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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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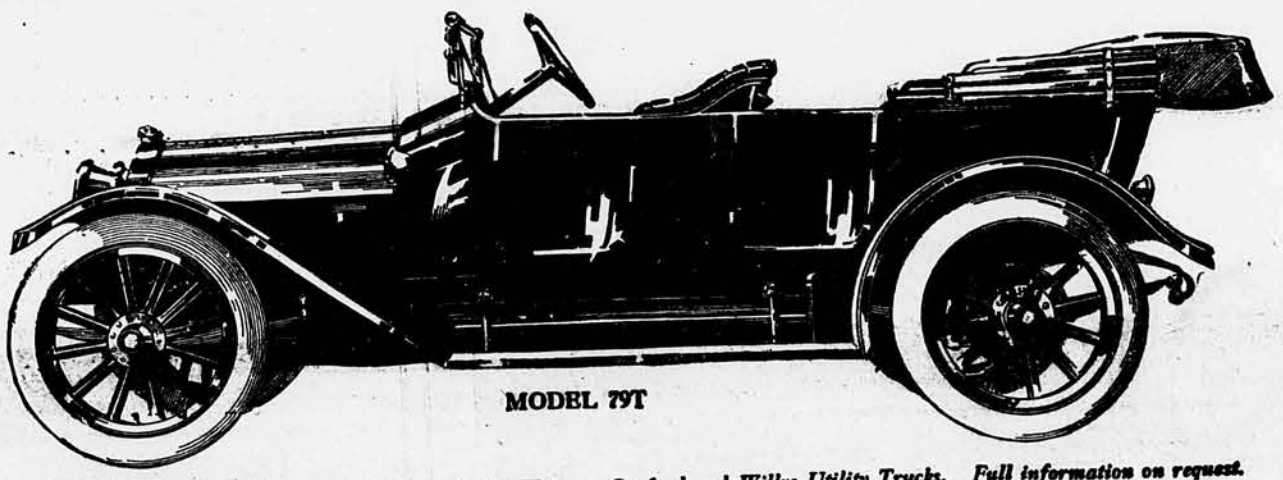

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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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Volume 44
Number 8

TOPEKA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 21, 1914.

HAZLETT'S HEREFORDS

An El Dorado Modern For Pure Breds Methods



By F. B. Nichols, Field Editor

MORE than 250 head of purebred Hereford cattle now are on the 1200-acre farm of Robert Hazlett, near Eldorado, Kan. Just 177 of these are females. The land is well adapted for a livestock farm, for the soil is of limestone formation, and grass always is good. There was plenty of water and grass last summer, in possibly the worst known drouth in that section, although the grass, of course, did not have so good a quality as it has in a year when there is plenty of moisture.

A very extensive use is made of alfalfa in wintering the Herefords. This has been the rule on the Hazlett farm for many years, and it probably is one reason for the excellent development of the framework of the animals. Large bone in connection with smooth build is an especial characteristic of these animals, and a development of this kind cannot be obtained on a ration deficient in protein.

There are two brick silos on the place, each 18 by 38 feet. They hold about 220 tons each. These silos were filled, last fall, with corn and kafir. While the quality of the material is not up to that of a normal year, good results are being obtained with both kinds of silage. In cutting the kafir for the silo, special effort was made to let it get just as mature as possible.

Silage and cane hay make up the bulk of the ration the cattle are getting this winter, and the proportion of alfalfa hay fed in connection with these feeds varies with the animal. Cows that are due to calve in a few weeks receive a high proportion of alfalfa. Some grain is fed, of course, but it has been the experience of Mr. Hazlett that feeds high in protein are much better for cows than grain, which is high in fat forming material. The Herefords receive good care and feed, which will keep them growing well, but no effort is made to keep them in a fine condition which would not be practicable on an average farm. A better finish is put on the animals that go into the show herd, of course, but no extreme finish is sought even with these animals.

Barn Room for All.

There is enough barn room to shelter the animals during a storm, but special care is given only to the cows and calves. The cows due to calve soon are kept together, and they are put into the barn at night in the winter. A large number of the calves arrive in September or January, but some come at almost all times except for about two months in the warmer part of the summer. It has been Mr. Hazlett's experience that the winter calves are profitable. They require more care and attention than spring calves of course, but they have reached an age when grass does come so they can make a good growth.

Native bluestem grass makes up most of the pasture, and as it has not been injured much by overstocking it has the well known quality that has made the Butler county pastures famous. A combination of Kansas bluestem and limestone soil always results in good grass, if it is not overpastured and if there is enough moisture. The grass usually is in good enough condition to carry the cattle past May 1, but it does not reach its maximum condition until well toward the last of that month. It is the rule to turn the cattle on the alfalfa pasture in the spring before the bluestem is ready, and in the fall after the native grass has stopped growing.

As the alfalfa plant is just as fond of a limestone soil as bluestem, it does well on the Hazlett farm. There now is about 120 acres of alfalfa on the farm where the Herefords are kept, and Mr. Hazlett has even a larger acreage growing on several of his farms which are handled by tenants. As great care is used in preparing the seedbed for alfalfa, good stands usually are easily obtained.

Alfalfa is sown both in the fall and spring with good success, but Mr. Hazlett prefers to sow it in the fall. When this is the rule, the crop is planted on land that was in a spring grain crop. The soil is plowed early in July as soon as the grain shocks are removed. A disk or a drag harrow is used on the field after every rain until the seed is sown. This cultivation tends to make the seedbed compact, which is absolutely essential for success with alfalfa. Last fall was a very good time for getting a stand of alfalfa, and most of the stands put in on properly prepared seedbeds did well, but several failures have been reported on loose seedbeds.

The aim is to sow the alfalfa about the middle of August, but there is some variation from this. Sometimes there is not enough soil moisture at this time to germinate the seed, and when this is the case the seeding is delayed until rain falls. Sometimes the rain does not come until along in September, and when this is the case the seeding is delayed until spring. Sixteen pounds of seed an acre is used.

"Special effort is made on this farm to get the alfalfa hay cured in good condition," said Mr. Hazlett. "Alfalfa is a valuable crop, and after one has it established he should make an effort to get feed that has high quality. There is a big difference in the feeding value of alfalfa that has been cut at the right time and cured properly when compared with that which has been allowed to get woody and do most of its curing in the swath. This difference in value is large enough to much more than pay for the extra work required to cure the hay properly.

"The alfalfa is cut just as soon as the blooms have started. Cutting at this time is very important, for the stems get woody rapidly after the plants have passed this stage. Big losses are caused in Kansas every year by late cutting. It will not only decrease the quality but it will also lower the yield. The hay is raked promptly, just as soon as it is well wilted, and most of the curing is done in the windrow. When the curing is done in this way, the leaves are saved, and the hay has a good color. The leaves will shatter and fall off on hay that is allowed to cure in the swath, even when the stems have considerable moisture.

"We use side-delivery rakes mostly in raking the alfalfa. This kind will put the hay into a windrow in a less compact condition than that in a windrow made by a dump rake. The air can circulate through the plants better, and this is very important, for as the hay is raked while it still has a high moisture content, it is essential that this water should be evaporated as soon as possible. Then the side-delivery rake makes a windrow on which a loader will work much better than that made by a dump rake. We are well pleased with the work done by the side-delivery rakes on this farm."

There is storage room for the hay in the barns, and it is hauled there as soon as the moisture content is low enough. And later on, when the alfalfa is fed to the Hazlett Herefords it produces a growth and development for which the other beef growers of the West pay high prices.

Cane and Kafir, Too.

Mr. Hazlett plants quite a large acreage of cane and kafir every year. A large acreage of kafir is quite a common thing in that section; for Butler county is the leading kafir county in Kansas. Some growers planted feterita last year. While the yields were fairly good considering the year, there is not any great amount of enthusiasm about the crop. Mr. Hazlett does not intend to plant a large feterita acreage until he learns just what the crop will do in an average year. It is a well known fact that feterita will stand drouth well, but it has not been proved that it is a better crop for eastern Kansas than kafir under average conditions.

Dry years such as that of 1913 work a great deal of hardship on an owner of purebred cattle like Mr. Hazlett, for a herd of this kind cannot be sold on the open market, as a herd of grade cattle could be sold, without loss.

It has not been especially difficult to solve the water supply problem on the Hazlett farm; indeed this usually is the rule in a limestone section. Grass has been provided by keeping some smooth land in reserve, and turning the herd on a pasture large enough to meet its demands in an ordinary season. The grass is mowed in an ordinary year, but in a season like 1913 it is used for pasture. Mr. Hazlett had enough grass available for the Herefords in this way last year, but of course the quality was not quite up to the usual standard.

The manure produced by the herd is hauled out promptly. This is a big job in the winter, and with the feeding of 250 Herefords keeps the five men on the place busy constantly.

Mr. Hazlett started in the Hereford breeding business in a small way in 1898. His herd has gradually

(Continued on Page 28.)



DEPARTMENT EDITORS
Livestock Editor.....Turner Wright
Field Editor.....F. B. Nichols
Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
Markets.....C. W. Metsker

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PASSING COMMENT—By T. A. McNeal

Proposed Land Currency Law

I am in receipt of a letter and circular from Charles M. Bice, president of the National Land Currency League, which has its headquarters at Denver. The circular contains an article written by James D. Holden, of Denver who is spoken of as a financial expert and sociological student, and another article by Mr. Bice, also a draft of a proposed bill to provide a new form of currency, to be known as the "Land Currency Law."

While I have not room to publish the entire proposed law here is the substance of it: Under the provisions of the proposed bill the government would be authorized to issue currency to land owners to the extent of the present assessed valuation of the land; provided the assessment is not more than 40 per cent of the actual value of the land. In case the land is assessed at its full value currency to the extent of 40 per cent of the assessment might be issued.

On this currency the land owner will pay a tax to the government of 2 per cent per annum and give as security a mortgage to the government on the land. In case the land owner fails to pay the tax when due the government mortgage on the land will be foreclosed. The president shall appoint a loan commissioner in each congressional district who shall receive a salary of $2,400 per annum and with whom shall be filed the applications for loans. (I might say right here that this is one feature of the bill that does not suit me. It is creating nearly five hundred new political jobs of which there would be no need. The duty of a loan commissioner could be performed in each county by an officer already provided for and elected by the people of that county.)

The money received from the tax on this currency would go first to pay the expenses of issuing and distributing the currency and collecting the tax. Whatever surplus there might be would go into the general fund of the United States treasury to pay the general expenses of government.

The argument in favor of this proposed currency is that it will simply take the place of the present artificial currency that is supplied by banks and on which interest is collected which more than equals the total increase in national wealth.

More than 80 per cent of the present business is and must be transacted by private makeshifts. In other words, as Mr. Holden figures it, we have more than 16 billions of artificial currency while the actual amount of cash in circulation deducting from the total volume of currency of all kinds supposed to be in existence, what is held in reserves, etc., is not much if any more than $5 per capita.

And why should not land, which is the basis of all actual wealth, be used as the basis of currency as well as gold which is at best an uncertain quantity, which is easily cornered and controlled and which almost necessarily comes into the possession of a comparative few?

If currency is to be based on the redemption idea is it not logical that it should be redeemed in the most stable form of property known, which is land? If the article or thing with which the money is to be redeemed or on which it is based can be easily hidden or cornered, does it not necessarily follow that the danger of money panics is constant and that the danger of over inflation is ever present?

What constitutes dangerous inflation? Was business ever endangered because the people had too much good money? I think not. Dangerous inflation is the undue expansion of credit based on a too narrow foundation. In other words, when a man has only one actual dollar in cash and manages somehow to get credit for $20 that is dangerous inflation, unless he is in position to get the other $20 when needed. The people of this country have never suffered from an over abundance of cash. They have suffered greatly from an over abundance of debt with too little cash to back it up.

It has never been satisfactorily explained to me either why the owner of one particular kind of property should have the privilege of turning his property into fluid capital, in other words into cash, while the owners of all other kinds of property are denied that privilege. Gold is a commodity and an uncertain commodity at that. Ten years from now the mines of the world may be producing a billion dollars worth of gold in a single year or on the other hand, they may not be producing one-tenth of that amount. It is within the range of possibilities that the markets of the world may be flooded with this metal, or, on the other hand, it is equally within the range of possibilities that the supply may dwindle to almost nothing.

It lacks the element of stability that a money base should have. It enables a few to control the money markets of the world and to force the multitude to pay them continuous tribute in the way of interest. It carries with it always the possibility, indeed the probability, of most dangerous inflation and the necessary reaction and panic which follows such inflation. For the business of this country with its enterprising and energetic people must expand. If the actual money for new enterprises and the enlargement of old enterprises cannot be obtained then it will be done on credit. That means expansion of debt, the most dangerous inflation in the world. Then comes the slacking up of business. The lender demands not credit which he lent, but cash and the cash is not to be obtained. Then factories close, business lags everywhere. Men and women are thrown out of employment, and distress becomes almost universal. That, in my opinion, is the inevitable result of building a vast business structure on a narrow foundation. It is not good sense. It is contrary to every natural law.

Senator Bristow's Opinion

In reply to a letter asking him whether or not in his judgment the new banking and currency bill will benefit the farmer, Senator Bristow replies that it will not.

"There is created under this law," says Senator Bristow, "a bankers' trust which will control the credit of the country and in time, in my opinion, will become a menace to the nation's welfare. It is the only reserve banking system in the world which is owned and controlled by the banks themselves. It is the only reserve banking institution in any great commercial nation from which the banks only, can borrow money.

"The Bank of England, which is the great reserve institution of the British empire, lends money direct to the people as well as to the banks. The Bank of France is the reserve bank of the French republic and probably the greatest banking institution in the world. It has stood for more than a century, having been created by Napoleon Bonaparte. It not only lends to the banks but to the people in any amount from $2 up to millions. The Bank of Germany is managed along similar lines.

"It remained for this Democratic administration in free America to create a reserve banking institution which is forbidden to lend direct to the people. Its facilities are only for the banks. It is the most reactionary piece of legislation that has passed the American congress in a quarter of a century.

"I voted against it because I did not believe it would be helpful to the people, except as such help might filter down to them through the banks. No, this bill will not help the farmers."

Put Bankers Under Bond

A subscriber at Stockton who has been the victim of a recent bank failure as a result of which he stands an excellent chance of losing a few thousand dollars, suggests that all bank officers should be placed under bonds sufficient to protect the depositors. I presume he means against loss by defalcation.

This certainly should be done. A bank is a semi-public institution. By granting it a charter to do business either the general government or the state government in effect certifies to the public that it is a trustworthy institution in which they may safely deposit their funds.

Certainly it would be nothing more than right that the general government in the case of a national bank and the state in the case of a state bank, should require surety bonds from the officers of the bank to protect the depositors against loss by the carelessness or dishonesty of said officers. As a matter of fact the banks require their subordinate employes to give security bonds running to the bank to protect it. The nation or state should require surety bonds from the head officers.

In the course of his letter the Stockton subscriber says, "I don't think very much of the guarantee law for state banks as I understand they don't pay anything from the guarantee fund until all the other assets and securities of the bank are exhausted."

I believe the subscriber has a wrong impression concerning the state guaranty law. It is true that no money is taken out of the fund in the state treasury until the assets of the bank are exhausted, but every depositor in the failed bank gets his money promptly just the same. Certificates bearing 6 per cent interest are issued to the depositor. The depositor can either carry his certificate and collect interest on it from the time of issue to time of final payment or he can cash his certificate. There is no difficulty in cashing these certificates at par in any bank.

Then the state banking department proceeds to realize as far as possible on the assets of the failed bank and apply the proceeds to paying the obligations of the bank. If these assets are sufficient to pay off the obligations of the failed bank, including the certificates that have been issued to depositors, then no money is taken from the guaranty fund, but if the assets are not sufficient the balance of the deposits are paid out of the fund.

It is certainly proper that the assets of the failed bank should be used in paying its debts to depositors and others. The depositors do not suffer on account of the delay in final settlement. In short, I think the Kansas bank guaranty law is an excellent one. It is not a hardship on the banks and it is a protection to depositors. But in addition I think the head officers should be required to furnish bonds to protect the depositing public against defalcations and other dishonest practices by which banks are looted.

Gives It Up

G. G. Aikins, of Richland, Kan., sends in the following discouraged refrain:

The time has come when I must say,
Good-bye old farm, and go away.
For years I've struggled long and late,
To house and clothe and educate
My family in this land so free,
But rents and interest ruined me.

We mortgaged cows and horses, too
To get enough to pull us through,
And things looked pretty fine, you know.
We watched the pigs and kafir grow,
Until the drouth came 'long in June,
And then we "played another tune."

The corn turned to a shriveled leaf,
The kafir did not make a sheaf,
The pasture did not feed the cow,
And no alfalfa in the mow.
The well went dry, also the spring,
Then water from the creek we'd bring.

But still we hoped, nor fainter grew,
We still thought surely we'd pull through
The acres broad of grass we had,
And that fact made our hearts feel glad,
We figured prices would be good,
And so we put up all we could.

The stacks were broad and high and peak'd,
But then the clouds came o'er and leak'd,
The rain came down in shower and drizzle,
Until that hay "wa'nt wo'th a fizzle."
But still we held our top piece high,
And said we'd dig out, bye and bye.

But when we to the banker went,
With that small statement he had sent,
And asked him to renew the loan,
He simply gave a smothered groan.
And said he would not lend a dollar,
To save our old necks from a collar.

The landlord then came on the scene,
(The man has pockets full of "green.")
And said that he had changed his mind,
That we would surely have to find,
Another farm on which to live—
That he would three months' notice give.

Good-bye old farm, we've got to go.
But where, the Lord does only know,
We'll pack our grip and make a start
And from this country we'll depart.
We'll go to Halifax—or Texas
Where rents and interest will not vex us.

G. G. AIKINS.

Richland, Kan.

John G. Riedel, of McCracken, is another Catholic reader who writes in defense of his church and in answer to the letter of R. W. C., of Pomona, Mr. Riedel vigorously denies the insinuation of another correspondent that arms are kept in the basements of Catholic churches, or that Catholics are trying to monopolize the offices of the country, or that Secretary Tumulty names the appointees of the president.

Will B. Banning of Glasco writes that he is in hearty sympathy with the general policy of this paper, especially with its opposition to large standing armies and vast navies. But he is somewhat doubtful about Wilson's Mexican policy.

"There is," he says, "some reason to doubt whether the president was wise in refusing to recognize the Huerta government. His action undoubtedly strengthened the revolution and probably prolonged

the shedding of blood in that unhappy country. If the revolution succeeds and gives the people good and just government then President Wilson may be justified. But if the Carranza party turns out to be no better than Huerta and the internecine strife goes on there is a good chance that it would have been better to have recognized Huerta. With the people and the strife as it is now in Mexico how would you go about it to induce the warring factions to arbitrate?"

It is hard for anyone living in the United States among a people accustomed to orderly government and to laws that are for the most part just, to judge as to what ought to be done in Mexico. A fair election as we understand an election is evidently an impossibility in Mexico.

At one time President Wilson announced in substance that he would not recognize a government in Mexico that did not come into power by constitutional methods. If he adheres strictly to that rule it will be many a year before he will recognize a government in Mexico. The government of Carranza, if he succeeds, will be a government of armed force and Carranza, or whoever may be selected as president will not be chosen by constitutional methods. He will be a dictator sustained by armed force. However, I am glad that President Wilson did not recognize the Huerta government. I am also glad that he has not intervened in Mexico.

Not much can be said for Villa and his methods, which seem to be as cruel as those of Huerta, but nevertheless as between the Huerta government and the Carranza or Villa government I am for the latter.

One thing that will almost certainly result from the success of the revolution will be the breaking up of the land system in Mexico. The vast landed estates will be broken up and divided. The peons will have a chance, which they never have had yet. With that chance will come greater liberty and more general education and prosperity in Mexico and with the spread of prosperity and education will come a better government.

At first there will be the dictator, the man of iron, the mere semblance of a republic without the substance, but when Mexico is filled with small farmers, with free schools, and ignorance and priestcraft have begun to give way to education the people of Mexico will gradually grow into a real republic. How long that will take I do not know, neither do I think anyone else knows. It may be a generation hence but it will come. The first step must be the breaking up of the vast landed estates. That will be accomplished by the success of the revolution.

E. H. Warden, of Jetmore writes to ask what "progressive" in politics means. He says that he has heard all of them give their definitions of the term and cannot tell for the life of him what they mean. He also would like to know what bill in the direct interest of the common people it was that Congressman Victor Murdock was prevented from putting through by "Uncle Joe Cannon."

It must be said that there is a great deal of loose and indefinite expression about "progressive" politics. I do not know that I ever met a poltician who did not claim that he was a progressive. Of course each one had his own ideas about what constitutes progression. The crawfish's idea of progress seems to be to back up. I do not know of any very well defined line drawn between progressive politicians and those who are not.

Politicians can, I think, be divided into several groups. There is one group very large, made up of men who are purely opportunists—that is, they are for whatever they think will help them. If they conclude that it is to their advantage to whoop it up for a change then they are the greatest little whoopers-up who ever came down the pike. If they conclude that standpatism is the thing they are standpatters from the word go.

There is another group who are never satisfied with anything. No matter what it is, they want something different. It is fair to say that the members of this group rarely get into office. Then there is another group who are standpatters right. It must be said to their credit that they are reasonably consistent in that they are always opposed to change of any sort. They are everlastingly opposed to experiments in government. They are the extreme Tories in England and the ultra conservatives in the United States.

There is another small group of extreme radicals. They are always out on the skirmish line of progress. They are not after soft places or official honors. They would not take them if they could get them. They are far in advance of their age. When the procession catches up to them if it ever does, they will immediately get out in front again with some new and untried idea and commence to fight for that.

The great mass of the people are not politicians as that term is generally understood. They are naturally conservative, slow to adopt changes; inclined to go along the old paths with which they are reasonably familiar rather than try a new way that they know nothing about from experience.

In nature there are two forces, one called centrifugal, which tends to expansion, the other centripetal which pulls back. There are like forces operating in society, in government. One expands, the other pulls back. One is progressive; the other retroactive. Some people are made up apparently wholly of the centrifugal force; others are wholly of the centripetal. The majority of people are partly moved by centrifugal and partly by centripetal forces.

In nature both forces are necessary. If there were nothing but the centrifugal force the world would burst, fly to pieces. If there were nothing but the centripetal the world would die of inaction. If either force wholly predominated in government the same results would obtain.

In another part of this summary I mentioned some letters received from Catholics, ardent defenders of their faith, who believe that their church is a most beneficent institution and indignantly deny the truth of the charges that have been made against it.

I have here, however, a letter from Mr. Bildy, of Altamont, Mo., who is just as positive on the other side that the Catholic church is the sum of about all villainies and the greatest danger today that menaces this country. He thinks that I have become Romanized and surrendered to the baleful influences of the Catholic church. It is only a few weeks ago, by the way, since I received several letters from ardent Catholics accusing me of having attacked that church.

According to Mr. Bildy this will be the outcome if the Catholic church ever gets control of this country: "When Rome thinks she has sufficient arms to control the United States she will murder and burn and God knows what else, just as she has done all the centuries before, unless the Protestant people wake up and use their ballots." In closing his letter Mr. Bildy says, "I can prove every assertion I make."

The letters I receive like this one from Mr. Bildy convince me that men are apt to be more intolerant on questions of religion than on any other. While on this subject I might say that here is another letter from a Catholic, L. Huse, of Willowdale, Kan., who winds up a vigorous defense of his church as follows: "I have traveled quite a little and have found that Protestants are more bigoted and intolerant than Catholics and it seems to me that even T. A. McNeal ought to be posted a little more on Catholic doctrine as a writer."

Strange isn't it, that most of us are able to see the mote in our brother's eye but are blissfully unconscious that there is a large sized beam in our own?

S. Keimig, of Zenda, Kan., writes me at considerable length giving a condensed history of the ancient and modern antagonism between Germany and France. It is pretty evident from the letter that Mr. Keimig is a rather strong partisan of Germany and has not a great deal of use for France. He justifies the great standing army of Germany on the ground that France is thirsting for revenge and if Germany was not forever prepared for war, that France would attack her. "The cheapest way," says Mr. Keimig, "is to be prepared."

C. E. Robel, writing from Vona, Colo., takes issue with our Mr. Hatch on the subject of government loans:

"Interest rates here," (Vona, Colorado), says Mr. Robel, "are 11 and 12 per cent now on real estate and one man who lends money told me this fall that he received as high as 33 per cent. No wonder living is high. I could produce on my place ten times what I do if I had capital to buy equipment, but I can't use capital at 11 and 12 per cent and sell produce even at present prices. And I am not the only one so situated."

Mr. Robel is in favor of government money to be lent to the people generally at the same rate it is lent to the banks. He is also against the new currency law.

Mr. Birtell, writing from Wakarusa on the subject of the high cost of living and the importation of meat and grain from foreign countries, says, "We are not producing enough to supply the demand. The question then is: Where shall we get it? If other countries can supply it, why not?" "I believe," says Mr. Birtell, "we are getting so well educated that we are above manual labor. Living must be high until more people are willing to labor in the fields. It was my pleasure to visit an eastern state. I found there fine, improved farms. The sons had left for the cities. When the old folks could no longer farm them the farms were sold. I saw farms sell for half of what similar farms would sell for in the Middle West."

There is food for thought in the statement of Mr. Birtell. Is it true, as he thinks, that our educational system tends to make the young men shun work, especially farm work? It does look like it.

As I said in the beginning these letters are interesting to me, but I have not even in this summary been able to touch on a quarter of what I have received within the past few days.

How to Keep Boys on the Farm

The question of how to make the farm so attractive to the young men that they will want to stay there and make farming their life work, has been discussed a great deal although so far it can hardly be said that the discussion has had much apparent effect.

Writing from Galva, Kan., George Porter says:

Editor The Mail and Breeze—I have been reading in your valuable paper of how to keep the boys on the farm. It cannot be done as long as we are legislated against. What we raise is put on the free list and we have to compete against the world.

Currency legislation discriminates against us and tends to create a moneyed aristocracy. It puts the money of the country in the hands of the bankers. They can get money from the government by depositing the farmer's note as security, but the farmer cannot get money from his government on his own note. He must get it through the banker. That is class legislation.

The way to keep the boy on the farm is to make the farming business more remunerative. The government should recognize the farmers as part of the people and not simply as meat for money lenders. Give the farmer the same advantage that is given the banker. Let him have capital at a low rate of interest on his own note direct without compelling him to pay toll to the middleman, the banker. Then he can bring his farm up to date; have steam or gasoline power to do the work and make the farm attractive for his sons.

It cannot be done with high rates of interest, high taxes and other expenses. If the government will lend the farmers money direct at say 4 or 5 per cent interest it will bring sufficient revenue into the public treasury so that the revenue derived from the disgraceful and blighting liquor traffic will not be needed. Then we can have money, happiness and sobriety, with prosperity.

Dam the Draws

No man in Kansas has so persistently advocated conserving the surface waters of western Kansas as J. C. Hopper, of Ness county. Mr. Hopper has not only written and talked about it but he has shown his faith by his works. He has put his theory into practical operation by building dams on his own land.

I have here a letter from Mr. Hopper which interests me and I think will interest a good many of the readers of the Mail and Breeze. The practical part of the letter showing how it works is as follows:

Editor The Mail and Breeze—An auto load of Ness Countyites, accompanied me out to look over my big dam for the purpose of seeing just how it was expected to get the cost of construction back. John Pausch of Utica, Mr. Burrell, of Utica and J. H. Maranville of Ness City, were in the load. John Pausch thinks I get the value in several different ways and the others echoed the same sentiment. Here are some of the values:

1st, Increased yield of alfalfa along the draw.
2nd, Growing of timber.
3rd, Watering cattle.
4th, There is a constant stream of water below the dam, and this runs through the stock corrals, giving them good, fresh water all the year. The water filters through the sand, rises and comes out in springs.

Before we returned we were asked to lend our wheel scraper. We informed the gentleman that it belonged to the township and that we felt sure he could borrow it, and thus the good work goes on, for all expressed themselves as being pleased with the trip, and that they intended to go do likewise. Remember we can most any time take out a load to see this work. Don't hesitate to ask us if you want to go out.

It looks to me as if it would be a good thing for all those who believe in damming the draws, and who are desirous of seeing this western country developed to write George Neeley and to Mr. Bristow and urge these gentlemen not only to push vigorously their bills for appropriations from Congress to help test out the holding of flood waters, but also to urge the passage of the Newlands River regulation bill, which is broad enough to help us. The benefits derived from such measures are of such vast importance and cover such vast territory that they arise above the "pork-barrel" legislation and ought to receive the support of all sections.

In our judgment there is too much trading done to get local legislation. It is time our law makers rose above local measures and promoted such measures as would benefit the greatest number at the least cost. Surely irrigation, power and flood prevention, combined will arrest the attention of all sections of our country and cause them to join hands in common defense and common betterments. J. C. HOPPER.

Ness County, Kansas.

The Real Kansas Issue

Strange as it may seem the state of Kansas belongs to no political party, but is owned by its people in trust for their posterity. The state's welfare and the people's good is the business of state government, not apportioning out the jobs to vote-getters, or to pay political debts, or to buy another's good will.

The man who gets a state job should be the best man it is possible to obtain for the money. Merit should be the sole test of his fitness, and merit should be the sole requirement for his retention in office.

For any public official, state or federal, to use the place or places under him, or to permit their use, for merely party or personal ends, is as much a betrayal of his trust as stealing from the public treasury, or as if he stood by and permitted others to loot it.

If these places require the high-grade of technical training, the certain definite experience, the special fitness, the liking, the genuine enthusiasm for the work, such as a state reformatory, a state prison, an asylum, or a girls' industrial school requires, to put a place-hunting, incompetent nincompoop therein is more than a betrayal of public trust, it is a crime against humanity.

Our great need in Kansas just now is not more party politics, but the merit system. Not a poor weak pretense of a law, but an honest Act so plain, so strong that no partisan official, nor political fixer, nor gang of fixers, dare evade it.

Kansas already is years behind other states in this particular. Why wait any longer to make a real merit system one of our leading issues, or our leading issue?

A real merit system will do more to bring efficiency out of chaos in Kansas, to give the people a dollar-for-dollar value for their tax money than all the political wind-jamming we have had since the Civil war.

Arthur Capper.

What to Feed the Horses in the Spring

Sudden Changes in Rations Cause Trouble



A Standard for Animals That Work

BY TURNER WRIGHT, Livestock Editor

HORSES respond to the kind of feed they receive more quickly than any other farm animals. Most horsemen have learned long ago, that any sudden change of feed or any irregularity in the time of feeding quickly causes indigestion which often results in severe colic and sometimes death. Mouldy or spoiled feed has the same effect.

Good feed that is suitable for horses will be scarce and high priced when the spring work starts. Many horses will not be in such good condition as they have been in other years, and they will need good, wholesome feed in order to do the work required of them. A ration composed of oats and prairie or timothy hay has been conisdered the standard for work horses for many years. This has been due to the comparative safety with which it can be fed and notwithstanding the growing scarcity and steadily increasing prices of these feeds they will continue to form the basis of the ration fed to work horses where cheap or inefficient help must be employed.

Farmers of the cornbelt states often have not been able to grow oats at a profit. They have used corn, to a large extent, in place of oats as a feed for their horses because it was cheaper. These men, however, have found it advisable to feed some oats with the corn to lighten the ration and supply the protein or muscle building material that was needed, especially when the roughage consisted of prairie or timothy hay. Oats of good quality are harder to get every year and it seems that they must soon be supplanted entirely in many sections by other cheaper feeds.

The acreage devoted to the production of prairie hay is decreasing every year and it seems to be only a matter of time until the supply will not meet the demand. Farmers are learning that they must grow more legumes and feed their crops back on the land if they are to maintain the fertility of their farms. This has resulted in a decrease of the amount of timothy produced, and has had a tendency to increase the price of both prairie and timothy hay.

Very little prairie or timothy hay was raised in the state last year on account of the dry weather that prevailed. This shortage in what otherwise would have been a limited supply will cause farmers to make use of other feeds. It is true that a variety of feeds have been used for brood mares, colts and idle horses for many years but at the same time it is a rather singular fact that, until the last few years, the ration fed to work horses, in most cases, has been selected from a very few feeds. Much of the forage, made from such crops as corn, kafir, milo, and sorghum, that would have been used, moulded or spoiled in the field and cannot be fed with safety. It will pay you to buy prairie or timothy hay of good quality to use as part of the roughage rather than run the risk of the loss of work stock from feeding this mouldy or spoiled feed.

A Supplement for Corn.

Wheat bran and linseed meal can be used in the place of oats to supplement the corn and at prevailing prices will cheapen the ration. It was shown at the Iowa Experiment station that the weight, health, spirit and endurance of work horses was the same when fed a ration of corn 15 parts and linseed meal one part, by weight, as when fed one of corn and oats equal parts, by weight. With corn at 50 cents a bushel, oats at 40 cents a bushel, and linseed meal at $32 a ton, there was a saving of 1.6 cents a day in the ration, by the use of linseed meal instead of oats. Timothy hay was fed for roughage in both rations. The ration of corn, linseed meal, and timothy hay would be improved by the use of about four parts bran in the place of an equal amount of corn.

It was found also in an experiment in feeding artillery horses conducted by the Kansas Agricultural college at Fort Riley, that a ration of corn six parts, bran three parts, and linseed meal one part, with prairie hay proved to be almost as satisfactory as a ration of oats and prairie hay. The ration of corn, bran, linseed meal and prairie hay was 12 per cent cheaper than the ration of oats and prairie hay. It is interesting to note that the ration containing bran and linseed meal, used in this comparison, has been fed with success to the work horses at the Kansas college for a number of years.



It will be found convenient on many farms to feed some roughage other than prairie or timothy hay. There was a good crop of alfalfa last year and good alfalfa hay, if cut when well matured and properly fed, will be one of the best feeds to use. It will furnish a cheap source of protein and at the same time take the place of part of the roughage in the ration.

The Kansas college also found, in the experiment at Fort Riley, that alfalfa hay, when properly fed, is a much more valuable roughage than either timothy or prairie hay, and that it reduced the cost of the daily ration from 25 to 30 per cent when substituted for prairie or timothy hay and fed with corn and oats. Alfalfa hay however, should be considered as a concentrate rather than a roughage.

Farmers, usually, have had good results from feeding alfalfa to brood mares, growing colts, and idle horses but the results have not been so satisfactory when it has been fed to work horses. A good explanation of this has been made by Dr. C. W. McCampbell of the Kansas Experiment station in bulletin number 186. This explanation is given here:

"If alfalfa hay is properly fed, it may be fed to any kind of horses; this applies just as strongly to work horses as to growing horses. The method practiced by a majority of those who have fed alfalfa to work horses in the past, and even of those who feed it at present, has been to fill the manger morning, noon and night, thus allowing the horse to eat all he wished. Prairie hay has been fed in this way without any serious results. Alfalfa hay being very palatable, horses eat very large amounts, and the results are: Excessive urination, and soft, "windy" horses that are puffed in the hocks, stocked in the legs, and unable to stand hard work. A verdict that alfalfa hay was absolutely unfit to feed a work horse is the result. This has been the experience of hundreds of horsemen, but the trouble was with the method of feeding, not with the alfalfa hay.

"Probably the most important cause of so much trouble in feeding alfalfa hay has been overfeeding. On the average, one pound of alfalfa hay contains 35 per cent more digestible protein than one pound of shelled corn, and is fairly rich in carbohydrates and fat. A person would not think of feeding a 1,200-pound work horse a bushel (56 pounds) of shelled corn, in a day, yet by giving the same horse all the alfalfa hay he will eat, as large or a larger amount of digestible protein will be fed daily than is contained in a bushel of shelled corn. When large amounts of alfalfa are fed, the horse receives an excessive amount of highly nitrogenous material. This not only overworks the kidneys, but also causes irritation which may result in a pronounced chronic inflammatory condition of the kidneys if excessive feeding of alfalfa is continued for a long time. Another effect of overfeeding with alfalfa is a sort of cloying of the whole system, resulting in impaired nutrition, filling of the legs and hocks, softness, excessive sweating, and impaired respiration. A part of the trouble with the wind comes from the fact that the overloaded digestive tract interferes with the proper functioning of the lungs, and heaves may develop. This shows that, if alfalfa is not fed properly, it will not prove satisfactory. If it is fed properly, it is the most valuable horse feed available for the average Kansas farmer.

"The things to remember in feeding alfalfa hay to work horses are: First, the hay must not be cut until quite mature; second, it must be free from dust, mold or smut; third, it must be fed in limited quantities. As to the amount to be fed, experience seems to indicate that one and one-fifth pounds per hundred pounds live weight is about the maximum amount for work horses."

To make good hay for work horses, alfalfa should be cut when well matured. The field should be in full bloom. Cutting at the time that usually is recommended, when the field is one-tenth in bloom, makes a hay that is too "washy" for horses that are doing hard work. If one is buying alfalfa hay to feed to work horses he makes a mistake if he selects the hay that is the brightest green, because such hay, while a good feed for cattle, has been cut too green to make a good feed for horses. Average hay, cut when more mature, clean and well cured will give better results and materially reduce the cost of the ration. The hay should be free from mould or dust. The same is true of the alfalfa the farmer cures on his own land. Mouldy, musty, or dusty hay of any kind is injurious to horses.

The feeder should remember, when substituting alfalfa hay for prarie or timothy hay, that a smaller amount of the alfalfa will be needed. It will be a good practice to substitute one pound of alfalfa hay for one and a half pounds of prairie or timothy hay. The best results will be obtained when not more than one-third to one-half of the roughage consists of alfalfa.

Brood mares will do a good part of the work on most farms. They should have the same general feed and care as other work horses. Special precautions should be taken not to feed musty or mouldy feeds, and as they are doing double duty they will need more protein than the other horses. A mixture of corn six parts and bran three parts with a roughage consisting of one part alfalfa hay and two parts prairie or timothy hay will make a good ration.

The amount of feed to give will depend on the severity of the work and the size of the animal. The horse doing ordinary work will require, as a rule, about one pound of grain and one pound of hay for every 100 pounds live weight. If the work is very heavy the amount of grain fed should be increased slightly and the hay decreased. Less grain will be required when alfalfa is fed than when the roughage consists entirely of prairie or timothy.

There has been much discussion as to whether work stock should have the run of a pasture or grass paddock at night, and the question is by no means settled. I have found, in my experience, that the horses seem to do better when turned in the pasture at night. I do not mean by this that they should be turned on "washy" grass as soon as it starts in the spring. Neither do I mean that they should be expected to do hard work with no other feed than grass or fodder. But they certainly should not be kept in a hot, stuffy barn on warm nights. If the work is hard and severe it might be better to turn them in a dry yard or lot rather than on grass. It should be remembered, however, that a reasonable amount of nutritious grass, with good wholesome feed, helps to keep the system in tone and the horses in good condition.



A Good 2 Year Old Farm Team, Properly Fed.

More Gardening for Pawnee.

The Pawnee County Farmers' institute and County Superintendent Miss Ida Curtis will co-operate in conducting a series of contests in raising farm produce throughout the county this year for the encouragement of exhibitions at the county and state fair. Every rural teacher will organize the contest in her district, the winners of which will compete at the county fair in October. County prizes will be displayed at the state fair.

Babies—They Grow Big in Kansas

Pure Air, Plain, Simple Food, Plenty of Sleep and Exercise—These Make Healthy Children



Genevieve Chapman
Highest Honors in Nebraska

BY MABEL GRAVES

WHY shouldn't Kansas have good babies as well as good horses and good pigs? This is the question that has been interesting Kansas people lately, particularly since the publication of the picture of a big, healthy baby in the Mail and Breeze a few weeks ago. Kansas has been coming to the front with constantly improving livestock, better wheat, and better seed corn. Kansas has fine babies, too, as good as the best; and as soon as we learn how easily a baby is influenced for good or ill the babies will be even better than they are now.

A baby responds to good or poor treatment as quickly as a colt. Attention must be paid to the things he eats; he needs to live and sleep with plenty of fresh air, and he needs cheerful surroundings. A baby who is constantly scolded or who lives in a jangling household will never win a prize in a Better Babies contest, even if he started out physically perfect.

Mrs. C. H. Freeman, writing from Kirwin, Kan., a short time ago said: "The heading of an article, 'Good Babies in Jewell County, Too,' and the accompanying picture in the Mail and Breeze of January 10 attracted my attention. I decided there were good babies farther west than Jewell county, so I measured our baby. His age is 2 years and 10 months and his measurements are as follows: Height 37½ inches, chest measure 21¼, abdomen 21, head 20, weight 34½ pounds. These measures and weight were taken without clothing—as all measures must be when finding the actual size of any baby."

"Having a girl 2 years and 2 weeks old," says Mrs. John Denner of Utopia, Kan., "we were interested, so we measured her. Her height is 35 inches, head measurement 20 inches, chest 21 inches, and abdomen 22 inches. We don't know how much she weighs, as we haven't weighed her for quite a while."

Frank Marshall of Whiting, Kan., writes: "Jackson county has a larger boy than Jewell. Wilbur F. Marshall is 2 years and 10 months old. His height is 40 inches, head measurement 20½ inches, chest 24, abdomen, 25, his wrist measures 5 inches around, and he weighs 43½ pounds."

Weldon Floyd Schmidt of Woodlake, Calif., who writes for himself with his mother as corresponding secretary, says: "I am 1 year and 11 months old. I am 34 inches tall. My head measurement is 20 inches, chest 22½. At that time I weighed 30 pounds. I was born in McPherson county, Kan. We still take the Mail and Breeze and always enjoy reading it."

A mother from Eminence, Kan., whose name has unfortunately been lost, says: "My baby is 16 months, 23 days old. His height is 31½ inches, head is 19⅞, chest 20½, abdomen 21. These are his measurements undressed. His weight was 26 pounds about 10 days ago (undressed). This baby weighed 8 pounds at birth, August 31, 1912. We had to feed him on a bottle, and the nurse and doctor recommended a certain patented preparation. We fed him on that five weeks and he weighed 7 pounds. Then we fed him cow's milk boiled about 30 minutes and used by tablespoonsful in the following proportions: Boiled milk 4 tablespoons, boiled water 4 tablespoons, boiled lime water 2 tablespoons, sterilized cream 1 tablespoon. This made one feed. He still gets boiled cow's milk and eats very little of anything else, and then only fruit and grains. He has not tasted flesh meats so far."

Others who have sent in measurements of their babies write as follows:

"A recent article said there were good babies in Jewell county. There are big babies in Grant county, too. Hazel Ladner is 1 year 9 months and 16 days old, weight 34 pounds, height 34 inches, head measurement 20¼ inches, chest 23, abdomen 24. She is the daughter of E. L. Ladner."

"We have a boy that we think is near perfect. He is 2 years and 11 months old and his weight is 36 pounds. His head measurement is 19½ inches, chest 22, abdomen 21½, height 37½. He is rosy cheeked and hearty. I am a faithful reader of the Mail and Breeze and think it the best farm paper in the West. —Mrs. McDonald, Drexel, Mo."

"We have a boy that takes the record. He is 2 years and 10 months old, and weighs 40½ pounds. His height is 38 inches, head measurement 21, chest 22. This is a Lyon county boy.—Hubert Redeker, Olpe, Kan."

"My brother, Joseph Carter, is in head 19½ inches, chest 23½, abdomen 23½, and is 2 years and 7 months old.—Floyd Carter, Lebanon, Mo."

"I have just measured my baby 9½ months old, whose height is 30 inches, head 19, chest 20.—Mrs. George H. Suddock, Emporia, Kan."

"Cloud county can show a boy of the same age as the one whose picture appeared recently in the Mail and Breeze, 2 years and 9 months, who is larger. He is Gordon Brummett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elzie E. Brummett. His measurements are: Height 37 inches, head 19½, chest 21½, weight 36 pounds. His baby brother Clifford, is 8 months old and his measurements are: Head 18¼, chest 19, abdomen 19, height 26, weight 21 pounds.—Mrs. E. E. Brummett, Concordia, Kan."



Time for My Nap, Now.

A Better Babies contest was held last fall in Nebraska and seven hundred babies were entered. They stood a strict physical examination, also a careful test in mental development. The highest scoring baby made a score of 99 per cent. This was Genevieve Chapman of Ceresco, Neb. Mrs. Chapman, telling how she raised her baby, says:

Best Baby in Nebraska.

"My little daughter Genevieve was born March 18, 1911. She was a strong and healthy baby weighing 8½ pounds. Both her father and I are well and strong, aged respectively 32 and 26 years. Thus my baby had a good start in life from her birth.

"One of the first things provided for keeping her healthy and growing was a bath tub. From the time she was three weeks old she has had a thorough bath every morning. As to the clothing, woolen Rubens was used until warm weather came, when they were discarded for clothing more suited to the season. Fresh air in plenty has been my motto in her care. She has never slept in a closed room, but always with an open window. But I use care that the draft does not blow directly over her.

"In June of her first year her crib was put out in the yard under the trees; here she had her daytime naps. She began sitting alone at four months, and at five months was strong enough to grasp a small stick or bar and be lifted or swung clear of the floor. She walked at 11 months, and just as soon as the weather would permit in the spring she had the freedom of a large yard which was fenced so she could not wander away.



Wilbur F. Marshall
Whiting, Kan.

"As to her food, she was raised at the breast without the use of any of the patent or prepared foods. She was weaned at 14 months. For several months before this I had been giving her a taste of simple foods, and she made the change without any trouble. Our home foods are of the common, substantial kind, with scarcely ever pie or cake on the table, and she cares nothing for either. One of her favorite foods is puffed wheat with rich milk over it (no sugar), and she usually calls for bread and butter once or twice during the day between meals. Now at 33 months she is beginning to eat considerable meat, especially chicken and beef. Under this treatment she is growing finely, and a few days ago weighed 34 pounds. She is 38 inches tall, and very strong for a child of her age. She carries ordinary dining room chairs to any part of the house.

"Genevieve never has had colic, or kept us awake a night in her life. In fact she has been a model baby, going to bed at from seven to nine in the evening and not another word do we hear from her until about seven o'clock in the morning. I sometimes take her up for a moment in the night, but there is no fuss about it and as soon as she is laid down she is off to sleep again without a murmur.

"She seldom has a cold, and never has had the croup. Even these wintry days I wrap her up and she goes out to the barn with her grandfather while he is doing the chores outside, and seems to enjoy the crisp winter air.

"I believe I have given you the most important facts in the care of my baby from birth to the present time. I would advise mothers to give their babies plenty of fresh air and good, plain, substantial food. With this and the frequent use of baths they will be kept strong and healthy if born of healthy, strong parents."

What the Baby Should Measure.

We have a habit of thinking that a fat baby is a healthy baby, and there have even been Fat Baby contests, with the prize given to the fattest. As a matter of fact, the fat baby often has more trouble than the one that does not weigh so much. If a baby is big for his years it usually indicates health, and perhaps also means that he came from a big-boned race. But he should be big all over in proportion.

On this page is given the table of standards which has been prepared by the Better Babies Bureau of the Woman's Home Companion. This table has been endorsed by leading physicians all over the United States. This is the standard by which babies are judged in the Better Babies contests now becoming so popular. The figures given in this table represent the normal average child. If a child falls below this standard it means there is poor development. If a baby is larger in one way he must be larger in other ways in proportion, or it will indicate that something is wrong.

If your baby is large for his age you will take his height as a standard. If, for instance, your baby 20 months old has a height of 32 inches, his head should measure 19 inches, his chest 20, his abdomen 19½. If his chest measurement is less than that and his abdomen more it would go to show that the child is overfed with food and underfed with pure air. The abdomen that is larger than the chest is apt to mean injudicious feeding, over-feeding, and often a colicky baby. Good chest development is an indication of good health.

If, then, we find that baby does not come up to the standard what shall we do? Say, "The Lord did it and it's not for us to interfere with His work?" Not at all. Food is of first importance. Plain, simple things, easily digested, will solve many ills. Fresh air, plenty of sleep, and chance for exercise ought to make baby well and strong. If it doesn't it's time to ask the best doctor that can be found what to do.

Table of Standards

Age in months	Weight	Height	Circumference of head	Circumference of chest	Circumference of abdomen	Lat. Diameter of chest	Chest front to back	Length of arm	Length of leg
	lbs.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in	in.
6	17	27	17½	17½	17½	5	4½	10	10
9	19	28	18	18	18	5	4½	11	11
12	20	29	18½	18½	18½	5	4¾	12	12½
16	23	30	18½	18½	18½	5½	5	12½	13½
20	24	31	18½	19½	19¼	6	5	14	15
24	25	32	19	20	19½	6	5	14½	15½
28	27	33½	19	20	19½	6	5	14¾	15¾
32	29	35	19½	20½	19½	6¼	5½	14¾	15¾
36	32	36½	20	21	20	6¼	5½	15	16½

Graham's Prize School House

Being the Story of a School Board That Woke Up

BY H. L. KENT
Kansas Agricultural College



The new school building in No. 7.

FROM the poorest school building in Kansas to one of the best one-room school houses in the western part of the state is the accomplishment of District No. 7 in Graham county, Kansas. The old school house, built a quarter of a century ago when western Kansas was new and the settlers very poor, was a dilapidated, old "box" type of school. It was a small box too, with only two windows on each side. To make matters worse these windows were small and just as near the corners as they could be placed. The ceiling was low, the roof patched, weatherboards rotted off, and the furniture and finishings in keeping with the outward appearance. The outbuildings were even worse. No wonder No. 7 had trouble getting teachers and then usually only poor ones at that.

Then came an awakening and a change. Way out on the prairie divide between the Solomon and the Saline, almost 20 miles from the nearest railroad town, there is now a new and decidedly modern school. It stands just beside the old school house and is so big and fine that the old building is almost forgotten. This new school house is 24 by 28 feet in size with a large hall added in front. It has a high ceiling, plenty of blackboard space and is nicely finished. The blackboard, contrary to the usual custom, is down low enough for the small children to reach it without stretching and straining. And the lighting—this is the finest feature—is from a solid mass of windows covering almost the entire north side of the room. No cross lights, bright sunshine and ruined eyes in this school from now on if you please.

There are two doors from the hall to the school room, and out in the hall, between these doors is a stairway to the basement. Of course, there is a basement. Every strictly modern school house nowadays has a basement and this school house is strictly modern. This basement has concrete walls and floor and contains a coal bin and a fine furnace. No more coal, dust, smoke and ashes in the school room in No. 7. There is a lot of room left in the basement and here in bad weather the children can play, and more than that, plans are now under way to make this space into a manual training shop for the boys and a cooking laboratory for the girls.

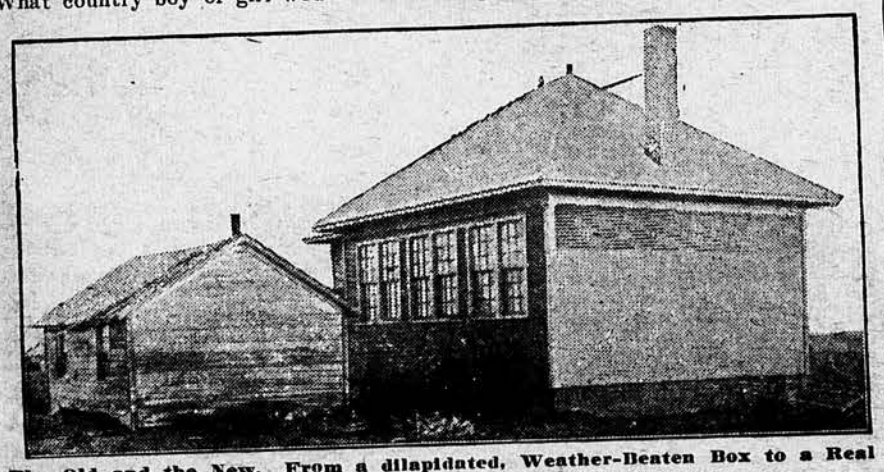
Over the stairway to the basement is a built-in cupboard for the teacher. It takes none of the schoolroom space. It is large, roomy and ornamental. It contains drawers, and shelves and the upper part has nicely finished glass doors. No. 7 expects to get good teachers from now on and they are going to furnish them facilities for doing good work. Nor were the children forgotten. The old desks were thrown away and modern, adjustable steel desks with adjustable, pedestal chairs were put in this modern schoolroom. What country boy or girl would not be proud to go to No. 7 now?

The cost? Yes, this building cost something but it is worth it. Western Kansas farmers pay a higher tax levy on the average than do eastern Kansas farmers so what can be done in Graham county can be done almost everywhere.

The total cost will not exceed $1,650 and the district had foresight enough to have $800 on hand when they began to build. The valuation of the district is $135,397 and the levy this year is 5 mills. The highest levy in a one-room rural school district in Graham county is 7.3 mills and the average levy for these rural schools in the county is 4.53 mills. So No. 7 is not bearing such an overwhelming burden to get this fine modern building.

Much of the credit for this school plant is due to the director W. J. Beardwell who led the movement for a better school. Mr. Beardwell by the way is an Agricultural college boy who, contrary to the loudly proclaimed notion, did go back to the farm and made good, not only for himself but for the community. Mr. Beardwell with the help of County Superintendent Fred Beeby and the support of the patrons of the district got all the information they could about modern school buildings and their equipment and then, they did what every board should do, they sent their plans to the state architect for approval. "Well, when they came back," said Mr. Beardwell, "we found we did not have any plan at all. But we kept at it until we were sure we had things as they should be, then we let the contract."

No. 7 does not have any trouble getting a teacher now. Sheriff Jones, the truancy officer has no business down that way at all, and the people have stopped saying "the school house" and say "our school house".



The Old and the New. From a dilapidated, Weather-Beaten Box to a Real School Home. And the Change Cost Only $1,650.

Value of Farmers' Institutes

BY W. E. CLAYTON,
Admire, Kan.

I believe the value of farmers' institutes is vastly underestimated, not only by the public in general, but by a very large percentage of farmers themselves. This is an age of enlightenment and a day of specializing. The boy or girl who arrives at the age of maturity without having learned to do something and to do that thing well, will go through life with a very serious handicap..

The man who has no trade, who has no special object or purpose in life and no fitness to accomplish a purpose if he had one, is the world's "roustabout," tossed from pillar to post, and in demand only when the better qualified person is not available.

More than ever the world is demanding persons who are trained for the different walks of life. No one these days is allowed, or should be allowed, to teach school who is not qualified in the theory and practice of teaching. The privilege of practicing medicine is accorded only to those who by special preparation are qualified for that calling. It is so in most all the callings of life and while the requirements for the farmer are not provided by statute, the world is expecting those who are entrusted with the source of our daily bread to make it produce the most of which it is capable and to hand it to succeeding generations unimpaired in productive powers, that they also may be fed.

Is it unreasonable to expect that in the near future the qualifications of farmers and the requirements in at least a limited degree shall be prescribed by law? Men who have farms to rent will no doubt say, "Hasten the day." Men know that you seek for a tenant the wide awake, systematic, progressive fellow who has method and a reason for everything he does.

The School of Experience.

I once heard ex-President Taylor of the State Normal say, that the purpose of an education was "to learn to accomplish the most, in the best way with the least effort." Do not understand me to say that an education consists entirely of book learning. "Learn to do by doing," is one of the greatest teachers, but if everyone had to learn in that school only very little progress would be made in the world.

Every fact discovered in life has been the result of someone's experience. Here is where the farmers' institute becomes a school. It is a place where men and women, learned in the art of agriculture and the many phases of farm life exchange ideas and give to their neighbors the results of their experiences, where the results of scientific investigations by men employed by the state are given to the farmer, thereby saving him the great amount of loss in time and expense incident to groping blindly through his work.

I have had men say to me—and farmers at that—that they believed farmers' institutes amounted to nothing, that the theories advanced were not practical and that anyone could farm on paper. I really think the man who places no higher estimate upon these institutes than that should sell his farm to someone with more progressive ideas. It is true that no farmer can ever expect to control the whimsical elements of nature, nor to foresee the storms and pests and drouths to which we are subject, but we do know that when nature smiles it is generally upon the man who has done his own part intelligently and left the rest to a higher power.

Success, or "luck" in farming as well as in other walks of life is generally the result of wise management one year with another. The farmer who can go to a farmers' institute and go away not feeling that it has been time well spent is certainly not alive to the problems and duties that confront him, and to the opportunities that present themselves for advancement in his sphere of life.

So here's to the farmers' institute, one of the real schools of farm life.

Wages are a reward for labor, and if a farm does not provide work the pay must be correspondingly small. The family-size farm, which in the corn belt should be above 100 acres, is unquestionably a more efficient unit than an area of 40 acres or less. Crops can be grown cheaper, labor will be better paid, and the farmer and his family will enjoy more of the benefits of modern civilization.

Every Day Someone

finds out that coffee drinking is the unsuspected cause of various aches and ills—that

Steady nerves and a clear brain are often impossible to the regular coffee drinker.

Our work is to tell the facts about coffee—then

It's Up to You

to decide from your own condition and feelings whether to stick to coffee, with such handicaps as biliousness, headache, nervousness, indigestion, heart trouble and sleeplessness—or make

A Fair Test

Quit coffee absolutely for 10 days, and use the pure food-drink—**Postum.** Then take count of yourself.

If you find, as thousands of others have, that the coffee troubles are disappearing, you'll know

"There's a Reason"

for

POSTUM

—sold by Grocers everywhere.

Take the Schools Out of Politics

I BELIEVE in the wholesome effect and constructive force of honest criticism. In scientific medicine, the bitterest tonics do the most good.

Kansas people are being undeceived about their schools. They have a state superintendent who is telling them the plain truth. Also they have had the benefit of an unquestionably impartial and ex-parte school survey under national auspices, which has ranked Kansas schools far down the list in efficiency and attendance.

Yet we are all obliged to confess that Kansas schools are as good as it is possible to make them, as good as they ever will be under the present system.

The blight of the spoilsman rests heavily on our school system, and more heavily on the little country school than on any other. Thousands and thousands of Kansas boys and girls are its victims every year.

Teachers are often selected by favoritism instead of fitness. Favoritism, largely, chooses the county superintendents.

If you do not happen to know what a big job it is for a faithful, capable, dead-in-earnest man or woman to supervise the schools of an entire county, it will be well worth your while to find out, if you have children of school age.

Every school superintendent knows if he is lucky enough to be renominated, that no matter how much his work needs him he must get out and "leg" for votes for himself and the other candidates, a month at a time, if he would hold his job. Also he is aware that no matter what he knows about teaching or how much experience he has had, if he hasn't the good-fellow kind of popularity in politics, his term of usefulness, or uselessness, will soon be over.

Having a first-hand acquaintance with the evils of the spoils system in its relation to the schools, the Kansas Teachers' association is now agitating these reforms:

That state and county superintendents be taken out of politics by electing them on a non-partisan ballot, as supreme and district judges are now elected in Kansas.

That teachers be given a longer tenure of office. In other words given more of an inducement to become better teachers and not be turned out as soon as they become fit, to make a place for a young person who has never taught school, merely to please some 2-by-4 party leader.

Hardly more than half the children of rural Kansas now go further than half way through the grades. Last year 220 districts had no school at all. Nine others spent $56.76 a month each to educate a single pupil apiece. In the 20-pupil schools it cost $3.36 a month a head, to give the boys and girls in these schools their schooling.

The showing is appalling. These figures indicate the waste and inefficiency of the present system. They are a terrible example of the effect of snide politics in school management.

Arthur Capper

Where the Profits Go

While prices of flour are low or high according as wheat is cheap or dear, changes in the price of flour do not always immediately follow changes in the price of wheat, nor are they as great on the average. Middlemen who handle wheat and its products (including retailers) are content with somewhat smaller profits when wheat is high than when it is low. This is indicated in a report on prices of hard winter wheat and flour, from farmer to consumer, just published as Bulletin No. 130 by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In passing from farmer to consumer wheat is usually handled by the grain elevator, the railroad, the grain jobber or commission man, the flour mill, the flour jobber or wholesale grocer, and the grocer. Though subject to variations the margin of the elevator operator averages about three cents a bushel. Freight rates from the hard wheat area in Kansas to Kansas City (the principal primary market of hard winter wheat and the place where much of it is milled) were reduced between 1906 and 1911. In 1911 they averaged about 7.2 cents a bushel.

One cent a bushel for handling the wheat is the usual charge of commission men and wheat jobbers make about the same amount. The Kansas fee for inspecting wheat was one cent a 1,000 pounds in 1911 and a like fee was charged for weighing. On wheat passing through public warehouses the storage charge a bushel is one cent for the first 20 days and 1-40 of a cent a day thereafter. Freight rates on hard winter wheat flour from the Missouri river to its principal markets did not change materially between 1906 and 1911. The margin of flour wholesalers varies greatly but averages from 40 to 50 cents a barrel, being less on car lots than on small lots. Retailers make a gross margin of from 15 to 25 cents a ¼-barrel sack, or about 20 cents on the average, and on ⅛-barrel sacks about 11½ cents.

For More Powder Farming

Better Farming With Atlas Farm Powder is the name of a 64-page book recently issued by the Atlas Powder Company of Wilmington, Delaware. This book is of special interest to Kansas farmers because of the work this company has done in hardpan soils in Kansas and in the orchards at Manhattan. It takes up a discussion of all the leading farm uses of explosives. The chapter on removing stumps with powder is of spcial interest to farmers in eastern Kansas. Special attention is called to the profit to be made from removing the stumps. In speaking of this the book says:

"If there are 30 stumps to the acre, they occupy nearly one-fifth of the field, and the increase in the crop taken from the field is all profit, for there is no additional expense connected with planting and cultivating the ground occupied by the stumps. With explosives one man can remove 50 average-sized stumps in a day at a cost of only 10 or 12 cents apiece, including wages and powder. If three men work together, two of them making the holes and the third preparing the charges they can do four times as much work as one man."

The book will be sent free to anyone addressing the company's Kansas City, Mo., office.

Big Ben



Hitch Your Sleeping Schedule to Big Ben

Big Ben will wake you early enough for profitable before-breakfast action. His gentle get-up *call* starts the day with a *flying start* on thousands of farms.

For your accommodation he rings TWO WAYS. He'll get you up by degrees or in a hurry. Set him either way you wish—to give one long five-minute ring, or ten short rings at one-half-minute intervals, until you're wide awake.

He stands 7 inches tall; is triple-nickel plated over a tested implement steel coat, the handsomest and truest thoroughbred in the clock world. He has big, bold numerals and hands that show the time plainly at a glance, large keys that anyone can wind easily, and such a pleasant tone that you are glad to get up when he calls.

Big Ben makes early rising easy. He's the leader of the early morning brigade. His cheerful "good morning" ring calls millions of live wires to action. Thousands of successful farms are run on a Big Ben schedule. He starts you off right in the morning and keeps you right all day. From "Sun up" to "Lights out" he regulates your day. He'll work for 36 hours at a stretch and overtime, if necessary. The only pay he asks is one drop of oil a year.

He is sturdy and strong—built to last a lifetime. Yet under his dust-proof steel coat is the most delicate "works." That's why his on-the-dot accuracy has won him fame.

Big Ben's wonderful sales are due to his having "made good." His biggest hit has been with folks with the "make good" habit. He stands for success—that's why you'll like him for a friend.

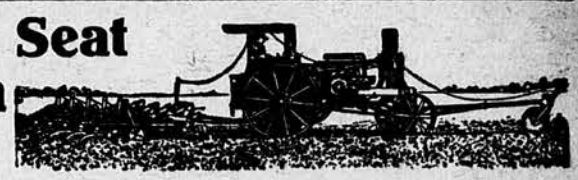
When 3,000,000 families find Big Ben a good clock to buy and 20,000 Jewelers *prove* he's a good clock to sell, it's evidence that he is worth $2.50 of *your* money. Suppose you trade $2.50 for him today.

If your Jeweler doesn't sell Big Ben, a $2.50 money order sent to his makers—*Westclox, LaSalle, Illinois*—will bring him to you in a hurry, express charges prepaid.

Stannard's Processed Crude Oil Kills Lice and Cures Mange.

One application of my Processed Crude Oil will do more to rid your stock of lice and cure them of mange than three applications of any other preparation on the market, for the reason that it kills the nits as well as the lice, and remains on your stock for so long that it thoroughly cures them of mange. Put up only in 52 gallon barrels, and sold for $5.00 per barrel. Why pay $1.00 per gallon for a dip when you can get the best for less than 10c per gallon? My PURE CRUDE OIL is an excellent lubricant for all kinds of farm machinery and for painting farm tools to keep rust off. $4.00 per barrel of fifty-two gallons. See my advertisement of refined oils at wholesale prices in next week's issue. Send cash with order. Address **C. A. Stannard, Box M, Emporia, Kan**

Sit On The Seat And Watch It Run



That's about all you have to do with an Avery "Self-Guide" Tractor and "Self-Lift" Plow. 9 year old boys are running Avery Plow Outfits—they're so easy to handle.

At the end of the furrow, pull a cord to release the caster wheel on the tractor guide and pull a cord to engage a clutch on the plow. Turn the outfit around and pull both cords again. Then sit on the seat and watch the Outfit run until it reaches the other end. The guide wheel follows the furrow without your touching the steering wheel. The "Self-Lift" on the plow saves all the hard work of raising and lowering the plows at the end of each furrow and saves the expense of a plowman.

Plowing is play with

AVERY "ONE-MAN" OUTFITS

"Light-Weight" Tractors and "Self-Lift" Plows

By tractor farming you can also save expense and raise bigger crops.

Avery's are the lightest weight tractors considering their draw bar pull—also the simplest tractors.

Thousands of satisfied Avery owners have proved tractor farming with Avery Outfits. We will prove Tractor Farming to you. Avery Outfits are sold on approval.

Tractor farming with Avery outfits is a success on any size farm—large, medium or small. Built in 5 sizes from 8-16 H. P. Tractor pulling 2 or 3 plows to a 40-80 H. P. Tractor pulling 8 to 10 plows.

Free Tractor Farming Facts

Contained in our new book called "Tractor Farming." Our 1914 Tractor and Plow Catalogue will also tell you all about the construction of Avery "Light-Weight" Tractors and "Self-Lift" Plows. Write for both books and learn Tractor Farming facts. Address

AVERY COMPANY, 1021 Iowa St., PEORIA, ILLINOIS

Also manufacturers of Avery Gas Farm Trucks, Undermounted Steam Traction Engines and "Yellow-Fellow" Grain Threshers.

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PIANO AT A BIG BARGAIN!

Tell us just what you would like in the piano line. It doesn't make any difference whether you want a new or a used piano we will treat you right.



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We save you money. We give long-time, low prices and easy terms. Think this over; other houses offer credit and terms, but have you noticed the makes they offer are mostly makes you never heard of or even saw in a neighbor's house! Don't be deceived by so-called "wonderful offers," "stupendous bargains," direct from factory to home," or any deceiving claims advertised by other piano houses. Many of these houses don't even have a piano in stock; they simply buy as they get orders. We have the pianos we offer in our warerooms, and you or your friends may come in and see them.

Good Pianos Only

The country is full of smooth peddlers, cheap agents and would-be salesmen who sell enide pianos. They promise most anything. They rely on the customer's inexperience and the gingerbread ornaments and varnish and other tricks of the trade used to make the imitation look like the real.

Convenient Payments and the Lowest Prices

Write us what you are thinking of buying—whether new or used. Remember, we are the only house in Kansas City which is authorized to sell these great pianos: **STEINWAY, VOSE, KURTZMANN, ELBURN, Etc.** We also have splendid offers in Player Pianos.

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5 H-P



Here's the most reliable 5 H-P. engine in America. I absolutely know that it will wear longer and do more work than any other engine of the same size you over used, even though it cost twice the money. Sold under a positive iron clad guarantee. Don't pay two prices, but be your own dealer—buy direct from our big factory.

only $89.50

1½ H-P. $24.75; 2 H-P. $28.75; 3 H-P. $56.50. Other sizes in proportion:

Big 48 Page Catalog FREE!

If you are thinking of buying an engine, any size from 1½ to 15 H-P. don't invest a single dollar until you get our prices—the lowest you ever heard of—and our big 48 page four color Special Engine Catalog. It will save you from $20 to $100 sure. FREE—Send for it today. Address,

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If you want the greatest power, endurance and reliability you can't afford not to investigate the ROYAL. Our slogan is quality. We put no baits in our advertising and make no "free" offers. You won't have after troubles with the ROYAL Gasoline Engine. It's built for year in and out steady service by one of the largest and oldest manufacturing plants in the West. If you are after reliability write for our FREE ROYAL ENGINE CATALOGUE. 1 to 16 H.P. Address enquiries to

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WANTED Several honest, industrious people to distribute FARM LITERATURE. Salary $60 per month. Prof. J. L. Nichols, Naperville, Ill.

Orchard Jobs in Late Winter

BY N. O. BOOTH,
Oklahoma Agricultural College.

The mild days of winter are the proper time to clean the orchard. The trash on the ground contains the various diseases which are going to bother you next summer. The same is true of the rough, scaly bark which is hanging on the trees just ready to drop. If it were possible to clean an orchard absolutely clean and there were no surrounding orchards which were dirty, it would be possible to eliminate all plant diseases. This is not possible in actual practice, but it is possible to lessen very much the work of the succeeding season by proper winter cleaning.

First the orchard should be pruned. In the pruning not only should tree shape be looked after but all cankered branches should be cut out. These cankers of which there are many, may be told by the roughened, more or less sunken patches of bark. Use a hoe if a regular tree scraper is not available. This scraping is confined chiefly to the larger branches and the tree trunks. Don't be afraid that you will hurt the tree by bearing down too hard. There is practically no danger of cutting in as far as the cambium layer next the wood. Anything short of that will do no damage.

Rake up all the rubbish as clean as possible, pile it up, and after it dries burn it. The loss of the plant food from the soil by this burning is comparatively little, and it is more than compensated by the disease spores destroyed.

Next, the trunks and larger limbs, of the trees should be whitewashed. A coat of white lead paint is even better than whitewash, because it lasts longer, but it is more expensive. This whitewashing prevents sunscald and also trunk and limb cankers.

After the orchard has been cleaned in the manner described, it should be sprayed. From the standpoint of destroying the spores of various fungi except San Jose or other scale insects. probably the best winter spray is a solution of copper sulphate and water. The customary strength used is 5 pounds copper sulphate to 50 gallons of water. This mixture spreads easily, and is inexpensive.

It is astonishing how much effect winter treatment will have, even on the dirtiest and most disease ridden orchard. There is also the advantage that the work comes at that season of the year when almost all farmers and fruit growers have time to do the work properly.



Everybody Walks but Father, and He Rides Around All Day.

New Tariff Injuring Farmers

As a farmer of 35 years' experience I am interested in good markets for farm products. The Underwood tariff bill has placed all farm products of foreign countries on the free list and the American farmer is compelled to compete with all foreign farm products in his home market. The effect on the prices of our products is showing itself daily. I think the farmers will resent this at the first opportunity. If in the future farming is to be profitable we must get back to the principle of protecting home industry. As the Republican party has always stood for protecting home markets, it should be the duty of all Republican papers to point out the weak points in the Underwood tariff.

G. J. Stauth.

Dodge City, Kan.

A Good Demand for Binders

The Farmers Mail and Breeze now is on sale at all the leading Kansas news stands. At any time when you are away from home you can get it from the newsdealers just the same as you can any other magazine. And the information it contains can be made available in the future if you will buy a binder, and file the copies of the paper as they are received from week to week. You can get and keep information about the progress of Kansas agriculture that can become available in no other way. A large number of orders for this binder have been received in the last two weeks.

Just 304 pages have been printed so far this year up until this week. There were 64 pages in the special poultry issue, which gave information that was timely and up to the minute on the poultry business in Kansas, much of it being information that never had been in print. It is a guide for the poultry raisers of Kansas for the coming year. An index will be printed in the last issue for June, which will make all the material in that and every other issue readily available.

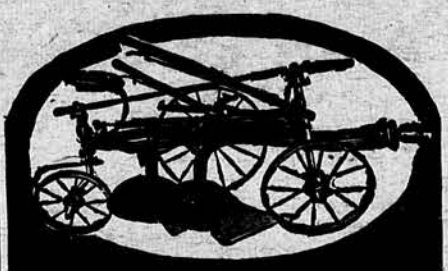
The binder does not cost much, and it is easy to put the papers into it from week to week as they come. It will keep them where they can be readily referred to at any time, and when the volume is complete it will be a book on Kansas farming that will have a definite value, for it will give information on making Kansas farming more profitable.

For a Young Man Who Wants a Job

Do you know some young man who would like to take up some government land and get a job? This land is near us and under a proposed ditch, but we raise fine crops by dry-farming. We are 6 miles from a small village and there are not many young people near. We want someone who would be willing to sacrifice some pleasure in order to get a start. To such a person this would be a fine opening. We do not work before daylight or after dark. There is plenty of stone near with which he can build a house, and we can help him in many ways. We are looking for someone willing to do any kind of work, who does not drink and is clean and respectable, so we can take him right in the family, as there is just my husband and myself. We will give him $15 a month the year around, board, room and laundry, raising him each year $15 a month. We can give the best of references here and in Kansas.

Caddoa, Colo. Mrs. O. R. Ashby.

It doesn't pay to work the horses too hard for the first few days when the spring work begins; they are soft and not used to hard work. Give them time to get used to the work.



Beware of Crop-Killing Air Spaces!

Give your crop every chance to win by preparing the seed bed *right*. Get a plow that doesn't leave any air spaces—*they are deadly*. Air spaces between top-soil and subsoil *cut off completely* the moisture from below. This means "burned up" crops with the first hot dry spell.

The Remedy

The Rock Island "C. T. X." Universal Plow Bottom is the *only* one that leaves *no air spaces*. It "walks" right through tame sod, trashy corn-stalks, tough gumbo, heavy clay, etc., and turns the slice clear over *flat and smooth*. It'll bury every scrap of trash. All soils are easy for the "C. T. X." Every furrow perfect, with a bottom as clean as a floor. Soil is better pulverized and saves one harrowing. The "C. T. X." is *easier* on the horses and *lighter* in draft than any plow with ordinary bottoms. It is easier for the user.

Rock Island C. T. X. Universal Plow

This wonderful plow is "different" from others. It's the greatest improvement since the first steel plow was invented. It has a bottom that is *corkscrew-like* in shape. Instead of throwing the dirt *backward* and *upward*, it sends the dirt backward and *DOWNWARD*. No dirt is spilled; every foot of *top-soil* lies right against the *subsoil*—with *no air spaces*—nothing to cut off moisture.

Write for the Facts

The "C. T. X." saves man, horse, time and money—and gets perfect plowing results. Yet it costs about the same as ordinary plows. Join the army of farmers who are discarding old plows for the "C. T. X." and making money by doing it. Get all the facts. They're yours for a postal. Send your name and address today—now. (136)

ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO.
238 Second Ave. Rock Island, Ill.

SEED CORN



Galloway's Guaranteed PURE Seed Corn, selected by experts and carefully inspected. Don't be satisfied with the ordinary kind. The same time, the same work will raise bumper crops if your seed is right.

Galloway's seed corn is the kind with a reputation. All standard varieties—best in the corn belt.

Pure Seed Book Free

It's not only a catalog but a farming guide as well. Tells of big crops and remarkable profits, also all about "Nitragin," the wonderful legume seed inoculator. Write today and get it free.

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A Good Spring to Sow Oats

Conditions Will Be Unusually Favorable This Year

BY HARLEY C. HATCH

THE ground is going to be in perfect condition for oat sowing this spring unless something like the big snow storm of March 26, 1912, turns us under. The fields are all clean of stalks and grass and even should they get wet up they will dry very quickly. Two diskings and one dragging will put the land in garden shape. The dragging is necessary even if the oats are to be sown with a drill and we would rather have one disking and one dragging before sowing than two diskings and no dragging. By all means drag after disking; it won't take long, there is no work which pays better.

One of our neighbors says if weather conditions will permit that he will get at his oat sowing February 15. While this is a little early we are not certain but that it will be all right. We have sown oats here several times during the last week in February and these early sown oats proved the better oats in every instance. It used to be thought there that if oats could not be sown early, it was no use to sow them, but that was disproved two years ago when a very late sowing brought a heavy crop of oats. The best time seems to be to sow as early as possible after February 20 but not to give up the crop even if sowing can't proceed until nearly the first of April.

A Centralia, Okla., reader asks how to set a wheat drill to sow 15 pounds of alfalfa seed to the acre. With our drill, which is a Hoosier, we can sow just 10 pounds either of clover or alfalfa seed to the acre if the feed is shut clear off. Drills differ in this and each drill owner will have to experiment until he gets the right amount for even drills of the same make will vary. If a drill is not tightly made or is much worn it may be that it cannot be shut off closely enough to sow 15 pounds of seed to the acre. To look at our drill when it is entirely closed one would not think that any seed could escape but it allows enough to get out to make just 10 pounds to the acre. As to the time to sow alfalfa in the spring, we are going to sow ours just as soon after April 1 as the condition of the ground will permit. In Oklahoma it could be sown still earlier.

Isn't it strange how every man believes in his own thermometer even if it only cost 10 cents? The government weather bureau may say it was only 3 below but if our thermometer registers 15 below at the same time we swear it must be right. Speaking of cold times in the past we heard a man in town one day declare that during a certain year 35 below was registered in this county. The government thermometer at the same time made it only 20 yet this man firmly believed his instrument was right and the other wrong.

Farmers are counting the days until the first of March. They think by that time winter will be over and that the feed question will have been solved. We hope so but cannot be certain. It is not only possible but probable that we shall have more snow after that date than in all the winter that has gone before. While we may have good grass by April 15 no man is entirely safe on the feed question unless he has enough to last until May 1 at least.

Those who have bought corn this season, shipped in from the North, have found out that for quality the northern corn does not compare with that grown in Kansas. We have seen several carloads of northern corn which would hardly have been taken as a gift in good corn years here. Even the best of the northern corn is light, chaffy and still rather green. In ordinary years our Kansas corn is hard, dry, glossy, full of oil and worth fully 30 per cent more for feeding than the stuff we have to put up with this year.

In our old Nebraska home neighborhood corn is priced at only 50 cents, the papers say. Here we have to pay 71, a difference of 21 cents. This difference goes for freight and for about three handlings, if not four, and every man who handles it gets from 2 to 5 cents a bushel. One of the feeders in this township bought a car of oats directly from the buyer in Minnesota at a time when a cheap freight rate was in effect. The oats cost him in Minnesota 35 cents a bushel but 41½ laid down at Gridley. This is cheap handling; had our friend bought oats from the regular dealers at Gridley at the same time they would have cost him 46 cents.

But if we can beat northern Iowa and Minnesota badly on corn quality, they certainly have us "skinned a mile" as the saying is, when it comes to the quality of oats. The oats we have been getting are absolutely the best we ever saw. We used to think we raised pretty good oats in northern Nebraska, in good years, but compared with these Minnesota oats they were no oats at all. For summer horse feed there is nothing to equal these Minnesota oats.

Importations of Argentine corn have helped Kansas people wonderfully this year. This Argentine corn helped supply the eastern market and at a lower price than western corn could be laid down on the eastern coast. That Argentine corn sold cheaply enough to compete with the home grown was due partly to taking off the duty but more to the reduction in ocean freights. Before this year ocean rates on grain from Argentine to New York were 13 cents a hundred but they have been reduced this winter to 4½ cents. This makes a much greater reduction in price than the tariff does. For this year, at least, we are glad the tariff was reduced and that ocean freights were low.

It is funny how many set up the bugaboo of cheap beef from Argentine and Australia and say that American cattle raisers cannot compete with it. They are competing with it right now and the man who would want a better cattle market had better go into the swine business. The best thing the western farmer can do is to try to raise all the cattle he can and not let any "free beef" cry hold him back. The meat and grain market is now a world market and the price is fixed by the world demand. This demand will be good from now on and there will never be more than a few months supply on hand to stand between the people and starvation. The man who can raise something to eat need not be scared for fear he will not find a ready market.

Some of the walnut logs we have been working on split out so well that we saved 22 of them split into 10-foot lengths for a new hen house and a hog house, which we expect to build some time this coming summer. Each log was split in half which makes a good substantial post for a small building. We had intended to build that hen house last fall but just at the time we planned to work on it we were digging wells and the old house has had to do duty another winter. We aim to build this hen house with one roof and to cover that with felt asphalt roofing. We think this will make a warm roof and one that will not harbor mites or lice. Such a roof on a neighbor's hen house has done service for the last eight years and we cannot see but that it is yet in perfect condition.

As to the hog house, we propose to make that with a drop front of about 2 feet and so we can drop it down or else put in windows. Our present house is made this way but it is too wide, having two rows of pens and an alleyway through it. In our new house we shal cut out the north row of pens and have just a wide alley in the house north of the pens. This is because we have found the north row of pens never gets sunlight enough and is too cold in winter or spring to have doors opening out. We shall use the rows of pens on the south for the sows with pigs and use the broad alley for the other hogs to sleep in. Such an alley is also fine to load from; the hogs can be penned in the alley and the chute set at the door.

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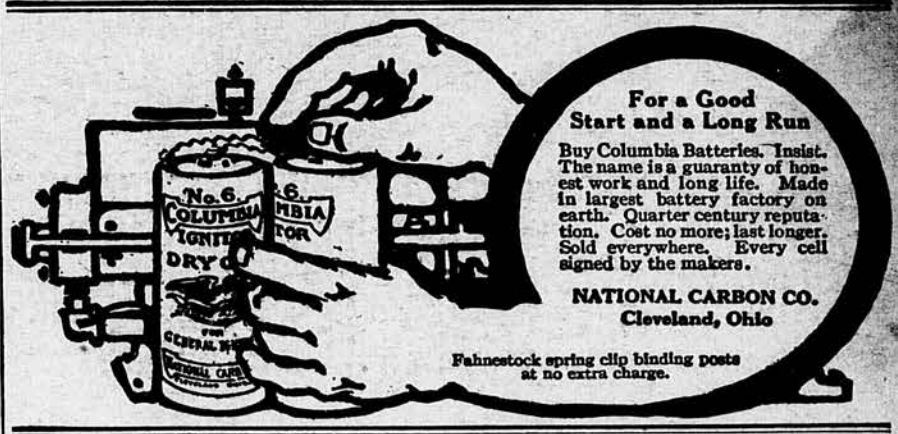

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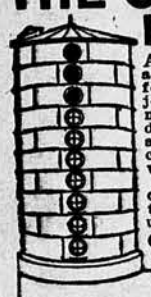

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Work Roads In the Spring

It is a great mistake to put off working roads in Kansas until August or September. The roads should be worked when the soil is damp, to make the soil bake when it dries out. If the roads are worked when they are dry, it takes more power to draw the machine, and dry earth and dust retain moisture and quickly rut after rains. The use of clods, sods, weeds or vegetable matter in building earth roads should be avoided because they also retain moisture.

If the working of the roads is deferred until the latter part of the summer when the surface is baked dry and hard, they are not only difficult to work, but the work is unsatisfactory when done. Earth which is loose and dry will remain dusty so long as the dry weather lasts, and then turn to mud as the rains begin. By using the road machine in the spring while the soil is soft and damp, the surface is more easily shaped and soon packs down into a dry hard crust. This is less apt to become dusty in summer and muddy in winter.

Repairs to roads should be made when needed and not once a year after crops are laid by. Because of its simplicity, efficiency, and cheapness, the split-log drag or some similar device is destined to come into more and more general use. With the drag properly built and its use well understood, the maintenance of earth and gravel roads becomes a simple and inexpensive matter. Care should be taken to make the log so light that one man can lift it with ease, as a light drag can be drawn by two medium sized horses and responds more readily to various methods of hitching and the shifting position of the operator than a heavier one.

The best material for the drag is a dry cedar log, though elm, walnut, box elder or soft maple are excellent. Oak, hickory or ash are too heavy. The log should be from seven to ten feet long, and from eight to ten inches in diameter. It should be split carefully as near the center as possible and the heaviest and best slab chosen for the front. When the soil is moist, but not sticky, the drag does the best work. As the soil in the field will bake if plowed wet, so the road will bake if the drag is used on it when it is wet. If the roadway is full of holes or badly rutted the drag should be used once when the road is soft and slushy.

The earth road can best be crowned and ditched with a road machine and not with picks and shovels, scoops, and plows. One road machine with a suitable power and operator will do the work of many men with picks and shovels, and in addition will do it better. If the road is composed of fine clay or soil it will sometimes pay to resurface it with top soil from an adjacent field, which has sand or gravel mixed with it.

Storm water should be disposed of quickly before it has had time to penetrate deeply into the surface of the road. This can be done by giving the road a crown or slope from the center to the sides. For an earth road which is 24 feet wide the center should be not less than 6 inches nor more than 12 inches higher than the outer edges of the shoulder. The narrow road which is high in the middle will become rutted almost as quickly as one which is too flat, for the reason that on a narrow road all the traffic is forced to use only a narrow strip. Shoulders are often formed on both sides of the road, which prevents storm water from flowing into the side ditches, retaining it in the ruts and softening the roadway. These ruts and shoulders can be entirely eliminated with the road machine or split-log drag.

The width of the earth road will depend on the traffic. As a rule, 25 or 30 feet from ditch to ditch is sufficient if the road is properly crowned. Ordinarily the only ditches needed are those made with the road machine which are wide and shallow. Deep, narrow ditches wash rapidly, especially on steep slopes. The earth road should not be loosened, dug up, or plowed up any more than is absolutely necessary. It should be gradually raised, not lowered; and hardened, not softened.

Feterita On Every Farm

I read the item in the Mail and Breeze on "Is Feterita Overdone?" I am not writing this to criticise Professor Call, but I say feterita is not overdone. The Kansas Agricultural college is among the best governed colleges in the country but I think if Professor Call had planted some feterita over on the top of that hill south of Manhattan last summer, alongside of kafir, he would have seen the feterita make good while the kafir would have turned out almost a failure.

When alfalfa was $12 a bushel the cry wasn't raised, "Is Alfalfa Overdone?" I would like to see a peck of feterita tried on every farm in Kansas. One peck will plant about 7 acres and will cost about 75 cents. The Rock Island railway is having kafir ground into flour to serve on their fine dining cars for pancakes. I say let's raise feterita, and plenty of it. If we get too much we can make it into corn flakes when the corn crop fails.

Feterita is sweeter than kafir. Throw a handful each of kafir and feterita down to your chickens and see how quickly they gather up the feterita.

I got some feterita from a man in Washita county, Oklahoma, who gave 50 cents for a peck last spring and from this peck he gathered 500 bushels. So I don't think feterita is too high.

Galva, Kan. M. L. Keener.

Wanted—Experience Letters

SATURDAY, March 14, is the date of the Mail and Breeze Dairy and Silo Special. As in former years we are counting on readers' contributions to be the big factor in making this number the most readable, most useful issue of this kind ever put out by a farm paper.

What we are after is your experience with cows and silage—just the facts, told in your own way, forgetting all about grammar or "style" in writing. If you haven't a silo, tell us how you are succeeding with the cows; how you met the feed problem this winter, what you have found to be the best tame pasture for cows. Perhaps someone has had experience in feeding silage the year around without depending on pasture.

Letters from metal or stave silo users will be especially welcome. We also make a special request for pictures of dairy stock, barns and silos and will pay a half dollar for every good one. Every letter worthy of publication will draw a subscription or renewal to the Mail and Breeze, or something better—a year of the Daily Capital or some useful article about the farm or home. To be in good time for publication we must have the letters by March 5.

His O. K. on the Pit Silo

I have a pit silo 26 feet deep, filled with corn fodder, white cane, milo and kafir. The fodder was cut in ½-inch lengths and well tramped. When the silo was filled I covered it with chaffy straw about 6 inches deep and did not open it for eight weeks. On opening it I found very little of the silage spoiled. I have used about eight feet of it and find it in first class condition. There are no cracks in the wall as yet. The pit silo is a success in this part of the state. C. W. Nye.

Oakley, Kan.

The essential characteristics of the more successful farms are a sufficient area and a proper organization of well-selected farm enterprises to permit the maximum use of men, horses, and machinery.

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Let the Girls Learn to Sew

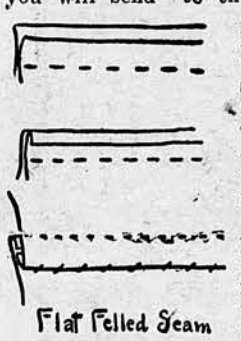
The First of Four Sewing Lessons for Beginners

BY LUCILE BERRY
Assistant Editor

IN THIS series of sewing lessons you will learn the different stitches used in sewing, how to make seams, how to patch, and darn, and baste, and hem, and how to join lace neatly. You can't learn how to do this just by reading about it; you will just have to sit down and practice. Perhaps you will do it nicely the first time; but the second time you can do it better. Try again and again. The old adage that "Practice makes perfect" is certainly true in sewing.

Of course you will do this all by hand. Not a stitch must be done on the machine. When you have made a small piece of what seems to you perfect work, keep it to send to the Junior Sewing Editor of the Mail and Breeze. The samples of your work need not be large. We want every Mail and Breeze girl to take part in this, and we are going to give three prizes for the very best work. The first prize will be a ladies' gun metal watch, with your initial on it, guaranteed for a year. Second prize, an adjustable gold signet bracelet. Third prize, a beautiful copy of Longfellow's "Evangeline".

The samples of your sewing which you will send to the editor will be called models. Every lesson will tell exactly the size to make these, and exactly how to do each step. Follow the measurements in making them.



Do not wash your models before sending them in. Washing hides the stitches and to grade a model which has been washed is nearly impossible. They may be pressed, however, and a good pressing will help them wonderfully. Work with your hands absolutely clean, or the thread and cloth will be dirty before you have scarcely begun. Do not send in your work until all the models are finished. It isn't necessary to say that the work must be done by the girl who sends it. Do not ask help of any older person.

Stitches that are worked from right to left are basting, running, backstitching, hemming, button holing, overhanding and overcasting. The last two can also be worked from left to right.

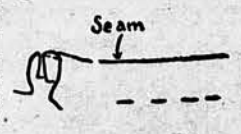
A basting is a temporary sewing used to keep material in place until a strong stitch can be used. You will need to baste carefully in doing everything in these lessons except overcasting.

The first model will show how to sew a flat felled seam and a French seam, how to baste, and how to overcast. To make it you will need a piece of white long cloth or cambric, 7 by 4½ inches. If you cannot get cloth of this kind, fine white goods of some other kind will do. Use number 60 thread.

Making a Flat Felled Seam.

When cutting the cloth for the flat felled seam, cut it on the bias. In doing this follow these directions. This will not be a true bias. On one of the 7-inch sides, measure down 2½ inches. On the opposite side measure down 1 inch. Cut the goods along the line which joins these two points. This simply gives you the two pieces that you are to sew together.

Next comes sewing the flat felled seam. When this seam is made all raw edges will be hidden, and the seam will be stitched perfectly flat. You can see this sort of a seam on the shoulder of a ready made shirt.



French Seam

Baste together the edges of the cloth, placing one a short distance below the other—⅛ to ¼ inch. Using very fine stitches, put in the seam ⅜ inch deep. For every 2 or 3 stitches forward, take a stitch back to the last stitch, bringing the needle out one space ahead. This is called the back stitch and is used to give strength to a hand-sewed seam. The final step in making the seam, is to turn down the wide side of the hem ⅛ inch as shown in the second part of the diagram, then turn it down flat as shown in the third part of the diagram, and hem it with fine "over and over" stitches to the goods. To do this, catch a few threads on the edge of the hem with the needle, and then run the needle through a few threads in the cloth, close under the edge of the hem, so the stitch is almost hidden. This is called the hemming stitch.

Directions for French Seam.

When you are ready to make the French seam, cut the material straight across, about 1 inch below the lower end of the flat felled seam.

Place the right sides together, and sew close to the edge on the right side with the running stitch—this looks like a very fine basting. Cut off the frayed edges and turn the cloth so the seam is folded inside. Baste along the edge of the turning to hold the goods in place. Sew again with two runs and a backstitch far enough from the edge so the raw edges will not show on the right side. This seam is used in thin goods and in underwear.



Overcasting is used on raw edges, to prevent fraying. On the model, overcasting will be used around the edge. Trim each edge before beginning to sew. Hold the material over the first finger and pass the needle through the cloth from the back, pointing toward the chest. Throw back the thread and continue to take stitches, ¼ inch apart and ⅛ inch deep. The stitches should not be drawn tightly or it will make a hard ridge.

The Story of the Boot-blacks

It is said to be possible to repeat this distinctly, in fifty seconds. Can you do it?

"A day or two ago, during a lull in business, two little boot-blacks, one white and one black, were standing at the corners doing nothing, when the white boot-black agreed to black the black boot-black's boots. The black boot-black was of course willing to have his boots blacked by his fellow boot-black, and the boot-black who agreed to black the black boot-black's boots went to work.

"When the boot-black had blacked one of the black boot-black's boots till it shone in a manner that would make any boot-black proud, this boot-black who had agreed to black the black boot-black's boots refused to black the other boot of the black boot-black until the black boot-black, who had consented to have the white bootblack black his boots, should add five cents to the amount the white boot-black had made blacking other men's boots. This the boot-black whose boot had been blacked refused to do, saying it was good enough for a black boot-black to have one boot blacked, and he didn't care whether the boot that the boot-black hadn't blacked was blacked or not.

"This made the boot-black who had blacked the black boot-black's boot as angry as a boot-black often gets, and he vented his black wrath by spitting upon the blacked boot of the black boot-black. This roused the latent passions of the black boot-black, and he proceeded to boot the white boot-black with the boot which the white boot-black had blacked. A fight ensued in which the white boot-black who had refused to black the unblacked boot of the black boot-black, blacked the black boot-black's visionary organ, and in which the black boot-black wore all the blacking off his blacked boot in booting the white boot-black."

Every Boy a Mind Reader

Here is a good trick to practice after the chores are done. It is an exercise in mind reading, and after a little practice any boy or girl with an accomplice can mystify a roomful of people with it. The mind reader seats himself with his audience in front. He passes out pieces of paper all exactly alike, to everyone in the room and asks each one to write a sentence of not more than three or four words. Then someone in the room who has been appointed for the purpose collects the slips, which are all folded alike. As the mind reader sits with closed eyes, this friend hands him a slip of paper. Without opening his eyes, he gives the sentence. Then he opens the slip, confirms his reading and the person who has written it acknowledges it. This process is repeated until all are read.

Doesn't it sound mysterious? This is the explanation. The one who callects the papers is a confederate and he tells the mind reader beforehand the sentence he will write. He places his slip on the bottom. When the first slip is handed to the mind reader, the mind reader recites the sentence that he knows the accomplice has written. The accomplice acknowledeges it, and the slip is opened by the mind reader. In reality this piece of paper, instead of the sentence just read, carries the one he will read next. This is repeated and the next slip opened, and so on until all the slips are read. The last one handed to him is the one written by his friend, so they come out evenly.

It is best to practice this little trick with the one who is to help you, before doing it before the family or your friends.

A Boy's Remarks to His Stomach

What's the matter with you—ain't I always been your friend?
Ain't I been a partner to you? All my pennies don't I spend
In getting nice things for you? Don't I give you lots of cake?
Say, Stummick, what's the matter, that you had to go and ache?
Why, I loaded you with good things yesterday. I gave you more
Potatoes, squash and turkey than you'd ever had before!
I gave you nuts and candy, pumpkin pie and chocolate cake—
And last night when I got to bed you had to go and ache!
Say, what's the matter with you? Ain't you satisfied at all?
I gave you all you wanted; you was hard just like a ball;
And you couldn't hold another bit of puddin', yet last night
You ached mos' awful, Stummick; that ain't treatin' me just right!
I've been a friend to you, I have; why ain't you a friend of mine?
They gave me castor oil last night because you made me whine.
I'm awful sick this mornin', and I'm feelin' mighty blue,
Becoz you don't appreciate the things I do for you!

A Kansas Man Succeeds

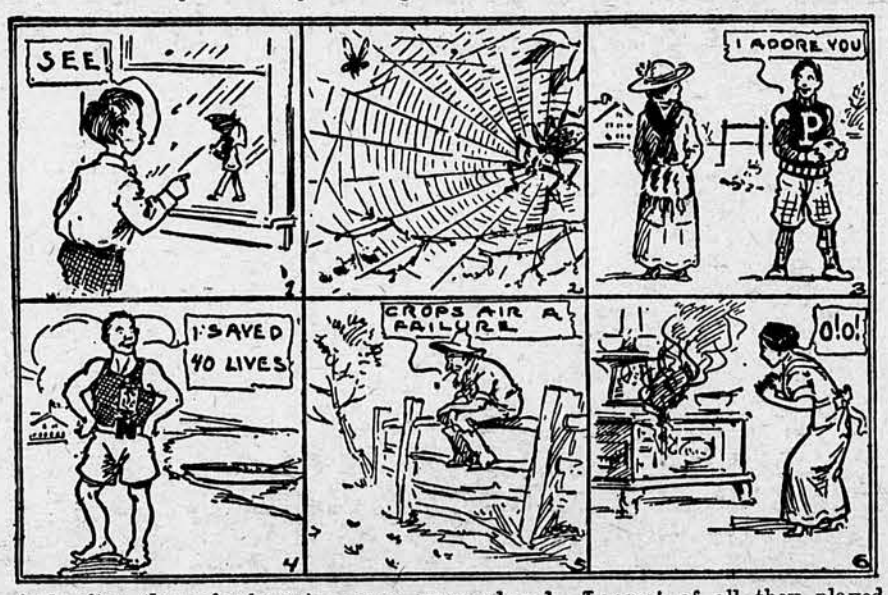
J. C. Kinzer, a former student of the Kansas Agricultural college has accepted a position as field man with the American Shorthorn Breeders' association. Mr. Kinzer is a brother of R. J. Kinzer, secretary of the American Hereford Record association, and has many friends among Kansas breeders. He has been connected with the Idaho Agricultural college and experiment station since leaving the Kansas college three years ago, and was very successful in his work at that place.

Mr. Kinzer took up his new duties at the Western Livestock show at Denver where he assisted Mr. Renick in managing the Shorthorn department of the show and in conducting the Shorthorn sale. His connection with the Idaho college and his familiarity with livestock conditions in the West, with his wide personal acquaintance, make him a valuable man for the association and the breed. He will be in the office of the association until he gets his work under way. His work after that will keep him on the road. He may establish his headquarters at some western point where he will be in closer touch with the development of new business.

A Puzzle For Mail and Breeze Boys and Girls

EACH of these pictures represents the name of a well known bird, familiar throughout America. Can you tell them all? For each of the 10 best answers received before March 3 a prize of a set of postcards will be given. To win a prize the answer must be correct, of course; and the letter must be neatly written and no words misspelled. Address your letters to the Puzzle Editor of the Mail and Breeze.

The puzzle which appeared January 31 read as follows: "What do you suppose Bobby had yesterday? A birthday! And just to give him a surprise his playmates gave him a party. And what a party it was! Of course there was a cake, with the loveliest frosting on it; yes, and of course, candles, too. How many? Well, you can guess that, for Bobbie was just thirteen.



And after the refreshments games were played. Longest of all they played blind man's buff.

All too soon it was time to say good night, and before he went to bed Bobby gave one look of pleasure at all the presents he had received.

"'Enjoy them all you can Bobby,' said his father, 'for when you grow up people won't give you so many nice things on your birthday.'

"'What will they give me?' asked Bobby.

"'Nothing but their congratulations,' replied his father.

The prize winners are Vaughn Adcox, Cleora, Okla.; Jessie Magers, Holton, Kan.; Mildred Evans, Jewell, Kan.; Florence Thomas, Hartford, Kan.; Marguerite Griswold, Route 5, Marion, Kan.; Floribel Lancaster, Route 1, Ottawa, Kan.; Georgie Jamison, Route 1, Grimes, Okla.; Bernice Livingston, Summerfield, Kan.; Bessie Bickel, Cottonwood Falls, Kan., and Virgie Elble, Route 2, Lyons, Kan.

For State Grain Inspection

Kansas Wheat Should Be Sold on a Quality Basis

BY L. A. FITZ
Kansas Agricultural College

THE matter of grades and the proper inspection of Kansas grain is of vital importance to the farmers as well as to the grain dealers. No one should be more interested than the producers in getting a well organized and efficient department of state grain inspection. The best results can be obtained only by placing the department on a civil service basis. The men should be required to pass an examination in the actual grading of grain, and they should be required to give reasons for their placings. The term of employment in the inspection department should depend on good service, and salaries should be paid that will keep efficient men.

There have been many changes in the grain growing business in this state. At the beginning of her wheat industry, we find Kansas growing mostly soft winter wheats—Big May, Little May, Fultz, Fulcaster, Gold Drop, Bluestem and kindred varieties. These were quite successful throughout the eastern section, but they did not withstand so well the cold winters and hot, dry summers of the central and western counties.

The Mennonites Had Wheat.

In the early '70s the Mennonite settlers brought with them from the plains of Russia to Marion county seed of a hard red winter wheat that had successfully withstood the severe conditions of their native land, and planted it here amid new surroundings. With conditions more favorable, it produced well. The new wheat did not suit the Kansas millers, however, and for a brief time they would not buy it. The price of this hard wheat declined until it sold for 25 cents a bushel under the soft wheat.

This spread in price was attractive to some millers, who began trying to use the hard wheat. Their efforts met with rather indifferent success until the chilled iron rolls came into use in mills about 1881. With the advent of the steel roll came also the idea of wetting and tempering this hard wheat to lessen its brittlenes, and to prevent the branny coat from powdering up until this fine, specky material could not be separated from the flour middlings.

The flour consumption per capita in the United States is relatively high, being approximately 1.2 barrels, which is equal to 5.3 bushels of wheat. Kansas per capita consumption of wheat is approximately 5.8 bushels, or a total of nearly 10 million bushels.

Add to this amount at least 8 million bushels required for seed, subtract the 18 million bushels from an average Kansas crop, and we have left a surplus of something like 60 million bushels to be shipped out, either as wheat or as flour.

Keep Seed at Home.

Not one bushel of this should be shipped out as wheat. We have sufficient mill capacity within the state to grind every bushel of the biggest crop Kansas ever produced. We should establish sufficient reputation and market Kansas flour until the wheat produced here would be required to meet the demand. Furthermore, if the bran and shorts obtained in the manufacture of this flour could be utilized for feeding livestock on our farms instead of being shipped out of the state, and the resulting fertilizer returned to the fields, it would do much to build up a permanent agriculture. When we ship flour out of the state we are not losing such a large amount of valuable plant food as we are when we ship out the offal, or mill feed. By far the larger percentages of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium are found in the mill affals.

Wheat should be bought from the farmers on its merit, which is its fitness for the manufacture of flour. Then the farmer who by virtue of his good methods produced a wheat of high merit would get a higher price, and his neighbor who by lax methods or through misfortune is compelled to market a poorer quality must accept a lower price. The man who brings to market wheat that is mixed with weed seeds and trash should be paid the value of his clean wheat, and docked in weight equal to the amount of this foreign material. If this condition existed, the thresher would be compelled to take out most of this foreign material. When the miller puts this foreign material into his mill feed he is now compelled by the state law to label the product showing that it contains screenings. This will result in discrimination against dirty wheat.

The tops and bottoms of wheat stacks often contain damp or sprouted grain, and this damaged wheat should be kept separate during the threshing so it will not lower the grade of the whole. Grain that has heated until it is stack-burned should be kept separate.

When damaged grain is allowed to be mixed with the good the quality of the whole is lowered, and even if the local grain buyer does not cut the grade and price it is graded down when it reaches the terminal market. This results in lower average quality wheat, and consequently returns a lower average price. This unjustly penalizes the farmer who produces good wheat.

Has Only One Dump.

Under the conditions as they exist today at the small country elevator, it is almost impossible for the elevator man to keep the poor wheat separate from the good wheat when both kinds are marketed during the rush season, even though they may be brought to him separately. He has but one dump, and with 5 to 15 wagons waiting to unload he has comparatively little chance to separate the wheat into grades. If he does complain about the quality and offer a lower price, he is told that others will take it at a higher price, so he meets competition and pays the price.

Another phase which further complicates this question of handling different qualities of wheat and keeping grades separate is the landlord and tenant problem, where the landlord receives a share of the grain. Many of the rented farms have no storage facilities, and the landlord directs that his share be hauled direct from the machine to the elevator. The tenant, having no place to store his share, also hauls it to market. With hundreds of farmers all over Kansas and other states all selling at the same time, the result is a congestion all along the line. The price drops and a car shortage comes.

Although most of our surplus wheat from Kansas moves east or south, there is nearly always a demand for a limited amount of strong, dark Turkey wheat to go to California and Colorado. This is the special Turkey grade, and not the yellow berry or the ordinary dark hard. In seasons when this type of wheat is scarce it should bring a premium over wheat of the ordinary grade, and it should not be graded and priced by test weight alone.

Better Markets—the Big Need

I do not see the use of trying to grow so much more to the acre since the more we grow, the more it costs to work the ground. In 1912 the farmers of Sherman county raised 15 to 25 bushels of barley to the acre and in 1913 only 5 to 15 bushels but they got almost twice as much for their barley last year.

We hear so much about improved agriculture, dairying and chicken raising, yet a farmer has to take half price for the poultry he sells. He can get only 9 to 13 cents a pound for hens and the meat is of just as good quality as the best sirloin which sells here in Goodland for 25 cents a pound. There is no more waste to the pound in a good hen than the same number of pounds of sirloin. It is not the number of bushels to the acre that makes a farmer prosperous. What is needed is a market bureau to get the world's market prices and send them to the farm papers and dailies for the benefit of the farmer.

Nor is it the number of bushels, the market, or the management alone, but all these combined with 3 per cent money make the prosperous farmer.

Goodland, Kan. Fred Kohler, Jr.

The time has passed in Kansas when one can afford not to spray fruit trees.

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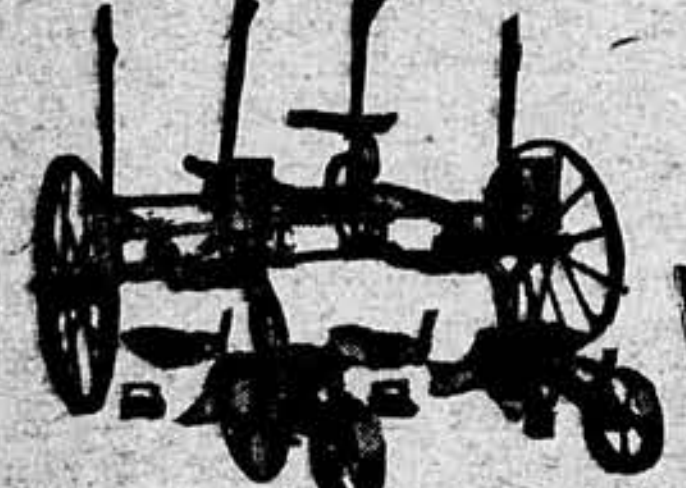

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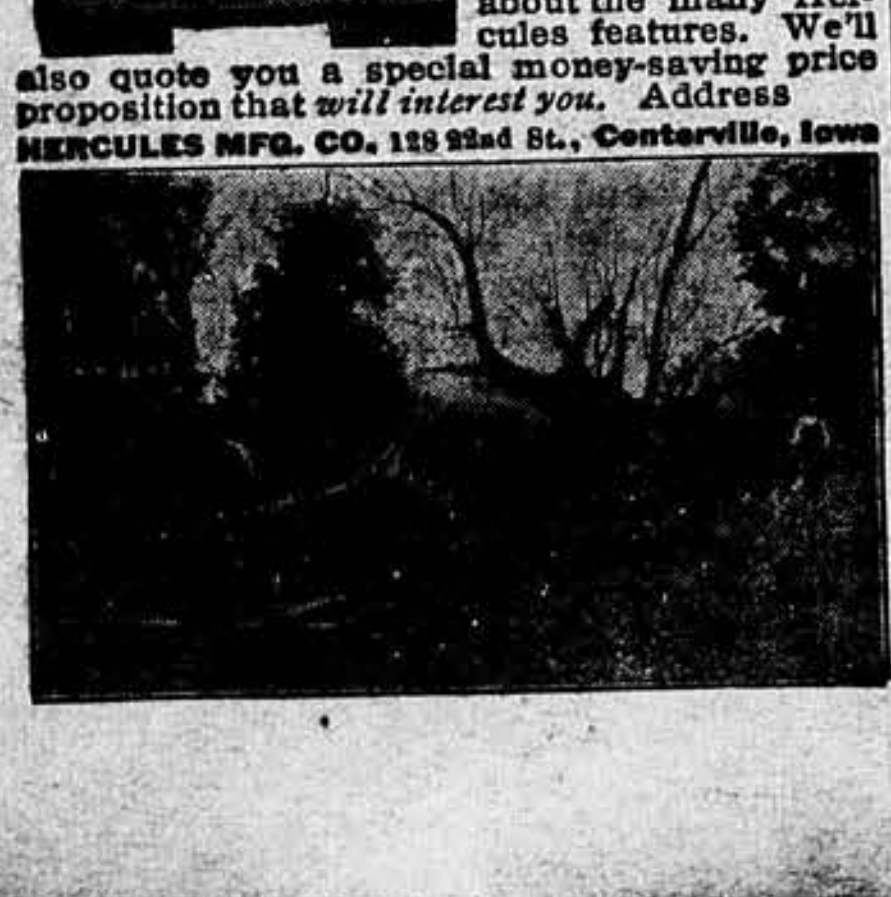

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"Like Begets Like"

BY A. S. NEALE,
Kansas Agricultural College.

One of the first things that every breeder should learn is the old law of breeding that "like begets like." We are sometimes inclined to doubt this law when we see two animals mated and the offspring resembling neither parent, but if we could go into the study of the ancestors of both animals we would, in every case, have an explanation for the unlikeness of the offspring to either of the parents. Bearing this law in mind, it becomes necessary then, to select animals for breeding purposes that adhere as nearly as possible to the type and production we wish to have. It is not enough to look at the animals with which we would make up our herd, but we should go behind them to their ancestors. A well-bred animal is one whose ancestors have, f r generations back, been animals of the type which is ideal for the purposes produced. The nearer these ancestors come to this ideal, and the further back such high class ancestry can be traced the better the breeding of the individual. In the case of the dairy cow this means that we must look to the milk and butter fat production as well as to the breeding record of the animals studied.

It has been said a great many times that the sire is half t he herd. In a good many cases he is considerably more than half. Since his place is so important in the breeding-up operation, his purchase should be a matter of a great deal of study. The breeder should be willing to invest a large amount of money, comparatively, in the well-bred sire, yet the fact remains that the average man does not usually follow this rule. For example, in my own town there are grade calves being shipped out when a few weeks old for breeding purposes at $35 each, while good purebred calves can be secured in the state for $75 to $100 with good advanced registry backing. It is almost impossible to estimate the value of a high class sire, consequently the breeder should not hesitate to pay a few dollars more and get the best.

A discussion of the breeding proposition would not be complete without considering the importance of the purebred cow. From her we receive these bulls which make possible the grading up of the herd. I do not believe that it is wise for the average man who has had no large amount of experience in breeding and handling dairy cattle to rush into the dairy business and invest a large sum of money in purebred breeding stock, but I believe that the man who intends to make dairying his business and who is willing to feed and care for his dairy cows as he should can well afford to invest a reasonable amount of money in one or two good purebred females with which to build up a registered herd.

A friend of mine bought, in 1900, two heifer calves. By May 1, 1912, he had registered in the herd books of the association as the direct female progeny of those two calves, 37 head of females. When he bought these calves he had just taken over his father's farm which was equipped with a herd of dairy cattle. As the purebred heifers came into milk, they replaced grades that were sold so that the purebred business gradually crept in and took the place of the grade herd. There was no violent change in business, and the production of these purebreds cost very little money, so that today this young man has a fine herd, most of which can be said to be profit, and which is worth more money than the farm on which they are kept, and which are returning him an annual return, for milk sold and increased value of livestock, of more than $200 a cow.

Use Purebred Sires

The first requisite in the production of baby beef is calves bred for the purpose. The calf that borders on the runt or knothead type will never make a suitable animal for the feed lot. Various successful breeders have a preference for calves of all the beef breeds. A good purebred bull will increase the value of every calf produced by grade cows, from $10 to $15 over the value of calves produced by the same cows but sired by a grade bull. I raised a bunch of mixed calves that were sired by a good purebred Polled Hereford and from grade cows. Part of them were hand fed and the others ran with their dams until they were weaned. I also bought a bunch of hand raised calves that came from grade cows and sired by an ordinary grade bull. Both lots of calves were fed alike from the time they were weaned until they were sold as stocker yearlings. The calves by the purebred sire sold for $9 to $22 a head higher than those sired by the grade. If the calves by the purebred sold for only $5 a head more than those by the grade, the increase in value on the first crop of calves would pay the cost of the bull. Farmers who own only a few cows may believe they cannot afford to buy a good, purebred bull, but in such cases it will be a good plan for three or four men to buy one in partnership.

J. T. Smith.

Marion, Kan.

The Corn Belt's Competitor, Argentine

Western farmers, the men who really raise the crops which feed the nation, are watching the effect of the Underwood tariff on the prices of their products with interest. The other day when 300,000 bushels of corn from Argentine were unloaded in New York, the price immediately fell off 1 cent in Chicago. A drop of 1 cent a bushel in the price of a corn crop would cost the farmers of the corn belt about 31 million dollars. It is estimated that Argentine can land corn in this country about 8 cents cheaper than we can raise it. More than 1 million bushels of foreign corn have been received since corn went on the free list. One American glucose manufacturer has 5 million more under contract. With high-priced land, beyond-price labor, constantly increasing taxes and the handicaps of controlled markets and credit, the American farmer may be pardoned for some uneasiness about the outcome of his competition with the cheap land, the peon labor, and the almost unlimited fertility of the immense grain producing haciendas of South America. As Argentine is in the cattle feeding business, too, cheaper corn for feeding does not promise to offset the losses.

Fattening Horses

A subscriber at Emporia, Kan., asks "What is the best grain to fatten a horse quickly?"

A ration composed of corn, oats and linseed meal fed with alfalfa and prairie hay will give good results. I would not recommend the feeding of more than one pound of linseed meal and 10 pounds of alfalfa hay a day. A little prairie hay will help correct the laxative effect caused by the alfalfa hay and linseed meal. A small amount of molasses will be good and can be fed as an appetizer.—T. W.

Does Feterita Injure Stock?

I should like to know if anyone has lost stock from eating feterita in any form they may have fed it or from the stock breaking into the fields. There has been no loss in my experience with it.

M. H. A.

Crawford county, Kansas.

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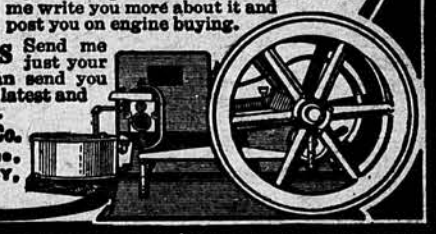

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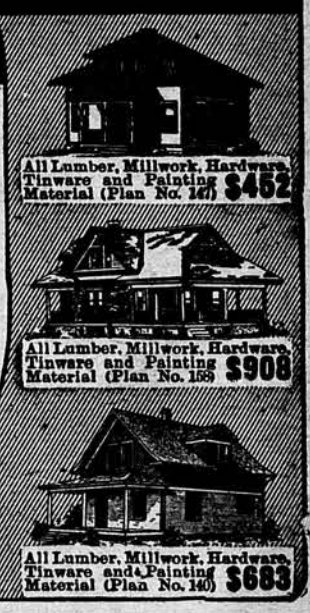



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ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO.
2338 2nd Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

Use of Fruits in the Diet

The Dried Varieties Will Furnish Many an Appetizing Dish

BY ADAH LEWIS
Kansas Agricultural College

MOST of us keenly appreciate the value of fruits in the diet, yet in a year like the present one when they are comparatively scarce we are apt to rely too little upon the varieties actually obtainable.

We enjoy the breakfast that is begun with a daintily prepared orange or a bit of baked apple, because they are stimulants to the appetite. The organic acids contained in them not only stimulate the appetite but actually aid in the digestion of other foods. The bulky part of the fruit is also a digestive stimulant, so fruits as a whole constitute one of the most laxative forms of foods. The water contained in them is found in the purest form obtainable in nature.



Souffles Are Very Digestible.

When a fruit contains a considerable quantity of sugar it is of nutritive value as an energy producer, but ordinarily fruits served without cream or sugar are of little actual food value. The banana is high in starch and is not especially digestible unless it is cooked before serving. This is particularly true of bananas not permitted to ripen upon the trees. In the latter instance a considerable proportion of the starch is changed to sugar in the ripening process, and in that case the banana is a very nutritious fruit. Fruit that is over ripe and also that which is under ripe is apt to cause irritation of the digestive tract, and an over indulgence may cause digestive disorders; but the average individual is apt to consume too little fruit rather than too much.

There is a common belief that an acid fruit combined with milk produces an unwholesome combination due to the curdling of the milk. Milk and cherries are especially supposed to be indigestible. Aside from the fact that the combination does not produce an appetizing looking dish, there is practically no foundation for the statement. Some few individuals may not be able to partake of such a food, but if such be the case, it is due to individual peculiarity rather than to the nature of the mixture.

In seasons like the present one when fruits are scarce, we are compelled to rely upon the dried varieties more freely than we do in an ordinary year. Dried fruits may be prepared in many different ways, thus lending variety to the diet. All dried fruits should be soaked in cold water previous to cooking. Prunes, dried peaches, figs and raisins form the basis of many delicious puddings. The souffles are especially dainty and digestible and may be prepared from prune, apple, or dried peach pulp, using the proportion of ½ pint of the pulp, ½ cup sugar, whites of 6 eggs and the yolks of 3. The sugar is added to the pulp, and also the yolks of the eggs beaten slightly. Fold in the well beaten whites, being careful to retain the lightness by folding rather than stirring. The mixture is placed in a buttered baking dish and baked in a slow oven. Serve with whipped cream.

The batter and fruit combinations make appetizing puddings. Stoned cherries, cranberries, blackberries, raspberries, or other varieties of small fruits may be used with the following recipe: Cream 1-4 cup of sugar with 1-4 cup butter. Sift 2¼ cups of flour with 2 level teaspoons baking powder and 1-4 teaspoon salt. Beat the whites of 3 eggs until stiff and fluffy. Add 1-2 cup milk to the sugar mixture alternately with the flour. Then add the cherries or other fruit, and fold the whites in at the last. The pudding is cooked by steaming in a buttered baking dish for 1 1-2 hours. Serve with whipped cream or a fruit juice sauce of some sort. The egg yolks may be well utilized in custard mixtures, salad dressings, souffle mixtures such as cheese or meat, and in making croquettes.

While most of us appreciate apple sauce, we enjoy a change in the mode of serving occasionally. Apples may be prepared in an attractive manner by coring them and cooking in boiling water until tender. The water should then be reduced to a cupful or less and 1 cup of sugar added to it. This sirup is poured over the apples before they are served. It is especially nice when flavord with orange or lemon juice or rind. Apples are most digestible when served baked. The tough skin should never be given to an individual whose digestive system is at all weakened.

Oranges and lemons are good laxatives and seem to have an especial use in allaying thirst. They are very valuable to individuals of bilious dispositions.

Pineapples cannot be used with gelatine mixtures, as they contain a ferment which digests the gelatine. This same ferment aids in digesting proteid material in food in the body; but as a rule we do not find that the proteid foods make appetizing combinations with pineapple. Raw pineapple is not very digestible unless it has been allowed to ripen thoroughly before it is picked. Well cooked, it is a wholesome fruit.

Fruit in some form should constitute a part of each meal.

The Front Parlor and the Boy

I had just preached on "Absolom, My Son" and was leaving the church after the morning service, says F. H. Milnes in the Advance, when I was halted by the sad, solicitous face of a careworn mother. Her only speech was the agitated gripping of my hand, but I interpreted her suppressed sobs as an invitation to make a pastoral call.

This I performed promptly early that week. The door opened before I had rung the bell. I was expected, and forthwith was escorted to the front room or "parlor."

Here my hostess launched into the subject, which she assumed I had come to discuss, almost precipitously. (Her story, however, was neither unique nor new, but rather a type of thousands of cases almost identical.) Her boy was wayward. His evenings and leisure hours away from home were elongating, while his mother's life and happiness were shortening. Her countenance was as sad as any I have ever looked upon. Worry and grief had chased the laughter out of her otherwise beautiful face. She was a good, intelligent woman. Her husband was a kind father and successful in business. Why should her son go astray? The answer was not in her story, which was too familiar to require my whole attention to understand it.

But the answer was very manifest in that same "parlor" in which our dialogue occurred. As we entered the room my hostess raised the dark green shades so we could see each other in the broad daylight. The windows, however, were not opened, although the air within was dank and musty, while the air without was exuberant and delightful.

As I stepped across the carpet, seated myself on the haircloth settee and leaned my elbow on the little white "tidy" neatly pinned over its arm, I saw the answer to her question. In the center of the room was a little walnut table with a white marble top, while the pile of ocean shells immediately under it on the floor gave to its location an air of fixity. In the corner was a "what-not," a series of triangular shelves supported by columns of spools and covered with all manner of trinkets and family souvenirs. On the walls hung the enlarged family photographs in walnut frames. Aside from these, a huge wreath of flowers made out of wax and enclosed in a glass encased frame, constituted the art exhibit of the room.

This was the "parlor," 14 by 16, as exact and indifferent as the figures that indicate its dimensions, as sedate as the white weird marble of tombstones. Its precision in form and nicety of adjustment bade defiance at even the suggestion of a change. But even more pronounced was the clearness of its utterance, reinforced by the orders of its mistress: "Let boys beware who enter here. No furniture can be disturbed; no games or merriment permitted." Yet this was the only place for the son to spend his "Social Evenings," and in its damp unalluring air it held the answer to the question of a mother's aching heart.

Good Health Always Pays

CARE BRINGS RESULTS.

Give attention daily to cultivating health. It will pay. Give to the body and its functions that care and study which you would accord to any other valuable and costly mechanism, so as to become familiar with its needs and the best means of supplying them.

Live as much as possible in the open air. If compelled to work indoors be sure the living room and work rooms have an ample, continual supply of fresh air. The lower the temperature the better, so long as the body is kept comfortably warm. Temperatures above 70 are depressing. The breathing of cold air is a continuous tonic. A thousand breaths an hour count greatly toward health or disease, according as the air breathed is pure and cool or impure and hot.

Deep breathing aids digestion, encourages liver and bowel action, develops the lungs and purifies the blood. Hold the chest high, and breathe as deep as you can 10 or 20 times every hour, or oftener. Always breathe through the nose. Cleanse the mouth and teeth thoroughly at least once daily, before going to bed; oftener is better. A foul tongue and decaying teeth indicate mouth infection and intestinal intoxication and general low resistance.

Sleep eight hours each night. If not strong take a nap after dinner. Growth, assimilation and repair are most active during sleep. On the side is the best position during sleep for most persons; change sides.

The bed should be neither too hard nor too soft. Avoid feathers. The covers should be dry, warm, light and porous. Avoid overheating by excess of clothing. Use a thin pillow and discard bolsters.

Do not worry. The Power that made us can and does take care of us. There is no need to worry. The Intelligence that controls and energizes heart and lungs can rule our destinies and with our co-operation will lead our lives in ways where "all things work together for good" to us.

When Mother Helps Her Big Boy

A mother is able to advise and help her big boys and girls with their perplexing problems only to the extent that she knows their hearts. Half confidence is almost as dangerous as deception. When a mother comprehends a situation fully she is the best adviser in the world.

The woman who is to have the confidence of her children in their teens must prepare for it during their early childhood by taking an intelligent and sympathetic interest in anything and everything that interests them. Let them grow up in the habit of confidence. Compel yourself, if need be, to listen attentively to their struggles and triumphs. They are of more importance than your own. Endeavor to carry out the spirit of the great Froebel who said, "Come, let us live for the child."

The human heart opens to the heart that opens in return. When your child tells you something that has a parallel in your own life it is time to bring out that parallel. Tell him all about it. It will inspire further confidence, and in no way lessen the respect he bears you.

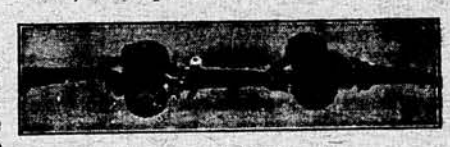
Jennings, Kan. Pearl Chenoweth.

How to Make a Spice Chain

BY EVA ISCHY.

Everyone says these spice beads are prettier than rose beads, and they can be made any time of year. Procure one bunch of cut gilt or steel beads—they cost 12 cents a bunch—and 5 cents' worth of cloves and allspice mixed half and half. Pour the spice into a deep bowl, cover with boiling water and soak until they have swollen half and the cloves look light. Thread three fine needles with No. 36 black thread, making each thread as long as you want your chain and allowing six inches extra to draw up. Select two extra large cloves and fifty medium ones and allow three allspice for each clove.

Run your needle through the large clove, then through 3 beads, 1 allspice, through 3 beads, and 1 medium clove. Then take the second needle, run it through the large clove, through 3 other beads, 1 allspice, 3 beads, and the second clove. Take the third needle and run it also through the large clove, 3 beads, 1 allspice, 3 beads, then through



Spices and Cut Beads.

the second clove. Repeat this until you have used 24 cloves, always going into the stem end of the cloves. You will then have half of your chain done.

End the half by using the second of the extra large cloves instead of one of medium size, going through it, as through all the other cloves, with all three needles. Then on each thread put 1 allspice, 3 beads 1 allspice, 3 beads, 1 allspice, 6 beads. Turn and go back through the allspice and beads and through the large clove; then take 3 beads, 1 allspice, 3 beads on each thread as before, and run through a clove of medium size, starting through the blossom end this time. Repeat till the ends of chain are even, then fasten by going through the first clove with each of the three needles and tying. Great care must be taken not to break them, as you go through each clove three times and through the first and middle cloves six times.

A Help For School Teachers

The United States Bureau of Education has just issued a bulletin which will put a wealth of information at the disposal of those who wish it. Tons and tons of reports, bulletins, and other kinds of printed matter are turned out daily by the immense printing plant of the government. The bulletin just published aims to list the part of this material which may be of direct use to teachers, especially material from unexpected sources. By making use of outside material of this sort the school work in geography, history, hygiene, nature study, and other subjects might be made far more interesting and practical than it now is. The new bulletin not only calls attention to out-of-the-way documents of educational value, but tells how they may be obtained. This bulletin, No. 47, 1913, entitled "Teaching Material in Government Publications," will be sent free on request. Simply write the Bureau of Education at Washington.

To Brighten Up a Dingy Rug.

[Prize Letter.]

After removing the dust from the rugs with vacuum cleaner or by beating them lay them on the floor and sprinkle with well dampened coarse salt, rolling the rug on a pole as it is sprinkled on to keep the salt damp. Let it lie this way three or four hours; then as you unroll take a scrub brush or stiff broom and sweep, rubbing it vigorously. You will find your rug very much cleaner and brighter.

Hill City, Kan. Mrs. L. H. Rice.

The farmer may have sufficient area and grow the right kind of crops, yet not be successful, owing to the poor quality of his entire business. Poor crops that do not pay the cost of production, and the feeding of these to unproductive livestock, are common causes of failure.

Good Things For Winter Eating

TRY THESE RECIPES.

A delicious ginger bread is made by taking 1 cup sugar, 1-2 cup molasses, 1-2 cup butter. Sift together 1 teaspoon each of ginger, cloves, and cinnamon, 2 teaspoons soda, and 2 1-2 cups flour. Pour 1 cup of boiling water on the sugar, molasses and butter, then add the dry ingredients. Lastly beat in 2 eggs and 1 cup of chopped and floured raisins. Mrs. F. O. Boyd.

Topeka, Kan.

Peach Cobbler.

Line a pan with dough made as for biscuits, except for using a little more shortening. Open a can of peaches and pour into pan, reserving part of the juice for sauce to serve on it when baked. Use sugar to suit taste. Cover with a layer of dough and bake. When served cover with a sauce made as follows: One cup juice, 1-2 cup water, 2 tablespoons flour, 1-2 cup sugar. Serve hot.

Niles, Okla. Mrs. Floyd Baker.

Nut Bread.

For this bread take 2 cups graham flour, 2 cups white flour, 2-3 cup sugar, 1 cup chopped nuts, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon salt, 4 heaping teaspoons baking powder, 2 cups sweet milk. Mix the dry ingredients together, then add the beaten egg and milk. Mix quickly and pour into pans. Let rise 20 minutes, and bake. This amount makes two loaves.

Mrs. F. O. Boyd.

Potato Doughnuts.

Cream 3 tablespoons cottolene, add 3-4 cup of sugar, yolks of 3 eggs well beaten and white of 1. Stir in a cupful of freshly mashed potato and ¼ cup of milk. Sift 2 1-2 cups of flour with 3 teaspoons baking powder, add a teaspoon each of salt and ground mace, also a little nutmeg, then add to first mixture, working in additional flour as necessary to handle lightly. Roll out and cut all doughnuts before attending to the frying. These doughnuts do not dry out as ordinary doughnuts have a tendency to do. Level measurements should be used. The mace can be omitted by those who prefer.

Topeka, Kan. Mrs. L. B. Huckell.

Write For Canning Suggestions

The balanced ration of many Americans today is made up something as follows: Bread, butter, eggs, meat, potatoes, patent medicines, laxatives. Many Americans suffer from indigestion, constipation or rheumatism. A simple change of the daily menu might go a long way toward remedying these ailments, according to a specialist in the United States Department of Agriculture. This specialist recommends a change to a menu more in keeping with Nature's plan. Bread, butter, fruit, vegetables, greens, meat, fish and eggs might well be included often, he says.

If every home kept on hand enough canned products so that there might be a can of fruit, a can of greens and a can of vegetables for every day during the winter, there would be little need of the laxatives now so regularly purchased from the corner drugstore. It is estimated that more than 50 per cent of all the vegetables, greens, fruit and berries that grow in this country go to waste. This is because housewives have not learned to make them available for the winter months by canning.

Another important thing is that home canning may reduce the cost of living. Recipes that can be used in any home have been thoroughly tested by the United States Department of Agriculture and will be gladly furnished to any housewife upon application. Several kinds of simple canning outfits are described in Farmers' Bulletin No. 521, published by the Department of Agriculture. This bulletin is free for the asking.

A Game of "Follow the Leader"

It was once my good fortune to visit a fortnight in a home which had four fine boys between the ages of six and twelve. All of them possessed that unmistakable mark of good breeding—fine table manners. This is not a characteristic of the average boy; and while I am not sure just how this degree of culture was attained I will tell you some things I observed in that home. The father was considerate and gentlemanly and came to the table immaculate. The table was set with care and was never without flowers. The cloth was always white and clean, and the boys took pride in keeping it so. They used their snowy napkins in a way that plainly showed they never had dined without them. The mother did all the housework and cooking, but never came to the table in a soiled garment. One could see that she was a constant inspiration to the rest of the family.

Surely this home is an inspiration; for table etiquette, though one of the worth-while things, is often neglected. "Teach young children politeness, including the whole circle of charities which spring from the consciousness of what is due to their fellow beings."

Jennings, Kan. Pearl Chenoweth.

Giving the Baby a Good Start

There is an old saying that the fate of a nation often depends on whether its prime minister has a good stomach or a bad one. Certain it is that the success of an individual depends more on the condition of his health than on any other one thing. A strong body, unfettered by pain, is the best possible foundation for good morals. Would that every parent would begin from the very birth of his child to give to him the good gift!

Perhaps the first step in this direction is to discard a number of time honored but false traditions relative to the baby which have been handed down from generation to generation. Chief among these is the belief that a child must needs be ill during the times that his teeth are coming through his gums. We have been slow to realize that parents bring about the disorders they so much dread by injudicious feeding. The stomach of a child under one year is prepared to handle just milk. When one considers the numerous other things the average baby receives into its stomach when but a few weeks or months old he need not be shocked that the baby is ill at teething or any other time.

Another notion which is being discarded by the intelligent mother is the fear that Providence may send a terrible affliction to her child during his second summer. That old foe, cholera infantum, has slain thousands of children—carelessly fed children. Have you not observed that it never attacks the child kept its first twelve months on a good milk and its next twelve on a diet from which starches and otherwise injurious foods have been excluded?

No child can digest starches until past its second birthday. Knowing this, the "second summer" bogey is not hard to understand. A certain typical mother kept an uncomfortable flannel band on her six-months-old infant during the hottest days of July and August. She did it "to keep him from having summer complaint." Score one more for false traditions! A few weeks later her baby died in violent convulsions, and both parents cried out in anguish, "Why does God make teething babies so sick?"

Estella D. Mansford.

Why Children Are So "Slow".

Following the lead of many of the larger cities, Atchison recently appointed a young woman to the position of visiting nurse and adviser of hygiene in the public schools of that city. At the close of her first week's work the results were tabulated as follows:

Twenty cases of tonsil trouble, twenty-three cases of nasal trouble, thirteen cases of eye trouble, three cases where dental attention is urgent, seven cases of skin disease, one case of cleft palate, one case of whooping cough and two cases of "pediculosious," a condition in which a fine tooth comb will accomplish much.

And there is no reason to suppose that the schools of Atchison are any different from those of any other town, or of any country district.

Successful farming is an individual, economic problem. The farm is a combination of enterprises, and their individual organization will determine in a large measure, its profitableness. Sufficient area and a proper organization of well-selected farm enterprises to permit the maximum use of men, horses and machinery, are the essential characteristics of the most successful farms.

Studebaker

WAGONS BUGGIES HARNESS



A Studebaker that served 4 masters in 49 years and still on the job

NEARLY half a century of usefulness is the life history of a Studebaker farm wagon, at present owned by Levi Dallas of Topeka, Ind. A letter received by Studebaker states:

"I bought a Studebaker wagon in July, 1864 from Mr. Walsh, your dealer at that time at Goshen, Ind. I had the wagon eight or ten years, then sold it to a neighbor, John S. Yoder. The wagon was then sold to Thomas Cullet. When Mr. Cullet died the wagon was sold to Levi Dallas who lives two miles east of Topeka, who now owns the wagon and who is using it right along."

THIS IS CONCLUSIVE PROOF

It is economy to buy a Studebaker Wagon. Suppose the wagon now owned by Mr. Dallas which was purchased in 1864—cost at that time $110.00—divide the amount into 49 years—the wagon has cost $2.24 per year—and every year it continues to give service it reduces the cost per year.

If some other make of wagon had been purchased at a cost of $90.00 and that wagon had lasted the usual life of such a wagon—ten years—or to be liberal let us say 20 years—divide the cost into 20 years—that wagon would have cost $4.50 per year, or twice as much as the Studebaker wagon, even though the Studebaker cost $20.00 more at the time of purchase.

The same thing holds good today. Don't let a dealer sell you a wagon "just as good" as a Studebaker, even if you could buy it for $25.00 less.

Studebaker has been building wagons for over sixty years and there are thousands and thousands of farmers all over the country who are using Studebaker Wagons today that were purchased anywhere from 35 to 50 years ago.

And remember, Studebaker Buggies and Harness are just as reliable as Studebaker Wagons.

STUDEBAKER South Bend, Ind.

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Studebakers last a lifetime



FREE 33 PIECE DINNER SET AND 41 EXTRA PRESENTS | 74 ARTICLES ABSOLUTE FREE

I HAVE SELECTED the prettiest set of dishes I could find to give to my friends. The above picture does not show all the dishes, but give a faint idea of the beautiful rich Rose design and the size of each piece. As soon as you send in the coupon below I will mail you a large picture of the entire set with each piece in all the pretty colors of red, white, green and gold, showing just exactly how the set will look when you take it out of the box in your own home.

In the center of each plate or dish there is a beautiful cluster of bright roses, surrounded by green foliage, all in perfectly natural colors. Around the edge of each piece there is a very heavy and artistic design in gold. The combination of gold, green, white and red, makes the most popular design yet produced in tableware. Fashionable, stylish, artistic and serviceable. The ware itself is pure white and dainty enough to delight the most fastidious housekeeper. When you get these dishes on your table you will have something to be proud of indeed. And we don't want you to pay us a cent of your money for them. What we ask you to do is so easy you will never miss the spare time it will take, and the pleasure these beautiful dishes give will be with you for years.

In addition to the lovely 33-piece American Beauty Dinner set I will also give 41 extra gifts. These 41 extra gifts are also free. I pack them in the crate with your dishes. Counting the 33-Piece dinner set and the 41 other articles makes 74 articles you will get by giving me a little of your spare time.

Send me your name and I will send you prepaid a big sample needle case, containing 116 Sharp's best needles, darners and beading, all fitted in a handy and convenient needle case. The darners are for cotton, wool, lace, gloves, carpet, etc. When you have received them show the needle cases to your friends and also show them a sample copy of the Journal of Agriculture and Star Farmer, which I will send you, and ask them for 25c each in connection with a special offer I will authorize you to make. When you have collected only $4.00 for us in this way the lovely dinner set will be yours. Put your name on the coupon and send it at once. It costs you nothing to sign the coupon—I take all the risk.

SEND NO MONEY

Journal of Agriculture and Star Farmer, St. Louis, Mo.:

Please send me free and postpaid the Big Needlecase of 116 best grade needles, together with large illustration in colors of the 33-piece dinner set and tell me about the 41 extra gifts.

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We have solved the fuel problem successfully. A simple device permits the use of either gasoline, motor spirits or kerosene at all speeds and puts our tractor in a class by itself. A gallon of kerosene runs the Heider Tractor as long as a gallon of gasoline, develops same power, thereby doing the same work at less cost than any other tractor.



Heider Tractor.

Does the Work of 8 Horses and Costs Less

Increase your farm profits with this modern farm horse. It takes the place of eight horses and one extra man. Will do any kind of field or belt work at the lowest possible cost. The Heider Tractor is the pioneer light tractor; is no experiment, weighs only 5,000 pounds. Its 4-cylinder heavy-duty motor, great power, variable speed, simple operation, economical fuel consumption, make it the best, most practical, all-purpose, one-man tractor manufactured.

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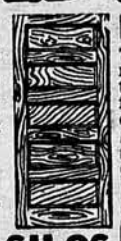

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FREE Send names of 5 builders and get free sample of paint prepaid.

Red Barn Paint, 50c a Gallon

Get our bulletin which lists paints, oil, lead, varnish, enamel and brushes at lowest prices.



SILOS and Silo Material Our 'Horse-Sense' silo is cheapest, has perfect dead air space, not a patent. Send for particulars. We cut silo lumber to order. Get our prices on all millwork

Send Name and address for this book giving cut prices on everything in the builders' line. "We sell it for less." A POSTAL WILL DO



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1723 TROOST, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

FREE BOOK on How To Increase Cream Separator Profits



THIS is the most important and valuable dairy book printed for a long time—and it is absolutely free. It is important because it tells exactly how you are now losing cream and butter money every day by turning the crank of your cream separator at the wrong speed. It is a valuable book because it tells also how you can *save* all this cream and butter money by using the greatest dairy invention of the age—the

Stewart Speed Indicator for Cream Separators

The Stewart Speed Indicator is an instrument to be mounted on the crankshaft of your separator (see illustration). Its dial is marked from 1 to 65, and as you turn the crank this dial shows exactly how many revolutions per minute you are turning. You can then operate at the precise number of revolutions marked on the crankhandle. If you don't turn the handle correctly, then you are losing butter-fat and money.

Nels Anderson, Wisconsin, Writes:

"I have been using the Stewart Speed Indicator and my separator runs lots better. It skims better than it ever did. If I could not get one like it, I would not sell it for any price. Several of my neighbors have seen it and they think it about the best they have ever seen of its kind."

Tests made at Purdue Experiment Station showed that one dairyman with 20 cows lost $524.10 in one year by turning his separator crank the wrong speed—he guessed at it. Another dairyman with eight cows writes that he lost $18.50 *in one month* by guessing at the speed he turned his separator. No human being can turn the handle of his separator the right number of times unless he has a Stewart Speed Indicator, which shows him exactly the number of turns he is making to the minute.



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Dairying in the "Shortgrass"

Cow-Keeping Problems in Western Kansas That Keep Down Profits

BY W. H. DANIELS

Secretary Farmers' Association, Jerome, Kan.

THE opinion generally expressed by careful observers is that there is a living in the dairy business out here. That is, if a man is content with that much, it is all right, but there is no money in it—just a living. But certainly every family can do enough milking so that with the aid of eggs and poultry, living expenses will be kept up, while the main money making enterprises such as the raising of cane seed, wheat and alfalfa, the breeding of horses and mules, and the grazing for beef can be followed.



It takes too much time and the risk is too great to develop a first class dairy herd on a dry land farm where too frequently a man is forced to sell out because of lack of feed. I should want a good big alfalfa field to back a dairy farm. The only really profitable dairy farms that I know of depend on alfalfa.

About 12 years ago I bought a De-Laval separator costing about $100 and having selected from my range cows those that promised to become milkers, I started into the cream business. It was June, the range was fine and milk plentiful. With kafir in the head to add to skimmilk rations, the calves did well. After several years, by culling this bunch of range cows and filling in with promising heifers, I developed quite a good milk herd.

So long as they had plenty of grain, the calves did well. But a year came when there was no grain, wheat or rye pasture, and the calves had to get along on what was at hand, such as a little shorts, corn fodder and cane hay. They were a poor, scrubby lot that cost more than they were worth. When a year came in which not enough forage was raised to winter the milk herd, the milking stopped for the cows had to be shifted to winter pasture. This led me to the conclusion that before dairying can be safely considered as a regular industry here, we must be sure of feed every year.

Beef cattle can be grazed on these open prairies in the summer and shifted to feed or wheat pasture, if feed happens to be scarce, but dairying requires settled conditions as to feed and shelter. Even when supplied with grain and cottonseed meal these thin-haired, thin-skinned milk cows cannot rustle over these bleak prairies for forage and thrive as do the Galloways, Herefords and other beef cattle. The milk cow must have some shelter while feeding.

Certainly, it can be pointed out that the men who are milking have pocket money, a little bank account and good credit. One of my neighbors, Milo Baxter, a man 80 years old, asserts that he has laid by $500 every year since he came to the country, by stripping cows. If an old man can dress comfortably, set a good table, and lay by $500 every year, young men should be able to do better. But in 1911, being short of feed, Mr. Baxter thought it best to sell his entire herd. Dr. Wm. Bentley, whose Holstein heifers took the prize at the county fair last year, told me that in the winter of 1911 without any roughness but the bunch grass and soap weeds that stood above the snow, his full-blood Holstein cows paid for all their grain and cottonseed cake and gave a profit besides. But one thing I noticed was that the calves he raised under the conditions existing here, did not promise to be as big-boned and large-framed as the mothers. It is my opinion that the milk herds out here tend to produce inferior cattle.



There is not much truth in the statement that just as good calves can be raised on the bucket as with the cow. I never shipped a bucket calf or a bucket-raised yearling that brought as much on the market as one that ran with the cow. Usually the bucket yearling is worth no more, frequently less, than a calf, raised by the cow, will bring on the market at weaning time in the fall. Recently a neighbor sold a bunch of calves from his cows that brought more than $32 a head net in Kansas City. These calves were a little under 6 months old. The cows ran on the free open range with very little feed or labor to be counted against them so that the price of the calves was almost clear gain. It is doubtful if any dairy herd out here can show a greater net income than did this bunch of cows when the extra feed and labor has been counted, especially if the feed has to be bought at the usual high prices.

Unless sufficient grain and roughness can be raised on our western farms to support a dairy herd, it seems to me that more can be made by grazing beef herds on the free open range. There are thousands and thousands of acres in western Kansas now unused that supported great numbers of cattle in the years gone by. This land should again be stocked. Many cattlemen farther east could cut down their summer pasture bills by sending their herds out west to graze through the summer.

The silo can in part overcome these difficulties, but it will take more than a silo to make this a good dairy country. Only by irrigation can crops be made certain in this part of the state and irrigation is a problem still to be solved. A few farmers are trying to irrigate in our county. There is considerable land in Gove county under which there is shallow water which is as capable of irrigation as some of the land southwest of us which is now being so widely advertised. Besides there is land here yet unused that without irrigation will grow alfalfa. After a few years when the country is better developed more dairying may be done.

Winter Feeds for Milk

BY O. E. REED,
Dairyman, Kansas Agricultural College.

The main object in formulating a ration, after selecting the feeds to be used, is to provide a sufficient bulk at all times to satisfy the appetite and feeding capacity of the animal, and to furnish the amount of nutrients needed for the work the cow is doing. If the ration lacks bulk, the cow will be discontented. The roughage should form the foundation of the dairy ration. The cow should have all the roughage she can eat at all times.

The grain ration should be regulated by the amount of milk produced. Under these conditions, the rule of feeding every cow 1 pound of grain for every 3 pounds of milk produced, daily, works fairly well. A cow producing very rich milk should have a little more than this amount.

To reap the highest economic returns from a properly selected and properly bred dairy herd, the animals must be fed intelligently. Clover, alfalfa or cowpeas as roughage, and corn as grain, will give good results. Mixtures of grains, such as corn chop, 4 parts; wheat bran, 2 parts; cottonseed oil meal, 1 part. Or this may be used: Corn chop, 1 part; wheat bran, 2 parts. Another: Corn chop, 5 parts; oats, 3 parts. And various other grains mixed in the proper proportions will prove

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When breaking a heifer to milk, we first put her in the barn and feed her a little alfalfa hay. Then tie a rope around her just in front of her udder and just behind the high bones on each hip. Draw the rope tightly and tie. If the heifer kicks, draw the rope a little tighter and try again. I think you will find that this works satisfactorily. Clyde Hegle.

Lost Springs, Kan.

A Long Distance Record This

I have a small dark Jersey cow that gave 6,833 pounds of milk during the year ending December 31, 1913. She is 11 years old and had her last calf April 25, 1910, making it nearly four years since she was last fresh. While this is not nearly so much as some of the records published, it beats anything I have heard of from a cow three years after she was fresh. I feed her all the alfalfa hay she will eat and morning and night she gets 1 gallon of bran and chops of equal parts. At noon I feed her 2 quarts. R. B. Dale.

Lawrence, Kan.

Silage the Year Around

[Prize Letter.]

I fed 20 cows last summer on silage, alfalfa hay and a small amount of cottonseed meal. These cows were kept in a dry lot all summer and they gave as much or more milk than in previous years when they were kept on pasture. Then too, they were in much better flesh last fall than usual. I don't see how any one can keep a bunch of milk cows and milk them all year and make any profit without the use of silos.

We have two silos, one 16 by 31 feet, and the other 14 by 34. We use the larger one for winter and fall feeding and the smaller one for spring and summer. In the fall of 1912 we filled both silos with 18 acres of corn and they furnished feed for 20 cows and 50 sheep for one year. If any one knows of a cheaper feed for milk cows than silage, I would be glad to hear from him. J. C. Hoch.

Emporia, Kan.

Knows of a Better Remedy

Some time ago there was a remedy given in the Mail and Breeze for a cow that got stiff and acted as though she was foundered. I had a cow in the same condition and tried the remedy and it took her six months to get over the ailment. A year or two after that two more of my cows were affected in the same way and I rubbed raw turpentine along the cow's spine and over the loin and in three days they were all right. So I think that is the better remedy of the two.

Longford, Kan. John M. Guy.

Shelf for Milk Buckets

A good device to hold the milk buckets while milking is made as follows: Across each end of a board 14 inches wide and as long as desired, nail a 2 by 2-inch board 14 inches long. Bore a hole in these 2 by 2 boards, 4 inches from the outside end. Get two 1 by 3-inch boards the desired length and bolt them loosely to the 2 by 2 boards. Then bolt the 1 by 3 boards loosely to joists. Fasten a small chain on the back side of this broad board and upon the wall just long enough to make the shelf level. When the shelf is not in use it can be drawn over against the wall with the chain.

Williamsburg, Kan. E. E. Neal.

A Milk Stool Quickly Made

[Prize Suggestion.]

Cut a 3-pronged fork from a tree and saw the ends off so that it will set level. Then saw off the other end leaving the stand about 11 inches high. On top of this securely nail a 1 by 8-inch board 8 inches long, and you will have a model milk stool—one that will stand up alone and is not always dirty.

Haviland, Kan. John Burger.

Just because a cow has gone dry is not a good reason for neglecting her.

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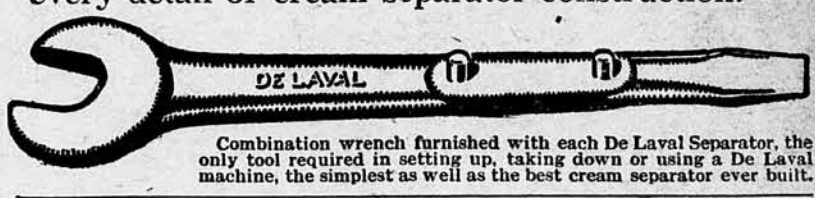

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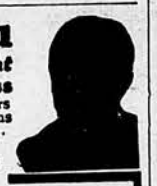

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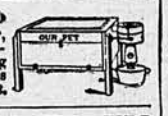

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Tells why chicks die

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

When the Hatch Comes Off

Incubating Is But a Trifle When Compared With Brooding

BY MARY E. SHULSKY
Denton, Kan.

AFTER the incubator, brooder or hens? This is a question which can only be answered by knowing the conditions under which either are to be used. Here is where the average poultry man's trouble begins—those of the incubator fade away in the distance, in comparison.

When the number of chickens to be raised will justify it and the cost is not such a matter of consideration, one of the modern hot-water-heated brooder houses is recommended. Or for those who wish to raise a large number of chickens, or who keep only non-sitting breeds, the brooder is a necessity.

But there is no brooder, no matter what the claims, which is a practical thing out of doors, in the cold and wind. It is absurd to claim or surmise that a small kerosene lamp could heat up a brooder and all the surrounding territory in cold weather.

If the brooders were closed to exclude the outside air the chicks would die for want of exercise or would chill and die if let out of the brooder. In cold weather, and for early hatched chicks, logic and facts are that a brooder needs the protection of a shed or room of some kind.

Neither will a kerosene lamp be satisfactory in a room where there are drafts. For the lamp must of necessity be on the outside of the brooder, both in order to prevent accidents and so that the lamp does not befoul the air intended for the chicks. Much is being claimed for the cold brooder, but a cold brooder is certainly cold comfort to a wet or chilled chicken.

Brooder houses for the brooder are an absolute necessity for the comfort of chickens; and the chicken which is not warm enough to be comfortable will never amount to much. Many brooders are nothing short of death traps, for if not drafty, they are poorly ventilated. Besides, the majority of manufacturers overrate the chick capacity of their brooders and do not seem to realize that in two weeks' time the chicks will have doubled in size. But if left in such close quarters, nature will soon take a hand and bring the number down to correspond to the size of the brooder.

The brooder should be large and the lamp have sufficient oil capacity and a large wick. The chief object sought in the internal arrangements of a brooder is a provision to keep the chicks from piling up and smothering each other as they crowd around the source of heat.

Results of Overheating.

Brooder manufacturers will tell you that their brooders are so constructed that the chicks can move from the source of heat if too warm, but it does not follow that they will do so. Even if not smothered, overheating causes a feverish state, consequently a desire for a large amount of water, which if allowed will cause trouble in the digestive organs and bowel trouble begins. Good, clean, fresh water is necessary, but too much, when the chick is overheated, will produce bad results the same as with human beings.

It is best if the heat in supplied from above and a hover provided that touches the backs of the chicks. The actions of the chickens are a good indication as to the right temperature for the brooder. A cold chicken does not sleep but puts in its time fighing its way toward the source of heat, and if too warm will wander aimlessly about. If just right each chick will sleep stretched out on the floor.

The brooder which is not properly constructed and therefore cannot be properly run, puts the chickens through a varying process of chilling, sweating and struggling, when they should be sleeping, and will result in weak, puny chicks.

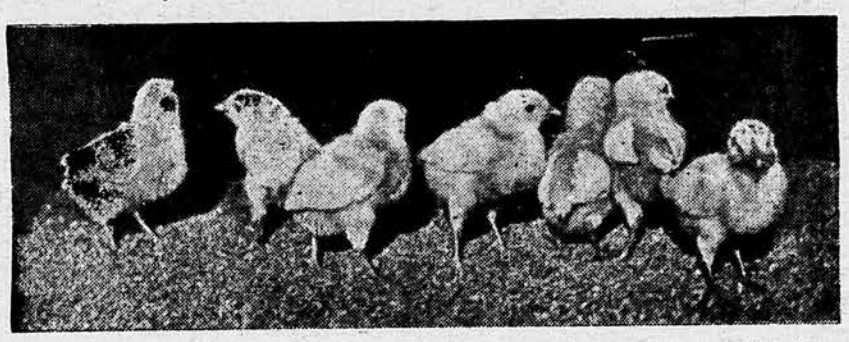
The successful brooder not only provides ample room for sleeping acommodations, but also plenty of room for the exercise of its occupants during the day. This of course should be cooler than the hover and well lighted. This is where the comfortable brooder house serves its best purpose.

Plenty of coarse sand and chaff on the floor wherein the feed may be scattered, and the chick be compelled to scratch for his living after the first two weeks of his life, is an ideal condition. A busy chicken means a warm, healthy chicken.

Water should be provided in such a way that the chicks will not get wet. Small fountains which supply the amount of water as needed may be bought or can be made at home by punching two or three small holes near the top of a tin fruit can or sirup bucket, filling with water and inverting on a deep pie pan.

Home Made Brooders.

One of the most successful chicken raisers I ever knew used one room of an old house for his brooder house. In this he placed an old stove for cold days when the sun was not shining sufficiently to keep the room from being uncomfortable. His "brooder" was home made—an inverted dry goods box, with a part of one side removed, and in the center of which was placed a large jug filled with hot water and wrapped in an old blanket. Other strips of blanket hung down from the top, under which the little chicks hovered. Of course the jug required some attention, but not much more than would be given to cleaning and caring for a lamp.



For the average farmer's wife with manifold duties, a brooder is likely to be looked upon as another iron in the fire. If the incubator is not set too early, a few hens may be set at the same time, and the chickens from both sources given to the hens. If good quarters are given a hen, she can as successfully raise 20 or 25 chickens as a smaller number. Of course it is necessary to see that she is under shelter during storms.

A coop so arranged that the little chicks can run in and out, yet confining the hen, is desirable for the first week or 10 days. After that the hen may be turned out after the grass has dried off, or may be kept confined on days when the weather is threatening. A better plan than confining the little ones in the coop on bad days, is to scatter trash from the hay loft in front, and in case of rain, protect by leaning some boards in the right direction, where they will be busy and contented, and when cold can run back in the coop to the hen.

Dust the hen with lice powder before putting out with chickens—sparingly, and do not shut up in a tight coop with the little chickens immediately, or they may inhale enough of the poison to cause death. Lice powder is all right in its place but should be used with judgment.

If the hen is examined when taken from the setting nest the feathers just below the vent will be found to contain the nits, should there be any. Pluck these feathers out and thereby lessen the number of lice in the future. Just a drop or two of lard mixed with kerosene on the head of each little chick as he is put out with the hen will safeguard him against head lice for some time. This treatment should be repeated in about 10 days to insure perfect freedom from lice.

Much of the loss of small chickens from

bowel trouble is caused by feeding too soon after hatching. Never feed under 48 hours, and 60 is better. No harm is done if they are not fed until they are 72 hours old. Nature has provided sustenance in the yolk of the egg until that time. Then feed hard boiled eggs, dry bread crumbs or oatmeal, and later on cracked grains. If allowed free range, little other food will need to be provided, as they will balance their own ration with grass, bugs, worms and seeds, but it is necessary at all times to see that plenty of grit is supplied in some form.

Best Remedy for Chickenpox

BY J. C. CLIPP,
Poultry Judge, Saltillo, Ind.

A few days ago a neighbor called me over the phone and asked me what was the matter with her chickens. She said her fowls were all becoming blind, had sores all over their heads and many were already dead. I knew at once just what was the trouble, for eight years ago I had chickenpox in my flock and did not have the least idea what was the matter with them until more than three-fourths of all the fine birds I had raised that summer were dead. The loss was such a severe one that I almost decided never to hatch another chicken. In my estimation no disease that affects fowls is as severe as chickenpox. I have watched the disease year after year and experimented with several different treatments, but have found only one that is a real preventive and cure. I gave this receipt to our neighbor, and I will give it to you.

Just as soon as any of the fowls are affected, pen all of the birds up and treat as follows: Procure 2 ounces of carbolated vaseline and 10 grains of yellow oxide of mercury. Mix thoroughly and anoint each bird's face, comb, wattles, etc. Do this whether they show signs of the disease or not, and you will have no more trouble with chickenpox. If the disease is very severe use the mixture at least three times, and your trouble is over. Those that have scabs over the face, remove the scabs then apply the medicine, and you will note a change in a few days. This treatment has been worth $10,000 to me. You will say that is a big figure, and so it is, but really I am confident the treatment has made us that much money. We never have roup or chickenpox in our flock. Chickenpox is the forerunner of roup and nothing is as fatal to a flock of fowls as roup and chickenpox. This treatment will prevent it and if the disease is in your flock now, use the treatment and it will cure nine out of 10 sick fowls.

The trouble with chickenpox is that it is such a sneaking disease half the fowls are ready for death before you realize there is anything out of the ordinary. Last fall a prominent turkey grower called me over to his place to see what was the trouble with his turkeys. There were over 80 head and every one sick with chickenpox. I am confident every turkey would have died but we applied my treatment and saved them all.

Let me tell you just how you can detect this disease: First you will notice a small wart-like appearance on the bird's comb, wattles or ear-lobes, about the size of a clover seed. Frequently these scabs will appear at first sight as large as a grain of corn. In that case you may rest assured the fowl will die unless it gets quick treatment. In cases of long standing the eyes will become swollen, possibly a pock will appear in the eye. If so the eye is almost sure to be lost.

We keep a little permanganate of potash in the drinking water all the time and find this is a great tonic and just as good as any roup preventive you could buy. We use a one-grain tablet in each gallon of water. Every morning we take a keen look for chickenpox and roup and if any bird shows the least sign of disease we apply the vaseline treatment at once. This is one of the best remedies for fowls I ever found and it will save you untold trouble if you will use it. It is reliable for I have used it time after time and have never known it to fail. Think of the thousands of turkeys and chicks that die from chickenpox and roup every year. This treatment will save them.

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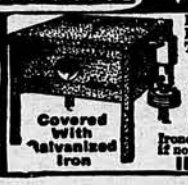

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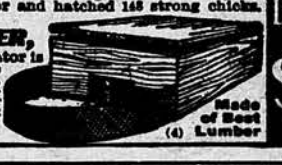

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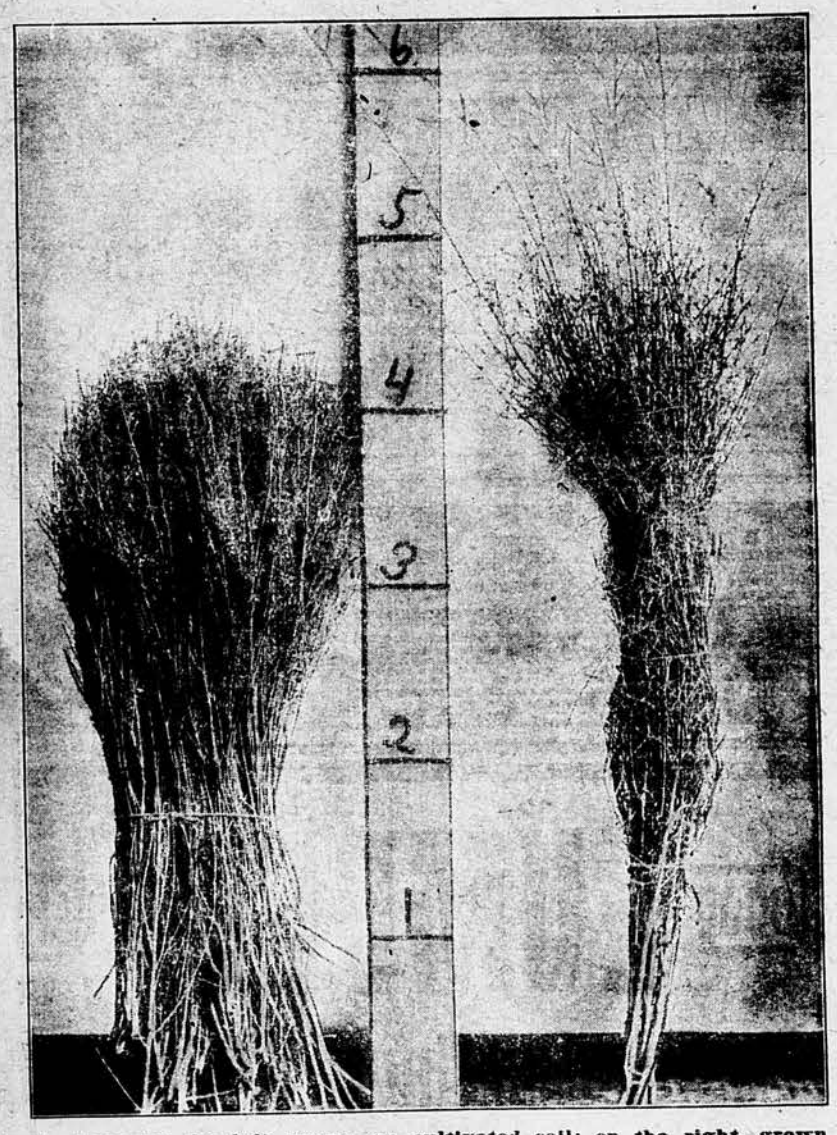
Sweet Clover, Foe of Alkali

Some Interesting Facts From the Northwestern Counties

BY L. D. GRIFFEE
Goodland, Kan.

ONE of the most difficult problems the farmers in western Kansas must solve is that of winter forage. Summer forage is easy to get. It takes several acres of buffalo grass to keep a cow, the number depending on the season, but where pasture land sells for $8 to $15 an acre a few acres more or less do not represent much outlay; and buffalo grass is good feed. When snow comes the farmers are "up against it." In the hard winter of two years ago many farmers hauled out baled hay from town at $15 to $20 a ton, to save their stock from starvation. Dry-farming methods and the pit silo are helping to increase the supply of winter forage but the supply is still short. Any farmer who has an irrigation plant can raise alfalfa. On the best bottom land it is produced successfully without irrigation, but the upland farmer without an irrigation plant finds alfalfa out of the question.

In the last two years sweet clover has appeared in Western Kansas. The fields



Sweet clover on the left, grown on cultivated soil; on the right, grown by the roadside.

are small and far between but the success of the men who have made the experiment has been such that the acreage in 1914 will considerably increased. The fact that is limiting the acreage of sweet clover at present is the almost prohibitive price at which the seed is selling. I have been able to get the results from a number of these fields, mostly in Sherman county, and it seems to me these facts should prove helpful to those who are expecting to try this new crop for the first time.

J. A. Parker, who lives fifteen miles south of Goodland, sowed a small patch of four or five acres in the spring of 1912. He had previously made several efforts to get a stand of alfalfa on the same ground and had failed. He prepared the ground as if he were planting alfalfa but believes he had the seedbed too mellow for sweet clover as he got his best stand at the end of the field where the horses tramped it in turning. He did not cut the field in 1912 but let the stock pasture it off. He cut the first crop June 1, 1912, but believes he should have cut it earlier as it was begining to get woody. He let the second crop ripen seed. It also developed a heavy foliage. He estimates that he got about two and a half tons to the acre from the two cuttings. This crop was grown on bottom land but the ground was badly affected by alkali. Mr. Parker believes this land has now been redeemed from alkali. It is in shape for other crops he believes. He will try sweet clover this year on alkali patches on the upland.

James B. Light, who lives twelve miles north of Ruleton, sowed ten acres of sweet clover in June, 1912. He broadcasted the seed on his barley which was quite small, covering it lightly by harrowing. He got a fair stand, which seems to bear out Mr. Parker's contention that it is best not to have a mellow seedbed. The clover was cut with the barley and after it was threshed was fed to cattle with the barley straw. The summer of 1913 was very dry and hot but the clover matured seed and was cut and stacked, though on account of rains, the seed was not threshed until later. Mr. Light raised this crop on land on which it is 200 feet to water. Higher and dryer ground it would be hard to find in Kansas, as the point of highest elevation for the state is only a few miles distant. Mr. Light will sow a larger field next spring.

J. C. Gernhart, also of Ruleton, got a start in sweet clover in an odd way. He was cutting prairie hay in the fall of 1911 when he noticed patches of sweet clover growing wild in the bluestem. He cut a number of these patches and threshed them. In the spring of 1912 he sowed a forty-acre field, one-half to sweet clover and one-half to alfalfa using barley as a nurse crop. This was on high ground. The alfalfa did not do much but the clover made a fair stand and was cut with the barley. After the barley was threshed the straw was fed to the stock and Mr. Gernhart noted that the clover was all sorted out from the rack before the straw was eaten.

The clover came up early in the spring of 1913 and started with a great promise of a big yield, but the season was very dry and on parts it did not grow very high. In patches over the field, comprising perhaps one-third the total area, the crop grew almost shoulder high and was cut for seed. The only way in which Mr. Gernhart could account for this odd result was that the snow drifted badly on the field in the winter and these luxuriant patches seemed to mark the location of the drifts.

On the Lorenz ranch in the south part of Sherman county, J. W. Gattshall, manager of the ranch, threshed four bushels of seed from about one-half acre of clover raised on bottom land that provided plenty of moisture but was white with alkali. The ground is now apparently in good condition for other crops. Mr. Lorenz, owner of the ranch, is a wealthy publisher of Dayton, Ohio. He has decided to try fifty acres of clover on upland prairie this year.

There are some surprising instances of the vitality of this plant. Frank J. Horton, a lawyer of Goodland, noticed a small patch of the yellow variety of sweet clover growing on a side street, several years ago. He had almost forgotten the incident when he chanced to pass on the same street last summer. The patch had spread, had crossed the road and had secured a firm hold in the buffalo grass on the other side of the road. The eastern farmer will hardly appreciate this statement but even the Russian thistle can hardly make its way in buffalo grass sod. I have seen a sweet clover plant over four feet high that had been taken from thick prairie grass on high ground.

It is too soon to draw definite conclusions regarding sweet clover as a forage crop in this part of the state; still a few facts seem well established. It is much easier to get a stand of sweet clover than of alfalfa. The stand once secured, the crop will stand more dry weather than alfalfa. Cattle and horses eat the hay, relish it and thrive on it, though most farmers believe that stock take to the white variety much more readily than to the yellow.

There will be an increased acreage this year though most farmers feel unable to sow more than a very small field on account of the high price at which the seed is selling.

Treat the Garden Kindly

BY GEORGE BALDWIN.

Constant vigilance is truly the price of success in the growing of garden crops. Worms, bugs, and all manner of flying and creeping things plus blight, mildew and rust make the path of the garden-maker edged with thorns, as well as roses. However, rarely do all these things come at the same time and some not at all in many gardens. The best way to insure immunity from garden pests is to grow strong, vigorous plants, use good seeds, keep the soil well enriched and constantly cultivated. The best time for watering is in the evening, but above all do not sprinkle the foliage in the hot sun, as that causes brown spot and blisters.

The main points to be regarded in transplanting are to handle the plant carefully. Make the holes big enough to allow you to put all roots in a downward position, especially with the cabbage family and celery, as this is the primary cause of stunted growth. Always plant firmly and shade to prevent the sun from scorching and withering. It should be borne in mind that it is not nature's design that a plant should be transplanted, and we ought to have sympathy for a plant.

Seeding Clover on Hardpan

Some time ago a reader wished to know how best to seed hardpan land to clover. I would suggest that the land be dynamited and then disked well, and smoothed with a common drag-harrow. The seed may then be sown. In two years the land would be filled with roots or humus sufficient to maintain a crop of clover. The clover should never be cut lower than 6 inches from the ground as that would likely kill it the first year. M. Grasskopff.

R. 4, Garnett, Kan.

These winter evenings are mighty good times to spend a little thought and study on the plans for the coming year's work. Use the lead pencil freely. It is a profitable exercise.

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Peabody, Kan.

Nine Spreader Loads An Acre.

Mr. Editor—I believe in putting the manure directly on the fields and not leaving it lie about the farn and feed yards to leach and wash away. I put it on the ground with a manure spreader—about nine loads to the acre. I do not wait for any particular season to do this work but load up the spreader and take it out whenever the barn needs cleaning. J. R. U. Crabb.

Milan, Kan.

Top Dressing For Meadows.

Mr. Editor—On our farm most of the manure is put on the meadows, in the winter and spring. The amount depends upon the kind of manure and the condition of the soil. Strong cattle manure, such as is made around the feed racks or in stables, should be spread more thinly than horse manure.

Arnold Schuetz.

R. 5, Humboldt, Neb.

Thin Spreading Pays Best.

Mr. Editor—A mistake frequently made in manuring our ground is that we spread the manure on too thickly. The manure does not go as far as it would if put on thinly, and the resulting crops are not as good. I have had good results in spreading manure on wheat during the winter time, both from the crop then on the ground and when following with wheat the next year. I find the use of a spreader far better than doing the work by hand. I do not pile up the manure but haul it directly to the field from the barn. I find it saves work to do this.

Lucas, Kan. W. L. Metzler.

All Used For Spring Crops.

Mr. Editor—We haul our manure out every fall, spreading it on the ground intended to be planted to spring crops. This includes the garden and potato ground. We spread the manure quite thickly and later plow it under. The results are great. By the time the soil needs to be worked the manure is well rotted. Glen E. Reid.

Belgrade, Neb.

Doesn't Let It Accumulate.

Mr. Editor—I think the proper way to put manure on the ground is to spread it as fast as it is made. Then it will not lose any of its strength as is the case when it is piled up and left to leach and burn. The time consumed is hardly noticeable when a load is taken out every time one accumulates. I put on from six to ten loads an acre. If spread on corn ground in the fall I put on more than when manured in the spring. B. F. R.

Newburg, Pa.

Hauled Out Twice a Year.

Mr. Editor—I haul out the manure twice a year—in the spring and late fall. When hauled out in the spring it is plowed under and that hauled in the fall is put on the meadow and alfalfa. Before I had the manure spreader I put on about 20 loads to the acre. However, the amount depends to a large extent on the kind of manure. New manure goes a great deal farther than that well rotted, but in dry seasons best results are not obtained with it until the second year. The well rotted manure is best for top-dressing on wheat land, meadow and alfalfa, but either will give good results.

(No address.) Ben Kessler.

Harrows After Spreading.

Mr. Editor—I take all the manure out to the fields direct from the barn so as to get it on the ground when it is at its best, without losing any by burning or leaching. I have no spreader but scatter with a fork, then harrow it all to pieces. Then it is plowed under, thus getting it thoroughly mixed with the soil.

I also feed my hogs all over their pasture so as to scatter the manure about. In this way they get their feed in good condition and I believe this has something to do with keeping cholera off my place, as we have not had it yet.

Mapleton, Kan. W. S.

A Litter Carrier Saves Work.

The best plan I have found for handling manure on my farm is to clean the manure directly from the stables and yard into the spreader. As soon as we have a load it is taken out and spread on the land. By this method we get the manure on the land before it loses any fertilizing value, keep the stables and yard clean, and breed no flies. And we accomplish this with the least amount of labor in handling the manure. If your barn is fitted with a litter carrier the work is still further reduced.

Quite often during the crop season I haul manure without taking time from other work. I hitch to the loaded spreader as I go to work in the morning and bring it back empty at noon, so the few minutes that it takes to run the load off is all the time actually consumed in manure hauling.

Where a barn has a good floor, and a bountiful supply of bedding is provided, there will be but slight loss of the liquid manure. Using plenty of bedding is profitable, as it furnishes the much needed humus for the land. Most so-called wornout land is suffering more from lack of humus than from a deficiency of plant food. For this reason on this farm we carefully utilize all humus-forming materials we can lay our hands on.

Cornstalks in manure are hard to handle, nevertheless the stalks from all the corn fodder we feed go under the stock as bedding and through the spreader back to the land whence they came. The direct-from-the-barn-to-the-field method is a great advantage in handling such manure. Court W. Ranslow.

Garrison, Mo.

Why Not Thresh in Feedlots.

Mr. Editor—I have been threshing in Sumner county for many years and realize now what a great mistake we have made in threshing our grain, in the open fields.

I am working out a plan in handling my grain that is an advantage in several ways. I haul all my grain into the feedlot and there set and reset the machine until I have the biggest straw stack in the entire neighborhood. My fields are clear of all old straw stacks. I have unlimited feed as well as shelter and bedding for my stock but best of all I have my manure by the hundreds of loads where I can get at it. This manure can then be hauled out when nothing else is urging.

By this plan we make more manure than any farmer can possibly do in threshing here and there and everywhere on his land. The farm near mine has seven large straw stacks scattered about it, some of them three years old. They will not rot down like they do in Illinois or Ohio but simply stand for years to be plowed around and to be in the way of header or binder. No one would believe the amount of waste that this way of doing brings about. After the old stack is gone you simply have a harbor for weeds to get a start and for several years you need not expect a good ear of corn or head of wheat from these bottoms. To burn the stacks as many farmers do is waste of another kind but waste just the same.

Now when we thresh, if we would put the teams that are hauling in the grain on the bundle wagons and do the threshing in the feedlot there would be little extra expense and what few dollars it would cost extra would be the best money you ever spent on the farm. It would mean one job almost completed for the year, there would be the comfort of knowing the stock is sheltered but the greatest benefit would be the manure available for our already depleted lands. I would like to see more discussion on this subject. Let us feed our land and not leave it to our children a barren waste. F. P. Mercer.

Conway Springs, Kan.

Choose the Low Spreader.

The low down manure spreaders which have been brought out within the last two years make us wish we did not have one of the high-wheeled kind which is likely to last many years. How the spreader got the name of being a short-lived machine we cannot conceive unless those who thought it short-lived, let it stand out from one year's end to another. If the spreader is well shedded and kept in repair as are other farm machines, there is no reason why the average life of one should not be 20 years. A spreader should last much longer than any grain harvesting machine. Harley Hatch.

Gridley, Kan.



A suggestive Iowa combination. A 2,300-pound Percheron stallion and 1,900-pound mare hitched to a manure spreader, on the farm of A. K. Chandler, Kellerton, Iowa.

Hazlett's Herefords

(Continued from Page 3.)

increased, and there has been considerable improvement in the high standard of the original stock. Most of the 250 animals were bred at Eldorado. There are not more than a dozen animals on the place from other herds. More and more of the animals in the last few years have been sold to other breeders; for the quality of the animals is so good that the price is higher than many general farmers like to pay. A good trade has been worked up in herd bulls.

The production of high quality animals has been the main item in the success of the Hazlett Herefords. Great care and expense were expended in the purchase of the foundation stock and in additions since then, and this in connection with proper selection and care have paid well. A good trade has been worked up, which now extends all over the West.

Farm work should be planned so the alfalfa and clover can be cut at the right stage of maturity. It doesn't pay to let these crops get woody under Kansas conditions.

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Alfalfa and Apples For Him

George Groh, Near Wathena, Has a Combination on 80 Acres of Bottom Land That Brings Profits

ALFALFA and apples are the leading lines on the 80-acre farm of George Groh, Jr., near Wathena, Kan. This strange combination is well adapted to his farm, which consists of bottom land just below the Wathena hills. The soil is deep and well drained. It contains an abundance of lime, phosphorus and potash, mineral elements suited to both crops. There are 17 acres in apple orchard and 48 acres in alfalfa.

The alfalfa is an especially profitable line. The crop is stored in four field sheds. Three of these sheds are 80 feet long with widths of 18, 30 and 40 feet, and one is 20 by 40 feet. It is not probable that these sheds would hold a season's crop; for some of the hay usually is baled and sold during the summer.

The season's yield of alfalfa in 1913 was a little more than four tons an acre. This was less than usual, but fairly good when compared with the average for Kansas. The crop was cut four times, just after it had started to bloom, and raked soon after it was well wilted. As much of this hay is sent to the market, it is essential that it should have its leaves and a good color. This can be obtained only with hay that has done most of its curing in the windrow or shock. Swath cured hay loses its leaves and gets off color by bleaching. Side-delivery rakes are used in raking the hay, which are superior to dump rakes, as they put the hay up where the wind can blow through it better.



Alfalfa and Apples Near Wathena.

Buck Rakes Are Used.

The alfalfa hay is moved to the field sheds with buck rakes. It is allowed to stay in the sheds at least three weeks—and sometimes much longer—and it then is baled. While it is in the barns, it goes through a sweat, and for this reason it is not wise to bale it until it has passed through this. After baling, the bales usually are put back in the barn until the price is high enough to tempt the owner to sell.

"The proper time to sell alfalfa hay is a great, unsettled problem," said Mr. Groh. "The most desirable time is when the price is the highest, of course, but the difficulty comes in finding this time. I usually sell a little hay along in the summer, but most of it goes in the fall, frequently as late as the first of the year. We usually do not hold much hay for the late winter and spring trade, as our experience has been that it does not pay."

Sowing Alfalfa Thickly.

Mr. Groh believes, as do many of his neighbors, that 25 pounds of alfalfa seed should be sown to the acre under these conditions. The reason for this remarkably high amount is that the stems grow so rank with an ordinary seeding, say about 15 pounds, that the buyers object to the hay.

"We have found that apple growing and alfalfa farming fit in fairly well together," said Mr. Groh. "There are a few times when the spraying and the alfalfa harvest will come at about the same time, but there is not much trouble from this."

A great deal of pruning was done by Mr. Groh this winter. In addition to ordinary pruning, such as many of the other growers in that section have been doing, he has been heading back many of his trees, which is not at all common along the Missouri river, although some growers are doing it. There are few places where trees grow "up mit der top", to a greater extent than on the loess hills and bottoms of the Missouri river section, of which Wathena is a part. There are many apple trees that are 30 feet high, and on especially rich soil some are higher. Mr. Groh does not believe in making such a great journey away from the earth when he sprays and picks his fruit, and he is trying to keep the trees headed back to 20 feet.

Much effort is made to keep the tops of the apple trees well opened up, so light and air can get into the fruit. This is essential if they are to have a good color. Open center trees are the most profitable under Kansas conditions, and low heads are much more desirable and profitable than high ones. In addition to the winter pruning, summer pruning will be given in the future on all the trees. It was intended to get over all the trees last summer and at least rub off the water sprouts, but the help could not be obtained.

Five sprayings were given the trees in 1913. The first was started April 12. It consisted of oil emulsion. It was aimed at a rather bad infestation of green aphis. The mixture consisted of six pounds of soft soap and 12 gallons of kerosene to 200 gallons of water. As there is much San Jose scale in the Wathena section, a dormant spray of lime-sulphur will be applied next spring before the foliage has started.

The first regular foliage spray was started April 19. It consisted of 1½ gallons of Sherwin-Williams lime-sulphur and two pounds of arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of water. The second or calyx spray was of the same strength. It was started May 7. The greatest effort was made to do a good job on this spray, and to get some poison into every calyx cup. This spray, of course, was aimed mostly at the codling moth, which has caused a great deal of loss in the Wathena section. The calyx spray is by far the most important spray for this insect.

The next spray was of the same strength as the first two lime-sulphur sprays, and it was started May 26. The last spray was put on July 10, and it consisted of bordeaux mixture. Mr. Groh has a Bean sprayer, with a 2½ horsepower engine. He usually keeps the pressure in spraying up to about 225 pounds.

There are 550 living trees in the

(Continued on Page 28.)

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Spray Saved This Orchard

Frank Kotsch Had Almost Decided to Cut Down His Trees, But He Took Up Science Instead

"SEVERAL years ago we had almost decided to cut down our apple orchard. We finally concluded that instead of doing this we would use proper methods of orchard management, and give our trees a chance to pay a profit. We are now getting good yields that make us mighty glad we did this."

That's the way Frank Kotsch, who owns a 55-acre fruit farm near Troy, speaks of his part in the apple growing revival in that section. Twenty-five acres of this farm is in apples. The trees produced in 1913, despite the unfavorable season, 793 barrels of No. 1 apples and a considerable quantity of lower quality fruit. The bulk fruit was made up mostly of the very large fall "drop," caused mostly by the dry weather. This loss was very large with some varieties, especially the Jonathans.

Careful spraying methods are a feature in the Kotsch orchard. A Friend sprayer with a 3½ horsepower engine is used. There are two leads of hose with the machine, and a good pressure is kept, generally running up to about 250 pounds.

"Spraying is the supremely important operation in apple growing in this section," said Mr. Kotsch. "Insects and fungous diseases are so bad here that the trees must be protected from them by sprays; if they are not protected the profits usually are lacking. In doing this spraying a man can take some good lessons from a honey bee. Did you ever see a bee buzzing around picking out the flowers and taking its time in getting out the honey? Well, the same general thing applies in spraying; it is essential that a man with a spraying rig shall take his time, and do the work well.

"We give five sprays including the dormant spray application, which is sometimes omitted. These sprays are all important. Especially is this true of the calyx spray, when you drive the poison into the calyx cups to protect the apples against the codling moth. The codling moth is one of the main sources of loss in the apple orchards here."

If a dormant spray is applied, it is put on in the spring, before the foliage has even started. Mr. Kotsch has used both the Rex and the Sherwin-Williams brands of lime-sulphur, and he has had success with both. The first spray after the foliage appears is in the cluster cup stage, and it consists of 6 gallons of commercial lime-sulphur and 10 pounds of arsenate of lead to 200 gallons of water.

The second spray is given when the calyx cups are open, and it is of the same strength. It always is applied at a high pressure, and considerable time is taken to every tree. An especially thorough job is done on this application, and plenty of time is taken to drive the poison into the calyx cup where it will do the most good.

For the third spray, given three weeks later, the proportion of lime-sulphur is decreased if the weather is hot, as there is danger of burning the foliage. For the last spray, applied about July 10, the lime-sulphur is eliminated, and the proportion of the arsenate of lead is increased to 12 pounds.

In pruning, Mr. Kotsch tries for a low head with an open center. He believes that apple trees should be headed back and kept within a reasonable distance of the ground. One thing that has kept him from heading back so much as he has desired is that canker has been very bad, and he has not cared to encourage this infection. All the trees are gone over every year, and some wood removed. Summer pruning is practiced to the extent of going over the trees in June and removing the water sprouts. This growth can be taken out much cheaper then than later. By careful attention to proper pruning methods, Mr. Kotsch makes his spraying work much easier; indeed it is impossible to do the best job of spraying on an unpruned orchard.

As the Kotsch orchard is in the rolling loess hills, it has not been the practice to give clean cultivation, for they wash very badly. Instead, the orchard is in clover, with some bluegrass mixed with it, and this is used as the cover crop. It is cut twice a year, and the crops are left where they fall, in the orchard. They thus make a vegetable mold that does much to aid in conserving moisture and in keeping the soil in good physical condition.



Modern Orchard Methods Paid for This Home and Equipped it With Human Comforts.

The apple trees are set 28 feet apart, and now at the age of 16 years they are too close. It requires much effort and pruning to keep them from invading one another's territory. Mr. Kotsch says that he should set the trees at least 30 by 36 feet, with perhaps some of the varieties 36 by 36 feet, if he were planting another orchard.

Most of the farm owned by Mr. Kotsch is planted to fruit of some kind. He grew about 3,000 24-quart crates of small fruits last year. Strawberries are a leader with the small fruits; there being 1,135 crates produced in 1913. Most of these were of the Senator Dunlap variety.

"We are not at all pleased with the Senator Dunlap variety as a commercial strawberry," said Mr. Kotsch. "It has good quality, and it yielded well, but it is a mighty poor shipper. The berries do not carry well, and this is an essential for a commercial strawberry. Now, with the great increase of the strawberry crop, shipments must be made hundreds of miles, and the Senator Dunlap strawberry is the source of much complaint from the buyers. I shall change to other varieties, but I am not certain which I shall plant, but the Gandy will have a place. This is a good shipper, and it yields fairly well. We will not have a large crop next year, judging from the condition of the vines. I don't believe the Troy-Wathena strawberry territory will have much more than a fourth of a crop. The dry weather of last summer caused most of this damage to the vines."



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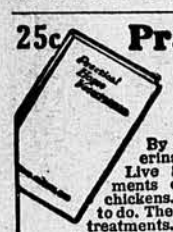

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Treatment For Stock Ills

Veterinary Advice on Request of Readers

BY DR. F. S. SCHOENLEBER
Kansas Agricultural College

AN Oklahoma reader, "N. B. F.," of McClain county, wishes to know how to treat a bone spavin. The treatment of bone spavin, if the animal is lame as a result thereof, consists in firing or burning the enlargement with a hot iron. Afterwards, from six to eight weeks of rest are necessary. You should have this performed by a competent veterinarian. There is no known method of reducing the size of the enlargement, and if the animal is not lame, you should leave it alone.

Removing Warts.

I have a 3-year-old mule that has a wart just below the left front knee. I would like to know how it may be removed. It is now almost as large as a dollar.—J. H. G., Delaware county, Oklahoma.

The treatment of warts on animals consists in cutting them out deeply. Immediately after removing them in this way, apply a 10 per cent solution of formaldehyde. The bleeding may be controlled by bandaging the part with cotton and muslin bandages. The formaldehyde should be re-applied whenever the scab becomes loose or when there is a tendency for the wart to reappear.

Premature Lactation.

I have a colt that was born May 3, 1913, that has been giving milk since October, 1, 1913. Can you tell me what will dry it up?—I. L. N., Garden City, Mo.

I would suggest that you administer to your colt, a teasponful of fluid extract of belladonna, morning and evening for about a week. If this causes the colt to become very listless, so that it refuses its feed, the dose should be reduced by one-half. In addition to the above, you should apply to the udder, once or twice daily, a mixture consisting of equal parts of spirits of camphor and fluid extract of belladonna.

Sand in Stomach.

What treatment would you advise in the case of a horse eating too much sand with his milo? I lost one horse before I knew what was the trouble.—E. M. B., Baca county, Colorado.

The only thing that you can do to remove sand from a horse's intestines is to give the animal a laxative diet, such as flaxseed meal, once or twice a week, or you may administer a pint of raw linseed oil or a pound of Epsom salts. It may be necessary to repeat the laxative treatment several times in order to completely remove the foreign material from the intestines.

Sterile Cow.

What can be done for a 3-year-old Jersey cow that does not breed? She has produced one calf.—J. C. R., Douglas county, Missouri.

Sterility in cattle may be due to an acid condition of the uterus, which is overcome by flushing out the uterus, once daily, for a week with a 2 per cent solution of bicarbonate of soda. The last flushing out should be about one hour before service. More frequently sterility is due to a cystic condition of the ovaries, and this can be overcome only by having them crushed either through the rectum or the vagina.

Tapeworm Treatment.

I have a dog that has a tapeworm. Can you give me a remedy?—W. S. D., Caddo county, Oklahoma.

I would recommend that you starve your dog for 24 hours and then give it a little milk to which has been added 2 grains of arecea nut for each pound live weight, and 2 grains of calomel. About six hours after this, give the animal a tablespoonful of castor oil. This treatment may be repeated in a week or so.

Udder Troubles.

(1) We have a Jersey cow that gives bad milk out of one teat periodically. This quarter swells up hard at times and for three or four milkings the milk will not be fit to use. Then the swelling disappears and she is all right for several weeks. That quarter now seems to be drying up and she is falling off in milk.

(2) I also have a heifer with lumps on her teats. They break and sores form in their places, and in turn scabs appear. What would you advise as treatment?—J. S. G., Plainview, Tex.

(1) The disease affecting your cow's udder is probably due to infection. This causes a condition known as contagious inflammation of the udder. The treatment consists in milking the affected quarter out thoroughly and injecting into the affected quarter, once daily, a ½ per cent solution of fluoride of sodium. You should be very careful in using this treatment as any dirt gaining entrance to the udder would make the condition worse. I believe you should also have your cow tested for tuberculosis.

(2) Regarding the sores on the heifer's teats, I may say that this is, as a rule, not a serious condition. It is called cow-pox. It may be treated by applying to the teats, after milking, the glycerite of tannic acid.

Cure for Itch.

An itch has broken out among my horses. All parts of the body are affected and the horses scratch. There are no eruptions other than a few small scabs.—A. G. H., Johnson county, Nebraska.

I would suggest that you wash the animal's body with a 2 per cent solution of Kreso dip, rinsing it off in about one-half hour with cold water. If there are any small scabs or sores, you should remove these and apply the same preparation on them. We have found this treatment invariably favorable, and if you will continue it, I think you will get good results.

Chronic Founder.

I have a good young driving mare that was foundered on green oats about three months ago. She is stiff in both front legs and one hind leg. She stretches the front legs and keeps moving them day and night. The joints of the front legs seem tender. She is in the same condition now as two months ago.—S. R. L., Marshall county, Kansas.

Your mare is probably affected with chronic founder, and the treatment of this condition is, as a rule, very difficult and very unsatisfactory. If the animal is still stiff, I would recommend that you administer internally, every two hours, about 2 drams of salicylate of soda, keeping this up for six or seven doses. Then you should give the same medicine in the same dose three times daily. Give the animal plenty of exercise, and soak the feet occasionally for 24 hour periods and possible you may get definite results.

Treatment for Founder.

I wish you would tell me what to do for my 6-year-od jack. He acts as if he were foundered and his legs are so stiff he can hardly get around at times. After moving about a while he gets better. He has a good appetite, but has been in this condition for about six weeks.—B. F. T., Sheridan county, Kansas.

It is possible that your jack is affected with a condition known as chronic founder, and the treatment of this is, as a rule, very difficut. You should have the feet trimmed so that they will assume, as nearly as possible, the natural shape. Soaking the feet in 2 or 3 inches of water for 24-hour periods which are repeated several times, is of value. Internal administration of a tablesponful of powdered saltpeter, morning and evening, might be of benefit.

Homesick Without His Paper

I think the Mail and Breeze is the best agricultural paper I ever read. I moved from Kansas in the spring of 1913, and have missed the paper so much I sent for sample copy and must have it all the time. C. E. Stites.
Sheridan, Wyo.

I can't get along without the Mail and Breeze. F. H. Gier.
Star R. F. D., Sylvan Grove, Kan.

Enclosed find the money for the Mail and Breeze as we think it the best farm paper there is. Elie Moberly.
Winfield, Kan.

I am an old reader of the Mail and Breeze and could not be without it as I consider it the best farmer's paper I ever had. J. R. Wratil.
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We all like the Mail and Breeze very much and feel we could not do without it. J. W. Moberly.
R. 6, Paola, Kan.

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Lyon County Farmers Unite

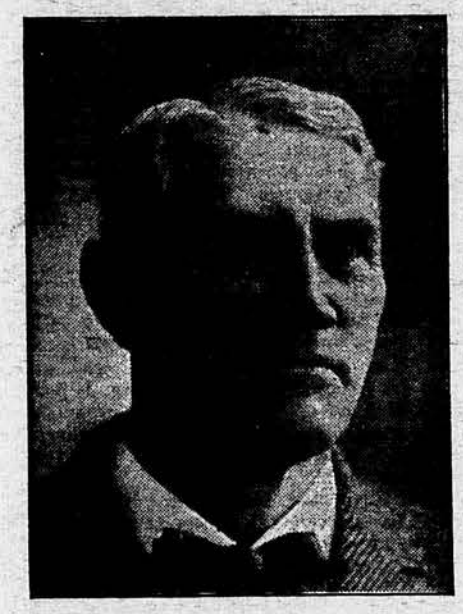
More Than $1,300 Was Saved to Producers in January

BY A. B. HALL

Manager, the Lyon County Farmers' Produce Association

IN Lyon county, as in other live communities of Kansas, there has been growing a feeling that the producing farmer has not been getting all that he ought to have for what he has to sell. The Lyon County Farmers' Produce association was started by a number of farmers last fall who had a large quantity of alfalfa hay and seed to sell. The original idea of such an organization came from the present manager, who as a hay buyer could see the attitude of the farmer who had hay to sell, toward the system of selling on the open market.

The producers knew that the only solution of the sales proposition was to get together and form a selling organization. They also knew that hay shipped to the market was a risk, that the market drops occasionally and often shows a slump of as much as $2.50 a ton as it did in January just past, in a space of five days. They knew that they had to pay a commission of 50 cents a ton for selling the hay and a number of other incidentals like weighing and inspection. They knew that they lost hay from broken bales that



A. B. Hall.

caused a large shrink; and most important of all they knew that buyers have to wait two to three weeks for their returns. They understood these troubles, but they were certain co-operative selling would pay.

After three successful meetings the organization was on its feet, and the progress that has been made since then has been far greater than the originators hoped for. The president, P. L. Morse; the secretary, C. S. Grant, and the treasurer, W. A. Gladfelter, are the officers who have charge of the regular meetings, which take place the first and third Saturdays of every month. The advisory board, J. M. Johnson, W. L. Diggs and J. C. Hoch, consult with the manager and transact any business outside of the regular meetings. The manager is the salesman. Instead of asking members to devote their time, without pay, we employ this manager, whose time is entirely taken up with the work, and who receives a commission only where service is rendered in buying or selling for the members. The membership fee is 50 cents a year, which goes to pay for postage, stationery and advertising. We have about 200 members and have been in operation only a little more than two months.

About all we have to sell in this county this year is alfalfa and prairie hay and alfalfa seed, so the first move we made towards selling these was an advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. We got results immediately and the hay began to move. Then we got in a car of corn and sold it at 1 cent above cost. This is where we made a hit with those farmers who had no hay to sell but had to buy corn. When we saved the farmers from 5 to 7 cents a bushel on the corn, it did not take them long to see the importance of our organization.

We shipped out the first car of hay December 15 and in the rest of the month we shipped out 12 cars of hay and bought two cars of corn. In January we sold 41 cars of hay and shipped in five cars of corn. This amounted to 508 tons of hay, valued at $7,291, and 6,596 bushels of corn, valued at $4,545. We also sold $200 worth of alfalfa seed. All together the month's business amounted to $12,037 or an average of $446 for every business day in January. This gave an estimated saving to the farmers of $1,345 in one month.

Although we think we have made a rousing success for what time we have been in business, we are not satisfied with our sales on alfalfa seed and will not feel satisfied with less than $500 for seed in February. We prefer to deal direct with the farmer on our alfalfa seed and parties can depend on getting 1913 seed and saving part of the middleman's profit.

January 17 we had a banquet of 220 plates served at one of the leading hotels in Emporia. The heading of the article about it in the Emporia Gazette called it a "Bully Blow-out," and it was indeed true to name. It was a social get-together meeting of farmers and their wives, and representative Emporia business men.

Some farmers say "we cannot hold together," so we show our results to show them that it pays to make the effort to try to get together and then make an effort to stay together. So far we have a fine organization of earnest farmers, every one of them a booster. We hope that we can make our association a stepping stone towards a larger Kansas organization to get laws to prevent gambling with our farm products. Here are the most important sections of our bylaws:

The purpose of this organization is to promote the mutual interest of the farmers of Lyon county in the sale and exchange of all kinds of products, and for the sale and purchase of all kinds of commodities handled and used by the farmers of Lyon county, Kansas.

The officers shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and general manager, and an advisory board of three members.

There shall be an annual meeting the first Saturday in January every year to elect officers and transact any other business that may come before the association.

The election of officers shall be by ballot and the majority of the ballots cast shall constitute a majority. In case of a tie vote the contesting candidates may cast lots.

The officers shall hold office for one year or until their successors are elected and qualified.

It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings. When absent, it shall be the duty of the vice-president to preside as president, and he shall have the same power and effect as the president in any matters pertaining to the association. Any special meetings shall be called by the president on written application of 10 members. Any regular or special meetings shall have not fewer than 25 members present to constitute a quorum. All regular meetings shall be held the first and third Saturdays of the month.

It shall be the duty of the secretary to attend all regular and special meetings, keep a record of all matters transacted in the meetings, receive and receipt any moneys paid into the association, either by dues or otherwise, and turn same into the hands of the treasurer of the association.

It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive all money belonging to the association, keeping an accurate account of same, and only pay out by written order from the advisory board of this association.

It shall be the duty of the advisory board to keep in close touch with any and all accounts and business done through any or by the organization or its officers, correct mistakes, adjust any and all differences that may arise, their decision being final. Also to be

(Continued on Page 33.)

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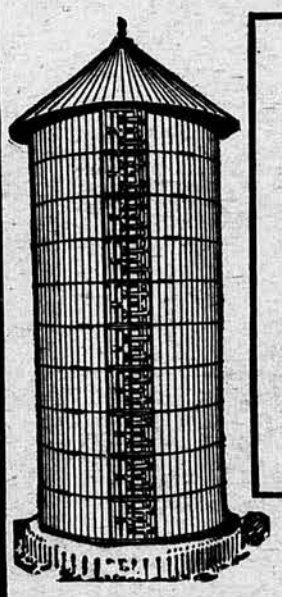

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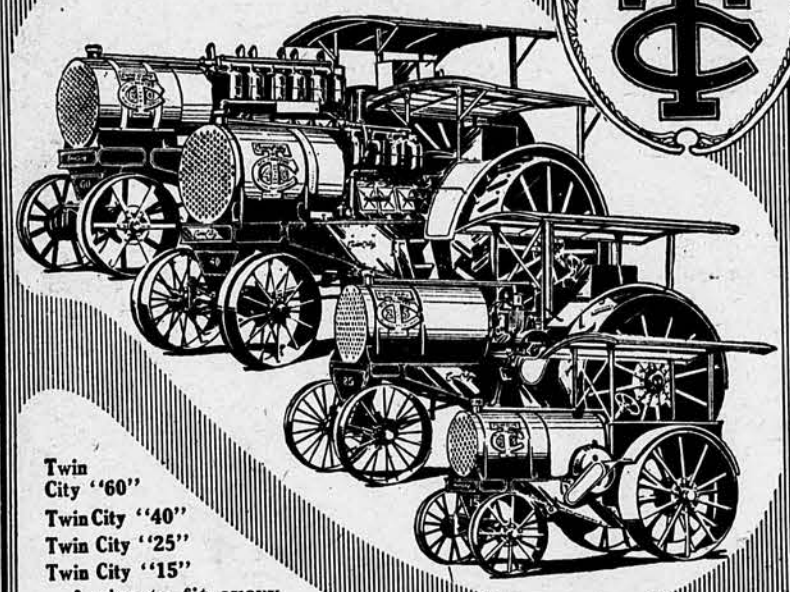

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"As a user of your Liniment for the last 15 years, I can say it is one of the best on the market. Fifteen years ago I sprained my ankle and had to use crutches, and the doctors said I would always be lame. A friend advised me to try your Liniment and after using it night and morning for three months I could walk without a cane and run as good as any of the other firemen in my department. I have never been without a bottle since that time."—*Mr. William H. Briscoe, Central Islip, N. Y.*

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How Serum Cut Down Cholera

From 25 Per Cent in 1912 Missouri's Loss Fell to 14 Per Cent in 1913 by Scientific Treatment



HOG cholera has been prevalent to a marked degree in many sections for the last few years. The disease has spread in many localities, in spite of the methods that have been used to prevent it. This has been due, to a large extent, to poor sanitation of yards and sheds and carelessness or failure to quarantine infected animals or herds.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has been conducting campaigns the last year in Indiana, Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska to control this disease by means of anti-hog-cholera serum and farm quarantines. In Pettis county, Missouri, where there was a loss of 18 per cent in 1911 and 25.6 per cent in 1912 of all hogs raised, there was only a loss of 14.7 per cent up to November, 1913. This decrease was due to the use of the serum, which, although not used there by the Department's agents until August, 1913, materially reduced the loss. About 60,000 hogs were raised during the past year and of the 10,000 that died of the hog cholera only about 1,000 were lost after the active use of serum and quarantine measures were inaugurated.

Control or Eliminate.

The object of the department has been to endeavor to control the disease and if possible, to eliminate it from the country. To secure this end the best efforts of the farmer himself are necessary. The campaign against this devastating sickness during 1913 was planned along three lines.

1. The education and organization of the farmers in the districts selected, to be carried out primarily by the State College.
2. The enforcement of sanitation and restrictive regulations by the state veterinarian.
3. Active supervision by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department and the inoculation of diseased herds and exposed herds with the anti-hog cholera serum.

A county in each state was selected as a unit and the method of work in that county was, briefly, for the state college to secure the co-operation of intelligent, active farmers in each township in the county. These men were called volunteer assistants and they were to keep in close communication with the department's inspector stationed in that area, keeping him informed of conditions and securing statistics concerning the hog industry. In this manner conditions were pretty well learned in the territory under inspection. When an outbreak of hog cholera was reported the Department's inspector went to that outbreak and saved all the hogs he could by treatment with serum. As the disease is very easily transmitted, he then protected all herds in the immediate vicinity by inoculation. The idea was to form a zone of immune animals around the infected center.

In every county where these measures were employed, even though begun after the disease had continued its ravages for some time, there was less loss from hog cholera than in either of the two preceding years.

In addition to its great function as a preventive, it has been found that the anti-hog-cholera serum would cure a large proportion of hogs in the early stages of the disease and render them immune after recovery. However, if hogs are not treated by this serum, from 75 to 100 per cent of all affected herds, die. This serum so far as is known, is the only thing that will prevent the disease. The serum requires special treatment to preserve its quality and a qualified man to produce it. Sufficient serum to treat an average 100-pound hog costs about 30 cents at a liberal estimate. The treatment is by hypodermic injection.

Lost 25 Per Cent of Sick.

Of hogs actually sick when treated, the Department's inspectors lost but 25 per cent during the past summer. Of well hogs in diseased herds, 2.8 per cent died after being treated and of hogs in exposed herds less than 1 per cent died after being inoculated with the serum. In an infected herd there is always a certain proportion of hogs that are well.

The inspector examines the hogs when he arrives, takes the temperature of all hogs in the herd and separates the sick from the well. The temperature is an indication of the sickness. The temperature of a sick hog, unless the hog is near death, will run above 104 degrees and sometimes as high as 107 or 108 degrees Fahrenheit.

Hog cholera does not seem to affect any particular breed of hogs more than another, and while generally the careless farmer is more apt to have the disease among his hogs than the careful one, the disease sometimes occurs where the conditions are sanitary. It is hoped that the work may be extended gradually until the disease is completely controlled or eliminated. The fact that hog cholera is carried not only by the hogs themselves, but by birds, dogs, streams and even on the feet of men going from one farm to another shows how necessary it is that the campaign be thorough and that farmers exert their best efforts to assist in the work.

Alfalfa and Apples for Him

(Continued from Page 24.)

Groh orchard. In 1913 they produced 1,338 barrels of No. 1 apples and 380 barrels of No. 2 fruit. The Ben Davis and Gano apples sold for $2.25 a barrel, and the Winesaps and Arkansas Blacks brought $3.85. The Jonathans were stored, in hopes of a higher price in the spring. In all, the orchard produced apples to the value of a little more than $3,300. This was in a season, too, when the unsprayed orchards in the Wathena section produced almost nothing.

Diversity of the farm business:—Improper organization of a large farm limits its possibilities, just as area limits the small farm. Single crops or single livestock enterprises seldom utilize farm labor to its maximum. By having several crops there is not only better distribution of labor, but the chances of total loss from crop failures are lessened.

Strawberries Need Care

A Good Loam Soil and Considerable Water Is Essential

BY E. R. BENNETT

THE conditions necessary to make commercial strawberry growing a profitable business are a fertile soil a climate that will give a good quality of fruit, adequate transportation facilities and control of moisture that will prevent loss from drouth; in other words, we must have conditions such that the average crops will bring greater returns than the cost of production.

The strawberry is a perennial plant. The first year after planting the cost of taking care of the crop is considerable, with almost no returns. The second year, the cost is not much greater and the returns are near the maximum. If the field is properly cared for, a third and fourth crop should be obtained. In figuring on the returns from strawberry growing, the average for these crops must be considered.

It is not uncommon in many places to carry the plant from the first year and up to fruiting time of the second year, only to have the crop entirely eliminated because of two or three weeks drouth. The strawberry being a shallow-rooted plant, is not adapted to withstanding adverse weather conditions, consequently in nearly every state of the Union successful strawberry growers are beginning to appreciate the necessity for supplying moisture to the plant when nature is negligent in that direction.

Needs a Loamy Soil.

The strawberry delights in a strong, loamy soil. The ground for setting to strawberry plants is best prepared by preceding with a crop of some legume, such as clover, alfalfa, cowpeas or soy beans. There was an old time idea among strawberry growers that this crop did not require much fertility, but this theory has given place to the fact that it is necessary to supply an abundance of plant food. Strawberry plants should be set only on land that will produce a heavy, stocky vine that is capable of producing the maximum crop of fruit. A system practiced in many places with success is to apply stable manure to the clover or alfalfa the season before the land is to be plowed for the planting to strawberries. This gives the weed seed in the manure a chance to germinate and be destroyed before the ground is producing strawberries. The land should be well prepared by deep plowing and thorough harrowing.

The time to set the plants varies with the different districts. Theoretically strawberries can be set almost any month in the year. In practice in most districts the best time to set is in early spring, although August setting is possibly more desirable in southern districts. The result to be obtained is to secure a good, healthy plant for the next year's crop, for in any case the first crop is not of much consequence. There are several systems in vogue of setting plants. Probably the most common and in the long run the best system is that known as the matted row system. In this case the field is marked out in rows about 4 feet apart; the plants are set in these rows 14 to 18 inches apart. Where there is sufficient moisture in the soil it is not particularly essential to use irrigation in setting the plants, although it is frequently desirable to do so.

Setting the Plants.

The setting of the strawberry plant is a simple process. The essential thing is to use young plants, the leaves of which have been trimmed so as not to leave anything but young leaves, and the plant should be inserted in the soil in such a way as to leave the crown of the plant just at the surface. The soil should be firmly packed around the plant. If this method is followed the loss from plants dying out at setting time should be practically nothing. Where it is necessary to irrigate it is well to follow the setting with an irrigation within the next week or two after putting the plant in the soil. In any case the setting should be followed in a short time with thorough shallow cultivation. For this purpose we believe that a small tooth harrow is much superior to the hoader tooth harrows in common use among gardeners. The essentials for caring for the plant after it has been set are simple—one word will cover the whole thing, except where irrigation is necessary, and that is: cultivate.

The strawberry is a shallow-rooted plant. By frequent, shallow cultivations it is possible to keep the plant growing even in seasons of light rainfall, although if irrigation can be obtained it is better to supplement the rainfall with an occasional irrigation. The only statement that we can make as to when to irrigate the strawberry is the same as with other plants—that is, when the plant needs moisture. Some soil dug out of a row near the plants with a spade at a depth of 6 to 8 inches will readily determine whether the soil is dry or not. If it is dry, it should be irrigated. If not, it is best to leave it without an irrigation.

Where the rows are set four feet apart, as for the matted row system, the irrigating furrow is made close to the row of plants with an ordinary shovel plow. After the plants have become established a single furrow between the two rows will answer, then irrigate for a sufficient length of time to allow the water to percolate to the plants. The runners or off-shoots from the plants that are set will, during the season, largely cover the ground. These plants should be allowed to accumulate so as to make a matted row about two feet wide. This will give two feet of space between the rows in which to cultivate and irrigate.

Watch Out for Winter.

The next critical time in strawberry culture is the winter season. In many territories it is possible to grow and mature a fine stand of plants, except for winter killing. This winter killing in most territories is not a matter of cold weather, but entirely a matter of drying out of the soil. The most important irrigation is the one which comes late in the fall or just before the ground freezes. In the southern territory it may be essential in some cases to irrigate in the winter months, although in most cases there is sufficient rainfall to provide moisture through the winter.

Whether it will pay to cover the strawberry field with straw or coarse manure during the winter is a matter which must be determined by conditions in each particular district.

The next critical time in strawberry growing is just before the fruit is ripening. This is the time when the man without irrigation is absolutely at the mercy of the elements. We have seen strawberry fields give promise, when the strawberries began to ripen, of a return of $500 an acre, but two weeks of hot wind and dry weather cut the crop to a point where it was not profitable to pick the fruit. This kind of weather is most profitable to the man who has water to apply to his field. Dry air and sunshine with sufficient water makes a firm, red berry of high flavor. Cloudy, wet weather is liable to make a soft, poor colored berry of poor quality. Necessarily the commercial advantage is in favor of the man in the arid climate who has the necessary moisture. We firmly believe that our semi-arid districts with their superior marketing conditions have a golden opportunity in the development of a strawberry growing industry by irrigation.

A Paper That Helps

I must say a few words of praise of the Mail and Breeze of February 7. Really it is the best ever published and that is saying a great deal. I had no idea there were so many successful farm women making their own money on the farm. Next to being a good farmer's wife my wish would be to have literary talent and I certainly would apply for a position on the staff of the good old Mail and Breeze. Such a paper is an education in itself. I certainly hope to gain much knowledge from the items others send in. Mrs. J. E. Hatchett.

Foss, Okla.

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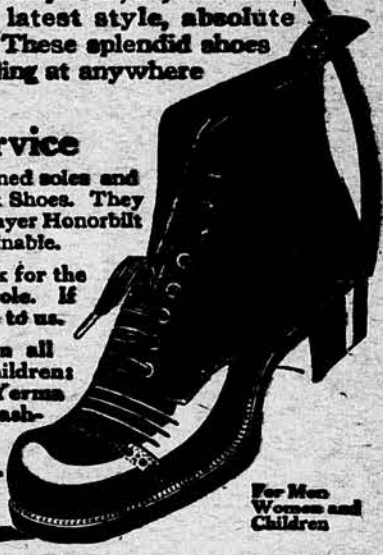

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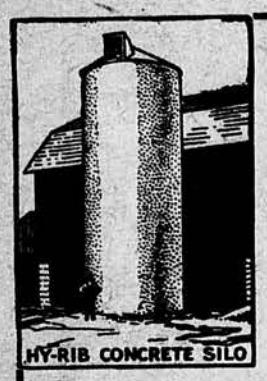

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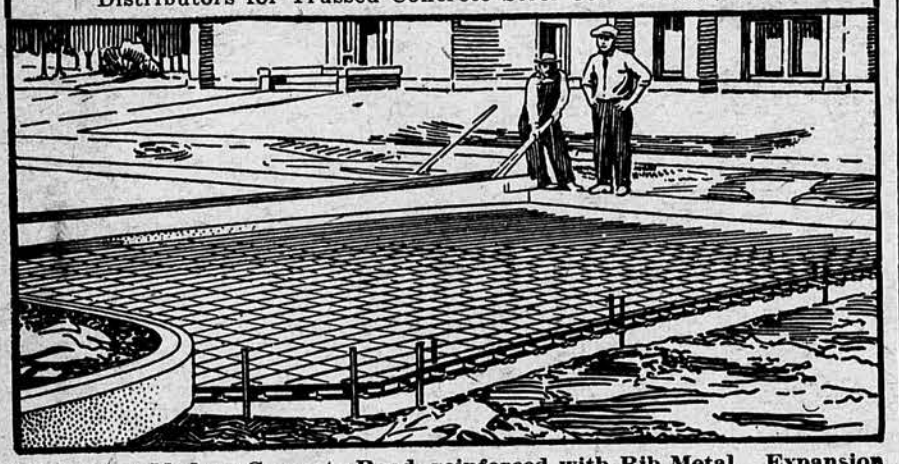

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The NEW DROUTH-RESISTING, STOCK-FEEDING CROP "FETERITA"

50 to 80 BUSHELS PER ACRE!

The newest discovery in the way of a feeding crop is "Feterita" which last year—its first real test year—produced an average yield of 24½ bushels per acre. It is claimed to be the one most successful drouth-resisting crop ever discovered, and properly planted and with very little rain, should yield from 50 to 80 bushels per acre—some yields last year were said to reach 100 bushels with only two rains.

Here is an Opportunity to Experiment With It on Your Own Farm

This is a new crop. The editors of Farmers Mail and Breeze, as our readers know, are not claiming everything for it. It has not yet been sufficiently tested as to its feeding value, nor as to its adaptability to our territory. It is certain that it has great drouth-resisting qualities. It is worth experimenting with. Thousands of farmers in Kansas and the Central West are going to try it out this year on a small scale. Some farmers are very enthusiastic over it.

Here is what one successful planter writes about "Feterita." "I raised a crop of Feterita and am well pleased with the results. The grain is larger than Milo, fully as soft, and much whiter than Kafir. Its feeding value is equal to either Kafir or Milo and does not contain the dust that accompanies both Kafir and Milo. The head is erect on the stalk. It branches out from the roots, is a good drouth resister, and matures 25 days earlier than Kafir. Two crops have been raised this year on the same ground. The second crop was planted from the ripe seed of the first." Another farmer says: "We were more than delighted with the fact that the chinch bugs did not bother us. We had Milo maize planted in the same field with it and the chinch bugs took it completely, working right up to the Feterita but stopped there."

One Pound FREE! The supply of this seed is limited, but we secured a sufficient quantity to enable us to offer **one pound free** to every one who sends $1.00 to pay for a new, renewal, or extension subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze. One pound should plant about half an acre and raise a crop of seed for a second planting. Send us your subscription at once and get one pound free and postpaid before the offer is withdrawn.

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I enclose $1.00 to pay for a new, renewal, or extension subscription for one year to the Farmers Mail and Breeze. You are to send me free and postpaid one pound of "Feterita" seed as per your advertised offer.

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Snow Blanket Good for Wheat

First Ice Crop Harvested—Many Pit Silos Being Dug

BY OUR CROP CORRESPONDENTS

AFTER going without moisture of any kind for several weeks the 6-inch blanket of snow last week was very timely for wheat fields. Aside from the moisture realized the snow furnished some protection to the crop during the freezing weather. In general, growing wheat is still in excellent condition. The only adverse reports received thus far are from a few western Kansas counties where some fields have been damaged by blowing. No appreciable injury from freezing has been noticed as yet but the cold finally got the volunteer oats which had been furnishing grazing all fall and winter.

The two recent storms, following each other closely, were the first of the winter to freeze ice sufficiently thick for harvesting. It was not only the first chance to make ice but probably the last for this winter, and owners of ice houses seemed to appreciate that fact judging by the activity around ice ponds last week.

Western Kansas farmers are putting in some good licks on pit silos during these days of slack work. O. D. Clark of Edwards county says three of them are being dug in his neighborhood. The pit silo is no longer an experiment even though it was a novelty as late as 18 months ago.

"The hen and cow are keeping the family," writes L. E. Douglas of Johnson county, Kansas. This statement is true to a certain extent every winter but has never been more applicable than this season.

KANSAS.

Nemaha County—Two inches of snow on the ground. Ice crop is being harvested. Corn 70c; hogs $8.10.—C. W. Ridgway, Feb. 14.

Barber County—Coldest weather of the season this month with much snow. Stock in good condition. Some hens laying better.—G. H. Reynolds, Feb. 14.

Chautauqua County—Four degrees below zero. Farmers have been plowing for spring crops. Many buying feed. Eggs 20c; corn 70c.—F. B. Mantooth, Feb. 9.

Miami County—Very fine open winter up to February 5, but snow and colder since. Stock doing well. Corn and some hay being shipped in.—L. T. Spellman, Feb. 13.

Ellsworth County—Stormy weather February 6 and roads are bad. Temperature was 16 below zero. Wheat is still green although the freezing weather checked its growth.—C. R. Blaylock, Feb. 10.

Barton County—Wheat doing well and furnishing good pasture. The open winter has greatly helped the feed problem. Cattle scarce and hogs scarcer. Wheat 78c; corn 76c; eggs 20c.—J. A. Johnson, Feb. 7.

Russell County—Weather cool and clear. A bad snow storm February 12. Wheat looking fine. Fine prospects for a bumper crop. All the stock fine. Wheat 80c; corn 75c; eggs 21c.—Mrs. Fred Clausen, Feb. 14.

Comanche County—Two blizzards in February but wheat is not damaged by the cold weather. Stock beginning to show the effects of the cold. A few public sales advertised. Horse and mule demand slow.—S. A. DeLair, Feb. 14.

Wilson County—Ground is soaked from the recent rains and snow. Have had fine winter weather up to present cold snap. Stock doing fairly well with the feed they have. Some blackleg present. A good acreage will be seeded to alfalfa.—S. Canty, Feb. 14.

Sumner County—Have had a very pleasant winter. Had a thunder and rain storm on February 12 which was our first moisture since December 20. Weather is favorable for pasturing wheat. Considerable plowing done. Some will sow oats next week.—D. M. Adams, Feb. 12.

Grant County—The open winter has helped out the crop situation very much. Stock have done fine as a rule. Some breaking and listing done in February and January. Wheat looks fair but it has blown out in spots. Plenty of moisture in the ground.—J. L. Hipple, Feb. 14.

Harper County—This county is covered with a blanket of snow. Not much feed in the county. All the grain is being shipped in this year. Public sales numerous and prices good. Hogs $8; corn 72c; oats 45c; wheat 80c; cream 22c; eggs 22c.—H. E. Henderson, Feb. 14.

Geary County—A cold, northeast storm struck this county February 12 with about 3 inches of sleet and snow. Wheat is all right. Stock in this section doing well. Wheat 77c; corn 73c; oats 46c; eggs 22c; fat hogs $7.50 to $8; hay $14; alfalfa hay $16.—O. R. Strauss, Feb. 14.

Doniphan County—About 3 inches of snow fell February 12. The soil was rather dry and the snow was beneficial to wheat. Plenty of hay and fodder in the county. No hog cholera and everything appears to be in good condition for farmers, except the price of wheat.—C. Culp, Jr., Feb. 13.

Mitchell County—Stock of all kinds have done very well. Having real winter weather now. Good prospects for another big snow. Wheat in fine condition. Some ground is ready for oats. No ice packed yet but prospects are better for it now than they have been.—J. H. DePoy, Feb. 12.

Edwards County—About an inch of snow last week but it has gone now. Ground is cracking badly. There is a good demand for utility breeding poultry. Three pit silos being made within 2 miles of each other here. There is a surplus of draft brood mares.—O. D. Clark, Feb. 12.

Dickinson County—Thermometer around zero on February 12 accompanied by a snow storm. It is now clear again but cold. Feed going fast and cold weather is hard on stock. An unusual amount of hedge cut and lots of creek bends being cleaned up. Wheat 78c; corn 70c; eggs 21c; butter fat 22c.—F. M. Lorson, Feb. 14.

Stanton County—Fine winter weather with very little snow. Stock doing well on grass. Some stockmen feeding oil cake and some roughness. Ground frozen which has stopped winter listing. Some harrowing, listing and disking being done to hold moisture. Wheat is doing very well considering how badly the wind has blown.—G. S. Greger, Feb. 12.

Clark County—Today has been the only cold and very windy day so far this winter Wheat is in excellent condition. Considerable ground is being prepared for spring crops. Acreage of all spring crops will be much smaller than other years. Stock doing nicely. Spring pig crop will be smaller. Plenty of land for sale but no buyers.—H. C. Jacobs, Feb. 6.

Pottawatomie County—Quite cold blustery weather with light flurries of snow one day and warm weather the next. Rough feed very scarce and high. Many sales of cattle and stock on account of feed shortage. Many renters not located yet for next year as owners are holding their rentals high in the face of the last two drouth failures.—S. L. Knapp, Feb. 14.

Johnson County—Three to 5 inches of snow on the ground. Farmers have been cutting and sawing wood since the freeze which stopped their plowing. More ground is plowed than ever before for this time of year. The mild winter has been of great benefit to the stock. Roads are in good shape. The hen and the cow are keeping the family.—L. E. Douglas, Feb. 14.

Scott County—Weather continues fine. There is some snow but little moisture. Wheat is damaged in places by the high winds, but most of it is in good condition. Feed holding out well. Some sales and stock goes well. All kinds of seed for spring planting high and hard to get. Some sweet clover seed to be sown this spring. Crop prospects for 1914 good.—J. M. Helfrick, Feb. 14.

Douglas County—Worst storm of the year February 7 with some snow. Wheat looking nice. Some signs of the Hessian fly on old wheat lands. A lot of plowing done. Stock doing well with no disease. Many public sales. Some land changing hands. Alfalfa hay $14 to $16; prairie hay $10 to $12; corn 65c; wheat 80c; butter 25c to 30c; eggs 25c; Irish potatoes 50c to 70c; sweet potatoes $1.—O. L. Cox, Feb. 7.

OKLAHOMA.

Kingfisher County—Some oats sowed and the ground is frozen 4 inches. Most stock doing well but there is some cholera among the hogs. Corn is getting scarce and may have to ship some in. Butter fat 20c.—H. R. Reynolds, Feb. 14.

Comanche County—Early sown oats are up. Volunteer oats froze during the recent cold snap. Winter wheat is furnishing plenty of pasture. Some farmers have planted their corn. A good rain would be welcome in this section.—Fred E. Wiersig, Feb. 13.

Woods County—Wheat in fine condition. Stock have wintered well on wheat pasture. No stock hogs worth mentioning in the county. There is no grain to feed stock. Horses sell low. Mules bring a fair price. Milk cows $60 to $100. Eggs 20c.—W. C. Douglass, Feb. 11.

Tillman County—Two hard blizzards during the last two weeks and coldest weather of the winter. Oats about all sown. Wheat doing well but a rain would greatly benefit it. I think there is enough feed in the county to take the stock through.—E. T. Austin, Feb. 14.

Mays County—Wheat looks fine. Farmers are getting ready to sow oats and a large acreage will be put out. A lot of ground has been plowed for corn. Stock will get through the winter in fine shape if it stays mild. Corn 75c; oats 40c to 45c.—L. A. Howell, Feb. 6.

Dewey County—Fine winter weather up to February 1, when it got colder. Stock has been living on wheat and rye pasture. Some plowing done. Oat sowing will commence in a couple of weeks. Not many sales. Mules and mares bring good price. Cows $55 to $90.—Wm. Liston, Feb. 13.

Kiowa County—Wheat continues looking fine. Cattle doing well and running on wheat pasture. Hogs in good health. Hens laying better. Many farmers have sown oats and others are listing their ground. Not much ground is being reserved for cotton. A number of farmers will give feterita a trial.—Alice Henderson, Feb. 11.

Ottawa County—We have had an open winter. Wheat is looking good and it has made plenty of pasture for the stock. Stock looking well. Cattle are high and sell readily. Horses not much in demand. Mules selling pretty well. Corn 70c to 80c; oats 45c; chop $1.50; wheat 80c; hens 11c; roosters 6c; eggs 25c; butter 25c; potatoes $1.—C. R. Jackson, Feb. 7.

Faxon Will be Secretary

John T. Burns, secretary of the International Dry-Farming congress, has resigned and Ralph H. Faxon, of Wichita will be elected as his successor.

Mr. Burns has been connected with the congress two years. He recently moved his office from Tulsa to Wichita. Mr. Faxon, slated for his successor, has had much experience in promoting big conventions, one being secretary of the Irrigation congress. He has been publicity and industrial agent for the Wichita Business association.

The Romance of the Farm

He met her in the meadow,
As the sun was sinking low;
And they walked along together,
In twilight's after glow.

She waited gallantly until,
He lowered all the bars;
And her soft eyes were upon him,
As radiant as the stars.

She never smiled or thanked him,
For indeed she knew not how,
He was just a farmer's boy,
And she a Jersey cow.

—D. L. Perry.

Mouldy Silage Kills Horses

I lost five head of horses and mules from feeding silage. This was reported in the Daily Capital and since then I have received many letters asking for particulars. It has occurred to me that some of the Mail and Breeze readers might want to know the facts and that I might thus save someone considerable loss.

The silage was made of corn and was in good condition with no mould that I could notice. I was feeding 14 horses and mules and had been using the silage about two months. I noticed no bad effects in that time. Five head were affected and all died. I turned the rest on wheat pasture and they seem to be in good condition.

A neighbor was feeding nine head at the same time and lost them all. It is my opinion that the acid in the silage killed the horses. I advise farmers not to feed silage to horses. I am still feeding it to cattle and there have been no bad effects. I think it is a fine feed for cattle but not for horses.

Quenemo, Kan. J. T. Rankin.

Farmers have been warned repeatedly against feeding mouldy or spoiled silage to horses. There are often mouldy or spoiled spots in the silage that escape the notice of the feeder, and again the silage on the top may mould to a slight extent between feeds and not be noticed. The result is always the same, the loss of horses or mules when it is fed. Mouldy or spoiled feeds of any kind have a tendency to cause the same result. This is especially true of mouldy fodder or stover. It will pay farmers to buy good wholesome feed for their horses, particularly the work stock, this spring, rather than run the risk of loss from feeding mouldy feeds. The horse responds more quickly than any other farm animal to the kind of feed it receives, thus feeds that have no effect on other animals often cause indigestion and death when fed to horses.

There have been other cases of loss of horses from feeding silage reported, while on the other hand many feeders report success. In most instances where there has been loss there has been no doubt that mouldy silage had been fed. If silage is used as a part of the ration every precaution should be taken to guard against feeding any that is mouldy or spoiled. It is true that bad silage has been fed in some instances without loss but it does not pay to take the risk and invite disaster.

Kackley Land Sells Well.

Evidently Republic county land is still good property as was indicated in the recent sale of the W. H. Hedges quarter, near Kackley, to Oscar Carlson, a neighbor, for $20,000 or $125 an acre. Moving here in an early day, Mr. Hedges purchased the farm for $25 an acre. Mr. Carlson now owns 640 acres, or four quarter sections, all in one body.

Do You Get Full Weight?

BY L. A. FITZ,
Kansas Agricultural College.

The feed control section of the Kansas Agricultural college in administering the State Feeding Stuffs Law has found that in some sections of the state, especially in southeastern Kansas, many of the feed dealers are handling feeds in packages or sacks whose gross weight is 98 or 97 pounds, and sometimes lower. Originally all such feeds were packed 100 pounds gross and the consumer has become accustomed to ordering bran, shorts, chop, by the sack with the idea that he was receiving and paying for 100 pounds gross.

During recent years there has developed the practice of putting out this feed in packages of lighter gross weight. There can be no excuse for a 97 or a 98 pound sack of such feed other than the attempt on the part of someone to defraud the consumer. Most manufacturers would be glad to see these lighter weight packages eliminated and to have all such commodities packed 100 pounds gross. The State Feeding Stuffs Law simply gives us power to require that the guaranteed minimum net weight be shown. If the manufacturer packs his feed in this manner we cannot prevent him from putting out any minimum net weight he may see fit to use provided it is correctly labeled.

In order to protect the consumer it becomes necessary to warn him that these short weight packages are being used and to instruct him to carefully observe the weight marked on the package or on the tag attached thereto in order to know when he buys a sack of such feed whether he is getting the amount he expects to receive and pay for. I will appreciate very much your co-operation in getting this matter before the consumer of feeds in this state.

The Weights and Measures Law, administered by the state board of health, states that, unless there is a special, written contract to the contrary, feeds from such cereals must be packed 100 pounds gross. The consumer can find protection under this law if he finds that when he ordered a sack of corn chop, for example, the package delivered to him weighed only 98 or 97 pounds, or even a less amount gross weight.

It usually pays to use a nurse crop with clover in Kansas, for the value of this crop generally amounts to more than any damage to the clover. Wheat is a good nurse crop.

Are you receiving the bulletins from your state agricultural experiment station and the farmers' bulletins from the United States Department of Agriculture? They are worth having.

Earnings of Three Good Mares

Ten years ago Ralph Snider of Oskaloosa, Kan., bought three Percheron mares. This purchase of pedigreed stock was the outgrowth of a desire to improve the quality of his own stock, rather than to conduct the breeding of purebred horses as a business. These mares were put on the farm to work and raise colts.

Last week Mr. Snider held a dispersion sale of his horses which numbered twenty head. The entire offering was the product of the three original mares. The sale brought him approximately $6,000. During the ten years he had sold at different times about ten head. From the 30 head he has realized about $10,000.

These horses did the farm work and were handled as almost any Kansas farmer would handle his horses. They had ordinary farm care. Their keep cost no more than that of ordinary grade stock. They did their work much better and apparently the only extra expense was in connection with keeping the pedigrees straight. A pretty tidy sum for so little effort.

There is a lesson to be found every day in the work of Kansas farmers, which should be an incentive to the fellows who are plugging along with plug stock, yet less than 2 per cent of the country's livestock is purebred.



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AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.



Patented Oct. 28, 1913.



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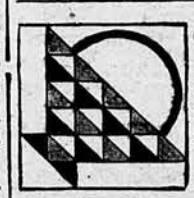

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Farmers Organize at Perry

The Fairview Neighborhood Club Has a Friendly Sound, and It Means Co-operation

THE farmers living in the Fairview district, north of Perry, perfected an organization Thursday night, known as the Fairview Neighborhood Improvement club. The purpose of the club is to further the moral, social, educational and civic interests of the Fairview township inhabitants. Regular meetings will be held every alternate Saturday night at their schoolhouse. The business men of Perry have been invited to attend the meeting Saturday at which time the mail order system from the farmers' viewpoint will be discussed. D. M. Bergen is president, and Laurence Quaney, secretary of the new social service group.

Sugar Factories to Close?

Much alarm is expressed by beet growers at Garden City over the announcement by officials of the local beet sugar factory that factories all over the country are planning to cease operation before May 1, 1916, when the tariff on sugar will be removed. Word that the factory at Hamilton City, Ga., would close at once brought forth the announcement. The officials also stated that nearly all sugar companies in the United States were planning to reduce the price of raw beets at least 50 cents a ton. Companies in western Kansas and eastern Colorado are already planning to make a similar reduction.

He Missed Two Days in 12 Years.

James VanWye, carrier on rural route No. 1, from Yates Center, has just completed 12 years of continuous service. During that time there have been only two days when the mail was not taken from the office. During these years of delivering the mail to the patrons of his route, he covered a distance of 90,000 miles. Since the advent of the parcel post his work has become heavier. Recently he delivered more than 400 pounds of catalogs from a large mail order house to his patrons and stated that if the merchants advertised after the manner of these concerns in the large cities he would be obliged to buy a motor truck to cover his route.

More Gardening in Franklin.

A superintendent to direct the work of flower gardening and truck growing on a small scale at school houses in Franklin county will be appointed by Miss Etta J. McCoy, superintendent of county schools. Miss McCoy has adopted a suggestion made by Prof. J. H. Miller, dean of the extension department at Kansas State Agricultural college that gardening contests be conducted in this county. Dean Miller offers from $50 to $75 as half of the amount of prizes to be given for the best products of the school gardens.

This Mare Did Well.

E. E. Frizell, a land dealer and stock man of Larned, Kan., has a small Indian pony on his ranch which in the last 20 years has brought Frizell more than $2,000 in the sale of colts. The pony has been bred to high class stock and the colts have brought good money.

There is a team of work mares on the Charles Sessler farm, near Ellinwood, which have produced 37 colts and have worked on the farm steadily. There are few of the farmers in the West who have accumulated money in late years but who can point to similar records.

This Corn Withstands Drouth.

In a series of experiments in the hybridization of corn, Prof. H. F. Roberts, head of the botany department of the Kansas State Agricultural college, has stumbled on what promises to be an excellent new drouth-resisting corn for the western part of Kansas.

A Chinese corn and a variety from western Kansas, known as Sherrod's White Dent, has been crossed and the first generation showed promising results. In 1911, an explorer in Mexico reported a new variety of corn, now called the "Mexican Hairy". Some of the Mexican corn was planted by the United States Department of Agriculture and crossed with the hybrid of Sherrod's and the Chinese corn. Resulting seed was planted last summer in the experimental plots at the college and showed astonishing drouth resisting powers.

Holstein Cows for Ottawa.

The Ottawa Condensing company, which purchases the milk and cream of a large number of farmers near Ottawa, has purchased 30 head of Holstein cows from Lake Mills, Wis., and a member of the firm left this week to bring back the cattle, which will be sold to farmers at cost. The aim is to increase the milk production.

A Concrete Bridge for Salina.

By a vote of 1,123 for and 240 against, Salina recently voted $4,000 bonds on the city's share towards the construction of a cement bridge across the Smoky Hill river on Iron avenue, to replace a "tin" bridge that has been in use for 35 years. The county commissioners will furnish the rest of the money, or $30,000. Work will begin shortly on the construction.

Waverly Rents Are High.

Many of the farmers who rent land near Waverly are having a hard time to get farms. Never before were farms as scarce for renting purposes and as hard to get. Many owners are holding onto their farms as long as possible with the hopes of selling, and in other cases the terms are such that the renters hesitate long before they accept.

Sells Alfalfa—Sails for Cuba.

Cy Brookover, one of Greenwood county's successful farmers, has finished threshing 28 acres of alfalfa which made a yield of five bushels an acre.

It cost $1 a bushel to get it threshed. Alfalfa seed is worth $5 a bushel here now. Mr. Brookover thinks that land which nets $20 a year an acre for the seed crop is good property to own. He owns a 1,280-acre farm on Bachelor Creek, 4 miles northeast of Eureka.

Mr. and Mrs. Brookover left last night for a 20-day trip to Florida and Cuba.

Better Schools for Harvey.

With the dedication of the fine new brick school building at Walton, recently, Harvey county has placed in use within the past year more than $200,000 worth of similar permanent school buildings and equipment as follows: Newton, $95,000, high school; Halstead, extensions to high school, $50,000; Sedgwick, new building and equipment, $40,000; Walton, $17,000; Putnam country district school, $2,800. The latter is said to be the finest country school building in Kansas, thoroughly equipped with heat plant, electric lights, manual training and a gymnasium.

Higher Salaries for Teachers.

Three Kansas counties pay their women teachers higher wages than they pay men—Wichita, Haskell and Logan, all in the extreme western part of the state. Men teachers in Haskell county are paid $40 a month; the women receive $45. Wichita pays the women $46.43; men, $46.07. In Logan the difference in wages between a man and a woman pedagogue is $1, the women receiving $48 and the men $47 a month. Taking the state as a whole, women receive $50.95; men $55.65 in the country schools.

The tabulation of the country school teachers in Kansas was finished recently by O. V. Henderson, statistician in the office of W. D. Ross, state superintendent of public instruction. His report shows that teachers' salaries have increased slightly in the last year in the rural schools. The increase is from $50.22 a month to $50.95 for women teachers and from $54 to $55.65 for men. There are 1,491 men and 6,342 women teaching in the rural schools of the state, a total of 7,833. The year before—the figures compiled by Mr. Henderson are for 1913—there were 1,457 men and 6,295 women teaching in the same schools.

Butter Also Is Imported.

Butter is being imported from Argentine, Australia and Siberia, 1,700,000 pounds already having been received at New York since November 1, while nearly as much has been brought in by Pacific coast importers.

Large cargoes are on the way from Siberia, Argentina, Australia and Denmark, and this importation promises to keep up. Foreign invoices show 1 million pound packages for the Pacific coast, 500,000 pounds for Chicago, all from Australia and due to arrive by February 10 in New York.

She Saves Garden Products.

Two thousand quarts of beets and 600 quarts of picalilli have been sold by Mrs. Will Robins to the Dodge City Wholesale Grocery company during the past few weeks—by-products of the Robins truck farm, south of the river.

Mrs. Robins puts up these products in pint glass jars, attractively labeled, with words something as follows: "Fancy homemade picalilli, no preservatives used. No factory made product. Put up by Mrs. Will Robins, Cimarron, Kan."

Mrs. Robins also had a contract with the Harvey eating houses to furnish them with onions during the past season. Her garden products are as valuable as the wheat crop on the average farm, and more certain.

36 Horses Were Stolen.

The number of horses stolen in Kansas during 1913 was 36, with a value of $3,800, according to a report to the Anti-Horse Thief association. Of this number 30 horses were recovered. During the year 74 thieves were caught. Of these 64 were prosecuted and 60 convicted. Eight thieves are awaiting trial.

In the association in Kansas 4,039 members were initiated during the year. The largest lodge of the A. H. T. A. in Kansas is at Arkansas City with a membership of 1,005.

John W. Wall, of Parsons, Kan., is the president of the National association. The state officers of the Kansas division are: W. D. Kreamer, president, Arkansas City; H. F. Harbaugh, vice president, South Haven, and G. J. McCarty, secretary-treasurer, Coffeyville.

Clay Center Trees Are Killed.

W. B. Thomas, a prominent farmer living north of Clay Center, who has always been especially interested in fruit trees, as well as shade trees, states that the greater part of the fruit trees of his section are dead, due to the excessive heat and dry weather of last summer.

"The great loss to farmers of this section," says Mr. Thomas, "from the drouth of last summer was not from the loss of their corn crop and other crops, but from the loss to the orchards and shade trees. I find my orchard practically ruined, an orchard which I have spent years in getting into shape, and I will now have to cut out most of the trees and practically start over again. When spring comes farmers will discover how badly damaged their trees are."

For More Grain Co-operation.

A permanent organization of the managers of the farmers' co-operative grain elevators of Pawnee and adjoining counties was perfected at a meeting held in Larned recently. Albert H. Martin, manager of the Farmers' Grain company of Burdett, was elected president, and Perry S. White, manager of the Frizell Grain and Supply company, secretary and treasurer. The principal address, on "The State Organization," was delivered by George W. Lawrence, state secretary of the Kansas Farmers' Grain Dealers' association.

A committee was named to draft by-laws and arrange for a permanent organization, with a membership fee, and an annual meeting will be held each year hereafter. This is the third annual meeting of the managers of Pawnee and surrounding counties, but a regular organization has never before been attempted.

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AS DRIVER, REPAIR MAN, GARAGE MANAGER OR SALESMAN!

My graduates are earning big salaries in the cities and towns throughout the Southwest. There seems to be a demand greater than I can supply for capable workers in all departments of the automobile business. The average salaries range from $25 to $50 a week and there is a chance of making a whole lot more as an automobile salesman or in conducting a garage and repair shop of your own.

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You will be surprised to find out how easy it is to master the complete details of the automobile business. The training that you get in my school is so thorough and practical that you can complete the entire course in from 3 to 6 weeks and be ready to step into a good paying position or business of your own.

Get the Information Write me today for detailed information regarding the Berry Auto School and the successful work which is being done by my students. I claim to give the most practical and thorough training offered by any other school in America at about half the average rate for tuition charged by other schools. Don't pay a fancy price for a scholarship until you get my proposition. Send your name today. Address

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Galloway's Pure Seed CLOVER of all kinds. Red, Mammoth, Alsike, Sweet. We sell only one quality—absolutely and positively the best—no second or third grades whatever.

Samples Free, also 1914 Pure Seed Book, or Send ten cents and get our new 96-page, 25-cent book entitled "Clover, the Great CASH MONEY Crop and All About It"—tells how to get a good "catch," avoid clover troubles, winter-killing, how to protect, harvest and inoculate and many more valuable facts. Worth its weight in gold. Address

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Set with four Sapphires surrounded with six bright sparkling imitation Diamonds. This is one of the most beautiful rings ever given. We will send one of these handsome rings as a free premium to all who send just 25c to pay for a year's subscription to our big home and story magazine and inclose 5c for mailing—only 30c in all. Be sure to state size of ring wanted.

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Plant the Early Kafir

Earlier-maturing varieties of kafir are in demand. The standard blackhull white kafir strains, especially the later ones, do not mature seed satisfactorily under average Kansas conditions. Early varieties are much hardier and can be depended upon to ripen before frost. The agronomy department of the Kansas Agricultural college has developed an early strain of blackhull white kafir which in ten years of experimenting has failed only once to fully mature seed. This was in 1913, when the drouth and the chinch bugs were too much for any variety of kafir.

All of the kafir grown on the college farm for the last three years traces back to a single head. This head was a high yielder in the 1906 breeding plot, and in turn traces back to seed that was selected in 1903, when improvement with kafir was begun.

"By properly selecting the seed in the field every year," said C. C. Cunningham, assistant in co-operative experiments, "kafir can be made to mature at the desired time, providing conditions are normal. By selecting early, medium, or late-maturing heads every season, early, medium, or late-maturing strains can be developed."

As a rule, the largest heads are the ones picked out for seed, and thus unknowingly the farmer is selecting year after year the later strains, for the larger heads are generally the ones to mature last.

At the Hays branch station, two early-maturing varieties have been developed. One is a strain of the standard blackhull white kafir and the other is a variety known as the whitehull white kafir.

The blackhull kafir strain comes from a single head, which was the earliest-maturing and best-producing one out of twenty-five choice heads that were in the 1909 breeding plot. This strain has been kept pure and the early-maturing characteristics maintained by careful selection.

The whitehull white kafir is earlier than the Hays strain of blackhull kafir and is well adapted for growing on the uplands throughout the western part of the state. It is better adapted to western Kansas than any other variety known. Another early-maturing variety that is well adapted for growing in west-central and western Kansas is the dwarf blackhull kafir developed bp the United States Department of Agriculture.

Pork Making the Ohio Way

I have my spring pigs farrowed in February and when spring comes they are old enough to put on clover feed. I feed the pigs fine bran and some ground rye and finish them on bran, rye and corn. I sell them the latter part of August or the first of September before the market is filled. My fall pigs are farrowed in July or August and are ready to sell in March. They usually weigh 200 to 250 pounds each. I give them all the pure water they will drink.

R. 4, Kenton, O. L. E. Reid.

Lyon County Farmers Unite

(Continued from Page 27.)

ready to advise any officer or member and help him promote the best interests of this organization.

The general manager shall act as solicitor between buyer and seller. Sale of products shall at all times be optional with the seller. Decisions shall always be used to avoid favoritism to any individual, member or members in the disposition of their products.

A fee of 50 cents shall be charged per annum for every member, to defray the running expenses. New members shall be charged the same fee at the time of joining and be accepted by ballot. All applicants for membership shall be submitted first to the advisory board, and if accepted by them, will then be accepted by a vote of the association. Any member may be expelled from this association by a majority of all secret ballots cast at one of the regular meetings.

These bylaws or any part thereof may be changed at any regular meeting, providing notice be given at least one regular meeting previous to the change, and then only by a two-thirds majority of all votes cast.

It ought to be made a crime in Kansas to burn corn stalks and strawstacks.

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BECAUSE—The Delco System is the pioneer cranking, lighting and ignition equipment—Years of experimental work and three years of actual operation on thousands of automobiles are back of it.

BECAUSE—Two-thirds of all electrically cranked cars in existence today are Delco equipped.

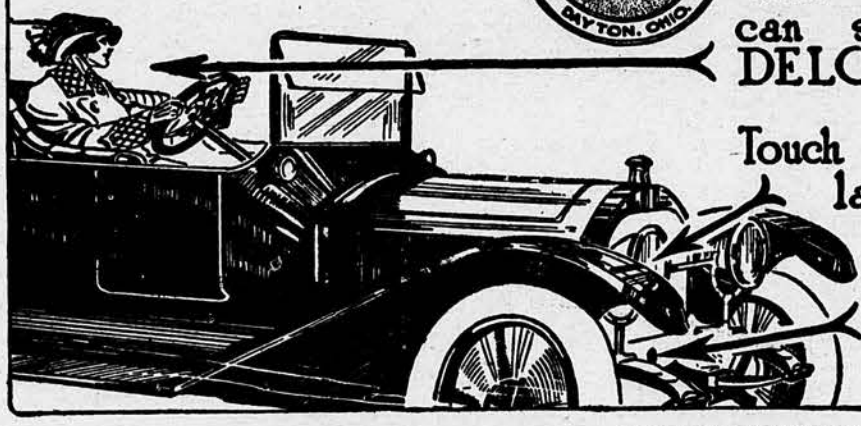
BECAUSE—The Delco System is built to order to meet the requirements of each car for which it is supplied. It becomes an integral part of the car.

BECAUSE—The unusual manufacturing facilities of the Delco Company—its splendidly equipped factories—its remarkable engineering and manufacturing organizations—its ample capital insure the permanence of Delco leadership.

BECAUSE—It is simple and compact in design, light in weight and thoroughly automatic in operation. It does not require expert attention—there is nothing complicated about it—it takes care of itself. The ordinary running of the car generates electricity to keep the battery charged—the battery supplies the current to crank the car and to provide for lights and ignition.

BECAUSE—By reason of its ability to take care of itself and to do its work under adverse conditions it is peculiarly adapted to the service required on the farm and in out of town districts—and lastly.

BECAUSE—Delco Equipment is to be found *only* on cars of high quality and good reputation.



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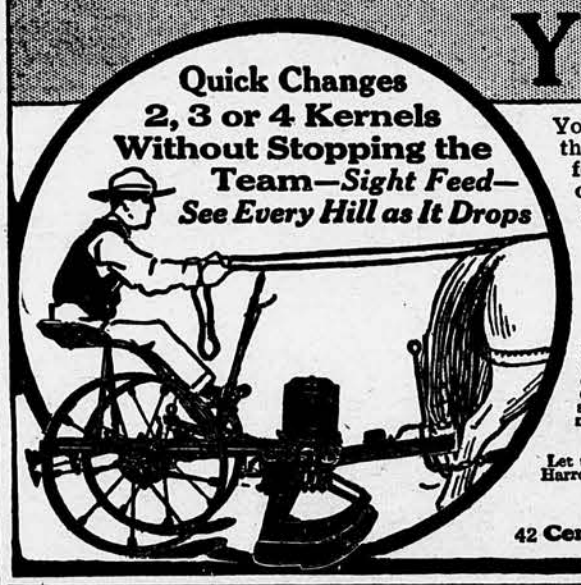

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Without leaving your seat or stopping the team, you can change the drop from 2 to 3 or 4 kernels as needed. You fit the crop to your soil.

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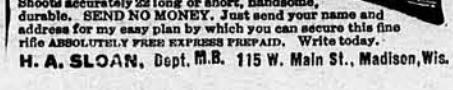

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Planning For a New Orchard

TWO READERS' SUGGESTIONS.

Each farm should have 2 to 5 acres for a fruit orchard located on high well drained land with good deep rich soil. A northern or eastern slope is the best. A special application of 10 to 30 loads of barnyard manure to the acre should be made before plowing. By taking a narrow furrow slice you can plow 10 or 12 inches deep. The headlands should be 30 feet wide for apple trees, and 20 feet wide for peaches, cherries, pears and plums with good deep dead furrows to lower the water level in a rainy season.

Get the trees from a reliable nursery and select such varieties of fruit known to be adapted to your soil and climate. Set the trees during March if the soil is in condition to do so. Select choice one or two-year-old apple trees and set them 60 feet apart on the headlands. One of the best varieties I know of is the Jonathan. It is a long-lived tree with the very best of fruit and a good seller and keeper. I would plant 90 per cent Jonathan, 5 per cent Winesap, and 5 per cent June Maiden Blush (yellow transparent).

Plant one-year-old peach trees 20 feet apart on the headlands. Set 90 per cent Elbertas and 10 per cent Hale's Triumph, Crawford Early, Crosby Champion, Heath Cling and Salway. The Early Richmond and Montmorency are the best cherry trees and should bet set 20 feet apart on the headlands. The Kieffer is the best variety of pear trees but Bartlett and Seckel are also good. They should be set 20 feet apart on the headlands. The Wild Goose, Minor, and Pottawatomie plums are good.

On either side of the dead furrows, set Early Harvest and Snyder blackberries; Kansas and Plumb Farmer raspberries; Houghton gooseberries; Excelsior and Aroma strawberries and Concord, Niagara and Moore's Early grapes.

All of these should be well cultivated after each rain during the growing season. After the first year a continuous supply of fruit can be expected. Fence with a close woven 4-foot fence with barb wire below and above. Use the orchard for a chicken part which will insure the fruit against worms.

Altamont, Kan. C. E. Hildreth.

Soil and Planting Methods.

When putting out an orchard select a suitable site that is well drained and take into consideration the different soil conditions. The best and most suitable soil is not available with everyone. Upland white, or any soil with a tendency to pack should be mulched and properly cultivated to a good depth one or two summers previous to planting. To get the best results on this soil, trees should be planted in the fall. If the ground is wet and boggy when the trees arrive, heel them in until the soil is suitable. If the soil is too dry dig the pits and moisten them two or three days previous to planting the trees.

Use no stable manure when planting, but a little poultry manure in the bottom of the pits may be used if desired. If the roots of the trees appear dry, it is well to moisten them. The pits should be dug to a proper depth and well filled. If spring opens up with much rain, do not rake the dirt back from the trunk and level down the soil until later in the summer.

Give the tree the advantage of the prevailing spring and summer winds by proper slanting. Pack the dirt firmly about the roots after having them properly placed. A freeze will loosen the soil and the small root fibers will be ready to grow in the early spring and thus will give more vigorous growth to the trees the first summer. This is a very important point as a big growth means a stronger root system the following winter.

The orchard should not be handicapped with other crops but the weeds should be kept down and moisture maintained by proper cultivation for at least five or six years. Barnyard manure may be spread about the trees but not piled or heaped up against the trunks. Pruning during this period should be for the purpose of wood growth, consequently it should be done in the early spring immediately after the danger of freezing is over. If the limbs to be removed are an inch in diameter or larger, be careful to use sharp and suitable tools for pruning and paint over the wound.

Late summer cultivating should not be practiced in young orchards as it will promote wood growth if the fall is suitable, and if the winter is severe it will injure last year's growth and mean a poor or dead tree in the future. An orchard properly cultivated, pruned and with the trunks of the trees protected, may at the age of six years be seeded to clover and fenced with close netted wire particularly on a slope. Summer pruning for fruit will be the next step and should be continued throughout the existence of the orchard.

R. 1, Shaw, Kan. L. R. Claus.

Co-operation Pays at Burlington

The Farmers' Supply Company of Burlington is making a great success with a co-operative store. This organization began work in July, 1913, with about $1600 in working capital. This has been increased until it now amounts to about $3000. The shares cost $5, and are sold only to members of the farmers' grange. There now are about 250 members in the company.

At first the store handled groceries alone, but recently a stock of dry goods and shoes has been added. The sales the first six months amounted to about $12,500; they now are averaging about $85 a day. All goods are sold for cash. Cream was purchased from the first; about 15,000 pounds had been purchased up to January, on which a commission of two cents a pound was taken. Eggs and chickens also were purchased. More than 20,000 bushels of corn was purchased for the members last fall at a saving of from three to five cents a bushel above what they would have had to pay under the former conditions.

The store buys and sells at about the same prices as the other stores and then divides the profits with the customers. A dividend of eight per cent was declared in January on the stock, a fair amount was placed in the surplus account and then a rebate of seven per cent was given to all the customers on their purchases.

The store has three clerks and a cashier, and on Saturday extra help usually is provided. Every employe is a member of the grange and a stockholder in the store. According to the manager H. L. McIntyre: "The success of the store has been due to the loyal support of the members and to the conservative management. These two items will make a success of a co-operative store in any community."

Don't Be Too Indifferent

The press, the platform, and educational conventions are devoting much time and attention to the consideration of country school problems. While all this is going on we country people are not ourselves much aroused about the matter. We know from experience that all these proposed reforms cost money, for those persons who live in the small towns and want the school right at their door do not hesitate to vote a large levy to maintain the schools and have the farmers pay the taxes, as is the situation here in the Rock Creek consolidated school.

That our schools are not what they were years ago we admit, but we think the fault lies with our educators and legislators who are enacting new and untried theories into laws. Do we always advance when we discard the old and the good for the new and untried? We farmers are ready to be shown the real thing in educatin, the thing that is genuine and practical. We are as progressive as are the people in the towns, but we are unwilling to modify the schools we now have without reasonable prospect of something better.

It is said that educational advancement has been rapid in Kansas; but will the children of today, who are to be our future citizens, and whose minds are being feasted on the fads and fancies that are chucked into our high schools in the sacred name of education, be better prepared for citizenship than were the men and women who have builded the Kansas empire and who received their education out of the old McGuffey reader and Ray's arithmetic?

We are told it is the thing to consolidate four or five districts around a small town, build a graded and high school in town, and haul the children to and from school in transportation wagons. The theory is correct to a certain extent; it will give us graded schools. The old world over the sea has had them for more than a hundred years; also they have teacherages, which Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner, says we should have here.

It is true that our old school houses are out of date as compared with the modern dwellings and barns the farmers are building nowadays. I would follow Dr. Claxton's theory that we have teacherages just as we have parsonages. The principal should be a man, country bred, country trained, and country interested. He should have a place of 20 to 40 acres, to be his during life or good behavior. On this tract of land the district should build a modern school house with dwelling adjoining for the teacher, and make the farm an agricultural demonstration place for the teacher, for our children, and even for ourselves.

Have school four hours a day and 300 days out of the year. Have this place for a a social gathering ground for the community once or twice a month, and kindergarten for the children one afternoon each week. Have the districts so arranged that the children farthest away can get there in a 30 to 35 minutes' drive direct from home. By all means let us do away with the transportation wagons. In this district our wives are slaves, getting the children ready before 7 o'clock, as the first children are loaded at that time.

This kind of school has been tried a hundred years in Germany. There are 10 to 20 private schools of this kind in Kansas, five of them in one community in the northwest part of Marshall county. And I will challenge any person to say that these communities have not produced better citizens than the average high school has done. In these neighborhoods the cry, "back to the farm," is not necessary, for 95 per cent of them are farmers, and I believe that 90 per cent of them own their own farms. Also, there has been but one criminal in that community in 50 years. You ask about taxes as compared with the old system. Under the old system taxes were $1.50 a thousand; the new is $5 general and $1.60 bonds, total $6.60 a thousand. But that is not the question with us farmers. What we want is results; and I cannot see that we will have them under the present system of consolidation. A. H. Jurgens.

Rock Creek, Kan.

We are finding out that slackness in home training is doing more damage to the futures of boys and girls than any other thing. When boys or girls go wrong, the trouble may almost invariably be traced back to the home and too indulgent, too indifferent, or too busy parents. We must teach boys and girls that habits of thrift and industry are praiseworthy virtues. Some real work and responsibility should be placed in the hands of every member of the family. There is no better discipline. Let pleasures and rewards follow well doing.

A New Idea in Bulletins

The Department of Agriculture has taken a lesson from the commercial book publishers and hereafter will announce its publications in such a way that the public will know at once whether it is a bulletin designed for popular reading, or information for professional use or of service only to a special class of manufacturers or to a specific geographical section. Heretofore the brief titles used in the Monthly List of Publications and on the bulletins themselves, it has been found, were misleading to many people.

As a result lay readers would ask for bulletins that could be of service only to skilled veterinarians or scientists, or would write from the West for a bulletin dealing with practical matters but in a way applicable only to certain sections in the South or East. In other cases farmers would write for bulletins designed wholly for manufacturers or shippers, or technical workers would request material intended wholly for popular reading. As a result of this system of titles the recipients of bulletins in many cases were disappointed and either found the bulletins too technical for use or else entirely inapplicable to the section in which they were engaged in agriculture.

To avoid this waste of circulation and make certain that the bulletins go directly to those to whom they will be of service, the Department has inaugurated a new plan whereby in every list the title of the bulletin will be accompanied by a brief statement telling accurately the nature of its material, the class of reader for which intended, and the section of the country to which the information is applicable. To make doubly sure that each recipient of a bulletin will understand clearly the class of reader for which it is intended, this brief description will be repeated at the foot of the title page of each publication.

The Yearbook of the Department hereafter will be published under a new standard which will limit it to illustrated papers of a magazine type dealing in a simple and interesting way with crop production and important industries. Technical matter and much of the statistical material heretofore found in the Yearbook will be eliminated. Effort will be made to improve the quality and character of the colored plates and illustrations, the typography and type, size of the pages, and the binding and external appearance of the book, without increasing the expense of the publication.

Spring Sown Alfalfa Best

[Prize Article.]

For five years here in Anderson county I have sown alfalfa in the fall and spring of each year with varied success. I lost the first two fall seedings by freezing. All my spring seedings have been successful.

I have tried all the different methods of seeding but this one has been the most satisfactory to me: I disk the corn stubble ground four times as follows: I double-disk one way, then double-disk cross ways, then harrow until I think the ground is in fine shape. Then for good luck I harrow twice more and sow the seed broadcast with a hand seeder, using 18 to 20 pounds to the acre. Then I harrow once to cover the seed. That is the way I am going to sow 40 acres of alfalfa this spring.

The ground should be disked as soon as the weather permits. February is none too early. Harrow a couple of times right after disking to level the ground. Then if you can, scatter half a dozen or more loads of manure over the ground. Harrow again two or three times to scatter the manure well so that it will help inoculate the soil. In this case 15 pounds of seed to the acre is plenty. Sow the seed reasonably early, say about the first of April. Last year I sowed mine about March 20.

I have never lost a spring seeding by freezing but there is a small chance of losing it by a heavy frost. The corn stubble will bother a little at the first two cuttings. We pick the stubble up with the hay and after the hay has gone through the sweat in the stack, cattle will eat it up clean.

Farmers used to think that alfalfa could not be grown in eastern Kansas, but it has been proved that the soil in eastern Kansas is just right for alfalfa. Many of your readers have the right kind of soil if they will only try it out by making a start with 5 acres of alfalfa.

Colony, Kan. E. C. Meissner.

Get a Seed Attachment

I should like to know how to set a wheat drill to sow 15 pounds of alfalfa seed an acre. J. L. BECKNER.

Centralia, Okla.

Not many makes of wheat drills will sow that small an amount of seed unless they are equipped with special grass seed attachments. It is well to get this special equipment, for alfalfa will do much better if it is sown with a drill as a rule.

The Mail and Breeze is the best farm paper in the West. J. W. Watowa.

R. 5, Atchison, Kan.

Cadillac
Standard of the World

The Cadillac has twice received the highest honor ever conferred upon a motor car

The Dewar Trophy is the World's Blue Ribbon award

You will be interested in this story because it is a story which no other American automobile maker can tell about his own car.

About seven years ago, Sir Thomas Dewar, member of the British Parliament, and an enthusiastic motorist, presented an elaborate silver cup called the "Dewar Trophy." This trophy was to be awarded each year by the Royal Automobile Club of Great Britain, to the motor car which should during the year, accomplish the greatest achievement demonstrating the advancement of the automobile industry.

The first award was made to one of the high priced English motor cars.

The second award was to the Cadillac in the early part of 1909. This award was in recognition of the successful completion of the remarkable "Standardization Test."

In this test, which was conducted by the Royal Automobile Club of Great Britain, three Cadillac cars were completely dismantled and the parts thereof thoroughly mixed so that identification was impossible. Eighty nine parts were withdrawn from the heap and duplicates taken from the stock of spares. Three cars were then rebuilt from the haphazard heap. Wrenches and screw-drivers were the only tools employed. Neither files nor emery cloth were permitted—nor were they necessary; yet every piece fitted as perfectly as in the car from which it was taken. It is part of automobile history that the Cadillac is the only car in the world which has ever successfully met a real standardization test.

When you realize that in many of the parts, a variation of the one one-thousandth fraction of an inch would have meant failure, then you can realize the wonderful significance of this test.

Standardization, according to its true meaning and as it is applied to the Cadillac, means that every part of a kind is exactly like every other part of its kind. It does not mean nearly like it or almost like it.

In the Cadillac car there are more than 400 mechanical operations which are not permitted to deviate to exceed the one one-thousandth part of an inch (which is about one-third to one-half the thickness of a hair from a person's head) from prescribed limits of measurements.

There are some operations in which the limits of permissible variation are reduced to the half of one one-thousandth of an inch.

Cadillac standardization—with every essentially accurate part exactly like every other part of its kind—insures thorough interchangeability and that when for any reason it becomes necessary to replace a part, the new one will fit and fit correctly without the slightest alteration.

The Cadillac Company is prepared to replace any part of any car it ever built. No Cadillac user was ever obliged to discard his car because of inability to obtain some needed part. No Cadillac user was ever obliged to undergo the annoyance and expense of having some needed part made to order because the maker had gone out of business, or because he had discontinued making parts for old models, or because he has to depend upon some outside parts maker to supply it.



THE DEWAR TROPHY

Standardization according to its true meaning and as it applies in the Cadillac, further means the correct alignment of parts and units so that they will operate in harmony with each other.

Cadillac standardization precludes the possibility of ill-fitting joints and bearings. It decreases the great power absorbent—friction. It reduces wear and automobile troubles to a minimum. It brings operating and maintenance cost down to the lowest notch.

For several years following the award of the Dewar Trophy to the Cadillac, this trophy was awarded to high priced European cars, the Cadillac making no effort to win it.

However, in October last, the 1914 model Cadillac entered into the contest and again it came out victorious.

In this test the car was driven 1000 miles over give-and-take roads. The object was to test out its reliability and dependability for all-around every-day service in the hands of the every-day user.

The car was compelled to maintain a certain average speed. It had to stop and start frequently to test its self cranking device. It had to prove out all the electrical system in starting, lighting and ignition, including their dependability and durability.

The two-speed direct drive axle was given special attention, including its efficiency in promoting luxurious riding qualities together with gasoline and oil economy.

The Cadillac made the remarkable record of more than 17 miles per gallon of gasoline in spite of the frequent stops and starts in testing the cranking device. It made the remarkable record of 1000 miles on less than a single gallon of lubricating oil.

It is a most significant fact that the Cadillac is the only American car that has ever been awarded this great prize—the most coveted prize for automobile excellence in the world. It is also most significant that the Cadillac is the only car in the world to receive the award the second time.

The buyer of a motor car,—in justice to himself,—cannot ignore the significance of these Dewar Trophy Awards.

The first award to the Cadillac proved it to be the most accurately and the most scientifically constructed car in the world.

The second award to the Cadillac proved it to be the car of all around super-excellence as a whole. It proved it to be the car whose dominant features are the ones which contribute most to all around dependability, for day-in-and-day-out and year-in-and-year-out constancy and satisfactory service in the hands of the every-day user.

And these are the things which the wise buyer seeks in his motor car.

If there is any class of men today who are entitled to the best there is and who do not need to be satisfied with anything short of the best, it is the farmers of America.

When you buy a Cadillac, you have the satisfaction of knowing that nobody can criticize your judgment. You know that less money can buy only less value. But you know that more money cannot buy greater real value. You know that in the Cadillac you have obtained the greatest value obtainable in any car. You know that you have a car in which you can take the utmost pride.

You know that you have obtained the car which the highest motor tribunal in the world has twice crowned as the car of superior excellence.



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If you are not acquainted with the Cadillac dealer in your locality, write to us for his name and address.

Cadillac Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.

Grow the Early Cabbage

AN ADDRESS BY R. H. GARRAHAN.

In growing early cabbage plants, the best plan is to sow the seed in flats, and to place the flats in the hotbed. When the rough leaf appears the seedlings are transplanted in similar flats 1 1-2 by 1 1-2 inches apart. These flats are then watered, placed in cold frames and, if necessary, shaded a few days.

A little practical experience is necessary in order to grow good plants. It is hard to say, without being on the job, just when to ventilate, or how much water to apply. Watering and ventilating are the two most important points in plant raising. As a rule, the beginner is likely to coddle his plants too much, and as a result his plants are likely to damp off, on account of not having sufficient ventilation or too much water.

The plants in the cold frames should be ventilated every day, the amount of ventilation depending upon their age and the condition of the weather. During warm days the sash are removed and the plants gradually hardened so as to stand a temperature of at least 20 degrees. A well-developed plant will be short and stocky, having five or six leaves of a reddish hue and having an abundance of fibrous roots.

Cabbage is not at all particular in regard to soil, it will do well on almost any kind of land not wet and soggy. The ground should be well drained, either naturally or artificially; land with a loose, gravelly subsoil, however, is not desirable. As cabbage is a rank feeder, the main thing is to have the soil filled with available plant food. If sod land is used, plow it early in the fall and during the winter apply 30 or 40 tons of manure an acre. It is a good plan to "cut away" the ground early in the spring. This allows the sun and air to dry the land and we are enabled to plow much earlier than we otherwise could.

Most vegetable growers know the value of getting the crops in early. Very often we get in too much of a hurry and as a consequence often set out plants without first getting the soil in proper condition. This is one of the worst mistakes we can make. If the land is not properly fitted before planting it never can be after the field is planted. Plow the ground as soon as it is dry enough, then cut away, harrow the soil, if necessary, until the land is in the best possible condition.

Rural High Schools Are Needed

BY W. D. ROSS.

Most country boys and girls are denied high school advantages, either because of distance or the cost of tuition, or both. Just how true this is is shown by the fact that while 80 per cent of the pupils finishing the eighth grade in town go to high school, taking the entire state as a whole only about 20 per cent do so; or less than the true average the country over, which is a little more than 23 per cent.

This condition is the greatest reason why there are now 16,000 more pupils in the cities and 13,000 fewer in the country than there were five years ago—of the steady drift from the country to the town. Anyway, it certainly raises some interesting and important questions; for after all are not country boys and girls entitled to as good educational advantages as their city cousins? Is there any reason to suppose that 80 per cent of them would not also take advantage of high school privileges if they had them? Are not those who do not have them handicapped from the very start in competition with those who do? Do not our changing social, political and economic conditions make more nearly equal educational opportunities necessary for the welfare both of the individual and of society?

More consolidated schools, more township high schools, and more agricultural high schools like those of Denmark are needed in Kansas. The latter country, when deprived of her two best provinces at the close of her war with Germany in 1864, was little more than a barren waste, with the lowest per capita wealth in Europe. Today her soil is the very synonym for fertility and considering her size she is one of the richest nations in the world.

Travelers, students who have gone there from abroad to study her remarkable development, and her own people are all agreed that the greatest factor in her upbuilding has been her agricultural high schools. These high schools have not been city schools transplanted to the country, but have been truly rural high schools with studies and instruction having to do directly with the conditions and needs of country life. Such high schools teaching domestic science, domestic art, manual training, and practical agriculture, along with enough of the academic subjects to make a well rounded course, and to prepare those for college who wish to go is today our greatest rural community need; and when established they will be our greatest asset as they have been in Denmark.

Leather Repairs at Home

BY MAURICE McDOODY.

To half sole your shoes place the shoe to be half-soled on a piece of sole leather. Mark around edge of old sole, cut out and trim back to thin edge, then trim old sole to match so as to form a smooth joint. Make a mark with a peg awl 3-8 of an inch from the edge all around, make holes for tacks 1-2 inch apart, use tack just long enough to go through insole, and brad. Trim sole again and rasp, use sand-paper and polish last.

Heels.

When heels become worn off on one side, the best method of straightening them is to tear away heel down as far as worn; build up with scraps of leather to the desired height, put on a good sole leather tap; finish with heel, shave and rasp.

Patching.

Cut out patch large enough to cover hole in shoe, shave edges thin; put leather cement on shoe and patch; when cement turns white, heat with a match and stick in place; press down firmly and stitch.

Harness Thread.

Stitching on harness usually is done with a waxed thread and two needles when a stitching machine is not available. Take harness flax and twist four threads together, tapering the ends so they will pass through the eye of harness needles; twist as hard as possible and wax with black harness wax.

A clamp to hold harness can be made with two heavy barrel staves hinged together and a screw put through three inches from the top.

For patching harness, one can buy harness leather scraps for about 25 cents a pound.

By following the instructions given in this article, anyone with ordinary intelligence can, after a little practice, do passably good work and thereby save many dollars in repair work.

Low Tariffs and Prosperity

Arrangements for the importation into this country of thousands of tons of beef and other meat products, from the Argentine republic, Australia and New Zealand, have just been completed by a syndicate of American capitalists. The syndicate has leased for 21 years, with privilege of renewals, four large warehouses in New York City from the New York Dock company. An extensive water front, giving facilities for steamship piers and railroad connections, also has been secured. The entire property will be about 16 acres.

This is the first real move toward bringing a permanent supply of outside beef and other food products to this country, from South American and Australian countries since the new tariff schedule went into effect. E. S. Nugent, who represented the New York Dock company in the lease negotiations, explained that the syndicate had no connection with any of the large packers. Within a year it is expected the competition will cause an appreciable reduction in meat prices.

Cane to Check Soil Washing

One of my neighbors was bothered with gullies in his fields and he sowed Black Amber cane in them. The cane will reseed itself. Gullies that teams could not cross were almost full in one year. I will try this plan this spring.

Osage City, Kan. Asher Adams.

A gas engine may return to you as high as 25 per cent on the investment—maybe more. It is not only a money saver, but a money maker.

A Little Talk About Kafir

I noticed a short account of the white hulled kafir in the Mail and Breeze not long ago. I have had occasion to trace back this variety. Let me quote from the correspondence to throw some light upon this kafir's origin. I quote as follows:

"I do not know the origin of the kafir I sent you. I got a start with the seed about ten years ago from a neighbor who in turn got his seed from a Swede settlement just across the line in Kansas. Several times since I have been raising it it has been put to good test by drouth, but has always made some seed. The best I have raised was 40 bushels to the acre on a small patch. Under normal conditions it always gets clear of the boot here. I find it 16 to 18 days earlier than the dwarf black hull varieties.

"Thus writes a resident of Cheyenee Wells, Colorado. This is the source of the government selection No. 370 which is being grown at Akron, Colo., and other points. I again quote the same man's words, from a second letter:

"It is the only kafir that I have ever had to mature here. A few times I have had other kafirs that would just ripen a few heads. Milo usually ripens a few days earlier. I have found under drouth conditions that kafir will stand and wait for rain a little while longer than the milo without seriously injuring the crop."

This I believe shows the past performance of the variety at least at that point.

The seed mentioned in this letter was planted in the regular kafir testing plat. and in the forage plat. Unfortunately the yield of former plantings could not be checked up and the latter planting dried out. I planted five acres with seed procured from the Akron station but this failed to come up. Replanting was done about June 1 and this probably germinated after the mid-June rain came.

Corn beside this field planting made nothing. In fact it failed to make good fodder. The kafir, however, ripened fairly well and made probably two and a half bushels to the acre.

White hulled kafir blooms as the head comes out of the boot. The blackhull varieties on the other hand are out of the boot from three to five days before they start to bloom. This, then will account for three days of the earliness. The first kafir heads were ripe for me August 24—just 92 days from planting. The whole plat was ripe September 1. The dwarf blackhull variety was ripe September 15, a difference of 15 days. The number of leaves on the white hull kafir vary, from seven to thirteen, and the suckers vary from none to eight to the plant. This, however, is true also of the blackhull variety. The white hull kafir averages three and a half feet in height and under normal conditions should yield about the same total crop as the dwarf blackhull kafirs. The white hull kafir heads, however, are more slender than the other and have fewer seed branches to the section.

I had an opportunity to look over only about 1,000 heads of this variety this winter. These showed the tendency to become broom tipped and to remain partly under the boot. As a general thing the base section has but two branches to the section. These are inclined to be long and thinly seeded.

It is possible to select heads that do clear the boot. It is also possible to select heads that are full at the base and are not broom tipped. I know it is possible because I did it. These heads don't grow on every stalk; still they are in the field. I have some heads from last year's planting that are as good as those picked from the dwarf blackhull plantings. Using heads, like these as a foundation it would seem possible to extend the culture of kafir as far north as the north line of Nebraska. I believe there is a great future for both this and the dwarf blackhull varieties in Nebraska, but it is going to take a lot of work and patience to get strains adapted to our state.

I might add there is also excellent material in the dwarf blackhull varieties since it is possible to combine earliness with high yielding powers. One of the best heads I have seen in this variety ripened September 7, eight days ahead of the main planting.

McCook, Neb. C. Bolles.



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Silas Sorghum's Letter

We have been taking the Farmers Mail and Breeze a good many years. Last night while I was sitting by the fire resting and thinking, and Ellen was reading, she stops and says, "Silas I wouldn't wonder but what the editor must have to stay pretty close in town and work awful hard to print such a big paper, and I expect he'd be glad to get a letter from us telling about how things are out here in the country." Well, I told her you must keep a hired man or two, but when I got to thinking about it, I knew if you did you'd have to stay around all the time to find plenty of work for them to do. So after studying about it for awhile, I decided to write.

You know, take the country over, the farmers have about as many troubles as the rest of the people. Last year they put out their crops expecting a bountiful harvest. Well, the drouth came along and changed their minds. This has happened so often, the last few years, I've begun to think this is a land of promise in the spring without any fulfillment in the fall. Along about corn-planting time when the hens are cackling, the birds singing, and the fruit trees showing a mass of bloom, it seems to me a certainty that we are going to have an immense crop. But along in the summer the drouth comes and curls up everything. I intend to try it a few years more and if it doesn't quit I guess I'll start out peddling fruit trees.

The drouth was bad enough, but to make things worse there was so much rain and hot weather this winter that it spoiled most all of the feed, and now when a farmer goes to feed his stock and stirs up the fodder a little he raises so much mold dust it looks from a distance like a straw-stack burning, and the livestock are not thriving on this kind of feed as well as they might.

Not only are the farmers short on feed, but they are short on cash. If we get a good crop this coming season it will take about all of it to pay the debts that are getting bigger all the time. It looks to me now as if it is going to take about two years for the farmers to get back to where they started in 1913. You know it's impossible to buy feed, pay the interest and taxes, and get the family clothes and groceries and sarsaparilla for two years without piling up a few bills. Well, when the buyer puts the check in the farmer's hand at the end of the year for what there is to sell there'll be another fellow standing by ready to take it. Ellen says there's no use in taking your medicine before bedtime, but somehow I can't keep it off my mind.

The other day when I was going up to town I met Abner Clodd. He'd been to the drugstore to get some almanacs to find out when the sign was right to smoke his meat. He says if you don't smoke it at the right time it draws all up to nothing in the skillet, and he wants to make it go as far as he can this year. Abner and I got to talking about the prices of cream and eggs going down and he told me he'd been reading in his paper that butter and eggs are being shipped into this country from everywhere; and while it helps the city folks out its awful hard on the farmer. He said he hoped they would always ship in coffee because he'd miss his coffee awfully if he had to do without it; but if the prices of cream and eggs keep going down he wouldn't have the money to buy it anyway.

When you come to think about it if it wasn't for the cows and chickens nearly every farm in the country would be a poor-farm. I hope produce prices won't go any lower this year because a little cream and a few eggs are about all the farmer has to sell.

We like your paper fine, and read almost everything in it. I didn't read that article though in your last issue about how to trap skunks. One time where I used to live a fellow had a skunk farm. I got to figuring what he'd make when he killed his 300 skunks and sold their hides and I got interested about starting a farm myself. I began to read everything I could get about skunks. Well, one night a couple of dogs were prowling around and one dared the other to jump into the pen and fight the skunks. He jumped in and when he got mixed up with those 300 skunks there was an awful change in the atmosphere for about ten miles around. When the neighbors got so they could breathe fairly easy, they held a meeting and sent the fellow a notice to lose no time in getting rid of those skunks, and he didn't.

Since then I haven't had much appetite for skunk literature. But that's all right, I have an idea there are lots of people that like to read about them and if you want to print more articles on the subject I won't object.

There are lots more things I'd like to tell you about, but I am getting tired of writing, not being used to it. Maybe, sometime when I get rested, I'll write again. Silas Sorghum.

Neosho Falls, Kan.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze does not usually print letters unless the writers sign their names in full. An exception is made in printing the foregoing contribution because of its genuine friendliness and home interest. We should like to have more letters from Silas Sorghum.

Record Cows Are Best

Four important questions must be answered favorably by every dairyman in selecting cows if he is to be successful in the business. Is the cow a good milker? Are her parents and grandparents good producers? Does she have the desirable dairy form? Is she free from disease?

How much milk and butter fat the cow produces is a question of great importance. Most successful dairymen, these days, keep production records of all their cows, by the use of the Babcock tester and milk scales. Never buy or keep a cow with a low-production record. She will lose money for the dairy, and no matter how good a sire she is mated to, at least fifty per cent of her offspring will be like her in production. On the other hand, a cow producing no less than 300 pounds of butter fat in a year will return a good profit to her owner. If she has good breeding back of her and is mated to a bull of good ancestry and type, at least seventy-five per cent of her offspring will be in or above the 300-pound production class.

Were her parents and grandparents good producers, and does she herself approach the ideal dairy form? These are questions to be answered particularly in selecting a heifer, who of course has no records of her own. In itself, a pedigree of a purebred animal is of no more importance than a pedigree of a scrub. It is what the pedigree tells about the ancestors of the animal that counts. For a cow to have a good pedigree, her ancestors for at least two or three generations should be good producers.

In general, a good dairy cow should have a clean, angular appearance. Her chest should be deep, and her barrel large and roomy, with the greatest depth in the region of the udder rather than farther forward. These characteristics indicate a good dairy temperament, strong constitution, and a large capacity for feed which will be converted into milk and butter fat rather than into body fat. A soft, plable hide indicates a good internal secretion and good digestion. A large, well-placed udder, with numerous and prominent milk veins, provides plenty of room for the production of milk and butter fat. A large-producing cow will answer favorably to this description of the ideal dairy type, and in selecting a cow or heifer for the herd it is impossible to pay too much attention to type.

Tuberculosis and contagious abortion are the principal diseases to look out for in a dairy herd. After the breeding, production, and type of the cow have received our attention, it is necessary to know if the cow is free from these diseases. Before any cow is purchased she should be tested for tuberculosis by a reliable veterinarian. If she reacts to the test, showing that she has the disease germs in her system, she should be rejected.

It is more difficult to guard against contagious abortion. In purchasing a cow, do not take the owner's word for granted that the cow is free from this disease. Careful inquiry into the past performance of the herd to which the cow belongs will give some light on the question. The best test is to find out when the cow last calved. If she, as well as other cows in the herd, have living calves born within the past few months, it is safe to conclude that the cow is all right.

How to Grow Celery

BY GEORGE BALDWIN.

The celery bed should be prepared in the spring, in the following manner: Mark off with string the size of bed required, say for four varieties, 18 inches apart, consequently it will need to be seven feet six inches wide, or five spaces on your fence, rows running north and south. Shovel the earth out to a depth of eight inches, throwing it up in a ridge on either side.

Fill the trench with well rotted manure, which dig in deeply, tramping over this and digging it again to insure the manure being well incorporated with the soil. Then throw three or four inches of fine soil on top, into which put the plants eight inches apart in the rows, keeping the bed moist, and constantly stirred right up to the time for bleaching. Use the ridges for growing radishes for the table. You may get two or three crops before you need the earth for bleaching. I prefer earth in preference to boards or paper for bleaching the celery, as it gives it a sweeter and more nutty flavor.

For varieties I have the best success with White Plume, Paris Golden, Rose Ribbed Paris and Evans Triumph, the latter two for late varieties. Have your plants good and strong before putting out, plant firmly, and give liquid manure regularly up till earthing-up time commences.

Modern Montgomery County

Through the activities of the farm bureau in Montgomery county, where E. J. Macy is county agent, many farmers who have acid soils have prepared to spread lime on them and to plant alfalfa or other legumes. One of the cooperators of the bureau has purchased a lime spreader and others are expecting to follow suit. A large number of the bureau members are carrying on careful corn variety tests for their own information as well as that of other farmers in the county. The farm bureau is also keeping a list of the good seed grown in the county and many farmers are availing themselves of the opportunity to get home grown seed at reasonable prices. Many of the bureau members are interested in Sudan grass and five co-operative plots of an acre each already have been arranged.

Arkansas and "Coin" Harvey

Mr. Editor—In a recent issue of the Mail and Breeze I read C. C. Freemaster's laudatory article on his town of Gentry and Benton county, Arkansas. I have been in that county and can say that the facts agree pretty well with the claims he makes. Benton county, no doubt, stands at the top in the state, in health, water, climate, fruit, good roads and intelligent citizenship. But the credit must be given principally to the progressive northern people who comprise about one-half of the county's population. In regard to W. H. Harvey, who is running for congress, he is the same Harvey whose name during the famous free-silver campaign became familiar to every financier in the world through his "Coin's Financial School." The little book brought him wealth as well as fame, as more copies of it were sold during the year than of any other book.

Topeka, Kan. S. W Schnabel.

Wants to Vote For Capper

I want Mr. Capper to run for governor. I voted for him in the last campaign and I want to vote for him again.

Potwin, Kan. J. W. McLain.

Are Sugar Beets Too Low?

Representative Keating, of Colorado, who believes that the beet sugar factories in Colorado, Kansas and other states are not paying just prices to sugar beet raisers has asked President Wilson to direct an investigation of the sugar plants.

A late sown crop like cowpeas does much better as a crop to follow kafir than an early crop like oats or corn. The reason for this is that kafir grows late in the fall, and tends to exhaust the soil of plant food and moisture; it is not any "harder" on the soil than corn.



The "Egg Works" of a Hen

This is but one of ninety-five illustrations you find in the I.C.S. Poultry Handbook. It tells why a hen lays—why she does not lay—how to make her lay.

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"MONEY IN THE CAN" Black Langshans. 2 blues, 1 red, 2 yellows, special, best exhibit Asiatics at Leavenworth, 1914. Cockerels, eggs, $1.50 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. O. Roller, Prop., Money in the Can Poultry Yards, Circleville, Kan.

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BANTAMS.

SILVER LACED Seabright Bantams for sale. Phillip Guenther, Oberlin, Kan.

BRAHMAS.

PURE LIGHT BRAHMA cocks and cockerels. Eggs. Mrs. Orville King, Bucklin, Kan.

Good Eggs and Uniform Heat.

I consider good, fresh eggs the most important item in getting a good hatch from the incubator. Next is care in regulating the heat at hatching time. My experience is that heat kills many chicks in the shell—some after pipping the eggs. At hatching time I wet a cloth in warm water, wring it out so as not to drip and lay it in center of tray. Repeat as often as necessary. This keeps the air moist. By this method I have hatched every fertile egg and raised the 130 chicks to maturity with the loss of only three that were accidentally killed.

The chicks were fed when 36 hours old on a ration of hard boiled eggs with a little black pepper on them. Two eggs with pepper was their breakfast every morning for 10 days, oat meal at 9 o'clock, table scraps at noon. They had cracked kafir at 3 o'clock, all the corn chops or whole kafir they would clean up at night, and fresh water before them constantly. Their coops were cleaned every day. I used old strips of carpet in the coops as these made it more comfortable for the chicks and were more easily cleaned. These were changed every day. I find this plan an easy way to keep down mites as they will hide in the old carpet and if scalded once a week in a strong suds, you will not have any mites and your chicks will grow like weeds.

Mrs. T. J. Pickering.

Wakeeney, Kan.

A 22-Pounder in This Flock.

Mr. Editor—I read in the Mail and Breeze of December 13 that V. H. Tucker of Republic had done so well with his turkeys. I sold 84 turkeys for $134.52. Had the prices been as good as last year I would have received considerably more. I raised these turkeys with eight hens.

Turkeys do well out here if the coyotes can be kept out. In the six years I have raised turkeys here I have lost very few from disease. I fed the turkeys milo and they hardly tasted corn during the whole year. At Thanksgiving the largest turkey weighed about 22 pounds. Mrs. Emma Livengood.

Reliable Poultry Breeders

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FINE S. C. White Leghorns. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

PURE Wyckoff White Leghorn eggs 90c per 15. Edith M. Jones, Columbus, Kan.

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PURE Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels $2.00 and $3.00. Hugh Harrison, Jewell, Kan.

SINGLE COMB White Leghorn eggs 15 $1.00, 100 $5.00. Royal Yeoman, Lawrence, Kan.

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORN eggs $1.00 per 15, $3 for 90. Eugene Bailey, Okla. City, Okla., R. 8.

SINGLE COMB White Leghorns. Cockerels, pullets and eggs. Elizabeth Kagarice, Darlow, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS. Ckl., 10 pullets $10. Ckl., 8 hens $10. Score 92 to 95. W. Lamb, Manhattan, Kan.

CHOICE Single Comb Brown Leghorn eggs 15 $1, 100 $5. Baby chix 12c. Mattie Ulm, Kincaid, Kan.

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ROSE COMB Brown Leghorn cockerels. Single Combs; females only. Mrs. Ida Standiferd, Reading, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED R. C. White Leghorns. Cockerels $1 each, 6 for $5. Fred H. Paulson, Arapahoe, Colo.

SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels, pure bred, Frantz strain, $1.00 each. Adolph Berg, McPherson, Kan.

CHOICE Single Comb Brown Leghorn eggs $4.00 hundred. Breeder for 15 years. P. B. Cole, Sharon, Kan.

EGGS—Full blood Single Comb Brown Leghorns. 15 $1.00; 50 $2.50; 100 $4. Mrs. Mattie Story, Cleo, Okla.

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

SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels $1.50. Eggs in season. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. E. Gish, Manhattan, Kan.

MY FAMOUS S. C. W. Leghorns win everywhere. Eggs $5 100. Baby chix $10 100. Geo. Patterson, Lyndon, Kan.

ROSE COMB Brown Leghorns. Chicago, St. Louis, Sioux City winners. Double mating. Rev. Albert Rice, Waverly, Ia.

LATEST THING. Great English laying strain of Single Comb White Leghorns. Egg catalogue free. Mary Culver, King City, Mo., R. 1.

CHOICE S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs from Neb. State Show prize winners at 75c per 15 or $4.00 per 100. C. V. Douglas, Tecumseh, Neb.

SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns. First premiums state fair, 1913. Eggs, 15 $1.00; 100 $5.00. Circular free. Geo. Russell, Chilhowee, Mo.

DAY OLD CHICKS. White Leghorns. 15c. Eggs $1.00, $2.00, $2.50 setting. Young and old stock $1 and up. J. R. Stallings, Oswego, Kan.

25 SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn cockerels score 90 to 94, $2.00 each; 150 unscored $1.00 each. Eggs $5.00 100. Edw. James Dooley, Selma, Iowa.

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ROSE COMB Buff Orpington eggs for hatching. C. H. Heyne, Uehling, Neb.

SCORED S. C. Buff Orpingtons. Cockerels. A. R. Carpenter, Council Grove, Kan.

BLACK ORPINGTON cockerels and pullets. J. L. Carmean, Neosho Falls, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON utility eggs fifteen $1. Hundred $5. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

BYERS & KELLERSTRASS White Orpington eggs $1.50 per 15. Geo. Fisher, Custer, Okla.

FOR SALE—Fine White Orpington cockerels, reasonable. W. W. Smith, Rt. 1, Topeka, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON eggs from Kellerstrass' $30 stock at $1.25 per 15. Edith M. Jones, Columbus, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS. Some extra good cockerels and pullets for sale. Write Fred Baille, Fredonia, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED S. C. Buff Orpington eggs $1.00 for 13; $6.00 per hundred. J. A. Blunn, Sta. A, Wichita, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS S. C. White Orpingtons. Cockerels $2.50. Eggs $2 setting; $7 hundred. H. N. Fuller, Woodbine, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON hens and pullets. Eggs for hatching. Send for mating list. Frank Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS White Orpingtons. We will still spare few hens and pullets at $2.00 each. Phillips Farm, DeSoto, Kan.

20 CHOICE S. C. Buff Orpington cockerels left, $1.25 to $3 each. Eggs in season. Mrs. A. Gfeller, Chapman, Kan., R. No. 3.

BUFF ORPINGTON chickens and ducks. Eggs $1.00-$5.00. Baby chix and dux. List free. Buffall Poultry Farm, Altoona, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS cockerels from prize winning stock $2 to $5 each. Eggs in season. Mrs. Edith Vincent, Jamestown, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS White Orpington hens and pullets, $1 to $3 each. Eggs $1 and $3 setting. Dr. C. E. Barber, Plainville, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS. A few good ckls. left yet. Get my mating list, ready Feb. 15. I can please you. August Petersen, Churdan, Ia.

WHITE ORPINGTON eggs for hatching; utility, $8.00 per 100; exhibition, $5.00 per 15. Booklet free. P. H. Anderson, Box M-53, Lindsborg, Kan.

SINGLE COMB Buff Orpingtons. Eggs for hatching 75c for 15; $4 per 100. Buff Orpington exclusively; good layers. Mrs. S. S. Tate, Orlando, Okla.

S. C. ORPINGTON eggs from prize winning stock. $1.50 for 15 eggs or $8.00 a hundred. Chicks in season 20c each. Mrs. Chas. O'Roke, Fairview, Kan.

ORPINGTONS, Buff and Black; fancy matings and utility eggs reasonable; free mating list. Strawberry plants cheap. J. F. Cox, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

EGGS from bred to lay and are laying White Orpingtons, $1.50 per setting, $7 per hundred, express paid. A few fine cockerels left. J. H. Lansing, Chase, Kan.

DON'T OVERLOOK OVERLOOK FARM. If you are interested in Buff, White or Black Orpingtons, send for my 1914 mating list. Chas. Luengene, Box 149, Topeka, Kan.

FANCY White Orpingtons. Parent stock Kellerstrass' $30 matings. Eggs from first pen $2 per 15; utility eggs $6 per hundred. Mrs. W. M. Patterson, Yates Center, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS, heavy laying strain. 15 1st, 5 2nds, 3 thirds in 5 shows this fall. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalog. Wheeler & Bayless, Golden Buff Farm, Fairfield, Neb.

PURE BRED Single Comb Buff Orpingtons. Pen headed by sons of Wm. Cook's (1912) First Madison Square Garden and Allentown, Pa., cockerels. Eggs, 15 $1.50; 100 $5.00. Adolph Berg, McPherson, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS strain S. C. Crystal White Orpington eggs $1.50, $2.00, $3.00 for 15. All cocks direct from Kellerstrass $30 eggs. Hens weigh 7½ to 8½ lbs., cocks 8½ to 9½ lbs. Mrs. R. Heimbaugh, Sedan, Kan.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS. Eggs booked or ready to deliver, from pens winning practically all firsts at shows in northern Kansas. Ask for mating list. Best mating $5.00 per 15. Utility $10.00 per 100. Guarantee eight chicks per setting. Ed Granerholz, Esbon, Kan.

ANCONAS.

SINGLE COMB Black Minorcas. Stock and eggs. F. Kremer, Manchester, Okla.

EGGS from undefeated Anconas, 15 $1.00; 100, $5.00. Lucie House, Haven, Kan.

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS. Egg and beauty strain. Daisy Rose, Bois D'Arc, Mo.

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PARTRIDGE COCHINS, pure breed. Write for particulars. M. F. Lienard, Burr Oak, Kan.

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INDIAN RUNNERS, silver cup winners. Burt White, Burlingame, Kan.

"QUALITY" Fawn and White Runners for sale. E. H. Kilian, Manhattan, Kan.

FEW MORE Light Fawn and White Indian Runner drakes. Frank Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

EGGS—Fawn Indian Runner ducks. State Show winners. Catalogue free. Mary Culver, King City, Mo.

INDIAN RUNNER ducks, Fawn and White, $1.00 each. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Geneseo, Kan., Route 3.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER duck eggs. Money makers. Try some. 13 for $3.00. Mrs. C. B. Palmer, Uniontown, Kan.

FISHEL STRAIN, White Indian Runner ducks. 12 eggs $2.50 prepaid express or parcel post. James A. Harris, Latham, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE Indian Runner ducks $2.00, drakes $1.00. Pure white drakes $2.00. G. W. Skinner, Baxter Springs, Kan.

LARGE Imperial Pekins $1.75 and Fawn and White Runner drakes $1.75. Also Runner eggs. Iona E. Koontz, Haven, Kan., R. 1-64.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER ducks, fancy stock, splendid layers, white eggs. Eggs reasonable price. Drakes for sale. J. F. Cox, Rt. No. 8, Topeka, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNERS, Fawn-White. Won first cock, first hen, at Kansas State Show. First pen at Fredonia. Eggs $2.00 per 15. Mrs. D. A. Pryor, Fredonia, Kan., Route 3.

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

MY PEKIN DUCKS are hotel size and have a show record that justifies me in asking you for your egg order. You should have it the price of eggs and my winings will sure get your order if interested. My customers do most of my advertising. Page's Place, Salina, Kan.

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

TURKEYS.

WHITE HOLLAND toms $4.00. Mrs. R. A. Lewis, Timken, Kan.

NARRAGANSETT turkeys. Mrs. John Mitchell, Lafontaine, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND turkeys. Toms $5. Grace Garnett, Columbus, Mo.

PURE BRED Bourbon Red toms and hens. Mrs. Sam Clark, Hazelton, Kan.

EXTRA LARGE Bronze turkey toms $5.00. S. G. Caughey, Asherville, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND tom 2½ years old $5.00. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED Bourbon Red toms $4. Mrs. Oscar Kosar, Minneapolis, Kan.

BOURBON REDS. Fine stock. Eggs $3 for 11. Julia Haynes, Baileyville, Kan.

EXTRA FINE Mammoth Bronze turkeys. C. E. Foland, Almena, Kansas, Route 2.

THOROUGHBRED Bourbon Red gobblers. Prices reasonable. Fay Egy, Turon, Kan.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Bourbon Red turkey tom $3.50. Mrs. W. H. Surber, Peabody, Kan.

EGGS—Mammoth White Holland turkeys. Catalogue free. Mary Culver, King City, Mo., R. 1.

NARRAGANSETT toms. Large, gentle and big bone turkeys. J. P. Hertzog, Blue Springs, Mo

FOR SALE—Full blood Bourbon Red turkeys one year old, $4.00 each. A. Sells, Maple Hill, Kan.

BOURBON RED turkeys. 2 yr. old breeders. Eggs $3.00 per 11. Free catalog. Stover & Myers, Fredonia, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys. Fine, well marked 25 lb. toms $6.00, hens $3.00. Herbert H. Smith, Smith Center, Kan.

BOURBON RED turkey eggs, from large dark red thoroughbreds. Directions for raising with each setting. 11 for $3.00. Mrs. C. B. Palmer, Uniontown, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys—First prize winners at Independence and Wichita (State shows), 1914. Large, vigorous, beautiful bronze color. None better. 30 fine young toms and 35 pullets for sale. Eggs from winners. Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.

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BLACK MINORCA ckls. and pullets for sale. A. L. Liston, Garden City, Kan.

ROSE COMB Black Minorca eggs. Mated pens. Cockerels. Fred Kelm, Seneca, Kan.

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S. C. BLACK MINORCAS with size and quality guaranteed. Eggs per setting $1.50. W. F. Fulton, Waterville, Kan.

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SEND STAMP for valuable circular, "How to Raise Baby Chix." Kansas Poultry Company, Norton, Kan.

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EXTRA well bred big Buff Rocks, cheap. Mrs. Lloyd Clark, Haselton, Kan.

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FOR SALE—Quality Buff Rocks, at reduced prices. R. M. Fevurly, Easton, Kan.

WHITE ROCK, Fishel strain, cockerels, pullets, $2. Mrs. E. V. Cordonnier, Wathena, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs. Superior quality. Davis Brothers, Lincoln, Nebraska.

UTILITY BUFF ROCK eggs $2 per setting; $10 per hundred. Mrs. William Small, Wilson, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. Farm range. Eggs 15 75 cents, 100 $3.00. H. F. Richter, R. 3, Hillsboro, Kan.

BARRED ROCK eggs, price reasonable, considering quality. Write Milton Deihl, Lawrence, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, Fishel strain. Eggs, 15 $1.25; 50 $2.75; 100 $5.00. Mrs. Frank Powell, Buffalo, Kan.

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FINE White Plymouth Rock ckl., bred from prize winning stock. Eggs and baby chicks. W. K. Trumbo, Roseland, Kan.

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CHAMPION Barred Rocks. 101 premiums. Eggs, yards 1, 2, $2.50 15. Range $2 15, $7 100. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

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PURE BRED White Rocks. Beauties. Eggs for hatching. $2.00 for 15; $5.00 for 50; $8.00 for 100. Mrs. Elmer Lane, Burlington, Kan.

OPFER'S weigher-layer Barred Rocks. 103 premiums. Eggs 15 $1.00; 100 $5.00. Pens $3.00 and $5.00 per 15. W. Opfer, Clay Center, Kan.

BIG, VIGOROUS, early-hatched White Rock cockerels. Best strain in America. $2 to $10. Eggs in season. E. L. Lafferty, Ellsworth, Kan.

PURE Barred Rocks exclusively. Heavy laying strain, no inbreeding; eggs 15 $1.00, 30 $1.75, 100 $5.00. W. C. Shaffer, Burlington, Kan., R. No. 6.

BARRED ROCKS. 68 premiums. Choice cockerels. Sons and nephews of 1st Denver cockerel, $5 to $10 each. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

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

THIRTY YEARS a breeder of winter laying strain Barred Rocks. Eggs $4.75 per 100; $2.50 per 50; $1 for 15. Catalogue free. O. E. Skinner, Columbus, Kan.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS headed by America's Royal winner. Cockerels for sale. Eggs in season. Prices reasonable. Reece Lewelen, Cedar Vale, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, Pittsfield strain; trapnested. Hens with records 242, 238. Eggs $2 15; $9 100. Choice cockerels $3. Pullets $1.50. H. P. Ketelson, Kinsley, Kan.

I AM ON DECK with the usual number of choice Barred Rocks, either sex. Write me your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. Frank McCormack, Morrowville, Kan.

OZARK WHITE ROCKS. Strong, healthy, heavy winter layers. On free range. Cockerels $2.00. Eggs 15 $1.50; 50 $3.50; 100 $6.00. Eggs parcel post. A. H. Nellor, Marshfield, Mo.

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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS and—W. F. B. Span. fowls. Have some choice ckls. and pullets for sale at $1.50 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gus H. Brune, Lawrence, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. Eggs from prize winners. Nine prizes state show this year. Pen one $3.00; pen two $2.00; pen three $1.75 per 15. Frank Lott, Danville, Kan.

100 ROYAL BLUE and Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets. Eggs for hatching. Write for prices. A. L. Hook, P. O. Box 456, North Willow Poultry Ranch, Coffeyville, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS. Buy prize winning stock. Our birds won 8 firsts at Hutchinson and Wichita. Pen eggs $3 and $5 per 15. Utility $4 per 100. Descriptive circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. Pure white, big boned, farm raised. Baby chicks 15c apiece for 50 or 100; 20c apiece by the doz. Eggs $1.00 for 15, $2.50 for 50, $5.00 for hundred. Good laying strain. Prize winners. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

THOMPSON Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rocks. Pullet and cockerel mating eggs $2 to $3 for 15. Cockerels and some hens direct from E. B. Thompson of N. Y. Utility flock eggs $6 per 100, $3.50 for 50, $1.25 for 15. A. F. Siefker, Defiance, Mo.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS—From pen containing 2nd prize cock and second prize hen awarded at great show here at McAlester, Dec. last when 4 states competed. $2.50 for 15 eggs. Second pen $1.50 for 15 eggs. My last week's ad was an error and should have read cock receiving 2nd prize instead of first. L. G. Pegram of Muskogee received first prize. Mrs. C. M. Grover, McAlester, Okla.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SCORED Rose Comb Red cockerels, $3 to $5. Alta Murphy, Luray, Kan.

S. C. RED cockerels, Ricksecker strain. Gertrude Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS. Cockerels and eggs. Albert Schlickaw, Haven, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED eggs 15 $1.00. 100 $5.00. Royal Yeoman, Lawrence, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. Prize winners. Stock and eggs. L. Shamleffer, Douglass, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, Silver Lace Wyandottes, $1. Mrs. Ola Elliott, Delphos, Kan.

FINE Rhode Island cockerels $1.00 and $1.50. Mrs. F. A. McGuire, Paradise, Kan.

R. C. RED eggs. Reds bred to lay, 75c (setting); $4.00 (100). Charles Sigle, Lucas, Kan.

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15 ROSE C. RHODE I. RED eggs $1.50. 13 Pekin duck eggs $1.50. Mrs. Carrie Dizmang, Venia, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. Prize winners. Laying strain. $1.50 per setting. E. G. Cole, Garden City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Red eggs $1.00 per 15, $5.00 per hundred. Fisher and Fisher, Haven, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED Single Comb Red cockerels. Extra values. $1 to $5. T. N. Marshall, La Cygne, Kan.

S. C. REDS. Well bred that lay and pay. Eggs $1.00 15. $5.00 100. Mrs. W. L. Maddox, Hazelton, Kan.

S. C. REDS. $1.00 per setting, $4.00 100. Chicks 10c. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Horst, Wamego, Kan.

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ROSE COMB RED eggs. Fifteen $1. Hundred $5. Choice birds. Fertile eggs. Mrs. Arthur Jaeke, Pawnee City, Neb.

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ROSE COMB REDS. Large kind, vigorous, farm raised. Selected eggs 30 for $1.75. J. M. Parks, Kingman, Kan., Rt. 4.

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ROSE COMB White Leghorn eggs. Heavy layers. $1.00 per 15, $5.00 per 100. Circulars. Jennie Martin, Frankfort, Kan.

DARK, RICH, R. C. Reds. Utility stock. Best winter layers. $1.00 setting, $5.00 100. Mrs. Walter Shepherd, Woodward, Okla.

RIENIETS, resplendent rich red, Royal Reds, reap renown. Rose Combed. Eggs. Chix. Mrs. Abbie Rieniets, Pratt, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS. Utility stock. Eggs from pen and range. Bourbon Red turkeys. Eggs in season. Mrs. W. P. McFall, Pratt, Kan.

LUNCEFORD'S Single Comb Quality Reds. Cockerels $1 and $2 each. Eggs seven dollars hundred, prepaid. Sadie Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.

EGGS—R. I. Reds. Special mating—descendent Beans Sensation, $3.00 for 15. Utility flock $1.50 for 15. J. A. Harrison, Cherryvale, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. Three pens of big husky fine colored birds. Eggs $2.00 per setting. Fertility guaranteed. Fred T. Nye, Leavenworth, Kan.

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EGGS—S. C. R. I. Red, utility pen, $1 for 15; blue ribbon pen, $3 for 15. Day old chicks 15 cents each by the 100. C. W. Murphy, Lawrence, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. Fifty premiums, including Kansas State Shows. Pen eggs $2.00 per 15. Range $4.50 per 100. Free catalog. Stover & Myers, Fredonia, Kan.

ROSE COMBED Rhode Island Reds. Eggs for hatching. Write for free mating list, and special inducement for early orders. F. B. Severance, Lost Springs, Kan.

SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds. Blue ribbon winners at the largest shows in U. S. Eight grand pens mated. Eggs guaranteed to hatch. Wm. Tallant, Edmond, Okla.

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ROSE COMBS, REDS. New blood of best 100 eggs $4.25. 50 $2.75. 15 $1.25. Add 20 per cent and I will prepay for 350 miles express or parcel post. James A. Harris, Latham, Kan.

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A FEW choice White Wyandottes. Mrs. Dr. Wilson, Nickerson, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES for sale. Mating list free. Ginette & Ginette, Florence, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels $1.00 Eggs 4 cents each. C. R. Boggs, Columbus, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE cockerels from prize winning stock. M. M. Donges, Belleville, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs for hatching 75c and $1.00 per 15. Ideal Poultry Yards, Wayne, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, $1.00, $1.50. Miss Blanche Collister, R. R. 4, Manhattan, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. From best winter layers. 15 eggs $1.50. Dwight Osborn, Delphos, Kan.

CHOICE Buff Wyandotte cockerels. Eggs $1.00 to $2.50 per fifteen. John P. Ruppenthal, Russell, Kan.

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BEST STRAIN Golden and White Wyandottes. Eggs in season. Write for prices. Wm. Schreiner, Exeter, Neb.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE special. Fine utility birds. Cockerels $1.00. Eggs for hatching. Mrs. J. R. Antram, Galesburg, Kan.

FARM RAISED White Wyandotte cockerels; show birds a specialty; breeding males reasonably. G. A. Wiebe, Beatrice, Neb.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. Eggs for hatching from high scoring stock. Write early for prices. Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES. Beauty and utility. Part Premier. Cockerels and eggs. Prices right. E. R. Herrick, Glenwood, Iowa.

WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels $2.00 each. Eggs from stock direct from Duston $2.00 per 15. Mrs. Geo. E. Joss, Topeka, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs from hens scoring from 92 to 95, $2.00 for 15 eggs. $3.50 for 30. Orders booked now. Frank Henderson, Solomon, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. Headed by full brother to cockerel that won first at Kansas City Royal. Ancestors score 96 or better. Breeding lists ready. Winterlay Egg Farm, Okeene, Okla.

SILVER WYANDOTTE eggs. Fifteen $1.00. One hundred $5.00. 60% hatch guaranteed or order duplicated at half price. Write for circular or order direct. S. B. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

PEERLESS White Wyandottes. Winners at Neb. State Poultry Show 1914 and at Fairbury. Eggs for hatching; write for mating list. Cockerels $2.00 to $4.00. M. L. Burbridge, Fairbury, Neb.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. Pure White Wyandottes exclusively. Rose Comb best laying strain. Fertility guaranteed. $1 setting, $3 fifty, $5 hundred. Snowflake Poultry Farm, Mrs. H. S. Tonnemaker, Beatrice, Neb.

GET IMPERIAL Partridge Wyandottes for health, beauty and eggs. Two cockerels, second and third Leavenworth, scored 92 ($7.50) seven fifty each. Eggs, pen 1, $5.00; pen 2, $2.50 for 15. Post paid. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. Q. Boner, Kickapoo, Kan.

Reliable Poultry Breeders

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SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG cockerels and pullets. J. L. Carmean, Neosho Falls, Kan.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS. Eggs from prize winning stock. Correspondence solicited. W. D. Alexander, Thomas, Okla.

SPANISH.

WHITE FACE Black Spanish eggs from my best breeders $1.50 for 15, $2.50 for 30, prepaid. S. C. Buff Orpington eggs $1.25 for 15, $2.00 for 30, prepaid. A. W. Swan, Centralia, Kan.

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ROSE COMB Black Minorca eggs. Pen $2.50. Range $1.50 per 15. Mrs. Olive Hollingsworth, Mound City, Kan.

"RINGLETS" Barred Rock. Keelers White Wyandottes. Cockerels. Eggs $2 to $5 per 15. T. W. Harris, Granite, Okla.

W. WYANDOTTE cockerels and Bourbon Red toms for sale. Cockerels $2.00. Toms $4.50. Chas. Crane, Conway Springs, Kan.

EGGS from prize winning pens S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, either kind $1.00 up per 13. P. A. Pierson, Spring Hill, Kan.

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WHITE ROCK eggs from the best stock $5 for 100, $1 for 15. Indian Runner ducks, extra layers, eggs $1 for 15. Mrs. E. E. Williams, Sabetha, Kan.

S. C. WHITE Orpingtons, strong points, no culls, high scoring birds. Eggs 3 and 2 dollars per 15. Silver Campines, $5 per 15 eggs. H. J. Lorenz, Russell, Kan.

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THE SUNFLOWER POULTRY FARM, Kansas City, Kansas, Office 546 S 11 St. Breeder of Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks, Pekin and Indian Runner ducks. Settings at popular prices. Fertility guaranteed.

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Choice young toms for sale. 50 Big Cockerels. Priced right.
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LAND and Water Fowls. Farm-raised stock, with eggs in season. Send 2c for my valuable illustrated descriptive Poultry Book for 1914. Write Henry Pfile, Box 604, Freeport, Ill.

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WILL SELL at public auction Febr. 25, registered Percheron stallion coming 4 yr.; wt. a ton, dark steel gray, sure foal getter; registered Percheron mare, wt. eighteen hundred, bred to Percheron horse; also 21 head of high grade cattle. A. C. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan. John R. Triggs, auct.

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150 BU. red millet seed for sale. Archie Ankle, Beardsley, Kan.

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ALFALFA seed $5.75 per bu. E. G. Boedeker, Natoma, Osborne County, Kan.

FANCY 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.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

EXTRA good Boone County White seed corn, $2.25 bushel. J. B. Hunt, Oswego, Kan.

KAFIR SEED. Red, tested, $1.65 bushel, sacked. Ferdinand Meyer, Route 3, Garnett, Kan.

SEED CORN—Director Kansas Crop Improvement association. J. M. McCray, Manhattan, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED. Only 35 bu. left at $6 per bu. Recleaned and pure. L. Seewald, Le Roy, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED for sale; extra quality; sax free; send for samples. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

SEED CORN—Iowa Gold Mine; strong germination; $1.50 per bushel. H. A. Hamilton, Yutan, Neb.

ALFALFA SEED. Choice recleaned, guaranteed pure. $6.00 bu., sacks free. T. S. Booth, Barclay, Kan.

SEED CORN—Boone County White ear corn; extra quality; $2.00 per bu. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

CHOICE recleaned alfalfa seed for sale $7 per bu. Sample on application. Sacks free. B. H. Bicker, Dunlap, Kan.

FOR SALE—Alfalfa seed. Fine quality alfalfa seed. Write for samples and prices. David Badger, Eureka, Kan.

200 BUSHEL Boone County White seed corn for quick sale at $1.25 per bushel. E. B. Shonyo, White Cloud, Kan.

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FOR SALE—Sweet clover seed. Great forage crop and soil renewer. Pure Ky. seed. Write for prices. R. E. Purdy, Falmouth, Ky.

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SEED CORN: Boone Co. White, raised 1912. Reno Co. selected, butted, tipped, shelled. $2.00 per bu. A. H. Epperson, Hutchinson, Kan.

FOR SALE—Orange and early amber cane seed and white kafir corn, $2.00 per bu. F. O. B. Assaria, Kan. The Assaria Hardware Co.

FOR SALE—150 bu. Black Amber cane seed, guaranteed to be of good quality, samples on request. J. W. Michael, Newkirk, Okla., R. R. 6.

500 BU. SEED CORN, Reid's Yellow Dent, for sale, hand selected and tested. Write for prices and sample. John Schuler, Nortonville, Kan., R. R. 3.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE seed corn, raised from seed purchased from Esta Beaman's prize winning acre, 1912. $2 per bu. sacked. Link Barr, Dover, Okla.

BLACKHULLED white kafir corn, recleaned and tested, $2.00 per bu., for sale by grower; sacks 25c extra. H. W. Hays, Richland, Shawnee Co., Kan.

ALFALFA SEED. Nineteen thirteen crop alfalfa seed, five to six dollars per bushel. Recleaned and fine. Ask E. A Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan., for samples.

FINE clean alfalfa seed direct from grower. $6.00 and $7.00 per bu., sacks 25 cts. $6.00 seed has some black seed, but will grow. G. A. Chapin, Belleville, Kan.

SEED FOR SALE—Kafir corn $1.25; German millet $1.50; yellow and white corn $1.60; cane $1.60 F. O. B. Pawnee; sk. extra. Jas. O. Hudson, Pawnee, Okla

GOOD SEED at the right prices, pure and non-irrigated. Feterita bu. $3.50; kafir $1.60; sweet clover $11.00; alfalfa $6.00. Sax free. American Seed Co., Eldorado, Kan.

SEED CORN—Boone County White and Hildreth Yellow Dent, carefully selected, $2.00 per bu. Choice feterita, 12 lbs. $1.00; 50 lbs. $2.85. B. A. Nichols, Hutchinson, Kan.

SEED CORN. Reid's Yellow Dent, Commercial White, Early White Flint, Early White Dent. Graded; sacked, two dollars per bu. F. O. B. Haz Read, Jr., Coffeyville, Kan.

FOR $1 I will send you 8 apples, peach, pear or plum trees or 6 fine cherry trees or 75 raspberry, blackberry or Dewberry or 20 grape, currant, gooseberry or rhubarb or 100 asparagus or 200 strawberry plants or 20 red cedar or other evergreens. Catalogue free. Manhattan Nursery, Manhattan, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

KAFFIR CORN seed. We have some tested white kaffir we can furnish at $2.75 per cwt. F. O. B. Redfield, sacks free. Reference Redfield State Bank. Redfield Lumber Co., Redfield, Kan.

15 ELBERTA and 5 Champion peach trees for $1.00 by parcel post, prepaid. Pruned ready to plant. Order today and write for prices on other stock. Wellington Nurseries, Wellington, Kan.

BUY seed corn from grower. Pure bred Boone Co. White raised on best Kaw valley land. Ear corn only. 1912 crop. $2.00 per bushel. J. W. Cochran, R. D. No. 6, Topeka, Kan.

SEED CORN, dwarf milo maize, white maize, white kafir, stock peas, feterita threshed and in the head. Ask for prices and our seed book for 1914. Binding Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa, Okla.

SHAWNEE WHITE seed corn. Best yielder here in 30 years' trial. Adapted to upland or bottom. Seed, selected, tipped, shelled and graded $2.00 per bushel. J. A. Ostrand, Elmont, Kan.

SEED CORN: Limited amount, graded, single ear, six-kernel, tested, yellow dent, white and calico. Raised by best growers in Marshall county. Marshalltown Seed Company, Marshalltown, Iowa.

SEED CORN—Yellow dent $1.35 per bushel F. O. B. Binger, Okla., bags free, shelled or in the ear, guaranteed 95% test, samples free on request, my own raising, 1913 crop. W. N. Courtney, Anadarko, Okla.

SEED CORN. Choice Boone County White, crop of 1912. Tipped, shelled, graded and sacked. $2.50 per bu. Tests 90½%. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. H. V. Cochran, R. No. 6, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—Pure recleaned feterita seed at $2 per bu. Also black hulled white kaffir corn at $1.50 per bu., which won gold medal at Dry Farming Congress at Tulsa, Okla., 1913. Chas. Kemnitz, Orlando, Okla.

HENRY FIELD'S "Cornplanter" (Improved Boone Co. White corn). Raised in Kansas four years. Picked by hand, tipped, shelled and sacked. Per bu. $3.00. 10 bu. lots $2.75 per bu. Mark E. Zimmerman, White Cloud, Kan., R. 2.

ALFALFA SEED for sale, home grown, non-irrigated, over 98% pure. Fancy at $6.50 and choice at $6.00 per bu. F. O. B. Hewins, Kan. Bags extra 23c each. Write for samples and delivered prices. R. W. Sanborn, Hewins, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED—Recleaned, home grown, non-irrigated alfalfa seed $5.40, $6.00, $6.60, $7.20 per bushel our track. Seamless bags 25c each. Delivered price on request. No weed seed in this section. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

FARM SEEDS—Choice recleaned maize, kafir, cane and millet $2.50 100 pounds. Feterita $4.00. Mexican June corn $4.00 100 pounds. Dwarf or standard broom corn $3.50 100 pounds. Sweet clover 30c pound. Buy now. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

ALFALFA SEED. Won first prize at Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs. Also first at our state farmers' institute. Tested 99.9% pure by Dept. of Agr. Non-irrigated. Recleaned. Price $7.00 per bu. Sax free. Send for sample. F. M. Giltner, Grower, Winfield, Kan.

1912 SEED CORN. Red cob white and Silvermine. Both are heavy yielding varieties. As a rule this was a bad year for maturing seed corn. Buy 1912 seed. Carefully selected. Shelled and graded $1.25 per bu. P. A. Finigan, R. R. No. 3, Box 40, Havelock, Neb

1912 CORN. All Kansas grown. Boone County White, Iowa Silver Mine, Kaw Valley Imperial White, Reid's Yellow Dent. Ears or shelled. St. Charles White. Germination 95 to 98 per cent. Also very best alfalfa seed. Ask for samples and prices. Wamego Seed House and Elevator, Wamego, Kan.

AM A PURE SEED crank and have cured a fine lot of Minn. No. 13 and N. W. Dent seed corn—excellent quality—germination nearly 100%. Will sell a limited quantity of either, shelled, at $2.25 per bu., bags included. Also have some genuine Marquis wheat at $2.00 per bu.—yielded 45 bu's. per acre. Money back if dissatisfied. J. J. Piper, Grandview Farm, Faribault, Minn.

OUR SEED CORN matured under perfect conditions. Grown near Sioux City, Iowa. Germination is almost perfect and very strong. Just what Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois need. Reid's Yellow Dent, Wimples' Best (Yellow), Iowa Silver Mine, etc. Carefully selected, prepared, tested, $1.50 per bushel sacked, track Sioux City, Iowa. The McCaull-Webster Elevator Company, Sioux City, Iowa.

FOR SALE—"Pure bred Commercial White" seed corn, shelled and graded; grown 1913, made 50 bushels per acre. $3.00 per bushel, F. O. B. Iola. Sacks free. Also, recleaned feterita seed $3.00 per bushel. Will sell farm this was raised on, consisting of 187 acres fine creek bottom soil, don't overflow; 2½ miles Iola, on macadam road, street car line, for $11,500.00. Half cash. No trades. H. Hobart, Iola, Kan.

SEED CORN—We have a few hundred bushels of extra good seed corn, shelled, nubbed, butted and sacked, $2.85 per bu. f. o. b. here. Mostly Hildreth's Yellow Dent and Boone County White. This was no doubt the best field of corn grown in Kansas in 1913. It produced 50 bushels to the acre and was grown on the W. E. Brooks Homestead a few miles north of here. It was the best corn exhibited at the state fair at Hutchinson, Kan., this year. Order now, and if over-sold, we will return your check. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

200 STRAWBERRY plants choice 15 varieties $1.25; 20 best fall bearing strawberries $1.00; 25 black raspberry seedling never winter kill $1.00; plants sent parcel post paid. W. H. Koell, Hampton, Iowa, Box 740. Catalog free.

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ENGLISH fox terrier dogs for sale. A. P. Richter, McPherson, Kan.

BLOODHOUNDS — Registered English. Kennedy's Kennels, Fredonia, Kan.

RUSSIAN and stag hounds, coyote dogs. Arkansas Valley Kennels, Cimarron, Kan.

FOR SALE—Wolf dogs. Guaranteed to catch and kill coyotes. Homer Foxworthy, Bazaar, Kan.

BULL DOGS. Some fine ones. Both English and Boston. Write L. H. Patterson, Box 13, Green, Kan.

FOR SALE cheap. Thoroughbred Scotch collie pups eligible to registry; farm raised. Belden Bros., Hartland, Kan.

HERE is your chance: Get this excellent young coon hound at a bargain. Fairly broken, good tree dog, especially good on skunk and opossum and has caught several coons this winter. $15.00 takes him. First money, first served. X, care this paper.

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POWER blacksmith and machine shop for sale or trade. Address W., Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Blacksmith shop and tools; only shop. Oscar A. Schuetz, Timken, Kan.

FOR SALE—Livery barn and dray business. Will consider trade for stock. Address P. J. Ericsson, Maple Hill, Kan.

FOR SALE—Harness store; invoice $4,000; college town 6,000 population surrounded farming community. Address Harness, care Mail and Breeze.

BRICK HOTEL, 28 rooms, all furnished; only hotel in town 700; R. R.; clearing $100 month. Price $6,500. Want central Kansas land. Box 168, Tyro, Kan.

TO EXCHANGE. Store building and opera house. Mortgage $1,400 long time. Want land, residence or late model automobile. Geo. W. Peterson, Leonardvile, Kan.

FOR SALE—Cash feed and produce business, established 1890, will invoice about $9,000.00, in good live Kansas town. Sales last year over $50,000.00. Best business in town. Investigate. P., care Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE—Two telephone exchanges, 350 phones, first class construction, cheap for cash, might accept some land. If you want an established paying business, here is your chance. Address, Telephone, care Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE, in Manhattan, Kan., college boarding and rooming house. 32 sleeping rooms, 6 bath rooms, 6 toilet roome, 4 lavatories, steam heat, large dining room.36 people in the house now. Lot 50 by 125. House two and a half story frame. Four blocks from college. Address Owner, Park Place, Manhattan, 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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SEVEN passenger 60 horse power Winton six, fully equipped, self-starter, top and windshield. Cost $3,000 when new. Can be bought at a great bargain. This is a great family car and has only been used by owner. Would also make profitable investment as livery car in country town. T. D. Costello, 1512 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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WANT real estate—residences—income—for mdse. Address 1315 Lawndale, Kansas City, Mo.

EXCHANGES, 1000, farms, mdse., etc. Everywhere. Write for list. Reidy & Overlin, California, Mo.

FOR TRADE—Hardware and implements for good improved Kansas farm, must be clear. Box 32, Morrison, Okla.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for western land. Imported Percheron stallion and Missouri jack. Colts to show. Thos. Short, Mahaska, Kan.

TWO quarter sections, 200 cultivated, clear, near Alva, Okla., and some cash for smaller improved farm near good school town or on interurban. Dr. E. Wilson (owner), Arkansas City, Kan.

FOR SALE or trade 30 horse power steam tractor in good repair. Worth $1,200. Also separator, cook shack, steel water tank. Will exchange for anything that I can use. Address Peter Jespersen, Colby, Kan.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Posts by the carload. Hugh Lawlor, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—One threshing outfit. John Rodgers, Hesston, Kan.

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

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

FOR SALE—Restaurant doing good business. Write Restaurant, care Mail and Breeze.

RESTAURANT for sale—Reasonable. Doing good business. Address ",Z," care Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE—Hart-Parr kerosene tractor. Several steam tractors. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

FARMERS SAVE MONEY. Buy prairie hay direct from producer. Write for prices. F. H. Childs, Geneva, Kan.

LONG GREEN leaf tobacco to chew or smoke. Twenty and twenty-five cents per pound. True Cutler, Holt, Mo.

FINE alfalfa seed $6; fine prairie hay $10; pea green alfalfa $11 per ton f. o. b. St. Francis, Kan. G. J. C. Felzien.

BALED PRAIRIE and alfalfa hay. Alfalfa seed. Lyon County Farmers' Produce Ass'n, A. B. Hall, Mgr., Emporia, Kan.

GROCERY and meat market. Will sacrifice for cash. Trade for anything worth the money. Address Lock Box 71, Manhattan, Kan.

CASH BARGAIN—New six room cement block cottage; good water; eastern Kansas town. Owner in Colorado. "Tourist," care Mail and Breeze.

FRESH FROM MILL. 100 lbs. beautiful clean white table rice, freight prepaid to your station $4.65. C. C. Cannan, 304-9 Scanlan Bldg., Houston, Texas.

ALFALFA and prairie hay. We have about 1,000 tons of alfalfa and 200 tons of prairie hay for sale. Write or wire us for delivered prices. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

FOR SALE—One Minneapolis Universal 20 horse farm tractor and 4 bottom plow used for plowing 500 acres only. In good order, goes cheap for cash, or trade for young cattle. D. J. Theander, Lost Springs, Kan.

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FOR OZARK lands address A. C. Ames, Mountain Grove, Mo.

45 ACRES, improved, near Topeka, $4,800. Axtell, 1352 Mulvane, Topeka, Kan.

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160 ACRES choice wheat land. All broke. One mile from Manning. No improvements. Price $2,400. J. T. Walthall, Manning, Kan.

FARM WANTED. Will trade good stock general merchandise, invoices about $3,800. S. Redfield, Care Rail. Exch., St. Louis, Mo.

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

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

160 ACRES, 2 miles of Marshall, 40 cultivated, 25 acres in bearing fruit, good improvements. Price $1,600. Write for description. Ozark Realty Company, Marshall, Ark.

SELL your property quickly, no matter where or what it is. Be your own agent. Pay no commission. Particulars free. Dep. F, Cooperative Salesman Co., Lincoln, Neb.

HARPER COUNTY, Kansas. 160 acres 2½ miles from county seat, fine improvements, good soil, no waste land. Price $8,000.00. J. E. Couch Land Co., Anthony, Kan.

FOR SALE—160 a. 3 miles Preston, good improvements, ¼ mile school, phone line and mail route; 110 a. wheat ⅓ goes. Price $7,500, good terms. Chas. E. Dye, Preston, Kan.

DON'T BUY a Minnesota farm until you see Maxfield, former commissioner of immigration for Minnesota. Guaranteed bargains and satisfaction. H. J. Maxfield, 158 E. 5th St., St. Paul, Minn.

COLORADO—160 acres, near great Greeley irrigated district, good level land, clear, will exchange for lumber yard or other land and put in some cash. Weaver & Myers, Wakefield, Kan.

ALFALFA farms. Irrigated improved farms for sale. Milk condensing plant, unlimited demand for milk. Cheap feed producing milk at lowest possible cost. Geo. R. Wilson, Lamar, Colo.

MY ENTIRE holdings of orchard tracts and town lots in Green River Valley, Utah, must go at once, regardless of value. Now is your chance to double your money quick. W. G. English, Oceanside, Calif.

FOR SALE: 4,000 acres, well improved ranch, Blaine county, Nebraska. Close to railroad. Crossed by Middle Loop river, would consider leasing for term of years. R. T. Colter Co., Muskogee, Okla.

CALIFORNIA: bargain eighty acres improved, good buildings, alfalfa, grain, irrigated, two miles to town, 22 trains to Sacramento City, others improved and unimproved at prices and terms that will interest you. W. T. Smith & Co., 816 City National Bank, Omaha.

LANDS.

160 ACRES fine black land, Wharton Co., south of Louise, in rain belt, Gulf Coast, Texas. Direct from owner. Will make splendid farm. Owner going in business, need cash. Address 1916 Taft St., Fairview Add., Houston, Tex.

GOOD 160 acre Osage Co. farm for sale by owner. All smooth, rich land, 120 acres in cultivation, good house, barn and outbuildings, insured for $1,100. Price $8,000, $2,000 cash, balance 6%. A. E. Van Petten, 414 Mulvane Bldg., Topeka.

COLORADO irrigated land—80 acres for $1,800; 160 acres Gov't land joining it can be homesteaded. Ideal climate. Soft water. Joins forest reserve, which gives pasture for all the stock you may wish to handle. Dr. Pitt A. Wade, Canon City, Colo.

160 ACRES, 3 miles from Quenemo, small improvements, a snap at $22.50 per acre. 160 acres Bourbon Co., Kan., 4½ miles from town, improved, some good creek bottom. A bargain at $40 per acre. Terms. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

TEXAS SCHOOL LAND for sale by the state. You can buy good land at $2 per acre; pay 5c an acre cash and no more for 40 years but 3 per cent interest; send 6c postage for further information. Investor Pub. Co., Desk 14, San Antonio, Texas.

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.

FOR SALE—291 acres, 140 acres in cultivation, 75 acres in hay meadow, 4 sets of houses, good water. One of the best farms in eastern Oklahoma. Fine location for ranch. If interested, write for price and terms. Wood-Nolley Realty Co., Wister, Okla.

FOR SALE—160 acres of land in Logan Co., Kansas. Located on South Hackberry creek, 12 miles southwest of Oakley, 65 acres in cultivation, good well, pump, windmill and never failing water, rural route and phone line. Price $1,600.00. Address owner, Peter Lund, Cedar, Kan.

INVESTIGATE THIS: Excellent land in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon—adjacent to the Northern Pacific Railway—the best developed sections of the Northwest; obtainable at low prices. State land on long payments and deeded land on crop payment plan; good climate; good schools—no isolated pioneering. Send for literature saying what state most interests you. L. J. Bricker, Gen. Immig. Agt., 216 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

CALIFORNIA. IT'S EASIER TO PICK ORANGES THAN TO SHOVEL SNOW. Free orange and alfalfa land in Valley of Seven Rivers. May be deeded with $3 railroad scrip or by government land laws. Man also wife entitled 320 acres each. Valley has civic, commercial, educational and railroad center. Reservoir of 1,300,000 acre feet, electric railways and power. Grows per acre, $1,000 oranges, 135 bushels oats, 60 bu. wheat, 100 bu. corn, $200 Egyptian cotton, $1,000 dates. Asdel Realty Co., 305 Severance Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

280 ACRE FARM, 35 miles from Minneapolis, 1½ miles from a good railroad town; part under cultivation, balance meadow and pasture land; good soil; good eight-room house, worth $3,000; barn, granary, corn cribs, cattle sheds, machine sheds, etc.; 14 cows, 20 head of steers and heifers, three horses, hogs, chickens, complete set farm machinery, buggies, wagons, sleds, 50 tons of hay, 1,200 baskets corn, 150 bushels mixed grain, 175 bushels potatoes; in fact, everything on the farm goes except the furniture. Price $12,000. One-half cash. Schwab Bros., 1028 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FARMS WANTED.

FARMS WANTED. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 28 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

RELIABLE married man and wife, both experienced on farm, want to rent farm or dairy, furnished, for share of profits, or work by month. Can give good references as to character, etc. Address C. E. Stutzman, Dodge City, Kan.

WANTED.

WANT position on farm by married man with small family. Address Lock Box 211, Tingley, Iowa.

EXPERIENCED man wants work on Kansas farm. Address C. Boyd, Muskogee, Okla., Gen. Delivery.

WANTED—To trade quarter of Meade Co. land for cattle, mules or mares. R. X. B., care of Mail and Breeze.

RELIABLE married man, experienced farmer, wants work on farm. Can furnish good references. Address Elmer B. Carr, Route 5, Peabody, Kan.

I AM MAN with family and would like work on farm by year. Would prefer west of Lawrence, Kan. Am experienced. W. O. Walker, Vinland, Kan.

MAN AND WIFE want place on a farm. Both experienced and good workers, can do any work to be done on a farm. Have always lived on the farm. Earl Hummer, Urbana, Kan.

MAN with wife and child wants work on a farm; has had several years of experienced work in Kansas and was raised on a farm in south central Mo. J. T. McGuire, Summit, Marion Co., Arkansas.

WANTED—One 30 K. W. generator; one 22 H. P. motor, one water turbine, one 5 H. P. motor, one electrical switchboard. Can use D. C. or A. C. electrical machinery. Give full particulars first letter. Fred A. Foster, Hill City, Kan.

YOUNG MAN, single, sober, industrious and reliable, well experienced, wants position on farm, with some good honest reliable farmer, and would like to begin as early as March 1st. State wages and give references. Address J. Wm. Stowe, Jr., Snyder, Okla., R. 2.

AGENTS WANTED.

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 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.

AGENTS—Here's a fast selling article. New low priced self heating iron. Easy sales—large profits—demand enormous. Write today for money making plans and how to obtain free sample. C. Brown Mfg. Co., 2092 Brown Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED—Largest and quickest money maker in years. Sell latest improved Vacuum Cleaner. Guaranteed. Every woman wants one. Special trial offer. Also, other snappy household articles. Territory allotted now. Jos. B. Barnett Co., Riverside Manufacturers, Riverside, Iowa.

AGENTS—Here's a money maker. New low-priced portable oil gas stove. Light in weight—compact—practical. Every home a possible customer. Cooks, bakes, heats. Sells both in summer and winter. Write today for our money making proposition. The World Mfg. Co., 4102 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

YOUNG MAN, would you accept and wear a fine tailor made suit just for showing it to your friends? Or a Slip-on Raincoat free? Could you use $5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job? Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 673, Chicago.

DON'T BE AN AGENT—You take the money; be your own master. Dave Crawford, W. Va., writes: "Made $42.75 first week." Smith, Pa., writes: "301 in two weeks." Bostwick, N. Y.: "Make an average of $10 a day." We have started hundreds of others. Gray's outfits $15 and up. Plate gold, silver, nickel, metal, etc. We furnish recipes, formulas, trade secrets and teach you the art; work easy. Royal new dipping process. Every family, hotel, restaurant, shop has tableware, jewelry, metal goods of all kinds to be replated. Every other business overcrowded, few plating shops. Send postal, free sample plating. Gray & Co. Plating Works, 95 Gray Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS wanted. Make $125 monthly. Free living quarters. Write Ozment, 38F, St. Louis, Mo.

MEN—WOMEN—Get government jobs, $65 to $150 month. Spring examinations everywhere. Full description free. Franklin Institute, Dep't D 53, Rochester, N. Y.

WE WILL PAY YOU $120.00 to distribute religious literature in your community. Sixty days' work. Experience not required. Man or woman. Opportunity for promotion. Spare time may be used. International Bible Press, Winston Building, Philadelphia.

THOUSANDS of government positions open to men and women over 18. $65 to $150 month. Vacations. Steady work. Parcel post means many appointments. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now available. Franklin Institute, Dep't D 53, Rochester, N. Y.

MALE HELP WANTED.

SPRING railway mail clerk examinations. $75.00 month. Sample questions free. Franklin Institute, Dep't D 53, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Man to milk 10 to 15 cows and other farm work. Permanent place for the right party. Address Swastika Ranch, Bliss, Okla.

LOCOMOTIVE firemen and brakemen. $80. $140. Experience unnecessary. Pay tuition when employed. 796 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

WANTED. Reliable men to sell nursery stock. Outfit free. Liberal terms. Pay weekly. Experience unnecessary. Chanute Nurseries, Chanute, Kan.

WANTED. Railway mail, clerk-carriers and rural carriers. Examinations soon. I conducted examinations. Trial examination free. Write Ozment, 38, St. Louis.

MEN for electric railway motormen and conductors; fine opportunity; about $80 monthly; experience unnecessary; no strikes; state age. Address Box F, care Mail and Breeze.

MAN WANTED—I want a man for farm work 40 to 45 years old, bachelor or widower. Must bring references as to habits and character. Wages will depend upon ability and trustworthiness. F. C. Strebel, Alton, 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 paying 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.

PATENTS.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, All About Patents and Their Cost. Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 500-C Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PAY. $561,530 made by clients. Prizes offered. Patent book—"What and How to Invent—Proof of Fortunes in Patents" free. E. E. Vrooman, Patent Attorney, 885 F St., Washington, D. C.

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.

Alfalfa and Cottonseed Meal

I am feeding cattle on silage. I feed all they will eat three or four times a day. I also feed three or four pounds of cottonseed meal a day to every animal. These cattle weigh from 500 to 700 pounds. I have tried feeding prairie and alfalfa hay and also timothy and clover hay, cut and cured in a good season. They eat the prairie and timothy and clover hay well but leave some of the alfalfa even though fed sparingly. They seem to be in too laxative condition when fed the tame hay or the alfalfa but do better when fed the prairie hay which they seem to relish the best. Is silage and cottonseed meal a good combination?—S. W. B., Neosho county, Kansas.

An excessive amount of cottonseed meal is being fed. This, with the succulent silage, has a tendency to produce a too laxative condition and the cattle eat the prairie hay in preference to the alfalfa to counteract this effect. The writer does not say whether he is trying to fatten these cattle or simply roughing them through the winter. If he is fattening them for market it will be profitable to feed some corn in connection with the cottonseed meal or alfalfa hay. If there is a supply of timothy and clover, or prairie hay on the farm and alfalfa has to be bought then it will pay to feed the cottonseed meal, but if there is a liberal supply of home grown alfalfa and other rough feeds must be purchased it will be advisable to supply the protein needed with the alfalfa. Cottonseed meal and silage make a good combination, but some other dry feed must be fed as a "filler." Straw, or corn or kafir stover will serve this purpose just as well as prairie hay and will be less expensive. It is not a good plan to feed a large amount of both cottonseed meal and alfalfa when silage is being used.—T. W.

A Lesson From Experience

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—I am using three pit silos, and find that people are making a big mistake when they give such a silo too thin a lining of cement. The silos I am using are plastered ¼ inch thick. The rats are working in behind the wall and already have some holes through it. They throw a lot of dirt into the silo and the air gets to the silage and spoils a lot of it. Anyone putting down a new silo would be repaid many times by making it at least 1 inch thick, and thicker than this would be still better. Pit silos are a success if built right.

L. D. Barrows.

Hooker, Okla.

Let the boy have a hand in testing the seed corn. It will be interesting and instructive work for him, and he will feel that he is doing something worth while.

PATENTS.

PATENT what you invent. It may be valuable. Write me. No attorney's fee until patent is allowed. Estab. 1882. "Inventor's Guide" free. Franklin H. Hough, 532 Loan & Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

YOU CAN SELL your farm or business quickly for cash wherever it is, by our system. Particulars free. Black's Business Agency, Desk 9, Durand, Wis.

POULTRY MAGAZINE—Big 20 to 40 page illustrated magazine of practical, common sense chicken talk. Tells how to get most in pleasure and profit from poultry raising. 4 months on trial only 10c. Poultry Culture, 904 Jackson, Topeka, Kan.

"STOP THOSE HEAVES." Have you a horse you cannot sell on account of heaves? If so, let me send you Baird's Heave Remedy. If you do not need it now have it on hand for emergencies. Write now today. Guaranteed to cure or your money refunded. Baird Mfg. Co., Dept. 30, Purcell, Okla.

BIG WESTERN WEEKLY six months 10 cents. Biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Interesting and instructive departments for young and old. Special offer, six months' trial subscription—twenty-six big issues—10 cents Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. W. A.-12, Topeka, Kan.

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

MEN OF AMBITION prosper in the Southeast. Small capital with energy will accomplish wonderful results. Dairy, stock, fruit or poultry will make you independent. Land sells from $15 an acre up. Growing season from 7 to 10 months' duration. Modern schools, good highways and churches. The "Southern Field" magazine and farm lists on request. M. V. Richards, Land & Industrial Agt., Southern Ry., Room 26, Washington, D. C.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose ads appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and bargains worthy of consideration.

Special Notice

All advertising copy, discontinuance orders and change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication to be effective in that issue. All forms in this department of the paper close at that time and it is impossible to make any changes in the pages after they are electrotyped.

T. J. RYAN, St. Marys, Kan., has 50 farms in Catholic neighborhood, 5 churches.

RUSH CO. wheat lands at $25 to $50 a. No trades **Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kan.**

WE HAVE a fine list of impr. and unimpr. farms. **Rowland & Moyer, Ottawa, Kan.**

COFFEY CO. Best bargains. Alfalfa, wheat, corn lands. **Harry Antrim, Strawn, Kan.**

400 A. pasture; limestone soil; never failing water. **R. E. Squires, Westphalia, Kan.**

WESTERN Kan. farms and ranches for sale. Write us. **Wheat Belt Land Co., Leoti, Kan.**

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

240 ACRES; grass, water, timber; good dwelling; 2 barns, 150 ton silo. $60. Bargain. **Buckeye Agency, Ottawa, Kansas.**

SNAPS FOR SPECULATION in western Kan. at from $4 to $8 an a. These are bargains. No trade. **Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kan.**

160 ACRE FARM in Osage county, Kan., 3 miles from good town. $30 per acre; can make terms. **Watkins Land Co., Quenemo, Ks.**

LAND. Send for my price list of wheat, alfalfa and pasture lands, improved and unimproved, in Clark Co. Every one a bargain. **C. W. Carson, Ashland, Kansas.**

CATHOLICS, ATTENTION! I have farms for sale in 7 parishes which have priest and school. Ask for list. **Thos. Darcey, The Land Man, Offerle, Kansas.**

FINE RANCH FOR SALE. 3,000 acres improved; 75% tillable. Cowley county, Kan. List your exchanges with **White Way Real Estate Exchange, Winfield, Kan.**

320 ACRE improved stock farm in Chase Co. 70 acres creek bottom, 15 acres in alfalfa. Price $30 per acre. Good terms and a dandy. Write **Guss Schimpff, Burns, Kansas.**

BEST LAND, LOWEST PRICES, greatest natural advantages in southeastern Kansas. Send for illustrated **booklet. The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.**

240 A. IMP. Kaw val. bottom land; 60 a. alf., 40 a. wheat, bal. corn. Must settle estate. 1½ miles St. Marys, Kan. $25,000; $10,000 will handle. **J. M. Conlan, St. Marys, Kan.**

120 A. 4½ mi. Admire, Kan. Good house and barn; fine orchard. 33 a. bottom alf. land; bal. upland. All fenced; good water. $27.50 a., ⅓ cash. **Houk & Miller, Admire, Kan.**

160 A. 3 MI. OUT; 34 a. wheat; dandy imp.; $8,400. 60 a. 5 mi. out; good imp.; $3,200. 80 a. 3½ mi. out; good imp.; $4,200. **Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kansas.**

YOU CAN BUY one of the best bargains in Franklin county, Kansas. Smooth land, fair improvements, well located close to trading point, fine neighborhood, price right, $2,500. Encumbrance runs 8 years at 6%. **Come at once.** Possession March 1st, 1914. **Allen Mansfield, Ottawa, Kansas.**

Northeastern Kansas Land

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

To Settle Estate

160 acres, three room house, large stable, bearing orchard, four miles from Pittsburg with 20,000 inhabitants. One of the best farms in Crawford county. This is a bargain. **L. Belknap, Exr., Pittsburg, Kan.**

Kiowa County

Land bargains. Write for descriptions. Several of my own farms; can make terms to suit. **C. W. Phillips, Greensburg, Kan.**

BARGAIN

$10 A. Below Real Value.

320 a. 4 mi. town, good improvements, fruit, 25 a. alfalfa, 80 a. grass, 140 a. hog tight, 90 growing wheat goes with farm. Good soil, lays smooth. Price $55 per acre. Terms $9,000, 6% five years. Address **Care Box 783, South Haven, Kan.**

OPPORTUNITY

is knocking at your door. Do not delay making an investment in "Pretty Prosperous Plains." Today's prices $17.50 to $75.00. Easy terms. Write for literature giving full information. Mention this paper. **John W. Baughman, Plains, Kan.**

For Sale 160 acres in Bourbon Co., Kan., about 14 miles from Ft. Scott—good farm, fine neighborhood—alfalfa, timothy, clover and corn land. Price $12,000.00. Mortgaged $3,000.00—due 1920—6%. Will take small farm on sale—I am owner. **H. Clay Bowsher, 4050 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.**

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

I AM A FARMER! Wheat, alfalfa farms for sale; also ranches. If you want to buy or sell a farm, write with confidence. **W. A. Anderson, Abbyville, Kan.**

320 ACRE STOCK FARM, 6 miles county seat, R. F. D. Never failing water, 25 a. alfalfa; well improved. 65 a. cult. Bal. meadow. Black loam. $35.00 per acre. Terms. **J. B. Fields, Alma, Kansas.**

I CAN SELL YOU the finest farms, not to be excelled anywhere for the price. For alfalfa and grain farms. Stock raising. Descriptions and prices on request. Cash and good terms. **H. H. Stewart, Wellington, Kan.**

WRITE BOX A, Wamego, Kan., in regard to farm land that can be bought at its agricultural value over what may prove to be a rich oil field. A farm of 160 bought now will in a few months make a man rich if oil is found. Drilling will soon begin.

COFFEY COUNTY

one of the best alfalfa and tame grass counties in Kansas. Write for farm and ranch lists. **Andrew Burger, Burlington, Kan.**

FOR SALE CHEAP: 400 acres level land unimproved, $7.50 per acre; well improved quarter section $12.50 per acre. Address **P. O. Box 312, Wakeeney, Kansas.**

BARGAIN.

240 a. finely imp. farm, 1 mi. town; 100 a. wheat, 25 a. alfalfa; all nice level land, running water. Price $65 a. Terms. **Gile & Bonsall, South Haven, Sumner Co., Kan.**

ALFALFA FARMS. 80 acres five miles out; 50 in alfalfa, well improved, $75 per acre; 100 acres 3 miles out; 40 in alfalfa; good improvements. $100 per acre. Write for list. **T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.**

MONEY FROM HOME. Improved 160 acres. Well, windmill, 80 cult.; 80 pasture. All can be farmed, well located, 10 miles Spearville, $2,800. Terms. Send for list. **Thos. J. Stinson, Spearville, Kansas.**

LINN COUNTY FARMS.

Biggest bargains in Kansas. Corn, wheat, timothy, clover, bluegrass land $15-$80. Coal, wood, gas, abundance good water. Fruit, everything that goes to make life pleasant. Large illustrated folder free. **Eby-Cady Realty Co., Pleasanton, Kan.**

WRITE FOR BIG BARGAIN LIST. Our new list of bargains in western Kansas lands just out. Write for copy. What have you to trade? **Wood & Moore, "The Fellows Who Advertise," Spearville, Ford Co., Kan.**

WALLACE COUNTY, KANSAS.

Stockmen, attention! 50,000 acres choice grazing and alfalfa land for sale. Best watered county in Kansas. No stock diseases known here. For reliable information apply **Box 244, Peter Robidoux, Wallace, Kansas.**

FINE DAIRY FARM. 320 a. 2 mi. Herington. 140 a. cult., 30 a. alf., 60 meadow, bal. pasture. Best market. $15,000 of imp. Price $72 per a., worth $100. Easy terms. **O. E. Lower, Herington, Kansas.**

WAKARUSA BOTTOM, 160 acres, 135 cult., alfalfa, timothy, 80 acres hog tight, 6-room house, good barn, near school, 3½ mi. to R. R. $70 per acre. **W. M. Forbes & Co., Topeka, Kansas.**

MISSOURI

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

MISSOURI, Ark. and Okla. farms. **Conner-McNabney Realty Co., Southwest City, Mo.**

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

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

MISSOURI, Kansas and Oklahoma farms for town property, mdse., or other land. **South Missouri Land Co., Mountain View, Mo.**

FOR SALE: 156 acre farm in Jasper county, close to town. Write for full information. **J. E. Hall, Carthage, 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. ½ mi. school. $28, terms. Farms for merchandise or town property. **A. P. Cottrell Land Co., Pomona, Mo.**

$35.00 PER ACRE ($7,000) CASH will buy this 200 acre stock and dairy farm, located six miles S. W. of Reece, Greenwood Co., Kans. 40 acres valley land under cultivation (would grow splendid alfalfa), balance extra good pasture. Has a good six room house, other buildings only fair, farm all extra well fenced, good well, equipped with mill, and large cement water tank. Legal numbers are—The N. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ Sec. 27-26-8 Greenwood Co. and the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 28-26-8 Butler Co., Kans. No trades considered. Address **W. H. Dayton, Abilene, Kansas.**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

TRADES, ALL KINDS; no fooling. Send description. **B. Hoffhines, Larned, Kan.**

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

EXCHANGE BOOK, of hundreds of honest trades, farms, merchandise, etc., everywhere. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

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

640 ACRES fine pasture land, Greeley county, Kansas. Bargain at $8 per acre if taken quick; or will trade. **L. L. Guthrie, Route 5, Elk City, Kansas.**

160 ACRES LAND near Montezuma. Would take automobile as part pay. $600 cash, balance terms. Exchanges made. **L. E. Pendleton, Dodge City, Kansas.**

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

300 ACRE Harper county wheat farm. 150 acres in wheat, adjoins town. Price $15,000. Want town property and back mortgage. **Owners Exchange, Salina, Kansas.**

320 ACRES 5 MI. BRONSTON, Kan., fair buildings, price $16,000. Mort. $6,000. Wants merchandise or rental. 70 acres Jackson Co., Kan. Buildings poor, price $5,250. Mort. $2,500. Wants rental. Livery barn, Delaware, Okla., price $3,000. Rent $27.50 per month, for small farm. **Spohn Bros., Garnett, Kan.**

EXCHANGES

All kinds; all prices. Describe and price your offerings. **E. E. Weeks, Burlingame, Kan.**

EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE OR CLEAR LAND.

200 acres fine corn and alfalfa farm, 8 miles St. Joseph, 3 miles from small town, well fenced, good improvements. Price $110 per acre. Mortgage $8,000. **C. D. Butterfield, Hamburg, Iowa.**

200 A. FARM, close to good town in Morris Co., Kansas; all smooth; black rich loam; well imp.; 30 acres alfalfa; 80 rods to school; splendid neighborhood; highly imp. farms all around; R. F. D., telephone; $100 acre. Want to exchange for S. Neb. or N. Kan. farm. **Mott & Kohler, Herington, Kan.**

FOR EXCHANGE.

160 acres 5 miles from Lewis, Kansas, 100 acres in cultivation, 2 room house, good barn, well and windmill and granary. 50 acres pasture, price $5,000.00, mortgage $1,000. Want clear residence town property for equity. Immediate possession or will rent for ⅓. **Chas. E. Sturdevant, Lewis, Kansas.**

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

OWNER

If you want to buy, sell or trade your property or farm, write to the **Kansas Realty Company, Burns, Marion Co., Kan.**

For Sale or Exchange

$12,000 stock dry goods, millinery and shoes; best business in town, good clean stock. Bargain for cash or will take part land. **M. P. Davis (owner), Madison, Kansas.**

1914 BARGAINS

Choice farms just listed in northwest Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, for sale or exchange. Advise me your wants and what you have with full description. **M. E. Noble & Son, 507 Corby-Forsee Bldg., St. Joseph, Missouri.**

Exchange for Western Land

1,700 acre ranch, 200 acres bottom land, 60 acres alfalfa, balance limestone pasture, good improvements, near railroad. Will trade for western Kansas, Oklahoma or Texas land. Also irrigated farms for sale. **Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Kansas.**

1000 Farms Wanted—

listed with me—sale or trade. Owners write me—giving complete description—what you will trade for—where, price, etc. If you don't mean business don't write. **Frank W. Thompson, Beloit, Kansas.**

To Exchange

A $12,000 equity in two nicely improved 160 acre farms, 3 miles apart in southwest Neosho county, Kan. Mortgage $8,000 due in two, five and seven years. Will trade for hardware or merchandise or clear rental property.

M. W. Peterson
Hanston, Kansas

I Own and Will Trade

A fine 320 acre farm 3 miles from a good railroad town, and about 40 miles from Wichita. All good level land and good black soil. Fair improvements. Prefer good clean general merchandise, hardware or smaller farm.

H. C. Whalen
413 Bitting Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

FREE MAP of Arkansas and land list. **Leslie Land Co., Leslie, Arkansas.**

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

IMPROVED AND UNIMP. land bargains. **Black & Pitts, Scott Co., Waldron, Ark.**

DOWELL LAND COMPANY will furnish you lists of farm, timber and rice lands at lowest prices. **Walnut Ridge, Arkansas.**

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

FARM BARGAINS IN OZARK FOOTHILLS. New list and information book on application. **McKamey & McCarroll, Imboden, Ark.**

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

160 A. RICH Little River improved farm; 70 cult., bal. timbered; 130 under hog tight fence. 3 mi. R. R. town. $1,000 down. Bal easy. No rocks. **R. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.**

40 ACRE FARM for sale, 6 miles from Fayetteville, Ark., and ¼ mile from R. R. station. Ideal for hogs, poultry and fruit. Price $2,000. Easy terms. **P.N.Flint, Bozeman, Mont.**

CORN, OAT, CLOVER land. Sure crops. No swamps, hills. Fine climate, schools, churches. Small pay't, 20 years, 6%. Write today, maps, circulars. **Tom Blodgett Land Co., Rison, Ark.**

FREE—$20 KITCHEN CABINET—FREE. Farms bought, sold, exchanged, money to loan. Only R. E. broker giving a premium. **Cyril Flack, 1047 E. B. St., Bentonville, Ark.**

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

1,580 ACRES sandy loam soil, half under cultivation; 65 a. orchard; good house, several tenant houses; 3 mi. of town; $25 per a. Will take half in other property and make terms on balance. **Horton & Co., Hope, Ark.**

ASK US ABOUT northeast Arkansas lands, they will produce a large variety of paying crops; can be bought at reasonable prices. Come to the land of sunshine and prosperity. **H. H. Houghton & Son, 237 Main St., Jonesboro, Arkansas.**

GOVERNMENT land free: 200,000 acres subject to homestead, map showing location 25c. No droughts, malaria, chills, or fever. Bold springs of pure water. **Ozark Land Office, Harrison, Ark., B-33.**

70 ACRES, ½ CLEARED, 3 miles from city, $20 per acre. Other good bargains. Write **J. F. Black, Texarkana, Arkansas.**

NOTICE—160 acres improved; $23 per acre. 40 acres improved, $20. If interested in south Missouri, northwest Arkansas, or eastern Oklahoma, for particulars address **Oswalt & Hayes, Gravette, Ark.**

40 ACRES 6 miles from Waldron, county seat; 25 acres fenced and in cultivation. Balance hardwood timber. 4 room house, orchard, barn, well, garden. Price $1,000—one-half cash, balance one and two years. **J. L. Center, Owner, Waldron, Ark.**

60 ACRES OF GOOD farm land 1½ miles Co. seat, Scott Co., Ark. Good orchard, barn, residence; 25 acres in cultivation; balance meadow and timbered pasture. Fine water; daily mail and phone. Price for quick sale $1,800. Half cash, terms on balance. Need proceeds to improve city property. **R. G. Oliver, Owner, Waldron, Arkansas.**

COLORADO

160 A. in Water Valley, Colorado, 2½ mi. R. R. town, all can be irrigated, plenty of water available. For sale cheap, by owner. **P. O. Box 124, Bristol, Colo.**

FOR SALE in lots to suit customers, 640 acres desert and homestead entries; level prairie; under ditch; plowed, fenced, well and outbuildings, $10 per acre. **William Tew, Sterling, Colo.**

LAND—Let us show you nice smooth unimproved prairie lands at very moderate prices; also can still locate you on desirable government land. Many persons are entitled to take 480 acres. Soil all good and climate desirable. You can make money raising alfalfa, wheat, sugar beets and numerous other crops. Good railroad, school and all other facilities. Big prices paid for milk by Helvetia Milk Condensing Co. at Lamar, largest factory in the West. Tell us plainly what you want. Call or address at once **Leon Moorhouse and Co., Lamar, Colorado.**

We Want Farmers

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

GEORGIA

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

THE OZARKS, WHAT OF THEM?





An Irishman once said, that a man loves his native country better than any other, even though he was not born there. We all know how strong the tie that binds us to the home of our birth. But the Ozarks will change that tie if anything on earth can. With her peaks and fertile fields, bubbling springs and roaring rivers, the Ozarks are as distinctively a part of Missouri and Arkansas and the whole country as either the Alleghanies or Rocky mountain ranges, and have their peculiarly adapted natural advantages, resources and wealth as other sections, that have been more favored in story and song. Neglected by the powers, sneered at by wealth, slandered by the arrogant bigot, who in his travels of the West reached the outskirts of civilization at Buffalo, N. Y., abused and ridiculed by tale mongers at home, and talked of broadcast over the entire world, her people have waited and worked with patience for the time to arrive when the world must acknowledge her superiority over other sections of the country.

Those who want a nome in one of the best and most prosperous sections on earth, should read about "The Ozarks," each week in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

THE FOOTHILLS of the Ozarks is the land of sunshine and good health. Write **Spring River Land Co., Ravenden, Ark.,** for list.

GOOD LAND BARGAINS in S. W. Missouri. Improved farms and timber lands for sale; also exs. **J. H. Engelking, Diggins, Mo.**

HOWELL CO. bargains. Farm, dairy, fruit and ranch lands for sale or exchange. **West Plains Real Estate Co., West Plains, Mo.**

FREE! "The Truth About the Ozarks" with large list of farms for sale in best locality. Map. **Durnell & McKinney, Cabool, Mo.**

SPECIAL BARGAINS in fruit, dairy and farm lands. Unsurpassed for poultry raising. **J. M. Huff, Koshkonong, Oregon Co., Mo.**

2500 ACRE RANCH 8 miles of town. Fenced. Good farming land. 200 a. in cult. 3 sets good bldgs. **I. T. Workman, Chadwick, Mo.**

OZARKS. Healthy climate, pure water. Timber. and grass lands. Stock, dairy, poultry a specialty. **Geo. W. McLean, Hardy, Ark.**

BARGAINS in fruit, stock and grain farms in the Ozarks. Climate and water unsurpassed. **G. G. Rice, Mammoth Spring, Ark.**

HOMES and investments on southern slope Ozark hills. Fruit, poultry, dairy farms. Easy terms. **Porterfield & Son, Koshkonong, Mo.**

25,000 A. timber land, imp. farms, Douglas and Ozark Cos. Best bargains on earth. **Homeseekers Real Estate Co., Ava, Mo.**

IF YOU WANT farms or stock ranches in the Ozarks of Missouri, write **A. J. Johnston, Mchats. Nat'l Bank Bldg., Springfield, Mo.**

1,184 A. stock ranch in Ozarks, sale or ex. Mild winters, climate unsurpassed. Good water. **F. M. & C. G. Morgan, Springfield, Mo.**

IF YOU WANT A HOME come to the Ozarks. For particulars write **J. E. Twohig & Co., Norwood, Missouri.**

HOMES. OZARK FARM HOMES.
The farmer is becoming more independent and the man not the owner of a farm home more dependent every day. Own a farm of your own. You can here. Land $10 to $30 per a. that will grow everything. Water and climate unexcelled. Write for booklet and farm list. Inclose 10c for fine Missouri state map. **W. B. Hitchcock, Mansfield, Wright Co., Mo.**

WISCONSIN

SETTLERS ARE FLOCKING to the clover and fruit lands of Orchard Valley, Wisconsin. Over 150 sales. Write for U. S. Gov't reports. **E. F. Glenny, 311C Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minnesota.**

SETTLERS WANTED for our Douglas Co. clay loam lands, western Wis., direct line between twin cities and twin ports. Unexcelled for clover and grain. **Farmers Land & Cattle Co., Globe Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.**

CUT OVER LANDS. Wisconsin Lake Region. Fine climate. No drought. Especially adapted to dairying, general farming. Prize potato lands $10 to $20 a. Write us. **Interior Land Co., Bundy, 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. Always state acres wanted. Write about our grazing lands. If interested in fruit lands ask for booklet on apple orchards in Wisconsin. Address **Land Dept., Soo Line Ry., Minneapolis, Minn.**

TEXAS

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

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

IDAHO

ONE GOOD REAL ESTATE investment NOW in the new town of Homedale is worth a lifetime of labor. **Homedale Townsite Company, Minneapolis, Minn.**

MONTANA

SETTLERS WANTED for Montana. Crop yields greater than any other state. Write for information. **Danaher—Holton Co., 306C Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.**

PENNSYLVANIA

For Sale

A fine level farm, located 15 miles from Washington, D. C., 2 miles from the railroad station, with a 16 room mansion house, large barn, stable, corn crib and wagon shed, ice house and all necessary buildings, 550 acres in all; suitable for large cattle ranch and general farming; good markets within easy shipping distance of Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia. Easy terms, price $16,000. Buildings alone cost more than this. No agent. Address.

J. W. INGOLD
4002 Jenkins Arcade Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

OKLAHOMA

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

WE SELL THE EARTH that produces alfalfa and corn. W. E. Wilson Realty, Walters, Ok.

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

140 A. 2½ MI. McALESTER. City 15,000. All tillable. Bottom and second bottom. No timber or rock. No overflow. 35 a. cultivation. Bal. meadow, $32 per a. Terms. No exchange. **Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.**

FOR SALE, CHEAP. 80 acres of good land in Mayes county, Oklahoma. 2 miles from town; price $30 per acre. 181 acres good black soil, little sand; 80 acres in cultivation in Major Co., Oklahoma; price $20 per acre. Will give terms on part. **Joseph Pizinger, Box 96, Great Bend, Kansas.**

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

MINNESOTA

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

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

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

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

FINE IMPROVED Minnesota corn and dairy farms $20 to $55 per acre. Easy terms. **Frick Farm Agency, Saux Center, Minn.**

NORTHERN MINNESOTA: The greatest natural cattle section. No drouths. Alfalfa, clover, corn, potatoes, are principal crops. Prairie or timber. Free information. We have no land for sale. **W. R. MacKenzie, Immig. Com., 911 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.**

CORN AND CLOVER FARMS
Otter Tail, Todd and Wadena Cos. For list write **Bigelow & Freeman, Wadena, Minn.**

CENTRAL MINNESOTA LANDS.
Great clover, corn, potato and dairy section. Low prices. Easy terms. 1914 list sent free. **Chase Bros., Box B, Staples, Minn.**

Southwestern Farmers Attention

Northeast Minnesota is better. Here we have more certain moisture, pleasanter climate, richer soil, better markets, cheaper lands. May I send you literature describing our company's lands in the dairy country near Duluth, with prices and terms? **Land Com'r., Iron Range Ry., 100 Wolvin Bldg., Duluth, Minn.**

NEBRASKA

6,500 BUYS 638 A. stock farm, 140 a. valley sandy loam, rest pasture; fenced and cross fenced. 5 room house, barn 40x46 and other outbuildings. 20 feet to water, 6 miles to thriving little town, 3 miles to flag station, two schools close. Terms. Write **Owner, Box 85, Whitman, Nebraska.**

FLORIDA

FLORIDA, THE LAND OF FRUIT.
Flowers and sunshine; good health; prosperity and solid comfort is waiting here for all who invest in homes on St. Andrews Bay. Address **Richard McCloy, Lynn Haven, Fla.**

February Record for Beef

But the Hog Market Received a Set-Back Last Week

BY C. W. METSKER, Market Editor

LAST week Chicago reported the highest February price ever paid for prime steers—$9.45. A considerable number sold above $9 at this market but at Missouri river points only a few bunches made $9 and most of the fed steers brought $8.25 to $8.75. Chicago is the only market where the bulk of the offerings show any amount of grain. In the West some grain has been used but the general practice in producing fat has been to shirk a corn bill.

There is a streak of yellow in the trade in fat cattle. When buyers start the week well and clean up the total offerings as though they were buying from urgent orders and then back up the rest of the week there is something radically wrong. Higher prices Monday of last week were followed by a sharp drop later. Killers attempt to explain the situation on lack of demand for beef. That to some extent may be accountable for the situation, but from general actions of buyers it looks as though there might be a united effort to keep the market within present price limits.

Two weeks ago every one went on the theory that warm weather was causing low demand for beef. In the last ten days good sharp winter temperatures have prevailed over the entire country, yet killers say demand for beef has not broadened. The position of killers, notwithstanding assertions to the contrary, is that there are just so many cattle available and that they will be marketed at the present price the same as though the market were 50 cents higher.

Western Cattle at River Markets.

Colorado, Texas and Oklahoma supply the bulk of the fat steers at river markets. Prices range from $6.25 to $8.50, quality considered the highest ever recorded at this season of the year. Western feeders have found this a comparatively favorable winter for feeding cattle. They have had advantage of the open pasture of wheat fields and meadows, with practically no extra feeding to produce heat.

Hay fed cattle in Colorado are doing well and steers fattened on sugar beet pulp have brought $8.20 and $8.30. The cottonseed product cattle of the Southwest have brought $7.25 to $8.15 and Quarantine steers $6.25 to $8.05.

Old Mexico Going Short on Cattle.

At the present rate of marketing in the United States and with conditions unfavorable for production Old Mexico is going to be bare of cattle in another twelve months. Every day brings consignments of Mexican cattle into the United States. Both political factions are shipping the cattle they rake up on foraging trips to obtain ready money. Old Mexico is practically done for as an exporting country.

Cold Weather Weakens Stocker Trade.

Prices for stockers and feeders last week fell 25 to 40 cents, the first decline of any consequence that has occurred this year. Cold weather kept a good many prospective buyers away and demand was maintained almost entirely by speculators. However, the unusual happened. Some buyers from Highmore, South Dakota, in the zero belt, bought nearly 400 head of young cattle paying $7.15 for steers and heifers mixed, and $8 to $8.45 for stock calves. All weighed less than 400 pounds. These men said they had rough feed to carry the cattle the rest of the winter, and that in another two weeks they thought prices would be higher.

Into the Southwest for Cattle.

Oklahoma, Kansas and Northwest pasture men are headed for Texas and the Southwest. It is the beginning of the annual movement of buyers to that section. More so this year than ever before, owing to the shortage of cattle elsewhere.

From the number of buyers going, prices will be high. Pasture men are the most optimistic lot in the cattle business. This year they have the incentive of lower pasture rates, but they face extreme high prices. It will be two weeks or more before actual contracts for cattle are made. The delivery season for cattle will be about April.

Setback in Hog Prices.

After making new high positions for the season on Tuesday of last week, packers took the hog situation in hand and depressed the market 20 to 25 cents, by early Friday. The late market however was stronger and closing prices for the week were about 5 cents above the low point and demand good. The principal reason for the decline was that prices were uncomfortably near the 9-cent level, and packers are going to make a united effort to keep them below that level for the rest of this month. Salesmen believe that $9 and better will be paid in the next ten days.

Chicago and St. Louis are receiving the bulk of the hogs, and supplies at Missouri river markets are slowly falling short of a year ago. Average weight now is running considerably above January due largely to the holding back of the light weight kinds, that can be put in the 200-pound class by April. The top price for hogs in Chicago and St. Louis last week was $8.90 and at other markets $8.75.

Sheep prices last week gained 10 to 15 cents but lambs still remained below $7.85, and considerably below the January level. The weakness in sheep is more pronounced than in any other line of livestock due in part to liberal supplies. Killers still assert that demand for mutton is at low ebb. Nine-cent lambs still seem possible for March, though the market will have to rise more than $1 above the present level.

The Movement in Livestock.

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

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City	26,350	43,725	28,300
Chicago	49,700	173,000	107,500
Omaha	13,900	65,400	58,800
St. Louis	13,875	72,500	11,750
St. Joseph	6,200	38,300	13,600
Total	110,025	392,925	219,950
Preceding week	103,300	374,000	184,600
A year ago	119,900	376,000	198,800

The following table shows the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep in Kansas City thus far this year and same period in 1913.

	1914	1913	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle	180,766	211,152	.....	30,386
Calves	11,081	13,225	.....	2,144
Hogs	290,718	367,123	.....	76,405
Sheep	223,216	230,733	.....	7,517
H. & M.	16,899	15,813	1,086	.....
Cars	11,863	14,751	.....	2,888

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

	Cattle		Hogs		Sheep	
Per 100 lb.	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Chicago..	$9.50	$9.15	$8.70	$8.35	$7.00	$7.90
Kan. City	9.50	8.75	8.60	8.15	7.00	7.65

Big Demand for Heavy Horses.

Trade in draft horses which was dull up to the first of February has expanded materially in the last half month, and volume of business is large. Feed barns had been awaiting the opening of the eastern demand. The movement now from that source is large and prices are firm. Demand for southern mules is less active and receipts have been liberal. Prices are quoted weak. There is only a light demand from the central belt for either horses or mules.

Higher Grain Prices.

Heavy snows in practically all of the corn belt together with low temperatures which wounld hinder the marketing of all grain and increase feeding sent corn prices up 1 to 2 cents a bushel on Friday. This is the largest advance that has occurred in corn since last fall when the yield was rendered uncertain by the prolonged drouth. The market has been edging up right along, and though low grades are selling slowly they figure in the general advance.

Wheat prices remain strong owing to continued export demand, and improved trade in flour. Futures however, have not maintained a very firm position, and though showing slight rallies, set backs occurred. The snow proved a bear factor in that it afforded moisture and protection for the winter wheat. Oats were up 2 cents a bushel and in good demand.

The following comparison shows prices on best grades of wheat, corn and oats at Kansas City and Chicago for this date and one year ago:

	Wheat		Corn		Oats	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Chicago...	96½c	$1.08	65	49¾	39¾	34½
Kan. City.	90c	1.03	70	48	50	39

Kansas City Hay Quotations.

Prairie, choice	$16.00@17.00
Prairie, No. 1	13.50@15.50
Prairie, No. 2	10.50@13.00
Prairie, No. 3	6.50@10.00
Timothy choice	15.50@16.00
Timothy, No. 1	14.50@15.00
Timothy, No. 2	12.50@14.00
Timothy, No. 3	9.50@12.00
Clover mixed, choice	14.50@15.00
Clover, choice	13.00@13.50
Alfalfa, fancy	17.00@17.50
Alfalfa, choice	16.00@16.50
Alfalfa, No. 1	15.00@15.50
Alfalfa, standard	13.50@14.50
Alfalfa, No. 2	10.50@13.00
Alfalfa, No. 3	8.50@10.00
Straw	5.00@ 5.50

Seed and Feed Prices.

Alfalfa is quoted at $7.50@9 a cwt.; clover, $9.50@13; timothy, $3.75@4.50 a cwt.; cane seed, $1.80;@2.35; millet seed, $1.25@2; flax seed, $1.30@1.33.

Feed prices: Kafir is quoted at $1.55@1.73; a cwt.; bran $1.18@1.19; shorts, $1.22@1.30; corn chop, $1.25; rye No. 2, 60½c a bushel; feed barley, 57@63c a bushel.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Elgin, Feb. 16.—Butter this week is firm at 26½ cents.

Kansas City, Feb. 16.—Prices this week on produce are:

Eggs—Firsts, new white wood cases included, 27½c a dozen; current receipts, 26½c.

Butter—Creamery, extra, 25½c a pound; firsts, 23c; seconds, 21c; packing stock, 17c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 18c a pound; spring chickens, 15c; hens, No. 1, 15c; culls, 8c; young roosters, 11c; young turkeys and turkey hens, 17½c; young ducks, 16c; geese, 11c.

Produce Prices Now and One Year Ago.

(Quotations on Best Stock.)

	Butter		Eggs		Hens	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Chicago.....	29	18¼	27	35	16½	14½
Kan. City...	25½	17½	27½	35½	15	12½

IOWA

Buy 10 Pigs get improved farm with them, alfalfa. **WADSWORTH, GRINNELL, IOWA.**

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD.
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma, 614 So. Water St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan., N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska.
C. H. Walker, N. E. Kansas, N. Missouri, 1326 East 37th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Ed R. Dorsey, S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri, Girard, Kans.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Poland China Hogs.

Feb. 24—W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan.
Mar. 4—John Kimmerer, Mankato, Kan.
March 7—J. D. Scott, Watonga, Okla.
Mar. 7—J. C. Banburg, Pratt, Kan.
Mar. 10—Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.
March 24—Herman Gronniger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Feb. 25—A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb.
Feb. 28—Blackshere & Weaver, Elmdale, Kan.
Mar. 11—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
Mar. 12—G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.
March 12—Richard Rothgeb, Pleasant Green, Mo.
March 18—R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.
March 13—Sam'l Drybread, Elk City, Kan.
March 25—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.
Apr. 8—S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla.

Hampshire Hogs.

March 14—Roy E. Fisher, Winside, Neb.
March 12—H. D. DeKalb, DeKalb, Ia., sale at Council Bluffs, Ia.

Polled Durham Cattle.

Mar. 7—J. C. Banbury, Pratt, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

Mar. 5—Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Kan.
May 11—H. C. Johns, Carthage, Mo.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Feb. 26—Hoadley & Sigmund, Selden, Kan. Sale at Norton, Kan.
March 7—J. R. Whistler, Watonga, Okla.

Hereford Cattle.

March 3-4—Funkhouser, Gabbert and others at Kansas City. R. T. Thornton, Mgr., 3629 Charlotte St.
Mar. 31-April 1—Breeders' sale at Kansas City. R. T. Thornton, Mgr., 3629 Charlotte.

Holstein Cattle.

Feb. 25—Frank O. Crocker, Cedarvale, Kan.

Percheron Horses.

Feb. 25—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.
March 19-20—North & Robinson, Grand Island, Neb.

Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 24—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan., and Dorsey Hutchins, Sterling, Kan. Sale at Sterling.
Feb. 28—Cornelius McNulty, Concordia, Kan.
March 4—J. E. Clary, Sheridan, Mo.
Mar. 9—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.

Combination Stock Sales.

Mar. 10 to 14—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Whitewater Falls Stock Farm at Towanda, Kan., for years has been the emporium for all who want the best in Percheron horses. On Wednesday, February 25, Mr. J. C. Robison, the owner, is going to sell a draft of 50 head from this noted breeding herd. The offering will include 20 registered stallions, both imported and American bred and 30 registered mares. A strong feature in this sale is the large number of mares that are showing heavy in foal. Enjoy the Robison hospitality on this day and take home with you some of these good horses. Special trains from Wichita on the morning of the sale with free auto conveyance from Towanda to the farm.

A Great Graduate Col. Sale.

Royal Scion Farm's great Graduate Col. bred sow sale at Winfield, Kan., March 12, will consist of 35 tried sows, fall yearling and spring gilts, every one either sired by or bred to Graduate Col., the champion sire of the breed and sire of the four times grand champion, Grand Master Col. II. The only boar with such a show record. Also sire of Grand Master Col. I, the champion under a year boar selling at auction for $505 and grand sire of the grand champion sow, Lady Muncie, the junior champion sow, G. Mc's Queen, and the junior and reserve junior champion sows at Oklahoma State Fair 1914, also Dominant Col., the junior yearling boar Illinois State Fair, 1912. The sows are by such noted boars as Missouri Wonder, Vernon Lad, Col. Scion, Graduate Col., Crimson Scion, and others of equal merit, and dams by such noted sires as Prince of Cls., Mc's Pride, Kant Be Beat, Col. Scion, Bell's High Notcher, and Crimson Wonder III. Send your name to Royal Scion Farm for catalog. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Polled Durhams—Poland Chinas.

J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan., will sell Friday, March 6, 20 head of double standard Polled Durham Shorthorns and 40 purebred registered Poland Chinas. Included among the Polled Durhams are two choice young herd bulls that should head good herds; among the four yearling bulls are two show prospects. Ten bred cows and heifers, most of them in calf to Master Champion, a grand son of Orange Champion, a Miller bred bull. He is a low down, thick meated fellow of exceptional breeding quality. Others are bred to Moderator, tracing to Im. Rose of Sharon. Mr. Banbury has bought the pick of several good Polled Durham herds in choosing his breeding stock and the results are that this cattle offering is far superior to what is usually found in the average herd of the Southwest. The Poland Chinas include 15 bred sows and gilts, 10 young boars and 15 young gilts. The sows and gilts are either by or bred to Corrector Thickset, a boar that would disgrace no man at any state fair or show ring. The entire offering not only shows quality but contains blood with power to reproduce quality. Send your name early for catalog and arrange to attend this sale. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Duroc Sale at Elmdale, Kan.

Do you want Duroc-Jersey bred sows and gilts, or a good young boar? Do you want to buy a sow that has prize winning blood and that will likely raise you a boar capable of heading your herd, and whose gilts will be the kind to help lay the foundation for a better herd than you now have? J. R. Blackshere's show record has proven that he raises this kind. And when you visit his farm and see the hogs he feeds for the market, selects for his sale and fits for the fairs you will agree that they are the kind for breeding purposes. On Saturday, February 28, Mr. Blackshere and Mr. W. G. Weaver, whose herd is from the Blackshere herd, will sell at Elmdale, Kan., 40 head of choice sows and gilts and a select number of young boars ready for service. These are the kind of hogs that give the best results with the least feed and Mr. Farmer and Mr. Breeder, you will find here hogs exactly the kind you should have. Write today for catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Shorthorn and Poland Sale.

J. R. Whistler, Watonga, Okla., will sell, Saturday, March 7, 50 head of Shorthorns consisting of 25 bulls and 25 cows and heifers. This will be his fifth annual sale and the best lot of Shorthorns he has ever offered the public. The larger part of the cows and heifers are in calf to the great breeding bull Albion. The bulls run 8 to 20 months of age. Most of them are by Hallwood Goods, by Choice Goods; others are by Gypsey's King 337112 and Albion. They are out of Scotch dams. This is probably the best 25 bulls ever offered at auction at any one sale in Oklahoma. Fifty large type Poland Chinas will also be sold in this sale. A large consignment will be from the herd of J. D. Scott, Watonga, Okla. These 50 bred sows and gilts are mostly by Long King and are safe in pig to such sires at Pan Defender and Short Stop Hadley, by Big Hadley's Model. You will find this one of the best offerings of brood sows and gilts you ever saw sold. Come to the sale and see 10 of the largest sows you ever saw on any one farm in Oklahoma. Send your name today for catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Olivier & Sons' Poland China Sale.

Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan., will sell Tuesday, March 10, 50 large type Poland China bred sows and gilts and two unusually fancy boars—herd headers. Francis Olivier, the senior member of this firm, has been a breeder of Poland Chinas for 40 years. He and his sons have developed one of the best large type herds of the Southwest. Size with quality has been their aim. Last season, at both Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs they won more prizes than all other breeders of large type Polands combined. In this offering will be 25 tried sows and 25 fall yearling and spring gilts. They are sired by such sires as Giant Expansion, Lou Expansion, Blue Valley Price, Blue Valley Quality, Blue Valey Hutch and other large type sires of note, and bred to a son of Big Orange, a son of Revenue Chief, and two sons of Chief Price Again. Twenty head are safe in pig to Smuggler, three times grand champion at Hutchinson State Fair, and his litter won first on get of sire and young herd, also first prize on both boar and gilt under 6 months, together with reserve grand championship. Here will be the place to purchase a sow or gilt bred to this great champion that will likely produce you a future herd boar, or prize winners at any show. Read display ad on another page and send your name early for catalog. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Otey & Sons' Great Duroc Sale.

W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan., will sell under cover at Winfield, Kan., Wednesday, March 11, 40 bred sows, fall yearlings and gilts and three boars. No sale of Durocs that the writer has been called to "field-note" during his seven years in the field has surpassed this offering considered as a whole in point of excellence in blood lines, breeding qualities and individual merit. The cross that has brought this herd to the front was made with Good E Nuff and Crimson Wonder blood. In this sale will be eight daughters of Graduate Col., half sisters to Grand Master Col., the famous northern grand champion and also half sisters to Grand Master Col. II, one time reserve and two times grand champion of Oklahoma. These great gilts are now safe in pig to Good Enuff Again King, grand champion at Hutchinson State Fair this year. Good E Nuff Again King is a wonderful sire as his gilts will prove to you sale day. Twenty of his gilts will sell in this sale. They are bred to Crimson Wonder 4th, a boar that good judges had picked to beat Good E Nuff Again King, for grand championship honors. Of the seven sires immediately behind him, six were grand champions at leading shows. I want you to turn to the Otey ad in this issue and read it carefully and if it seems a little too good to be true I want you to read it again and let your imagination draw pictures between the lines even better than Mr. Otey has described and when you come to the

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAS. M. SCOTT Livestock Auctioneer Hiawatha, Kansas

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

D. F. Perkins, Concordia, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer
Write, wire or phone for dates.

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

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

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

Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Write today for big, free catalogue of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School. Next term opens April 6, 1914.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL
Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres
1400-04 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

John Kemmerer's Sale
Mankato, Ks., Wednesday, March 4



THE ABOVE IS MR. KEMMERER'S NICE HOME, WHERE ALL ARE INVITED ON THE ABOVE DATE. WELCOME IS THE WORD.

40—Immune Poland China Bred Sows—40

This offering combines quality with finish, and are the low down, heavy-boned kind with the easy feeding qualities that mature quickly; the kind Mr. Kemmerer has bred for years. The offering consists of **six tried sows, 12 fall yearlings and 22 spring gilts.** The tried sows are of **J's Wonder and Giant Chief Price breeding.** The **22 spring gilts** were sired by **Jumbo Ex.** The entire offering is bred to the different herd boars to the best advantage but nearly all of the spring gilts are bred to **Long King's Best Son, by Long King's Best.** This is a young boar with a line of breeding and achievements back of him that are hard to beat. The sale will be held at the farm three miles northwest of Jewell and six miles southeast of Mankato. Come to either place and free transportation is furnished. Also free hotel accommodations at both places. Catalogs ready. Write for one today. Address

JOHN KEMMERER, MANKATO, KAN.

Auctioneer: John Brennen, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

HEREFORD SALE



For Catalogues or Other Information address

Kansas City, Mo., Tuesday and Wednesday, March 3-4

Eighth Big Annual Sale---Funkhouser, Gabbert and Others
120--80 Bulls, 40 Cows and Heifers--120

THE BIGGEST SALE OF THE YEAR—120 HEAD. Eighty splendid big lusty bulls of serviceable age. Forty excellent young cows safe in calf or with calves by side. Representatives of herd bulls that have made Hereford history. A selected lot from the following well known breeders.

Funkhouser Estate, Plattsburg, Mo. S. J. Gabbert, Dearborn, Mo.
Benton Gabbert, Dearborn, Mo. R. T. Thornton, Kansas City, Mo. T. W. Carmichael, Odessa, Mo.
J. W. Lenox, Lake City, Mo. W. A. Dallmeyer, Jefferson City, Mo. James A. Gibson, Odessa, Mo.

We have sold you good cattle at our former sales, but never before have we been able to offer you as many **High Class Cattle** as at this sale.

R. T. Thornton, Mgr., 3631 Charlotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

sale you will find Otey & Sons will do just exactly everything guaranteed in their advertising. Come to this sale expecting to see the best offering you ever saw go through a sale ring anywhere in the Southwest and a check for your return fare will be handed you if you are disappointed. Write for illustrated catalog today, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan., has claimed March 18 as the date of his Duroc-Jersey bred sow sale. The sale will be held at his farm near Formoso and the offering is going to be first class. Mr. Wells has been the heaviest buyer of choice bred sows in north central Kansas so far this winter. He will put up a worthy offering on the above date. We will have more to say about it later on.

R. C. Madsen, Jewell, Kan., has sold his farm and will move to Nebraska. For that reason he is selling his entire herd of registered Duroc-Jerseys at auction at the farm near Jewell, March 3. He was one of the best buyers last season and his offering on the above date is worth looking after. Write him for further information. Bred sows, herd boars and all go in this sale.

A High Class Offering.

Wednesday, February 25 is the date of A. T. Cross's Duroc-Jersey bred sow sale. Mr. Cross raised 250 registered Duroc-Jersey pigs last season and these 40 March gilts are the very tops of the entire lot. They are not going to be fat but conditioned properly for the best results by one of the best hog raisers in the West. The breeding is up to date and strictly popular. You can't miss it by attending this sale if you are in the market for a few choice gilts. Get his catalog and attend the sale. Bids sent to J. W. Johnson in his care will be handled carefully and with your interests in view.

McNulty's Big Jack Sale.

This is the last call for Cornelius McNulty's big jack and jennet sale at Concordia, Kan., Saturday, February 28. Thirty jacks and jennets go in the sale and the catalog is ready to mail. This is an offering of high class young jacks and jennets from the Grandview Jack Farm, Stockton, Kan. The sale will be held in Concordia because of the good railroad facilities. Mr. McNulty is a young man that is making good in the business and is able financially to back up every guarantee he makes on anything he sells. He is perfectly reliable and trustworthy and deserving of the success he is obtaining. Ask him for his catalog and arrange to attend his jack and jennet sale Saturday, February 28, at Concordia, Kan.

Good Shorthorns at Auction.

This is the last call for the Hoadley & Sigmund dispersion sale of Shorthorn cattle. Forty head go in the sale consisting of 22 cows and heifers, bred to the Scotch bull, Alexandria's Chief. Six bulls of serviceable ages, sired by British Bond. Also six choice roan heifers by the same bull. This is a dispersion sale made because they have sold their ranch and must disperse their herd. It is made up of reds and roans and is one of the best known herds of Shorthorn cattle in the north central part of the state. The sale will be held at Norton, Kan., to better accommodate the public. Remember there will be 40 head in the sale and all of them worthy of the best Shorthorn homes in the country. Catalogs are ready and can be had by addressing Hoadley & Sigmund, Selden, Kan.

Carter Makes Fair Average.

Leon Carter's postponed Duroc-Jersey bred sow sale at Asherville, Kan., last Saturday was fairly well attended but as has been the case all winter the farmers were not buying. There was a good attendance of breeders and they appreciated the offering. The scarcity of feed was the reason for the farmers not buying. In the past Mr. Carter has received splendid support from his farmer friends and on this occasion there were many of them present but not buying as readily as in the past. The average on 43 head of cataloged sows and gilts was $36. Below is a list of the buyers:

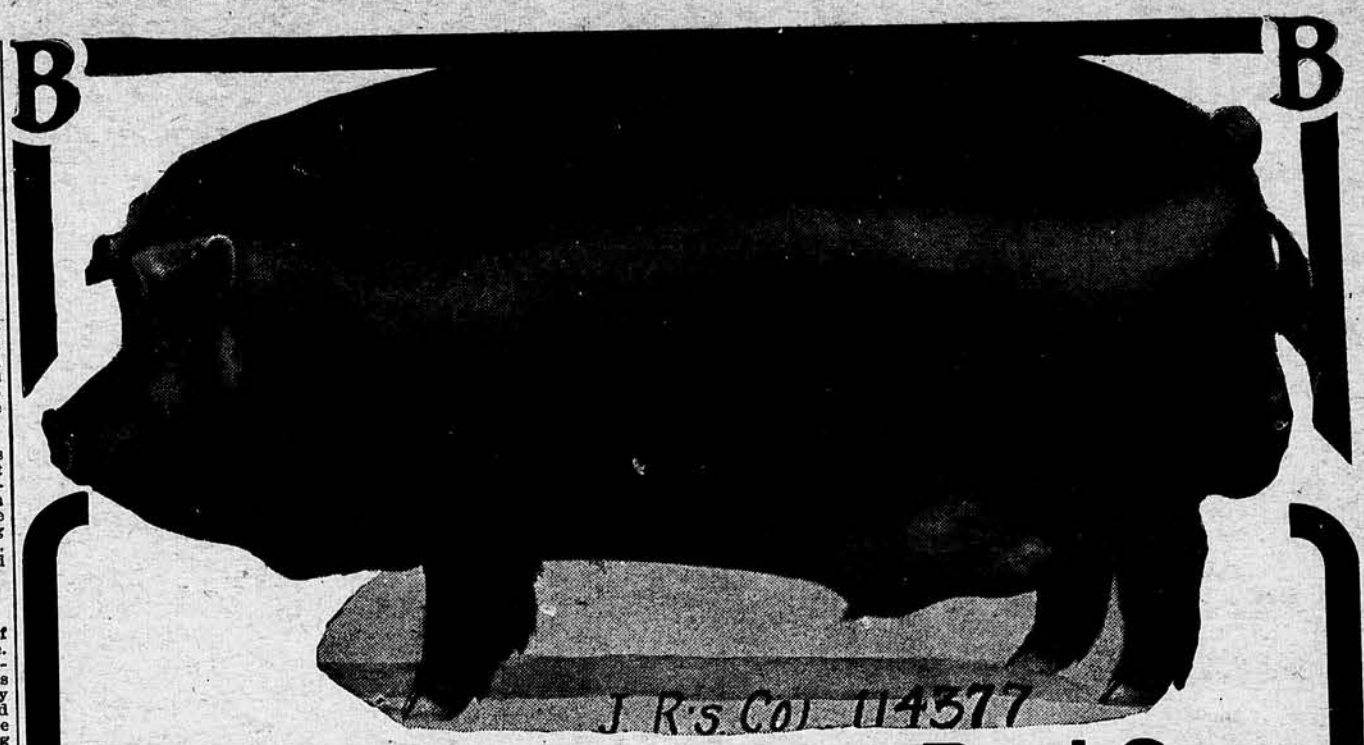
4—W. R. Crow, Hutchinson, Kan...	$53.00
5—Chas. Reitch, Glen Elder, Kan....	52.00
6—J. R. Jackson, Kanopolis, Kan...	55.00
8—Dors Robinson, Beloit, Kan.....	44.00
10—Peter Parrott, Beloit	35.00
11—Chas. Reitch, Glen Elder.....	40.00
12—John Doyen, Rice, Kan.....	69.00
14—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan..	42.00
15—John Cretchfield, Asherville, Kan.	34.00
17—Peter Morsey, Frankfort, Kan....	42.00
20—Tyson Bros., McAllaster, Kan....	35.00
21—Wesley Trumbo, Peabody, Kan...	50.00
23—E. E. McComis, Valley Falls, Kan.	32.50
24—Geo. Hawk, Lecompton, Kan.....	27.00
37—John Hyde, Beloit	29.00
40—R. R. Miller, Clay Center, Kan...	36.00
42—J. A. Welchar, Dillon, Kan.....	37.00

Big Type Bred Sows.

March 4 is the date of John Kemmerer's Poland China bred sow sale at his farm three miles northwest of Jewell and six miles southeast of Mankato, Kan. Mr. Kemmerer is Jewell county's well known breeder of Poland Chinas. He is offering 40 head of tried sows, fall gilts and spring gilts in this sale and they are of the easy feeding type with plenty of size and bone. In fact Mr. Kemmerer has been one of the closest students of the hog business we know of for the past several years and has devoted lots of time and money to building up his great herd. He has bought from the best herds in Nebraska and Iowa and from Kansas breeders as well. He has kept only the best for his herd and the rest have gone to the feed lot. It is his plan to hold regular annual bred sow sales at his farm and he is more than anxious that his offering on the above date will please. His catalog is ready to mail and gives complete information about breeding, etc. Mr. Kemmerer invites everyone interested in the best in Poland Chinas to attend his big sale at his farm on the above date. Look up his advertisement in this issue. Ask for the catalog today. Send bids to J. W. Johnson in his care at Mankato, Kan.

College Offering Appreciated.

The sale of Berkshires and Duroc-Jerseys at the Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan., last Tuesday was one of the best sales of the season. The Durocs averaged



40 Head Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows

10 Tried Sows, 10 Choice Fall Yearlings, 20 Growthy Spring Gilts, Also a Few Spring Boars

GOOD AS GROW FROM Blackshere Farm, Elmdale, Kansas, Saturday, February 28th

A number of our prize winners will be included. This offering is strong in Col. and Ohio Chief blood and has been bred to win and go on and produce winners. Our herd at present contains

FIVE STATE FAIR GRAND CHAMPION SOWS

Many of their daughters and granddaughters will be included in this offering. Practically all are by or bred to boars that are champions or that are by champions. Many are by or bred to such sires as J. R.'s Chief, by Valley Chief and J. R.'s Col. by Graduate Col. Two of the best breeding boars in the West. A few are safe in pig to Big Chief, a son of the great producing sow Lincoln Model. A number of her daughters and granddaughters will be included. Several are bred to Model Bob, an extra good son of Model A out of Lincoln Model and sired by J. R.'s Col. We extend a hearty welcome to our farmer neighbors and brother breeders, both will find here the kind of Durocs adapted to their wants. For catalogue address

J. R. Blackshere, or W. G. Weaver, Elmdale, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS—Lafe Burger, Wood & Crouch. FIELDMAN—A. B. Hunter.

SALE IN TOWN, UNDER COVER, RAIN OR SHINE.

Webb's Best Offering Poland China Bred Sows

50 head of young tried sows, fall and spring yearlings, sired by the great EX. B. by Expansive, Louis Model, Union Leader, Expansion's Son, Master King, Guy's Monarch and Long King's Best. Sale at

Bendena, Kan., Tuesday, February 24

I have had this offering in preparation for over a year and feel that I have the best lot I have ever sold. Ex. B. is one of the best sires of the day and breeders and farmers will find a very uniform lot of the best big type sows and yearlings and mated for March and April litters to

BIG ORANGE SENSATION by Big Orange out of a Big Sensation dam.
WEBB'S BLUE VALLEY by Blue Valley, the great Walker boar.
EX. B. by Expansive—and one of his greatest sons.
THREE TOP SUMMER BOARS by Ex. B.—good ones.

It is an offering of the big stretchy, heavy boned, prolific kind, of the right type, carrying the best blood lines known and bred to boars of equal prestige. Very few sales will be held this winter. This sale comes at a time when everything is in favor of the buyer. Conditions are right, the time is right and this offering IS RIGHT. I want every man interested to write for a catalog. I am revising my mailing list so be sure and make inquiry for one and kindly mention the Mail and Breeze when writing.

W. R. WEBB, Bendena, Kansas

Send mail bids to C. H. Walker, Fieldman. Col. James W. Sparks and C. M. Scott, Auctioneers.

BUY BERKSHIRES FROM BAYERS. They sell SHORTHORN BULLS too
J. T. Bayer & Sons, Yates Center, Kan.

Walnut Breeding Farm
BERKSHIRE boars and gilts, spring farrow, grandsons of Barron Duke 50th, Big Crusader and Masterpiece 77000 and out of Lord Premier sows, also an imported bred outstanding 2-year-old boar and a few good Hereford bull calves. Leon Waite, Winfield, Ks.

BIG TYPE UNPAMPERED BERKSHIRES
150 sows bred to Fair Rival 10th, King's 4th Masterpiece, Truetype, King's Truetype, and the great show boar King's 10th Masterpiece. All long, large and heavy boned. Sows farrow from August 1st to December 1st. Open gilts and boars ready for service. Not a poor back or foot. Every man his money's worth.
E. D. KING, Burlington, Kansas

ENGLISH BERKSHIRE BOARS
Pure Bred, weight 180 pounds. They will please you. $25 crated. A. M. BRANDT, SEVERY, KANSAS.

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

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. GRIST, Ozawkie, Kas.**

HAMPSHIRES.

Registered Hampshires Spring boars and gilts priced to sell. Every hog properly vaccinated. **C. E. LOWRY, OXFORD, KANSAS**

Pure Bred Hampshires

Some extra choice, well-bred spring Boar pigs for sale. **ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kansas.**



SPECIAL PRICES on Pedigreed young Hampshire boars, bred sows and gilts. Call on or write. **J. F. PRICE, Medora, Kan.**

HAMPSHIRES

All sold out except three fall boars.

FRANK H. PARKS, OLATHE, KANS.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

MODEL AGAIN Duroc boars, $15.00 Bred gilts, $35.00 Immune. **R. W. BALDWIN, Conway, Kan.**

Dreamland Col.—Riverbend Col.
March boars by these sires. Prices right. Write for descriptions and prices. **Leon Carter, Asherville, Kans.**

DUROC-JERSEYS Herd boar, by Model Top, Watson's Col., 6 tried sows and fall pigs Best of breeding **R. C. WATSON, Altoona, Kansas**

McCARTHY'S DUROCS

Handsome fall pigs, either sex. Champion blood on both sides. Priced for quick sale. They will please you. **Daniel McCarthy, Newton, Kan.**

Guaranteed Immune Duroc Sows

Duroc-Jersey bred gilts for sale, guaranteed, immune and in farrow. I ship on approval. No money down before inspection.
F. C. CROCKER, FILLEY, NEBRASKA

COLONEL WONDER the undisputed "Grand Champion" of Missouri, heads my herd. Spring boars, bred gilts and fall yearlings, by him or bred to him, for sale. Come or write. **CHAS. L. TAYLOR, Olean, Mo.**

Otey's Sensational Grand Champion Sale

of Durocs, Winfield, Kansas, March 11th
One of the very greatest offerings of 50 head East or West. Send for catalog.
W. W. OTEY & SONS, Winfield, Kansas

Smith's Durocs Fashionably bred boars, including grandsons of the great Graduate Col., and a herd-heading son of the champion, Tatarrax. Also pring boars. **J. R. SMITH, NEWTON, KANSAS**

Bonnie View Durocs

Bred gilts and fall pigs for sale. They are sired by Grand Champion Tat-A-Walla and S.& C's. Col.
Searle & Cottle, Berryton, Kansas.

Red, White and Blue Herd of Durocs

This herd is headed by Whiskey and Faith, 129317, 1st in class, champion and then grand champion American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, 1913. 22 months old and weighs around 1000 pounds. State your wants. **James L. Taylor, Olean, Miller Co., Mo.**

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

HILLSIDE DUROCS

Two good boars priced to sell and deliver quick, for immediate service. Wire us.
W. A. WOOD & SON, Elmdale, Kansas

MAPLEWOOD DUROCS

Boars all sold. 40 open and bred gilts for sale. Will ship on approval. Write for prices.
W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS

WELLER'S DUROC BOAR BARGAINS

A few choice March boars for sale at $25, one at $35. These are sired by E Pluribus Unum 150853 and are bargains. Also yearling gilts, bred, at $30.
J. E. WELLER, FAUCETT, MISSOURI.

QUIVERA HERD DUROCS

Am now receiving orders for spring pigs. Will have some nice things to offer in the way of bred gilts about March 15. Everything immune and priced to sell. **E. G. MUNSELL, Route 4, Herington, Ks.**

Duroc-Jerseys — Red Polls

and Percheron stallions. 3 young bulls ready for service. 8 cows now in milk and bred. Boars, all ages, priced to sell. Address
GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

BANCROFT'S DUROCS

We hold no public sales. Nothing but the best offered as breeding stock. Choice 250 to 280 pound bred gilts $35.00. Sept. pigs, pairs and trios, not akin, 100 pounds up, $20, two $37.50, three $55. Customers in 11 states satisfied. Describe what you want. We have it.
D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

a little better than $62 and the Berkshires a little better than $50. The offering was also one of the best of the season and deserved the lively and spirited bidding indulged in by the nice attendance of breeders and farmers. A large number of former college students who are now farming were in attendance and were good buyers. The short term students were good buyers also. Below is a list of the buyers:

DUROC-JERSEYS.

34—M. E. Peck, Salina, Kan.	$62.00
36—W. H. Smith, Seneca, Kan.	68.00
39—Regier Bros., Mound Ridge, Kan.	55.00
40—W. H. Davies, Worthing, S. D.	71.00
41—Clyde Rodkey, Blue Rapids, Kan.	55.00
42—C. C. Trostle, Nickerson, Kan.	72.00
44—F. O. Zimmerman, Seneca, Kan.	69.00
46—Paul Stuewe, Alma, Kan.	51.00
48—A. A. Davies, Valley Falls, Kan.	76.00
49—Max Flinner, Jarbolo, Kan.	71.00
52—J. M. Goodwin, Asherville, Kan.	60.00
53—C. C. Skinner, Linwood, Kan.	70.00
55—Harry Mesick, Osborne, Kan.	66.00
56—W. H. Smith, Seneca, Kan.	77.00
57—W. H. Walker, Cunningham, Kan.	64.00
59—R. F. Kirchner, Emporia, Kan.	73.00
60—Walter Hepler, Manhattan, Kan.	46.00

BERKSHIRES.

1—W. J. Buchan, Kansas City, Kan.	44.00
3—Carl Pfentze, Manhattan, Kan.	35.00
6—J. M. Neilson, Marysville, Kan.	46.00
7—C. H. Bell, Neodesha, Kan.	35.00
8—A. L. Simms, Mount Vernon, Mo.	48.00
9—W. C. DeLair, Marysville, Kan.	46.00
12—N. Brinkman, Olpe, Kan.	40.00
14—H. H. Reed, Abilene, Kan.	34.00
15—S. C. Harner, Keats, Kan.	36.00
16—G. D. Cleland, Hiattville, Kan.	37.00
17—Charles Miller, Junction City, Kan.	39.00
18—A. J. Schuler, Chapman, Kan.	40.00
19—Victor Farm, Lawrence, Neb.	37.00
21—A. W. McClurken, Clay Center, Kan.	30.00
22—Longview Farm, Lees Summit, Mo.	52.00
25—James Conroy, Manhattan, Kan.	59.00
26—W. L. Hinshaw, Plevna, Kan.	45.00
28—Joe Mason, Wakefield, Kan.	31.00
30—D. B. Heacock, Attica, Kan.	32.00

N. E. Kansas and N. Missouri

BY C. H. WALKER.

Monday, March 9, will be the big day in jack circles in Missouri this year. On this day Mr. G. C. Roan, proprietor of Clover Leaf Jack Farm, will make the largest sale of jacks and jennets to be held this season. He is enabled to do this by reason of the fact that he has bought the entire sales herd of L. M. Monsees & Sons of Smithton, Mo. Combining the produce of Clover Leaf Valley Jack Farm and Limestone Valley Jack Farm enables Mr. Roan to make this unusual announcement. Mr. Roan believes that he sells more jacks that pay for themselves in one year than any other man in America. This is the kind of an offering he is making March 9. If you have not already had his catalog write for one today, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Jersey Cattle Dispersion.

Jersey cattle interests of Kansas and adjoining states have a treat in store for them when they attend the dispersion sale of the Everett Hayes herd of Jersey cattle at Hiawatha, Kan., on Thursday, March 5. Mr. Hayes has been in the dairy business for a good many years and has built up a business that ranks with the best in the state. Each year he has sold from his herd between $5,000 and $6,000 worth of milk, which is sufficient proof that he handles the utility kind of Jerseys. The sale of his farm and change of location makes the dispersion of his herd a necessity. Only for this reason would the farmers and breeders have a chance to buy the best things in this herd. Sixty-five head will be sold which is made up of 30 head of registered cows and heifers, a big per cent of them now in milk, two herd bulls and 35 head of high grade cows and heifers. Every female in the sale of breeding age will be safe in calf or fresh sale day to one of the herd bulls. The young stock is extra good and for the most part sired by Victoria Golden Fox, a son of the great Flying Fox. The heifers will be in calf to Mr. Hayes's young bull, a strongly bred St. Lambert and Golden Lad. The very best breeding is represented throughout and exceptional values are offered prospective buyers. The catalogs are ready and will be sent out upon application by mentioning the Mail and Breeze to Mr. Hayes. Write him today and arrange to be at the sale.

Kirk's Imported Percherons.

Chas. R. Kirk of the Percheron Importing Co., St. Joseph, Mo., is one of the most careful importers in the business. Mr. Kirk went into the business with the idea in mind to import the very best obtainable, to sell them to the American farmer at a nominal profit, deliver the right class of stock and to back up what he sold. He has consistently followed out this plan and it has won for him the reputation of being absolutely straight, of being a man whose word is final on horses and whose word is as good as his bond when it comes to selling. "I would rather bring over a horse that I am obliged to get $1,600 to $1,800 for than to bring one over that I could afford to sell at $1,000 and make a good profit at that," is the way Mr. Kirk expressed it recently. And it doesn't take much of an investigation to find out that the horses he sells have been sought after by the biggest breeders in the country. Many a horse could have been sold by the original buyer for from $800 to $1,000 profit, but they knew Mr. Kirk had sold them something worth more than the money and they have refused to let them go. It is this sort of business that has built up such a strong clientelle for Mr. Kirk and his firm. It should be worth a great deal to this section, or any section for that matter, to know that in their midst they have an importer who besides bringing over only the very best is willing, in fact insists upon putting his own guarantee back of what he sells. There isn't much chance for a buyer to lose on a proposition like that.

Weller's Duroc Bargains.

Decided bargains in high class Duroc-Jersey breeding stock are being offered by J. E. Weller of Faucett, Mo. At present he has a few good last spring boars for sale and a number of yearling gilts bred for April and May litters. Practically all of this stock is sired by E Pluribus Unum 130853, a son of LaFoliette's Last, by old LaFoliette and out of Glendale Maid 2d, the champion sow, by Malcolm's Model. This boar has proven an unusually good



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. I. W. Kyle, Secy.

O. I. C. HOGS.

O. I. C. SEPTEMBER PIGS for sale also White Holland Turkey toms.
DR. W. W. SPENCER, Mankato, Kansas

POLAND CHINAS.

A. R. REYSTEAD, Mankato, Kan. Breeder of high-class Poland Chinas. Member Jewell Co. Breeders Association. Correspondence solicited

Polands, Shropshire Sheep 100 Spr. pigs, both sexes, strictly big type. Ram lambs. Write for prices. **Ira M. Swihart & Son, Webber, Kan.**

50 BIG BOARS Spring farrow. Big and smooth. Priced to sell. Also choice gilts. Bred Sow Sale March 10.
JOSHUA MORGAN, HARDY, NEBR.

Three June Boars sired by Jumbo Ex. Toppiest I have ever raised. For sale right. Bred Sow Sale March 4. **JOHN KEMMERER, Mankato, Ks.**

Bell's A. Wonder 61891, one of the best breeding sons of old A Wonder, priced to sell. Immuned and guaranteed. **Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kans.**

FALL AND SPRING BOARS for sale. Also spring gilts and summer yearlings. Barred Rocks, R. I. 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, Kans.**

DUROC-JERSEYS.

BRED GILTS A few very choice well grown spring gilts bred for early spring farrow. Priced right. Write for prices. **E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Ks.**

SUMMER BOARS Choice heavy boned fellows, by Buddy O. K. Also herd boar, Tat's Chief for sale.
R. P. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS

Fall Boars and Gilts Sired by Model Chief and Crimson Burr. Pairs and trios not related. Bred Sow sale at Burr Oak, Feb. 21.
DANA D. SHUCK, BURR OAK, KAN.

50 Duroc Bred Sows Feb. 9. Five spring boars for immediate sale. Good. Write for Bred sow catalog.
E. A. TRUMP, FORMOSO, KANSAS.

CLEAN UP SALE March 3 I will sell my entire herd of Duroc-Jerseys at Auction at my farm near Jewell, everything registered. **R. C. Madsen, Jewell, Ks.**

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 Hogs No stock for sale at present. Wanted: S. S. Hamburg chickens. **ROY HAGGART, Mankato, Kansas**

SHORTHORNS.

Oscar Green's Shorthorns Popular breeding. Stock for sale. A good herd bull proposition.
OSCAR GREEN, MANKATO, KANSAS

POULTRY.

Mammoth White Holland Turkeys Toms $4.00, Hens $3.00. Excellent Stock.
W. E. MONASMITH, Formoso, Kansas

White Holland Turkeys White Rocks, White Cochin Bantams, Pekin Ducks, White Fan Tail Pigeons. Stock for sale. **A. T. Garman, Courtland, Ks.**

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

Registered GUERNSEY BULL CALVES for sale. Write for description and prices.
W. E. EVANS, JEWELL, KANSAS

JERSEY CATTLE.

Jersey Heifers that will freshen in Jan., Feb. and March. Four fall yearlings bred, six heifer calves 10 months old. Write for prices. **J. W. Berry, Jewell City, Kan.**

D. S. POLLED DURHAMS.

Bull Calves, year old in April and May. Dark red in color. $100 apiece. We want a herd bull. Can't we trade?
R. T. Vandeventer & Son, Mankato, Kan.

PERCHERONS.

PERCHERON Breeding Farm Stock for sale. Always good horses in service.
H. G. MYERS, HARDY, NEB.

AUCTIONEERS.

John Brennen & Son ESBON, KANSAS **Livestock Auctioneers** WRITE OR PHONE FOR DATES

M. S. HOYT, MANKATO, KAN. Write or phone **Livestock Auctioneer** for dates.

Frank Regan Livestock Auctioneer
ESBON, KAN. WRITE OR PHONE FOR DATES.

Ole Hanson, Livestock Auctioneer
Mankato, Kan. Write or phone for dates.

DAN GALLAGHER, Jewell City, Kan.
LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER Write or phone for dates.



Royal Scion Farm Durocs

The great Graduate Col., assisted by Col. Scion, heads this herd. Bred sow sale March 12. Watch for further announcement and write for catalog.
G. C. NORMAN, R. 10, WINFIELD, KANSAS.



Royal Scion Farms

Great Graduate Col. Bred Sow Sale

Winfield, Kansas, March 12th

The greatest offering of tried sows, fall yearlings and spring gilts to be sold in Kansas. All sired by or bred to my famous herd boar, GRADUATE COL., champion sire of the breed; others sired by Col. Scion, Missouri Wonder, Vernnon Lad, Crimson Scion and others. Dams by such noted sires as Prince of Cols., Col. Scion, Mc's Pride, Kant Be Beat, Crimson Wonder III, Bell's High Notcher and others of equal merit.

Bred to Graduate Col. and Col. Scion, a son of Chief's Col., and Helen's Duchess. Write for catalogue.

G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.

AUCTIONEER—H. L. Igleheart.

Otey's Sale, March 11th. **Drybread's Sale, March 13th.**

The Best Pig Forceps
EVER INVENTED
Send $1.50 and receive prepaid a pair of the latest patented pig forceps. Absolutely guaranteed. Also write for free copyrighted booklet on "How to keep hogs healthy and raise them profitably." Agents wanted in every township.
SHERMAN HOG GREASER CO.
Dept. K, Peoria, Ill.

POLAND CHINAS.

Polands With Size and Quality Boars and bred sows for sale, sired by Waechters Referee and King Hadley. Cholera immune. **Lambert Bros., Smith Center, Kans.**

BIG TYPE POLAND SPRING GILTS
Bred to The Giant 68631 for spring litters. Priced to move them now. J. F. Foley, Orinoque, (Norton Co.) Kansas.

We are booking orders for pigs by the Grand Champion, King Hadley, that won more sweepstakes prizes in 1913 than any other Big Type Poland China hog. **W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.**

Sunny Side Poland Chinas Pigs of September, 1913, farrow for sale. Have sold all my spring boars and bred sows. **J. G. BURT, Solomon, Kansas.**

Nebraska Type Polands Choice fall yearling gilts, by Hayden's Big Hadley 2nd, bred to Pan Wonder. Prices right. **C. C. INGRAM, Bloomington, Nebraska.**

KLEIN'S TABOR VALLEY HERD
Some choice January Poland China boars by Chief Price 61667. Also two Sept. boars same breeding. Fall gilts, bred or open. Tops of 30 February boars. All out of big mature dams. Satisfaction guaranteed.
L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

One Hundred Poland China Sows
Pay the price and take your choice. Pedigree and guarantee goes along with the sow.
Ben Frank, Jefferson City, Missouri.
WRITE IN ENGLISH OR GERMAN

EVER GREEN STOCK FARM
Offers 20 extra good Poland China bred gilts, 10 boars that will weigh 200 pounds and 60 fall pigs good enough for 1914 prize winners. Extra large type.
E. E. CARVER & SON, Guilford, Missouri.

LARGE WITH PLENTY of QUALITY
Handsome young boars, gilts bred or open. Best of large type blood lines. Some boars, herd headers. Satisfaction guaranteed on all breeding stock. **Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.**

BRED GILTS FOR SALE
25 big Poland China gilts sired by Cavett's Mastiff and Tom Jr. and bred to Sterling and Tom Jr. Write for prices. **A. L. Albright, Waterville, Ks.**

ENOS BIG POLANDS
Two extra spring boars, 30 large, smooth, bred gilts and 10 extra good bred sows, bred to Orphan Chief and Major Hadley. Write today. **A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS.**

Joe Baier's Polands
No boars left. A lot of choice bred sows and gilts at private sale bred to my herd boars. Write for prices and descriptions.
J. M. Baier, Dickinson Co., Elmo, Kan.

O. I. C. HOGS.

Tried Sows and bred gilts, also registered boar. Harry Kamping, Elsmore, Kansas,

Registered Herd Boar, 400 lbs. $50
80 Fall pigs, either sex. New blood for old customers. **F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KAN.**

SUNNYSIDE O. I. C. HOGS
Boars and gilts ready for service. Pairs not related. Best breeding. Priced to sell
W. H. LYNCH, READING, KANSAS.

EDGEWOOD O. I. Cs.
Three extra good early spring boars, also big growthy April gilts, open or bred to order. A few choice fall pigs. Mention Mail and Breeze. **Henry Murr. Tonganoxie, Kans.**

Grandview Stock Farm
Herd headed by O. K. Wonder. Choice O. I. C. May boars. January and May gilts bred or open. Priced for quick sale.
ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KANSAS.

BOARS! BOARS! BOARS!
A great line of spring O.I.C. boars, large and growthy and priced at rock bottom prices to move them quickly. Booking orders on fall boars and gilts for December delivery.
JOHN H. NEEF, BOONVILLE, MISSOURI

URIEDALE HERD O. I. C.'S
URIE BOY by Don Magna, out of a litter of 24, heads the herd. The most unique hog plant in the country. Size, prolificness, quality and cleanliness. Sows of best breeding. Booking orders now for spring pigs at weaning time. **W. T. URIE, BOX 93, INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI.**

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Angus Bulls and Heifers
SUTTON FARM
Have 30 splendid heifers and 30 extra good bulls priced to sell. Write us today.
SUTTON & PORTEOUS, R. 6, Lawrence, Kan.

Angus Cattle
A select lot of ready-for-service bulls for sale, best breeding and right individually.
W. G. Denton, Denton, Kan.

sire in the Legal Tender herd and is getting his pigs with extra good heads, great feet and legs, good length and quality. A sample of the good boars Mr. Weller has for sale is an April pig out of Ona Liner, by Red Liner. This boar is bred strongly in the blood of prize winners and individually has all the essential points of the up-to-date Duroc. He is a better prospect than his sire was at the same age and will make someone a good herd boar. Thirty-five dollars will buy him and he is a great bargain at that figure. The gilts are an exceptionally good lot of good colors, uniform in type, with plenty of stretch, bone and quality. They are the brood sow type and the best lot Mr. Weller ever has bred. These are bred to a son of S. & C.'s Valley Chief, out of Beauty's Model Top sow. He is a very promising young boar and should nick well with Mr. Weller's gilts. Mr. Weller has been selling Durocs in Missouri and adjoining states for a good many years and he has made it a point that his stock must please. Once a customer always a customer. As he aptly puts it: "They wouldn't come back for more if they didn't get their money's worth." The boars are being priced at from $25 to $35 and the gilts at $30. Mr. Weller has but one price and we assure our readers his stock are good buying propositions at the prices he asks. Note his advertisement and when writing him kindly mention this paper.

Webb's Big Sow Sale.

Seldom have the Poland China breeders of Kansas, or the breeders of the corn belt for that matter, had a better opportunity to buy from such a valuable lot of big type Poland China sows as will be sold in the W. R. Webb sale at Bendena, Kan., on Tuesday, next week, February 24. Two years ago the cholera struck the Webb herd. While it knocked Mr. Webb out for the season it left him with a herd of immune sows and for the past two years Mr. Webb has been building up the herd as it never had been built up and today he has one of the top herds of the West. This sale offering has been in training for that length of time and the 50 head of tried sows, fall and spring yearlings and yearling gilts which he will sell are a credit to any breeder. Old Ex. B., one of the greatest boars of the breed and sired by one of the greatest, is sponsor for a big per cent of the offering, both in the stock to be sold and in the embryonic litters. Tom's Model, by the champion, Big Tom; Union Leader, used long and successfully in the Webb herd; Expansion's Son, Master King a son of the Black & Thompson boar, Longfellow King; Guy's Monarch, the great Graner boar; Long King's Best and other noted sires are represented. The offering is bred to Ex. B.; Big Orange Sensation, and Webb's Blue Valley. Big Orange Sensation is one of the best yearlings in the country and by far the best son of Big Orange. He is out of a Big Sensation dam and combines all the essential qualities of the big type. A large per cent of the offering is bred to this boar and they are valuable acquisitions to any herd. Webb's Blue Valley is by the great Walker Boar, Blue Valley. It is an offering of big, stretchy, mellow sows and gilts bred for March and April litters, right in every respect. On top of that they are backed with Mr. Webb's own guarantee. This will be one of the last sales of the season in Kansas and it behooves breeders to prepare for the big year that is ahead. To those who cannot attend mail bids may be sent to C. H. Walker of the Mail and Breeze in Mr. Webb's care and be assured of careful selections. Write or wire them to Mr. Webb at Bendena. The catalog is ready. Write for it and kindly mention this paper.

The March 3-4 Hereford Sale.

In the Funkhouser, Gabbert & Others combination sale of Hereford cattle to be held at Kansas City on Tuesday and Wednesday, March 3 and 4, some of the best cattle to be sold this year have been listed. It is an offering of top breeding cattle all through and come from some of the best herds in the country. The catalog contains 114 lots, of which something like 80 head are bulls. Lots 1 to 20 in this consignment from the R. T. Thornton herd include 16 bulls and four cows and heifers. This consignment is headed by the great bull, Caesar, one of the greatest aged bulls of the breed; ten of his sons, one daughter, two bulls by Imp. Gold Coin, one by Beau Picture, two good Polled bulls by King Francis and one by Lord 335621. It is doubtful if a better aged bull will be sold this year than Caesar. He carries a combination of the best Hereford blood, being a son of Romulus and out of a daughter of Heslod 2d, second dam by old March On. Individually he is one of the best bulls anywhere and his work as a sire in the Thornton herd stamps him as one of the breed's greatest improvers. The Funkhouser Estate consigns 22 head of the best they have ever bred and include sons and daughters of Onward Lad 29th, Onward 46th, Ruby Rex, Onward 76th and others of their famous sires. W. A. Dallmeyer, Jefferson City, Mo., consigns 11 head sired by the great prize winner, Paragon 12th, and others by Rex Donald, Director by Disturber, etc. Benton and S. J. Gabbert of Dearborn, Mo., consign something like 26 head, which include top things by Beau Folly, Bonnie Lad, Majestic, Columbus 53d, Weston Anxiety, etc. Jas. A. Gibson of Odessa, Mo., will be back with his usual strong lot of cattle sired by Onward Lad 6th, Generous 5th, etc., and will present an array such as only Mr. Gibson can put up. T. W. Carmichael of Odessa will sell six head by Sir Simoon 5th, Paragon 4th, Captain Jack and Polled Major and last but not least will be 16 head from the Jno. Lennox herd at Lake City, Mo. The sons of the great Simoon and Advertiser 10th are among the best things ever sold from the Lennox herd and will furnish buyers with the best material they have had a chance to buy. All in al it is the best lot of cattle ever sold by these breeders and will be the season's opportunity to make high class selections. R. T. Thornton is manager of the sale and catalog inquiries should be addressed to him at 3629 Charlotte St., Kansas City, Mo. Kindly mention this paper when writing him.

S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri

BY ED. R. DORSEY.

A. G. Harris of Pattonsburg, Mo., will hold his annual combination sale, March 3. At this time he will sell five Jacks and only one less than 15 hands high and this one is close to it and weighs 900 pounds.

Dispersion Sale of Jersey Cattle

Sixty-five head, 30 head registered cows and heifers, a big per cent of them now in milk, two herd bulls and 35 high grade cows and heifers.

Hiawatha, Kansas Thursday, March 5, 1914

Every female in the sale of breeding age will either be fresh sale day, or be bred to one of the herd bulls. The young stock is by VICTORIA GOLDEN FOX, by the great Flying Fox. The heifers will be in calf to my young bull, a richly bred St. Lambert and Golden Lad. The very best breeding is represented throughout.

I have been in the dairy business for several years, selling from $5,000 to $6,000 worth of milk annually. I have sold my farm and am changing locations, which is my only reason for selling. These cattle are a very valuable lot of dairy stock, right in breeding, individuality and performance. Write for Catalog and arrange to attend this sale. Mail orders may be sent in my care to C. H. Walker of the Mail and Breeze. Please mention Mail and Breeze when writing for Catalog.

Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Kansas
Col. H. S. Duncan, Auctioneer.

100 Head Pure Bred Stock

WHISTLER'S FIFTH ANNUAL SALE
WATONGA, OKLAHOMA, Saturday, MARCH 7
50—Head Shorthorns—50

25 bulls, 8 to 20 months old; 25 females, heifers and cows from good cows and sired by the best bulls in the Southwest. The kind that make good.

SCOTT'S BRED SOW SALE
50--Head Large Type Poland Chinas--50

Bred sows and gilts, sired by Long King 2nd and other large type boars. Sows bred to Pan Defender and Short Stop Hadley.
Write for Catalog. Parties attending the convention at Oklahoma City and wishing to attend the sale can leave Oklahoma City over the Rock Island at 6:10 a. m. and arrive at Watonga at 9:38 a. m. Conveyance to the farm.

J. R. WHISTLER and J. D. SCOTT,
Watonga, Blaine Co., Oklahoma

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.**

Robinson's Mammoth Poland Chinas!
My herd boars weigh from 800 to 1,025 lbs. Now have for sale the greatest lot of spring pigs I've ever raised. Sired by and out of my prize winning boars and sows. Get my prices, description and guaranty. My terms are: If you are not satisfied return the hog and I return your money.
F. P. ROBINSON Maryville, Mo.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle.
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

Red Polled Cattle Young bulls ready to ship. Cows and heifers for sale
Best of breeding. Write, or better come and see.
CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Ks.

RED POLLED CATTLE
Choice Young Bulls. Several good enough to head good herds—heavy boned, broad headed, breedy kind. Show prospects. Also a few cows and heifers. Visitors welcome. Call or write.

I. W. POULTON, Medora, Reno Co., Kan.

HEREFORDS.

HEREFORD BULLS From Star Breeding Farm
I have 150 yearling and 2-year bulls of the best of breeding. They are excellent animals for the range or to head good herds; the same class with which I have been furnishing the government.
SAM'L DRYBREAD, ELK CITY, KAN.

Clover Herd HEREFORDS
Headed by Garfield 4th, by Columbus 53rd. Choice cows from Funkhouser, Sunny Slope, Newman and other noted herds.
FOR SALE—Bulls from 6 to 12 months old, at $75 to $100 delivered and Curly Tom, a splendid 2-year-old bull, by Mapleton 4th 348489. Also 15 extra good 3-year-old cows, by Garfield 4th, bred to Curly Tom.
F. S. JACKSON, Topeka, Kans.

SHORTHORNS.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN CATTLE

Special prices on herd bull, cows and heifers of richest Scotch breeding. I am overstocked and must reduce my herd. Everything first class and guaranteed. **RAYMOND JAMESON, Ottawa, Ill.**

SHORTHORN BULLS

Fashionably bred young bulls, by Roan King and Refiner, two Wisconsin bred sires and out of milking strain dams. They are the kind that make good for both dairy and beef. **Levi Eckhardt, Winfield, Kan.**

Cedar Lawn SHORTHORNS

A fine lot of Scotch and Scotch Topped bulls ranging in ages from 8 to 15 months. Priced low considering quality and breeding.

Also my two-year-old, Big Orange, herd boar at a bargain.

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

Pure Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle. The milking strain. No nurse cows needed on Oxford farm. Baron Cumberland at head of herd. Six young bulls, six heifers and twelve cows for sale. Correspondence and inspection solicited.
DR. W. C. HARKEY, LENEXA, KAN.

Shorthorn Bulls

Two 18 months old and eight yearlings. Reds and roans. Got by pure Scotch sires. A grand lot of young bulls. Prices reasonable.
L. M. Noffsinger, Osborne, Kan.

Pearl Herd of Shorthorns

About 20 choice young bulls, spring calves. Either Scotch or Scotch Topped breeding. Well grown and in good growing condition. Can ship via Rock Island, Santa Fe or Union Pacific. Write for prices and descriptions. Address

C. W. TAYLOR
ABILENE : : KANSAS

POLLED DURHAMS.

Sleepy Hollow Polled Durham Cattle

Twenty coming one-year-old bulls and sixty bred cows for sale. Also a number of good jacks. **C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Kansas.**

DAIRY CATTLE.

BONNIE BRAE HOLSTEINS.
High grade heifers and cows; registered and high grade bulls.
IRA ROMIG, Sta. B, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

HOLSTEINS Large type, State inspected and tuberculine tested. Fine registered bulls, cows and heifers; also 100 grade cows and heifers. **M. P. Knudsen, Concordia, Kan**

FOR SALE A few registered Holstein Bull Calves. **E. A. Higginbotham & Sons, Rossville, Kansas**

FOR SALE—5-Year-Old PURE BRED JERSEY BULL
Also TWO BULLS OF HIS GET. PRICES RIGHT.
STOKE-POGIS BREEDING. Can't use in my herd any longer.
L. P. CLARKE, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

Young Jersey Bulls for Sale

By sons of champion Flying Fox and Financial Countess Lad; also by a grand son of Gamboge's Knight. All out of high testing cows. **W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kansas.**

HOLSTEINS —CHOICE BULL CALVES

H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

DAIRY ROUTE FOR SALE

Eight cows, all fresh. Five heifer calves. Well established route running $90 per month. Dairy wagon, team and dairy utensils. For sale cheap. Address, **ARCHIE KANE, Manhattan, 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**

Oak Hill Holsteins

Bulls ready for spring service by Shadybrook Gerben Sir Korndyke out of A. R. O. dams. Heifers bred. Also a few fresh cows. All tuberculin tested. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. State your wants fully in first letter—I can fill them.
BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAS.

SOMMER--BLADS GUERNSEYS!

TUBERCULIN TESTED.

Headed by Goodwills, Raymond of the Preel, son of Imp. Raymond of the Preel. Grade and registered females for sale, also registered bulls.
ERNEST KENYON, Nortonville, Kansas

The other four are from 15 to 15¾ standard and weigh from 1,050 to 1,200 pounds and every one is high class. The jennets are from a good strong medium to that of extreme size. Mr. Harris has refused $1,000 for one of these jacks and $1,100 for another but they will sell when he puts them up. There is a jennet and an excellent jack colt that will interest jack raisers. In addition to the jacks and jennets he is selling three Percheron stallions 4 years old and over; one 3-year-old and two 2-year-old stallions. Then he is selling the greatest lot of 2 and 3-year-old fillies, not recorded, one ever saw. He is selling one registered Belgian stallion 7 years old, weighs 1,800 pounds in just good breeding shape. Along with the above he will sell 100 coming yearling cattle. Also 10 head of coming 3-year-old mules. Cap. Harris came from Iowa to Missouri about five years ago. He was one of the great stockmen in Iowa and he is just as busy in Missouri.

Durocs in Strong Demand.

One of the most interesting Duroc-Jersey sales of the season was held at Jamesport, Mo., by J. A. Porterfield, February 12. A good crowd of breeders from Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Illinois were present. This was Mr. Porterfield's first public sale of Duroc-Jerseys but the offering was a credit to him and the breed. The average of the entire sale, including both bred and open sows and gilts, was a little less than $45 and all but a few were last year's farrow. Cols. Wells and Deen did the selling. Below is a list of representative sales:

Number		
1	Willard Freeman, Jamesport, Mo.	$60.00
3	R. B. Thompson, Jamesport, Mo.	37.50
5	Dr. J. A. McWilliams, Novelty, Mo.	52.50
7	Dr. O. F. Clagin, Jamesport, Mo.	42.50
10	Samuel Wickizer, Jamesport, Mo.	30.00
12	E. H. Rotherb, Buhart, Mo.	60.00
16	Warren Knight, Gallatin, Mo.	47.50
17	F. Q. Mitchell & Son, Mound City, Mo.	47.50
20	R. N. Melton, Mercer, Mo.	42.50
21	E R. Barry, Harris, Mo.	42.50
24	Robt. Laranver, Stanberry, Mo.	40.00
25	Mr. Watson, Jamesport, Mo.	55.00
30	Walter Walterman, Jamesport, Mo.	50.00
32	Morris Woods, Jamesport, Mo.	52.50
34	W. A. Shelhamer, Chillicothe, Mo.	45.00
42	R. N. Melton, Mercer, Mo.	40.00
43	Thos. Wiles, Jamesport, Mo.	27.50
46	H. H. Bescoe, Camden Point, Mo.	35.00
47	C. D. Coldwell, Milan, Mo.	37.50
50	C. G. Ditmar & Co., Turney, Mo.	32.50
51	Wm Mann, Jamesport, Mo.	70.00
52	Walter Rager, Jamesport, Mo.	35.00

Publisher's News Notes

F. D. Tomson to Move.

Frank D. Tomson, who has been actively connected with the agricultural press for the past 15 years—most of the time with the Breeder's Gazette—has lately become a part of the Woods Bros. Silo & Mfg. Company, and has taken the position of sales manager. He will move to Lincoln, Neb.

The Kinnard-Haines Co.

On page 11 appears a new ad of Kinnard-Haines Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., makers of the Flour City gasoline engines. This well known company has established a branch at Wichita where a full line of the tractors and repairs is carried. A display will be made at the coming thresherman convention at Wichita, and all who are interested in the tractor question are requested to look up Flour City tractors. See the ad on page 11. For complete illustrated catalog address Kinnard-Haines Company, 854 44th Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minn.

Iowa Seed Corn Good.

It is a fact generally known that Iowa seed corn nearly always is good. Very few complaints are made about seed corn from that state. Iowa produces excellent corn and the season is early enough to mature it before frost. The Red Oak Seed Company, Red Oak, Iowa, is one of the old, reliable concerns in that state. You will be absolutely safe in ordering seed corn from them, and they have a big supply of number 1 seed corn this year. Better get your order in early. See their ad on another page, and kindly mention this paper when you write.

Money Saved in Building.

The Gordon-Van Tine Co., of 5348 Case St., Davenport, Iowa, estimates that you can save from $300 to $1,000 on the house you build, depending on its size, if you buy the material from its yards. This company sells lumber in car lots, at a big saving; doors, windows, all kinds of millwork—in short, everything in the line of building material, at remarkably low prices. The new catalogs for 1914 are out. There is one on millwork, one on roofing, and one on lumber, and any or all of these will be sent on request. Also, if you need a plan book, which gives a number of desirable plans for farm homes and barns, send 10 cents, and it will be forwarded. Outside of the plan book, the catalogs are free, and a postal card or letter request is all that is necessary. If you wish the plan book, which will be interesting if you contemplate building, be sure to send 10 cents to cover the cost of postage. If you buy your material of the Goddon-Van Tine Co. the company's architects will furnish the blue prints and plans for the carpenter, for any of the plans you wish to select, or will be glad to help you remodel your own house if you desire to change the old house on the farm this year. Expert services are at your command. The company will be glad to have you write. See ad on page 15.

Cyphers Company's New Catalog.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y., have every year set a new standard of practical value in the production of their catalog. This year they have outdone every previous production. The title of this book is "Poultry Keeping in All Branches" and its contents are quite as broad and all-embracing as the name indicates. It consists of 244 pages 7½x10 inches, and is a veritable encyclopedia of poultry information. Of primary importance among its valuable contents are eight new special chapters of practical information on poultry subjects. These chapters were written by the president of the Cyphers Incubator Co., Mr. Grant M. Curtis, whose standing as an experienced poultryman, poultry editor and lecturer is world wide. These are the headings of the chapters: Chapter I—"Best Method of Back Yard Poultry Keeping." Chapter II—"Small Plants and How to Manage." Chapter III—"Profitable Poultry Keeping on Farms." Chapter IV—"Poultry Keeping as

Lookabaugh's Shorthorns

SOLD ON TIME AT PRIVATE SALE

Six or nine months time if desired. What we want is your trial order.
Young heifers and bulls at $75, $100 and up.
Two heifers and a bull, not related, $200 for the three—Others higher.

High class Herd Bulls, close to Imported Scotch Dams, and sired by such sires as Lavender Lord by Avondale. Nicely bred young heifers from milking strains, Rugged young bulls, the Farmer and Stockman's kind; cows with calf at foot and rebred.



A great variety of prize-winning blood. If you want breeding stock do not miss this opportunity. As many good Shorthorns cannot be seen on any other farm in the whole Southwest nor so many wonderful producing cows of such excellent breeding.

This splendid array of Foundation Shorthorns carry the Best Blood of the Best Families and the Most Noted Sires of the Breed.

Over 200 Head From Which to Select.

Do You Want Shorthorn Breeding Stock?

Do you want the best blood of the breed?
Do you want the kind produced by prize winners and that are bred to produce prize winners?
Do you, in other words, want quality along with the blood that reproduces that quality?
If so let us get together. I have what you want.

CALL ON OR WRITE

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

A LARGE HERD OF

Fancy Grade Holstein Cows

2 to 6 years old, all tested and guaranteed sound, good udders and good teats.



If it costs $50 per year to keep an average cow, she must produce at least 200 lbs. of butterfat to pay her board. If a cow produces 400 lbs. B. F. and her feed bill is $65 she therefore makes a profit. Why not start now and build up a herd of high producing cows that will make a profit? The average cow milked in Kansas produces something like 170 lbs. B. F. per year, milks in the neighborhood of seven months per year and is a star boarder the balance of the year. Stop this waste, get good high grade Holsteins bred to milk 10½ to 11 months per year and produce 400 pounds or 500 pounds butter fat. The Holstein is the cow for Kansas conditions; hardy nature, large capacity for rough feed, kind and gentle. When dry takes on weight easily. They are large, often weighing 1,700 pounds. There is no better market for the Kansas crops than the dairy route. In no other way can the present high priced feed be turned into as much profit as by the Holstein cow. A good feeder and a conscientious milker. Write or call.

W. G. MERRITT & SON, GREAT BEND, KAN.

OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM



PEGGY OF OVERLAND (Trade Mark)

THE FINEST HERD OF IMPORTED GUERNSEYS IN THE COUNTRY

Imp. Moss Raider, a strongly bred May Rose bull and Imp. May Royal, a line bred Golden Secret, Chief stock bulls. Cows and heifers of best imported strains. All cows tested for advanced registry.

In order better to introduce the Guernseys in the West, we will make attractive prices on young bulls and cows and heifers, bred and open. Special inducements to new breeders in herd foundation material.

If you wish to improve the quality and production of your milk, cream and butter, use a Guernsey sire. Unsurpassed in constitutional vigor, adaptability, and richness of product. Correspondence invited—your personal inspection preferred. Call on or address

Overland Guernsey Farm, Overland Park, Kans.
C. F. Holmes, Owner. W. C. England, Mgr.
Eight miles S. W. of Kansas City on Strang Line. Station on Farm

Closing Out Sale of Registered Stallions, Jacks and Jennets

Kincaid, Anderson Co., Kansas, Tuesday, March 3, 1914

This offering includes the great Imported Percheron Stallion "KONTACT" (91574) 92347, coming 4 years old; French Draft "TEDDY" 19790, coming 8 years old; Grade Percheron "BUMBLEBEE," 8 years old; SIX fine Jacks ranging from 16 months to 10 years and SIX fine Jennets. Write for particulars. Auctioneers: John D. Bridges, J. B. Duerson and J. B. Rudisill.

L. B. Shepard, Kincaid, Kansas

PUREBRED HORSES.

FOR SALE One imported Percheron horse; low down, heavy bone; weight 1,950 lbs.; 8 years old. Sound. **J. W. BARNHART, Belleville, Kan.**

Home-Bred Stallions $250 to $650. Imported Stallions cheaper than any firm in Creston. **A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa**

Imported Percheron and Belgian Stallions, Home-bred Stallions, $275 to $600. **Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa**

PERCHERON STALLION

I am offering my Percheron Stallion at a sacrifice price on account of so many of his fillies being kept for brood mares. Will also make close prices on a few well bred Hereford Bulls. Address

J. E. DIFFENBAUGH, TALMAGE, KAN.

Excelsior Shetland Pony Farm

Registered and High Grade Ponies for Sale

W. H. Falcomer
Belleville, Kan.



Dispersion Sale

Percherons, Jacks and Holstein Cows

One black Percheron stallion 8yrs. old, wt. 1900 lbs.; one dark bay colt 3 yrs. old, wt. 1900 lbs.; one dark bay imported German coach stallion 8 yrs. old, wt. 1600 lbs.; one Standard bred stallion, Pactolus Ellwood No. 50245, wt. 1330 lbs.; one black mammoth bred Jack, 15.2, (4 yrs. old) wt. 1100 lbs., one black Jack 5 yrs. old, wt. 1000 lbs.; Four young Holstein cows, all giving a big flow of milk and all gentle. My reasonfor selling these cows is that I am going to build up a pure Guernsey herd.

O. L. THISLER & SONS, CHAPMAN, KANS.

Imported Stallions

Percheron and Belgian, also Percheron and Belgian mares, and a few registered jacks. These horses were prize winners at Topeka, Hutchinson, and American Royal, including grand champion and reserve champion at each show, winning 28 first and champion ribbons, three Gold Medals, and two Silver medals. These prize winners and others for sale and can be seen at my farm 7 miles N. W. of Alma. Reference any bank in Alma or Wamego. Choice White Holland turkeys, toms or hens.



LEW JONES, R. R. No. 1, ALMA, KANSAS.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

REGISTERED, BIG BONED, black Jacks and Jennets. Fine individuals, best breeding. PRICE AND TERMS RIGHT.



J. H. Smith, R. R. 3, Kingfisher, Okla.

Kentucky Jack and Percheron Farms

200 head of big bone, Kentucky, Mammoth Jacks; Percherons and saddle horses. Special prices in half car and car load lots. Write your wants or visit our farms. 2500 bushels of bluegrass seed. **Cook & Brown, Props., Lexington, Ky.**

Forty Years a Breeder of High-Class Jacks

We have for sale twenty jacks of the big blocky type, also ten very large, well bred jennets. **R. M. JOHNSON, BOLIVAR, MO.**

One Belgian Stallion
One Jack, 3 years old

3 yearling jacks, and 8 jennets, 2 to 8 years old, all bred and good ones. Write me for prices.



C. T. BERRY, Parsons, Kansas

JACKS and JENNETS



80 large boned, black Mammoth jacks, 15 to 16 hands, standard. Guaranteed and priced to sell. The kind all are looking for; also good young Percheron stallion. References;5 banks of Lawrence. 40 miles west of Kansas City, on Santa Fe and Union Pacific.

AL. E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets



25 head of Black Jacks from 14½ to 16 hands coming 3 to 6 years old; all stock guaranteed, as represented when sold. Also some good jennets.

PHIL WALKER
Moline, Elk County, Kansas.

Big Black Missouri Jacks



Ten head of large, well bred, registered jacks and ten jennets. All of my own breeding. A genuine guarantee goes with each and every sale. Can f urnish more if necessary.

HENRY OBERMANN, Freistatt, Mo.
8 Miles N. of Monett.

50 Mammoth Jacks and Jennets

A lifetime experience in breeding the large, heavy boned, big footed, good head and eared kind that produce the good Missouri mule. Remember if you come here and are disappointed in our stock I pay your expense. **Quiet Glenn Stock Farm, Route No. 2, Rea, Mo.**



Boen's Big Bone Jacks



They are from 15 to 16 1-2 hands high. Forty jacks and jennets of the best and biggest on earth. Four three-year-old jacks larger and better than ever before. The two-year-old jacks are larger than thousands of grown jacks. Four-year-olds 15 3-4 hands to 16 1-4 hands, standard and weigh from 1100 to 1300 pounds. All have plenty of bone. Will sell jacks for $800 that can't be bought elsewhere for $1200. **ED BOEN, LAWSON, MISSOURI.**

a Regular Business." Chapter V—"Advantages of Standard Poultry Breeding." Chapter VI—"Production of Eggs and Poultry for Market." Chapter VII—"Methods of Marketing to Secure Top Prices." Chapter VIII—"Special Branches of Poultry Industry." In addition to these chapters which are full of meaty facts, "Helps Over Hard Places" for all poultry raisers, regardless of what incubator they use, the catalog is filled with complete information about Cyphers incubators and brooders and over 100 articles of standard poultry equipment. Also it contains the hatching and brooding experiences of hundreds of actual users of Cyphers machines all over the country. It tells of the large scale accomplishment of some of the biggest plants in the country. But gives equal attention to the doings of men and women who raise poultry in a small way as a means of producing the household supply of fresh eggs and choice poultry meat, or of making side money. Taken all together, the Cyphers Company's new catalog is one of the most interesting pieces of poultry literature that has come our way in a long time. It is our advice to every reader who is not in possession of this free book to write at once for his or her copy to Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y., mentioning this paper. See the Cyphers ad on page —.

To Change Quarantine Laws

Congress has been requested by Secretary of Agriculture, David F. Houston, to amend the quarantine regulations passed in 1884. He will ask that all cattle shipped interstate from below the quarantine line be dipped twice, at 10 day intervals, and then moved as "clean" cattle into yards where cattle from above the quarantine line are sold. It is the position of the Department of Agriculture that by such a law the tick-exposed sections of the country will be cleansed of all fever sources in a comparatively short period.

The prospect for such a ruling has brought forth a most earnest protest. Cattlemen say that such a law will result in all fat cattle being sold in markets south of the quarantine line. St. Louis and Kansas City would be cut off from about 600,000 cattle yearly, and northern packers and order buyers could not operate in southern markets. The shrinkage in cattle and expense from double dipping would, it is said, be a severe loss to feeders below the quarantine line.

An attempt to do away with present marketing conditions will be met in congress by a vigorous protest from cattlemen.

Milk Stool Reflections

Corn chop mixed with bran or cottonseed meal makes a good milk producer. Corn-and-cob meal may take the place of the chop.

Letting cream freeze is a bad practice. It makes it hard to churn and also affects the flavor of the butter.

The cream separator that runs smoothly and does not vibrate will outlast the one that wobbles, by several years. Concrete for a foundation cannot be beaten.

It is a good plan to coax the young cow to a long milking period to keep her from the habit of drying up early. Keep on stripping and feed bran mashes.

The raising of purebred milk cows is a business that could well receive more attention. Nothing is so salable in the stock line just now as a good milker.

The best remedy we have found for scours in young calves is to give a fresh egg in the feed of milk. Once is usually effectual but it should be repeated if necessary.—E. C. Smith, Percival, Ia.

Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers.

Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.
Gentlemen—Sold five head of hogs today through the advertising. I sure got value received. Inquiries came thick and sales were good. Keep tab on me as I expect to have a big herd of Poland Chinas this next fall and winter.

Yours very truly,
HOWARD ZAHN,
Breeder of Poland Chinas.
Concord, Ill., Jan. 25, 1914.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.
Gentlemen—Enclosed find my check for $29.40 to pay for my ad which has run four times. I am well pleased with results of this ad. I have sold about half of my bulls and have letters of inquiry enough to take twice as many as I have on hand. Thanking you for past favors, I remain Yours truly,
FRED R. COTTRELL,
Breeder of Hereford Cattle.
Irving, Kan.

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

125 Stallions and Mares

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS and SHIRES

The West's Largest Importing and Breeding Establishment. More actual ton stallions at my Emporia Sale Barns than any other in the West. **Do you need a Stallion?** I will save you from $100 to $200 on a horse. Am making special prices to make room for another consignment. Look at all the horses you can before coming and then you will know you are getting more for your money than any other offer—more bone, size and quality, for the money. I do an exclusive horse business and to stay in business must satisfy my customers. Therefore a gilt-edge guarantee goes with every horse. Come and stay with us a day or two and compare my horses and prices with those you have seen. Drop a line and tell me when to meet you. Barn close to Santa Fe depot.

L. R. WILEY, Route 9, Emporia, Kan.



Bergner & Sons' German Coach Horses

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

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

Imported Percheron Stallions

Each year I select 35 or 40 horses in France, so good and so correct in type, that any one of them will prove a great benefit to the man who buys him. I have a new lot now. At the Shows of the Southwest Circuit, our horses won every Championship and every Group of Five in 1913, as they have done most of the past five years. Our horses are handsome—our contract just and right—our insurance the very best. Come or write.

PERCHERON IMPORTING COMPANY
Charles R. Kirk, St. Joseph and South St. Joseph, Mo.

Blue Valley Stock Farm



Largest importers of high-class Belgian Draft Horses in the West. Prize-winners in Europe and America. Sound, acclimated and ready for service. Our American-bred stock goes back to the blood of BRIN D'OR or his descendants. Lowest prices and safest guarantee of any firm in the business. Also a few extra good Percheron stallions. Come and see us, or write.

W. H. Bayless & Company, Blue Mound, Linn County, Kan.

Lamer's Percheron Stallions and Mares

BUY NOW while there is the most of Variety to select from
C. W. LAMER, Salina, Kansas



Johnson's Shetland Pony Farm

Write me regarding Shetland Ponies. I have for sale 40 to 50 head of fine ones, spring colts, yearlings, coming two and matured stock. Registered mares or stallions. My herd runs strong to spotted, black and white, and I have Nebraska State Fair winners. Let the children have a pony. My prices are reasonable and every pony is guaranteed as represented. Write me now while I have a fine offering of spring colts on hand.

H. H. JOHNSON, CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA.

54-Percheron Stallions-54

We have fifty-four as good Stallions as can be found in any herd from coming two year to five-year-olds. We can sell a better and bigger stallion for the money than any firm in the business. We fully guarantee every stallion. Write us what you want.



BISHOP BROS., Towanda, Kansas
Towanda is 22 miles east of Wichita on Mo. P. Ry.

Percherons and Belgians



The best lot of imported two and three-year-olds in the West. Am going to sell them down very reasonably and give an absolute gilt-edged guarantee good two years. Come and see them.

Dr. W. H. Richards, Emporia, Kansas
Barn, 4 blocks from A T. & S. F. Depot.

FOALED AND GROWN ON THE FARM,



offered at farmer's prices, 8 coming 2 year studs, 9 coming 3 year studs, 8 three-year-old and over studs, registered Percheron Society of America. Of the big type with substance and from French ancestry on both sides. Fast direct trains from Kansas City and St. Joe. **Fred Chandler, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa.**

One Hundred Head of JACKS AND JENNETS

Home of the giants; the big, thick, big boned and big footed kind. We breed and raise most of our jacks. We handle the largest jacks and jennets on earth.

BRADLEY BROTHERS, WARRENSBURG, MISSOURI.

Oakland Stock Farm

As usual, each year, has, of its own breeding, 25 or 30 jacks. This year we have 23 still on hands, having sold several to customers of previous years, by mail order. Each jack has been raised on the farm. We do not engage in brokerage, being strictly breeders, and not brokers; no middle man. We have some 50 breeding jennets and two herd jacks, of the best blood obtainable. Sold at reasonable prices; cash or time.

We have a good 2-year-old Percheron stud ready for light service this spring; will make a ton horse. Also a span of extra good coming 2-year-old fillies and some weanling colts. Imported Kossuth is at the head of Percheron stud. As with the jacks, nothing sold but the stuff raised on the farm; no brokerage. Terms reasonable. Full information will be given in answer to any letter.

Oakland Stock Farm, Box 207, Chillicothe, Mo.

Pioneer Stock Farm—Big Type

Poland China Sale!

Danville, Kan., Tuesday, March 10

52 Head 25 Tried Sows, 25 Yearling and Spring Gilts, 2 Boars, the Herd Header Kind **52 Head**

These sows and gilts are by such sires as Giant Expansion, Lou Expansion, Blue Valley Price, Blue Valley Hutch, Blue Valley Quality and other excellent large type sires. Most of these tried sows are now safe in pig to

SMUGGLER, Three Times Grand Champion

at Hutchinson State Fair and the only hog that defeated the grand champion, Columbus, in 1912. The others are bred, some of them to a splendid son of Big Orange, others to a son of Revenue Chief and to two sons of Chief Price Again. These two are out of Logan Surprise 3rd, one of the largest and best sows in Kansas. Practically all of the above mentioned sires are in or close to 1000-pound class.

The Pioneer Herd won last year more prizes at Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs than any other large type herd. You will find here the blood that counts both for size and quality.

DO NOT MISS this opportunity for Poland China breeding stock. Entire herd immune. Sale rain or shine. Write today for Catalog and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

OLIVIER & SONS, Danville, Kan.

Auctioneers: Cols. J. D. Snyder and Lafe Burger.

Harris Combination Sale

Jacks, Jennets, Stallions, Mares, Mules and Cattle

At Farm, 2 1-2 Miles from Santaresa, 6 Miles from

Pattonsburg, Mo., Tuesday, March 3

Sale to Begin at 10 A. M.

Five jacks, all 15 hands to 15¾ but one. Will weigh from 900 to 1200 pounds. No better bred, no better individuals. All 4 years old but one and that one is my neighbor's jack. He is 7 years old. Three jennets, all good, one jennet and jack colt at foot; all three jennets are bred to good jacks.

Three Percheron stallions, 4 years old and over.

One Percheron stallion, 3 years old.

Two Percheron stallions, 2 years old.

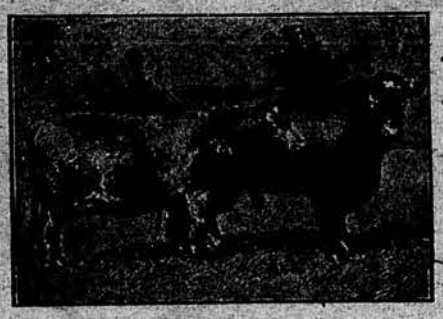
One registered Belgian stallion. Nine, coming 2 years old, high grade Percheron fillies. Could not get them better; eight 3-year-old grade Percheron mares, of the broody type, regular mule mares.

A few extra good drivers. One extra good saddle and combination horse, 6 years old. Three spans of market geldings. Twenty head of mules from 2-year-old to broke mules. One hundred head of coming yearling cattle, all in good shape.

A. G. HARRIS, Pattonsburg, Mo.

Auctioneers: J. W. Sparks, McClure & Lee.
Fieldman: E. R. Dorsey.

Fifth Annual Sale!



DOUBLE STANDARD
Polled Durhams
AND PURE BRED
Poland Chinas

15 HORSES and MULES

Pratt, Kans., Friday, March 6

This sale includes some of our best in quality and milk production and our cows are raising two calves well; some in sale will raise two calves and raise them fat. As to breeding most of this offering is backed by the blood of the J. H. Miller herd, Peru, Ind., and we know what Miller has been doing with his herd at the Chicago show.

20 Registered Polled Durhams

Two choice young herd bulls. If you are looking for something good to head your herd, see these bulls. Four yearling bulls; some show prospects. Ten bred cows and heifers, which represent some of the choice ones of several Polled herds of Kansas and Missouri. Four (nearly) yearling heifers. You will find the quality of all of these good and some among the best. The 10 bred cows and heifers, mostly, are bred to Master Champion X and S. H., a great son of Orange Champion X and S. H., our J. H. Miller bull which proved to be a great breeder.

40 Pure Bred Poland Chinas

Fifteen bred sows and gilts; 10 young boars and 15 young gilts. You will find quality and size in our herd; some are bred to Corrector Thickset, a hog of high merit, good scale and the most valuable hog we have had on our farm during the 15 years of breeding Poland Chinas.

For Catalog write

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Pratt, Kan.

Auctioneers—Col. J. W. Sparks, Col. J. H. McCool.

Trains met at Pratt and Sawyer. We are expecting this stock to sell at great bargain prices, but we must have room for young stock. Other stock at private sale. COME!

J. E. CLARY'S 17th ANNUAL

Jack and Jennet Sale

Sheridan, Mo., Wednesday, March 4

40 HEAD—20 jacks, 20 jennets. Big Mammoth jacks and jennets; heavy boned, well marked, of good ages and strong in blood of the great Ben Hur 1819. Also one imported Shire stallion and one Percheron.

Ten Jennets With Jack Colts at Side

all by Ben Hur. Most of the jennets safe in foal. Get my catalog—it tells all. Please mention this paper to

J. E. CLARY, Sheridan, Mo.

AUCTIONEERS—Harriman, Evans, Cunningham and Dawson.

FIFTH ANNUAL SALE

JACKS and JENNETS

LA PLATA, MO.

Monday, Mar. 9th.



The largest jack and jennet sale, both in quantity and quality to be given in the United States during the year of 1914. Given by the Clover Leaf Valley Jack Farm in the largest sales pavilion in the world devoted exclusively to the sale of this kind of stock. Having purchased the entire sale herd of L. M. Monsees & Sons, of the Limestone Valley Jack Farm, and their sale date for the year 1914, I will sell the combined best of these two great farms, the Clover Leaf Valley and Limestone Valley Jack Farms. This is my fifth annual sale and I have increased the quality and decreased the average price each succeeding year.

Write at once for the greatest jack and jennet catalogue ever published, giving the photographs of each jack taken from life on the 2nd day of Jan., 1914, together with his breeding.

I sell more jacks that pay for themselves in one year than any man in America.

G. C. ROAN, Prop. La Plata, MACON CO., MO.

40 Bred Sows and Gilts Three Excellent Boars.

Otey's

40 Bred Sows and Gilts Three Excellent Boars.

Good E Nuff-Crimson Wonder Sale

March 11th, Winfield, Kansas, marks the RED LETTER DAY for Duroc History in the Southwest States. W. W. Otey & Sons sell 40 head tried sows, fall yearling and top spring gilts and three high class boars. It is to be preeminently a GOOD E NUFF-CRIMSON WONDER cross, the cross that is making their herd and name famous throughout the Southwest States.

Winfield, Kansas, Wednesday, March 11, 1914

Good E Nuff Again King 35203, is the undisputed and undisputable Sensational Grand Champion of Kansas, 1913, the "Hottest Show" Kansas ever had. He is the boar that never took "second place." The Grand Champion that is not ashamed to "face a camera." He is the seventh in line from Ohio Chief, and the longest line of unbroken Grand Champions in the purebred world so far as I can learn. More Royal Blood perhaps never converged into one stream than flows in his veins. He is the very climax of the seventh generation of the greatest breeders who ever fed Red Hogs, S. E. Morton and Watt & Foust. He is the summit of the greatest breeders' most scientific selection and line breeding, the proud triumph of breeders art, and stands today justly deserving the title "King of the Durocs." Eight great gilts sired by the prince of sires, Graduate Col., and these half sisters to Grand Master Col., the famous Northern Grand Champion and Grand Master Col. II, the three times grand champion of Oklahoma, are bred to him. No bigger, better bunch of like number will perhaps go through any sale this winter. Other good ones bred to him. But next comes Crimson Wonder 4th, the boar shown last fall at Kansas State Fair at 13 months old, which with but a few weeks' fitting was the sensation of the young boars and was picked by J. R. Pfander and other expert judges for grand champion himself. The judge placed him second in class. In seven sires immediately behind him six are grand champions. Can any boar beat that? As a breeder he is making his mark. When crossed on gilts by Good E Nuff Again King, the produce is perhaps unsurpassed. Ten tried sows and great fall yearlings and 20 top spring gilts sired by Good E Nuff Again King are bred to Crimson Wonder 4th. This is the cross that is destined to become a household word among Duroc men in the future. It is the cross of scale, stretch, size and superlative finish. Get in on it NOW.

This is the Breeders' Opportunity, the Farmers' One Great Chance to Get the Best at Their Own Prices.

We invite the best breeders to our great sale, Main Street, Winfield, Kansas, March 11th. Come expecting to see one of the greatest offerings ever put in a ring in the Southwest. Look them over. If you are disappointed tell me frankly and I will write you a check for your return fare. "Hot air" and "bluff" do you say? Not on your life. It is a fair, square business proposition. We want you HERE, and know you will want these gems when you see them. If you are not pleased we feed you while here and pay your way home. We have the goods and are willing to back them with our GUARANTEE. Send today for our great catalogue. Put a mark on March 11th, Winfield, Kansas, and COME. Yours for Duroc Hogs and a "square deal."

Aucts.—H. L. Iglehart, Jesse Howell, S. A. Savage, Fieldman, A. B. Hunter

W. W. OTEY & SONS, Winfield, Kan.

McNulty's Big Jack Sale



Sale Pavilion

Concordia, Kan.

Saturday, February 28th

30 BIG MAMMOTH JACKS and JENNETS

This is my first draft sale of Jacks and Jennets from **Grandview Jack Farm, Stockton, Kan.**, and I am offering a high class lot of jacks and jennets. 15 will be big mammoth jacks. 12 of them of serviceable ages, ranging from two to eight years old. The 15 jennets are the big profitable kind and range in ages from three to six years. Everything eligible to registry.

15 years breeding Jacks.

For further information about anything in the sale address me at **Morrowville, Kan.**

Cornelius McNulty, Morrowville, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS: Bob Harriman, Dan Perkins.
FIELDMAN: John W. Johnson.



More mares showing heavy in foal included in this sale than any former sale.

Percheron Sale

Whitewater Falls Stock Farm
J. C. Robison, Prop., Towanda, Kan.

Wednesday, February 25

20 Registered Stallions, Imported and American Bred. **30 Mares all Registered and Bred,** as Good a Lot as Will be Sold in America This Year. Buy where you can secure the best, with size and quality. More than 2,000 Percherons have left this farm—the oldest breeding farm in the West. Stock loaded on cars free of charge. Free conveyance to farm from Towanda. **Do Not Miss This Sale.** Send for catalogue to

J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kan.

Auctioneers: J. D. Snyder, W. M. Arnold, Boyd Newcomb, W. P. Ellet.

BUSTED PRICES!

Our Great 1914 Offer!!

BANG!!

WIRE & FENCING PRICES

ROOFING PRICES

LUMBER PRICES

BUILDING MATERIAL PRICES

No Money Down

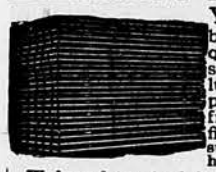
Here is the Greatest Sale ever advertised—the opportunity you have long sought for—a chance to buy staple lumber and building material—Roofing, Wire, Fencing, Furniture and Household Goods of every kind and description, in fact, Merchandise of every nature, at unheard of low prices.

We are determined that the Spring of 1914, will be the most successful in the history of this Great Company, and the Wise man will take early advantage of the great bargains shown in this advertisement.

You can order a complete carload of building material from us, including everything you need to construct and equip and we will ship it to you, without one cent cash in advance.

All we want to know is that the money will be paid us as soon as the material is received, unloaded and checked up.

Lumber Prices S-m-a-s-h-e-d



Yes, we mean smashed. Absolutely busted to pieces. That's our policy. We quote prices on lumber that will positively save you big money. If you will send your lumber bill we will send you a freight paid price that will mean a saving to you of from 30% to 50%. Every stick is absolutely first class, brand new and fully up-to-grade such as you would buy from any reputable house in the United States.

We have determined that the year of 1914 is going to be the Banner year in our great lumber department. We have on hand 20,000,000 feet of high-grade lumber suitable for the construction of Buildings, no matter for what purpose intended. Come to our great yards in Chicago and let us show you this stuff actually in stock. No other concern in the world has a more complete stock of everything needed to build, whether Lumber, Shingles, Structural Iron, Plumbing, Heating, Doors or anything else that you may need. Do you know that lumber is getting scarcer and scarcer every year? Yet our prices are lowest and will continue so until our stock is gone. WRITE TODAY.

Shingles At Big Saving



We have a special lot of 1,000,000 5 to 2 10 inch Clear Shingles on which we are making an exceptionally low price of $2.80. Order by Lot No. MS-40.

This Door at 98c



Lot CD-39. Four panel painted door, size 2 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. 500 in stock. A high quality door for the price. This is only one of our many special bargains. Our grand Building Material Catalog and Bargain Sheets will show a full line of Inside Millwork of all kinds.

Free Building Book



A 200-page Book of Bargains in Millwork, Building material of all kinds, including Paints, Plumbing, Heating, Structural Iron, Metal and Composition Roofing, Hardware, Carpenter's and Blacksmith's Tools, Wire Fencing. No prospective builder should be without it. It is Free.

ROOFING PRICES SMASHED!

Galvanized Steel Roofing Is Fire, Water and Lightning Proof



We bought 20,000 squares of this Corrugated Iron Roofing, which we offer at this remarkably low price. It is new, perfect, and first-class, but light weight. The sheets are 22 x 24 in. x 1¼ in. corrugated. Our price of $1.25 per sq. is f. o. b. cars Chicago.

When ordering this item, specify Lot No. CD-700. This is not galvanized, but black steel roofing.

$1.25 per 100 sq. ft. buys best steel roofing

Write us today for our special FREIGHT PREPAID PRICES on new, galvanized roofing. We are offering prices lower than ever before offered in the roofing business. Galvanized roofing at $2.75 per square and up. Ask for free samples. We can furnish anything needed in Roofing, Siding or Ceiling.

62c Per 108 Square Feet Buys Best Rubber Surfaced "Ajax" Roofing



Here again we show the lowest price ever known for roofing of quality. This smooth surfaced roofing we are offering is our one-ply "Ajax" brand, and the price includes necessary cement and caps to lay it; this price is f. o. b. Chicago; at 85c per square, we pay the freight in full to any point East of Kansas and Nebraska and North of the Ohio River, provided your order is for at least 3 squares. Prices to other points on application.

Roofing is guaranteed to wear as long and give as good service as any Ready Rubber Surfaced Roofing on the market. It is put up in rolls of 108 square feet and contains 3 to 4 pieces to the roll. We have other grades of Ready Roofing, which we offer at prices easily 30 per cent below regular quotations. Write today for free samples and Roofing Catalog. Fill in the coupon.

Fill in This Coupon

HARRIS BROTHERS CO., Dept. C. D. 57. Chicago

Send me free of cost the following catalogs. (Place an X mark in square opposite the catalogs you wish)

- ☐ Catalog of 50,000 Bargains
- ☐ Building Material
- ☐ Plan Book of Houses & Barns
- ☐ Roofing, Siding and Ceiling
- ☐ Wire and Fencing
- ☐ Plumbing & Heating
- ☐ Paint

My Name is.....

My Address is.....

County..... *State*.....

R. F. D...... *P. O.*.....

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.

Now operated under the name of

HARRIS BROTHERS COMPANY

FOR 22 years the CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY has been well and favorably known to the public. During all these years the four Harris Brothers have been the executive officers and owners and for that reason have finally decided to operate under the name of HARRIS BROTHERS COMPANY.

There is no change in our business, except that in the future the four Harris Brothers will advertise and sell their goods, heretofore advertised and sold under the name of the CHICAGO HOUSE-WRECKING COMPANY, under the new name of HARRIS BROTHERS COMPANY.

Why We Are Called the Great Price Wreckers

Consider what becomes of the stock of goods, when a manufacturer or big retail merchant goes bankrupt or "busted" as the saying goes. It is estimated that about ten thousand merchants annually meet with business disaster—this is why our company exists. If the stocks are sufficiently large and the goods are new and desirable, they find their natural way to our great forty acre plant for distribution at a small added profit, to our thousands of customers, who in this way get the benefit of wonderful bargains. In many cases our prices do not even represent the original cost of production. We stand foremost in our line. We recognize no competition. That's why we are called "THE GREAT PRICE WRECKERS."

Our Binding Guarantee

We guarantee absolute and complete satisfaction. There is no half way about this guarantee. Every purchase you make from us will be exactly as represented and you will be satisfied in every way or we will make such just amends as are within our power. We will take back any unsatisfactory article at our freight expense both ways and refund your purchase price. We refer as to our responsibility to the publisher of this or any other publication or any bank or express company and to the public at large.

We Sell Practically Everything

Our stock includes practically "everything under the sun." It's in truth, from a needle to a locomotive. No matter what your vocation, or what position in life you occupy, or what your business, or how great a merchant you are, you have use for us, and we have the goods that you can buy from us to a decided advantage. The quicker you learn to recognize this fact, the sooner you will be "putting money in your pocket."

Our stock includes Building Material, Lumber, Roofing, Sash, Doors, Millwork, Wire and Fencing, Hardware, Plumbing Material, Heating Apparatus and Supplies, Furniture, Household Goods, Rugs, Stoves and everything needed to furnish or equip your home, your club or hotel. It includes Groceries, Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Furnishing Goods and every single article to clothe a man, woman or child. It includes Sporting Goods, Fishing Tackle, Hunting Outfits, Tents, Guns, Harness and Vehicles, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Clocks; also structural iron needed in construction of buildings, bridges, etc. Machinery, gasoline, gas and electric power outfits. In fact you cannot think of a single manufactured article that we cannot supply you at a saving in price. Let us convince you—it means but little effort on your part to prove the truth of all we say. Write us today for our Catalogue and literature. Fill in the coupon shown below.

THE GREAT PRICE WRECKERS

A THOUSAND PAGES OF BARGAINS



Write us today for a copy of our Great Big Spring Price Wrecker now off the press. It is the most stupendous Book of Bargains ever produced. It contains a thousand pages of matter true to life and describes the merchandise we are offering for sale so plain and correct that you will experience no trouble in making your selections.

It is a wonderful book of Bargains and can be used every day of your Buying Life. You need it whether you are a customer of ours or not.

WRITE US TODAY.

$759 Buys the Material to Build This House

This is Our House, No. 6A

A beautiful up-to-date full 2 story, 7 rooms and bath, home. The biggest bargain in the world. Copied and imitated all over the U.S., but our price and quality cannot be equaled. The price is easily 25 to 50 per cent below local dealer's prices.

Immediate shipment right from our Chicago stocks, where you can come and see it loaded. *NO MONEY DOWN.* $2.00 buys perfect Blue Print Plans, complete specifications and detailed descriptive material list, with a refund of $1.50 if you do not like them.



Our House No. 6A

Original Methods

We are the originators of a system of selling practically complete Houses direct to the consumer, at a great saving.

We eliminate all in-between profits. We sell and ship direct to you from our own stocks.

Great care and study has been given all our Plans. Economy is the watch-word both in materials and construction.

No Worry No Loss No Waste

Our Binding Guarantee both as to quality and quantity goes with every sale.

Write us for letters from people in your vicinity who have bought from us. We have thousands of unsolicited testimonials.

SPECIAL INFORMATION

If you intend building, you will lose money if you don't write us at once. Tell us what you want. We will answer you promptly and give you valuable information regarding building. Send rough pencil sketch showing the kind of house you want. We will make you a freight paid price that will save you big money on material necessary to build same. Every stick first class.

If you intend to make improvements, write us what they are, and we will help you to save money on your purchases.

Our FREE BOOK OF PLANS



Our Book of Plans contains 120 pages of different kinds of buildings. Everything from a 2 room Portable House for $147.50 to the finest kind of a residence.

Houses are completely illustrated showing the floor plans, prices, etc. And it's free.

Wire and Fence Prices Smashed!

Barb Wire Less Than 2c Per Rod



New Galvanized, heavy weight barbwire, put up on reels about 100 lbs. to the reel. Lot 2-CD-36 per 100 lbs. **$1.95.** Galvanized barb wire. Light weight, best grade, best made. Put up exactly 80 rods to reel, 2-point barbs. Lot 2-CD-28, per reel, $1.40.



WIRE NAILS, Per Keg, $1.28

5,000 kegs, put up 100 lbs. to the keg mixed, all kinds together, regular nails, such as made by nail factories. Lot 2-CD 33, price per keg, $1.28. 1,000 kegs of 10 penny-weight regular new wire nails, 100 lbs. to the keg, while they last, per keg, $1.85. Write for our free Wire and Fence Catalogue. Gives valuable information to any land owner. Fill in the coupon below.

SMOOTH GALVANIZED WIRE 100 lbs. **$1.00**



Suitable for fences stay wires or any ordinary purpose. This wire is irregular, in length, ranges from 50 to 250 ft. and one gauge only to a coil. $1.00 per 100 lbs. Is in lots of 1000 lbs. Write for special quotations in other quantities.

15c per Rod Buys Heavy Hog Fencing



Here is another one of our remarkable bargains. A good heavy fence, bought from Ohio flooded factory, perfectly adapted for hogs and general farm purposes, 26 in. high, square mesh, put up in suitable size rolls. Lot 2-CD-31, price per rod 15c. Other heights in proportion. Staples, 100 lbs., $1.75.

BEST QUALITY PREMIER, MICHAELSON READY Mixed House PAINT

95c Per Gal.

Our paint department is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Michaelson, for 30 years the foremost paint man in America. His picture has appeared on over 8,000,000 cans, and his name is known from ocean to ocean. Paint of quality is his specialty. Every gallon has our strongest guarantee. Our Ready Mixed Barn Paint at 56c a gallon will outlast any similar paint produced. If you want quality paint, write us or write to Mr. Michaelson if you prefer. Finest, most valuable paint book ever published sent FREE. Send coupon.

LETTERS FROM CUSTOMERS

$1,000.00 Saved

Everything arrived in good condition. I saved on the building; also heating plant and bathroom outfit about $1000.00 as this kind of lumber would be very dear here.

Signed (LEWIS YOUNG, Pennsylvania.

$700.00 Saved

I am perfectly satisfied. Don't be backward in referring to me, for you have done more than you agreed to. I saved $700.00 and also got better material, and a better house.

(Signed) JOHN J. DUNN, Ohio.

Satisfied With Furnace

The furnace I got from you is perfect in every way. I would not be without it one winter for double its price. If farmers only knew how easy it is to install it, they would not be without it.

(Signed) HENRY D. CHARTER, Canada.

Used 12 Years and In Good Condition

Some 10 or 12 years ago, I bought quite a bill of Black Corrugated Roofing from you, and only painted it twice since I laid it, and it is in just as good condition today, as the day it was laid. Please send me your catalog, as I expect to put up a barn next Spring and am looking for something for a roof as good as that bought from you last time. (Signed) W. W. STODDARD Ohio.

Will Order More

Am pleased to say the roofing all here and in splendid shape. Allow me to congratulate you on prompt delivery. You will receive more orders from me. (Signed) D. DUCELLO.

Recommends Our Paint

I have used your Premier Paint in this salt atmosphere for the past four years and find it better for this climate than any paint I can buy, no matter what the price. (Signed) W. A. WEIDE, Florida.

$13 BUYS COMPLETE BATHTUB



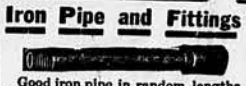
This is a white enameled, cast iron, one-piece, heavy roll rim bathtub; fitted with the latest style nickel-plated trimmings, including Fuller double bath cocks for hot and cold water, nickel-plated connected waste and overflow and nickel-plated supply pipes. It is 5 ft. long and is good enough to answer the needs of any one. Lot 5CD-101.

Hot Water Heating Plants



We are headquarters for steam, hot water and warm air heating plants. They are suitable either for new or old homes. It is easy to install one of these plants in your old building. For this great Fall Sale of ours we are offering a warm air heating plant large enough for the ordinary 6 room house, with all necessary plans and complete instructions for installing, for $45.00.

Iron Pipe and Fittings



Good iron pipe in random lengths complete with couplings, suitable for gas, oil, water and conveyance of all liquids; size 3-8 to 12 inches; our price on 1-in. per foot 8c; 1 1-4 inch at 4c per foot. Complete stock of valves and fittings. Send us your specifications.

AXMINSTER RUGS at 75c

We bought at New York Auction an enormous stock of high grade, brand new rugs and floor coverings. This is a sample of our money-saving bargains. Write for complete Free Rug Catalog, showing actual colors.

FURNITURE

We are the World's Bargain Headquarters for the Outfitting of your home, club, lodge or hotel, from the very latest to the finest. An assortment of Household Goods and everything such as will be found in no other institution in the land. Write for free copy of our Furniture and Household Goods Catalog.

HARRIS BROTHERS CO. 35th and Iron Sts. Chicago