \$22.50. Reg. Duroc-Jersey Sept. boars, \$15 and \$20 each. S. C. Buff Leghorn eggs \$1.00 per 15, farm range. John Perenoud, Humboldt, Ks.

Register of Merit Bull—Jersey
 Year old. Solid fawn. Son of Flora's Golden Fern, 4 in R. of 4. Dam Sultan's Beauty, 512 lbs., 1 year, when 23 months old. \$150.00. Bargain cannot be equalled.
R. J. LINSOTT, Holton, Kansas

Holstein Bulls
 cows and heifers at farmer's prices. 25 reg. bulls ready for service, as well bred and well grown as money can buy. 25 reg. cows, heifers and heifer calves. 50 high grade cows and heifers. All tuberculin tested and priced to sell. Write or come at once.
H. GLISSMAN, Sta. B, OMAHA, NEB.

BONNIE BRAE
Holsteins For Sale
 75 head high grade Holsteins, consisting of coming 2-year-olds and about 50 head of heavy springers, from 2 1/2 to 5 years old. All first class dairy cattle. Also registered bulls.
IRA ROMIG, Sta. B, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

They Keep It Up
 There are some cattle that give more milk when they are fresh than a Jersey, but there isn't any breed that gives as rich milk as

The Jersey
 at as small feeding cost, nor is there any breed of cattle that will keep it up like Jerseys will, year in and year out. That's why you ought to buy Jerseys to increase your herd's efficiency. Send for Jersey facts.
AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB
 224 W. 23d St., New York

Tat A Walla, from Bonnie's Pride, being exactly same breeding as first and second junior sow pigs and second and third prize boar pigs at Topeka last fall. They will be pleased to receive orders for spring pigs sired by Tat A Walla and S. & C's Col. These pigs give promise of being extra fine.


Truman's Percherons and Shires.
 Under date of March 26, 1913, Mr. J. G. Truman, general manager of Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., writes: "I am pleased to report the safe arrival of our second 1913 importation on the 20th inst. They arrived without a scratch on them, free from any coughs or colds and looking remarkably well. In fact, they are already on sale. This importation, in addition to our February importation and a few of our noted prize winners last fall, gives us a very complete assortment and makes our stables practically full, every stall containing a high class stallion. We are making attractive prices to move this large collection of stallions to make room for our regular April importation that is due to arrive here about the 10th. We have at the present time on hand eight rising 3-year-old Shire stallions bred on the noted Wrydelands farm that should be very attractive to breeders requiring strictly high class blood. They, together with all our horses, are priced where they will soon be sold. We also have a few stallions that we have taken from our old customers that were sold to them three to five years back as 2-year-olds that we are offering at very attractive prices in order to move them. Our 1913 catalog will be mailed to any of your readers who are interested in strictly high class draft horses."

From R. J. Linscott.
 "I have just received word that my senior herd bull, Oakland's Sultan 78528 (Nuriels Jester P. S. 4012 H. C.), is the first bull in Kansas to enter the Register of Merit. His three daughters that have made year's official butter record qualifying him for entry, being Sultan's Beauty 231914, Register of Merit No. 171., test 512 pounds 1 ounce of butter in a year, commencing when 23 months old. Dam, Rose's Golden Beauty 214911. Warder's Duchess of Rosalpa 228527, Register of Merit No. 1721, 479 pounds butter, and a livi g calf, in a year, when 25 months old at start. Dam, Warder's Duchess 215147. St. Germain's Queen 240808, Register of Merit No. 1867, test not yet received by me, but said to be large. Dam, Eminent's May Queen P. S. 10655C. The first two are owned by me and the last one is owned by the New York millionaire, Mr. J. B. Haggin, on his great Kentucky breeding establishment, Elmdorf Farm. The first two were out of imported cows and the last one is herself imported from Island of Jersey. The first one is the mother of the yearling bull that I offer for sale for \$150, and am sending you change of advertisement covering this. He is bred in the purple—there is no better breeding any place and it is amply backed by heavy records and tests. His dam's test exceeded the Old World's official record for this age. His sire is Flora's Golden Fern, a son of the greatest sire the Jersey breed has ever produced—Golden Fern's Lad. Flora's Golden Fern has already had four daughters qualify for Register of Merit with a good year's test and a living calf all within the year. This yearling bull is himself a calf of great merit and promise and his individuality is of the very rare, good quality. He will strike anyone as—possessing all of the great qualities that go to make a truly great sire. He is a bull that I cannot too strongly recommend."

Geo. Allen & Sons' Sale.
 Shorthorn breeders who attend the sale to be held by Geo. Allen & Sons at South Omaha on April 22 will have the opportunity to purchase herd bulls and foundation material of high individual merit and belonging to the leading Scotch tribes and especially strong in the blood lines of the best cattle as bred by the greatest Shorthorn breeders of Great Britain and America, particularly such breeders as Cruickshank, Duthie, Marr, Willis, Harding and Harris, and fairly representative of the herd that has been so carefully bred by the late George Allen. Among the choice bulls cataloged may be mentioned the 2-year-old Count Victor, a superb individual, by Victor Sultan, the great son of the illustrious Whitehall Sultan, and from Victoria Countess, a daughter of Collynie Archer and a granddaughter of the Cruickshank cow, imported Victor 67th. This bull has a grand head, splendid style, is a thick fleshed rugged fellow and a typical Scotch bull. The pair of Marr Missie bulls, Missie Sultan 3d, 20 months old, and Missie Sultan 5th, 18 months old, are big, vigorous ones with even lines and will make herd headers. Chiefon 4th is a well bred Cruickshank Rosemary. Perfection is a son of Geraldine 3d, tracing directly through Dustin's Scotch Victor, Cruickshank's Chief Baron, Cumberland and Pride of Isles, famous Scotch sires. The 10 bulls which will be sold on this occasion are sons of Victor Sultan, a sire with few equals in this country as evidenced by the results of his service in the Allen herd. The cow offering includes such choice specimens as Sunbeam Violet 5th, a Secret of the purest and rarest breeding, the dam of Avondale's Best, a herd bull; Cinderella 3d, a Marr-Duffy Clara; and Golden Lady 2d, a daughter of imported Golden Chain. The above named cows are roans and it is safe to say no better trio of Shorthorn females will pass through a sale ring for some time. The offering includes representatives of such famous Scotch families as the Lavenders, Secrets, Missies, Claras, Duchesses of Glosters, Orange Blossoms, Rosemarys, Victorias and others equally popular. The cows will be bred, and many of them have calves by the herd bulls, Victor Sultan and Avondale's Best. The cattle cataloged for this sale are in good condition and breeders will be pleased on seeing them. The catalog will be mailed upon application to Geo. Allen & Sons, Lexington, Neb. Kindly mention this paper.

S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri
 BY ED. R. DORSEY.
 A. J. Erhart & Sons, well known Poland China breeders of Adrian, Mo., have sold their farm at that place and bought a large ranch in Ness county, Kansas. Their new address will be Beeler, Kan. Messrs. Erhart intend to give more of their time to the cattle and hog business in the future than

Lookabaugh's SHORTHORNS
 Sold on Time at Private Treaty



On six or nine months' time. Yes, the early bird catches the worm. I mean it. If you can make a good note, write. I want to do an honest business with honest people. I want to scatter pure Scotch Shorthorns of the best breeding to be found in the Shorthorn herd books all over Oklahoma, and we have been doing it, too. Our sales for one week, the last week in January, 1912, were \$2655.00. I have just got started. I want you to realize that I am chuck full of business. I don't need the money. I have Shorthorns of all ages, priced from \$50 apiece up to \$500 and \$1,000. They are cheap at our prices. Why? Because the purchasers say so, by buying. Not one man has come this fall that did not buy. I want to please you. Give me a chance. A satisfied customer is a pleasure and a living advertisement. I cannot afford to treat you wrong. I am anxious for each little herd that I sell to make good. Why? Because I want to build my business on a solid foundation. That's why! Let me help you select a few to start with. They make money while you sleep and in five years, if you sleep that long, you will be awakened by the cry of "high-priced livestock." Big boned Poland China hogs and home-grown alfalfa seed in any quantities up to one carload. Mail orders guaranteed to suit, or animal may be returned if cared for properly and money will be refunded. Visitors always welcome at Pleasant Valley Stock Farm. Write your wants today. Address

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Okla.

GEO. ALLEN & SONS'
Scotch Shorthorns
 Sale at SOUTH OMAHA, NEB., APRIL 22

55 Head—10 Bulls and 35 Cows—55
 Representative of the Best Scotch Tribes Exclusively

Especially rich in the blood lines of the best cattle bred by Cruickshank, Willis, Marr Duthie, Harding and Col. Harris; fitly representing the pure Scotch Families and reflecting credit on the herd of Shorthorns as bred with the utmost care by the late George Allen. The cows belong to the leading Scotch Families, many are of show yard character and all are bred or have calves at foot by such bulls as Victor Sultan, the splendid breeding son of America's great Shorthorn sire, Whitehall Sultan, and Avondale's Best, by the great Avondale. The bulls are strictly choice individuals, fit to head the best herds, are out of our best Scotch cows and they are sons of the Superb Victor Sultan and grand sons of the celebrated Whitehall Sultan. The cattle will be offered in fine condition, and prospective buyers will not be disappointed on seeing the offering. Write for Catalog.

GEO. ALLEN & SONS, LEXINGTON, NEBRASKA
 Col. H. S. DUNCAN, Auctioneer. G. W. BERRY, Fieldman.

Registered GALLOWAY CATTLE
 We Breed Market Toppers." **JAS. & W. R. CLELLAND, New Hampton, Mo.**

GALLOWAYS.	SHORTHORNS.
G. E. CLARK. CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS. 12 Miles West of Topeka. Can furnish car of good bulls ranging in ages from calves to 2-yr.-olds. Can suit your wants. Write CAPITAL VIEW RANCH, Silver Lake, Kan.	SHORTHORN CATTLE POLAND CHINA SWINE and CLEVELAND BAY HORSES. All stock pedigreed. Prices reasonable. Thos. B. Murphy & Sons, Corbin, Kas.
REGISTERED GALLOWAY BULLS 3 good ones coming one-year-old. B. F. YOUNG, RICHLAND, KANSAS.	SHORTHORNS 4 bulls from 7 to 10 months. Roans and reds. Scotch Top Address, L. M. NOFFSINGER, OSBORNE, KAN.
Glenwood Farms Announce Shorthorn Sale, bulls and cows, June 6, 1913. Can spare no more bred sows. Have a few choice boars left. Plenty of Shorthorns, always. We build the most complete concrete silo yet offered the public. Have several on our place. They are a success. Write for particulars. Address, C. S. NEVIUS, CHILES, KAN.	Pearl Herd of Shorthorns Young bulls up to 18 months of age, either Scotch or Scotch-Topped breedings. Well grown and in good growing condition. Can ship via C. R. I & P. A. T. & S. F. U. P., and Mo. Pac. Address C. W. TAYLOR ABILENE : : KANSAS

POLLED DURHAMS.

Polled Durham Bulls

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

RED POLLED CATTLE.

Foster's Red Polls Writer's prices on breeding stock. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

RED POLLED BULLS

and heifers by Actor 7781 and Launfal 13221. Cows large, plenty quality, represent best milking families. Also large type POLAND CHINAS. Pigs. Write or come. CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kan.

HEREFORDS.

KLAUS BROS.' HEREFORDS

A few choice young bulls and heifers for sale, sired by Fulfiller 3rd, Fulfiller 25th and Beau-Onward. Our calf crop is the best we ever had. KLAUS BROTHERS, BENDENA, KANSAS.

Star Breeding Farm HEREFORDS

Headed by Tophon 4th. 90 Bulls, 14 to 30 mos. Single or cartloads. Can spare a few females in lots to suit buyer.

DUROCS

Of most fashionable breeding headed by Model Top 77405. Choice individual of both sexes for sale at all times.

Sam'l Drybread, Elk City, Kansas

Modern Herefords

ROBT. H. HAZLETT

Hazford Place Eldorado, Kansas

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Jacks and Jennets

One of the largest selections of large Black Mammoth Jacks in the West. 15 to 16 hands standard. I have the large kind that all are looking for; the kind that bring the large high-class mule. Reference the five banks of Lawrence. AL. E. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

JACKS AND JENNETS

20 head good black jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 5 years; large, heavy-boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns 2 miles of town. PHIL WALKER, Melrose, Elk Co., Kan.

50 Registered, big-boned, black JACKS AND JENNETS

from colts to 16 hands high; fine body and style, best breeding, certificate with each animal sold. Jacks, prices and terms right. Nothing better for Oklahoma and Texas as they are acclimated here. KINGFISHER VALLEY STOCK FARM, B. H. Smith, Proprietor, Route 3, Box 17, Kingfisher, Oklahoma.

JACKS and JENNETS

15 head to select from. 15 to 16 hands standard. From 2 to 6 years old, all black with fine markings. We have the largest 2-year-old in Kansas. We bred and raised George Ray, King George and many other noted jacks, but have the best lot we ever offered. They are from jacks that weighed 1,000 pounds. Come and see our herd. Priced to move them. W. H. WHEELER & SONS, Garden City, Ka.

Jacks for Cash or Trade

Two Mammoth bred Jacks, 4 and 5 years old. Will sell, worth the money, part terms to right party, or trade for good mares or pure bred or high grade cattle. Address D. F. McALISTER, Severy, Kansas

PUREBRED HORSES.

Percherons--Red Polls

I will sell several choice Percheron stallions, blacks and greys, of serviceable age (3 to 6 years), weighing from 1800 to 2200 lbs. and broke to service. Also a fine bunch of choice RED POLLED BULLS

10 to 36 months old, good ones, all fully guaranteed and priced low for next 30 days. Address GEO. W. SCHWAB, Clay Center, Neb.

STALLIONS and JACKS

Percherons and Belgians, also Mammoth Jacks and Jennets. State Fair winners and all at prices that will move them. Write today describing your wants. C. F. COOPER R. 4, Box 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

they have in the past and with this in view they have taken a large part of their Poland Chinas with them, including the herd boars Major B. Hadley and Giant Wonder and the following big type sows: Cloverfield Beauty 2d, by Blain's Last Hadley; Jossie L. 6th, by Blain's Wonder; King's First Choice, by Giant King; Lady Jumbo's Equal by Long King's Equal; Perfect Expansion by Ex. Over; King's Choice, by Long King; Lady Expansion by Big Mo. Chief; Tecumseh Girl, by Major B. Hadley; Perfect Tecumseh, by Grand Tecumseh; White Face Queen, by Blain's Wonder; Miss Tec, by Big Ding; Green Lawn Model, by Major B. Hadley; Lady Dawson, by Pancoast. James T. Ellis & Sons bought the Erhart farm at Adrian and will conduct an extensive Poland China business at that place. With the farm they bought \$4,000 worth of sows and two of the good herd boars. This firm is well recommended and Farmers Mail and Breeze takes pleasure in introducing the members of the firm to its 100,000 readers. We bespeak for this firm the same liberal support from our readers that has been enjoyed by Messrs. Erhart.

Johnston's Sale Average \$52.00.

The Poland China sale of Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan., was in every way satisfactory. The bidding was lively from start to finish. Col. C. E. Bean of Garnett, Kan., one of the state's best Poland China breeders, opened the sale with a few very interesting remarks. He then called on Col. Jno. D. Snyder of Hutchinson, Kan., who is well known among the breeders, and he gave us a short but interesting talk. Mr. Johnston had a splendid offering of his peculiar fancy of finish, broad heads, broad backs, broad hams and the short flinty legs and feet. Orphan Boy again showed his wonderful ability as a producer and his get was always appreciated. It was again demonstrated that he is among the greatest breeders of the Poland China family. For a number of years Mr. Johnston has been holding these spring sales and every one a success. Forty-two head of young gilts brought \$2,198, or an average of \$52.33 per head. After the close of the sale Mr. Johnston sold Dan Hadley to A. S. Dougherty of Stilwell, Kan., for \$200, but this is not included in the sale report. Below is a list of buyers and representative prices.

- Lot 2-R. M. Dobson, Independence, Kan. \$ 60.00
3-Ed Sheehy, Hume, Mo. 51.00
4-I. E. Knox, South Haven, Kan. 60.00
5-S. N. Hodgson & Sons, Parker, Kan. 41.00
6-A. S. Dougherty, Stilwell, Kan. 107.00
7-Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan. 52.00
8-Col. C. E. Bean, Garnett, Kan. 71.00
10-H. J. Garoutte, Thayer, Kan. 41.00
12-A. N. Jones, Lawrence, Kan. 50.00
13-E. M. Chatterton, Colony, Kan. 65.00
15-H. E. Johnson, St. Paul, Kan. 43.00
16-I. L. Sweeney, Independence, Kan. 51.00
18-Harry Hoak, Attica, Kan. 70.00
19-J. B. Moore, Americus, Kan. 50.00
21-H. J. Garoutte, Thayer, Kan. 48.00
22-E. D. Butler, Americus, Kan. 36.00
27-Ed Frazier, Drexel, Mo. 62.00
30-C. E. Gardner, Joplin, Mo. 58.00
32-D. R. Johnson, Erie, Kan. 50.00
35-E. F. Atkinson, McCune, Kan. 47.00
(Spec.)-Blain Crawford, Drexel, Mo. 51.00
BOAR PIGS.
(Spec.)-A. R. Enos, Pomona, Kan. 40.00
(Spec.)-L. M. Shivers, Iuka, Kan. 42.00
(Spec.)-C. R. Leib, Edna, Kan. 38.00
(Spec.)-E. M. Chatterton, Colony, Kan. 34.00
(Spec.)-J. R. Mingle, Anthony, Kan.

Editorial News Notes.

Indiana Silos.

"Indiana Silos" is the title of a handsomely illustrated booklet recently issued by the Indiana Silo Company of Anderson, Ind., probably the most widely known silo concern in the entire country. From an editorial viewpoint it is splendidly gotten up and is a source of valuable information to silo users and those contemplating putting up a silo this season. The book will be of immense value to the readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze and we suggest that they write to the Indiana Silo Company for a copy, addressing 379 Union Bldg., Anderson, Ind.

Every Stable Should Have One.

A good clipping machine is a valuable outfit to have in the stable. Those who have studied the horse most are practically agreed that to clip at the proper time is beneficial to all horses. Before the spring work begins is a good time. Remove the winter coat. Your horses require much the same treatment that you give yourself to keep in the best health and you shed your winter clothes before you get down to the hard spring work. Treat your horses similarly. Remember nature did not oblige them to work originally and they could shed out gradually, but you make them work strenuously and you should treat them accordingly. The Stewart ball bearing clipping machine advertised on page 7 has a world-wide reputation for excellence. It is used in all countries and deserves a place in every stable. Horses are the most valuable of farm animals and should have a clipping. It can be done easily and quickly with a Stewart machine.

20,000 Shoes a Day.

Milwaukee's great shoe manufacturing company, the F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co., has just completed another large factory building consisting of seven stories and basement 50x150 feet, which is to be used exclusively in the manufacture of Martha Washington Comfort shoes. It is the largest single factory in the country devoted entirely to the manufacture of one type of shoes. Including the new Mayer Martha Washington building, the Mayer factories now have facilities for manufacturing the enormous quantity of 20,000 shoes per day. This company has built up an excellent reputation, which it deserves. The quality of Mayer Honorbill shoes is known wherever good shoes are sold. Martha Washington Comfort shoes, especially enjoy a tremendous sale. On account of their great popularity, these shoes are much imitated, and our readers are warned to make it a rule when purchasing to look for the names "Mayer" and "Martha Washington" stamped on the sole.

A shovelful of ashes in the bottom of the nest box will help keep down lice.

Her One Best Paper.

Mr. Editor—I am a reader of Farmers Mail and Breeze and I like it the best of all papers I have ever read. I think every farmer ought to take it.

Mrs. Fred Clausen.

Dorrance, Kan.

PUREBRED HORSES.

200 Percherons Stallions and Mares For Sale. Singmaster & Son, Keota, Iowa

Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm

America's Largest Importers

Shire, Percheron and Belgian Horses

Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

TRUMAN'S, Box E, BUSHNELL, ILLINOIS

PUREBRED HORSES.

The Best Imported Horses One thousand each. Home-bred registered draft stallions—\$250 to \$650 at my stable doors. A. LATIMER WILSON, CRESTON, IOWA.

FOR SALE AT

Riverside Stock Farm

10 Head of Young STALLIONS Registered

4 head of Percherons coming 3 years old, weighing from 1650 to 1800 lbs. Any one will make a ton horse. 4 head coming 2 years old; all black, weighing from 1500 to 1600; when matured will weigh from 2000 to 2200. They are the big bone kind. 2 black, registered, 4-year-old Percheron mares. 2 standard bred stallions that weigh 1250 to 1280. 1 imp. Ger. Coach stallion, Mikus 4861 (183105), brown, 16-2, weighs 1550 lbs., 7 years old and sound. 4 head of young Mammoth bred black jacks from 15 to 16 1/2, good, heavy boned and well broke. All these animals will be sold cheap for the quality. Pedigrees and breeding quality guaranteed.

O. L. Thisler & Sons, Chapman, Kan.

150 miles west from Kansas City, Mo., on the main line of the Union Pacific R. R.

Oldenburg German Coach Horses

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



60-Bergner & Sons' Coach Horses-60

German Coach Stallions at prices you will be able to pay for at one season's stand. Also mares and fillies; all good bone with plenty size, style and action and the best general purpose horse that has ever been imported. The St. Louis Fair Champion Milon 3159 and the Kansas State Fair prize winner Mephistos 4221 at head of herd. We are pricing these horses to sell and guarantee satisfaction. Write today or call soon.

J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Waldoek Ranch, PRATT, KANSAS.

Imported Percherons & Belgians

I have now for sale a lot of personally selected coming 3 and 4-year-olds as good as France and Belgium can produce. Good heavy bone. Straight draft type with quality and the best of breeding. I give a gilt-edge guarantee, good for two years, with each horse sold. All in just good breeding condition and will be a good investment to the purchaser. I can save you some money on a stallion. Barns four blocks from the A. T. & S. F. depot. W. H. RICHARDS, EMPORIA, KANSAS

Mammoth Jacks, Percheron Stallions

14 Head of Kentucky Mammoth Jacks



from 3 to 6 years old, from 15 1/2 to 16 hands high with 9 and 10-inch bone; priced to sell quick. Write today for prices and description. Five Percheron stallions left for sale cheap. Farm and sale barn on 21st Street, one mile east of Wichita Union Stock Yards.



J. C. KERR, Wichita, Kansas

Percherons and Royal Belgians



We have decided to offer all of our state fair prize winners, 22 stallions and mares for sale. Every one of these horses has been shown and has been a prize winner at the shows of 1912. These stallions and mares will be sold at exceedingly low prices, quality considered.

We are showing some other good stallions and mares, which we offer at prices that defy competition.

We earnestly request you to look over our stallions and mares, before buying.

True photos from life on application. Address WOLF BROS., Albion, Boone Co., Neb. IMPORTERS and BREEDERS

Stallions and Mares at Bargain Prices

Percherons, Belgians and Shires

95 Head of Stallions and Mares

Forty Percheron Stallions, 2 to 4 years old, blacks, greys and a few bays all registered in the Percheron Society of America. Several of these 2 year olds will now weigh 1,800 to 1,950. Price \$500 to \$1,000. Three, a little higher.

Fifteen Belgian Stallions, 2 to 5 years old, bays and sorrels. Two-year-olds that are weighing a ton. Price, \$500 to \$1,200.

Thirty Percheron Mares 2 to 8 years old; blacks, bays and greys, all registered in the Percheron Society of America. Twenty-two showing heavy in foal. Price, \$300 to \$700.

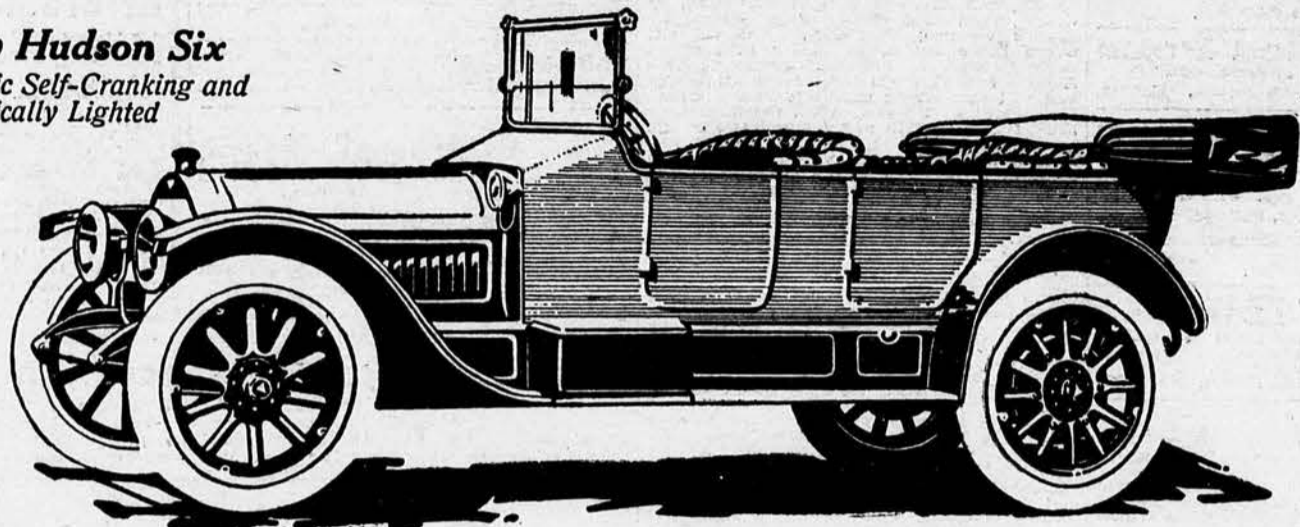
Ten head Shire Stallions and Mares I will sell at bargain prices.

All of these Stallions have been examined and found to be of pure breeding and sound and certificate as such will go with each horse; if you want a real bargain in an imported or American bred Stallion or Mare come right away as I mean business.

L. R. WILEY, Emporia, Kan.

The World's Largest Builders of Six-Cylinder Automobiles

New Hudson Six
Electric Self-Cranking and
Electrically Lighted



A Definition of Automobile Service

This is a much talked about subject. Every dealer, every manufacturer, talks about it. Some are specific, some only suggest what it might be. This is our definition.

See if you do not agree that it is the most important in the consideration of your motor car purchase.

No man, no matter how experienced, can know what service any car will render. No two drivers operate their car alike. No two cars are called upon to render the same kind of service.

Machinery will wear out. It must be attended to, and some one expert, willing and broad in mind, must be there to see that the car gives the service you expect it to give.

A car must be built with a sufficient allowance to take care of the average demand made upon it.

No dealer can give service who is not successful. Motor car satisfaction is largely a matter of dealer satisfaction. To be able to give such service the dealer must make a profit. He cannot sell his cars at a discount. He cannot make unreasonable allowances for old automobiles in order to make a sale and have a profit left sufficient to give the service that should go with every motor car.

He must see the broader possibilities of conducting his business upon a service basis than is often found, especially among dealers whose only interest is in making the sale.

Buy a Six if Paying More Than \$2,000

The New Hudson Six is all that any automobile at any price can be in performance, luxury, comfort and value. Backed by our own service you will find in it as near an approach to ideal motor satisfaction as is known.

The New Hudson Six is the answer to a question that has long concerned all automobile builders. "What will Howard E. Coffin do when he builds a Six?"

When he built this car he had as his associates experts from 97 leading American and European factories—48 all told.

Thus all guess work was eliminated—all experiment made unnecessary. With so many viewpoints and so much experience, errors that others had made were

eliminated—advancements that others found impossible were easily accomplished.

The New Hudson Six has electric lights. It is electrically self-cranked. The famous Delco system, patented, is used. Every luxury is included, speedometer, clock, top, curtains, rain-vision windshield, demountable rims, twelve-inch upholstery, etc. Equipped with a five-passenger Phaeton body at \$2450.

At \$1875 you can obtain the HUDSON "37"—designed by the same engineers that built the "Six"—and pointed to as the "Four-cylinder masterpiece."

Send for catalogue, or go to the Hudson dealer, and he will prove their value in a hundred different ways.

See the Triangle on the Radiator

HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO.
7646 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Michigan