

THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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Fifty Years Service For Kansas

What a fine thing it is to have put into the history of fifty years a record for usefulness whose value to humanity no man can gauge! What wonderful achievements come to the mind in contemplating the Golden Jubilee of the Agricultural College at Manhattan so fittingly celebrated this week! Imagine, if you can, the pride and satisfaction with which the few remaining members of the first class must have viewed these events. How memory must have gone back to that early day when the bell rang for the first time under the beneficent encouragement of the national government and the state's Agricultural college, housed in one small structure, with a faculty of five, began a work that had but scanty welcome!

And today it leads the world! No invidious comparison is intended in saying that no similar institution anywhere has a larger enrollment, and that few have done more to fulfill the great purpose for which the Morrill Act was conceived. From a small beginning, in a period when Science and "Book Farming" were almost opprobrious terms, the college has come steadily and courageously up through the years into the confidence of farmers, the respect of educators and the friendship of thoughtful men. Surely this is a heritage any state might envy. Concerning themselves more with the Book of Acts than in writing a Book of Numbers, the officers of this great school have brought it to a standard of excellence of which the country is proud.

It should not be forgotten that a large credit for all this must go to the patriotic men who have served as regents. The state's best citizens have given their time and their wisdom to this big task with no remuneration save that which was found in the people's gratitude. These men were above petty political bias. If the plans they made and carried to fruition were not good the college at Manhattan would not have been possible. It is to the interest of Kansas and of the whole country to see that this fine progress goes on unchecked.



Double the R. F. D. Circulation of Any Other Kansas Farm Paper

Forage Crops Did Well

Late Rains Increased the Feed Supply

Kansas has more feed than the farmers expected. The late rains brought out the forage crops in good shape, and most of the correspondents believe that there will be enough feed to run the livestock until spring. It is true, however, that there are not so many farm animals in Kansas as there were a year ago, for the dry weather of last summer seriously reduced the number.

The wheat is generally looking good. Some very profitable use is being made of both wheat and rye pasture. There has been enough moisture to keep these crops growing nicely.

KANSAS.

Bourbon County—Winter weather lately. Pastures good for this time of year. County scarce of hogs—about one-tenth as many as a year ago. Large amount alfalfa sowed this fall and it is looking fine. Those who put up silos are lucky. There will be more put up next year.—G. A. VanDyke, Nov. 1.

Coffey County—Rain and snow. Kafir and late corn killed by freezing. Ground too wet to get in the field. Corn fodder and some late cuttings of alfalfa spoiling. Stock selling well.—Mrs. A. H. Stewart, Nov. 1.

Harvey County—Weather ideal for wheat and alfalfa but is rather hard on shock fodder especially where the shocks are blown down. Many cattle being bought by farmers and fed fodder, straw, silage and oil cake. Wheat dropped from 83 to 80c. Corn 77 to 80c, potatoes 85c to \$1, apples 90c to \$1, hens 8c, spring chickens 9c, eggs 32 to 34c, butter 30c.—H. W. Prouty, Oct. 30.

Stevens County—Enough moisture in ground to keep wheat growing and some that was sown early is making fine pasture. Feed about all in but grain not gathered yet. Cattle doing well although large numbers have been shipped to market. Ten pit silos in this county and all filled. Butter fat 25c, butter 30c.—Monroe Traver, Oct. 31.

Bourbon County—Three inch snow on 26th which was first touch of winter. Land in good condition for fall plowing. Plenty of stock water. Not much wheat sown. Fall sown alfalfa late but looking well. Rough feed plentiful. Cattle scarce and high. Hogs scarce. Horse and mule market on the decline. Corn shipped in at 80c. Very little kafir cut yet.—Jay Judah, Oct. 27.

Clay County—Wheat growing rapidly. Too cold for another crop of alfalfa but it has made good pasture. Considerable plowing being done for oats. Eggs high, even 30c, and some farmers are getting 30c for butter.—H. H. Wright, Oct. 27.

Jefferson County—Rain and snow storm falling today, which is the third snow in a week. Pastures were getting good and timothy and alfalfa making good growth before the cold weather commenced. Clover poor crop, being damaged by drouth.—Z. G. Jones, Oct. 28.

Graham County—This has been one of the best falls for farm work in years. Wheat sowing is almost completed. Acreage of wheat above the average. First sowings up and looking fine. Prospects good for winter pasture. Stock looking reasonably well.—C. L. Kobler, Oct. 28.

Pottawatomie County—Ideal weather last two months. It has been moist, warm and very nice for wheat and grass. Cattle doing well in pastures. First hard freeze on 20th. First snow today which was almost a blizzard. Corn retailing at 85c, butter 25c to 30c, eggs 22c, cream 27c, hens 10c, springs 12c.—N. H. Washburn, Oct. 28.

Lyon County—Plenty of rain with some snow. Alfalfa looking well. Last cutting of alfalfa very slow curing. Alfalfa, cane and kafir that was cut before the hard freeze will make good feed. Several fields kafir not cut before the freeze on account of ground being too wet. Apples scarce.—E. R. Griffith, Nov. 1.

Decatur County—Wheat sowing finished, and it is nearly all up. Had no moisture to speak of in October, but wheat looks good. Not much corn to husk. Stock doing well. Thermometer has been as low as 8 above but it is warmer now. Not many farm sales. Corn 82c, wheat 75c, eggs 25c, butter fat 25c.—G. A. Jern, Nov. 1.

Labette County—Two snow storms. Leaves still on trees and some wild flowers still in bloom. Ground too wet to plow. Wheat looks good. Corn very scarce.—Wilbert Hurt, Nov. 1.

Riley County—Several hard frosts last week, and a light snow storm. All vegetation wilted. Farmers stacking late forage crops. Some alfalfa made light crop of hay. Repairing fences and buildings the order of the day. No corn to husk this fall. Wheat and rye look good, and large acreage sown. Wheat 80c, corn 78c, eggs 28c, home grown seed corn \$2 bushel.—P. O. Hawkins, Oct. 31.

Hamilton County—Two inch snow October 26 and lots of heavy wind taking moisture out of soil. Hard freeze on 27th and all green vegetables and crops killed. Some baled hay being shipped in from the west. Country nearly stripped of cattle. Prices high. Not many hogs but those we have are healthy. No land selling for cash but some trading going on. Many people leaving southwest Kansas. Butter 30c, eggs 36c, corn \$1.75 cwt., flour \$2.25 cwt., mixed bran feed \$1.35, apples \$1 bushel, potatoes \$2.25 cwt.—W. N. Brown, Nov. 1.

Mitchell County—Weather very cold for this time of year—10 above zero this morning. Wheat seeding done and most all up. It looks fine. About 12 inches of moisture in ground. Rain destroyed lots of straw but more than made up for it in pasture, wheat stubble and alfalfa fields. Stock doing well. With careful feeding I think feed will last until grass. Not many cattle on feed.—J. H. DePoy, Oct. 31.

OKLAHOMA.

Ottawa County—Damp and rainy weather for a month. Some hard frost and snow.

Wheat all sowed and looking fine. Acreage larger than usual. Corn husking progressing nicely. Corn making from 5 to 40 bushels an acre. Butter 30c, eggs 25c, corn 65c to 75c.—C. R. Jackson, Oct. 31.

Harmon County—Good cotton picking weather last few days. Bad sand storm to-night which will damage cotton. Feed in some localities good and others have none. Mules and horses cheap. Cattle bring good price but scarce. Cotton worth 13½c, maize 50c, corn 75c.—I. E. Graut, Oct. 25.

Dewey County—Have had about 10 inches rain since September 10 and it has all soaked into the ground. Wheat is looking good. Five times as much wheat sown as last year. Stock on wheat and rye pasture. Grain at sales brings from 70c to 80c, milk cows \$50 to \$85, fat hogs \$7.—Wm. Liston, Oct. 31.

Grant County—Crop conditions fine. Wheat sowing over. Early sown wheat very large and rank. Stock getting fat on the wheat. Alfalfa cut and shocked but is curing very slowly. Hard freezes this week killed all green things and checked the flies which were never worse. Eggs 30c, butter 25c, wheat 80c, oats 50c, hogs \$7.25.—H. C. Craighead, Nov. 1.

Woodward County—Have had about two snows of about 2 inches each, and cold weather for October. Wheat sowing all done. A large amount sown. Alfalfa crop was short. Hogs 7c, flour \$2.40 cwt., butter 25c, eggs 25c, hens 8c, springs 9c, ducks 8c, cream 25c.—Geo. L. Boswell, Jr., Nov. 1.

Silage From Sugar Beet Tops

Many of the sugar beet growers of Wisconsin will effect a great saving this year by siloing beet tops with shock corn and by utilizing as a soil corrective the waste lime thrown out by the factories, says the Breeder's Gazette. For two successive seasons sugar beet tops have been combined with shock corn in making silage at the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, and the results have been very satisfactory in every way. Farmers in different sections of the state have followed the same practice, and their reports are equally enthusiastic for this combination silage. As several thousand acres in Wisconsin are annually devoted to this crop, it is important that the tops which in many cases are wasted should be utilized. Cattle relish this mixed succulence, and chemical analyses have shown that it possesses practically the same feeding value as

entire corn silage, it being claimed that the leaves of the sugar beet have nearly half the feeding value of the roots. The beet top-corn fodder silage is made by siloing about equal quantities of the tops and corn fodder taken from the shock. By placing the beet tops on layers of the fodder, no difficulty is experienced in feeding them through the cutter. Enough water is added to the cut material to give it proper moisture and make it pack well in the silo.

The Reward of Labor

BY J. W. WARNER,
Hays, Kan.

Three years and a half in Kansas on the Colorado border and this summer at Hays Experiment station, have taught me that a Kansas frontier home is possible to those who "labor and wait". Labor ceaselessly, delving into the hidden processes of nature's soil and atmosphere, meanwhile gathering into your storehouse of knowledge, the results of the state's experimental farming; and successful, individual farming; and you may have a Kansas prairie frontier home for your reward.

Are you in the alkali lands? Plowing and leaching off has made 500 miles of California alkali lands to grow fruit trees and grain. Are you in the soil that dries out sooner than crops grow? Remedy by summer fallow, leaching off the objectionable and storing two years' moisture. Are your lands very clayish, stubborn to cultivation? Get the available summer fallow crop and plow under in the green stage just before maturity, if it takes all the neighbors' horses to turn the soil. You will then have stored humus in the soil that assists air, frost, sunshine and water to mellow the soil and make plant food available and retain moisture. Increased moisture means increased growing period. Are your lands liable to drift? List at right angles to prevailing winds which is an insurance in the summer fallow, being ample time to smooth down for spring and summer crops.

Plow or list potatoes and early garden lands this fall, adding fertile manure where required to leach into ground. Have seen new manure placed

on fall plowed new lands and allowed to leach during the winter and spring, when it was removed and it produced excellent results for garden. Are the springs too late or the lands too cold to germinate or force on the growth? Fall plowing or listing, winter plowing or cultivation will enable the air and sun to penetrate and melt the frost early and warm the soil to conditions of growth. Plowing and cultivation, or plowing land in due season or ahead of season, is far better than too late when the weeds are ahead or the lands are dry at the time of seeding. Beware of procrastination!

Men Must Be Clean

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

A republic can prosper although the average man is not intellectually brilliant. But it cannot prosper if the average man becomes infirm of mind and soul, if he fears hard work, and cares only for the easy avoidance of whatever is rough or unpleasant; or if, although of masterful temperament, he seeks to rise in ways that represent unscrupulous wrong to his weaker and less fortunate fellows. Only that man is a good citizen who fears no honest labor and who is ashamed not to earn his livelihood in any honorable fashion; who is thoroughly able to guard himself from any wrong-doing by others, but who scorns himself to do wrong to any man, and who realizes that each of us owes a duty to others as well as to himself. These are the ordinary, homely, commonplace, workaday virtues; but they are the all-essential virtues; for they are the virtues that in their sum make character.

The state cannot prosper unless the average man can take care of himself; and neither can it prosper unless the average man realizes that, in addition to taking care of himself, he must work with his fellows, with good sense and honesty and practical acknowledgement of obligation to the community as a whole, for the things that are vital to the interests of the community as a whole.

There must be idealism; and there must also be practical efficiency, or the idealism will be wasted. We need sound bodies; we need sound minds in our bodies; but more than either mind or body is character—character, into which many elements enter, but three above all others—courage, honesty and common sense.

Believes in Feterita

I have been reading in your paper week by week of the value and praise of feterita. I had a little more than three acres of it and found it a dry weather plant but also one that chinch bugs couldn't hurt. I had milo on each side of the feterita and Egyptian wheat and corn next to that. The bugs got into the maize when it was hip high and cleaned it to the ground, but the feterita stood and grew to be from 5 to 7 feet high. I gathered and sold more than \$100 worth of seed from it and would have had much more had the rains come earlier. The second crop came but did not mature before frost. I cut the fodder since the frost and found that the hogs are very fond of it.

I expect to put out much more next year. I think it is not only dry weather proof but chinch bug proof. There will be 500 or 600 acres planted in this vicinity next spring. I believe that feterita is the coming crop of Kansas for feeding purposes.

Princeton, Kan. W. E. Lloyd.

From the Royal Show to Frisco

Breeders of purebred stock in the Kansas City territory announce their intention to concentrate their shipments at the time of the American Royal Livestock show in 1915 so that all animals intended for exhibition at the Panama-Pacific International exposition contests in October and November will be able to go through to San Francisco on special trains under supervision of the exposition. This will enable breeders to send their livestock through almost as quickly by freight as they would go by express. Exhibitors from other states are planning to concentrate their shipments at the state capital or some other principal city.

What Do You Say?

NOW the evenings are lengthening out and the year's work will soon be done. What a world of experience can be crowded into 12 short months. And these experiences, though some of them seemed discouraging, in passing, will become valuable possessions if we will profit by them.

The Mail and Breeze wishes to print some of the lessons learned by its readers during 1913. Let's be mutually helpful. Farm folks are the most neighborly people in the world. Not one but would gladly give a suggestion based on experience, if called upon by a neighbor. Through the Mail and Breeze this same suggestion would reach 100,000 neighbors. Isn't it worth while then?

Don't worry about style, grammar, or spelling. That's the editor's lookout. Just set down the facts as if you were writing to a friend. We will see to it that you are out nothing for your trouble. Every good letter will draw a prize—some useful article about the farm or home, a good farm book, or we will send you the Mail and Breeze or some other good farm paper a year.

These are a few suggested topics to write on but you have our permission to cut loose on any subject that comes to mind:

Your way of tackling the feed problem this winter will be of interest to all of us. What combination of feeds are you going to depend on?

We want to know of your economical ways of building stock shelters, feed racks, poultry houses, smoke houses, banking houses and barns—in short, we want you to send us any good little idea you know in the line of getting the farm ready for winter.

How do you dispose of the manure made on the farm and what have been the results of spreading it on the land? Do you use a spreader?

What good have you to say for fall plowing for corn and other spring crops? Is it a better plan to leave weeds and stubble on the ground, to catch the snow, than to plow them under and save that much work in the spring?

We are always glad to get a sketch and description of some handy farm device.

Who has a good suggestion on fall and winter chicken keeping? What we want especially, is any useful pointer in the way of care or feed that will bring the eggs.

Let's have a chapter from the experience of any reader who has used an irrigation plant of his own this season. A picture or two will help out the story.

Will the users of gasoline engines tell of the ways they are applying the power to save labor? What work does your engine do?

If you have your house piped for water, please tell us whether you use the tank (gravity) system or the compressed air system; how it was installed, and the cost of installation.

Tell us how you are succeeding with the cows. How may a man in ordinary circumstances best improve on the kind of cows he keeps? What has been your own experience in increasing the profits from your herd? What, in former winters, has proved the best feed to make milk?



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TOOLS FOR A FARM WORK SHOP

THE handiest and most necessary division of the modern farmer's equipment, today, is a workshop. So large a proportion of farm work is being done nowadays by means of various kinds of machinery, more or less complicated and liable to accident, that when a man has no mechanical skill or tools of his own he is dependent on the carpenter and blacksmith of his nearest town for repairs. Frequently he is obliged to waste a great deal of valuable time and add very largely to the expense side of his accounts, whereas, if he had tools, and a good place to use them, there would be large savings of both time and expense every season.

On stormy days and during the winter when regular farm work is not pressing, a great deal of valuable repair work on implements can be done, and indoor and outdoor conveniences made. The use of tools is becoming more and more a factor in the education of boys, and as almost every boy likes to work with tools, such an outfit would aid greatly in providing employment and contentment at home on the farm.

The selection of such an outfit would of course depend largely upon the scope and character of the work to be done. To a considerable degree the problem is one for every farmer to solve for himself as he alone is most likely to be acquainted with all his own conditions and needs. There are, however, some valuable general facts already taught through the experiences of others that are helpful occasionally to review.

On most farms there is likely to be found a deficiency of suitable repair tools and supplies and an increased investment along such lines would be greatly in the interest of economy and efficiency. Little is to be gained by hasty, indiscriminate purchases of tools, improperly kept and used. A small, well selected outfit can often be cared for and used to far greater advantage.

When deciding upon tools and materials to buy, it is wisest to select such as are most frequently and urgently needed, and omit those that will be rarely used. It is also best to buy nothing but good tools, even if one must buy fewer of them. Avoid cheap iron combination tools; the tool which is a can-opener, monkey-wrench, fire stretcher, and a lot of other things in one tool, rarely is good for anything.

A suitable shop or other roomy place in which to work and to keep tools is very nearly as essential and important as the tools and materials. A small building about 12 by 20 feet, with gable roof and windows, is very desirable, but where such cannot be made available, a portion of some of the regular farm buildings, such as one side of a large wagon shed can be fitted up to contain a good workbench, trestles, anvil, and forge, and ample provision made for the use of tools and supplies. The shop should have an abundance of light, as much of the work will be done on dark, cloudy days. Also, ample space should be provided overhead for the handy storage of repair materials, especially seasoned timbers. There should be an iron-clad rule that all the tools be kept together and after use should be returned each to a designated place—hung about on nails driven in here and there, or placed on convenient shelves about the shop. Time usually lost every day in hunting a misplaced tool when needed.

The work bench for ordinary use should be 12 feet long, 30 inches wide, and, for the use of a man of ordinary height, it should be about 34 inches high. It should be securely braced and should contain a bench screw vise and a "stop" for holding materials to be planed. The top of the bench should

The Needed Equipment and Home Made Conveniences

BY JOE S. WADE
Wellington, Kan.

be made of narrow 4-inch flooring, as wider lumber will warp. A pair of trestles or sawhorses will also be found indispensable for working upon while marking, sawing, boring, or chiseling. Each of these trestles consists of a piece of 2 by 4 about 4 feet long, supported bench fashion upon four legs about 2 feet long. The cost of materials in both bench and trestles should not exceed \$3.50.

The tools suggested in the list I am giving will not suit the needs of every farmer, but variations can be made to meet every person's individual needs. The sizes indicated are those most likely to be in commonest use. The prices given are average retail prices and are approximate only, therefore they will vary with different dealers. Should all the tools be purchased at once from one dealer he would likely allow some discount from these prices.

The list of tools need not be formidable:

Steel square, body 24 by 2 inches, tongue 16 by 1 1/2 inches, 60; hand saw, 26-inch, 9-points, 1.50; rip-saw, 28 inches, 6 points, 1.75; claw-hammer, plain face, size 1 pound 4 ounces, 65; shingling hatchet, width of bit 3 3/4 inches, 50; ratchet bit-brace, 8-inch sweep, 75; set of 13 bits, sizes 1/4 to 1 inch, a set,

sufficiently large to allow machinery requiring repairs to pass in and out.

The required blacksmith's tools would be substantially these:

1 portable steel forge, with hood.....	\$7.00
Anvil, 150 lbs.....	6.50
2 pairs tongs, 20 inches, 50 cents.....	1.00
Plow hammer, 2 lbs.....	.50
Ball pein hammer, 1 1/2 lbs.....	.40
Vise, wrought steel, 50 lbs., 4 1/2 inch jaw.....	4.00
Post drill, self-feed, bore to center circle.....	6.00
Drills for post drill: 3-16; 1/4; 3/8; 7-16; 1/2; 5/8; 3/4; 1 inch.....	4.00
Adjustable hacksaw.....	.40
Screw plate of stock, dies and taps.....	7.50
Pipe wrench, 18-inch.....	1.80
8 wrench.....	.25
2 punches, each 15 cents.....	.30

The entire estimated cost of the ironworking outfit is about \$47, and for both wood and ironworking tools about \$77. Of course you may not wish to invest so much at one time. Few farmers would do it, except on large properties; but almost any farmer could acquire as good an outfit by taking care of the tools he buys, one at a time, year after year. You will never realize, unless you keep account of it, just how much you spend and waste in tools, bolts, brushes and other things.

It is assumed that most farmers already own a number of the minor general purpose articles of farm equipment; an ax, pinch-bar, mattock, scythe, tape line, buck saw, grindstone post auger, wire stretcher, D-spade, tile spade, brick trowel, pick, shovel, step-ladder, lantern, tree-pruner, wheelbarrow, garden rake and hoe, lawn mower, scoop shovels, hay and manure forks, and such like.

Many of the most useful articles in a farm shop may be provided at home at small expense. No farm shop is complete without a drill. A drill press made of odds and ends about the place is illustrated in the drawing. The block E, which holds the heavy casting of my drill press, is fastened on the under side of the shelf A, by means of two heavy strap irons, (F, G) bent at right angles. The attachment of the casting to the block required only a little notching and the insertion of a bolt.

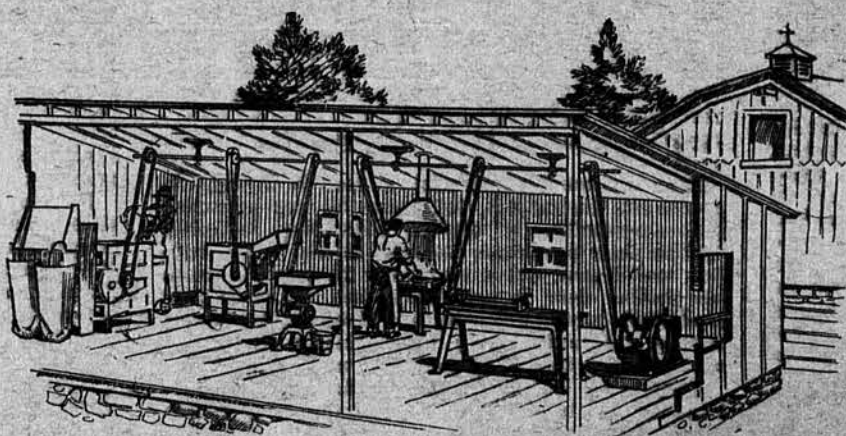
A little difficulty may be encountered in making the square hole in the lower end of the shank to receive the drill bits. This hole may be made by first drilling a 1/4-inch hole into the shank 1 inch deep. Then ream it out until the mouth of the opening is about 3/8 inch in diameter. Then hammer a harrow tooth into the exact shape of the shoulders of a bit. After heating the shank red hot carefully drive the harrow tooth into the shank, preserving the shape of the shank by hammering the sides. Repeat this process several times until the hole is the right size and shape.

To obtain pressure for the drill secure another shelf (B) to the wall, the right end being hinged, the left end suspended from the upper shelf by means of an iron rod the upper end of which is threaded 5 or 6 inches, with a lever nut on end. To avoid any vibrating movement of the shelf an iron bent at right angles and fastened to the wall works in a groove in side of shaft. The strap iron (D) also steadies the shank. This shelf should be not less than 6 feet long, since the left end as it is raised and lowered describes the arc of a circle. The longer the shelf the greater the arc, hence the more nearly a vertical movement will be secured at the point of the drill.

Usually the two cog wheels and the casting in which they work may be secured at the junk yard at a cost of about 25 cents. The other material will not cost more than 50 cents.

The accompanying sketch shows a serviceable home made bellows. The fan is boxed in with 1/2-inch boards at the sides and tin over top and bottom ends. It is 3 1/2 feet long, 18 inches wide, and 2 feet high at the highest point, sloping to 4 inches where the pipe goes to the fire. The fan is made of four blades, each 5 by 18 inches and put

(Continued on Page 23.)



A FARMER'S SHOP WITH A LITTLE ENGINE IN THE CORNER.

2.50; expansive bit, adjustable to cut sizes from 1/2 to 3 inches, 70; set of chisels, socket firmer, leather tipped, bevel edges, sizes 1/8, 1/4, 3/8, 1/2, 5/8, 3/4, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 2, a set, 4.50; drawing knife, 8-inch, 50; three iron planes, adjustable, corrugated bottoms, the smooth 8 inches long, 1 1/4-inch cutter, 1.00; jack, 15 inches long, 2 1/4-inch cutter, 2.10; jointer, 22 inches long, 2 3/4-inch cutter, 3.00; if a cheaper plane almost as good is desired, one can purchase a wood jointer plane 26 inches long, 2 1/2-inch cutter for 1.60; two screwdrivers, 6-inch bit, 20; or 2 screwdrivers, 10-inch bit, 35; spirit plumb and level, wood, 28 inches, brass tipped, 1.00; pair of tinner's snips, size 3 inches, 75; combination wire cutter and plier 8-inch, 75; oil-stone, fine grain, 3 by 6 inches, 60; monkey-wrench, 10-inch, 60; two nail sets large and small, each, 5; boxwood rule, brass bound, 10; pair dividers, size 8-inch, 20; marking gauge, 8-inch, 10; 2 flat files, 6-inch, 10; or 10-inch, 15; round file, 10-inch, 15; sliding bevel square size 6 inches, 25.

If you wish to add to this list a small outfit of blacksmith's tools, it will be necessary as a precaution against possible fires to have the shop in a separate building. It will also add greatly to the convenience of this building to have in it a door suf-

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PASSING COMMENT—By T. A. McNeal

Will the Canal Benefit the Interior?

Under our present unfair and illogical freight rate system or lack of system, it costs more to haul a carload of freight from New York to Denver than it does to haul the same car of freight from New York to San Francisco, although in order to get to San Francisco the car must be hauled more than 1,000 miles beyond Denver through a rough mountainous country where the building of railroads and the running of trains is the most expensive and difficult in the United States.

Congressman Kindel, of Colorado made a speech in congress on October 2 in the course of which he gave some figures showing what it would cost under present railroad rates to transport the material used in the Woolworth building, New York, from New York to either Leadville or San Francisco. The distance from New York to Leadville is 2,192 miles while the distance from New York to San Francisco is 3,148 miles.

According to Congressman Kindel's figures, which I assume are correct, to haul the 48 million pounds of structural steel used in that vast building from New York to Leadville would cost \$528,000, but the steel could be hauled from New York to San Francisco for \$384,000, a difference in favor of San Francisco of \$144,000.

The 60 million pounds of terra cotta used in the building could be hauled to San Francisco for \$450,000 but the railroad would charge \$579,000 to haul it from New York to Leadville. For transporting the 640,000 pounds of glass to San Francisco the railroads would charge \$5,760, while to haul the same to Leadville would cost \$7,680.

The total weight of material used in the construction of the Woolworth building, according to Congressman Kindel's figures, is 110,083,000 pounds and the freight rate for hauling it to San Francisco would be \$857,365, while the rate for hauling it to Leadville, almost 1,000 miles less distance would be \$1,138,434, or a difference in favor of San Francisco of \$281,069.

It costs less to haul a car of freight from New York to San Francisco as shown by these figures than it would to have the same car hauled from New York to Topeka, a little less than half the distance.

What excuse is given by the railroads for this discrimination against interior points? Only this: That at New York and San Francisco they have to meet water competition and freight can be transported cheaper by water than by rail.

Now if it is true that freight can be carried by boat clear around Cape Horn from New York to San Francisco, or carried by boat to Colon and there unloaded, shipped by rail across the isthmus of Panama and then reloaded and taken by boat to San Francisco more cheaply than it can be hauled overland, what will happen when the Panama canal is in full operation? Certainly the ocean rate will be still cheaper than now. If it is then the railroads will, I suppose, lower their transcontinental rate below what it is now in order to meet the new ocean rate.

But the railroads are complaining that they cannot afford to haul freight to interior points at the present rates. If that is so then in order to make up for the further reduction on transcontinental rates they will have to make a further raise on rates in the interior. It would look therefore, as if the canal will be of no benefit to the people in the interior—in fact, so far as freight rates are concerned, it may be a detriment.

Predicts Government Ownership

In a recent interview President Ripley, of the Santa Fe, reiterated the prediction made by him a year or two ago, that government ownership of railroads in this country is inevitable. "We are just one year nearer to it," says President Ripley, "than we were a year ago."

Recently there has been apparently a concentrated movement among railroad managers toward adding to the bonded indebtedness of their roads. It is said that the management of the Pennsylvania Central System proposes to issue bonds to the extent of 1 billion dollars. Does this mean that they are loading up the system with debt with the purpose of unloading this debt on the people of the United States when the government takes over the roads? If so, my judgment is that the plan will fail.

There was a time perhaps when such a scheme could have been put over but there has been too much publicity within the past few years to put it

through now. The people will demand that a fair valuation of railroad properties be made without any reference to their debts and that they be taken over at what they are actually worth—that is, what they could be replaced for, not what they are bonded and stocked for.

In the sale of any other kind of property the indebtedness is not considered. A farmer does not add his mortgage to the price asked for his farm, nor is the price of town property affected one way or the other by the indebtedness on it, except possibly to make it sell for less than it would sell for if there were no indebtedness.

The Mistakes of the Wise

It is often urged as an objection to the referendum that the masses of the people are incapable of passing intelligently on the measures that would be submitted to them for ratification or rejection.

There is no doubt that they would make mistakes. It is also undoubtedly true that if a great mass of bills were submitted to them at one time they could not give all of them careful study and their votes would be largely guess work. But for that matter, the work of supposed experts in framing laws is open to about as much criticism for lack of clearness as could be charged against the masses even if the lack of capacity charged to them is a fact.

Take the income tax law as a sample. It was supposed to have been prepared by an expert after careful study of the income laws of other countries, some of which have been in operation for many years. And yet now that the law is on the statute books nobody seems to know just what it means or how it is to be enforced.

First, the secretary of the treasury directed a subordinate, Luther F. Speer, who is in control of the income tax division of the internal revenue department, to get busy and prepare a pamphlet telling just what the law meant and how it was to be put into operation. Luther did so. He wrote a pamphlet of 107 pages and had a nice blue cover put on it. This was supposed to inform the public all about the workings of the law.

Then Mr. Walker, a corporation lawyer of New York, author of "Walker on Patents," and a "History of the Sherman Law," took up the study of the new statute and also of Mr. Speer's book on the subject and as a result he issued a book with 132 pages in it setting forth in forceful language the opinion that Luther was conversing through his head covering when he tried to tell the people what the law meant.

Then a committee of bankers met in Chicago to ponder on the subject. Of course it was presumed that a committee of bankers after they had once applied their ponderous financial minds to the subject would send out a statement that would make the matter clear to everybody, but the more they studied the more they were up a stump. After a few days of deliberation they were going in circles and acknowledged that they could not understand it.

They wired Secretary McAdoo for enlightenment on a few points, especially that part relating to the tax of 1 per cent on corporation interest-bearing paper, beginning November 1. He wired right back, hot off the bat as it were, and his dispatch was printed in all the leading dailies, but the next day he got to studying over the bill himself and the more he studied the more he wasn't right certain, so he sent out another wire saying that what he had said on the Friday before didn't go.

Now it seems to have arrived at the point where nobody seems to know what the law means. It will perhaps go to the courts and while the judges will look wise, as a matter of fact they will not really know any more about the meaning than other people, but will have the privilege of making a guess that other people will have to stand for, whether it is right or wrong.

Just by way of illustration of the lack of clearness in this law, take the provision in regard to collection of the tax on incomes. The employer is required to hold out the income tax on incomes of employees who are bachelors who are paid salaries of more than \$3,000 a year and of married men who are living with their wives who have salaries of more than \$4,000 a year.

For example, if a bachelor employe has a salary of \$5,000 a year, his income tax would be \$20 which amount the employer is supposed to hold out of the bachelor's wages or else stand good for it himself, but the law does not specify when the deduction is to be made. Is the employer to hold back

a part of the tax each month or is he to wait till the end of the year?

Or, suppose he holds out part of the tax and at the end of six months becomes dissatisfied with the employe and fires him. In that case he only pays the man a salary of \$2,500 which is below the income limit and the employe would be entitled to collect back from his employer the amount held out. But if the employer has already turned it over to the government collector how is he to get it back? The government is a pretty good collector but a mighty slow debt payer.

Now if the common plug citizen were to sit down and frame up a law, don't you think that he would come at least as near to making clear what he meant as the experts have done in this case?

Good Out of Evil

At this writing, which is before the election is held, it looks as if Tammany will be defeated in New York. A few weeks ago it did not look that way at all. At that time the prospect was that Tammany would defeat the fusion forces by a very considerable majority.

The probable defeat of this powerful and corrupt organization is the result of the impeachment of William Sulzer. Now William, as I have heretofore stated, is not an admirable character. Far from it. The testimony in the impeachment case showed him up in a decidedly bad light, but Tammany forced the impeachment, not because William Sulzer had done things for which he should be impeached, but because he had refused to do the bidding of Tammany. This fact caused public sympathy to turn to Sulzer and created intense indignation against Tammany and its methods.

The one man who has done more to turn the tide of sentiment against Murphy, the Tammany boss, than any other man or perhaps than all the others combined, is Sulzer's graft investigator, Hennessy. Hennessy is an ex-newspaper man and an Irishman with all of the innate Irish love of a fight and the courage to make it.

He has boldly charged that Murphy was the recipient of vast amounts of campaign graft; that with no legitimate business he has accumulated a vast fortune out of politics; that he has levied toll on officials high and low from patrolmen to Supreme court judges; that contractors on public works have paid him vast sums of money in order to obtain the contracts presumably expecting to reimburse themselves out of the public treasury by getting exorbitant prices for inferior work. Hennessy has given names and dates and amounts in many cases.

He has openly charged that the Tammany candidate for mayor, a judge of the court of appeals, bought his judicial office from Murphy. Of course if this charge was not true it was criminal libel but McCall, although dared to do so by Hennessy, has not made any move toward bringing an action for libel. The public therefore concludes that the charges made by Hennessy are true.

So it seems that out of evil good sometimes comes. Sulzer, found guilty of being a liar and perjurer by the high court of impeachment, and I think properly so, becomes the instrument by which Tammany is to be overthrown.

The Situation in Mexico

With apologies to Mr. Dooley for this poor imitation of his style:

"Phwat is goin' to be the outcome av this mix up in Mexico, do yez think?" asked Hennessy as he mixed one for Mr. Dooley according to his favorite formula.

"That is phwat Oi've been thryin' to make out meself, Hennessy. Oi niver have been able to fully comprehend the workin' av the greaser mind. Two or three toimes Oi have taken me trusty pen in hand wid the intention av writin' Woodrow what he ought to do in this case and Oi also thought av goin' down to Washington and havin' a heart-to-heart talk wid me friend, William Jennings Bryan, provided Oi could find him at his private office between lecture engagements, but the more Oi tried t' consintrate me faculties on the subject the more uncertain I got."

"Oi have a frind, Michael Mulvaney, who was talkin' to me the other day about the Mexican situation and he says, 'Phwat is the use av foolin' wid thim greasers anny longer?' he says. 'Supposin' that ye was in Woodrow's place, Mulvaney, Oi says phwat would yez do?'"

"Phwat would Oi do?" says Mulvaney fingerin'

the handle av his pick. 'Oi would sind the arr-my right down there and take possession av the country at wance,' he says.

"'Mulvaney,' Oi says, 'Oi remember wance whin Mister Finnigan and his wife were havin' a domestic argument and Finnigan was raisin' wid Misses Finnigan wid a blackthorn stick, and ye wint in to resthore peace in the family. I observe that yure nose has niver set quite straight on yure countenance since that day Mulvaney, an' it wasn't Finnigan aither, that busted that smeller av yures. It was Misses Finnigan. Since thin I have been av the opinion that wan should hesitate before mixin' in a family quarrel.'

"But thin there is a limit Hennessy to what aither a mon or a nation kin be expected to sthand for. Oi am willin' that me next dure neighbors shall brek up their own furniture and fight, provided they don't kape it up whin Oi want to be takin' me aithernoon seesta, as Hogan would say, and provided further that in their struggles wid aich other they don't knock down me fince and wid, perhaps misdirected aim, throw sthove lids and other bric-a-brac through me windy; in which case it becomes to a certain extent a personal matter wid me.

"Oi see that President Woodrow Wilson says that we will niver ingage in a war av conquest, but intimates that it may be we will have to sind down the arr-my and navy to resthore quiet. Oi'm thinkin' that maybe the greasers, not bein' familiar wid the different shades av meanin' av our language, won't be able to distinguish b'tween conquest and jist bein' licked, and so far as practical rasults arre concerned, Hinnessy, Oi have some difficulty in drawin' the distinction meself. Me private judgment is, Hinnessy, that whin our arr-my goes into Mexico it will have to lick both sides and thin it will have to stay there and see that they stay licked till long after me frind Woodrow has finished his job av bossin' congress and feedin' his face at the White House dinin' table and retired, as Hogan wud say, to the quiet walks av private life."

"An' phwat wud yez do if yez was president?" asked Hennessy.

"That inquiry just proves again, Hinnessy, the truth av the sayin' that anny fool kin ask a question but it takes a wise man to answer, but Oi will answer this wan av yures, Hinnessy. Oi don't know."

The Silo and the Farm

When farmers commenced to cut up the inferior corn fodder raised last summer and put it into silos it seemed to me to be a decidedly doubtful experiment. The fodder had almost no corn on it. It seemed to have little or no substance in it. I thought that this undeveloped stuff would be of so little account for feed that it would not be worth the labor of cutting it up and putting it into the silo. I have just seen a practical demonstration which I am glad to say proves that my judgment was mistaken.

Fred Seamen who lives near Keene, put up a steel silo during the latter part of the summer and cut up and put into it 20 acres of fodder. It would be a misnomer to call it corn, for there was no corn worth mentioning in the field. He got from this 20 acres about 100 tons of silage. In a good year he would probably get twice that amount from the same ground and of course it would be better, because it would have a great deal more substance in the stalks and the corn in the ear besides.

However even this inferior fodder is making good. Mr. Seamen is finishing 40 head of beef steers. They are greedy for the silage and they are fattening on it so that within a few weeks they will be ready for market. He feeds these cattle about one ton of silage a day together with a little alfalfa hay. They prefer the silage to the hay. It is a conservative statement that this silage, made up of fodder that would have been practically valueless if it had not been put into the silo, is putting as much fat on these cattle as would the corn gathered from a like amount of ground in a good corn year if fed in the ordinary manner.

My opinion is that the silage from this 20 acres this year is worth considerably more in feeding value than a good crop of corn would be worth, fed in the old way.

Kansas this year came nearer to a total failure of the corn crop than at any time since 1874 and yet since seeing the practical demonstration of the feeding of silage I have become convinced that if all the fodder in the state could have been cut and put in silos at the proper time, it would have had a greater feeding value than what is called a big corn crop has when fed out in the ordinary way.

I believe the silo is going to just about revolutionize farming in Kansas. It will enable farmers to keep and fatten two or three times as much stock as they could under the old system. It will be an even greater benefit where the farmer is engaged in the dairy business. It will mean I feel certain, smaller farms, better tilled farms and a much greater profit for the farmer.

The fact is that farming is becoming more and more of a scientific business. There has been more waste in farming than in any other line of business that I know anything about—waste of feed, waste of soil; waste because so often the farmer has tried to raise crops that were not adapted to the soil on which he planted them.

If the amount of waste in the feeding value of

crops could be saved, and it can be, it would mean a handsome profit to the average farmer. It would mean that he would make money instead of being hardly able to make both ends meet, as is too often the case now.

Farming is a business that not only requires industry and economy, but it also requires good brains well cultivated. Farmers are gifted by nature with as good brains on the average as men in other lines of business, but too often they have failed to cultivate their brains at the same time they cultivated their fields.

There are plenty of object lessons to show that brains count on the farm as much as anywhere. In nearly every community there are some farmers who prosper right along while their neighbors seem to have a hard time to make a living. Why? Investigate and you will discover that the successful ones have used their heads. They raise a better grade of stock and they farm better.

Of course what may be called luck cuts a figure as it does in every line of business, perhaps more on the farm than in most occupations. Here and there is a farmer who seems to be pursued by hard luck all his life. Hail storms seem to come out of their way to destroy his crops. Disease gets among his hogs and cattle and horses and they die while his neighbors' are spared. Floods sweep over his most fertile fields. His buildings are destroyed by fire. He is taken sick or breaks a leg just when he ought to be cultivating his corn or harvesting his grain and as a result he loses the result of his previous toil, but the rule is that one man has on the average just about as much unavoidable misfortune as another.

The thoughtful man uses his brains to guard against misfortunes and often saves himself from loss where another less thoughtful man will lose because he has not made reasonable preparation for accidents.

But the farmers are learning. They are coming more and more to adopt business principles and apply brains to their farming operations and the result is going to be that the farms will produce more, the farmers will make more money and make it easier and live better than in the past.

By Mistakes We Learn

The longer I live the more I believe in democracy, not in a partisan way, but in the fundamental principles of real democracy. My judgment is that there are multitudes of men who call themselves Democrats who do not believe in democracy at all. They are as far removed from the fundamentals as it is possible to get. They believe in a political oligarchy, the rule of a few and the exclusion of the many from any participation in the affairs of government. While the South today is nominally Democratic, real democracy has less of a foothold there than in any other part of the United States.

Government is a great, and as practiced, a very complex business. I think it might be much simplified and that it will be some time, but at present how to best govern a great people composed of more than 90 million individuals, living in different environments, scattered over a vast area of country with widely varying climate and soil, is one of the most complex problems in the world.

It would be impossible to lay down a hard and fast set of rules for the government of all these people in all their various relations. Necessarily the laws that are intended to apply to all the people of the United States should therefore be few and plain while the laws regulating localities should be left as far as possible to the people of each locality.

But whether the laws be general or local the people should have the opportunity to participate. The people will make mistakes no doubt but no more or more glaring mistakes than have been made by the representatives who assume to have superior wisdom.

There is only one way for the people to learn how to govern themselves and that is to practice government. The people have a right to make mistakes and the fact that they make mistakes is not an argument against democracy but on the contrary is an argument in favor of it.

If only such laws were placed on the statute books as were first submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection and were approved by the people, there would be fewer laws, smaller statute books and less work for the courts in trying to find out what the multitude of laws mean.

It seems to me that in the matter of the collection of the income tax, while the right of inquiry into the sources of an individual's income properly rests with the government, that right should not be transferred to private individuals. In other words, an employer whether a corporation or a private individual, should not have the right to dig into all the private business affairs of an employee.

Not having read the text of the income tax law I do not know for certain that this power is delegated

to the employer, but it would seem from the press reports that it is. If so the law should be amended. In all systems of taxation the taxing power has the right to investigate the property of the citizen in order to prevent tax dodging. This is necessary, but it is a governmental and not a private right.

How Can Banks Lend So Much?

Editor The Mail and Breeze—According to the comptroller's report a short time ago there were something over 3 billions of actual money in the United States. Probably not more than two-thirds of this money was deposited in banks but at the same time the bank reports showed some 12 billions of loans. Please explain through the columns of the Mail and Breeze how banks are enabled to lend several times the entire volume of actual money they have in their hands.

H. D. COLLINS.

Erie, Kan.

The loans of a bank may very easily exceed the total amount of actual cash it has. Here is one example: Jones, we will say, desires to borrow \$5,000. He gives his note to the bank for that amount, but does not desire to use all of the \$5,000 at one time. What he desires is a line of credit. He is in some sort of business, buying stock, running a store or contracting. He probably does not draw out a single dollar in cash but is given credit on the books of the bank for a deposit of \$5,000. The bank then has lent \$5,000 and at the same time increased its deposits \$5,000 without the use of a single dollar of actual money.

Jones may be, as I have said, a stock buyer. He buys \$3,000 worth of cattle from Smith and \$2,000 worth from Brown. He gives to each of them checks and they in turn deposit their checks in the bank. Still no actual money has changed hands. Jones sells the cattle he has bought from Smith and Brown in Kansas City and receives in payment a check or draft which he deposits in his home bank and pays his note. Still no actual money has been handled.

Again, a bank in Erie keeps a certain per cent of its cash on deposit in Kansas City, some more in Chicago, some more in St. Louis and some more in New York. The Kansas City bank in turn deposits the money received from the Erie and other banks in Chicago and New York. The money deposited by the Erie bank in Kansas City, Chicago and New York is counted as part of its cash reserve and at the same time is a loan. The Kansas City bank in turn lends this same money to the New York bank. So you will see that the same money may be lent over and over again and also that a loan may be and very often is made when no cash passes at all. This, I think, will explain why it is the banks are able to lend several times the amount of actual money in circulation.

Most of the loans are really loans of credit rather than of money. The bank lends Jones its credit. Jones trades the credit he borrowed from the bank to Smith and Brown for cattle. Smith and Brown in turn deposit the credit they got from Jones in the bank and use it again as their own credit.

More than 90 per cent of the business of the country is done on credit and this is true of every highly organized civilized country. It is this evident fact that has convinced me that the next step in progress will be the doing away with the metal redemption idea entirely. I think that is simply a relic of barbarism, of a day when direct barter was necessary in the crude and primitive condition of trade.

So long as we hold to that idea I think financial panics will recur and when the panic comes its violence will be intensified in proportion to the size of the volume of credit as compared with the actual amount of redemption money on hand.

Make Cowboys of Soldiers

Editor The Mail and Breeze—I read an article in the Daily Wichita Eagle about the coming meat panic. A. M. Durbin, of New York, a government meat inspector, suggests the government should put cattle on the government land and make cowboys out of the soldiers. He claims they could raise thousands of cattle and knock the bottom out of the price of beef, which may be sad but true for the poor rancher who could then starve to death out here in the short grass country. If the poor people can't afford to eat meat why don't some of those high salaried officers, such as the secretary of state and a few more pension the ranchers who are out summer and winter, in heat and cold, rain or shine, caring for the calves, trailing up the cows, feeding and watering in mud or dust and then not getting more than a living out of it without \$1.00 dinners or private touring cars.

Just as one's business seems to be getting along nicely and progressing something turns up to knock it in the head. I know meat is pretty high, but look at the rancher; he has to buy high priced lumber. Look at the price of machinery and nearly everything else. Now, instead of breaking up the little rancher and putting the soldiers out in the hills to punch cattle, why not put them in the packing houses and on the railroads? Let the government buy the railroads and packing houses and buy direct and sell direct to the people. That would cheapen the price of meat and everything else a good deal, as the government could run the railroad system the same as it does the postal system.

If the prices remain as they are now there will be more cattle raised, as they can be raised at a profit, but if the government steps in with cheap labor and cheap pasture the poor rancher must step down and out and join the army or go to the poor house.

W. L. ECKERT.

Melba, Kan.

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K. S. A. C. is Fifty Years Old The Golden Jubilee Was Attended by Noted Persons

No Progress Possible

This Agricultural College will never make the progress it should make until it gets away from the one board of control and gets back to a separate board of its own.—Dean Davenport of Illinois, in his speech at the Golden Jubilee of the Kansas Agricultural College.

"THIS agricultural college will never make the progress it should until it gets away from the one board of control and gets back to a separate of its own."

When Eugene Davenport, dean of the college of agriculture of the University of Illinois, used this sentence in his speech at the semi-centennial celebration at the Kansas Agricultural college, last week, he awoke a storm of applause that lasted much longer than that given any other speaker. It was quite evident that practically all of the 2,500 persons in the audience agreed with him. So emphatic was the demonstration that the dean had to cease speaking for several moments.

But the members of the state board of administration, sitting in the front row on the platform of the big auditorium, did not applaud. They kept very quiet, as they did through the remainder of his speech, in which he discussed the failure of the one-board idea in other states. Every big school, the dean said, has a distinct personality of its own, and this personality must not be lost. He mentioned the results of the one board in Iowa, where it has been unpopular. The board abolished the domestic science training for girls at the Iowa Agricultural college.

Iowa Is Trying It.

"In Iowa, also, the central board is being experimented with," Mr. Davenport said, "and there is no doubt that a separate board, having at heart the interests of the one school, is necessary to build up the college to its greatest possibilities."

The one board idea received another rap at the hands of Chancellor Frank Strong of the University of Kansas. He declared that the management of the state educational institutions must be divorced from politics. The audience knew that 56 members of the board of instruction of the Kansas Agricultural college had resigned since June and that more than 50 teachers had been lost from the University of Kansas, and it indicated by its applause that it agreed with the speaker. It also knew what politics is doing to the Kansas institutions.

Chancellor Strong took the ground that there is no unnecessary duplication of work in the Kansas higher educational institutions.

"No one, so far as I know," said he, "would undertake to defend duplication which is artificial and gratuitous, which has no substantial basis and is not a necessary concomitant of the genius of the institution itself. But every institution must round out its life and do what necessarily arises in its field of operation."

No Avoidable Duplication.

"The demand for correlation has arisen in the second place from a belief that large duplication exists, necessarily giving rise to an unusual and useless cost of education. The total cost of higher education in Kansas is large and at this point it is commonly assumed that the institution and student costs must be excessive and that duplication must be the cause of it. This belief is unwarranted."

"To show that the cost per institution and per student in Kansas is not a large one, one has only to compare the average cost of other institutions and their cost per student with our own. Such a comparison will show in practically every case that without question the cost of education in the Kansas Agricultural college and the University of Kansas, both as to their cost per capita, is below the average of other institutions of like rank. The large cost of education in Kansas arises rather from the unprecedented number of young people that Kansas undertakes to educate."

There has been great progress at the Kansas Agricultural college in the last few years. By the co-operation of the board of instruction and some of the big men of the state who served as regents—without pay—the school has become the greatest institution of its kind in the world. There was an enrollment of 2028 students last year. Not only has the school become the greatest agricultural college, but it commands just as great a position in the domestic science instruction. One-fourth of all the girls in the 66 agricultural colleges of the country who are taking work in domestic science are attending the classes at Manhattan. Girls are sent there from nearly every part of the United States.

Kansas was the first state in the United States to establish a course in domestic science. The Kansas Agricultural college was the only institution in the United States to offer work in home making for several years. Mrs. Nellie Kedzie Jones, one of the first teachers in domestic science, now a widely known writer of Auburndale, Wis., was one of the speakers at the celebration. President Waters introduced Mrs. Jones as "the mother of domestic science schools in America." Two thousand persons in the college auditorium stood and cheered when she arose to speak.

A department of home economics first became a part of the Agricultural college in 1874, but it was not until 1882, when Mrs. Jones came, that this department began its useful career. It started in one room, with one teacher, two sewing machines, and a dozen or more students. Mrs. Jones found more than 800 young women studying home-making last week in what she characterized as "the largest school of home economics in the United States."

The Country Smiled.

The whole country smiled, Mrs. Jones said, when Kansas first announced its intention of teaching housekeeping. And she remembered how girls used to come to her weeping to ask if they might be excused from taking the domestic science work. She remembered too, how, a few years later, they came before they were prepared for the work, asking eagerly for the instruction. It was then, she said, that people first realized that training for homemaking was more important than stuffing the minds of their girls with dead languages and useless knowledge.

A parade given by all the departments of the college attracted much attention. There were many visitors to attend the celebration. An especially large number of the alumni was present, and a special meeting was held for the graduates. Among the speakers at the alumni program were E. R. Nichols, president of K. S. A. C., from 1899 to 1907; Frank A. Waugh of the class of 1891, now with Massachusetts Agricultural college; Edward O. Sisson of the class of 1886, now of Idaho; Mrs. Brown Bowen Haines of the class of 1897, Dr. D. J. Walters of Manhattan and W. E. Blackburn, ex-member of the board of regents.

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This comment comes in a letter with a three-years' subscription to the Mail and Breeze from S. D. Reisinger, R. 1, Nichols, N. Y. When a farmer subscribes for a farm paper published 1,000 miles away from his farm it is a sure sign he values its contents. The Mail and Breeze has several eastern friends who are manifesting a decided preference for a farm paper written in the Kansas language.



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BAYER TANNING CO. 101 S. W. 9th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Mixed Farming Pays Best

Western Kansas Needs More Silos

BY LEE H. GOULD

On the Santa Fe Silage and Livestock Special.

LIVESTOCK farming is more profitable than grain farming in western Kansas. The growing of livestock will conserve the fertility of the soil, and it is the only permanent system for Kansas. The present system is not only decreasing soil fertility, but it is unprofitable. The average annual cash returns from wheat for the last 10 years in Ford county have been \$8.90, in Ness county \$4.84 and in Kingman county \$9.66. These are three representative counties. This is what the speakers on the Santa Fe Silage and Livestock special are telling the farmers in western Kansas this week.

Such incomes with the present prices of land, equipment and labor are not profitable. One Ford county farmer has grown wheat for the last twelve years, and has kept a careful account of the expense and the income. He has grown from 50 to 125 acres every year, and yet his actual net profit for the 12 years is \$67. For the first six years, when his land was cheap, he made a profit, but since then he has lost money in wheat, for he has had to pay the interest on a higher valuation. This has been the rule on many farms in western Kansas. This man now is taking up mixed farming.

Certain Profits Needed.

One of the discouraging features of the present system of grain farming is its uncertainty. The average yield of wheat in Ford county has varied in the past ten years from five to 18 bushels an acre, with an average of 11.5 bushels. In Ness county, for the same period, the yields have varied from three to 22 bushels an acre, with an average of 7.5 bushels. The variation in Kingman county has been from 10 to 16 bushels an acre, with an average for the 10 years of 12.8 bushels an acre. A profitable system of agriculture must be more stable than this; it must have profits that are more certain.

When one uses a system of mixed farming in which livestock is featured there are several sources of income; there are profits from several lines of work. With mixed farming and livestock the fertility of the soil may be conserved. The only fertility that escapes will be in the bodies of the animals that are sold and in the small amount of grain which one may find it desirable to sell some years.

One of the very important advantages of diversified farming is that it allows the profitable employment of the help all the year around. Wheat farming does not do this. When grain is the main line it is necessary to use expensive help for a few weeks in the year; and then for the rest of the time the men and teams are almost without work. It is necessary in wheat growing to have a large investment in tools, which are only used for a few weeks in the year.

At the Right Time.

If several crops are grown and the work is well distributed over the year, there is not so great a need for the employment of high-priced help in rush seasons, for the rush times are all but eliminated. This allows the work to be done at the best time. As an example of the benefits from this, experiments at the Kansas Agricultural college have shown, as has the experience of all good farmers, that the plowing of wheat ground at the proper time has more to do with the yield than the rainfall. The time of plowing often makes the difference between profit and loss. Good profits thus are possible if one is growing several crops, for the wheat acreage is not so large that one can't get the ground for wheat plowed early. Larger yields are certain under diversified farming, on account of increased fertility and because the work can be done at the proper time.

It is not well to make the change to mixed farming in western Kansas too suddenly, or to eliminate wheat from the rotation. Not at all. Western Kansas has been growing excellent wheat and it should continue to produce it, but the acreage ought to be reduced. Not more than one-fourth of the cultivated land should be planted

to wheat. The rest of the land can be used for the legumes—alfalfa and sweet clover—where they will grow, and for drouth-resistant forage crops.

The sorghums should follow wheat. On the uplands wheat should be grown one year only, and it should then be followed by cane, kafir, milo, feterita or some other sorghum crop for one or two years. The land then should be fallowed one year, and then it can go back into wheat. Two crops in three years, or three crops in four years will give greater returns, where a fallow is maintained for one year, than can be obtained if an effort is made to grow a crop every year. Fall and winter listing should be practiced as a means of storing moisture and preventing blowing. It is essential in using the fallow system that the ground should not be worked too fine; one must guard against blowing. In southwestern Kansas it is best to list at right angles to the prevailing winds. The rows should run in contours on slopes.

It is possible to grow alfalfa and sweet clover on almost all the western Kansas bottom land and on much of the upland. These crops should be introduced into the rotation wherever possible. They not only are of great value in keeping up the nitrogen and humus content of the land but they also produce valuable protein feed. Every effort ought to be made to grow these crops.

Silos Are Needed.

The aim must be to make animals the most valuable product in western Kansas. Silos are necessary for the most profitable keeping of livestock. Pit silos are efficient and they are easy to construct. They are giving uniform satisfaction if they are properly built. Cane and kafir silage have as much value, ton for ton, as corn silage in beef production. Hence, these are the most important crops for silage in western Kansas. It is doubtful if corn can be grown profitably west of Rush, Edwards and Kiowa counties.

The Freed sorghum, which also is called white cane, is one of the best varieties to grow for silage on uplands in western Kansas. South of the Arkansas river, especially on the sandy land, the Sumac sorghum will produce a larger tonnage some years, but it sometimes fails to produce seed. The most reliable sweet sorghums are the Early Orange and the Amber, both of which are sweet, juicy and leafy. On the uplands, dwarf milo—when the chinch bugs do not bother—and dwarf kafir are standard grain producers. Feterita may prove to be their equal. Beginning with Edwards and Kiowa counties, and from there east and north, the standard black hulled kafir is a good variety to grow for grain, and it is a valuable silage variety in all sections of western Kansas.

Stalk Disease May Be Avoided

Cornstalk disease may be prevented by cutting the stalks early and only feeding them after they have been carefully cured and removed from the field. Losses from feeding cattle on standing cornstalks emphasize the economy of cutting the corn and feeding the stalks in the barnyard or corral, or by shredding the dry stalks. Shredded they may be fed with the least possible waste.

During the stalk-pasturing season it is not unusual for the owner upon visiting the field in the morning to find one or more fat cattle dead which on the previous evening were apparently in excellent health. Another peculiarity is that losses may occur on one farm or in one field while cattle on an adjoining farm or in an adjacent field may be free from the affection. The cause of the disease has not been established, but the so-called cornstalk disease should not be confused with sorghum poisoning. Deaths among stock from eating sorghum have been traced to prussic acid poisoning. Sorghum under certain conditions of growth has been found to contain this poison in combination.

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Planning the New House

Get the Most For Your Money Always

BY CORA LEE WENGLER

IN DESIGNING and building a house the prime factors to be considered are moderate cost, compactness, convenience, and comfort. In the bungalow illustrated here all these points have been considered.

This bungalow may be built at a cost of \$2,700. A glance at the floor plans will show how very conveniently the rooms are arranged and how every inch of space is utilized to the best advantage. The living room with its big fireplace is one of the most cheerful rooms in the house. There are two bedrooms, each room provided with windows on two sides, so it is not only well lighted but has good ventilation. As a whole the exterior and interior are very harmonious, and well adapted to the needs of a small family.

A house should be built so it fits in with its surroundings; that is, so it seems a natural part of the whole. As this bungalow was built in a region that was thickly wooded, shingles were used for the exterior finish; but it could with just as good effect have been built of cement or stucco or rough hewn stone, as the environment demanded. However, in the change of building materials there would also be a slight fluctuation in price, as stone and cement are a little more expensive than shingles.

The Fireplace Is Plain.

The fireplace is built of plain red-brown brick with a broad bricked hearth. The outer wall of the fireplace and the tall chimney are built of rough gray cobblestones, which form one of the most attractive features of the exterior of the house.

The wall of the living room is in tones of brown, shading from that of darkest leather to the more yellowed tints. The walls are paneled to a height of five feet, and above the paneling there is a conventional design in stencil. The hangings of the room could be golden brown, with ecrú net curtains. With two or three chairs, a huge davenport covered with pillows, book cases filled with books, and a center table with a dull brass reading light, one could spend many an enjoyable evening here.

The woman who wants to spend time making her dining room pretty with only a little increase in the cost may have a plate rail put up. Directly above the plate rail she can stencil a border in Dutch scenes in delft blue on a background of creamy white. The ceiling and the side walls down to the plate rail should all be of the same creamy color. Below the rail the walls should be tinted delft blue, instead of being papered. The tinting can be done by painting or calcimining. Paint is easier to keep clean than paper and lasts much longer.

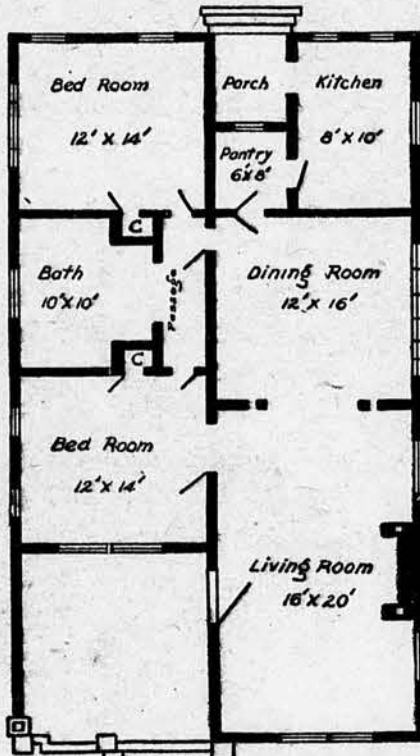
Robin's egg blue would be a good color for one of the bedrooms, with chintz hangings of the same color and dainty muslin curtains. The other bedroom may be finished in shades of old rose, with flowered chintz hangings and net curtains.

An Attractive Kitchen.

Formerly very little thought in building was ever given to the kitchen. A kitchen was just a kitchen and that was the end of it. But the modern woman demands that her workshop shall come up to the standard in all things. It must be neither too large nor too small, it must be well ventilated and well lighted. Instead of the dark wood- and dark papered kitchen that so

many women have worked their lives away in, a pleasant room will be one with blue walls. It is just as cheap when buying kitchen utensils to buy them all of one color as to have a mixture of blue, gray, white, speckled and mottled; and when in this blue kitchen there are blue or white granite pans, table and kitchen cabinet of some of the lighter woods, a white sink, and a growing plant in the window, we have a delightful place to work in.

There is a basement with cement flooring underneath the whole house, and this contains steam furnace and store rooms. The living porch, screened in summer, with flower boxes along the rail, a porch swing and deep wicker



Every inch of space is used.

chairs, will provide many a pleasant afternoon rest. The cost will be about as follows:

Excavations	\$ 60
Foundations and brick work	270
Lumber	500
Mill work	320
Carpenter work	500
Plastering	145
Plumbing	170
Painting	120
Tin work	70
Hardware	105
Cement (cellar)	70
Heating (steam heat)	220
Insulating and light fixtures	125
	\$2,675

526 Meramec Ave., Clayton, Mo.

The School Lunch Needs Variety.

The mother of country school children has no work of more value than the preparation of the noon lunches. It is a monotonous task at best, but much of the child's present and future welfare depends on its well doing. Good digestion and a clear brain result from attractive and appetizing lunches, while headache and listlessness in the school room are often caused by a carelessly prepared lunch. The menu should be varied from day to day and should occasionally contain surprises in the way of popcorn balls, homemade candy, etc. The basket should contain apples always, and good bread and butter. Other

good things to use are pressed chicken, boiled ham, potato salad, beet pickles, plain cake, cookies, deviled eggs, baked apples, nut bread, lima beans, and rice pudding. Time taken to pack the lunch neatly is well spent.

Jennings, Kan. Pearl Chenoweth.

Publications of Interest to Women

Following its policy to aid farmers' housewives, the U. S. department of agriculture has recently issued a list of free publications which apply particularly to women's work. This list is furnished free on application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as are the bulletins which it describes.

The bulletins are divided into more than 100 special classes, there being sometimes as many as a dozen pamphlets for a subject. There is one class of bulletins dealing with dairying, while others especially concern butter, cheese, cream and milk.

There is a set dealing with bees; a set dealing with birds; and another set dealing with such household insects as the ant and the flea. Guinea pigs, rabbits and rats also have each a bulletin devoted to them.

Farm conveniences in general have one set of bulletins to describe them, and farmers' institutes another. There are hints on how to prepare foods over a wide range of subjects, including apples, banana flour, bread, cereal breakfast foods, clams, coffee substitutes, and corn. There are 12 bulletins devoted to canning and preserving; while the fireless cooker is the subject of a separate bulletin.

Fruits and flowers each receive their merited share of attention. Annual flowering plants, directions for making window gardens, china asters, garden sweet peas, peonies, and rose slugs, are subjects treated in the floriculture set.

Because of the limited supply, applicants are urgently requested to ask only for those bulletins in which they are particularly interested. The department cannot undertake to supply complete sets, nor may the applicant ask for more than one copy of any publication for herself. In applying for these publications, first send for the list and then indicate from this the name of the series and serial number of the bulletins or circulars that are desired.

Armours to Import Beef.

"Free trade with the world in meats." That's to be the policy of Armour & Co., according to its chief J. Ogden Armour. He returned from Europe recently with A. J. Poels, who, he says, is one of the biggest cattle raisers in the Argentine.

"We are going right ahead with our plans in Argentina and already have 4,000 tons of beef ready for shipment to this country," Mr. Armour said.

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"Please allow me to thank the originator of Postum, which in my case, speaks for itself," writes a Fla. man.

"I formerly drank so much coffee that my nervous system was almost a wreck." (Tea is just as injurious because it contains caffeine, the drug found in coffee.) "My physician told me to quit drinking it but I had to have something, so I tried Postum.

"To my great surprise I saw quite a change in my nerves in about 10 days. That was a year ago and now my nerves are steady and I don't have those bilious sick headaches which I regularly had while drinking coffee.

"Postum seems to have body-building properties and leaves the head clear. And I do not have the bad taste in my mouth when I get up mornings. When Postum is boiled good and strong, it is far better in taste than coffee. My advice to coffee drinkers is to try Postum and be convinced."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for copy of the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled. Instant Postum is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar makes a delicious beverage instantly. Grocers sell both kinds.

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New 1914 Thin Model 20 Year Watch \$32

Elegantly engraved, gold finished double hunting case, high grade American lever movement, stem wind and stem set. 20 year guarantee with every watch. Long gold finished chain for Ladies, \$5.00 or vest chain for Gents for \$3.75.

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Let us send it C. O. D. to your post office or for FREE EXAMINATION at your express office, after you examine it, if you think it is a bargain and equal to any 15 jewel \$20.00 watch, pay the express agent our \$3.75 and equal to any 15 jewel \$20.00 watch, pay the express agent our \$3.75. Mention Ladies' or Men's or Boys' size and if by mail or express HUNTER WATCH CO., DEPT. 1179 CHICAGO, ILL.



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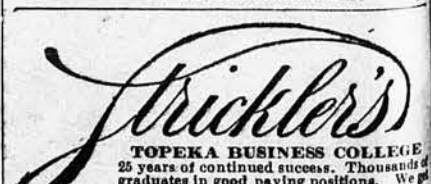
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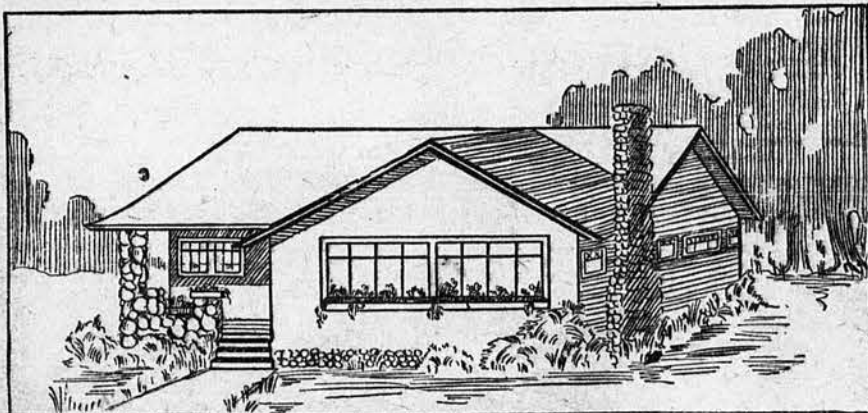
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LA FOLLETTE'S WEEKLY

Tells you fearlessly, candidly, interestingly the inside of public affairs—free to speak the truth and champion the cause of true democracy and equal rights. Regular price, \$1.00 per year. We will send you La Follette's 10 WEEKS—10 CENTS if you will send us the names of five persons interested in the progressive cause. LA FOLLETTE'S WEEKLY, Dept. M3 MADISON, WIS.



A house well planned is comfortable inside and out.

HOME DRESSMAKING

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

A useful and handy apron for a child is shown in No. 6110. Sizes range from 4 to 12 years. For the medium size 1 7/8 yards of 36-inch material will be required.



Pattern No. 6300, for the work apron and cap is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. The medium size requires 4 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. The ladies' shirt waist shown in 6296 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. For the medium size 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch material will be required.

USE THIS COUPON FOR PATTERN ORDERS.

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

Name

Postoffice

State

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BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.

Things They Find Good to Eat

FARM HOME RECIPES.

A good way to use cold stewed chicken is to remove the bones and pick the meat to pieces, add a few bread crumbs, and pour over it enough gravy, broth or sweet milk to form into cakes; roll in Post Toasties and fry in hot lard.

Mrs. Edna Boyer.

R. 1. Kinsley, Kan.

[Boiled cracker crumbs or bread crumbs may also be used to roll the balls in.—Editor.]

Doughnuts.

[Prize Recipe.]

The following recipe gives me fine doughnuts without the greasy taste so characteristic of this cake as it is usually made: One cup of sugar, 1 cup sweet milk, 3 eggs, 3 level teaspoons baking powder, nutmeg and salt to taste, flour to make a soft dough. Stir the sugar and milk together until the sugar is all dissolved, add the beaten yolks of the eggs, salt and nutmeg, then about half the flour, stirring the mixture per-

fectly smooth. Then add 2 tablespoons hot lard from your kettle on the stove, beating it in quickly and perfectly before putting in the whites of the eggs (whisked stiff) and the balance of the flour, into which the baking powder has been sifted. Use only enough flour to make a soft dough, just so you can roll it out, a small portion at a time. Fry in very hot lard and take out on brown paper, laying them separately. Never pile till all are done. When the last ones are out of the kettle take a basin of fine white sugar, begin with the coldest ones and roll each separately in it. This will make about 50 good-sized cakes. If more are desired mix up a second batch; never double the recipe. This sounds rather absurd, but you can never have them so nice any other way. No matter how many you wish to make, mix only one batch at a time.

Sarah Simon.

R. 1. Quinter, Kan.

Divinity Candy.

Three cups white sugar, 1 cup white sirup, 3/4 cup water. Boil till it will make a soft ball in water, then pour half of it into the whites of 2 eggs which have been well beaten and beat well. Cook the rest till it will make a hard ball in water, then add to the rest of the candy and beat well. Add 1/2 pound English walnuts and pour into a buttered pan.

Laharpe, Kan.

Jane Chambers.

Farmers Own the Town.

On the boundary line between Cloud and Mitchell counties, Kansas, is a little village known as Simpson and owned by farmers of the neighborhood. Three enterprises have been started, an elevator, a bank and a general store. Other industries will be started as needed, arrangements having been made for the establishment of a lumber yard and a blacksmith shop. An investment of \$75,000 already has been made and it is said there is \$125,000 more capital to put into the town.

"Brought you home something good, Mother"

Sunshine

L.W. SODA

CRACKERS

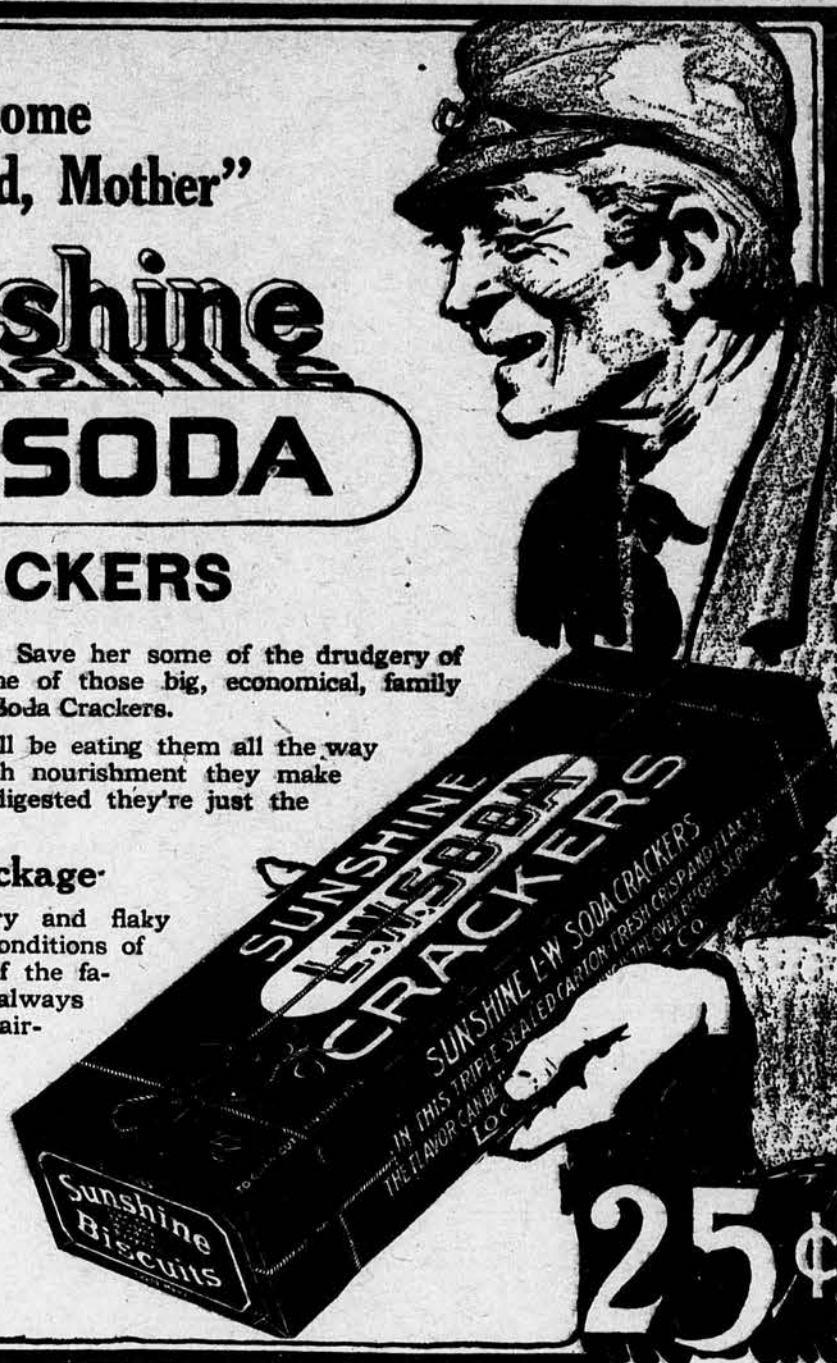
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Boys, How's Your Show Corn?

There Will Be a Fine Chance for Everybody At the Capper Boys' Show This Year

THE BOY who finds an ordinarily good ear of corn in his patch this fall will stand a better than usual chance of winning one of the baker's dozen of prizes to be awarded at the Sixth Annual Corn Show of the Capper Boys' Corn Club to be held Saturday, December 13, at Topeka. But of course every boy will send his very best ear.

There will be the same fine chance in the acre contest for the boy who gets a better than average yield from his acre.

The show will be held on Saturday, the 13th, because in Kansas the thirteens are unlucky only on Fridays and then only for seventh sons of seventh daughters of crosseyed grandfathers. That lets every Kansas boy out.

When and How to Send Corn—the Prizes.

Four hundred dollars in twelve cash prizes and a grand championship cup will be awarded this year. All members of the club who sent in their names last spring will do well to participate in the show. The parcel post will make it easy for a boy to ship two or three ears of his best corn to the Secretary of the Capper Boys' Corn Club at To-

No boy may win more than one prize, the highest to which his corn will entitle him. Every contestant must have prepared the ground and planted and tended his crop himself.

Feeding Green Corn to Hogs

What is the danger of feeding green corn to hogs? Some persons feed it very cautiously for fear of it giving the hogs the cholera. Hogs will get sick on it if not started slowly but do you think it is the cholera? Can I feed it with safety if I start them on feed gradually?—A. L. C., Rice county, Kansas.

Green corn can be fed with safety if the hogs are put on feed gradually. If hogs are started on a full feed of green corn without being gradually accustomed to it the sudden change to such a succulent feed will cause scours and general digestive derangements. The hogs are thus more susceptible to cholera than they would be if they were in good condition but the feeding of green corn does not cause the cholera. An outbreak of cholera can come only through infection with cholera germs. The danger from feeding green corn comes from overfeeding before the hogs have become accustomed to the change of feed. If the stalk is fed with the



Frank E. Chandler
Lyon county, winner of \$50 for best Kansas acre.

Paul Gilman
Leavenworth county who won the "seed-ear championship."

Myron Kelsey
Capper champion of Shawnee county in single-ear class.

THREE HIGH BOYS IN LAST YEAR'S CAPPER CONTEST

peka, where the judges will enter his best one in the show.

Remember the show will be held Saturday, December 13.

That corn for the show should not be shipped before Thanksgiving but must be received in Topeka before December 7. That each ear must be carefully tagged inside the package and that the name, age, and address of the boy who grew it must be written on the tag.

If you intend to contest for the \$25 cash prize offered to the Kansas boy who grows the best ear from seed of his own raising, remember also to write on the tag of every such ear, that you grew it from seed you produced yourself.

Two Contests for Kansas Boys.

Prizes this year for Kansas boys will be:

For best acre-yield \$50.00
For champion single ear 25.00
For best ear from seed of own raising 25.00

There is a separate contest for boys in Shawnee county, Kan., in which \$25 is offered for champion ear in that county, \$15 for second prize, \$10 for third prize.

It will only require one ear of corn to exhibit in any of the single ear classes, but it will be well to send several of your best ears all carefully tagged as directed. The boy who fails to land one of the championship prizes might win the seed-ear prize. The boy who takes part in the acre contest stands three chances of winning a prize. If he shouldn't win in the acre contest he still might get a prize in either of the single-ear classes. No boy, however, can win more than one prize, the highest one to which his corn will entitle him.

Make Acre Reports This Month.

Reports in the acre-yield contest must be received in Topeka by the Secretary of the Capper Boys' Corn Club on or before December 1. A blank form of report for the acre contest will be sent to every member of the club before November 15. All who do not receive such a blank by that date should promptly notify the secretary.

ear cattle should not be allowed to eat the refuse left by the hogs as it will, if eaten to any extent, cause compaction and usually the death of the animal.

Will Hogs Eat Rape?

Will some of the writers in your paper, who dote on rape as a hog pasture, tell me how to teach them to eat it without actually starving them to it? I have tried rape three different seasons and have never been able to get hogs to eat it.—J. H. R., Sumner county, Kansas.

The grower of rape should insist on getting the Dwarf Essex as this is the only variety that is suitable for hog pasture. There is a summer or bird seed rape found on the market which makes a worthless pasture and should not be used. It is possible that this has been the cause of this man's trouble.

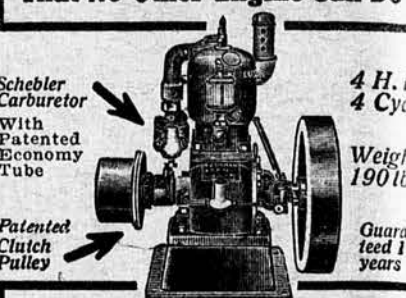
I have used rape for several years as pasture for both breeding and fattening hogs and never experienced any difficulty in getting them to eat it. If hogs that are not accustomed to rape are given no other green feed for a few days they will soon learn to eat and relish it even though they are fed a liberal amount of grain. It often happens that hogs, after learning to eat rape, prefer it to clover or alfalfa that is coarse and woody. I have often changed hogs from alfalfa to rape and from rape to alfalfa and could see no difference in the way they seemed to relish these different feeds. If the hogs are turned on the rape when it is from 10 to 12 inches high they will eat it more readily than if it is more mature.

Rape is one of the best emergency forage crops we have. A good rape pasture will give practically as good results as alfalfa. It can be sown in feedyards and lots that are used through the winter and thus not only furnish a pasture to take the place of a shortage of alfalfa or clover pasture but also provide a means of utilizing ground that would otherwise grow a crop of unsightly and worthless weeds.

T. W.

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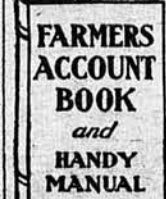
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Plan for a Large Farm

We wish to ask your advice in regard to turning our present crops into the largest possible amount of money. We believe this can best be done by feeding them on the farm.

We have 125 acres of Indian corn, which will yield about 2,000 bushels. The stalks can be pastured, but they are light. Our oats will yield about 1,200 bushels, and the straw will be accessible from the stalk fields. In addition to this straw, we have about nine tons that are baled, and there will be the straw from wheat which made 400 bushels.

There are 35 acres of kafir which is doing well and 36 acres of sorghum, which was sowed at the rate of one bushel an acre for hay. Fifteen acres was planted to a mixture of sorghum and cowpeas. In a hog pasture we have 30 acres of the cowpea-sorghum mixture and 15 acres of corn which will yield about 20 bushels an acre. We intend to put in 40 acres of barley and 40 acres of wheat, both of which can be pastured, but the land is not fenced hog tight. Just how would you handle this lot of feed? What animals would you feed it to, and how would you balance the feeds? We would also appreciate it if you would give us a crop rotation plan for our soil here. This country will grow Bermuda grass, kafir, sorghum, cowpeas, peanuts and oats. Wheat will average about 15 bushels an acre. The soil is an upland sandy, loam that has been run down by cropping to corn and cotton. The rainfall is about 40 inches, mostly from October 1 to July 1. Good labor is hard to get. We now have on the place 30 head of horses, mules and colts—12 of which are mares—two cows and about 125 head of hogs and pigs. There are 660 acres in the farm.—C. W. L., Checotah, Okla.

Your most profitable plan would be to go into stock raising more extensively. There is one of the best opportunities to start in the beef cattle business now that has been offered for some time. The dry weather this summer has forced the moving of large numbers of immature cattle, and the price is lower than it should be. You can pick up a bunch of steers at a bargain.

It is certain there will be a big advance in the price of beef cattle next year, too. At the beginning of this year, the country was short more than 15 million head of cattle, and the marketing of immature cattle this year will make this shortage worse. The man who gets into the beef cattle business, today, is certain of getting in on the ground floor, and of getting a good advance in the future. Buy young animals that have plenty of room for growth.

In using the roughage you have, get the feeds balanced as well as possible. You are short on protein crops, but by working in the cowpeas in small quantities along with the other feeds which are long in carbohydrates, you should keep the animals doing well, especially as you will have considerable wheat pasture. Get all the feed from the pasture that is possible, although of course it will not pay to overpasture it.

Your crop rotation system needs to be carefully planned to increase the acreage of leguminous crops. You would do well greatly to increase the acreage of cowpeas, and also to try to grow Red clover and alfalfa. There was a belief among the farmers on the hardpan soils of southeastern Kansas for many years that Red clover would not grow on the land there, but it has been proved in recent years that these crops will grow, and there has been a great increase in the acreage.

In planning a logical crop rotation, the most important thing is to give the leguminous crops an important place. It is essential that the supply of nitrogen in the soil be maintained, and the cheapest way to do this is to grow crops that will supply it. An annual leguminous crop like cowpeas is valuable for this purpose, but it is best if one can also grow a crop that will last more than one year.

Perennial leguminous crops, as a rule, are better for furnishing hog pasture than annual crops. As you are in the hog business extensively, it is important that you should have as good a hog pasture as possible. There is money in hog raising, today, if most of the gains are made on pasture.

The two most important things are to increase the acreage of leguminous crops and to keep more cattle and more hogs if you can handle them. Market all your feed through the livestock route. And don't forget to get all the manure that is produced hauled out on the land. Manure and leguminous crops are vital factors in building up worn soil.

All kinds of milk, whole, skim, sweet, sour and buttermilk are excellent for poultry.

Can Side Draft Be Overcome?

Mr. Editor—I think all farmers agree that for ease of draft and smooth running, no plow can equal the 16-inch walking plow with three horses hitched to it. The reason for this, in my opinion, is that this plow has the beam set in line with the landside and because, with three horses, we hitch the middle clevis in line with the beam.

Plow manufacturers have made hitches that extend to the left on a right hand plow and one firm has even set the beam to the left of the line of the landside. This way of hitching to a plow is all wrong in my estimation. In the case of a 16-inch plow the plow should have the beam set in line with the landside and the hitch in line with the beam. In a gang plow the hitch should be halfway between the beams.

For most of our plowing we use a three-disk gang plow and the same principle applies there. We hitch in front of the middle disk which makes the plow follow the team like a wagon. It cuts 3 feet and we can use it with the same horse power that it takes to run a moldboard gang. We think the disk plow does better work than the moldboard.

What would a farmer think of a wagon maker who would set the wheels so they would be pulling to the right all the while as some of our gang plows do? The problem is to overcome side draft that is present in all plows when more than three horses are used. I believe we have solved it by the use of a four and five horse evener bought through an advertisement in the Mail and Breeze. It is called the Hilder patent. It has one fault, however, it is not properly equipped with clevises.

Seth Starr.

Independence, Kan.

Danger of Gas in Pit Silos

I have dug a pit silo 7 by 24 feet which I am going to fill with corn silage. Is there any danger of gas forming in it that would injure a person going down into it? I would also like to have you suggest a good way to get the silage out of an underground silo.—J. F. C., Gary, Colo.

There is some danger of gas forming in a pit silo, especially while the silo is being filled. This will probably occur if the silo is allowed to stand for several hours without running any silage into it. It is always wise to test the air by lowering a lighted lantern into the pit. If the light goes out it indicates the presence of gas, and if not, there is no danger. This is carbonic acid gas, which is heavier than the air and it settles down to the bottom of the silo. To get it out, run the cutter for a half hour, and the falling of the material into the pit will be sufficient to stir up the air so there is no danger, or drop a few bundles of fodder or hay into the silo which will have the same effect. Test the air again with the lantern before going down.

Where a pit silo is allowed to stand for several weeks or months without feeding from it, there is danger of gas forming. It is wise to keep a lantern at the silo which can be lighted and lowered into the silo before going down even when feeding from it every day.

For a silo of this size I would advise you to make a light derrick of three poles. Fasten in a pulley at the top, and hoist the silage out with a windlass. For this purpose use a box with a hinged bottom which can be opened, allowing the silage to drop down into a cart or wheelbarrow. For larger silos it is well to put up a short section of hay carrier track and use the ordinary carrier with pulleys arranged for lifting out with a horse.

A. S. Neale.

Kansas Agricultural College.

Sheep Feeding at Wamego.

For several years the country about Wamego, Kan., has been quite a sheep feeding point. Edgar Lewis, J. L. Prouty and J. L. Stewart of that neighborhood were in Kansas City recently looking the feeding lamb situation over. They all expect to feed sheep. "Several thousand sheep have been received in our neighborhood, and more will follow," Mr. Lewis said. "It probably is safe to state that at least 10,000 head will be fed there."

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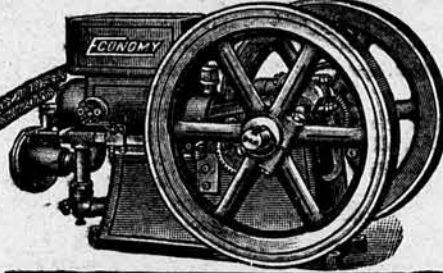
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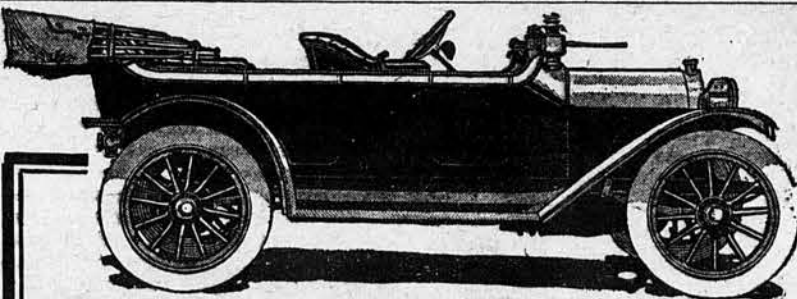
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Milk Testing is Easy
Correct Samples are Essential for Accurate Results

IT IS not hard to learn to test milk and cream. One should understand that when the Babcock method is used in the determination of butter-fat in cream and milk the result should be as certainly correct as the weighing of the cream and milk. In order to get correct weights it is necessary to have a set of standard and accurate scales. It is the same with a testing outfit. It should be bought from some reliable dealer and should be of a standard make and fully guaranteed.

It would add much to the accuracy if the test bottles were tested for accuracy by the dairy bureau of the state. If scales or pipette are to be used they should be tested for accuracy by the dairy bureau.

After getting a correct outfit the dairyman will find that adverse conditions will be many and will come in combinations or singly, but they may be overcome easily in most cases by care and forethought. And by noting the result of the operations he may know what has been the adverse condition that has interfered to bring about the wrong results.

Cleanliness Is Important.

One of the most common of the adverse conditions is lack of cleanliness on the part of the operator at one or more steps in the work. It may be in the care of the stirrer used in getting a sample; it may be in the sample bottle; it may be in the pipette or in the scales that are used in weighing the sample or in the sample bottle itself. Extreme care and cleanliness are the first requisites of an expert cream and milk tester. And there are few that have this mark.

It is strange how careless many of those who call themselves expert in the art of testing will get in the care of the outfit and the work entrusted to them. Sometimes they forget the responsibility that is placed on them to keep up the reputation of the creamery and at the same time give the dairyman an honest test.

It does not seem fair that all the responsibility should be left on the shoulders of the tester at the creamery. There should be some check on his work, and that can best be obtained by dairy patrons themselves having a testing outfit and testing each delivery of milk and cream.

The dairyman can always equal the work of the expert in getting correct results, although he will have more adverse conditions to overcome, as he cannot have at his hand everything the expert may have that aids him to expedite his work at the creamery.

Get a Correct Test.

A prime necessity is to get a correct sample of the whole body of cream to be tested. This is where most cream, haulers, creamerymen and testers fall down, and yet it is the basis of the whole operation. If the sample is not correctly taken the test cannot be accurate and will give no indication of the amount of butter-fat in the milk or cream. Too much stress cannot be laid on the necessity of getting a correct sample. This applies to every step in the operation, from mixing the cream in the can to getting the correct weight or measure in the test bottle.

There is always just so much butter-fat in any sample of cream. Different samples may differ in the amount of butter-fat, but all tests from a certain sample of cream should show like results, no matter how long a time may have elapsed between making the tests, unless there has been an evaporation of water, which may occur if the sample has been left open to the air for some time. Testers have taken samples of cream and let two, four, eight and twelve hours elapse between tests and yet the results were the same.

Sweet and sour cream or milk from the same sample should show the same results at different tests.

The great point is to be able to get all the butter-fat in the milk and cream under test to show in the graduated neck of the test bottle and to be able to read it correctly.

The butter-fat column showing in the neck of the test bottle at the end of the operation should be of a

clear, light yellow color of the whole length. The shade of this color may vary according to the season of the year or the breed of cows, but its clearness will be a correct indication of the complete success of the operation. The water below the butter-fat column should be nearly or quite clear.

The dairyman, if he will look directly down into the bottle, will note that the top of the butter-fat column is slightly hollow. This hollow will be greater if the test is cold or less if the test is warm. The bottom of the butter-fat column has a curve in the same direction and these two curves must be taken into consideration in the final reading of the graduation marks on the neck of the bottle that indicate the amount of butter-fat.

Temperature 130.

At the time of reading have the test at a temperature of about 130 degrees F., and at all times during the test the temperature should be held as near to that point as possible.

If the column of butter-fat at the end of the operation should show a very dark color and is ragged at the bottom, it is an indication that the operator has used too much acid. That is, he may have been careless in taking his measure of acid or the acid may have been too strong. Commercial sulphuric acid, the kind used in testing milk and cream, is supposed in theory to be of a standard strength, but in practice the operator will find there is great difference in two lots. And the measure used must be according to the strength of the acid. The dark column of butter-fat is not satisfactory to the expert, yet the reading will be correct except in extreme cases.

When the column of butter-fat in the test bottle is muddy and full of streaks, it shows that the operation has not been complete, that there has not been complete separation of the butter-fat from the other parts of the milk or cream. This may be overcome by adding a little more acid or by heating to a higher temperature. In any case it should be put back into the test and run for a long time, being sure that the test is kept quite warm.

Every dairyman should have scales and a testing outfit. What would be thought of a merchant that did not have scales or a yardstick, but let his customers measure and cut for themselves after they had taken the goods home? The dairyman should check against his creamery and there is but one way to do it.

A 10 Per Cent Investment.

Show any average farmer where he can lend money for 10 per cent interest on absolute security, and he will work his finger nails off to get the money to lend. Show him how at small cost he can engage in a cow testing association and add 10 per cent to his profits and he loses interest at once, unless there is some good man at the head of the column saying "Come on."

These cow testing organizations were well described not long since by a farmer in our hearing, says a writer in Hoard's Dairyman.

"Farmers are like other people," he said. "You can get them to do a good many things for themselves if you can get them to work together. In that way we got our creameries, cheese factories, canneries, etc. A cow tester going from one herd to another, and making us all keep a record, is putting the grandest tool in our hands for our own benefit we ever had."

Go where you will in this great cow keeping territory of the United States, wherever you find the farmers banded together in cow testing associations, there you will find a lot of men masters of their business in many ways. It is worth hiring a good man as a county agent to set such things and other matters a going. We need good leaders even if we do have to hire them and pay a good price.

Washing and drying a cow's udder before milking has been found to keep about 90 per cent of the filth out of the milk that usually gets in when an open pail is used.

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Dairy Records Pay Well

BY RALPH W. MAY,

Tester, Dickinson County Pioneer Cow Testing Association.

The results obtained this year in the Dickinson County Pioneer Cow Testing association prove that high producing cows are essential if one wishes to make the most profit—and that's why we all are in the farming business. A. B. Wilcox, one of the members of the association, has a Holstein cow that gave 11,481 pounds of milk, which contained 451 pounds of butter fat, from January 1 to November 1. She was dry a part of this time, too. Just \$24.94 was received by Mr. Wilcox from the local creamery in Abilene for the butter fat this cow produced in October. The cost of her feed was \$4.65, which left \$20.29 to pay for the labor and the interest on the capital. A good profit remained when all charges were paid.

One of the cows in the same herd, that lacked one month of being so far along in the lactation period as the good cow, produced butterfat in October that had a value of \$9.87. The cost of the feed was \$3.04, which left \$6.83 for labor and interest. Variations such as this are the common thing in the herds of the members in this and all other associations. They are the most forceful reason why cow-testing associations pay.

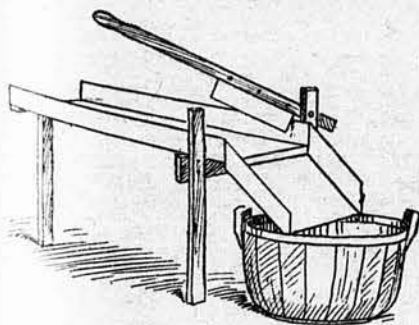
Efficiency must be the keynote in dairy farming. It is essential that the star boarders should be eliminated from the herds, and that the animals that are kept should be fed so they can make the most profitable milk yields. The records kept by the members of this association have shown the cows that are paying and those that are not. It has awakened a healthful interest in the feeding and care of good cows.

There will be a meeting of the Dickinson County Pioneer Cow Testing association on November 15, for the purpose of organizing for another year and for the exchange of experiences among the members. All members are urged to be present.

A Feed Cutter That Made Good.

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—I bought 24 calves last summer which I put in my feedlot on August 15. Some of these calves had been on pasture with their mothers, others had been handfed, and it was quite a problem to get them used to a change of feed. The feed I had for these calves was green corn, kafir and prairie hay. I soon found there was too much waste in hauling this feed into the lot and allowing them to do their own picking. I then went to my work shop and made the feed cutter illustrated in the draw-



Made of Odds and Ends of Material.

ing. The body is made of a 1 by 12-inch board 4 feet long, with sides of 1 by 6-inch pieces. One leg was used at the back end and two in front, the latter extending 8 inches above the frame. The knife lever was bolted to the top of the left hand leg to allow using the right hand for cutting. The knife was made of a short piece of crosscut saw blade 14 inches long. This knife cuts square across the end of the box. With this machine one man could cut up enough feed for the 24 calves in from 3 to 5 minutes. The feed was cut up in 1 to 1 inch lengths and fed in troughs. Kafir and corn were thoroughly mixed in cutting and the calves cleaned up the mixture without waste. They had this green feed until frost killed it, and did well on it. J. K. Welch.

R. 1, Eureka, Kan.

Milking the Milkman.

George Naylor, a milkman living near Staatsburgh, N. Y., traced some of his milk to New York City and found that it sold at 20 cents a glass at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel. He had sold this milk to a dealer at 8 2-5 cents a gal-

lon. The guests at the Waldorf hotel paid at the rate of \$3.20 a gallon for the milk they drank. This case is typical of a great many that have been dug up by the New York milk producers who have organized to save themselves from the ever increasing number of middlemen and hangers-on who are milking the milkmen.

The Danger in Unclean Milk

Thorough investigation by health boards has proved that a large number of cases of intestinal diseases in children and adults are caused by unclean milk. To help reduce the prevalence of these troubles the department of agriculture has issued some pointed suggestions on how to keep milk free from contamination.

First of all, milk should be produced under sanitary conditions, which means that udders should be cleaned, milk utensils well scalded out and aired, and the milking done under sanitary surroundings. After being drawn milk cannot be cooled too quickly when the whole milk is to be used for food. But in doing this it should be exposed to the air as little as possible. Milk left exposed to the air or sun quickly develops the bacteria which may cause trouble when the milk is used.

The milkman who delivers milk to city homes owes it to his customers to furnish as clean a product as he knows how to produce. The death of many infants and children during hot weather could be directly traced to the milk supply. The sealed bottle is at once the cheapest, handiest and safest way to deliver milk, from a health standpoint. If milk cannot be bottled the next best way is to put it in covered sterilized utensils provided by customers for the purpose.

In case of serious sickness no milk bottle or other utensil should leave the home. One of the surest ways of spreading disease in a city is by the agency of the milk bottle which goes from home to home without being properly sterilized inside and out. The least that can be done in case of sickness is to thoroughly boil the milk bottle before it leaves the house.

But unless milk is cared for properly after being delivered the care given it on the farm where it was produced does not amount to much. There is nothing difficult about it. If the milk has been produced and delivered under sanitary conditions all that is necessary is to keep it under cover and in a cool place until used.

Ration for Dairy Cows

What is the feeding value of alfalfa and molasses feed? How does it compare with bran, shorts, and cottonseed cake as a feed for milk cows? I have alfalfa hay, corn stover, and wheat straw for roughage.—J. F. W., Russell county, Kansas.

There are different alfalfa and molasses feeds on the market and as these feeds vary in composition their feeding value cannot be definitely given. As a general rule they compare favorably with bran and shorts. Most alfalfa and molasses feeds are said to be balanced rations in themselves and do not, therefore, contain so much protein as cottonseed cake. Since alfalfa hay will be used for roughage it is doubtful whether it will pay to buy the alfalfa molasses feed. Corn is not mentioned in the list of feeds but it is assumed that it will be fed as a part of the grain ration. A combination of corn, bran and cottonseed cake with alfalfa hay and corn stover, should give good results. A good way to feed will be to mix 400 pounds of corn, 300 pounds of bran, and 100 pounds of cottonseed cake and feed about 1 pound of this mixture for each 3 or 4 pounds of milk produced. In addition to the mixed feed give the cows all the alfalfa hay and corn stover they will eat readily.—T. W.

Holstein Cow Makes a Record.

Malcolm H. Gardner, Delavan, Wis., superintendent of the Holstein advanced registry, announces that preliminary reports show that the cow Crown Princess Maxie DeKol 2d has broken the record for fat production in the senior four-year class of the 30-day division, by producing in 30 consecutive days 113.8 pounds fat from 2,588.4 pounds milk. She was bred by J. S. Clifton of Ohio, and is now owned by G. W. Rising in the same state. She displaces Agatha Pontiac, whose record for 30 days is 112.081 pounds of fat from 2,365.4 pounds milk.



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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 the Farmers Mail and Breeze or other good publications for best letters received. Address Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

The cold snap we had the first of last week was sharp enough to freeze the ground so it would hold up a man, and water had more than half an inch of ice on it. In spite of this cold the kafir was not killed as badly as if there had been a white frost.

All the kafir tops are blasted but many of the lower leaves are still green and the stalks are as full of sap as ever. On this account it will not be safe to put it in as big shocks as usual. We put about 16 bundles in our shocks, but we notice one neighbor who cut his this week only put from six to eight bundles in his shocks.

We never used to pay so much attention to feed saving as we are doing this year. When kafir was grown for the seed alone not much was thought of saving the fodder. We have often seen men cut kafir when it was dripping wet with dew; of course the fodder blackened but no one cared for that. Now all are trying to save it in the best condition possible.

Every one expected to cut kafir when it froze but it seems many did not have twine on hand for the work. There was such a demand for twine that local stocks at the three nearest towns were exhausted and many could get no twine. One would think that at this late date every kafir grower would be ready to move on his field at a moment's notice.

After finishing kafir cutting we took a day off and went to a neighbor's sale. The usual amount of stock and machinery kept on the average 160-acre farm was sold. Both stock and machinery were rather better than the average in quality and about everything sold for good prices. A rain shortly before had made the fields too muddy to work in and that brought an immense crowd to the sale.

Old traps, old tools and piles of junk sold for double their worth, as is always the case. Why do men bid on stuff at sales they would not take as a gift at other times? We don't know and have found no one who can explain it. The farm machinery was of ordinary grade but had been kept under shelter and for that reason sold well.

If one wishes machinery to sell for a good figure at the average sale he must bring it out with the original paint on it. If the paint is bright the machine will sell high no matter if it has seen a great deal of hard usage. One man said he believed he could take the average farm machine, keep it shedded, so the paint was good, and sell it for nearly full price, even after it had nearly been worn out. This reads like an argument for housing farm machinery and you may have read something like it before; generally it is the average city farm writer who comes down hard on shedding implements and saving seed corn.

It has been thought that horses were selling much cheaper this fall, but the good horses sold at this sale did not show any price discount. It is the poor horses, the old fellows not in good condition, which sell cheaply. At this sale one 3-year-old mare brought \$203. Of course she was a good one but she brought \$28 more than the owner expected. He thought she would sell for \$175 which goes to show that good horses are no drug in the market. A number of young mules sold right up to what they were worth although they will grow into money for the purchasers. It is owing to this fact that buyers of young stuff of good quality seldom lose.

Evidently farmers are no longer giving away their shoats, for in the face of declining hog prices some shoats which would weigh about 90 pounds brought \$7.45 apiece at this sale. This

is getting close up to prices paid in good corn years. Sows sold for about market price. It is our judgment that mature hogs are a better speculation now than younger hogs. The frame is there and it can soon be filled out with good feed. In the case of shoats it will cost much more a pound to get them ready for market.

We did not stay to see all the feed sold, but the corn fodder brought an even \$5 an acre. We had sized it up and thought that was about all it was worth. There were 55 acres sold and it was about all alike. We saw one field in which the rows were 80 rods in length and the average number of shocks in a row, 12 rows wide, was nine. It takes only nine rows 80 rods long to make an acre, so there were just about seven shocks to the acre. This made it cost about 70 cents a shock which is enough when we consider there was practically no corn on it.

Kafir fodder is going to be of good quality and most of the farmers here are going to feed their horses on it this winter instead of hay. There is lots of hay here, but it sells for from \$12.50 to \$14.50 baled and on the track. At this price it will pay to use the fodder and sell most of the hay. It will not pay to feed poor fodder, for there is nothing that will kill a horse quicker, but good bright fodder is just as good for a horse as hay. As soon as our kafir cures sufficiently we are going to put enough in the barn to last the horses until next spring. This way we shall get as much out of it as in a year of good grain production, for it is taking the place of \$14 hay.

This week 480 head of big steers were driven into this neighborhood from Greenwood county and divided up among the neighbors who had taken a contract to winter them. As we have said before, the price for wintering these cattle is \$2.50 a month a head and they are to be kept for six months at that rate. The time is up April 23 when there ought to be grass again. This number brought into one neighborhood should make a market for all the surplus feed. It seems like a good thing to get \$1,500 for wintering 100 head of cattle but by the time much feed is bought part of that \$1,500 will have vanished. Should the winter be a hard one or even wet and muddy it will take a lot of feed for 100 head of big, thin, hungry 3-year-old steers.

A reader in Rice county writes to ask if the newly introduced plant, feterita, is not penicillaria under a new name. No, it is nothing like it. Feterita is almost like kafir in the grain head but it belongs to the durra family and for that reason we cannot expect the fodder to be extra good. We judge feterita fodder is much like that of milo, or a good fair quality of bound broomsticks with a few leaves on them. This reader recalls that penicillaria was poor feed; it was found to be so here, stock would not eat it unless driven to it by extreme hunger. However, feterita is in no way like penicillaria except in the poor quality of its fodder and we think feterita fodder would probably be much the better of the two.

Anyone Else, Now?

Mr. Editor—While reading your paper I see that W. B. Eastman had two and one-half acres of wheat that made 47 bushels. We will go him one better. I had 10 acres that made 49 bushels to the acre. I summer-plowed this field with a good seedbed and one and one-quarter bushels of wheat to the acre, then spread six loads of manure to the acre through the winter. Please put it top-notch one better. J. T. Ferrell, Jackson County, Kan.

Reliable Poultry Breeders

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE POULTRY RATE.

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

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PURE BARRED cockerels \$1.00 and \$1.50 each. J. F. Padgett, Bucklin, Kan.

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HAVE 8 HENS and pullets and 1 chl. of Bird Bros. Partridge Plymouth Rocks. \$10 buys the bunch. Do not miss this. C. O. Crebbs, Strong City, Kan.

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BUFF ORPINGTONS. Some choice cockerels, also cock birds for sale. Splendid quality. Can please you. Prices \$1.50 up. August Petersen, Churdan, Iowa.

GOLDEN BUFF YARDS, home of Orpingtons that are bred to lay and win. Winners of 139 prizes in 1911 and '12. Cockerels, pullets for sale. Eggs in season. Write me. Bert Wheeler, Fairfield, Nebraska.

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Show stock breeders at prices that you can afford to buy. Send for circular.

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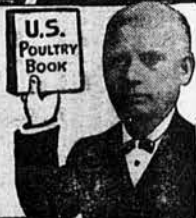
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Try The Sure Hatch at My Risk



My incubator is the Ever-Ready, Ever-Dependable Chick Producer—more reliable than the setting hen, and more profitable. No experience needed. Automatic in operation; requires little attention. Never-failing even in freezing weather. I'm Selling it for Less Than Inferior Machines Cost—at My Direct-to-You Factory Price. I'll send it to you, freight paid, on 60 days' free trial. Your money back if not satisfied. Get started early to make your profits big. Write today for free illustrated catalog and low prices. My U. S. Poultry Book is not a catalog, but a book of important facts. Proven by practical demonstration. It isn't for sale at any price. I'm giving it away free to every purchaser of a Sure Hatch incubator. FRANK HAMMOND, Pres. Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Box 14, Fremont, Nebraska.



U.S. POULTRY BOOK

\$950*Completely equipped
f. o. b. Toledo***\$1075***With Gray & Davis
electric starter and
generator*

50,000 cars—Not enough!

FOR from every indication and from orders *on hand* we could *double* our 1914 production—make 100,000 cars and still be behind in orders. We have on file immediate shipping orders for over 10,000 cars. The new Overland has been on the market for less than one month—yet in that short time—in 30 days—we have received orders for one-fifth of our entire 1914 production.

For example: Away up in a very small town in a remote corner of the great northwest, a dealer had contracted for 40 Overlands to be taken during the next twelve months. This is a big order for that section of the country. The publication of our announcement (last month) brought him such an overwhelming batch of cash orders that he came straight to Toledo to literally beg for more cars. He stated that he would take the *entire* shipment of 40 cars in *one month instead of twelve months* as originally contracted for.

On the other hand our dealers in the large centers would take 500 cars apiece *right now* if we could supply them. But 150 a day is the very best we can do at this time. And these 150 per day we are carefully and equally distributing all over the country.

Such selling records have but one meaning. Such a demand must prove to you beyond all doubt

that the Overland is the most economical and practical buy on the market.

And why not? Look at the *increased* value and the *decreased* price!

The motor is larger—but the price is lower.

The wheelbase is longer—but the price is lower.

The tires are larger—but the price is lower.

The new car has electric lights throughout—even under the dash—but the price is lower.

The body is designed with cowl dash and flush U doors with concealed hinges—but the price is lower.

It is magnificently finished in dark Brewster green, trimmed in polished nickel and aluminum, running boards and wheels to match—but the price is lower.

Then there are Timken bearings, a jeweled Stewart Speedometer—a larger steering wheel, and deeper upholstery—but the price is lower.

Never before such value for such a price!

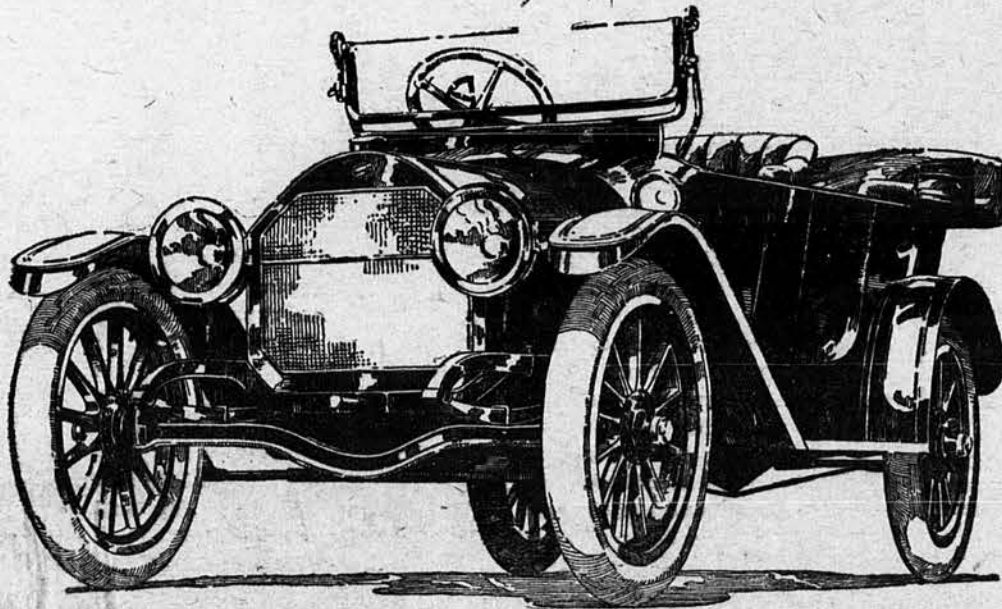
It is conservative to estimate that on the average the new Overland costs you 30% less than any other similar car made. And a production of 50,000 cars is the reason.

Get in touch with our dealer. Arrange for an immediate demonstration. October and November are the finest motoring months in the year. If you are thinking of getting a car negotiate today. Make your appointment now.

Handsome 1914 catalogue on request. Please address Dept. 84.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

Electric head, side,
tail and dash lights
Storage battery
35 Horsepower motor
114-inch wheelbase
Timken bearings
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Model R Schebler
carburetor
Three-quarter floating
rear axle
33x4 Q. D. tires
Cowl dash



Brewster green body
nickel and aluminum
trimmings
Deeper upholstery
Mohair top, curtains
and boot
Clear-vision
windshield
Stewart speedometer
Electric horn
Flush U doors with
concealed hinges

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.

Key to the Market Problem.

Mr. Editor—I have been told the difference between a farmer and an agriculturist is that the farmer lives by working the farm, and the agriculturist by working the farmer. Whether that is absolutely correct or not, I do not know, but in this day of trusts and combinations farmers are not getting a square deal.

The average farmer always has abhorred the idea of organization; he would much rather run his own business. But the thinking farmer is beginning to realize he can no longer carry on his industry in an isolated, individualistic manner; that co-operation is the spirit of the age, and that he must co-operate with his fellow farmers as a matter of self protection. The question he is considering now is the method of co-operation. If farmers would observe the methods used by the other trusts and organize to control the price of their commodities, instead of trying to control the price of the commodities that are controlled by the trusts, they would obtain better results.

James T. Fidler.

R. 2. McLouth, Kan.

White Slavers Not Well Punished.

Mr. Editor—Every word of Mr. Capper's article, "Fair Play for Women," should be written in letters of gold. In the name of womanhood, I thank Mr. Capper for the way in which he pushes into the discussion the worst blot our country carries today, and one which most papers keep too much in the background—the violation of the Mann act. The punishment is not severe enough for the crime. Often it is less than we give a horse thief. It should be classed with murder and punished as such; indeed, a human fiend who deliberately leads, betrays or forces a fellow-being into a life of shame should be outlawed in this world and the next.

Here is another thing in which the woman has always been unjustly treated: She starts out in life working and managing to help her husband make a home and a competence. If the husband dies, all she has helped to earn must be divided up and given to stalwart sons and daughters, or if there are no children, her husband's relatives must have a share. Should the woman die, the man keeps it all. Is the woman considered more able to get along with a third or half than the man, or why should she be compelled to divide?

Mrs. Helen Howell.

R. 2. Iola, Kan.

Road Work Thrown Away.

Mr. Editor—I would like to know what other readers think of grading roads at this time of year, or in any dry season such as we have now. Most of the roads in this county (Bourbon) are left in a much worse condition after grading than they were before. The earth is so dry and hard that it tears out in chunks, sometimes as large as washtubs. These are piled up in the center of the road from 1½ to 3 feet deep. No effort is made to crush them. As long as there is room anywhere else no man will drive a team on this ridge.

This ridge remains until late fall perhaps, when rains soften the lumps. Then in the winter time rain and snow make them a bed of mud through which we are obliged to wallow. It seems to me this work could be done when the earth is moist enough to work up in a decent way. Then use the road drag to mash and level the clods. If the drag were used before the earth gets so dry, we would soon have fairly good roads. We can never improve our roads by waiting until they are baked hard before working on them.

In most cases I believe it is money and time wasted to work roads in a dry

time. I am just a woman but I do a great deal of driving and know what I am talking about. It is no uncommon occurrence to hear one farmer remark to another, "Don't take that road or you'll never get through. They have just finished 'working' it." Without doubt the road in question was in good condition before the grading was done. But just so long as a few men can draw from \$2.50 to \$5 a day for doing this work, just so long will we have to travel over poor roads. I would like to hear other views on this subject.

Florence M. Bryan.

R. 1, Mapleton, Kan.

A Divided Party Is Powerless.

Mr. Editor—Arthur Capper can do no greater service to his state and nation than to point out the fallacy of a divided party, when both factions are practically agreed on all the great questions. Both want a protective tariff and sound money, and these two questions will undoubtedly be paramount in the next campaign.

True, there are a few other reforms the Progressives want and can have. For is it not plain to anybody that the million more votes cast for Roosevelt over Taft would make them the dominant faction and make success at the next election sure, and so restore prosperity to us, the tillers of the soil, which the Democratic congress by the dictation of our New Jersey Huerta is determined to take away from us?

Are you farmers of Kansas satisfied with the deal you got in the late tariff bill? Do you believe in free trade in farm products and protection on manufactured articles? That's exactly what you got. How will you like to take 60 cents a bushel for your prospective 100 million bushels of wheat? How do you sugar beet growers like the prospect of being driven out of business by free sugar in two years? Do you remember the years from 1894 to 1897 when the Wilson bill, not half so bad as the present one, was in effect?

Lawrence DeVine.

Geronimo, Okla.

Stop Licensing Debauchery.

Mr. Editor—No nation is stronger than its homes. I hold the paramount duty of every nation and every individual in a nation is to protect the homes. Teach the coming generation to respect and hold sacred the marriage vow and to abhor divorce. Teach the people to lead honest, pure lives, to be industrious, and a long start toward the betterment of mankind will have been made.

I like Mr. Capper's stand in regard to the white slave traffic, but how can the evils arising from its existence be prevented as long as the government licenses debauchery? The idle rich are the greatest offenders. And the rich

should be punished for offenses the same as the poor, the man the same as the woman. How can a government stamp out disease and license debauchery?

I like the principles Mr. Capper stands for; I like his fearless way of "speaking right out in meeting"; I want to pat him on the back for the great truths and principles he has advocated. Would to God more men had the courage to take up the battle for the betterment of the world and the salvation of mankind.

Yucanhill, Neb.

Sabine Penrod.

Need of Strict Marriage Laws.

Mr. Editor—I want to sanction the movement that is now under way, looking to improve the human race. I have done a good deal of thinking along these lines for several years and have wondered why something of this kind was not advocated long ago. When one sees so many crippled, deformed, and delinquent children there surely is enough reason for us to do some serious thinking about a remedy for this condition of things.

Let the courts refuse to grant marriage licenses to those who for any reason are unfit to become parents and we will have gone a long way toward solving the problem. I sometimes think this ought to include the lazy, shiftless man—the father of a houseful of children, who allows the poor wife and mother to take in washing and do other odd jobs to keep her family together. I can't call this two-legged animal, whose main ambition is to smoke his pipe and get drunk, a man. And yet our laws permit him to become a father and to be a burden on the poor woman who happens to marry him, as well as upon his innocent children.

Alexander, Kan.

Mrs. L.

"Early to Bed and Early to Rise."

Mr. Editor—I am well satisfied that the last part of this time honored maxim is overdone by some farmers. I have in mind a family consisting of father and five boys who have been out in the field shortly after sunrise every work day through the long summer. By the shouting and yelling at teams, and the general fussing, one would think a wonderful day's work was being done. But by 10 o'clock in the morning they seem to have all but worn themselves out, with very little accomplished.

The fact is, this farmer is almost always behind his more leisurely, steady going neighbors who never try to be in the field before 7 o'clock. But their moderate, steady push accomplishes all the teams can stand. I have noticed that the farmers who use daylight hours to do practically all their work are in the end the ones who succeed best. I have in mind two of our most successful farmers whom I knew a half century ago. In winter these men had

every chore done before dark and in the long days of summer they were through with all their work before sundown. Both these men started out with nothing, lived to a good, old age, and left a competence when they passed on.

Most unwise of all is the farmer who rises while the stars are still shining—who digs and delves during all the daylight hours, then does his chores after dark. Successful farming doesn't require such a continuous round of protracted, laborious effort. This man is burning the candle at both ends. Sooner or later nature will revolt. He will become prematurely old and the fruits of his misguided ambition will be the shortening of his usefulness on earth.

E. P. Snyder.

Huron county, Ohio.

How the Union Helps.

True co-operation is the foundation upon which we should build our government. Am glad that our nation has at last awakened to the fact and hope the small beginning that has been brought about by such organizations as the Grange, Farmers' Alliance and now Farmers' union among the farmers will eventually lead to all men co-operating not only in their occupations but in all necessities of life. Speculation should be a thing of the past and we should all strive to bring everything to its true value, namely production and transportation to the consumer. We have worked with the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America for about seven years and have learned a great deal about co-operation. While we have made great progress yet we are a great way from true co-operation. It will be impossible to put it in force until at least the greater part of our people understand what is meant by true co-operation. Our union at Lost Springs has done over \$100,000 worth of business during the last year and has saved the people in this part of the county considerable money, yet we were hampered in many ways by the people not understanding what true co-operation was. Some thought it was only for the farmers to realize more from their crops and raise the cost of living. Some thought it was to break up the town and ruin the business men. While with others it was a secret organization for political purposes. But I am glad to say that all are gradually coming to understand that it is to lessen the cost from producer to consumer, which is true co-operation.

To illustrate: My neighbors raised a carload of corn. Through our union paper a brother in Colorado learned that we had it to sell and wrote us to exchange a car of apples, cabbage, etc. We shipped the car of corn to him and made \$50 on it. He saved \$50. He shipped the car of apples, etc., and made \$50 and we saved \$50 on it.

This I call true co-operation.

J. B. Shields.

Lost Springs, Kan.

An Assessment Tax on Dogs.

Mr. Editor—In the Mail and Breeze of August 16, H. C. Hatch says he would by all means tax the worthless cur and hound but would give the honest, hard working Shep a chance for his life. I keep a pair of hounds and want to know just why the hound should be taxed and the stock dog allowed to go free. My cows come in for their feed night and morning and I don't see why other farmers' stock cannot do the same thing.

The average stock dog is more of an ornament than anything else and if a man wants to keep one that should be his privilege. I find my hounds to be a good investment. When I moved into this neighborhood five years ago rabbits were so thick that I could often count a score of them in the barnyard at one time. There was a bounty on rabbits at that time too. My dogs have caught or run out practically all the rabbits in the neighborhood. The rabbit scarcity in this community cannot be credited to the severe winters as there are plenty of them 4 miles from my place.

I fail to see why a dog should be taxed more than any other farm animal. If we must have a tax it should be an assessment tax. A dog that is not worth more than \$25 is not worth his keep. I think the value of a dog should be taken and taxed in the usual way but make the minimum tax value \$25.

Lewis, Kan.

Edward Chalk, Sr.

Rather Amazing, Isn't It?

Booming foreign farm products is a singular business for an American department of agriculture. But the one at Washington seems to be engaged in a lively campaign of this kind—telling us how good and how cheap are the food products of, what must now be considered, the American farmer's competitors.

With every important American farm product now on the free list, the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington is apparently devoting its publicity service to exploiting, promoting and encouraging a larger importation of foreign farm products to this country where they will come in direct competition with our own.

Years ago when the farmers of the United States could not possibly benefit by a protective tariff on their products, they were "protected" by the politicians, the more easily, perhaps, to get American farmers to stand for the tariff favors these politicians found it good to confer on certain powerful interests. Now when the farmers of this country are engaged in a desperate struggle with price-making organizations in every market; when they are hampered by lack of a credit system, and their industry is going through a critical transition period; when, in fact, this tariff fence would be of benefit to them, it is as suddenly and swiftly torn away, and the farmers of the land read in every daily paper of ship loads of foreign food products at all the great seaports of the United States.

The American farmer is doing no "kicking." At least he hasn't yet, but the spectacle of a department, supposed to be conducted solely in the interest of American agricultural progress, "legging" for this business, will be likely to give him some amazement.

As yet no department of the government is advertising that foreign-made goods are cheaper and better than the made-in-America kind.

The Grasshopper Situation

BY G. A. DEAN,
Entomologist, Kansas Experiment Station.

There are now fewer grasshoppers in western Kansas than there have been for many years. This is the report



G. A. Dean.

made by entomologists of the Kansas Agricultural college and farm demonstration agents. When we consider that the farmers of western Kansas fed to their grasshoppers almost 1,000 tons of poison bran mash, there is no wonder that there is a scarcity of grasshoppers. From 60 to 80 per cent of the hoppers were killed by the poison bran mash. The remaining hoppers were so left to the mercy of parasitic and predaceous insects that only a few of them escaped.

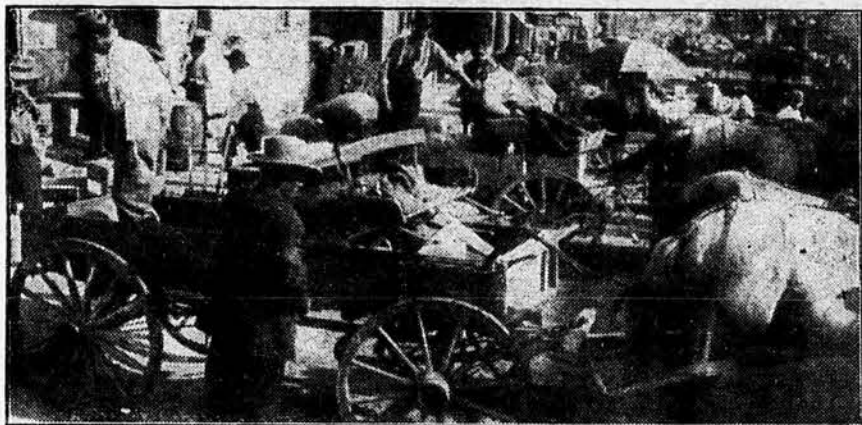
Although the farmers in western Kansas experienced last summer the most serious outbreak of grasshoppers known in that part of the state, they demonstrated that they were equal to the occasion. They were prompt in organizing under the direction of the col-

lege. Sewing, fancy work, baking products and jellies were entered. One contest was to demonstrate the preparation and serving of a meal. Country girls and domestic science girls from the high school were competitors.

A class of ten country girls who have taken a course in cooking in the girls' club work of the extension division of the college baked biscuits and served them with coffee to the guests. The girls who won in the contests will come to Manhattan the last week in December, with their expenses paid.

Improve Herds by Co-operation

Sometimes farmers and stockmen are not able to find a ready sale for bulls for breeding purposes. Surplus animals of this sort too frequently are sacrificed to butchers at beef prices. In Barron county, Wisconsin, the farmers have a livestock exchange, just on this account, and within the year, especially during the summer, many animals much too good for the block were saved and kept for breeding purposes. Of course inter-breeding is avoided. Barron county has an agricultural agent, or county man, and sales were made through him. He kept a list of all such stock, and exchanges were made, both for cash and barter, which were advantageous to all parties, and the loss that results when



Farmers loading poison bran mash at Dodge City on "grasshopper day."

lege, and by putting into operation the methods of control recommended by the college they were successful in destroying the hoppers. In fact, there has never been a larger and a more successful piece of entomological demonstration work than that in the control of grasshoppers carried on by the college with the co-operation of their farm demonstration agents, the farmers, and the county officials.

The following report of the amount of poison bran mash used in the grasshopper control work is taken from the reports of the county officials who were in charge of the county work:

County—	Furnished by the county, Tons.	Furnished by individuals, Tons.	Total Tons.
Ford	98	..	98
Kearny	28	..	28
Finney	70	..	70
Hodgeman	28	..	28
Gray	60	..	60
Edwards	28	28	56
Pawnee	74	38	112
Ellis	168	..	168
Trego	14	..	14
Rawlins	38	20	58
Scott	28	..	28
Gove	54	..	54
Other northwestern counties .....	..	60	60
Other southwestern counties .....	..	40	40
Total .....	..	..	874

In Women's Auxiliaries 1200

Twelve hundred women in this state—members of fifty-four auxiliaries of farmers' institutes—meet every month to discuss and promote movements for community betterment. The first object is to increase the efficiency of the home, and this includes consideration of many influences outside of their kitchens and front yards. Suggestive programs are sent out monthly from the home economics department of the extension division of the Kansas Agricultural college.

The women of Paola and the surrounding territory demonstrated their work at the annual farmers' institute, recently. A good program was given. In addition to music, there were talks on the improvement of home life in the country, home sanitation, home decoration and furnishing, and on the judging of home products. Then there were contests—live ones—the kind that puzzle

an animal worth \$100 to \$200 is sold for beef, was avoided.

Strength Without Oats

Strong, healthy draft horses can be produced without oats. An experiment in progress at the Kansas Agricultural college has disproved the belief common among farmers that this feed is necessary for growing colts. After more than nine months' feeding in this test the colts that have had no oats are in better condition than those which ate this feed, and have made a little better gain. More than this, the combination ration of corn, bran, and oil meal cost 20 per cent less than the oats ration.

The experiment, which is to last three years, was started last January by the department of animal husbandry. Twenty colts were purchased—ten grades and ten purebreds. These colts were divided into two lots, with five purebreds and five grades in each lot.

For nearly a year the two lots have been fed the same sort of roughage—alfalfa, corn fodder, and pasture. One lot has been fed oats every day and the other has had a combination ration consisting of 70 per cent corn, 25 per cent bran, and 5 per cent oil meal. These percentages are based upon weight, not volume. One pound of this mixture contains the same digestible elements as one pound of oats. Also, from the standpoint of energy value, the two feeds are equal, pound for pound. Each lot of colts has received the same number of pounds of grain.

"The test shows that there is a great chance for saving in feeding," said Dr. C. W. McCampbell, assistant professor of animal husbandry, who has charge of the test. "A farmer can better afford to feed the mixed ration, with corn at 85 cents a bushel, bran at \$30 a ton, oil meal at \$40 a ton, and oats at 50 cents a bushel. Figures will prove it."

"When the experiment began in January, prices were more nearly normal than they are now. Oats at that time cost ten and one-half cents a day, while the combination feed cost eight and one-fourth cents a day."

Plan while you plow and give a lot of thought to seed selection.

All Told 265 Thousand Women Wrote to Us The Last 6 Months

Over a quarter of a million! And every letter was quickly and fully answered: not in print, but in personal, helpful and confidential letters by mail.

Twenty-one of the Editors on *The Ladies' Home Journal's* staff do this work: each an expert in her or his line, whether it is Fashions, Needlework, Household, Millinery, Music, Babies, Books, Religion, Building a House, Home Parties, Church Sociables or Confidential Affairs. It makes no difference what the question is, an authority is there to tell you what you want to know: Josef Hofmann about the Piano, Hamilton W. Mabie about Books and Reading, Lyman Abbott about Religion, Jane Addams about Human Betterment, two expert woman doctors about Babies, and so on.

For 20 years *The Ladies' Home Journal* has been building up this personal service back of the magazine: a personal relation between thousands of women and the editors, so that the magazine has not remained a thing of type and paper, but has become a personal, living help in the lives of hundreds of thousands of women.

Not a penny is ever charged for this service. It is at the free disposal of every reader of *The Ladies' Home Journal*.

A booklet, entitled "The Story of 600,000 Invisible Hands," tells something about this service. A postal-card request will bring a copy.

A year's subscription to *The Ladies' Home Journal*, by mail, costs \$1.50, or it may be bought from any Newsdealer or Boy Agent at 15 cents a copy.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Keep the Good Brood Sows

High Prices May Prevail Again Next Spring

BY TURNER WRIGHT,
Livestock Editor.

GOOD brood sows will, in all probability, command high prices next spring. Reports from practically every section of the corn belt indicate that the country is facing a shortage in the number of hogs that will be marketed during the next 12 months. This shortage has been brought about by the high prices of feed coupled with the continued prevalence of hog cholera in many of the pork producing centers.



Turner Wright.

In many sections, especially in Iowa, Illinois and Missouri, cholera has been more or less in evidence for the last three or four years. This disease has appeared in many places this fall causing much loss. Thousands of pigs have been rushed to an early market. Some of these pigs were sold because of an actual outbreak of cholera in the herd but many more were sold because cholera was in the neighborhood and farmers did not care to run the risk of loss.

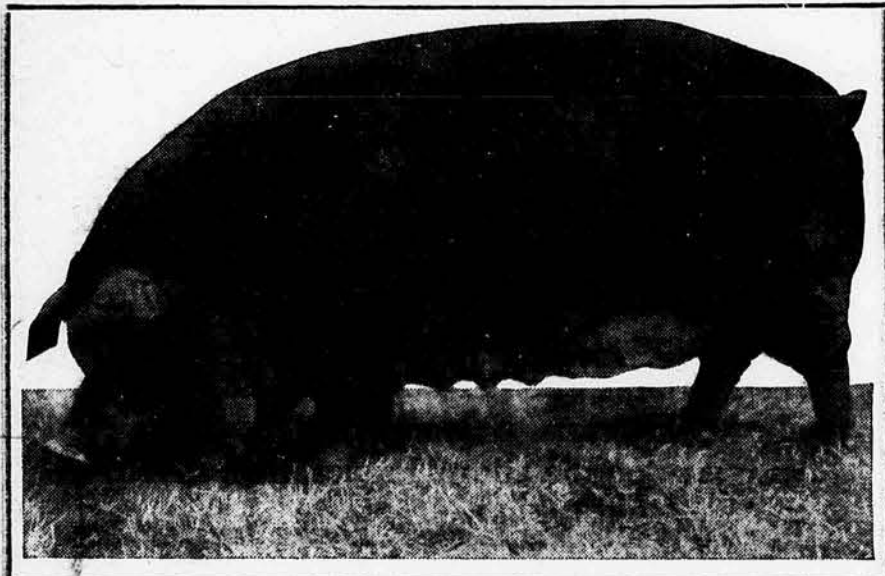
Present Break Only Temporary.

During the hot, dry weather, when farmers were facing a scarcity of water and the probability of extreme, high

feed and will prove one of the cheapest sources of protein or growth producing material available. There has been a good growth of wheat this fall. Wheat pasture is good and should be utilized as it furnishes a good succulent feed and will greatly reduce the cost of wintering. Shorts and tankage or meat meal also are good growth-producing feeds and should be used to some extent.

Experiment stations and farm practice have shown that wheat makes a good hog feed, and whenever the price of wheat falls below that of corn its use is to be recommended. When fed to fattening hogs, wheat has a feeding value about equal to corn. It is even more desirable as a feed for brood sows than for fattening hogs. However, it does not pay to feed whole wheat. Whenever wheat forms either a part or all of the grain feed, it should be ground. It is also a good practice to wet the ground feed just before it is fed. Wheat forms a sticky mass in the hogs' mouth and for that reason is not so palatable as corn and when it is being fed to fattening hogs, if practical, it should be mixed with some other grain. This lack of palatability is not, however, an objection, when it is fed to brood sows.

Kafir and milo have given good results when fed to hogs. Experiments at the Kansas Experiment station show that as a hog feed, kafir and milo each



prices for corn and feed of all kinds, thousands of poorly fitted hogs and pigs, and with them many brood sows, were sent to market. In this cleaning-up process many men sold almost all of their sows and gilts with the intention of re-stocking in the spring or when a new corn crop was in sight.

This policy of liquidation, entailing as it has the sacrifice of thousands of pigs and immature hogs, will cause a shortage in the total tonnage of pork marketed; and also a deficit in the number of hogs that will be marketed for months to come.

Sows Will Be in Great Demand.

There can be only one outcome to this situation. Good sows and gilts, bred for spring farrow, will be in demand as soon as the alfalfa starts to grow again. The supply will be limited and the best sows will not be for sale. The man who sells all of his breeding stock this fall will likely have an abundance of feed and but few hogs a year from now.

The hog grower makes a mistake when he sells all of his tried sows and keeps only gilts to produce the spring crop of pigs. The Iowa Experiment station, in a recent experiment, showed that 25 per cent more pigs were farrowed by mature sows than by gilts; and also that the pigs from the mature sows were larger and made faster gains than those from the gilts. When the sows are sold for pork along with their pigs the extra weight of pork sold is not sufficient to make up for the loss in the next crop of pigs.

Wheat, kafir and milo are good feeds and in many places are selling cheaper than corn. Alfalfa hay is also a good

has a feeding value about 10 per cent lower than that of corn. As these feeds are lacking in protein or growth-producing material they should not be fed alone. Even when fed with alfalfa hay, they should be supplemented either with shorts or tankage, or both. Experience also has shown that kafir and milo should be ground or soaked before being fed as the feeding of the whole grain does not give satisfactory results.

At the Kansas station, alfalfa has, for several years, formed a part of the ration fed the brood sows and the cost of wintering them has been greatly reduced by its use. Alfalfa not only furnishes protein and ash but provides the bulk which the brood sow craves. The hay can be fed in racks with little waste. If ground wheat is being fed, mix a little cut alfalfa with it as this makes a feed that is lighter and less sticky than the wheat alone.

The feeds named can be used in varying combinations with good results. Wheat, milo or kafir can take the place of corn. Wheat or rye pasture will add succulence to the ration, and alfalfa, tankage, or shorts will furnish the growth-producing material. A combination of wheat or shorts and corn, and alfalfa with perhaps a little tankage added and whatever pasture is available, will make an excellent winter ration. With care in handling and feeding the sows should come to farrowing time in good condition and every good sow kept on the farm should prove a source of profit to her owner.

After a man has been throwing mud at other folks, he doesn't look very clean, himself.



E. Myers,
President,
E. Myers Lye
Company.

No More Hog Cholera —No Hog Worms— Bigger Pork Profits

By Feeding Daily
Merry War POWDERED Lye

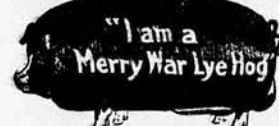
Are you going to wait until there is an outbreak of hog cholera in your neighborhood—when it spreads from herd to herd killing off hogs like flies—or will you take steps right now to prevent any possible outbreak in your own herd? You need have no fear of hog cholera wiping out your pork profits if you will feed a little **Merry War POWDERED Lye** twice each day with the regular ration. It costs only 5¢ per month per hog, and thousands of farmers can tell you it prevents hog cholera. This awful disease may be raging in a neighborhood, but hogs that are on a **Merry War POWDERED Lye** diet, are conditioned against it, as surely as a vaccinated person is protected against smallpox. Besides it destroys hog worms, keeps the digestion in such perfect condition that every pound of feed is changed into firm flesh thus preventing feed waste and greatly increasing pork profits.

The use of **Merry War POWDERED Lye** as a hog remedy, conditioner and fattener is not an experiment. It is a specially prepared, powdered lye that has been tried and proven safe and effective for those purposes. Full directions on every can. Don't experiment with an untried, old fashioned, ordinary lye. Get **Merry War POWDERED Lye**—the time-tried remedy that actual experience has proved to be the safest, surest preventive of hog cholera the world has ever known.

These Hogs Could Not Take Cholera

"We have had hog cholera all through our district. Those who have been using **Merry War POWDERED Lye** have missed it. One man in particular, who buys it by the case, has cholera all around him, but so far his hogs have escaped." C. M. COOPER, Proprietor of "The Right Place" Dawson, Neb.

Make a test for yourself. **Merry War POWDERED Lye** comes in 10¢ cans (120 feeds per can). It is convenient to buy in case lots—4 dozen cans for \$4.80 at Grocers', Druggists' or Feed Dealers' Everywhere. There are no substitutes. WE WILL SUPPLY YOU DIRECT. \$4.80 FOR 4 DOZ. CANS. IF YOUR DEALERS WON'T SUPPLY YOU. Write for our valuable booklet "How To Get The Biggest Profits From Hog Raising." Sent FREE for the asking.



E. MYERS LYE COMPANY,
Dept. 10 St. Louis, Mo.

Which Kind Do You Want?



CHAMPION MOLASSESS FEED

Is the feed fed to all cattle that brought the highest prices on the five leading cattle markets during the year of 1912, far superior to cottonseed meal with ensilage, equally good with any feed, will save 30 days' time in feeding period, also a great milk producer. Write us. TARKIO CHAMPION FEED CO., 363-365-367 Live Stock Ex. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Reduce Your Feeding One Half!



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fits live stock for "top market" quicker, better and cheaper than any other feed. Contains the elements necessary for quick building of bone, muscle and fat. Makes young animals "grow like weeds." Increases milk yield. One gallon of BLISS-FED at 19¢ is equal to one bushel of corn. Stock eat wheat straw and other low-grade roughage greedily when mixed or sprayed with BLISS-FED. Stimulates the appetite and aids digestion. Mix your own ration to suit your needs.

FEED HALF A BARREL AT OUR RISK

Send cash with order for one or more (56 gallon) barrels at \$10.64 a barrel; freight paid by us to points within 200 miles of Kansas City. Feed half a barrel and if not satisfied return what is left and we will refund all your money. You don't risk a cent. Order today.

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943 Hickory, Kansas City, Mo.

The thoughtless farmer is a bane to his community; think as you farm.

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AT ONCE

Just the thing for Boys and Girls. This strongly, metal made, adjustable Stereoscope with its good double lenses, gives a joyful entertainment to young and old. The pictures stand out real and lifelike when viewed through this Scope. The 100 views are all different and form a fine assortment of the most delightful and entertaining stereoscopic views for children ever gotten out. There are 50 Exotic Views of Wild and Domestic Animals, 50 Beautiful Scenes of Happy Childhood.

OUR OFFER: Send 25 cents for one year's subscription to my popular Fancy Work, Home and Story Magazine, the Household, enclose 5 cents extra to pay mailing expense, etc., (30 cents in all) and for your trouble I will mail you, **FREE AND POSTPAID**, this fine, all-metal Children's Stereoscope and 50 VIEWS, your choice of either set. Be sure to say which set you want. If you will send me 50 cents for a three years' subscription I will send you the Stereoscope and **BOTH SETS OF 50 VIEWS**, the 50 Animal Views and the 50 Happy Childhood Scenes, 100 views in all. If you prefer, you may secure us two subscribers for one year at 25 cents each (50 cents in all) and I will send you the Stereoscope and the 100 Views. Your own subscription can count as one in the club. Don't delay, send at once. Address, HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Dept. S V-13, Topeka, Kansas

Dandy 3-Blade Stag Handle Pocket Knife FREE

This is the sort of a knife that every man and boy finds constant use for. It is a real knife—not a cheap imitation. It has three blades of extra quality knife steel—a knife that dealers charge a fancy price for. It has one large Scimitar, one Spaying, and one Congress blade, double German Silver bolster and a steel, brass lined, fine quality stag handle. We have given away thousands of these knives on a money-back guarantee—and every one has given complete satisfaction. The illustration is about one-half the actual size.

OUR OFFER: We will send one of these guaranteed knives free and postpaid to all who send 50 cents to pay for one 3-year subscription—or two one-year subscriptions to our big monthly farm paper, and 10 cents extra for mailing, 60 cents in all. Money refunded if not entirely satisfactory. Address Valley Farmer, Dept. K-12, Topeka, Kansas.



Nearly
Four
Inches
Long

FREE
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Deep Plowing the Solution

Deep plowing will do much to prevent crop failure in times of drouth, according to John Plummer, a farmer from Stanton county, Kansas, talking to the Kansas City Star.

"My brother and I have farmed in Stanton county 23 years without failing in a single crop," Mr. Plummer said. "I have 150 acres of kafir this year worth \$20 an acre. My brother's crop is good, too. We plow our ground with listers that throw out large furrows and plant the seeds in furrows. All the water that falls drains into these furrows around the growing plants and a little cultiva-

tion keeps the ground loose so it retains the moisture well."

Mr. Plummer says the rains will make late kafir and milo maize produce a good yield in western Kansas. This insures plenty of forage for stock and removes all possibility of suffering.

That Mr. Plummer has been successful with his farm is indicated by the fact that he is in Kansas City to buy a traction engine for pulling a gang plow, that he may go into farming on a more extensive scale.

Birds that get plenty of exercise and a variety of feed seldom have the feather-pulling habit.

Increased Yields are Needed

Who gets the money?
If success is to be gauged by the amount of advice given, the farmer certainly ought to be getting his share. People are sitting up nights to tell the farmer how to raise more and better crops, and the farmer is sitting up nights to tell his advisers that his trouble is in marketing what he does raise and that until there are better marketing facilities, he does not care very much about raising more, says Elliott Flower in the Chicago Record-Herald.

The production on a farm is directly dependent on the efficiency of the management. The problem on the farm is to get the largest possible production with the least possible cost. We have much to learn in America from the older countries of Europe. In Germany, for instance, they are increasing their yield an acre every year. The cultivated area of grains in Germany has not increased over 5 per cent in 20 years, but the total product of that area has increased 60 per cent. The contrast with what we are doing in this country is great.

Taking the government statistics of Germany and making a comparison between the average yields for the 10 years from 1883 to 1892, and for the five years from 1906 to 1910 they show that the following increases in crop yields have been obtained by the German farmers within 20 years:

Crop.	Average Yield an Acre.		Per cent increase in 20 years.
	Period. 1886-1895. Bushels.	Period. 1906-1910. Bushels.	
Wheat	21.2	31.2	47.8
Rye	16.6	28.3	70.0
Oats	34.1	57.5	68.6
Barley	24.5	37.2	51.8
Potatoes	130.0	210.1	71.6

Practically the same figures for the United States present a very different picture. Our yields are not only in most cases less than one-half what they are in Germany, but the percentage of increase has been very much less, as shown by the following table:

Crop.	Average Yield an Acre.		Per cent increase in 20 years.
	Period. 1886-1895. Bushels.	Period. 1906-1910. Bushels.	
Wheat	12.7	14.7	15.7
Rye	12.7	16.4	29.2
Oats	25.6	29.0	13.3
Barley	22.6	24.6	8.8
Potatoes	130.0	210.1	71.6

Feed Offerings

Plenty Fodder and Water.

Mr. Editor—I have for sale about 50 tons of good fodder; 7 head of good, young horses and mares; plenty of water; 300 acres good native grass. R. H. FAIR.

Beaver, Beaver county, Oklahoma.

Any Seed Corn?

Mr. Editor—In regard to the seed corn proposition: I would like to hear through the Mail and Breeze from some Kansas farmer who has seed corn to sell, quoting price, shelled or in ear.

FRED MAINQUIST.

Courtland, Kan.

Seed Is Needed.

I should like to buy from a grower eight bushels of alfalfa and five bushels of Bromus inermis seed. C. H. TITUS.

Dwight, Kan.

Silo Increases Cattle Capacity

BY W. A. COCHEL.

Whatever method is followed, judicious use of silage will increase the carrying capacity of the land, decrease the cost of gains and usually increase the selling value of the cattle. It is the best supplement to pastures we have, reduces the cost of maintenance in winter and keeps the cattle in thrifty condition throughout the year.

Concrete Bridges are Best

BY DANIEL B. LUTEN.

A bridge to be absolutely permanent, must not only be free from all necessity for inspection and repairs, but it must also provide adequately for all future increase in traffic. Such a bridge is the concrete arch bridge, and it is the only bridge known at the present time that does fully meet these requirements.

Traffic is increasing both in weight and in volume as time passes. The concrete arch bridge increases in strength with time, because it employs concrete principally in compression, and concrete increases in strength in compression approximately 50 per cent in the year following the first month, and continues to increase slightly for an indefinite

period. Since such bridges are designed to take their full loads at 30 days, when centers are ordinarily removed, such increase in strength will provide for almost any ordinary increase in weight of traffic. And since the concrete arch can be widened at any time without loss of the original structure, all future increase in volume of traffic is provided for in such a bridge.

The only other requirement, therefore, is that the bridge shall be made of permanent material, and we have every reason to believe that concrete is such a material. Embedded steel reinforcement is fully protected against rust, and

the two materials have practically the same co-efficient of expansion.

The reinforced concrete arch competes in cost with temporary bridges. Ten years ago there were possibly 100 concrete arches in this country. Now there are upwards of 10,000. This popularity is due to the fact that concrete arches have become recognized as the ideal solution of the permanent bridge problem. They are rust-proof, frost-proof, flood-proof and fire-proof. They are built with home labor and materials, and require neither painting nor repairs. An arch bridge, with its wide abutments, is not easily undermined by floods. It

makes a desirable bridge even on soft foundations and for restricted waterways.

Change Cars!

Bassett Digby, co-author with Richardson L. Wright of "Through Siberia, an Empire in the Making," recently went from New York to Chicago on trolley cars. The trip necessitated changing forty-eight times and cost about \$22.

Some old timers can remember when men used to stand around on the street and argue politics.



Victor-Victrola IV, \$15 Oak



Victor-Victrola VIII, \$40 Oak.

Will there be a Victrola in your home this Christmas?

You can search the whole world over and not find another gift that will bring so much pleasure to every member of the family.

Any Victor dealer in any city in the world will gladly play any music you wish to hear and demonstrate to you the wonderful Victor-Victrola. Write to us for catalogs.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors

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



\$15 \$25 \$40 \$50
\$75 \$100 \$150 \$200



Victor-Victrola X, \$75 Mahogany or oak

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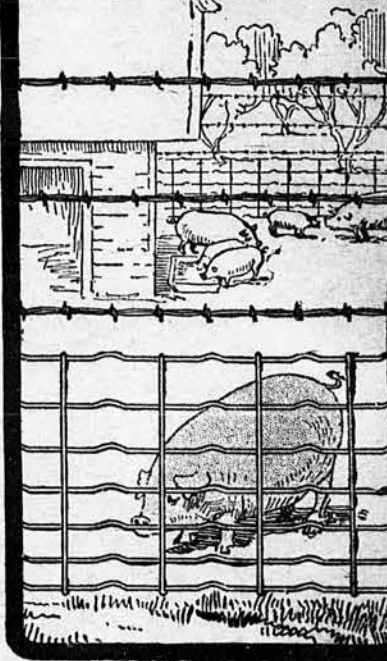
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These are the reasons why "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fence saves your money. The wire, the galvanizing, the method of construction, make "Pittsburgh Perfect" the strongest, best looking, most lasting, effective and satisfactory line of fencing produced anywhere. It is the easiest to string, because it is a one-piece fence, the electric weld joining the wires permanently at every contact point. Hogs can't spread the stays, nor can they lift the fabric, and stock can't break it down for all strains and shocks are resisted by its whole surface.

The great popularity of "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fence surely prompts you to thoroughly investigate it. We want you to; so write today for our latest catalogue (sent free), which tells how to test wire for yourself, and shows the many "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fences for every FIELD, FARM, RANCH, LAWN, CHICKEN, POULTRY and RABBIT YARD and GARDEN.

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Advertisements will be inserted in this department for 5 cents per word each insertion for one, two, or three insertions. Four or more insertions only 4 cents per word each insertion. Cash must invariably accompany the order. Remit by postoffice money order. All advertisements set in uniform type. No display type or illustration admitted under this heading. Each number and initial letter counts as one word. Guaranteed circulation over 104,000 copies weekly. Everybody reads these little ads. Try a "Farmers Classified" ad for results.

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

HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP.

DUROC PIGS. Light Brahmas. Chas. Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

FOR SALE—Registered Holstein herd bull. G. F. John, Natoma, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE hogs for sale. All ages. Will Woodruff, Kinsley, Kan.

DUROC-JERSEY boars and Scotch collie dogs. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb.

DUROC PIGS \$10 to \$20; larger numbers less. Coppins & Clemmer, Potwin, Kan.

STANDARD bred colts and fillies. Priced low. Max J. Kennedy, Fredonia, Kan.

100 PUREBRED Durocs, from weanlings up, cheap. Arthur H. Bennett, Topeka.

FOR SALE—March to May Galloway bull calves. W. W. Dunham, Silver Lake, Kan.

LARGE TYPE Duroc-Jersey boars, improved, \$35; crated. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

LARGE TYPE Polands, up-to-date breeders. A few extra March boars. A. A. Meyer, McLouth, Kan.

HOLSTEIN calves, either sex, beautifully marked, \$20.00 each, crated. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE—Twelve registered Duroc spring boars, tops, immune from cholera. E. N. Farnham, Hope, Kan.

HIGH GRADE Holstein bull 6 months old \$35. A few heifers two to three weeks old \$15 each. Burr Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

REGISTERED Polled Shorthorns and Poland Chinas at bargain prices for 60 days. We solicit inspection of our herd. Banbury Stock Farm, Pratt, Kan.

FOR SALE—Shorthorned herd bull. Bred by S. C. Hanna, Howard, Kan. Calved June 30, '09. Sire Imp. Collynie. Service guaranteed. R. O. Furneaux, Moran, Kan.

FOR SALE—Beauty's Pride of Garfield (18537). Pure bred Guernsey bull three years old, good color, good disposition, and calves nicely marked. Price \$200. J. H. Lower, Edna, Kan.

REGISTERED Holstein bull, three-fourths white, two years old, of good size and exceptionally good breeding. For price and pedigree write or see Wiebe Brothers, Lehigh, Kan.

WANTED registered white face heifers or young cows, in exchange for registered mares or fillies. We want to start a small herd and will give good deal. Lee Brothers, Harveyville, Kan.

FOR SALE.

SWEET CLOVER. T. Mardis, Falmouth, Ky.

HEDGE posts for sale in car lots. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

WRITE us for prices today. E. R. Boynton Hay Co., Kansas City, Mo.

ALFALFA HAY in car lots. Write or wire for prices. Geo. R. Wilson, Lamar, Colo.

HONEY—Bulk comb, 58 pound can \$6.25; 116 pounds \$12.00. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

THREE GREAT PIANOS—Steinway, Steck, Vose. Write for prices. Jenkins Music Co., Kansas City, Mo.

TWO thirty horse power boilers, feed pump, hot water heater, in good condition, cheap. J. W. Ellis, Armourdale, Kan.

HEDGE POSTS for sale cheap. Carload f. o. b. "Frisco," Opolis, Kansas. Sizes and lengths to suit purchaser. V. Hughes, Asbury, Mo.

ENGAGE in new profitable industry. Fur farming. Skunk, mink, fox, muskrat, otter. Complete details \$1.00. Circular free. A. M. Kauffman, Lockridge, Iowa.

TOBACCO. I have thousands of pounds of fine old Kentucky chewing or smoking tobacco; 30 cts. per pound, postpaid. Chas. T. Daniel, Owensboro, Ky., Dept. E.

THRESHER OUTFIT—A Case 15 horse engine, 32 by 54 Case steel separator, almost new, trade for mdse., horses, any livestock, farm land, auto, or what have you? Dr. Wolfe, owner, Mulhall, Okla.

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

HONEY—New crop pure extracted (strained) honey gathered by our own bees. We offer you a case of two five gallon cans, 120 pounds of honey for \$9, only 7 1/2 cents a pound, purity, safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. If so much is not needed ask your neighbor to join with you, you save freight by ordering this amount. Address: The Rocky Mountain Bee Co., Forsyth, Montana.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FARMS FOR SALE or trade in Montgomery and adjoining counties. Address Jesse W. Canine, Crawfordsville, Ind.

FOR TRADE for cattle, mules, stallions, mares, my equity of \$1,500.00 in good stone store building. Box 217, Harveyville, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE my equity in 4 room dwelling. Will take dairy cattle, horses, mules. Write what you have. Box 17, Harveyville, Kan.

ONE FARM 75 miles southwest of K. C.; one farm 350 miles west of K. C. Will trade for live stock (cattle preferred) or alfalfa seed. If interested write me. H. A. Bushby, Rydal, Kan.

TO EXCHANGE—160 acres in Arkansas, level prairie, hay and stock farm, good improvements, no rock, value \$8,000, terms. For improved western Kansas wheat land. Would sell. Frank McHugh, Charleston, Ark.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for stallions, mares, or cattle, equity in good 80 acres farm close to town, R. F. D. telephone line, and school. I am no trader and will not consider any land trades. This a good square deal for some one that wants a home, for some surplus stock. Box 15, Harveyville, Kan.

LANDS.

WANTED TO LEASE an equipped farm. Address J. care Mail and Breeze.

40, 80, 120 acre Arkansas River bottom farms. Miss M. E. Bidwell, Moscow, Arkansas.

IRRIGATED farms for sale or trade. Oil lands \$20 acre. Kaiser Bros., Dayton, N. Mex.

FOR SALE—Fine improved 320 acre farm, Valley county. A. E. Charlton, Arcadia, Neb.

DO YOU WANT a good half section homestead? Write H. K. Haynes, Burlington, Colo.

40 ACRES choice western sugar beet land. For eastern property. Dr. Stansbury, Cordova, Neb.

EXCHANGES: 1,000 farms, mdse., etc., everywhere. What have you? Reidy & Overlin, California, Mo.

FOR SALE—600 acres of land partly improved north east La. Reason for selling want offer. E. S. Pike, Liverpool, La.

BUY from the owner. 80 a. all No. 1 alfalfa land, well located. Write for price and description. L. B. Allee, Sedgwick, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—Well improved 240 a. farm at a bargain. Reason, failing health. Address owner, A. Kruckenberg, Nashville, Kan.

DELAWARE is a good state to live in; land is good for fruits, grain and livestock. Free pamphlet. State Board of Agriculture, Dover, Delaware.

FOR SALE—320 acres in western Nebraska, house, windmill, 70 acres in cultivation. Address owners, The Gibson-Traxel Shoe Co., Chanute, Kan.

FOR SALE—Section of land near town; 180 acres in cultivation and planted to wheat; balance grass. Address P. O. Box 312, WaKeeney, Kans.

MR. RENTER—or salary man, I have some southeast Missouri land to sell on easy payments. Plenty of rain, good soil, healthy, close to market. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

RICH RIVER LANDS, black land that grows alfalfa, corn and cotton, also cheap cut over lands for fruit and truck growing, also fine improved farms. Floyd Porterfield Company, Hope, Arkansas.

ONE OF FINEST quarters in N. E. Kansas for sale \$2,000 cash. Balance long time. Atchison county, close to three good towns; well improved. Might consider some exchange. Lock Box 286, Topeka.

GOVERNMENT LAND; map showing location of 200,000 acres in north Arkansas subject to homestead, 25c. Bold springs of pure water; no negroes; no mosquitoes. Lock Box 381, Dept. A-2, Harrison, Ark.

320 ACRES of rolling land 10 miles northwest of Greensburg, Kan., 250 acres in cultivation, and about 130 acres in wheat. Rented for 1/4 of crop. Will grow any crop, and make the owner money. \$8,000.00 and worth the price. Will carry \$4,000.00 and take balance in good western land, or stock of goods. Chas. E. Sturdevant, Lewis, Kan.

OREGON STATE PUBLICATIONS FREE—Oregon Almanac, Oregon Farmer and other official books published by State Immigration Commission, telling of resources, climate and agricultural opportunities for the man of moderate means. Ask questions—they will have painstaking answers. We have nothing to sell. Address Room 67 Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Ore.

PATENTED state school land—Opening sale first allotment November 15th. One-twelfth cash, balance ten years' time. Located near Southern Pacific railroad, only 32 miles from Houston. Ample rainfall; good markets. Big crops corn, cotton, potatoes, fruit, vegetables. Free Texas map and particulars. Write Dr. C. H. Walters, trustee, 422 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

LANDS.

ADVERTISE YOUR PROPERTY in Capper's Weekly for quick and sure results. 250,000 circulation guaranteed—among best farmers in Kansas and adjoining states. Advertising rate only 8c a word. Address Capper's Weekly, Adv. Dept., Topeka, Kan.

20 ACRE truck and chicken farm, 3 miles from Coffeyville, Kan., of 20,000 population, fine market. Fine sandy loam, all in cult., no waste, fine for truck of all kinds. Fruit trees and grapes, fenced and cross fenced. Good 3 room 1 1/2 story house, barn, granary and sheds. Gas for fuel. Price \$1,900, terms on part. Also 20 a. adjoining at a bargain. No trades. Bowman Realty Company, Coffeyville, Kansas.

240 ACRES 45 miles from Minneapolis, one mile from town, 160 acres under cultivation, balance used for pasture, can practically all be cultivated; heavy soil; good set buildings, consisting of eight-room house, large barn, granary, corn cribs, wind mills, etc.; the land will produce 60 bushels of corn per acre; telephone in house; country thickly settled; complete set of machinery; 27 head of stock, consisting of eleven cows, balance one and two-year-olds; six good horses, 25 hogs, chickens, one-half of this year's crop, and everything on the farm goes at \$50 per acre, one-half cash. Schwab Bros., 1028 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

GET YOUR Canadian home from the Canadian Pacific. One-twentieth down—balance in 19 equal annual payments. Loan up to \$2,000 to improve your farm—can be paid off in 20 years. Six per cent interest. Good, rich land in Western Canada—for every kind of farming—from \$11 to \$30 an acre. This offer only to farmers or men who will actually occupy or improve the land. We supply best live stock at actual cost—give you the benefit of expert work on our demonstration farms—equip you with a Ready-Made farm prepared by our Agricultural Experts if you don't want to wait for a crop. All these lands on or near railways—near established towns. FREE BOOKLETS on Manitoba, Alberta or Saskatchewan. Address G. M. THORNTON, Colonization Agent, 112 West Adams street, Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

\$6,000.00 STOCK general mdse. Nearly new stock, doing good business. Small town Eastern Kansas. Best of reasons. Would exchange for small farm—must be in central Kansas. Am no trader. Q., care Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE or trade. Gallery. A photographic in Topeka, Kansas. Has shown net profit of \$1,800 to \$2,400 per year for 10 years. An excellent opportunity. Information on request. Address Studio, Care Mail and Breeze.

A GOOD FARMER and livestock man wanted to buy all or one-half interest in eighty head of cattle and twenty head of young horses and mules and rent a first class ranch of 1600 acres. Well improved with plenty of water, alfalfa and good pastures. Plenty of feed on the ranch to winter stock in good shape. A snap for someone with a little capital. For information, address Wood Inv. Co., Iola, Kan.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—My special offer to introduce my magazine "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 425, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

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SCOTCH COLLIES, ranch raised. Geo. Stephens, Atlanta, Kan.

DOGS—White Spitz beauties, Sunnyside Farm, Havensville, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES—Females for sale. J. C. Starr, Vinita, Oklahoma.

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FOR high class trail hounds and grey hounds send 2 cent stamp to Rash Bros., Centerville, Kan.

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50 FOX TERRIERS, all ages, bred or open females. Best rat, pet or watch dog. T. H. Kaldenberg, Pella, Iowa.

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DAMAGED barley and oats, kiln dried and good feed, for sale in car-lots. Send for information as to what the best feeders think of it. Bargains for quick buyers. Samples on application. This will solve your feed problem. Also screenings for sheep men. C. E. Dingwall Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

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BEST ALFALFA seed, guaranteed pure, \$7 per bushel. John Ryman, Dunlap, Kan.

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TREES at wholesale prices. Fruit Book free. Address Wichita Nursery, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED 98% good. Write for samples and price. Jake Bomesberger, Americus, Kan.

ALFALFA HAY and seed from the great Platte valley. Choice seed \$7.50 per bu. Rosenberg Hdw. Co., Lexington, Neb.

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MEN OF IDEAS and inventive ability should write for new "List of Needed Inventions," Patent Buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 25, Washington, D. C.

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

AGENTS make \$5 a day selling economy stove lids; wonderful new invention; every woman buys; send 15c for sample or simply name for details. Economy Co., 506 Main, Norton, Kan.

AGENTS WANTED for full line fruit trees and shrubs. Work full or part time, as you prefer. Draw pay every week. We teach you. Outfit free. Lawrence Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

\$5.00 TO \$10.00 per day showing your friends the beautiful California shopping or hand bag. A real seller. A pleasure to show. Every woman wants one. A bag given you for a few minutes' work. This will interest any lady who answers. The Ladies Shop, Timken Bldg., San Diego, Calif.

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MEN for motormen and conductors; excellent opportunity; new electric roads; \$70, to \$90 monthly. Experience unnecessary. No strikes. Ferard, care Mail and Breeze.

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MANAGER WANTED—Must be a live wire with interest towards dairy stock and one who is able to interest himself financially. Give references. The Springdale Stock Ranch, Concordia, Kan.

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

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. All or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big independent business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. National Co-Operative Realty Company, L-157 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

Cities Must Have Beef

An Eastern Paper Gives the Metropolitan Viewpoint

THE rising cost of beef is causing much concern in the cities, especially in the East. It is attracting more attention than any other phase of the increasing cost of living. Meanwhile ways and means and measures have been proposed for increasing the beef supply, among them the removal of the tariff on cattle and meat. It never yet has been proved how taking off this duty will lower the cost of beef to consumers; perhaps the future will show. You will notice, too, that the farmers were not consulted when it came to taking off this duty.

For many years food was sold in the Middle West below the cost of production, and this aided in the growth of the cities, for it was possible to promote many lines of business farther than if higher wages must be paid to provide for an increased living cost. These days of cheap food are past, and they are not likely to return. While this is deplored by the consumer it should be remembered that the farmer is entitled to a good, living profit just the same as other men. City business will have to be adjusted to meet the increased costs. This adjustment will come, but the standard of living may be materially lowered for some city classes before it does come. Meanwhile papers with the city viewpoint do not like the increased profits in farming. Here is what the New York Times Annalist says about the beef problem. It presents the city viewpoint well.

A Dollar a Pound.

"It has been ominously predicted that if something does not happen to prevent it the price of choice cuts of beef-steak at the butcher's will go to a dollar a pound. The American nation is a nation of beef eaters, and steadily the national appetite for beef has grown, although the supply has dwindled. Normally the appetite grows, in spite of higher prices, or, at least, that has been the case until now, but there is a limit to everything—and dollar beef would be too dear for many to eat.

"The question of the beef supply of the country is more than a matter of dollars. It concerns the national vigor. Gustav Bischoff, president of the American Meat Packers' association, himself an extensive manufacturer, thus characterizes the problem:

"If the next 10 years show the same percentage of decrease in our beef cattle supply as we have experienced during the past decade, the price of fine steaks will be absolutely prohibitive so far as the masses of our people are concerned. Should this percentage of decrease continue until 1923, porterhouse at a dollar a pound, retailed, will be cheap.

"If this comes to pass, it will mean nothing more or less than the great

working class of this nation will go on a potato and rice diet."

"It is the most aggravated problem of supply and demand, perhaps, that this country has ever known. Cereal crops grow large or small—but while bread is an important part of an American's daily food, its cost is small compared with that of meat. The rise in the price of meat has brought more open complaint in connection with the rising cost of living than any other increase. It has been the one most directly felt and the most obvious.

A Decreased Supply.

"The report on the animals killed for food in cities of the country, which gives a comparison with a decade before, shows some interesting things about the possibilities of changes in the national diet. The supply of animals of all kinds had greatly decreased. Although our dairy herds had grown from 17,135,033 to 20,625,432 cows, the meat animals had decreased more than 8 millions. It is plainly a case of pushing the supply very closely. The cattle have been marketed younger than they used to be. The average adult beef animal now furnishes only 532 pounds of beef and trimmings—not counting certain by-products—where it used to furnish 553 pounds. Sheep furnish only 40, as against 44 pounds, of marketable meat. Swine furnish only 129 pounds, as compared with 142.

"And the demand for the meat has caused the sacrifice of future beef—in the greatly increased slaughter of calves. Judging by general proportions, there were only 2,298,028 calves killed for food in 1899, and there were 6,515,976 killed in 1909. On the farms of the country there were 15,315,582 calves on June 1, 1900. On April 15, 1910, there were only 7,806,539, and while it must be remembered that if the 1910 census had been taken on June 1 there would have been about 12 million calves, the spring months being the time of birth by millions, the supply is still ominously cut down. Of all the food animals, there were 252 to every hundred persons in 1900. In 1910 there were only 187. But the "average American" ate 158½ pounds of beef, mutton and pork in 1909, whereas he was content with 147½ pounds, bought at lower prices, in 1899.

"The expectation of the meat supply of the future is in the movement for better farming that is sweeping over the West. The efficient farmer of the future will raise cattle because it pays. On a farm supplied with dairy or beef cattle the product is carried to a higher standard of finish—a bushel of corn put into butter or beef brings greater gross and net earnings.

"The slaughter of calves which might be matured to beef has undeniably cut down the possible future supply. It has been proposed to prohibit calf slaughter as a means of conserving the beef supply. There are some drawbacks to this plan, according to James E. Poole, one of the speakers at the recent Packers' convention:

"Prohibition or restriction of calf slaughter has been urged by well intentioned theorists as a means of restoring beef production, but the idea is both chimerical and impracticable. Congress might prohibit interstate traffic in veal, but the only result would be to promptly eliminate from the available supply a vast quantity of excellent meat. No representative of an agrarian constituency in any state legislature would dare vote for such a measure unless he courted political extinction.

"And if, for the sake of argument, a state like Wisconsin, one of the principal contributors to the veal supply, enacted such legislation, what would result? Calves by the thousand would be killed on the farms where they were born and the carcasses fed to hogs. There would be a lot of calfskins on the market, with no corresponding quota of veal. You may prevent a man killing calves, but no state government existing would prevent them from dying from natural causes."

"The substitution of pork for beef was suggested at the packers' convention. While the consumption of beef increased 40 per cent in 10 years, of veal 400 per

cent and of mutton 20 per cent, the eating of pork increased scarcely at all. Mr. Poole said:

"The one ray of optimism which is apparent is the ordinarily despised hog. It can be reproduced, fed, slaughtered and placed before the consumer within a period considerably less than a year. The price at which hogs are selling now, and at which they probably will sell for a long time to come, should be a sufficient attraction to our farmers to raise them, not alone for their own consumption but for the public markets."

"The new census figures enable statisticians to get a new line upon yearly consumption of beef. It is found that the net figures of cattle shipped into 16 leading cities of the country have borne a direct relationship to the census figures of the killing of the animals. Based on the official figures of city cattle supplies and slaughtering, the following statistics of per capita consumption year by year have been prepared for the Annalist:

	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1899....	65.06	1904....	67.75
1900....	67.24	1905....	73.31
1901....	70.76	1906....	71.85
1902....	72.11	1907....	73.11
1903....	74.9	1908....	68.92
		1909....	74.12
		1910....	75.12
		1911....	72.11
		1912....	69.77
		1913....	66.40

"Note—The per capita in the above is figured on the basis of the population figures in the Government Statistical Abstract for 1912 for Continental United States.

"While the supply diminished, the per capita consumption increased, so that prices were doubly affected, in one way by a falling supply, and in the other by a rising demand. That continued until 1910. Since then the supply has continued to diminish and prices to rise, but the per capita consumption has declined. That is beef only, and the per capita consumption of all meat has not declined.

If You are Feeding Wheat Straw

I was looking at a poor team the other day and in examining the mouth of one of the horses found a lot of wheat beards under the lip. A good many horses have no hay but wheat straw and many carry a lot of beards in a sore mouth and the owner wonders what makes his team poor.

Sterling, Kan. F. L. Mathews.

Ozark Bankers Help Farmers.

One of the most unique organizations in the way of development was formed at Springfield, Mo., recently. It is known as the Ozark Bankers' Development Committee and consists of more than 102 bankers in the Ozarks of Missouri. The purpose of this organization is to have each and all of its members deal direct with newcomers.

Heretofore in many instances the overzealous real estate man has sold the prospective settler more land than the finances and capabilities of the stranger in the strange land would admit to tide him over until his crops came into an existence.

The result was that the newcomer got into difficulties. Under the new order the banker will tell the visitor just what proportion of his capital he must invest in order to succeed and will stay by him giving him the benefit of his knowledge and experience until he is on his feet and established as a prosperous citizen and a loyal booster.

The offices of the Ozark Bankers Development Committee have been established with the department of development of the Frisco railroad at St. Louis.

The slogan of the organization is "Settlers, not transients."

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of Home, Church, Store and Lodge Lighting is without question the best and most economical Lighting System ever invented. It produces a perfect, steady, brilliant light for every purpose—twice as strong as Electricity, Acetylene, or Manufactured Gas and at less than one-fourth the cost. It requires no pumping or generation at the jet; will not freeze in the pipes; is free from poisonous gases, and needs no special room or shed to house it. It's the one perfect lighting system—declared safe by the National Board of Fire Insurance Underwriters—economical to install—economical and safe to operate.

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

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

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If you need anything not advertised in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze, write us and we'll tell you where you can get it.

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WRITE for free list of government jobs open to you. \$65 to \$150 month. Franklin Institute, Dep't W 53, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—A man with small capital to go into dairy business on the shares. Have farm with good improvements near Kansas City. Experience in handling dairy stock necessary. Address 1817 W. 39th St., K. C., Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POULTRY wanted. Coops loaned free, daily remittances. "The Cope's" Topeka, Kan.

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

HAIR SWITCHES 6 braids made from your combings. Write Mrs. Willie Breedlove, Florence, Ark.

CAPPER'S WEEKLY, Missouri Valley Farmer or Household one year and nickel plated sugar shell for 25c. Universal Sales Co., 412 W. 5th, Topeka, Kan.

\$350,000 PAID for one play. If you've play or story for sale send it me with one dollar. I'll sell it N. Y. managers or show how make salable. Flora Temple, 339 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SAFETY RAZOR blades sharpened, single edge 25c. doz., double edge 35c. doz.; old style razors honed 25c; new handles 25c; set-scrappers sharpened 15c. Keen Edge Sharpening Co., Wichita, Kan., Box 621. Send post office order.

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WHAT have you to trade? Explain fully. John D. Jones, Plains, Kansas.

WRITE FOR LIST of Southwest Missouri farms. Noel Realty Company, Noel, Mo.

CATHOLIC HOMES in city; also 20, 80, 160, 240 a. farms. T. J. Ryan, St. Marys, Kan.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD FARM try Bourbon Co. Stiers and Kent, Uniontown, Kansas.

WE WANT direct from owners, land listed for sale. Chaney & Company, Topeka, Kan.

LAND IN STEVENS COUNTY, Kansas, on Colmer cut off. Write for prices. John A. Firmin, Hugoton, Kansas.

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COFFEY COUNTY, EASTERN KANSAS. Good alfalfa, corn, wheat and tame grass lands. List free. Lane & Kent, Burlington, Ks.

GOOD 80 ACRES of nice smooth valley land all in wheat. Price \$4,000. Write for complete description. Box 278, Independence, Kan.

CALL ON farmer's agent for land bargains. Spring and well water. Descriptions given. Terms. Col. G. W. Mitchell, Anderson, Mo.

BARGAIN: 80 A. IMP. 4 miles out. \$3,800. Send for land list. F. C. Libby, Blue Mound, Linn Co., Kansas. J. L. Wilson, Salesman.

GREAT BARGAINS. 153 acres, 88 a. bottom in cult. 10 a. alf. well imp. \$60 per a. Terms on half, cash. 80 a. well imp. \$4,500. No trades. John A. Decker, Valley Falls, Kan.

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HOG FARM FOR SALE: 135 a., 40 a. alfalfa, 10 a. sweet clover, 40 a. timber pasture and 45 a. farmed. Improved. All hog fence; everything fixed to raise hogs. \$75 per a. Address Box 1, Route 2, Altoona, Kansas.

FOR SALE—1,000 ACRES within 40 mi. of Kansas City and a half mile of shipping station. A fine dairy or stock farm. 750 a. fine bluegrass, bal. in cultivation. 600 a. of grass land; good farm land. Some alfalfa. 400 acres under hog tight fence. Plenty water. Good improvements. A money-maker for the right man. H. Judah, Reno, Kan.

640 ACRES TIMBER, Dent county, Missouri. Good water and grass. \$10 per acre. Terms. T. N. Castle, Lawrence, Kansas.

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LINN COUNTY FARMS. Biggest bargains in Kansas. Corn, wheat, timothy, clover, bluegrass land \$15-\$30. Coal, wood, gas, abundance good water. Fruit, everything that goes to make life pleasant. Large illustrated folder free. Eby-Cady Realty Co., Pleasanton, Kan.

WANTED, 1,000 GOOD FARMS— wild or improved at bargains—in the Western States or Canada. Direct from owners only. State full particulars in first letter. Fred L. Harris, Globe Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Northeastern Kansas Land for sale in the famous Bluegrass, Timothy, Clover and alfalfa district. \$50 to \$100 per a. Compton & Royer, Valley Falls, Kan.

320 A. Stock Farm

Near Topeka, 4 miles shipping point. 90 acres bottom and slope balance pasture. 20 acres alfalfa, 5 acres timber, well fenced, living spring water, good dwelling, bank barn and other buildings. Price \$50 per a. Easy terms. W. J. Rickenbacher, 112 W. 6th, Topeka, Kan.

Sedgwick County Farm Bargains

380 acre farm, best of first bottom alfalfa land, improved; one mile of railroad town. \$50 per acre; make a dairy farm. 145 acre farm, all good land; good improvements; a great bargain \$8,500. Good terms. 80 acre Arkansas river bottom farm; alfalfa proposition; well improved, near Sedgwick. \$100 a.

H. E. Osburn
227 E. Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kan.

MINNESOTA

80 A. GOOD Minnesota land \$1,000. Terms. Other bargains. Foss, Milaca, Minn.

PAYNESVILLE LAND CO., sell Minnesota farms. Write for list. Paynesville, Minn.

MINNESOTA FARMS for sale. Easy terms. Write A. G. Whitney, St. Cloud, Minn.

MINNESOTA FARMS for sale. Special bargain list. A. H. Brown, Willmar, Minn.

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

500 IMPROVED FARMS So. Minnesota for sale. For terms and prices write Morehart & Atchison Land Co., Mankato, Minn.

238 A. WELL IMPROVED, near station. 12 a. cultivated. Balance timber. For quick sale \$20 per a. E. H. Winter, Bemidji, Minn.

MINNESOTA FARMS for sale on easy terms. We sell our own lands. Write for list and map. Anderson Land Co., Willmar, Minn.

MINNESOTA FARMS for sale on easy terms. We sell our own lands. Write for list and map. Sonnesyn Land Co., St. James, Minn.

160 A. WELL IMPROVED, 2 mi. of town, \$75 per acre. Easily worth \$100 per a. For description write J. J. Regan, Northfield, Minn.

FREE FARM CATALOG with pictures of 45 Ottertall, Todd and Stearns Co., Minnesota, imp. farms. Traub Bros. & Co., Hennings, Minn.

\$3,000 CASH, will buy good impr. 360 a. farm Southern Minn. \$68 per a. Bal. easy terms. Johnson-Silliman Land Co., Windom, Minn.

113 ACRES, GOOD SOIL, in corn belt; 30 miles from Minneapolis. Splendid set of buildings, on R. F. D. Price \$60 per acre. Terms. T. H. Daly, Elk River, Minn.

FOR SALE—IMP. FARM at bargain, near town, school, tele., R.F.D. Worth \$1,500— for quick sale at \$500—very easy terms. Fred L. Harris, Globe Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

80 ACRES with 10 a. under cult.; bal. timber; \$3,000 worth of bees and supplies; fair house and barn and bee house and cellar. Harrington & Winsor Land Co., Foley, Minn.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA offers more natural inducements than any other section. Sure crop state. Free information. Write Immigration Comm'r MacKenzie, Minneapolis, Minn.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA, 160 acre corn farm well improved. Close in. Tilled. R.F.D. phone. For quick sale \$80 a. For full description write Wm. Schaleben & Co., Madelia, Minn.

WILD AND IMP. farms in the park regions of Minn. \$10 to \$75 per a. Also wholesale list of lands in Wis., N. Dakota and Minn. \$5 to \$12 per a. Terms easy. For descriptive price list write J. W. Denny, St. Cloud, Minn.

200 A. STOCK AND GRAIN farm; 100 plowed, 60 meadow, 40 shady pasture; good buildings, black soil, clay subsoil; 5 1/2 mi. to county seat. Price \$60. Easy terms. Write W. C. Murphy, Foley, Minn.

320 A. WADENA CO. All in cult. Fenced and cross fenced. All level; good 10 r. house, large barn, granary; silo, windmill, other bldgs. Near school. R.F.D., tel. Not for sale after Dec. 1. \$65 a. Terms easy. John D. Marlin, Staples, Minn.

SOUTH CENTRAL MINNESOTA Farm land, Stearns and Pope Co., \$30 to \$65 per a. Why go further north? Buy here at this low price. Map and list free. M. F. Reine, Brocton, Minn.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND

CHOICE FRUIT AND POULTRY ranches for sale in Western States and British Columbia—any size from 5 acres up—monthly, yearly or all cash payments. No irrigation needed. Price \$50 to \$150 per a. Actual government reports show that ranchers making from \$400 to \$2,000 per bearing acre. Come and see. I have sold to over 500 people in eighteen months—send for the Kootenay Magazine—price 50 cents but free to readers of this paper if you state your nationality, amount you have to invest and one reference. Beautiful mountain lake 85 mi. long—never freezes—no rainy season, no crop-killing frosts. No severe storms, droughts or cyclones. Plenty of work in mills, mines and on ranches for laboring men. Wages the best. I live there myself. Write me personally. Fred L. Harris, Pres. International Fruit & Farm Lands Co., (Inc. \$500,000), Globe Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

MISSOURI

FOR FARM LANDS in Barry Co., Mo., write J. Y. Drake, Exeter, Mo.

FARMS AND RANCHES all sizes and prices. C. C. McCormick, Aurora, Mo.

YOU WANT AN OZARK FARM or ranch. What kind? Wesley Marion, Monett, Mo.

WRITE MARTIN & MONTGOMERY, Greenfield, Mo., for farm list Dade Co. Terms.

WRITE Ozark Realty Co., Springfield, Mo., for grain farms, ranches, dairy farms.

160 A. OZARKS; 100 CULT., 2 sets bldgs., spring. \$1,700. McQuary, Seligman, Mo.

WRITE J. W. HUNT, Mt. Vernon, Missouri, for farm list. Climate and water excellent.

WRITE BEDELL & CO., Springfield, Mo., for prices on grain, stock and dairy farms.

WRITE CLARK & WILLIAMSON, Cassville, Mo., for list of cheap lands Exchanges.

WRITE PERRY & BRITE for prices on stock, grain and fruit farms. Monett, Missouri.

WRITE Southwestern Land & Investment Co. for grain, stock farms, Springfield, Mo.

OZARK FARMS. Write Southwestern Land and Immigration Co., Springfield, Mo.

120 ACRE FARM. Price \$1,600, \$400 down. Views, map free. Arthur, Mt'n View, Mo.

FARMS—WRITE FOR FREE LIST well improved farms in Linn Co., Mo. Many good bargains. W. A. Parsley, Brookfield, Mo.

\$5 DOWN, \$5 MONTHLY, buys 40 a. grain, fruit, poultry land, near town. Price \$200. Write for list. Box 372, Carthage, Mo.

154 ACRES ALL IN CULTIVATION but 7 acres; rich, black soil; good improvements. Good water. On plowed road near city. Excellent buy. J. E. Hall, Carthage, Missouri.

BIG BARGAIN—IDEAL stock farm, cheap for quick sale. 225 acres, Polk Co., Mo., 7 miles railroad, well improved, rural convenience. **FORCED TO SELL**, worth \$50, will take \$30, terms to suit. Harry T. West Realty Co., Bolivar, Mo.

CASS COUNTY, MISSOURI. 280 acres, rich limestone land; improved; water; 3 miles to Harrisonville; 40 miles to Kansas City. Price \$50 per acre; terms to suit. Stock and dairymen take notice. This is a SNAP. Charles Bird, Harrisonville, Mo.

\$27.50 AN ACRE buys this splendid 140 a. farm. 100 in cultivation, 40 timber. All smooth land. Splendid orchard; nice vineyard; two everlasting springs, one right at the house; fine well; 4 room frame dwelling; improvements very good. Big forest trees around premises; tasty and home like. 6 mi. from town; splendid road. I will carry \$1,500. A genuine bargain. W. J. Chambliss, Anderson, Mo.

HOWELL CO., MISSOURI. 120 a. farm 2 mi. from Pomona. 75 a. in cult. and orchard, 500 bearing trees, apple and peach, 100 a. fenced, 5 room house, good barn, 2 wells, cistern, phone line, rural mail. 1/2 mi. school. \$28. terms. Farms for merchandise or town property. A. P. Cottrell Land Co., Pomona, Mo.

FARM LAND—CATTLE RANCHES. For sale: 8,080 acre stock ranch for less than half its value. 5 miles long and 2 1/2 miles wide. Has 56 springs; 1 1/2 miles water stream. Best bargain in Missouri. If you want to raise beef and make a fortune this is your chance. For further information write or wire owner A. J. Johnston, Merchants National Bank, Springfield, Mo.

FORECLOSURE PRICES

Good improved farms convenient terms, offering sacrifices only, some will trade, these are bargains. Write Wade & Wade, Shukert Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

LOUISIANA

FOR SALE: FARMS and cut over lands. Write Ponder & Mizell, Forest Hill, La.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. We have for sale and exchange, several fine farms and large tracts of hill lands in Louisiana, that we will consider good income proposition in exchange for same. Invest your money in Louisiana. Write J. D. Pace & Co., Alexandria, Louisiana.

OKLAHOMA

GOOD FARMS FOR SALE; for particulars write to Harry E. Pray, Pawnee, Oklahoma.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS in N. E. Okla. farms. T.C. Bowling, Pryor, Mayes Co., Okla.

830 ACRES BEST FARM LAND in Eastern Oklahoma, must be sold in 60 days. W. F. McClellan, Claremore, Oklahoma.

STOCK RANCH, 650 A. Springs, timber and grass; railroad 8 mi. Price \$6.50 a. White, Stanley & Thomason, Westville, Okla.

DELAWARE CO. ABSTRACT CO. Bonded Abstractors. Real estate and farm loans. Cowskin prairie farms, the cream of Oklahoma farm lands. Prices right. Grove, Okla.

FLORIDA PRAIRIE LAND; rich, level, dry; 10 a. tracts, for citrus fruits and winter gardening. Sacrifice sale. Johnson Realty Co., Tonkawa, Okla.

690 A. PASTURE LAND. 1/2 mi. R. R. town this county. Scattering timber but good grass, some open prairie. 100 a. tillable. \$4 per a. Write us about farm lands. Crops good here this year. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

FOR SALE—A 440 ACRE VALLEY farm, very rich land. No overflow. \$5,000 worth of improvements. 3 houses, barns, windmill, etc. 3 mi. from Vinita, Oklahoma. Price reasonable. One-third cash. Sell part if desired. W. M. Mercer, Aurora, Ill.

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

EASTERN OKLAHOMA LAND. 200 a. of black limestone soil, 75 a. in cult. 75 a. in grass; 50 a. in pasture. All fenced and excellent good spring of water. A house and barn and other outbuildings, one mi. from small town; for quick sale will take \$6,500. Edward Leon, Siloam Springs, Ark.

NEW MEXICO

CHEAPEST, BEST IRRIGATED lands in the world \$25 to \$40 per acre. For information address Dan Vinson, Portales, N. M.

TENNESSEE

106 ACRES, 35 IN CULTIVATION; 1/2 mile to school. R. F. D., 6 mi. to station. 35 mi. to Chattanooga. 7 room house, barn; machinery sheds, etc. 500 fruit trees, consisting of apple, peach, pears, etc. Lots of grapes. Some good timber. Price \$3,000. Have other farms and wild land in same locality at equally attractive prices. F. E. Lemma Lumber Company, St. Paul, Minn.

MONTANA

ALFALFA, PEAS, GRAINS, and fruit successfully raised. No crop failures. 640 a. or less, \$22 per acre. 1/4 cash, bal. four equal payments at 6%. Write owner O. V. Round, 503 Power Block, Helena, Montana.

DAWSON CO., near Glendive, choice farm lands, well grassed and watered, offered actual settlers at \$15 to \$25 acre, on easy terms. Fare refunded to all buyers. Hammond-Dodson Co., 412 Endicott Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Pay For Your Farm Out of Crops
No Crop: No Payment
Our 175 farms to select from, 10% down; balance payable out of crops; land near Billings and Columbus, Mont. Noted for big crops; best markets; secure a farm now before all sold. Marshall-Peters Co., 7th Floor Pioneer Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

NEW YORK

FARMS—Two splendid dairy farms, 160 and 172 acres, central N. Y. state. Accommodations 30 cows each. Near several R. R. towns. Timber, sugar maples, best water and climate. Best in their localities. Prices reasonable. Gilbert Youmans, Harpersville, N. Y.

SACRIFICE TO SETTLE ESTATE QUICK. 200 acres, two dwelling houses; both nine rooms each. Two barns, 42x50 and 30x40. Fruit. 2 miles from railroad town. Insurance \$1,800; school adjoining farm. \$3,500, part cash, balance long time at 5%.

Hall's Farm Agency, Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.

GEORGIA

SOUTHERN GEORGIA. Stock raising, fruit growing, truck farming, corn, oats, hay, cotton. No floods, droughts, nor cyclones. Improved and unimproved lands. Easy terms. Thompson & Company, Homeland, Georgia.

IDEAL FARMS

You should not be exposed to habitual droughts or inundations. The best farm lands are those capable of high cultivation with the least effort, and where the climate is satisfactory the entire year. Such farms may be had now, any size, and always

Very Cheap

and on terms as easy as rent. \$25 to \$40 per acre will buy model farms—just out of this substantial town of 3,500 population. \$15 to \$25 per acre from five to ten miles out. One bale cotton per acre, or 50 bu. corn, can be and is growing on these lands this year. The public roads are all graded, rural telephones and mail delivery, splendid citizenship. If interested, write me fully, and a way will be found to see you and have you see these lands. Thomson Board of Trade, Ben A. Neal, Pres., Thomson, Ga.

Neosho Valley Bottom Lands

1,394 acre stock farm, 620 acres in cultivation, 400 acres in meadow, 350 acre pasture. Four miles from railway station. Two miles of creek in pasture, with 100 acres of timber for shade. Three sets of buildings. One barn 32x200. Best and cheapest stock ranch in Eastern Kansas. More thoroughbred horses have been raised on this ranch than any other ranch in the country. Offered for sale on account of owner's age. Price \$50,000; \$25,000 down. No trade.

Dairy and stock farm 293 acres mostly bottom land in St. Clair County, Missouri, 100 miles southeast of Kansas City, on main traveled road, 2 1/2 miles from good railroad town, two story frame house of seven rooms, two large porches, bath and all modern improvements. Barn 56x56. Poultry house. Good orchard, telephone, and R. F. D. Fine shade trees. 80 acres in clover and timothy. Abundant springs and wells. 100 acres in cultivation. 20 acres of timber. Possibly the best dairy farm in St. Clair County, Missouri. Price \$12,000; \$6,000 down. No trade.

320 acres of alfalfa land. High bottom land, black alluvial soil twenty feet deep, 160 acres in cultivation, 40 acres in clearing, 40 acres prairie meadow, 40 acres timber, 50 acres in wheat. No buildings. One and one-half miles from large town. \$10,000, \$3,000 down. No trade.

160 acres second bottom land prairie meadow, no improvements. Yields two crops of prairie hay per year. Two miles from station. Price \$4,800.00. \$2,800.00 down, five years on balance at six per cent. No trade.

J. B. COOK, CHETOPA, KAN.

ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS FARMS for sale. Terms. List free. J. C. Mitchell, Fayetteville, Ark.

FREE MAP OF ARKANSAS by counties, postpaid. Leslie Land Co., Leslie, Ark.

N. W. ARKANSAS LANDS for sale or exchange. Wright & Cox, Rogers, Arkansas.

170 ACRES; good improvements. Level, good water. Write E. W. Dawkins, Rogers, Ark.

WE HAVE BARGAINS IN FRUIT, stock and grain farms in northwest Arkansas. Springdale Land Co., Springdale, Ark.

\$60 DOWN BUYS 40 ACRE FARM, rain and corn belt, Arkansas. Send for list now. Leavitt Land Co., Little Rock, Ark.

FOR DES. LIT., city props., Ark., and Okla. farm; fruit, timber, grazing lands, write Moss-Ballou & Hurlock, Siloam Sprgs., Ark.

FARM LIST furnished. Mo., Ark. and Okla. Crops never fail. Spring water. Conner-McNabney Realty Co., Southwest City, Mo.

J. O. COURTRIGHT REALTY CO., for investment prices in stock, grain, fruit and vegetable farms. 56 and 65 acres, close to town. Lincoln, Washington Co., Ark.

532 ACRES mostly creek bottom; plenty water, and timber; good orchard; 2 mi. town; creek crosses place. Price \$30 per acre. Write Horton & Co., Hope, Ark.

17,000 ACRES, NO ROCKS, hills or swamps. Any size farms Grant Co. \$1.50 per a. down. bal. 20 years at 6%. Teter & Co., Op. Union Depot, Little Rock, Ark.

COME TO N. W. ARKANSAS, to Benton Co., Bentonville, Co. seat, for good smooth land free from stone. Average \$65 per a. Exchanges. Robt. L. Lee, Bentonville, Ark.

ARK. FRUIT and alfalfa land, small or large tracts cheap. Small pay, down, long time to parties wanting homes. Write for particulars. Tom Blodgett Land Co., Rison, Ark.

QUIT RENTING and write Eugene Parrick, the land man, for fruit, grain and timber farms. Best prices, terms, water and climate in Ark., Missouri and Oklahoma. Describe your wants in first letter. Hiwassee, Ark.

YOU RUN NO RISK, crops abundant and sure, land artificially irrigated, water supply unlimited; land cheap; close to R. R. town in Ark. Let me convince you in time. Call or write A. H. Evans, Hickory Ridge, Ark.

140 ACRES, 4 miles to a railroad town; 70 acres cultivation. Plenty good timber, all kinds. Two boxed houses, 4 wells, good spring, two barns and other outbuildings. S. R. Norsworthy, (owner) New London, Ark.

RENTERS WANTED: For Arkansas farm in the Big Creek Valley, Cleveland Co.; sure crops; oats, corn, hay, fruit, cowpeas, peanuts, sugar cane, Irish and sweet potatoes, cotton, garden truck, etc. Share rent, no drouths, healthful climate; fertile land, good schools, fine neighbors. Sure money for industrious renters with good teams and tools. Write Tom Blodgett Land Co., Rison, Ark.

40 ACRES ON COUNTY ROAD, 1/4 mi. to school, 3 mi. to railroad station; some orchard, plenty of water, under wire fence. Price \$1,600; terms if desired. Other lands for sale. Ask for leaflet. E. H. Fair, Centerton, Ala.

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

CHOICE FARMS OF ALL KINDS on easy terms, in Benton Co., Ark. Ideal climate and pure water. Some exchanges. Star Land Co., Gentry, Ark.

LIVE IN BENTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS. Land of springs, pure water and ideal climate. Drouths never known, abundant rainfall. We own many farms, have lived here over 35 years. For reliable information and map write C. R. Craig & Co., Bentonville, Ark.

70 A. FARM, 4 mi. city. Half in cult.; orchard, fine springs; \$20 a. 6,000 a. best colonization proposition in best part of state. Party with cash can get bargain price. 80 a. farm, 1/2 mi. from station, 3 houses, flowing well, good barn, 70 acres in cultivation, \$3,000. 80 acres 5 mi. from city; 30 in cult.; 5 room house, small orchard, \$1,800. Other bargains. Texarkana Trust Co., Texarkana, Ark.

Theodore Howard, Real Estate Agent

Benton county fruit and stock farms and city property for sale on good terms. Best climate and purest water in the world. Write for prices. Hiwassee, Arkansas.

ARKANSAS TIMBER AND FARM LANDS 9,000 acres of virgin oak timber and some pine, 6 to 10 miles of Waldron, county seat, Scott Co., Ark. 50% land suitable for corn, cotton, alfalfa, clover, etc., when cleared. For next few days owner offers this at \$3.50 per acre. 1/4 cash, terms on balance. Write Bates Land Co., Waldron, Ark.

ARKANSAS

has another bumper crop. Our 48 inches of rainfall is a guarantee against crop failure. We have 15,000 acres of fine cutover agricultural lands for sale. Your choice of a farm for \$15 per a., terms \$1.50 per a. cash, bal. any time in 20 years, 6% interest. This land is selling fast.

FRANK KENDALL LUMBER CO. Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

CALIFORNIA

FOR GRAIN, stock, fruit or gold where climate is not cold. L. R. Painter, Gridley, Colo.

CANADA

COME TO SO. ALBERTA. Land of wheat, alfalfa, cattle. Good markets. Delightful climate. Have several special bargains. Weber Land Agency, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada.

TEXAS

BRAZOS BOTTOM FARM. 320 acres, 110 cult.; 2 houses, very fine soil. \$45 per acre, 1/4 cash, balance easy. Winston McMahon, 317 Beatty Bldg., Houston, Tex.

CORN, COTTON, potatoes and rice are making our farmers good money. Prices from \$25 an acre up. A few special bargains. Fidelity Immigration Co., Eagle Lake, Tex.

BIG CROPS, BIG MARKETS, BIG PROFITS. In the Houston, El Campo district of the Gulf Coast. Write us for Free Booklets, "Where Farming Pays," "Pointers on Where to Buy Land;" also "The Gulf Coast Bulletin," for six months Free. Allison-Richey Land Co., Houston, Texas.

BARGAINS IN GULF COAST LANDS. FACTS about the Mid-Gulf-Coast Country of Texas. Production, climate, rainfall, soil, markets, water. Large or small tracts. Write at once for free booklet and price lists. Reference given. John Richey & Co., Binz Bldg., Houston, Tex.

ONE-TENTH CASH. 46, 92, 138 or 184 acres best Brazos bottom Pecan and wild peach timber land, above overflow, 4 miles south of Thompsons, Tex.; no better soil anywhere; at \$35 per acre. 1-10 cash and 1-10 per year for five years, remainder the sixth year. Wonderful opportunity to get some of the best land on earth on terms anyone can pay. A few tracts left. Hiland P. Lockwood, 1118 Union Bk. Bldg., Houston, Tex.

No Money Required

TO BUY A FARM IN SOUTH TEXAS. I am prepared to sell you a home on from three to five years' time, without a cash payment provided you have funds to fence and put part of it in cultivation. Your crops will pay for it. For particulars address W. S. Bigham, 516 Bedell Bldg., San Antonio, Tex.

FINANCIAL

6 per cent loans on resident and farm property to buy, build, improve, purchase, remove incumbrances, extend notes, mortgages and other securities, special privileges, terms reasonable. Correspondence invited. Commonwealth Securities Loan Company, Commonwealth Building, Denver, Colo., 1521 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas.

COLORADO

320 ACRE HOMESTEADS 320 ACRE. Perfect soil, fine water, climate, schools, crops, people. Our country is coming to the front rapidly. Only a few homesteads and relinquishments left at \$100. up. Get busy. Do it now. It will pay. You can't lose. How? Take the Missouri Pacific for Eastern Colorado. R. T. Cline, Towner, Colo.

We Want Farmers

Why buy cut-over, or wild lands in the Frozen North? We can locate you on half-section relinquishment for \$350. Will produce 30 to 35 bushels wheat and corn per acre on sod. Fine hay, good dairy country, 10 to 40 feet to water. Only 12 miles from this city. Land level and soil fertile, clay subsoil. Finest climate in the world. Come and get your choice. Cutler & Layton, Fort Morgan, Colo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

GROCERIES FOR LAND or land for mds. F. Gass, Joplin, Mo.

EXCHANGES—ALL KINDS—free list. Foster Bros., Independence, Kan.

WRITE J. W. MEREDITH of Carthage, Mo., for prices and exchange farm lands.

LAWRENCE REALTY CO., home of the swappers. Patrick C. Quin, Mgr., Lawrence, Kan.

STOCK merchandise about \$4,000, for tract close to city. Telephone exchange for land worth \$20,000. E. S. McCabe, Clifton, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE: Good bottom 80; good imp.; 30 acres alfalfa. Norton county; \$5,200. T. M. Sullivan, Logan, Kansas.

WE BUY, SELL and exchange, anything, anywhere of value. Ozark Co-operative Realty Co., Willow Springs, Howell Co., Mo.

IMPROVED 960 A. Kansas ranch for mds., hdw. or farm worth about \$10,000. Modern Co-operative Realty Exchange, Aurora, Mo.

TO TRADE FOR MDSE., 400 acre farm Newton county, Mo. Two sets imp. 100 acres bearing orchard, fine spring; three miles town. Beeler & Beeler, Neosho, Mo.

\$5,000 GEN'L MDSE. and buildings located in E. Kansas to exchange. Owner anxious. Ness Co. land to ex. for eastern land, mds. or income. C. F. Edwards, Ness City, Kan.

WANT KANSAS LAND, for good business, corner of four lots, 3 stores in Denver. Rents \$65 month. Price \$9,500.00. Inc. \$1,750. G. L. Garlinghouse, Owner, Topeka, Kan.

FARMS, STOCKS, and city property for sale or trade. What have you to offer? Bigham & Ochiltree, 802 Corby-Forshee Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo.

100 ACRES CLEAR LAND in Latimer Co., Okla.; want residence. Choice 214 acres, fair bldgs., town 8 miles, Brown Co. Price \$125. Extra bargain. Walter Hanson, Sahetha, Kansas.

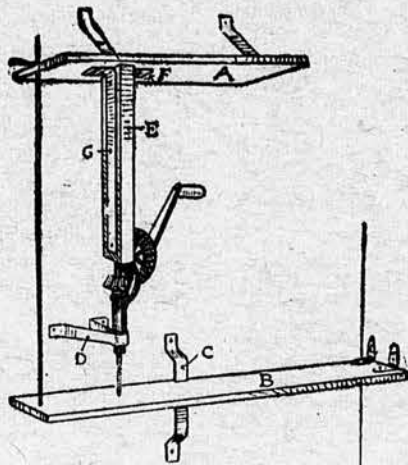
480 A. 4 MI. FROM TOWN; 175 a. fine bottom, 50 acres alfalfa, 175 a. in cultivation; bal. fine pasture; fine water; good improvement. Price \$50 per a. Owner will exchange for good wheat land not too far west. Write for our list of farms and ranches. Willis & Company, Emporia, Kansas.

HARPER COUNTY, KANSAS. One hundred sixty acre farm, three hundred thirty-five acre farm for east Kansas farms. J. M. Garrison, Attila, Kan.

Tools for a Farm Work Shop

(Continued from Page 3.)

together with bolts and screws as shown in the cut. A large drive wheel is placed near the small end of the bellows and a small belt connects it with the small wheel on the fan. A 2-inch



Drill and Pressure Shelf "B."

pipe from the small end of the bellows carries the draft to the fire. This bel-

WISCONSIN

CLOVER, CREAM, corn belt lands. Improved and unimpr. \$15 to \$100 per a. Literature sent free. S.A. Carpenter, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

185 A. WELL IMPROVED, 100 in cult. Will grow corn, alfalfa and clover. Soil clay loam. \$3,000 personal property with purchase. Price \$67 a. Bloomer Land Co., Bloomer, Wis.

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTION and prices of over 70 improved farms and 20,000 acres of wild land in dairy belt of Wisconsin. L. Rivard, Turtle Lake, Wis.

Secure a Home in UPPER WISCONSIN

Best Dairy and General crop state in the Union. Settlers wanted. Lands for sale at low prices on easy terms. Ask for booklet 30 on Wisconsin Central Land Grant. State acres wanted. Write about our grazing lands. If interested in fruit lands ask for booklet on apple orchards in Wisconsin. Address Land Dept., Soo Line Ry., Minneapolis, Minn.

NORTH DAKOTA

NORTH DAKOTA CROP PAYMENT land \$22 to \$30 per acre, 1/4 cash, 1/2 crop, 1/2 cream until paid. 15 cows free with each section. Two purchasers can buy together. Sylvester Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.

HOWELL CO., MO. LAND for sale and exchange; best cheap land. Lists. Padgett & West, Mountain View, Missouri.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. Lands in the great corn and alfalfa belt of Missouri and Iowa. If you wish to make an exchange give full information and price in the first letter. C. D. Butterfield, Hamburg, Iowa.

120 A. 3 MI. OF WELDA, KAN. 80 cult., 40 pasture, \$60 per acre, mort. \$2,100, wants mds. 320 acres 2 mi. of Garnett, Kan. 200 cult., bal. meadow and pasture, \$30,000, clear, wants smaller farm, timber or rental. Spohn Bros., Garnett, Kan.

Buy or Trade with us—Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Kas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Land in the great corn belt of Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. Also ranches. If you wish to make an exchange, address: M. E. NOBLE & SON, 507 Corby-Forshee Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo.

160 A. EASTERN KANSAS

6 mi. from state house, Topeka; all tillable and good; fair 6 room house, barn and outbuildings, all alfalfa land; 15 acres growing alfalfa; near school; good roads. We declare this a bargain; only \$85 per acre. Geo. M. Noble & Co., Topeka, Kansas. 435 Kansas Ave.

I OWN AND WILL TRADE

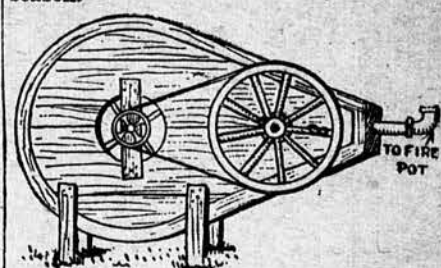
A good small ranch in S. E. Kansas, a fine unimproved tract near city limits of Wichita; a good home in Wichita, some smaller residences; also a fine business proposition and business property; a nice farm in S. W. Kansas and some scattering quarters. Will trade either or all of these or will sell at a sacrifice and give extra good terms. H. C. Whalen, 812 West Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kan.

To Trade

320 acres 12 miles Jetmore, Kansas, nearly level. All grass, good soil; mortgage \$1,000, four years. To trade for merchandise. No buildings wanted.

M. W. PETERSON Hanston, Kansas

lows can be cheaply made and I find it comes in handy many times during a season.

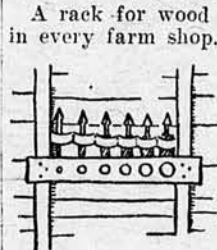


THE FAN

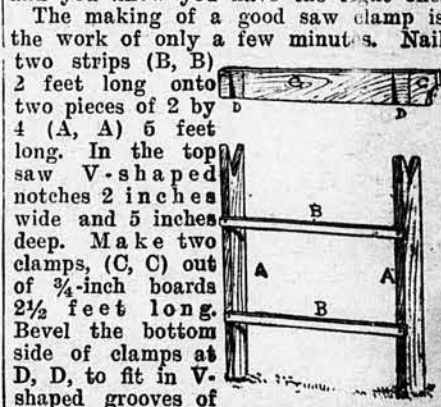
How It Looks When Finished.

A convenient tool carrier may be made of two pieces of board 6 inches wide, 18 inches long, 1 inch thick for the sides; two pieces 10 by 6 by 1 for the ends; and one piece 18 by 10 by 1 for the bottom. Nail these together and you have a box. Then put in a board 6 by 18 by 1/2 inch for partitioning the tools from the nails, and nail in a piece 5 by 6 by 1 inch to separate the large and the small nails. Nail two pieces 2 by 12 by 1/2 inch, one on each side of the box, and bore a hole through each 3/4 inch from the end. Then get a broom handle, saw off 12 inches and place in the holes in the handle.

A rack for wood bits is a convenience in every farm shop. To make it take a short 1 by 4-inch board and starting with your smallest bit bore a hole through the board with each one, from the smallest up. Nail this board up against the wall and above



this tack a leather strap, leaving a loop above each hole. Put your bits in these loops, each one corresponding with the hole below it. When you want to bore a hole for a certain bolt, insert the bolt in the holes until you come to the right size, then take the bit corresponding and you know you have the right one. The making of a good saw clamp is the work of only a few minutes. Nail two strips (B, B) 2 feet long onto



two pieces of 2 by 4 (A, A) 5 feet long. In the top saw V-shaped notches 2 inches wide and 5 inches deep. Make two clamps, (C, C) out of 3/4-inch boards 2 1/2 feet long. Bevel the bottom side of clamps at D, D, to fit in V-shaped grooves of frame. Put the saw between clamps and drop in place and you are ready to file your saw.



By all means, from the standpoint of utility, economy, comfort and enjoyment, every farm should have its shop and it should be as large and well fitted as the means of its owner will permit. Such a place can be made comfortable for winter use by banking earth about the foundations, by use of weather stripping for openings, and it can be easily warmed with an old coal or wood stove. On the whole such a shop cannot fail to pay, as well as to promote mechanical skill and habits of self dependence.

Thin Cattle Are Scarce

Grain Prices Will Be Higher

BY C. W. METSKER
Market Editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

THE shifting of cattle supplies has created the idea that cattle are plentiful, while if receipts are carefully analyzed and the cause for such a movement taken into consideration, a shortage will be self evident. In Chicago last Monday 34,000 cattle were received, and supplies at river markets were about as liberal as on preceding Mondays. Chicago in the Monday run had more than 7,000 western cattle, a lot of Canadian stock, and canner stuff and later in the week reported 3,000 cows consigned direct to packers from Toronto and Buffalo. Kansas City and St. Louis reported 30 to 50 carloads daily of inferior cattle from Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi, practically all of which were moved to killing establishments. In other words the area of origin of supplies has broadened northward to the Arctic circle, and extended southward to the gulf.

Even then numbers have not surpassed the same period last year, and now zero weather in the northland will cause final shipments south, and the increasing scarcity in the South will diminish that movement, so that within 10 days to two weeks supplies will be drawn from established trade territory. Canada, being short on winter feed, has taken advantage of the tariff change to liquidate, but in the spring there will be a general scramble to restock. The southeast cotton states are not a dependable source of supply, but packers have found conditions right for them to gather large supplies that yielded huge profits. The story that 4 million pounds of Canadian beef was delivered to Swift & Company in Chicago at 6 to 8 cents a pound was branded by that company as a fabrication, and the 11 shiploads of Argentine beef supposed to be in transit have failed to dock in North American points.

Stocker and Feeder Movement Smaller.

In the past 10 days country buyers have had trouble to locate thin cattle with quality. Receipts of these cattle have been fairly liberal, but not as large as in preceding weeks, and the quality has been inferior. Prices have gone lower, but that to some extent was caused by the plain quality. However, it is seasonable for both supply and demand to fall off, and as soon as the West gets through shipping it will be hard to obtain good stockers and feeders. Big outfits that sell direct to cornbelt feeders are making fall deliveries. This week the "S. M. S." ranch of Stamford, Tex., delivered 30 carloads of calves to Illinois, Indiana and Missouri, the selling price of which at ship point was \$27.50 a head. The animals averaged about 350 pounds. Other western cattle, from Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado, are moving eastward. Buyers who have need of high quality are coming to buy direct from the western producers.

Milk Cows Needed.

Stockyards receipts are watched closely for milk cows. Farmers are producing fewer good milk cows now than a decade ago. Dairy interests near the big cities are constantly in need of fresh cows, and it is their practice to turn the ordinary kinds to killers as soon as they go dry. The general prices prevailing are \$65 to \$120 a head. An exceptionally fine milker would bring \$125. Cows to be handled through the open market and turned to dairy use must undergo the health test, and in many cases cows that give the appearance of being perfectly healthy fall under the tuberculin test and are sent to the shambles. Dealers say that from now until early summer cows for dairy use will be hard to get.

Hogs Now and a Year Ago.

The hog markets now and a year ago are almost identical so far as demand and prices are concerned, yet there is a vast difference between underlying conditions of the two seasons. Last week hog prices at the principal river markets were under \$8, a fair range being \$7.25 to \$7.95, some specialties making \$8. October last year closed at \$7.25 to \$7.70, and November prices held at \$7.10 to \$8.10, no one week showing more than a 15 to 25 cent variation. The packers in November with plenty of corn for feeding hogs paid more than in October.

Material Advance in Sheep Prices.

Zero weather in the high range country last week has made it imperative that final shipments of grass fat sheep be made. The week opened with a run of 66,000 in Chicago, and closed with moderate supplies. Next week will wind up the range movement and then the market will be tied down to moderate supplies from the central belt.

The Movement in Livestock.

The following table shows receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five western markets last week, the previous week and a year ago:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City	64,200	49,500	57,350
Chicago	68,500	141,000	189,000
Omaha	19,100	24,600	120,500
St. Louis	34,100	40,500	15,400
St. Joseph	11,325	31,800	16,000
Total	197,225	287,400	398,250
Preceding week	189,600	271,800	391,500
Year ago	203,700	259,900	399,500

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

	1913	1912	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle	280,336	409,965	.....	29,329
Hogs	1,432,018	1,648,164	.....	216,146
Sheep	691,689	646,401	.....	45,288
H. & M.	26,748	34,874	.....	8,126
Cars	38,281	41,345	.....	3,064

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

	1913	1912	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle	925,244	922,204	.....	3,040
Hogs	2,073,158	2,049,385	.....	23,773
Sheep	815,390	903,601	.....	87,301
H. & M.	122,265	138,424	.....	16,159
Cars	65,073	65,974	.....	901

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

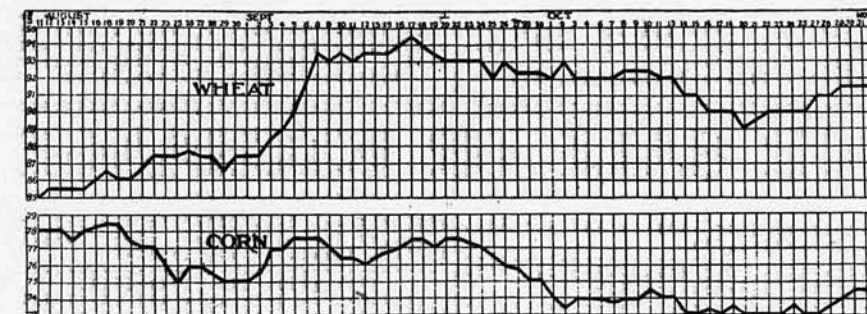
	1913	1912	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle	1,800,878	1,594,615	.....	206,263
Calves	154,050	167,100	.....	13,050
Hogs	2,063,372	2,038,915	.....	24,457
Sheep	1,772,172	1,882,172	.....	109,832
H. & M.	68,125	63,126	.....	4,999
Cars	106,976	100,959	.....	6,017

Demand for Horses Good.

Demand for horses has started the winter season in good shape. There are still about six weeks before the holiday season begins to check the inquiry and after the first of the year trade will be resumed. At present demand requires flesh. Buyers are taking supplies for immediate use, and they want them to be in good flesh, and for such they are paying \$10 to \$15 more for fat horses and mules than for the same quality in poor condition. Mule feeders are buying some thin mules, but trade in feeding horses is dull.

Upturn in Grain Prices.

Cash wheat prices made only small net gains this week but the price for future delivery was advanced on the strength of higher prices abroad. December wheat futures are still lower than present cash prices, and the cash price is rather low for this season, indicating that some readjustment must be made between the two in the next 30 days. England is worrying over the crop in India, but the drought in Argentina has been relieved. Receipts in the Northwest have been greatly curtailed by weather conditions, and some stocks are being called out of elevators. The flour trade continues dull. Corn prices are holding above a week ago. Weather conditions have reduced



This chart shows the daily fluctuations of the Kansas City wheat and corn markets for the ten weeks preceding this one. Cash prices on the best grade of each grain were considered in making out the chart.

receipts and given occasion for increased feeding. A severe winter will greatly enhance the value of corn. Rough weather also hinders the gathering of the crop, and causes considerable loss. Prices are well above 70 cents and apparently on a firm basis. Future prices are slightly lower than present cash prices. Oats rallied to the 40-cent level, due in part to the strength in corn and oats.

Kansas City Hay Quotations.

Prairie, choice	\$17.00@17.50
Prairie, No. 1	15.50@16.50
Prairie, No. 2	13.00@15.00
Prairie, No. 3	7.50@12.50
Timothy, choice	17.00@17.50
Timothy, No. 1	16.00@16.50
Timothy, No. 2	14.00@14.50
Timothy, No. 3	11.50@13.50
Clover mixed, choice	16.00
Clover mixed, No. 1	15.00@15.50
Clover mixed, No. 2	14.25@14.75
Clover, choice	14.00@14.50
Clover, No. 1	13.00@13.50
Alfalfa, fancy	18.00@18.50
Alfalfa, choice	17.00@17.50
Alfalfa, No. 1	15.50@16.50
Standard	14.00@15.00
Alfalfa, No. 2	12.50@13.75
Alfalfa, No. 3	10.50@12.00
Straw	5.50@ 6.00
Packing hay	5.00@ 7.00

Turkey Time Soon.

The turkey crop is now being rounded into shape for the usual November marketing. Buyers for the eastern trade are already looking for offerings, and are bidding 15 and 16 cents a pound live weight. In another week or 10 days prices will be higher. In south central Missouri, where more turkeys are raised than any other section of the state, the supply is fairly large this year, but as they move into traders' hands the usual cry of a short crop will be attended by a general rise in prices. The consumer

usually pays 25 to 28 cents a pound live weight for his turkey.

October Cattle Supplies Short.

Receipts of cattle at the five western markets in October were 213,175, or 2 per cent short of the same month last year. Chicago received 119,000 more hogs last month than in October, 1912, and was the only western market that showed an increase.

Combined receipts of sheep at western markets were about \$5,000 short of the same month last year. In the first 10 months this year the five western markets received 143,700 fewer cattle, 454,325 fewer hogs, and 83,800 more sheep than in the same period 1912.

Wide Range in Broomcorn Prices.

In the past 10 days the principal movement in broomcorn has been low grade, damaged and rain stained corn that brought \$50 to \$70 a ton. Choice corn, this year's crop is still quoted up to \$150, and the choice warehouse stock, of last year's growth is held as high as \$180. There is no life to the trade, and the little moving is for immediate use.

Last Year's Prices.

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
Chicago ..	\$9.70	\$10.65	\$8.10
Kan. City ..	9.50	10.00	7.80

Produce Prices Now and One Year Ago.

	Butter	Eggs	Hens
	1913	1912	1913
Chicago ..	31	33	30
Kan. City ..	30	32	27 1/2

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Elgin, Nov. 3.—Butter this week is firm at 31 cents.
Kansas City, Nov. 3.—Prices this week on produce are:
Eggs—Firsts, new white wood cases included, 30c a dozen; seconds, 20c.
Butter—Creamery, extras, 30c a pound; firsts, 28 1/2c; seconds, 27c; packing stock, 21 1/2c.
Live Poultry—Broilers, 13c a pound; spring chickens, 11c; hens, No. 1, 10 1/2c; No. 2, 8c; young roosters, 10c; young turkeys and turkey hens, 14 1/2c; young ducks, 12 1/2c; geese, 9c.

Barley for Stallions

I have a 2-year-old stallion that I wish to feed for good growth without injuring him for breeding purposes. Will barley be a good feed to use? Some people say that if barley is fed to stallions it will cause sterility.
F. W. Ludell, Kan.

Dr. J. H. Burt of the Kansas Agricultural college writes: "I have never

heard of barley causing sterility. We always considered barley, especially when cooked and fed in small quantities, a good feed for horses as it improved the coat and general condition. It was our custom, in England, to sow oats and barley mixed and when the grain was harvested to cut the sheaves in the cutting box and feed the cut feed which would be a mixture of oats, barley and straw. We never thought of this feed causing sterility in mares. I would not hesitate to feed a little, probably from 3 to 4 quarts daily, mixed with other grains.

"Barley will not cause sterility in pigs. It is the principal hog feed of England and no bad results come from its use."

Barley is a good feed for horses and is the principal horse feed in many countries of Europe where it is extensively used. It is also generally fed in the northern part of the United States and along the Pacific coast, especially in California, where it practically takes the place of corn. Barley, like corn, is lacking in growth producing material and when fed to growing colts should be supplemented with some feed that will furnish these materials.

It never pays to keep weak or sick hens in the flock and the sooner they are disposed of the less danger there will be that their diseases will be communicated to the rest of the fowls.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

CHAS. M. SCOTT, Livestock Auctioneer. Thoroughly posted on pedigrees and values. Formerly of Scott & Singer, Poland China breeders. Hiawatha, Kan.

J. P. Oliver, Newton, Kan. Livestock and Real Estate Auctioneer. My 20 years experience insures better results.

Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

W. C. CURPHEY, Salina, Kansas. Write, phone or wire for dates. Address as above.

COL. T. E. GORDON, WATERVILLE, KANSAS. Merchandise Auctioneer. Write for open dates.

G. A. Drybread, The Auctioneer, Elk City, Kan. Live Stock and Farm Sales made anywhere. Prices reasonable. Give me a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JESSE HOWELL, Herkimer, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write or phone for dates.

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

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

B. O. BROADIE, Livestock Auctioneer, Winfield, Kas. Write or phone for dates.

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

Will Myers, Beloit, Kan. Is already booked on leading breeders' sales in Central Kan. Choices dates still open. Write or wire.

W. B. Carpenter, Livestock Auctioneer, 1400 Grand, KANSAS CITY. Also Land Salesman

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

Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Write today for big, free catalogue of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School. Next term opens Jan. 5, 1914. MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL. Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres. 1400-04 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

MULE FOOT HOGS.

Mule-Footed Hogs. The coming hog of America; hardy; resist disease; the best rustlers known; pigs ten to sixteen weeks old, \$30 pair. Circular free. DR. W. J. CONNER, LABETTE KANSAS.

HAMPSHIRE.

Registered Hampshires. Spring boars and gilts priced to sell. Every hog properly vaccinated. C. E. LOWRY, OXFORD, KANSAS

Hampshire Hogs. All ages for sale. Some fine spring boars; gilts, open or bred; also weanlings. DR. E. G. L. HARBOUR, Baldwin, Kan.

For prices on PEDIGREED HAMPSHIRE. Write J. F. Price, Medora, Kan.

Pure Bred Hampshires. Some extra choice, well-bred spring boar pigs for sale. ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kansas.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM

Regards Mail and Breeze space as a good advertisement, but a satisfied customer as a much better one. We offer high bred, well-bred Hampshire hogs on a money-back plan. That's the only way we sell. Let's get acquainted. FRANK H. PARKS, OLATHE, KANSAS.

POLAND CHINAS.

Poland Chinas. Select young boars; gilts, bred or open. Prices right. Call or address H. L. BROOKS, Larned, Kansas.

Sunny Side Poland Chinas. Bred sows and spring boars for sale, priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. G. Burt, Solomon, Kas

200 Head of Poland Chinas. To Be Closed Out in 90 Days. 100 early spring pigs, 70 summer and fall pigs, 20 brood sows by A. Wonder, King Hadley, Big Joe, Long King's Equal, Big Defender, etc. Sent for prices. HOWARD ZAHN, Concord, Illinois

We Make Good Cuts!

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

POLAND CHINAS.

POLANDS: Size, Quality

Pigs all ages for sale sired by Waechter's Referee and Kling Hadley, Lambert Bros, Smith Center, Kan.

KLEIN'S TABOR VALLEY HERD

Some choice January Poland China boars by Chief Price 61687. Also two Sept. boars same breeding. Fall gilts, bred or open. Tops of 30 February boars. All out of big mature dams. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

Poland Chinas That Please

For a number of years we have bred the best type of Poland Chinas. Our males have gone to the best Big Type herds in America. We have 100 more to sell. F. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

Way & Hargrove's Poland Chinas

Oldest Big Type Poland China breeders in Illinois. One hundred pigs for sale of our own breeding. WAY & HARGROVE, JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

BECKER'S POLAND CHINAS

Good spring boars and gilts. A Wonder and Big Hadley strains. Special prices on summer and fall pigs. They will please you. Write today. J. H. BECKER, Newton, Kan.

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. Oliver & Sons, Danville, Kan.

Fall and Summer Gilts

15 fall gilts open, 10 summer gilts bred and open yearling and tried sows bred for fall farrow. Also an attractive herd boar offer. E. C. LOGAN, (Mitchell Co.) SOLOMON RAPIDS, KAN.

Joe Baier's Polands

40 spring boars, a few choice fall boars, sows and gilts bred or open. Satisfaction guaranteed. Let me know what you want. J. M. BAIER, ELMO, Dickinson Co., KAN.

Large Type Polands

Big smooth spring boars and gilts by A Wonder's Equal and out of Knox All Hadley dams. Extra quality but at reasonable price. Write today. A. R. ENOS, Ramona, Kansas.

THURSTON & WOOD'S Poland Chinas

The large, smooth kind. Fall boars, handsome fellows by U. Wonder by A. Wonder, also gilts by this great son of A. Wonder and bred to Orange Lad by Big Orange. Thurston & Wood, Elmdale, Kan.

15 Spring Boars

tops from 32, sired by Mogul's Monarch, Gebhart, and Long King. Also two good fall yearlings. Gilts reserved for Feb. 18 bred sow sale. Write for descriptions and prices. J. H. HARTE, WESTMORELAND, KAN.

**1000 lb. Grand Champion, 11 in. bone**

50 pigs, either sex, this fall farrow, sired by Kansas Mouw and out of sows by Advance. Others sired by Advance. These pigs are fine and priced for quick sale.

Paul E. Haworth, Lawrence, Kansas

BOARS! BOARS! BOARS!

I will hold no fall sale. The tops of my spring boar crop go at private sale. I have an exceptionally fine lot of MAMMOTH IDEAL 54559 and EXPANSIVE B. by Expansive boars that are large smooth and heavy boned. One exceptionally fine February boar out of a Guy's Monarch sow. This is a real herd header. For the next 60 days these will be offered at bargain prices.

MERTON WILLIAMS, Valley Falls, Kan.

Fall Yearling Boars

An exceptionally fine lot of 1912 fall boars sired by Ex. B. by Expansive and out of my best big type sows. Buy a matured boar that will sire you big litters of big, strong pigs. These are priced to sell.

W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma, 1124 So. Market St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan., N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska.
C. H. Walker, N. E. Kansas, N. Missouri, 1326 East 37th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Geo. W. Berry, N. Nebraska and W. Iowa, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.
Ed R. Dorsey, S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri, Girard, Kan.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Poland China Hogs.

Jan. 31—A. D. Jones, Dunlap, Iowa.
Feb. 3—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.
Feb. 11—H. C. Graner & Son, Lancaster, Kan.
Feb. 12—Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb., at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 13—W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.
Feb. 14—J. F. Foley, Orinok, Kan.
Feb. 17—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 20—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
Feb. 24—M. T. Shields, Lebanon, Kan.
Feb. 27—W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan.
Mar. 4—John Kimmerer, Mankato, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Jan. 26—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.
Jan. 23—C. E. Clauff, Central City, Neb.
Jan. 28—W. E. Monasmith, Formoso, Kan.
Jan. 29—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan.
Jan. 31—A. M. Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 3—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.
Feb. 4—Moser & Fitzwater, Goff, Kan.
Feb. 5—Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.
Feb. 6—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 7—E. C. Munsell, Herington, Kan.
Feb. 9—E. A. Trump, Formoso, Kan.
Feb. 10—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 11—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Feb. 18—Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.
Feb. 21—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 25—A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb.

O. I. C. Hogs.

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

Jersey Cattle.

Nov. 10—A. L. Churchill, Vineta, Okla.
Dec. 12—S. S. Smith and Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.
Mar. 5—Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Kan. Dispersion.

Hereford Cattle.

Jan. 28—Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Neb.
Feb. 19—20—Nebraska Hereford Breeders' Assn. sale at Grand Island, Robt. Mousel, Cambridge, Neb., Mgr.

Imported Shire Mares.

Dec. 11—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.

Percherons, and Other Draft Breeds.

Jan. 27-28-29-30, 1914—Breeders' Sale, Bloomington, Ill. C. W. Hurt, Mgr., Arrowsmith, Ill.

Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 26—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan., and Dorsey Hutchins, Sterling, Kan. Sale at Sterling.

N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

O. L. Thisher, Chapman, Kan., has four extra good Holstein cows for sale. He is building up a herd of Guernseys and desires to keep his herd uniform. These Holstein cows are of proven value and will be sold worth the money. Ask Mr. Thisher for prices and descriptions.

Fred R. Cottrell, Irving, Kan., is offering 39 Hereford bulls from 6 to 11 months old at from \$75 to \$100 delivered at your station. Mr. Cottrell has bred Herefords in Marshall county for 20 years. Investigate if interested. Write for descriptions. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

P. N. Kline of Moreland, Kan., is an auctioneer of 16 years on the block, selling for the leading farmers and stockmen of that section of the state. Last season he sold in six counties which indicates his wide acquaintance and popularity as an auctioneer. He conducts a farm and raises stock which qualifies him for the livestock business from the auction block. He was employed on the Joe Hemmy sale at Hill City last Tuesday where he did good work. The writer, in preparing Mr. Hemmy's sale advertising, failed to include his name as auctioneer but it was in the catalog. We found Mr. Kline a very capable man on the block and were glad to make his acquaintance.

Jersey Sale December 12.

S. S. Smith and Johnson & Nordstrom, Jersey cattle breeders, located at Clay Center, Kan., announce a sale at that place on December 12. The offering of about 75 head will be made up with consignments from both herds and will contain some of as richly bred animals as were ever offered at public auction. Watch this paper for further announcement and file application any time for catalog.

Hemmy's First Poland Sale.

Joe Hemmy's sale of Poland China boars and gilts was held as advertised at his farm near Hill City, Kan., last Tuesday. It was the first really stormy day of the season and while this prevented a few from turning out and made it a very disagreeable day for driving, there was a good attendance of farmers and breeders. J. F. Foley of Norton county drove 50 miles to attend

Dean's Mastodon Poland Chinas Serviceable boars and bred sows and gilts. I have some 3-year-old sows 65 inches long, bone 8½ in., and 34 inches high. VACCINATED AND IMMUNE. Herd headed by Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder and Gritter's Longfellow 3d. Everything guaranteed and sold worth the money. Phone Dearborn; station, New Market, and postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MISSOURI.

JOE HEMMY'S POLAND CHINAS. HERD BOARS

Good Quality by Blue Valley Quality. Hemmy's Hadley by Spangler's Hadley. 26 March and April gilts for sale by these boars. Bred or open. Also some choice boars same age. Write for prices. Visitors always welcome. JOE HEMMY, HILL CITY, KANSAS.

Robinson's Mammoth Poland Chinas!

My herd boars weigh from 800 to 1,035 lbs. Now have for sale the greatest lot of spring pigs I've ever raised. Sired by and out of my prize winning boars and sows. Get my prices, description and guaranty. My terms are: If you are not satisfied return the hog and I return your money. F. P. ROBINSON Maryville, Mo.

Pleasant Valley Stock Farm!**Big Boned Poland Chinas**

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Prop.

We are now offering a few choice fall boars at choice prices. They are the kind that make good. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address

L. W. CUTRIGHT, Mgr., Watonga, Okla.

BERKSHIRES.

Hazlewood's Berkshires!

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

BERKSHIRE HOGS

Choice pigs, 10 to 16 weeks old, either sex \$20. Boars ready for service \$25 and \$30, registered. Crated f. o. b. Breeding and individuality of the best. R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS.

BERKSHIRES.

Berkshire Pigs

Choice pigs, either sex, 10 to 16 weeks old, sired by ROBINHOOD PREMIER 2d, or Adam, a son of Rival's Lord Premier. Nothing but the very choicest specimens shipped. Price: registered, crated f. o. b. here—one \$20; two \$35; three \$50. W. J. CRIST, Ozawie, Kas.

BIG TYPE UNPAMPERED BERKSHIRES

150 sows bred to Fair Rival 10th, King's 4th Masterpiece, Truetime, King's Truetime, and the great show boar King's 10th Masterpiece. All long, large and heavy boned. Sows farrow from August 1st to December 1st. Open gilts and boars ready for service. Not a poor back or foot. Every man his money's worth. E. D. KING, Burlington, Kansas

**Jewell County Breeders' Association**

Members of this association, advertising below will offer nothing but first class animals for sale for breeding purposes.

F. W. Bevington, Pres.



L. W. Kyle, Secy.

POLAND CHINAS.

7 GREAT BOARS, five of Oct. farrow and two of Dec. Real herd boars at fair prices. Boar and gilt sale Nov. 15. JOHN KEMMERER, Mankato, Kan.

Herd Boar Offer. Big Look 64966 and Rey-stead's Jumbo 64957. Both boars best of breeders. Two years old. Boar sale Nov. 8. A. R. REYSTEAD, Mankato, Kansas.

Polands, Shropshire Sheep 100 Spr. pigs, both sexes, strictly big type. Ram lambs. Write for prices. Ira M. Swihart & Son, Webber, Kan.

50 BIG BOARS Spring farrow. Big and smooth. Priced to sell. Also choice gilts. Bred Sow Sale March 10. JOSHUA MORGAN, HARDY, NEBR.

Six Fall Boars that are good for sale reasonable. Big growthy kind. IRA C. KYLE & SON, MANKATO, KAN.

FALL AND SPRING BOARS for sale. Also spring gilts and summer yearlings. Barred Rocks, R. L. Reds and W. Wyandottes. W. A. MCINTOSH, Courtland, Kan.

PRIVATE SALE Spring boars and gilts. Also fall gilts. Best of big type breeding. Ask for prices and descriptions. TUDOR J. CHARLES, Republic, Kan.

50 POLANDS Both sexes, big type. Sale November 11th. Extra good Holstein bull calf. A. T. GARMAN, COURTLAND, KAN.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

35 Spring Pigs, both sexes. Also 15 choice November yearling gilts bred or open. No public sales. Also good herd boar proposition. E. M. MYERS, Burr Oak, Kan.

DRY WEATHER PRICES for choice spring boars and gilts. Write for prices and descriptions. R. F. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS

25 SPRING BOARS of fashionable breeding. Priced to sell. Bred sow sale January 29. Ask for prices and descriptions. N. B. PRICE, Mankato, Kan.

FALL AND SPRING gilts sired by Model Chief of Chief's Perfection. Spring boars worth the money. DANA D. SHUCK, BURR OAK, KANS.

KANSAS SPECIAL boars, sired by him and out of mature sows. Write. Also Holstein cattle and White Holland turkeys. Bred Sow Sale Jan. 28. W. E. MONASMITH, Formoso, Kan.

32 MARCH BOARS at private sale, by Defiant 2nd and B. & C.'s Col. Chief. Extra good and priced right. Bred Sow Sale Feb. 9. E. A. TRUMP, Formoso, Kan.

SPRING BOARS for sale reasonable. Write for descriptions and prices. Up to date breeding. Also a few gilts. R. C. MADSEN, JEWELL CITY, KAN.

10 Good Spring Boars priced right to move them quick. JOHN McMULLEN, Formoso, Kansas

40 SPRING PIGS of March and April farrow. Priced to sell. No public sale this season. C. C. THOMAS, WEBBER, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS of Spring farrow. Priced reasonable. Also unusually good herd boar proposition. ROY HAGGART, MANKATO, KANSAS.

O. I. C. HOGS.

O. I. C. SPG. PIGS Priced to sell. Write for descriptions and prices. White Holland Turkeys. Dr. W. W. Spencer, Mankato, Kan.

SHORTHORNS.

Oscar Green's Shorthorns Popular breeding. Stock for sale. A good herd bull proposition. OSCAR GREEN, MANKATO, KANSAS

Yearling Bull for sale. Dark Red. Eligible to registry. Price right. Duroc Jersey boars and gilts. 100 White Wyandotte Cockerels. I. N. CHILCOTT, MANKATO, KANSAS

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

W. E. EVANS, Jewell, Kan. Breeder of Guernsey cattle. Nothing for sale now, but watch this space.

JERSEY CATTLE.

100 JERSEY COWS AND HEIFERS Health test with each animal. Write for prices and descriptions. J. W. BERRY, JEWELL CITY, KANSAS.

D. S. POLLED DURHAMS.

YEARLING BULL, nice red and splendid to registry. Price right. Duroc Jersey boars and gilts. Also some fine bull calves ready for service next spring. E. T. VANDEVENTER & SON, Mankato, Kan.

PERCHERONS.

PERCHERON Stock for sale. Always good horses in service. H. G. MYERS, HARDY, NEB.

AUCTIONEERS.

Livestock Auctioneers Write or phone for dates. M. S. HOYT, MANKATO, KAN. Write or phone for dates. Frank Regan, Livestock Auctioneer, Esbon, Kan. Write or phone for dates. Ole Hanson, Livestock Auctioneer, Mankato, Kan. Write or phone for dates. DAN GALLAGHER, Jewell City, Kan. Write or phone for dates. N. B. PRICE, Livestock Auctioneer, Mankato, Kansas. Write or phone for dates.

O. I. C. HOGS.

O. I. C. PIGS, \$15 a pair. Young herd (4), \$30.
HARRY W. HAYNES, Meriden, Kansas.

Russell's O. I. C.'s

Tried sows; gilts bred or open. Boars ready for service.
Also July pigs priced to sell. H. R. Russell, Edgemoor, Kan.

Edgewood O. I. C.'s

March and April Boars ready, also some fancy early June
boars by U. S. 1722. I can and will please you.
HENRY MURK, Tonganoxie, Kansas.

100 Spring Pigs, early farrow (both sexes)
and choice yearling boars.
Ask for prices now. Well grown and extra good.
Immune. Chas. H. Murray, Friend, Neb.

50 O. I. C. Pigs

Henry Kungling,
Hemlock, Kansas.

Gookin's O. I. C. Hogs

Booking orders for fall pigs at
prices. E. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KAN.

50 O. I. C. Pigs for Sale

Sired by my leading herd boars.
Write for prices and descriptions.
Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kan.

BOARS! BOARS! BOARS!

A great line of spring O.I.C. boars, large
and growing and priced at rock bottom
prices to move them quickly. Booking orders
on fall boars and gilts for December delivery.
JOHN H. NEEF, BOONVILLE, MISSOURI

DUROC-JERSEYS.

MODEL AGAIN Duroc boars, \$12.00
Baby gilts, \$25.00
Bred gilts, \$50.00. R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan.

Smith's Durocs

Fashionably bred boars,
including graduates of
the great Graduate Col.,
and a herd-leading son of the champion, Tattarrax. Also
spring boars. J. R. SMITH, NEWTON, KANSAS

20 March Boars by Blue Valley Look, King
Hercules, Big Ben (Phand-
ward Ott's Big Orange, J. O. James.) Mature dams.
J. F. FOLEY, (Newton Co.,) Oronoque, Kan.

100 SPRING PIGS Sired by King Hadley, King
Blain, Jr., King John and
Long John 2nd; priced right and guaranteed.
W. Z. BAKER, RICH HILL, MISSOURI.

DUROC-JERSEYS 25 sows and
open Summer and fall pigs Best of breeding;
Herd boar. E. C. WATSON, Altoona, Kan.

PIGS BY THE GRAND CHAMPION
I am offering 25 Duroc-Jersey male pigs by Col. Wonder,
1st at the Mo. State Fair, 1912, 1st and grand champion Mo.
State Fair 1913. Write CHAS. L. TAYLOR, Olean, Missouri

CROCKER'S IMMUNE DUROCS

250 early spring pigs, Duroc-Jerseys, for
sale. I ship on approval. No money down
before inspection. Prize winning sires.
F. C. CROCKER, Palmy, Neb.

CLEARVIEW STOCK FARM DUROCS

Three fall boars and a number of spring
boars, sired by Model Col. H. and Mc's Tat,
spring gilts, same breeding, will sell open
or hold and breed in November. Prices right.
A. J. HANNA, ELMDALE, KANSAS.

McCarthy's Durocs

A few October boars by J. E.'s Col. by Graduate Col.
Also a son of the champion, Tattarrax that should
be good herd. Don't McCarthy, Newton, Kan.

Red, White and Blue Duroc Farm

A few service boars, open and bred gilts,
bred sows and weaned pigs sired by the
Grand Champion boar 1913, American Royal.
JAMES L. TAYLOR, OLEAN, MISSOURI

TATTARRAX Herd DUROCS

Write us to day describing the kind of Duroc boar
you want. We have the best young boars we ever
raised. They are by G. M.'s Tat Col., and the
grand champion Tattarrax. Prices reasonable.
HAMMOND & BUSKIRK, NEWTON, KAN.

HILLSIDE DUROCS

Some very choice March boars and gilts, and a few
summer pigs by Dandy Model (by Dandy 1st, and
out of Lincoln Model) and a few summer pigs by him out of
high class sows. W. A. Wood & Son, Elmdale, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Spring Pigs

Dark cherry, sired by Bull Moose Col. 138255, he by
King the Col. 89553 and out of large prolific sows
of popular breeding, priced reasonable, and f. o. b.
your station. Arthur A. Patterson, Ellsworth, Kan.

DUROCS

An exceptional herd boar by
the champion B. & C.'s Col.,
and out of a Buddy K. 4th
dam, weight about 550 pounds,
two years old, \$65.00. Spring
boars weighing 135 to 200 pounds, Col. and Buddy K.
4th breeding, \$18.00 to \$23.00. Open gilts same age
and breeding, \$16.00 to \$24.00.

JUDAH BROS., HIATTVILLE, KANSAS.

Quivera Place Durocs

Spring Pigs now ready and going.
Write for prices.
E. G. MUNSSELL, Herington, Kansas.

Stith's DUROCS

Sows and gilts bred to and young boars and gilts by
Model Duroc, one of the best sires of the breed. His
half brother and sister were grand champions.
His sire was a champion. Write today.
CHAS. STITH, Eureka, Kansas

BANCROFT'S DUROCS

We hold no public sales. Nothing but the best
offered as breeding stock. March and April boars
and gilts weighing 175 lbs. and up, \$25.00. Gilts bred
to order for spring litters, \$35.00 each. Sept. pigs
about Nov. 1st, \$42.50 each. Customers in 10 states
satisfied. Describe what you want. We have it.
D. O. BANCROFT, OSAGE, KANSAS.

the sale and a number of others drove
almost as far. Many came on the trains
and while the attendance was not as good
as it would have been had the weather
been favorable it was a good attendance
everything considered. Among the breeders
from a distance who attended were J. F.
Foley, Oronoque; J. L. Brown, Selden; J.
L. Boner, Lenora; C. E. Baird, Luray; G.
E. Holmes, Densmore; and one or two
others. T. W. Roach, Salina, and J. F.
Gamber, Culver, were represented in the
sale and both bought J. F. Gamber topped
the sale, paying \$42.50 for number one, a
yearling boar that was worth considerably
more money. The average on the entire
offering was \$20. Most of the offering was
young and Mr. Hemmy felt satisfied with
his first sale. The sale was conducted by
W. C. Curphey of Salina and P. N. Kline
of Moreland. The ladies of the Methodist
church served a nice dinner and it was a
jolly good bunch of farmers and breeders
who attended Joe Hemmy's sale at Hill
City. Mr. Hemmy starts a card in this
issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze and we
will have more to say about the high qual-
ity found in this splendid herd.

N. E. Kansas and N. Missouri

BY C. H. WALKER.

Everett Hayes of Hiawatha, Kan., who
in the past three or four years has built
up a choice herd of Jersey cattle, will on
account of selling his farm at Hiawatha,
make a dispersion sale of his cattle on
March 5. About 97 per cent of the milk
and cream consumed at Hiawatha has been
furnished by Mr. Hayes and his sales have
run on an average of from \$500 to \$600 per
month. It will be seen that the Hayes
herd is essentially a working herd. The
herd numbers over 60 head, over half of
which are purebreds. Mr. Hayes has some
extra choice specimens in the herd, cows
that he has placed in the herd at a good
long price, and lovers of Jersey cattle will
find a rare treat in store for them at this
sale. Mr. Hayes has bought a 440 acre
farm near Manhattan and will move to the
new place after the sale. Those interested
in this great dairy breed should keep this
sale in mind. Detailed information of the
offering will appear in these columns in
due time.

Kirk's Percheron Importation.

We take pleasure in calling our readers'
attention to the annual announcement of
the Percheron Importing Co., which appears
in this issue. Chas. R. Kirk, president of
the company, and conceded to be one of
the best horsemen in the country, each
year makes a personal selection of from 35
to 40 head of the best Percheron horses to
be had in France. Mr. Kirk's horses usu-
ally arrive in August or early September
and immediately are sent out on the west-
ern show circuit. The fact that for the
past five or six years the entries made by
this firm have almost without exception
won every championship and group of five
premiums speaks volumes for the quality
of the stock selected in the Perche. Every
horseman will admit that it takes some
individual to go into the show ring, here
after a hard ocean trip without any fit-
ting and win as the Kirk horses have been
doing. That is as strong an argument as
anyone could wish for that the Kirk horses
are the cream de la cream of their native
country and of the importations made each
year to this country. It is Mr. Kirk's aim
to select a lot so good and so correct in
type that any one of them will prove a
benefit to the man who buys him. It is
doubtful if a better lot has ever been
selected than the ones brought over this
year. They have won every championship
shown for this year and every group of
five championships, a record that is seldom
equaled by one firm. Back of the fact
that the Kirk horses are the best that can
be found is one of the strongest guaran-
tees, a contract that is just and right and
insurance of the very best. The Percheron
Importing Company's barns are located in
South St. Joseph, Mo., near the stock yards
and a personal inspection of the handsome
lot is what Mr. Kirk wants everyone in-
terested to make. Write him for any infor-
mation and particulars.

W. Iowa and N. Nebraska

BY GEO. W. BERRY.

Neuhof's Poland Sale Averaged \$68.

The high mark in fall sales of swine
was attained by Timm Neuhof & Sons at
Central City, Neb., on October 29. The
average price for 48 head was \$68.10. The
top price was \$190, paid by J. A. Purcell
of Ohio for Orphan the Great 1st, sired by
The Big Orphan. The offering included
27 head of the set of The Big Orphan,
which sold at an average of \$68. The en-
tire offering, excepting four head of year-
ling sows, consisted of spring pigs. Sales
were made to breeders residing in Indiana,
California, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, South
Dakota, Iowa and Mississippi, as well as
Nebraska. The results of this sale empha-
size the importance of the reputation of
the sire. All sections of the country were
represented by breeders who evidenced the
desire to add sons and daughters of the
immense, grand champion, The Big Or-
phan to their herds. The Big Orphan was
on exhibition in the auction ring, and while
weighing perhaps 100 pounds less than
when at the state fair, yet looked fresh
and vigorous and smooth and active as a
pig. Col. H. S. Duncan conducted the sale
in his customary able manner, assisted by
Col. W. C. Shelton. The sales in part are
listed: Lady Orphan Wonder 1st, \$155; and
Lady Orphan Wonder 3d, \$100, to L. Lukens,
Discoe, Ind.; Lady Orphan Wonder 2d,
\$147.50, and Lady Rose 5th, \$127.50, Jones
& Pike, Centerville, Ind.; Lady Orphan
Wonder 4th, \$57.50, W. M. Bruce, Bertrand,
Neb.; Orphan the Great 1st, \$190, J. A.
Purcell, Sabina, Ohio; Orphan the Great 2d,
\$90, R. C. Hollingshead, Russell, Iowa; Or-
phan the Great 3d, \$107.50, Baltz Bros.,
Fremont, Neb.; Orphan's Big Wonder 1st,
\$137.50, O. B. Hensel, Edgemoor, Ill.; Or-
phan's Big Wonder 2d, \$120, E. Ball, Albia,
Iowa; Orphan's Lady 1st, \$32.50, and Or-
phan's Lady 2d, \$127.50, S. M. Walker, Los
Angeles, Calif.; Orphan's Lady 3d, \$72.50,
and No. 19, \$57.50, J. G. McGeehe, Gonn-
son, Minn.; Lady Rose 3d, \$97.50, J. M.
Painter, Mt. Summit, Ind.; Lady Rose 4th,
\$72.50, J. A. Leemaster, Bushnell, Ill.; No.
15, boar, \$100, George Dinkner, Bridge-
water, S. D.; No. 20, boar, \$142.50, Schaffer
& Dille, North Henderson, Ill.; No. 21, boar,
\$40, John Hecker, Sweetwater, Neb.; No.

Royal Scion Farm Durocs

The great Graduate Col., assisted by Col. Scion, heads
this herd. Fall and spring boars, fall and spring gilts
bred or open and fall pigs, either sex.
G. C. NORMAN, R. 10, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

PERFECTION STOCK FARM

Duroc-Jersey boars, Nov. and Dec. farrow, sired by sons of
B. & C's Col.; Buddy K. 1V and Grand Master Col. First
choice \$25; Second choice, \$20 for next 30 days. Weight 180
to 175 lbs. CLARENCE WHITE, Union City, Oklahoma

GOOD E. NUFF AGAIN KING 35203

won Grand Champion prize at the Kan-
sas State Fair, 1912. One of the greatest
Durocs living. Special prices on herd boars
for thirty days.
W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KANSAS
"The Men With the Guarantee."

Jones' Durocs

All bred from the best blood lines and of
the large type. Anything from a herd boar
down to a pig. Stock all immune from
cholera. Description guaranteed. Write me
your wants. W. E. JONES, MACOMB, ILL.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Dreamland Col.—Riverbend Col.

March boars by these sires. Prices right. Write for descrip-
tions and prices. Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.

Bonnie View Durocs

Three prize winning fall boars, weighing 500 pounds
each, for sale. They are sired by Grand Champion
Tat A Wallis. Also spring boars and gilts of the
same breeding. Seale & Cottle, Berryton, Kansas.

HEREFORDS.

KLAUS BROS.' HEREFORDS

Two choice yearling bulls, hard headers for sale,
sired by Fulfiller 3rd, Fulfiller 25th and Beau On-
ward. Our calf crop is the best we ever had.
KLAUS BROTHERS, BENDENA, KANSAS.

Blue Valley Breeding Farm

20 years the home of Herefords. 200 head in herd. 30 bulls for sale rang-
ing in ages from 6 to 11 months. \$75 to \$100 delivered at your station. Also
a nice bunch of heifer calves for sale. Everything registered or eligible. Reg-
istered Poland China fall and spring boars for sale. 50 Barred Rock cockerels
for sale. Write for descriptions and prices.

FRED R. COTTRELL, Marshall County, IRVING, KANSAS

GALLOWAYS.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

Imported and home-bred, absolutely equal to the best.

C. S. HECHTNER, Box 66, Chariton, Iowa

SHORTHORNS.

Scotch and

Scotch Topped Cattle

Bulls, cows in calf, by RICHIEU 337740.
Bulls, cows in calf, by Bravith Heir 351898. We will
sell Lavender Bud, a good classy junior yearling that
combines the blood of Choice Goods, Gallant Knight
and Collynie on a Cruikshank Lavender foundation.
Write for prices.
CLARENCE WHITE, Burlington, Kan.
(300 bushels of alfalfa seed for sale.)

SHORTHORNS.

Shorthorn Cattle

High class cattle, both Scotch and
Scotch Topped. Both sexes. 2 yearling
bulls, extra good. One by Baron Cum-
berland, the other by Silk Goods. Both
red and large enough for a reasonable
amount of service. S. C. R. L. cockerels.
DR. W. C. HARKEY, LENEXA, KAN.

FAIRY CATTLE.

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

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

Buy Jerseys

Dollar for dollar invested, the Jersey
will earn back the amount paid
for her quicker than other
breeds because her product
brings a higher price per quart
or per pound. For the home
she is unsurpassed, and her
low cost of keep makes her
most desirable. Write now for Jersey
facts. No charge.

AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB
224 W. 23d St., New York

Lookabaugh's Shorthorns

Sold on Time at Private Treaty

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



Over 200 Head From Which to Select

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

COWS WITH CALF AT FOOT AND RE-BRED.
RICHLY BRED YOUNG THINGS, SHOW PROSPECTS.
HANDSOME YOUNG BULLS, HERD HEADER MATERIAL.
RUGGED YOUNG BULLS, THE FARMER AND STOCKMAN KIND.
In fact a splendid array of foundation Shorthorns, that carry the blood
of the best families and the most noted sires of the breed. Don't wait, but
come and get your first pick. Visitors always welcome at Pleasant Valley
Stock Farm. Write your wants today. Address.
H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Blaine Co., Okla.

DAIRY CATTLE.

HOLSTEINS Large type, State inspected and tuberculosis tested. Fine registered bulls, cows and heifers; also 100 grade cows and heifers. **M. F. Kaudsen, Concordia, Kan.**

Holstein Bred Cows and Heifers

"EIGHTY HEAD"
Choice individuals personally selected, Wisconsin bred tuberculosis tested, pure bred, unrecorded and high grade females, recorded bulls. Grade bull and heifer calves. **ARNOLD & BRADY, Manhattan, Kan.**

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

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.

Guernsey Cows and Heifers

A few choice cows that will weigh 1,200 pounds and that will freshen in 40 days. Prices reasonable. **JACK HAMMEL, 215 Adams St., Topeka, Kan.**

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

OAK HILL HOLSTEINS

Bulls ready for spring service by Shadybrook Gerben Sir Kornedy out of A. R. O. dams. Heifers bred. Also a few fresh cows. All tuberculosis tested.
BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAN.

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

Only Register of Merit herd in Kansas. Choice heifers and cows at \$100.00 and up, Bulls \$50.00 to \$150.00. Breeding and individual quality the very best obtainable. **R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas**

H. F. ERDLEY & SON

Holton, Kansas
City Park Stock Farm
The Sunflower Herd Jersey Cattle
Imported and American Bred. Herd headed by (Cador's) Splendid, imported. Also general auctioneer of farm and livestock. Special attention given thoroughbred stock. I kindly solicit your sales and wants. Farm one-half mile east of Holton, Kansas. **PHONE 11 ON 38.**

SOMMER--BLATS GUERNSEYS!

Prince Fern of Old Orchard 22181, by the champion, Prince Rosendale Jr. (2214), out of the champion, Agness Fern, chief stock bull. Females in Advanced Registry. Foundation from best New York, Wisconsin and Iowa herds. For sale: Bonnaville 16542, a tried sire, by Imp. Ichen Masher, also young stock in both bulls and heifers. Improve the quality and production of your milk by using a Guernsey sire. Call or write me your wants.
ERNEST KENYON, Nortonville, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN Cattle

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

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.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle SUTTON FARM

Have 30 young heifers and thirty bulls to sell; for prices and particulars, address
SUTTON & PORTEOUS, R. 6, Lawrence, Kan.

Angus Cattle

Bulls all sold but a fine lot coming on for fall trade. Write your wants.
W. G. Denton, Denton, Kan.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Jacks and Jennets

80 large boned, black Mammoth jacks, 15 to 16 hands, standard. Guaranteed and priced to sell. The kind all are looking for; also good young Percheron stallions. References: 5 banks of Lawrence, 40 miles west of Kansas City, on Santa Fe and Union Pacific.
AL. E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kan.

23, boar, \$37.50, C. H. Henthorne, Aurora, Neb.; No. 31, boar, \$100, Dr. R. Keefer, Mt. Carroll, Ill.; No. 29, boar, \$57.50, John Belcher, Raymore, Mo.; No. 43, \$40, A. Rinear, Fullerton, Neb.; No. 36, \$75, L. V. Kann, Newmans Grove, Neb.; No. 39, \$40, F. O. Berkthomer, Satoria, Neb.; No. 46, \$40, John Hayes, Columbus, Neb.; No. 44, \$47.50, Perry Farmer, Cedar Bluffs, Neb.; No. 11, \$35, Henry Myer, Fontanelle, Neb.

S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri

BY ED. R. DORSEY.

Dr. E. G. L. Harbour of Baldwin, Kan., is offering some fine Hampshire spring boars for sale at private treaty; also spring gilts, open or bred. Dr. Harbour, you will remember, is the gentleman who concluded to make a specialty of Hampshires after he had experimented with most all of the different breeds. If you are interested in good Hampshire hogs it will pay you to get in touch with Mr. Harbour.

Island Bred Jersey Auction.

Mr. A. L. Churchill, owner of Windsor Place, Vinita, Okla., importer and breeder of registered Jersey cattle, will hold his second annual sale November 10, 1913, at Windsor Place. At this time he will sell 80 head. Most of the offering will be in calf by Oxford Lad's Successor, one of Oxford Lad's greatest sons. Oxford Lad is the sire of 25 tested cows, and he once sold for \$3,500. His dam is Gendey Farm Fox's Minorca, a daughter of Benedictine's Fox, by Champion Flying Fox, that sold for over \$7,000. He is selling a fine lot of cows and heifers by The Plymouth Lad Stockwell, Lucy's Champion, Ramgate's Champion, Brighton Lad, Lad's Successor, Fountain Chief and other great bulls. Sixty-five of these heifers are all under 3 years old. Mr. Churchill is the largest breeder and importer in the Southwest and owns nearly one-third of all the registered Jersey cattle in the state of Oklahoma. He proposes to pay the freight to any destination to any one man that buys 15 head or more at this sale. See last week's issue of this paper for his announcement and display ad of the sale. And above everything else, do not fail to be in attendance.

Publisher's News Notes

Bliss-fed Molasses.

To fit livestock for the market in the shortest possible time and with the least feeding outlay is the aim and desire of every stock raiser. It is claimed that a gallon of Blissfed Molasses is equal to a bushel of corn while it costs one-fourth the amount. This surely is an important item to Kansas livestock men this year. The Bliss Syrup Refining Company, 943 Hickory St., Kansas City, Mo., has an ad in this week's issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze on page 18. We suggest that you turn to it and note the liberal offer on which they sell this high grade feed.

Easy to Own an Engine Now.

One of the most notable things in the gasoline engine business is the new sales plan adopted by Ed. H. Witte, of the Witte Iron Works Co., 1540 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo. He now sells direct from the factory to the user, and has arranged for easy payments, at no advance over regular prices. The plan is devised so a Witte engine can earn its own cost, while the user is paying for it. For 27 years Mr. Witte has done nothing but build Witte engines. His catalogs and circulars, together with the prices he makes, show he is a master at his business. The Witte factory is one of three of the first gasoline engine factories in America, and is now the oldest and largest exclusive engine business, selling only direct



ED. H. WITTE.

to the user. Mr. Witte has just brought out a very handsome, large sized circular, in three color printing, the title of which is, "Own Your Hired Hand—It's Cheaper Than Hiring." The text matter with the rich illustrations, show in a convincing manner that a Witte engine, using either kerosene, gasoline, gas, naphtha, or distillate, is a competent "hand" suitable for any work that can be harnessed to a belt. The striking part of this showing is the really low prices that can be made on all sizes of these engines, from 1½ to 40 horsepower, stationary, portable, skidded, or sawlog styles. These factory prices mean a saving to purchasers of anywhere from \$25.00 to \$350.00, according to the size and style of engine selected—a six horsepower stationary engine for instance, selling at \$99.35 for the complete outfit, all ready to run as soon as unloaded at destination. The 60 days' free trial plan is also explained, in connection with the liberal five-year guaranty, which Mr. Witte makes very definite and broad. Your name and address, sent to Mr. Witte at his address as given above, will bring to you one of these new circulars free, together with his big fine catalog and easy payment sales plan.—Adv.

Hog Vaccination Stops Worry.

J. W. Vanlandingham of Atherton, Mo., has on his farm a carload of hogs he bought in Cedar county, Missouri, some time ago, which he has had vaccinated. "I am a believer in vaccination," Mr. Vanlandingham said. "There is far too much worry about this hog business when our neighbors' hogs become sick."

Hampshire Sheep

Hampshire Hogs. Three weanling boars, choice belting and type.

12 ram lambs, \$12 each, 20 ewe lambs, \$10 each, 24 year-old ewes, \$10 each, 13 three-year-old ewes, \$10 each.

E. S. Talliaferro, Russell, Ks.



RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle.
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

Red Polled Cattle Young bulls ready to ship. Cows and heifers for sale. Best of breeding. Write, or better come and see.
CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Ks.

Duroc-Jerseys—Red Polls 12 growthy yearling boars. Spring pigs for sale at popular prices. Females bred for fall farrow. "Big Growthy Type" Red Poll Bulls and young females for sale. Write **Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.**

PUREBRED HORSES.

Dispersion Sale

Percherons, Jacks and Holstein Cows
One black Percheron stallion 8 yrs. old, wt. 1900 lbs.; one dark bay colt 3 yrs. old, wt. 1000 lbs.; one dark bay imported German coach stallion 8 yrs. old, wt. 1600 lbs.; one Standard bred stallion, Paetolus Ellwood No. 50245, wt. 1330 lbs.; one black mammoth bred Jack, 15½, (4 yrs. old) wt. 1100 lbs.; one black Jack 5 yrs. old, wt. 1000 lbs.; Four young Holstein cows, all giving a big flow of milk and all gentle. My reason for selling these cows is that I am going to build up a pure Guernsey herd.
O. L. THISLER & SONS, CHAPMAN, KANS.

PUREBRED HORSES.

OUT OF THE BEATEN PATH

from crowding to city barns where price has to be higher or stallion blainer, take a little trip on the quiet to my farm and see big bunch reg. Percheron studs, weanlings to 4 yrs; growthy, useful, money-makers for you. The farm is where they are raised and where you ought to buy them. Fast trains direct from Kansas City and St. Joe. **Fred Chandler, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa.**



WOLF BROTHERS are home again with a **BIG IMPORTATION** of the best

Percheron and Belgian**Stallions and Mares**

that could be found in Europe. Write for free photographs from life

WOLF BROS., Albion, Neb.

LAWNSDALE STOCK FARM COACHERS!

We have a few of our great Oldenburg German Coach stallions and mares left and are pricing them for quick sale. Anyone wanting this kind of stock would make no mistake by investigating our herd at once. Write or call on us.
JOS. WEAR & SON, BARNARD, KANSAS.

**Bergner & Sons' German Coach Horses**

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

Blue Valley Stock Farm

Largest Belgian Importing and Breeding establishment in the West. Importation of Belgian stallions and mares arrived Sept. 7th. Many of our horses were medal-winners at the foreign shows this year, all are sound, acclimated and ready for service. Lowest prices and safest guarantee of any firm in the business. Also a few extra good Percherons. Write us.

W. H. BAYLESS & CO., Blue Mound, Linn County, Kans.

**Johnson's Shetland Pony Farm**

Write me regarding Shetland Ponies. I have for sale 40 to 50 head of fine ones, spring colts, yearlings, coming two and matured stock. Registered mares or stallions. My herd runs strong to spotted, black and white, and I have Nebraska State Fair winners. Let the children have a pony. My prices are reasonable and every pony is guaranteed as represented. Write me now while I have a fine offering of spring colts on hand.
H. H. JOHNSON, CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA.

Imported Percheron Stallions

Each year I select 35 or 40 horses in France, so good and so correct in type, that any one of them will prove a great benefit to the man who buys him. I have a new lot now. At the Shows of the Southwest Circuit, our horses won every Championship and every Group of Five in 1913, as they have done most of the past five years. Our horses are handsome—our contract just and right—our insurance the very best. Come or write.

PERCHERON IMPORTING COMPANY

Charles R. Kirk,

St. Joseph and South St. Joseph, Mo.

Lamer's Percheron Stallions and Mares

Fifty head to select from. Let me know your wants.

C. W. LAMER, Salina, Kan.

L. R. WILEY

The West's Largest Importing and Breeding Establishment of

Percherons, Belgians and Shire Stallions and Mares

125 head. The best collection in America. Determine this by inspecting them yourself. Prices lowest and safe guarantee. Write or come and see us.

L. R. WILEY
Emporia, Kan.





Depend on BIGGS to pay Highest Prices for Furs!

Trappers—when your day's work is done and you are comfortable before the fire, do you wonder "How much will I get for those furs?"

You get the most money, and you get it quickest, by shipping to "Biggs" at Kansas City—oldest and largest hide-and-fur house in the southwest. 32 years square dealing. At any cost we must have more furs to supply our tremendous demand from Russia, England, France, Germany, and the great manufacturing centers of the United States.

Quickest Returns Honest Grading No Commissions Deducted!

BIGGS charges you nothing for your furs. We pay 100 cents for every dollar's worth of furs. Nearly half a million satisfied shippers. W. W. Waugh, of Russell County, Kansas, writes: "I find you to be the squarest house I ever shipped to, and I've tried a good many." That's what thousands say of BIGGS.

Guns, Traps and Supplies at Factory Cost

Victor, Newhouse, Oneida Jump, Stop Thief and other traps, all guns and all supplies at factory cost because we want your fur shipments.

Reliable Market Reports

Price Lists you can depend on, corrected right up to hour of mailing, sent regularly to every BIGGS shipper. Worth big money to you to be on our lists and have this up-to-the-minute market news. Furs held separate on request, and sent back at once if our returns are not O. K.

Biggs Baits are Guaranteed

—will absolutely increase your catch and help you make more money, or we refund their cost. Different scents for all different animals. Trial will prove you can't afford to be without them. Says Wm. Baker, of Osage County, Okla.: "Set 7 traps and caught 7 skunks, thanks to Biggs' baits." 25c, 50c and \$1. package. Beware of imitations.

FREE Fur Price Lists, latest Market Reports, Catalog of Supplies and Trappers' Guide, Shipping Tags, etc. Write for them today.

E.W. BIGGS & CO.
632 Biggs Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

There's Good Health, Good Fun and Good Money in Trapping.

Read What Well-Known Farmers, Trappers and Traders of Kansas and Other States Say.

FROM RICE COUNTY, KANSAS.

E. W. BIGGS & CO.,
632 Biggs Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
I am certainly surprised at the price you paid me for those muskrats I sent you. I wasn't expecting more than \$1.35 for them. Thanks to your high grading.—LESLIE KEEVER.

FROM NEMAHA COUNTY, KANSAS.

E. W. BIGGS & CO.,
632 Biggs Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
I received your returns from the furs and I am well pleased with the price you gave me. You gave me a good price and if I have any more you will get them.—R. V. COULTER.

FROM NEMAHA COUNTY, KANSAS.

E. W. BIGGS & CO.,
632 Biggs Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Received your draft for my shipment of hides, which were marked "hold separate." Will say the price was very satisfactory to me. Please send me prices regularly and I assure you you will receive what I ship.—LESTER BOLDEN.

FROM KINGMAN COUNTY, KANSAS.

E. W. BIGGS & CO.,
632 Biggs Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Received the returns yesterday and was well pleased with your fair grading and promptness.—RALPH SUMMERS.

FROM MARSHALL COUNTY, KANSAS.

E. W. BIGGS & CO.,
632 Biggs Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
The bottle of skunk decoy is very good. I caught several and also two raccoons and a big mink with Biggs scent.—JULIUS STOLIS.

FROM SHARP COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

E. W. BIGGS & CO.,
632 Biggs Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
I am shipping you another little collection of furs. It may please you to know that I got this otter in one of the No. 48 Newhouse traps, recently received from you, and by the use of your otter bait. It is good stuff for I have pinched these otters repeatedly this fall in traps that wouldn't hold them, until they became very wary, wild and sharp, but those No. 48 traps will hold till Kingdom Come.
This season just makes forty years on the trap lines for me and nearly all of the time camping out both winter and summer. How is that for your whiskers? Will send you a photo of your old, long-haired, wilderness friend some day. I like your business methods this far all right.—J. L. SHERMAN.

FROM PLATTE COUNTY, MISSOURI.

E. W. BIGGS & CO.,
632 Biggs Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Your skunk bait is all right. I caught three with it, when I hadn't caught anything for two weeks.—MYRTLE DAY.

FROM BARTON COUNTY, MISSOURI.

E. W. BIGGS & CO.,
632 Biggs Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
I received your draft for \$28.00 O. K. for furs and I am well pleased with your returns. I am sending you an extra large mink.—LAKE RIST.

FROM DELAWARE COUNTY, IOWA.

E. W. BIGGS & CO.,
632 Biggs Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Was more than pleased with my last returns from you and think you are the most reliable fur house in the United States.—ROBERT S. CARROTHERS.

FROM LIME COUNTY, IOWA.

E. W. BIGGS & CO.,
632 Biggs Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Received draft for furs and I am well satisfied with the returns. The next furs I get will be shipped to Biggs & Company.—BERT TUCKER.

FROM IMPERIAL COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

E. W. BIGGS & CO.,
632 Biggs Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
I am in receipt of your outfit and everything is complete and as good as shown in your catalog.—FELICIANO R. ESPARZA

FROM WHEELER COUNTY, TEXAS.

E. W. BIGGS & CO.,
632 Biggs Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
If you keep a record of your customers you will find that I dealt with you last year. I am well pleased with my returns. I made about \$50.00 last year and you got about \$30.00, and I would have been \$10.00 better off if you had got the rest. I recommend you to the people in this country.—E. L. MORRIS.

FROM SCOTTS BLUFF COUNTY, NEBRASKA.

E. W. BIGGS & CO.,
632 Biggs Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
I wish to thank you for the liberal grading and prompt returns you gave me for the last shipment of furs. Those furs have been to & Company, and we ordered transaction, but you saved us good money by us shipping to you.—A. S. BURNS.

FROM RICHMOND COUNTY, NEW YORK.

E. W. BIGGS & CO.,
632 Biggs Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Received your check and was well satisfied with it. Only wish I had let you have a larger shipment when I had them. If any shipper doubts your prices and grading let him write me and you can bet I will tell him he has struck a gold mine when he strikes Biggs. "Hurrah for Biggs" is what I say.—J. D. SMITH.

FROM VERMILION COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

E. W. BIGGS & CO.,
632 Biggs Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Received the draft this morning and was pleased to get it so quick.—HOMER BATES.

FROM GRANT COUNTY, INDIANA.

E. W. BIGGS & CO.,
632 Biggs Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
I am very much pleased with my returns and will ship you more furs when I catch them.—RUSSELL BAKER.

FROM OSAGE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA.

"Set Seven Traps and Caught Seven Skunks, Thanks to Biggs Bait."

E. W. BIGGS & CO.,
632 Biggs Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Sent for sample bottle of your bait and set seven traps for skunk. Skunk were mighty scarce, too, but the first time I went I found two narrow stripe and the next time I had one short and two narrow stripe narrow stripe skunk. Set seven traps and narrow stop skunk. Set seven traps and caught seven skunks, thanks to Biggs bait.—WM. BAKER.

FROM PIKE COUNTY, KENTUCKY

"Prices the Lowest, Bait the Best."
E. W. BIGGS & CO.,
632 Biggs Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
I used your baits with good success this fur season. Your prices are the lowest and your baits are the best.—F. S. WEST.

FROM HURON COUNTY, MICHIGAN.

E. W. BIGGS & CO.,
632 Biggs Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Thank you very much for returns I got today. That is more than I ever got for my furs from any other fur house.—JULIUS L. DALIKE.

FROM GREEN COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

E. W. BIGGS & CO.,
632 Biggs Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Received returns today which are very satisfactory, and we are well pleased with them. We think it was the last shipment for the season as everything is frozen and snowed up and fur-bearing animals very few. We will ship all our furs to you next season.—PRIEDLI BROS.



Carload of 1,000 cattle hides bundled and ready for shipment to tannery. We received in payment for this shipment a draft for \$10,750.90.

We want More Hides and will Pay Highest Prices for them.

The tanneries are clamoring for more and more horse and cow hides. The increasing demand for leather has put the price for hides way beyond old time figures and we must supply the demand. Now is the time for you to get the most money for every hide you have. While prices fluctuate, it is true,—at the date of writing this announcement we are paying

16c lb. for No. 1 Salt Cured Cattle Hides.
\$4.50 Each for No. 1 Large Horse Hides.

Ship to Biggs at Kansas City. E. W. Biggs is not only the oldest but the largest hide and fur house in the southwest.

32 Years Square Dealing Highest Prices Paid.

Immediate Cash Returns

No long delay in receiving your money. Biggs sends check same day shipment is received. Our system of handling business is so complete that an average of less than 18 minutes expires between the time of receipt of your hides and the time your money is on the way to you.

No Commissions Charged

We buy outright, and send you every cent. 32 years square dealing with cowmen has built up this business until it handles more hides than any other firm in the Southwest.

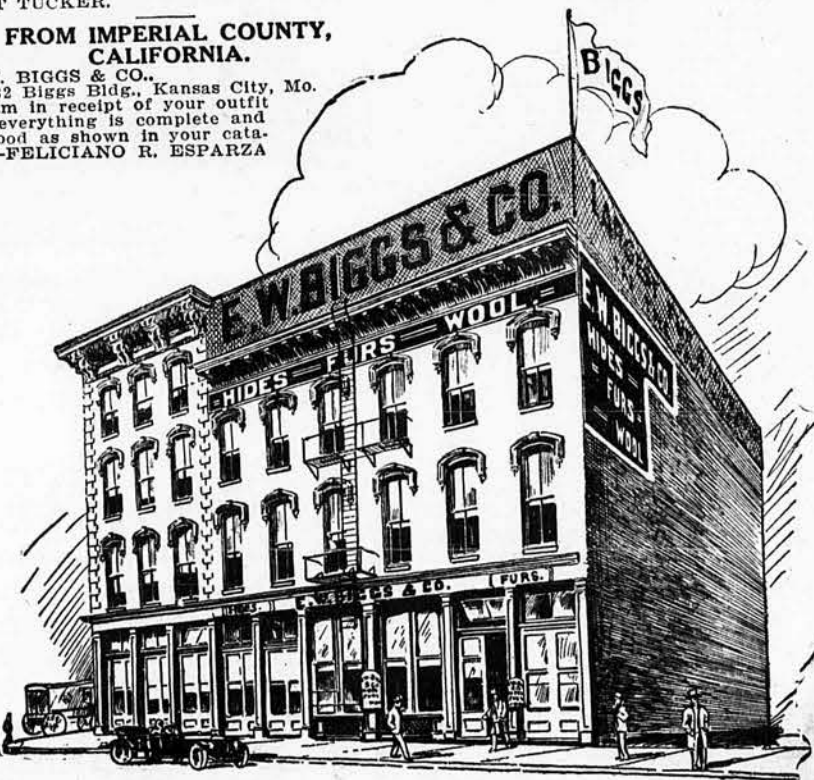
"Deal with the man that does the largest business" said Daniel Webster.

"There's a reason."

E.W. BIGGS & CO.

Established 1882.

632 Biggs Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



The BIGGS BUILDING, Kansas City, Mo., largest structure in the Southwest devoted to the buying and selling of hides and furs.