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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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Vol. 44, No. 1.

January 3, 1914

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The Mail and Breeze in 1914

A Program Certain to Interest the Whole Family in Every Farm Home—A Few Minutes With the Editors

MORE THAN 115,000 farmers in Kansas will look to the Farmers Mail and Breeze this year for help and suggestion. For fifty-two weeks regardless of crops or weather they will have this friendly and timely counsel, and every week with particular regard to the season and demands of the time they will find it in their mail box. It is proper therefore to let these readers know in advance just what they may expect out of the ordinary; what suggestions are to be emphasized and what new and appetizing offerings the menu is to contain.

The Mail and Breeze does not believe in too much advice. It will supply any that is requested and upon any subject of agriculture or livestock, from the best and most trustworthy sources, but it believes chiefly in the power and value of example. Therefore the paper will contain in 1914 the best special articles obtainable describing the work and methods of Kansas farmers who have succeeded in their business. Whenever necessary it is intended also to tell of the failures and why they were failures. These articles will be written by competent farm-trained men and women who know Kansas and its people and know what they are writing about. These writers will give their attention particularly to the ordinary and not the extraordinary farms. Every article will tell of something actually done and how it was done with figures and names to support the plan. The Mail and Breeze has always depended upon its farm writers—the men on the land—for the most valuable suggestions and it will continue to depend upon that source for this most important material.

An especially attractive program has been prepared for the women's pages and for the girls in 1914. Particular attention is to be given these features under the direction of Miss Mabel Graves assisted by Miss L. B. Berry. The Mail and Breeze will present a series of short articles on cooking, otherwise known as domestic science, by Miss Adah Lewis of the extension division at Manhattan. Miss Lewis knows how to cook. Moreover she knows how to cook things that are obtainable on the farm and this is her specialty. Some women know volumes about scientific cookery but their knowledge fails them ten miles from town. Miss Lewis's articles will tell what hundreds of sensible Kansas women have asked us to tell—why we need to know the value of foods, what those values are and how to prepare the food in order to make the most of what we have. These will be commonsense, useful articles which no woman in town or on the farm can afford to miss.

But the women's pages are not to be given over wholly to cooking and sewing. The women, particularly in Kansas, have other interests. For one thing they have citizenship and Miss Graves's department will see to it that this receives the proper attention.

And the children! We have things in store for them. Every other week the Mail and Breeze will contain a page for the boys and girls. This does not mean a column or two of the customary drop-the-handkerchief sort of entertainment. It means short stories by the best writers; stories telling how to make things; facts you ought to know; things about woodwork, manual training, trapping, travel, interesting things in agriculture, particularly gardening, club work and contests of one kind or another. The Mail and Breeze intends to give special attention to this contest work and it intends also to make the reward something out of the ordinary instead of money, which does not always appeal to the right side of a boy or girl. It is intended to offer a choice of books or periodicals and to provide other subjects certain to attract in the right way.

The women's and the boys' and girls' pages will not be buried in the back of the paper. They are to have the position their importance demands in this high-pressure age. The boys' and girls' pages may have a different position every week, the purpose being to lead these young readers into the commendable habit of reading other parts of the paper than their own. W. Clement Moore of New Egypt, N. J., is to supply the first stories for the boys and he knows how to do it. The first of these stories is to appear next week. It will be directed chiefly to the parents and it may be just a trifle "preachy" but after that everything will be smooth.

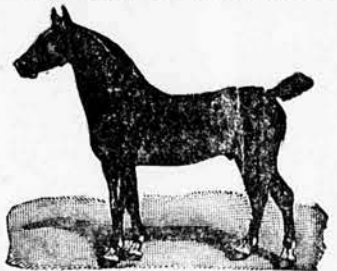
We are to have a laugh or two in every issue of the Mail and Breeze in the future. Arthur Chapman of Denver is to provide a special feature "Through the Farmiscope" and if you don't laugh, you're a glum one. No other farm paper in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma or Nebraska will have these special features by Mr. Moore and Mr. Chapman. No other farm paper will have Miss Lewis's articles on cookery.

And now we come to Tom McNeal's editorial pages. They are as much a feature of the Mail and Breeze as the name itself. Although Mr. McNeal's writings appear in the front part of the Mail and Breeze, they really are the dessert as well as the principal items on the table. Thousands of letters and thousands of visitors have proved the value and the popularity of Mr. McNeal's writings on politics and indeed on any other subject he chooses to handle. No other writer in the Middle West is more forceful nor more eager to be fair. It will be his purpose in the coming year to give particular attention to men entrusted with the conduct of the public's business and to champion any measures which may be of particular interest to the farmers of the state.

Realizing the need of rock bottom information of this kind the Mail and Breeze has begun a personal, first-hand investigation of the methods of organization and management followed by all the successful farmers' organizations in the Middle West and Southwest. It will write up these organizations from time to time during the year, taking each one in turn and giving special attention to such points as will help other communities of farmers to realize the same benefits in selling, marketing or buying and at the same time to avoid the pitfalls or mistakes of these successful pioneers in co-operation. American farmers are not so far behind in co-operative enterprise as we have been led to suppose. The facts will surprise you. It has been discovered recently that the farmers of Ohio have been conducting co-operative business for many years and have been doing so successfully for more than a dozen years on a plan probably much better suited to American conditions than any of the land-bank schemes of Europe. And there are more successful marketing and business organizations run by western farmers than you or anybody else would suppose.

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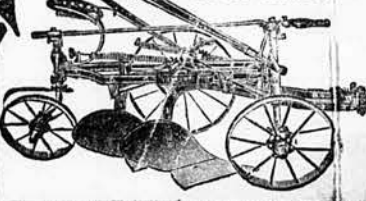
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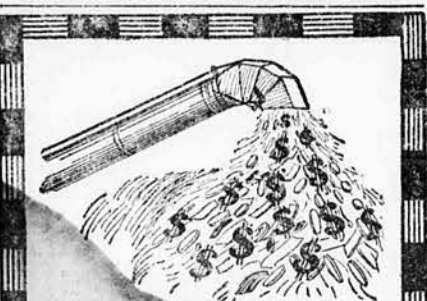
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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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MUTTON AS WELCOME AS BEEF IF PROPERLY BUTCHERED

By A. M. Paterson
Kansas Agricultural College

MUTTON has not been used for food to any considerable extent by the American people in past years. This has been due, largely, to the strong taste and odor that is caused by improper methods used in killing and dressing sheep. The food value of mutton is about the same as that of beef, except as a rule mutton is a little fatter than beef and contains a little less water. The scarcity of beef cattle and the correspondingly high price of beef with the increased interest in mutton production caused by the removal of the tariff on wool indicates that mutton will form a more important part of our meat supply in the future than it has in the past. Small flocks of sheep will be kept on a larger number of farms than at present, and the knowledge of how to dress and cut a mutton will not come amiss.



"Fisting" the Carcass.

As to economy mutton is as cheap as beef and the stewing cuts are the cheapest meats that can be purchased. Mutton, when properly dressed, is as palatable as any other meat, and it ought to be a welcome change. A family can easily use a whole or half of a mutton before it spoils. It is very wholesome because sheep are not subjected to so many contagious diseases as other animals, and fewer sheep carcasses are condemned in packing plants.

Good mutton should be covered evenly with a firm white fat to make high class cuts. Fat meat has more flavor than thin meat and contains less water, and therefore does not shrink so much in cooking. The flesh varies in color from a cherry red in the best grade of fat mutton to a very dark red old, thin mutton. The carcass should be clean, to the touch and free from all strong, disagreeable odors. The lean meat of mutton of the best quality should be smooth, fine grained and velvety to the touch and have an admixture of fat and lean, though this mixture is not so great in mutton as in beef.

The first essential in getting good mutton is to slaughter only sheep that are in good health, fat, and gaining in flesh. The next is to prepare the sheep properly for slaughter. It should be taken off feed for about 15 hours, unless it is a lamb which is likely to worry if taken from its mother, thus causing a rise in temperature and a feverish condition. Always handle the sheep carefully. Do not chase, kick or pound them, and never pull them around by the fleece as this will leave colored and bruised spots on the carcass. The proper way to catch a sheep is by the hind leg, neck, or rear flank. Hold it by placing one hand under the lower jaw and the other at the dock. If these precautions are carried out the sheep will bleed better; cool out more quickly; dress easier, and above all other things the carcass will have a better appearance, and the flesh will have a richer color.

Two important things in killing and dressing sheep are speed and cleanliness. Select a clean, dry place and prevent the

blood and dirt coming in contact with the fleece. A few boards nailed together serve this purpose very well. The cleaner the fleece is kept the easier it will be to keep the carcass clean. The necessary tools are a good sharp knife; a steel; a box on which to bleed the sheep; a place to hang the carcass, and a pail of warm water and a cloth to wash the carcass.

Lay the sheep on a box so the blood will run away from the fleece; place one knee on the fore flank; grasp the sheep under the jaw with your left hand; stick the knife into the angle of the jaw next to the neck bone just below and behind the ear and cut outward. This severs the veins and arteries. Next break the neck by placing one hand on the forehead and with the other at the point of the jaw, pull upward; this stuns the sheep. Hold the sheep until it quits struggling so the fleece will not be soiled with blood. After the sheep is dead begin to open the fleece with a knife.

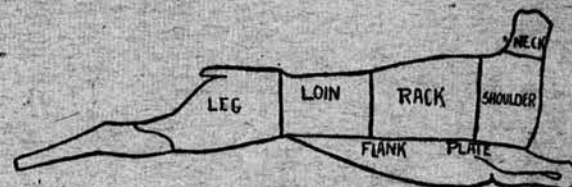
It is best to have a system so that things can be done at the proper moment. First, take out the tongue by cutting the skin on one side of the lower jaw and cut off at the root. The tongue should be washed in cold water - scraped with a knife from the tip backward. Put the front foot between your legs, letting the carcass lean away from you and keep the leg held tightly. Start on a line between the knee and shoulder joint; cut out a small strip of skin down the front leg to the ankle; open down over the shoulder joint to the center of the neck in front of the brisket and down the center of the neck.

The knife should be held flat and the pelt raised so as not to cut the fell which covers the outside of the carcass and to prevent cutting gashes in the carcass. Do the same on the other leg. The hind leg should be held in the same manner. Start on the hind leg between the hock and tail and cut out a strip down to the foot; then open to a point below the tail. One should be very careful not to cut the leg of mutton as this is one of the high priced cuts. The openings are made on the back of the hind leg and the front of the front leg.

The next step is to begin the fisting. The hand should be perfectly clean and dry, and should be kept so until the pelt is removed. First fist off the under side of the sheep. Do this by grasping the

piece of pelt on the front of the brisket and pulling it backward over the brisket. This is very easy in young sheep, but in old ones it will cause more trouble. It can be handled quite easily, however, by working the fist between the pelt and the carcass. Work back over the front part of the belly. Next start in the rear by grasping the loose piece of pelt and fist down over the flank, stifle, and inside the leg of mutton, always working from behind to avoid tearing the flesh.

The sheep is now ready to be hung up. First loosen the tendons in the hind legs and pull the pelt off the legs; skin the leg down to the foot and remove the foot at the lowest joint. Tie the hind legs together and hang the carcass at a height convenient to work with. After the sheep is hung split it down the center and remove the front feet. In lambs and young sheep they should be removed at the break joint by cutting above the foot; in older sheep this



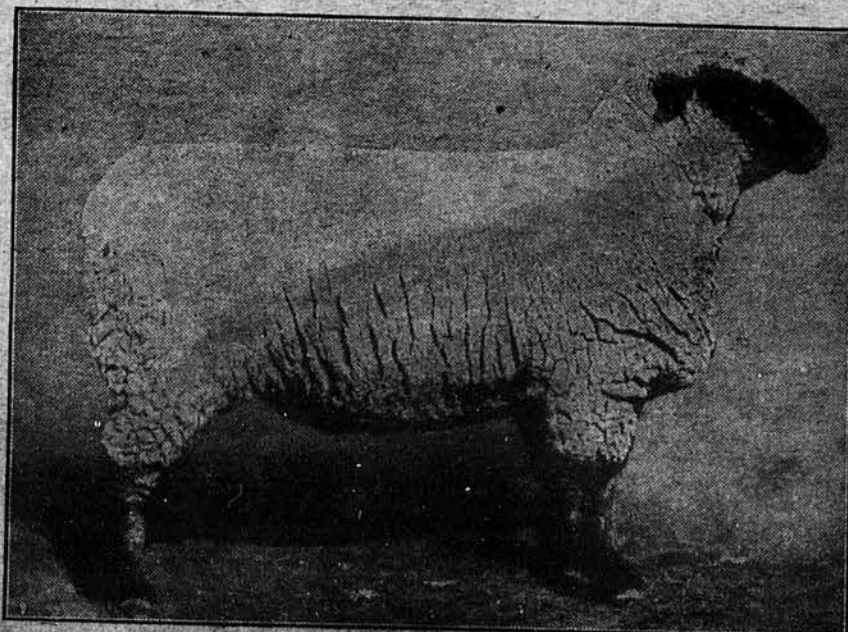
joint will not break and they will have to be removed at the ankle. If the break joint is red and porous it is an indication of a lamb; if dry and brittle it is a sign of a yearling. Now you begin to fist; start near the center of the belly and work upward and around; always fist upward on the leg to avoid pulling off the fell from the carcass. After the leg is fisted off work downward over the shoulder to the opening made in the neck and pull the pelt from the front leg. Fist off the other side and be careful when fisting the rump not to tear the rump fat. Loosen the tail from the pelt with a knife. Then pull the pelt downward toward the head and remove the head at the joint where it was broken in killing the sheep.

Cut from the under side outward when cutting off the head. This will leave a better appearing neck. Cut off the ends of the windpipe and gullet; raise the front legs and make an incision in front of the breast bone and cut down to the center of the neck so the blood will drain out of the large arteries and heart. Loosen the windpipe and gullet. If the sheep has been cleanly dressed all that will be necessary is to wipe the carcass with a hot, damp cloth. But if it is soiled and dirty it should be washed with hot water and a cloth, and thoroughly dried. The hot water will bleach the carcass and give it a much better appearance. It should be washed with cold water in hot weather, to aid in cooling.

The next step is to remove the viscera. First see that the windpipe and rectum have been loosened. Then make an opening in front of the cod or udder down the middle line of the body to the breast bone, holding the point of the knife between the fingers to guard against cutting the internal organs. In young lambs remove the caul fat from the stomach, being careful not to tear it and put it in some place to keep warm.

Now pull the paunch loose and then pull the large intestines downward, being careful not to remove too much of the fat and not to loosen the kidney fat. Pull the viscera forward and cut the gullet below the stomach, and remove the liver with the intestines and stomach. Remove the gall bladder from the liver and examine the liver for parasites. If healthy put it in a pail

(Continued on Page 31.)



Champion crossbred wether Chicago International, 1912. Bred and fed at Kansas Agricultural College.

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The Farmers Mail and Breeze

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CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor.

A. L. NICHOLS, Associate Editor.

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PASSING COMMENT—By T. A. McNeal

The Currency Bill Passes

Contrary to my expectations the banking and currency bill was rushed through and signed by the president last week. Now that it has passed it is to be hoped that it will prove a benefit to the country.

While it seems to me that the bill is founded on a wrong principle and has within it the possibilities of evil, I hope that experience may prove that I am mistaken. I have learned long since that the fulminations of politicians cannot always be depended upon and that they will at times reverse themselves within a few days, and that without apology or apparent compunction for previously declared opinions. Mr. Glass, congressman from Virginia and supposed author of the bill that passed the lower house, two weeks ago declared emphatically that the senate amendments to the bill would bring wild inflation, reckless speculation and calamity to the country, yet within three days after making that statement he swallowed the senate amendments to his bill without further protest and now carries as a souvenir, the pen with which the president signed the bill which he, Glass, declared two weeks ago would be a calamity.

As the bill passed both houses of congress by large majorities, 54 to 34 in the senate and with only 60 votes against it in the lower house, it must be assumed either that a large number of minority senators and representatives concluded, as the bill was certain to pass anyway, they might as well get on the band wagon, or else they voted for it with the belief that it would improve present conditions. I prefer to think that they voted for it on the latter ground.

And it is quite possible that temporarily at least it will improve conditions. It will probably make money easier to obtain and may even reduce interest rates, although I do not believe it will.

It will probably tend to prevent business panics which nearly always start in the banks, for it ties the banks together and makes their united resources available for the help of any bank in the association that may be in need of funds to tide over a stringency.

It has, however, within it, as I believe, the possibilities of the most complete and powerful money trust the world has ever known. It may be welded into a political machine that will become a menace to the nation and in comparison with which the Standard Oil company and the steel trust would be as harmless as cooing doves.

It places the supervision of the banks of the country in the hands of a government board of seven. I say the banks of the country, because while the bill only compels national banks to come into the system, my judgment is that state banks will be compelled by force of circumstances to come in also.

It divides the country into not less than eight and may divide it into twelve districts each with a central reserve bank. This bank will be under the control of a board of nine directors, six of them elected by the banks that will own the stock in the reserve bank and three selected by the government. While these boards of directors are supposed to be made up of at least three business men who are not bankers, they might as well be made up entirely of bankers, for the bankers will control.

These directors pass upon the paper that will be offered for discount by the member banks and may approve of it or refuse to approve of it. In other words, they hold the fate of every member bank in their hands and may ruin any member bank if they so desire.

As the supreme control of the system is political whether or not the whole system is to be welded into a gigantic political machine depends on the fairness or unfairness, the partisanship or lack of it on the part of the members of the government board. It is to be hoped that they will rise above partisanship and refuse to use their enormous power in the interest of any man's or party's political fortunes. That is considerable to expect of poor human nature. There is this difference in men. Some use their power for political purposes all the time, others only when they think it necessary to save themselves, their friends or their political party from disaster.

It is possible under the terms of this law for the government board to bring pressure on every regional reserve bank and through the regional reserve banks to bring pressure to bear on every member bank. Suppose a member bank gets independent politically. The officers of that bank may discover that for some reason their commercial paper is not discounted. The word gets out that the bank is in bad with the

system. Public confidence is at once impaired and no bank can prosper if it loses the confidence of the investing public. Its paper may be refused discount and then a run will be started by its depositors. In order to prosper it must obey its masters. Not only that but it can be forced to bring a pressure on its borrowers. They must also be good or their notes will not be extended and to refuse an extension may mean their financial ruin.

There are in the country about 25,000 banks. My opinion is that sooner or later most of them will be drawn into the new system whether they really want to be drawn in or not. Twenty-five thousand banks well knit together in such a system as this, can control the politics and the business of this country. The system can make and unmake politicians and dictate what laws shall or shall not be enacted.

Men do not always abuse power placed in their hands. So let us hope that the men into whose hands is given the administration of this law, may be men whose patriotism outweighs their ambition and greed for power and who will act with an eye single to the benefit of the people generally.

Of course great power is only harmful when wrongly used. The best government in the world perhaps would be that of an absolute despotism, provided the despot in command was a man of perfect wisdom perfect honesty, entirely unselfish, with broad charity and whose sole ambition was to forward the public good. Unfortunately, however, no such despot has ever yet been found.

She Wants to Know

Writing from Moundridge, Kan., Mrs. John Blair, Jr., asks the following questions:

1. Can any company or individual procure a United States license to sell liquor in Kansas or any other dry state?

Yes.

2. If a bootlegger is convicted can a brewery buy off his sentence or arrange so that he will not have to serve his sentence?

No. If the bootlegger is convicted in the lower court the brewery might furnish his bail and arrange for the taking of an appeal to the higher court, but in case the lower court is sustained by the higher court of course the brewer could not save him from serving his sentence.

3. Can A take B's money and order liquor for B and have the liquor come in B's name and do it legally?

No.

4. If one has a United States liquor license can he be convicted of bootlegging?

Yes. The United States license is no protection as against the laws of Kansas. On the contrary it is a prima facie evidence of guilt.

Government Aid for Roads

On December 12 Congressman Woodruff, of Michigan, introduced a bill, to provide for the establishment of a bureau of postal highways and federal aid in the construction of highways. The bill divides the roads of the country into eight classes. Class A is made up of dirt roads, which are simply graded and then kept properly dragged.

Class B comprises sand-clay roads—that is, roads crowned with a mixture of clay and sand, which by the way have been found to be excellent and durable roads when properly constructed. The sand and clay form a sort of cement that is almost like asphalt.

Class C comprises roads crowned with gravel or burnt shale. Class D comprises roads crowned with crushed stone and gravel or furnace slag.

Class E comprises roads properly graded and crowned with gravel or slag, overlaid with crushed stone. Class F comprises roads properly graded and drained and crowned with crushed stone bonded with stone screenings, asphalt, bitumen or other cement.

Class G comprises roads properly drained and graded and crowned with concrete with or without a brick surface. Class H comprises roads paved with brick laid on gravel, sand, broken stone or slag.

The bill provides that the crown of the road shall not in any case be less than 9 feet in width. Under the provisions of this bill Class B roads will receive government aid to the extent of \$200 a mile with an additional \$20 for each foot in width over 9 feet.

Class C roads will receive government aid to the extent of \$400 a mile and an extra \$40 for each foot in width of crown in excess of 9 feet.

Class D and Class E roads will receive government

aid to the extent of \$600 a mile with an extra \$60 for each additional foot in width of crown in excess of 9 feet. Classes F, G, and H roads shall receive government aid to the extent of \$800 a mile with an extra \$80 for each additional foot in width of crown in excess of 9 feet, up to and including 16 feet.

The rural route and star route mail carriers under the terms of the bill are made road inspectors.

I do not know of course what show this bill has of passing through the house and senate and becoming a law. Dirt roads under the bill will receive government aid to the amount of \$15 a mile. While this sum might seem small it would help very materially in the construction of graded dirt roads.

Who Gets the Difference?

Editor The Mail and Breeze—You keep digging at the farmers to raise more stock and grain when already the markets are overloaded till the prices are so low on cattle and hogs that a farmer cannot make a profit. Corn is high on account of drouth and wheat is low because there is an overproduction.

If there is a scarcity on the other hand of cattle and hogs, as packers state and farm papers keep telling, why does not the price of cattle and hogs go up so that farmers will raise more to supply the market? If the price would go up there would be an inducement to go into the stock business more extensively. As long as the price of stock is as low as at present farmers will not invest more heavily in stock.

Why is it that the price of livestock is coming down and that the price of meat of all kinds is soaring to heights never known before? The stock raiser does not get enough for his stock and the consumer pays too much for his meat. Who gets the money? Who is to blame for the high cost of living? Not the producer surely.

Let others express their opinion on these subjects I would like to hear your comment on this line. I think a farm paper should get off the fence with the farmers and let the money interests fight their own battles.

Mayo, Kan. 1314
F. H. LOHRDING.
There is of course nothing new in the question raised by Mr. Lohrding. The consumer realizes that there is a vast difference between what he pays for his meat and the price received by the producer. If he complains to the packer the latter shows him by his books that he handles meats at what seems to be a rather small margin of profit.

At one time I consulted the manager of the packing house about getting a carcass of the best kind of beef and found that if I lived just outside of the corporate limits of the city I could buy a whole or half a carcass of the best beef for little more than half of what I would have to pay for the meat when buying it by the pound at the meat market. The packing house however would not retail meat within the city limits.

If you land on the local dealer he will insist that he is hardly making a decent living at present prices. So when the consumer has gone the rounds he is where he started and no nearer solving the problem than when he started. There is however, one prominent and important fact and that is that there wide margin between the price received by the farmer who raised the animal and the price the consumer has to pay.

Of course the widespread drouth of last season that affected the great cattle and grain raising section of the Mississippi valley, has made the price of feed abnormally high and has also forced a great deal of stock onto the market, depressing the price.

It is not true that the price of dressed meat at retail is going higher while the price of live cattle is going lower but it still remains true that the price of meat to the consumer has been reduced very little if any at all, so that the margin between what the farmer receives and what the consumer pays is perhaps a little greater than before.

Now as to the remedy: It seems to me the remedy lies with the farmers themselves. If there was proper co-operation among them I believe they could absolutely control the market. Why should not be co-operative packing houses organized if farmers feel that they are being taken advantage by the packers? And why should not co-operative selling agencies be established if they want to get in direct touch with the consumer?

This can only be brought about in my judgment by co-operation, although I have known of individual farmers who have made a success of curing and packing their own meat and selling it direct to the consumer.

For some reason however, the number of country smoke houses does not seem to increase. There were more of them a generation ago than there are now and while there has been a good deal of talk about

farmers butchering and curing their own meat, very few of them do it. Evidently a great majority of the farmers do not want to bother with a smoke house. They could however, form a co-operative packing plant if they were willing to get together and they could establish co-operative selling agencies to supply the consumers.

Now as to the matter of encouraging farmers to raise stock: In spite of the somewhat pessimistic opinion of Mr. LeHarding and others, justified as it is to a considerable extent by conditions, I still think that the farmer who raises good stock is the one most likely to succeed.

The farmer who devotes his time to raising grain as a rule does not get ahead and besides he is impoverishing his land. The farmer who makes a business of raising stock may strike hard years when he will make no money and may lose money, but I do know a great many stock raisers who have made a financial success and their farms have kept up much better than the farms of the strictly grain raisers.

So I have no apologies to make for advising farmers to raise more and better stock. Freely admitting that they do not get as much as they should for what they produce and also knowing that the consumer has to pay too much for what he consumes, the fact still remains that stock raisers who have used good judgment have generally prospered.

He's Rather Pessimistic

J. A. Hart, writing from Eureka, Kan., takes a rather pessimistic view of the farm situation. He says in part:

Editor The Mail and Breeze—This township will compare favorably with any in the county and Greenwood county will average with the rest of the state. As I have been in 13 states, three territories and Old Mexico, I know that Kansas will hold her own with any of them; on that belief I base this statement:

Three out of every five farmers are tenants. One out of five is paying interest and taxes equivalent or rent, while less than one in seven own the farms they live on unincumbered. Seven dollars out of every \$10 in interest paid in this county to local banks is paid by farmers. Three out of every 10 men who farmed this year have given up trying it next year, as they have exhausted their resources and are forced to join the down-and-outs.

Nine out of ten farms in this county are mortgaged for more than 60 per cent of their actual value. If there is any class of men more heavily burdened with taxes and interest than the farmers—I mean the men who live on the farm, not plantation owners—it is the Mexican peons. The money plank in the Socialist platform, carried out in practice would be worth more to the farmer and laborer than every plank embraced in the Democrat, Republican and Bull Moose platforms. J. A. HART.

Eureka, Kan.

Have the Government Buy the Land

Editor The Mail and Breeze—For a long time I have read what has been said in your valuable paper in regard to Socialism, the land and currency questions and other kindred subjects, and plans for making conditions better for the whole people than they are. And now from the standpoint of a man who is down I propose to present a plan. I do this with much hesitancy, for although I have passed my 69th year I have learned not to be too sure of myself. If there can be a plan devised that will help the man who is down and really needs help, and at the same time be a benefit to the people as a whole and do no wrong to anyone, it would be well worth the earnest consideration of every lover of his country.

My plan would begin with just two things—the land and the currency. I would have the government begin a policy of buying back the land, both improved farms and unimproved land, the price being graded by the productive capacity of the land and other conditions that may affect its value. Whenever the government makes a purchase let it pay for the same with government notes which shall be made a legal tender for all debts public and private. I would have these notes based on land value with the view of eventually doing away with the old idea of gold redemption. I would have the government sell these lands to those only who need homes. Sell the lands on long time payments with low rate of interest, the interest to be applied to the payment of the expenses of the government.

Suppose the government has 2 billions of gold coin and bullion in the treasury as a basis for all the currency; no person wants it unless it should be for selfish reasons to discredit the money of the people and compel the government to issue more bonds to buy more gold to prevent panic. Who has paid for all the gold we have in the treasury? Did not the government buy it with the people's money? Does it produce anything lying in the treasury vaults?

Let us suppose instead of taxing the people to pay for all this gold, a really useless thing, the government should purchase 2 billion dollars' worth of land and sell it to 1 million families. It would furnish a home for each family with an average value of \$2,000 and all these families could be making these lands produce not only for themselves but furnish supplies for the whole people.

The government would not only be collecting the interest and a portion of the principal each year but would furnish the country with 2 billions of currency, every dollar of which would be based on a full dollar's worth of land value. This would be a real basis, not like the goose that was under the table while the men were raffling for it, until it was stolen and they did not know that it was gone.

Let every man who is loaded down with a mortgage sell to the government and buy back on government terms, receiving his equity as so much payment and see how soon the rate of interest would begin to come down.

I do not suppose that this plan would give relief for all the ills of which there is complaint but I think it would be a start in the right direction and at the right place. If I believed the Socialists were right in every way I would still fear to see them as a party come into power for I would not

think that a system, though wrong, which has been established and builded up for centuries could be suddenly changed without producing a condition of chaos that might be worse than the evils we endure.

For a long time I have been thinking of this. All around I see men struggling to pay for homes and failing to stand up under the load of interest. And when their land is sold under the mortgage it does not go to some one who needs it but to some one who perhaps owns already thousands of acres. I do not think the charitable institutions, the soup houses and provident associations are solving the problem of human need. That must be solved by unbinding the fetters imposed by the inordinate greed of man so that those in need will be able to feed themselves and become factors in the world's work and helpfulness. Let the government do this and it will be doing one of the things that will make it really and truly a Christian nation.

F. P. SCOTT.

Chilhowee, Mo.

The New Bill Doesn't Suit Him

Editor The Mail and Breeze—I have been keeping tab on the currency bill and do not see any good in it for anyone except the bankers. Why this government thinks the bankers are more honest than Uncle Sam is beyond me. Why we want a gold reserve any more than a wheat reserve or as much, is beyond me. I owed quite a little here and there and went to my creditors and told them that of gold and silver I had none, but possibly I could pay them in postage stamps. Not one refused the stamps but said they were the same as cash. Why?

Years ago I read somewhere about Benjamin Franklin being called to England to explain why Pennsylvania was more prosperous than any of the other colonies and how she came to have more ships and do more business. As I remember, Franklin's reply was that the colony of Pennsylvania had a medium of exchange it lent to farmers at a low rate of interest. This put more money into circulation and greatly stimulated business. How was it redeemed? By its return to the treasury in the way of taxes.

If we have to have a base or reserve for our medium of exchange, except taxes, let it be wheat or corn so that in the days of famine the people may not starve. If we, to please the money changers, must have gold as a reserve, let congress pass a law forbidding its use or ownership by anyone except the government.

Lend the funds in the postal savings banks to the farmers who are actually in the business of farming, horticulture or gardening. This, like the single tax, cuts out the speculator in land.

DR. HARRISON.

Hugoton, Kan.

A Kick or Two

Editor The Mail and Breeze—After reading your paper one year I wish to tell you what I have against you. I have observed that you are a great enemy to agriculture and for special favors to the city. You believe that everything the farmer and stock raiser produces should be free of duty and you believe in protection for anything the city produces.

Yet you say the farmer is badly in need of cheap money, while the city man has so many dollars to spare for the theater, ball games, cigar stores, saloons, gambling houses and other bad houses. You blame us farmers for the fact that the American acre produces but half as much as the German acre. A farmer's friend would put the blame where it belongs; that is, on politics.

In America until recently the agriculturists could not be protected much because they were exporters and now since protection would protect them it is denied them. The result has been that farm products were generally low and labor high on account of the protection given the industries of the city. So it happened that our agriculture was neglected and our cities boomed.

In Germany the farmer is protected as well as the city man and therefore the German farm is booming as well as the German city. The German farmers get about twice as much for cattle, hogs, and grain as we do in Kansas and the German city people get only about half as much for their labor as do the city people of America, and still you complain about the high cost of living.

I wish to explain to you that it is you city people that make the cost of living high. The Kansas farmer now gets about 75 cents a bushel for wheat, the German farmer about \$1.50. But the American baker charges more for bread than the German baker does.

Please explain the cause of the high cost of living in this case: The people of Coffeyville this fall were paying their merchants \$1 a bushel for potatoes until last week a farmer from western Colorado rolled in with a carload and sold them at \$1.35 for two bushels.

The farmer also rented a store room and in addition had to pay car fare for many hundred miles. When we get out of potatoes again we will have that farmer send us another carload and cut the price we pay the merchant almost in two. I call that some difference in this cost of living.

I know of no civilized country where the government has less interest in the soil than in America. Great Britain does not protect agriculture, but neither does it protect other industries. This means cheaper labor and higher prices for farm products, because they have to import on a large scale.

If you would use your influence to protect our livestock industry and meats you would please me much better. If protected the raising and fattening of livestock will be stimulated. This means more manure for our land and more American meat for American cities and you need not give your money to the Canadians, Argentinians, and Mexicans. From them it never may return, whereas if you buy your meat from your own country farmer your

money will come back to you and do more good to you and your country.

Good prices for the farmer means more boys to stay on the farm and hire men to work for them; more land owners to stay on the farms and farm them; more improvements, better equipment, more attention and better land. It will make the desert bloom. It will stimulate business in the cities and there will be fewer men looking for work there. Bismarck knew this but President Wilson doesn't seem to know it.

JOSEPH LEMBECK.

Coffeyville, Kan.

Evidently Mr. Lembeck is laboring under some sort of mental delusion. I never even thought of promulgating the sentiments attributed to me in this letter.

A Pessimistic View

Editor The Mail and Breeze—Mr. Hadley's article in your week before last issue is really the only truthful article that I have ever read on present farm conditions. If all the farmers of our country would declare themselves as Mr. Hadley has done it might work some advantage to the farmer in the present session of congress; but no; we all sit on our armless, dusty chairs and let the city dukes explain our farming methods and tell us all about the money we are making.

And about the Kansas banks being loaded down with farmers' money, etc. In the face of all the flowery articles that I have read in the farm journals, I must confess that I never have read anything from a real experienced, practical farmer until I read Mr. Hadley's article. I have an idea that Mr. Hadley's word is good in his neighborhood for truth and veracity.

Of course the man with the \$1,000 land had to change it into oats like all good farmers do, as the land had become so unproductive that the owner was not making a living out of it. We will admit that the owner of \$1,000 or of \$125 land is no pauper, but probably those owners worked all the best days of their lives on this land and contended with hay seed in their hair and all other hardships.

When their land was new they raised abundant crops. What corn they couldn't haul ten miles to market and sell at 10 cents a bushel, they could burn for fuel. They could sell their oats for 10 cents a bushel. I have bought them for 8 cents; prairie hay for \$1 a ton; cows at \$1.50 a hundred weight; top fat hogs at \$2.50. I bought 900 head at that price and lost some money on the Kansas City market.

Now the old man with the high priced land is about all in and won't live to enjoy the luxuries of life. His land is old also. He can't produce enough off it at present prices to make it pay out. So he moves to town and rents it and puts it in oats to renew it to some extent.

No land is worth the price quoted—that is, for a farm. It is a real estate inflation, boomed by real estate men and printers' ink. City dukes are very optimistic regarding the farmer's happy life. Why? Because they are trying to hold the old man and his sons out of the city limits and keep them on the farm to produce cheaper porterhouse steak for them. If they would all move to town some of the present city dukes might lose their jobs.

You can't get one of these city bums to leave the city limits for one day at any price. They will live on one meal a day and sleep in livery barns rather than disgrace themselves by working on any old farm or for any old farmer.

Printer's ink is flowing freely, in an effort to induce the city man to go to the farm. I have seen this tried. Nine times out of ten these city farmers are failures. They come out with a lot of fine garden seeds, a few game chickens and from four to six dogs. They seem to think that the rural neighborhood should feel elevated by their presence. Their boys and girls keep the road hot every night and two or three days out of the week on the road to town. The next thing we know they have got your sons and mine into the same bum habit.

More young men will quit farming in the next 12 months than ever before if for no other reason than the demand for parcels post help.

We hear of farmers' cash in banks. Well, the farmer has sold off his breeding stock to pay debts and has a little money over in bank to live on another year. We hear of alfalfa land and seed making so much an acre. Alfalfa seed is worth only \$4.50 to \$5 a bushel and alfalfa hay has not been worth \$16 a ton until the present time since our fodder has all rotted by the rains.

There is nothing in farming only plenty of hard drudgery. The town man knows it too well to try it, but he will sit back and tell us how to farm.

I live on as good a farm as there is in Kansas. I always have owned a good farm, but am making no money and have not made any for 40 years except when I sold a farm. That is the easiest way to make money out of a farm; sell it.

You won't find my children using much Webster, acquired in a big college—can't afford it. Show me ten farmers' sons who have acquired a good college education and I will show you seven out of the ten who will steal before they will carry any more hay seed in their hair.

We teach agriculture in our country schools. I have talked with a great many teachers and they consider it a nuisance and time lost.

If a farmer makes any money he must roll up his sleeves, also his cottonade pants, wade in the hog pen and carry slop. He must not get mad when the calf butts the milk under the band of his cottonade pants. He must have the enduring qualities of Jack Johnson and about as much muscle. He must have good hard sense and just enough education to figure up what his paper shoes and cottonade clothing cost him.

True enough, we have some educated men on the farms. They wear gloves and white shirts and are financially fixed so that they don't have to work. They run the farm as a side issue and go to town every day and generally attend our end of the political dope and work the real farmer to vote for some town bum for a fat office that the candidate claims is due him on account of old party pledges and rotten politics.

Get legislation for the old farmer.

A. B. C.

I trust that A. B. C. will feel better since getting the above out of his system. I will venture the assertion that if some individual should try to purchase that farm he would find that A. B. C. doesn't consider it the undesirable piece of property his letter would indicate.

It is not the temperance reformer alone, but the boasted practical man of business, the good statesman, the economist, the manager of railroads and the directors of banks who have all decreed that the saloons and their attendant vices have got to go.—ARTHUR CAPPER.

DON'T WAIT for the CHOLERA

to "get" your fine purebred hogs. Don't take any chances with the ravages of this pestilence that is sweeping away the hogs by the thousands all over the country. You may think you are safe but you are not. Hog cholera strikes without warning—breaks out in most unexpected places. Your herd may be next. You can't tell a thing about it. So don't wait until the "big ones" begin to die like flies. Take action NOW—before it is too late. Don't let a single moment or a single penny stand between you and the protection of your rightful pork profits. Write us at once about our powerful

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Comforts for the Convicts?

"Farmer" Sees Glory for Hodges and Some Trouble as a Result of the Penitentiary Spasm

REFERRING to what it calls the "violent convulsions" of Governor Hodges and Warden Botkin, the Olathe Independent for December 10 printed a letter from "A Farmer." Olathe is Governor Hodges's home. The letter says:

"One of the awful conditions at the pen is the absence of hot and cold water taps in the cells. But the governor is going to fix that at once. Incidentally what per cent of the taxpayers of Kansas have their houses plumed for hot and cold water?"

"So far as our observation goes the convicts are not overworked or underfed. In appearance, at least, they are as healthy a bunch of people as you are likely to see outside of the pen. In fact there are thousands of worthy laborers in the country who are working harder on cheaper fare than the Kansas convicts. For my part I would as lief provide hot and cold water for an honest man as a dishonest one, or the convict's destitute family outside of the pen, as for the comfortable convicts inside of the pen."

"No doubt there are conditions at the pen that could and should be remedied, but those conditions are not such as to warrant the governor in spending \$100,000 of the people's money, without waiting for the people's representatives to say whether they want it spent."

"In his campaign speeches the governor was wont to talk loudly of how his

was 97.2 per cent of normal, the highest for the month since 1903.

Texas, with 30 per cent, and Oklahoma with 35 per cent, show the greatest increases in wheat acreage. The Kansas acreage is 11 per cent larger than a year ago. Ohio has an increase of 5 per cent; Indiana, 13 per cent; Illinois, 15 per cent; Missouri, 10 per cent; Nebraska, 2 per cent, and Pennsylvania 1 per cent, while Washington's acreage decreased 1 per cent.

Going To Keep Books in 1914?

[Prize Article.]

Mr. Editor—A substantial foundation is the first thing we look for in planning for a better farming system. And we find it in a set of books. On my farm I use a system of bookkeeping that is simple, and yet it embraces every item on the farm from weather conditions to the production cost of maintenance, and the receipts from each work horse, tool, field, and head of stock.

Farm bookkeeping does not require any great outlay, either of time or money. The price of the necessary books ranges from 10 cents up; and keeping them means 5 to 15 minutes of time each evening. On one side enter the money you have spent during the day and the cash equivalent for time. On the other side write receipts of cash or its equivalent for each and every ar-

To Agricultural Schools in Kansas

It's time for your pupils to report their experiments. The Farmers Mail and Breeze is sent, free, to every school in Kansas in which agriculture or domestic science is taught. The only condition is the requirement that selected pupils shall report their most important experiments, or any interesting work they may do.

Several such reports have been received but we do not wish to publish these until enough have been received to show a diversity of work and afford a comparison.

Send in your reports. Try to make them human. Don't "take your pen in hand." Be natural. Write about your work exactly as you would talk to your mother about it.

If your school isn't getting the Farmers Mail and Breeze it isn't our fault. We invited every teacher of agriculture in Kansas to send us his name and address for that purpose. Several hundred responded. You ought to be on the list.

business administration was going to reduce taxes. Now for him to reach into the taxpayer's pocket when he is helpless and take out \$100,000 makes his pre-election promises look as if they were made only for the purpose of getting votes.

"The kind of promise that may be laid aside like an old coat is a convenient kind to make, and has served unscrupulous politicians well. It would not seem that the governor is saturating an undue amount of cambrie with lachrymal effusions over conditions at the pen. So then what is the real reason for his taking the bull thus perceptibly by the horns?"

"There may be more reasons than one, but if we were going to hazard a guess we should say that one of them is the desire to cop out a big chunk of glory by posing before the sob sister's grandstand as the original and untamed champion of downtrodden humanity. Then he could point with pride to his inflated chest and say proudly, 'Look at me, I did it all; me, George, with my little hatchet.' He may have a big bunch of roses thrown at him from the grandstand but from the bleachers occupied by non-hot-and-cold-water taxpayers will be thrown a bunch of—what?"

Kansas Has More Wheat.

Kansas, as usual, leads all other states in winter wheat acreage. The government report credits the state with 8,335,000 acres, the condition of which was 100 per cent on December 1. For the entire country the acreage is 36,506,000 acres, the largest ever seeded, showing an increase of 8.6 per cent over the area sown in 1912. The general condition of winter wheat on December 1

was 97.2 per cent of normal, the highest for the month since 1903.

When you have done this, no matter what the results, the first question you will ask yourself will be: "Can't I do better next year, and if so, how?" Right there is where the profit of your bookkeeping comes in. You will look over your last year's records with a view to cutting down expenses, increasing production, managing better. Was it your hogs that held you back, your cattle, or your fields? You are going to find out. Next year you will subdivide your books and keep accounts on each separate item.

There are no cast iron rules that will apply to every farm. A farmer generally cannot, or does not, specialize in any one line of farming. He carries the whole of hogs, cattle, and crops as a farm. In order to obtain the best results he must know his business, know his farm, know his seed. The proper application of proper methods brings results. But who is going to figure out these methods for your farm? I can't; your neighbors can't; you must. But you can't do it if you don't keep a record of each and every happening by a thorough system of bookkeeping from year to year.

There is money in farming, but may be not in your individual farming. The rut is the proper place for those not capable of blazing a new trail, just as the grave is the proper place for a body no longer capable of motion. Don't be a dead one. W. R. Spivey.

Valley Falls, Kan.

The farmers' chief aim is to sell his wares as advantageously as possible.



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Fewer Tenants in Geary

The Farmers' Union Proposes a Co-operative Market Where Produce May Be Sold Direct To the Consumers

THE farmer who tills rented land in Geary county will be a thing of the past in a few years unless conditions change, according to local real estate dealers and farmers who say that the number of farms that may be rented is diminishing very fast. One real estate man, who is in very close touch with the farmers, says that he knows of only five farms in Geary county that are for rent, and several of these are not desirable property. The others will rent for such high figures that only a venturesome man will take hold of them. The land owners are coming more and more to demand cash rent, instead of a share, and a number of the men who wish to rent do not have the cash to handle these large and high class farms.

For More Farm Co-operation.

Co-operative markets for farm products through which produce would be sold direct from the farm to the consumers were planned by the Farmers' Equity Union, at a recent session at Kansas City, Kan. Delegates from eight middle west corn states were present.

"We have 50 local organizations of the union in Missouri and Kansas," C. O. Drayton of Greenville, Ill., said in explaining the plan. "Kansas City is the natural outlet for the produce of these two states. The producing farm-

planted. Some of the seed will be sown broadcast, but most of it will be planted in rows. Even if the alfalfa does not give high forage yields, as compared with yields of lands adapted to growing alfalfa by the usual methods, the forage will be very acceptable to balance the ration with rough feeds easily produced in this territory. Mr. Boys thinks that the crop will be valuable, also, in a rotation scheme for western Kansas.

This Apple Is Old.

David Ankrum, of Atchison, has an apple that has been in his possession since 1871. Mr. Ankrum picked it off a tree in an orchard near Doniphan, and preserved it by sticking cloves in it. The mummy apple is now about the size of a billiard ball, and is as black as coal. It is 42 years old.

Kansas Has a Skunk Farm.

There is a skunk farm 12 miles south of Santa Fe, Kan., and John Smith, the owner, now has about 25 animals. He has a corral enclosed by a high chicken wire fence, and he says after the skunks have been in captivity a few days, they are as tame as house cats. Most people are willing to take his word for it.

Wheat Pasture Brings Money.

Farmers in the Cimarron valley in Clark county are getting \$1.50 a month a head for pasturing cattle on the wheat. Fred Taintor, of Englewood, says many of the wheat growers will make almost as much off this green wheat pasture as they would from an average wheat crop.

"The wheat around Englewood is making a remarkable growth," said Mr. Taintor. "It never looked better."

Plant Diversified Crops.

A. W. Flood, a pioneer stock farmer of Shawnee county, Kan., who owns more than 1,000 acres, sees the great necessity of farmers providing against feed shortage. "Years ago we seldom fell short on corn or other feed for stock," said Mr. Flood. "But this year finds us cut very short on corn and all kinds of feed. We must plant a greater variety of feed crops, it seems to me, in order to be safe."

A Smaller Broomcorn Acreage.

Although many of the growers of broomcorn in Reno and Rice counties have decided to quit growing it because it is an unprofitable and unsatisfactory crop, there will be a good acreage next spring, anyway.

"I have been here for 34 years and have never known so much dissatisfaction with broomcorn as a crop as now," remarked R. Willett, a broomcorn grower near Alden. "There will be a good acreage next spring, but not the usual amount."

Quits Baseball For Poultry.

Walter Johnson, world's champion baseball pitcher, and Coffeyville's "most prominent citizen," has turned to poultry raising as a winter diversion.

The Nationals' famous pitcher, who is spending the winter with his parents on a farm near Coffeyville, motored to Mound Valley one day recently, and looked up Cleve Carson, who makes a business of raising blooded fowls. After spending the morning with Carson, inspecting his prize winners, Johnson selected three Crystal White Orpingtons, and drove away, leaving in payment for the fowls a check for \$80.

Cattle Ticks Caused Loss.

Cattle ticks form the basis for a big damage suit filed in the federal court at Wichita, by C. P. Dewey & Co., owners of a big ranch in Riley and Geary counties. The suit is against M. C. Campbell in the sum of \$13,177.50. Campbell is charged with being responsible for the Texas fever ticks that infest the grass and buildings of the Dewey ranch.

Last summer Mr. Campbell ranged 2,200 head of cattle on the Dewey place. It is also charged that the fever ticks were communicated to 246 head of cattle owned by the Dewey company.

The New Year

By Phillips Brooks

THE year which came to us twelve months ago, all fresh and young, is old and weary and dying. A new year is at hand to crowd him from his place. On the last day, it is not mere habit, it is a natural and healthy instinct, which bids us stand between the new year and the old, between the living and the dead, and listen to them as they speak to one another.

The Old Year says to the New Year: "Take this man and show him greater things than I have been able to show him. You must be for him a fuller, richer day of the Lord than I could be."

The New Year says to the Old: "I will take him and do for him the best that I can do. But all that I can do for him will be possible only in virtue of the preparation which you have made, only because of what you have done for him already."

ers would not own all the stock we would issue in building a market here, but we would sell stock to city consumers who, in addition to getting their produce at market prices, would share in the profit accruing from the stock." Officers of the union were elected as follows:

C. O. Drayton, re-elected president; R. Homer, Liberal, Kan.; vice-president; directors, L. F. Hoffman, Mott, N. D.; Edwin W. Reed, Lux, Neb., and E. M. Waters, Yuma, Colo.

Arkansas Valley Can Grow Spuds.

C. E. Daniels, of the Rock Island's immigration department, says there is no better land in the country for potato cultivation than this Arkansas valley.

"I am familiar with the famous potato district at Greeley, Colo.," said Mr. Daniels. "And the land in this valley is just as good if not better for potato growing. This valley should be shipping out potatoes by the thousand cars every season."

Plant Alfalfa in Rows.

The seeding of alfalfa in rows to make cultivation possible is being advised for parts of western Kansas by W. A. Boys, demonstration agent at Hays. He has interested nine men in this method of planting, and has obtained some good up-land alfalfa seed. One hundred and fifty acres will be

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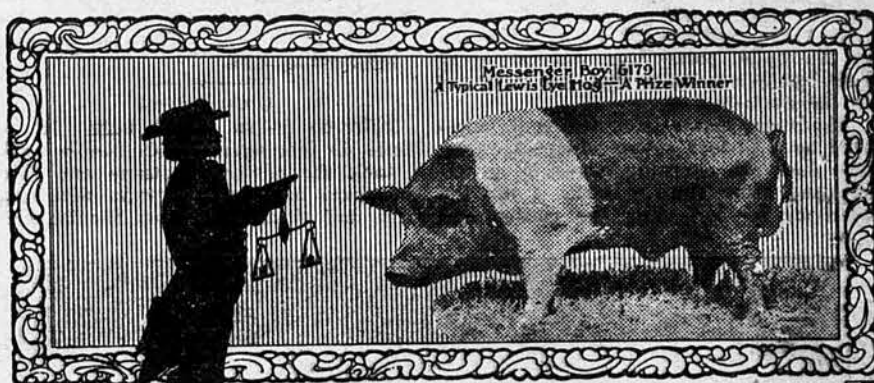
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Storing Ice for Summer Use

Ways and Means Practiced by Three Kansas Readers—A Kiowa County Cement Reservoir That Has Proved Useful

THE last three seasons I have filled a 14-ton cement ice house that has furnished ice for our own use as well as for our neighbors. I obtain the ice from a cement reservoir 40 feet square and 6 feet deep, put in five years ago. The picture shows the reservoir in the foreground and the ice house just back of it.

I made the excavation for the reservoir on a hill that is about 10 feet above the level of the dwelling floor. I first used a scraper, then dressed down the sides with a spade, to an angle of about 50 degrees. I floored it with cement 1½ inches thick and put a coat of the same thickness on the walls. Then I made forms of 12-inch boards and put in side walls. The top 2 feet of this wall is 3½ inches thick and has about a 75-degree slant. Before putting in the cement a ditch was dug and a 1½-inch pipe laid to drain the reservoir. The bottom of the reservoir has a fall from every point to this drain and every drop of water can be drawn off.

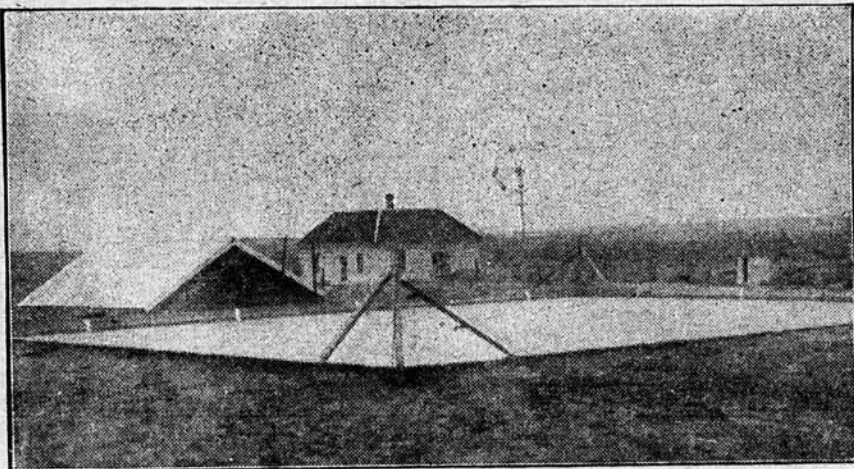
As soon as the concrete work was finished I took pure cement and made a

have water piped to the house, and other points about the place. In laying the pipe line I put T-joints and plugs instead of couplings which gives me water wherever I want it.

If the spring I connect the reservoir up with the garden pipe line laid on top of the ground. This line runs north and the slope of the garden is westward. By having T's in the pipe instead of couplings I can run water into any row in the garden, or flood the whole surface.

The ice house is built within 8 feet of the reservoir. Its dimensions are 12 by 20 feet and it is 7 feet deep. The house has an opening a little lower than the top of the reservoir and by the use of a chute I can easily run the cakes of ice into the building. I prefer sawdust to pack the ice but out here in Kansas we have to be content with chaff from the wheat stacks.

The reservoir holds 100,000 gallons and is drained each fall, our gold fish being taken care of until it is filled again. On level land a reservoir of this kind could not be so extensively used.



Concrete Reservoir and Ice House on the Farm of John Lovette Near Mullinville, Kan.

wash which was applied with a white-wash brush to the entire inside surface. When this had set, a second coat was applied. The concrete for walls and floor was made of a 7 to 1 mixture, and with the cement wash on the surface the reservoir has held water well. The cement cost me \$51.50.

The cement work finished I drew the excavated earth back up to the walls and made a nice sloping grade from the top of walls. Then a close mesh, woven wire fence was erected around the top of the walls, posts and braces being held by ½-inch bolts that had been set in the concrete.

The water comes from two wells operated by a 14-foot power windmill, which also does the churning, washing, grinding, and other similar work. I use the reservoir for irrigating the garden and

But it means no great trouble or expense to build a cement tower which will furnish water pressure enough to supply water for the house and to all other points where needed. One cannot appreciate the convenience of a water supply of this kind. With my silo moulds I have built cement water towers 15 feet high, for some of my neighbors who are on level land, and this has given pressure enough to furnish water to all parts of the home place.

John A. Lovette.

Mullinville, Kan.

[Prize Letter.]

Thirteen years ago I built an ice house 12 feet square with double walls. I took the advice of others and filled the space between the walls with sawdust, but it did not keep the ice well.



A little effort like this, in January, will be appreciated next July when the mercury is at the other end of the thermometer tube.

For my new house I excavated 3 feet deep and 14 feet square. Into this we put a concrete wall 5 feet high and 10 inches thick. Upon this we built the house 8 feet high with a double dead air space in the walls. We first laid plank on the wall the full width and upon this set 2 by 6 studding flush with the outside of wall. The studding were bridged to strengthen them and building paper nailed on both sides. Ordinary barn boards were used on the outside and these were battened. On the inside matched lumber was nailed and over this 2 by 4's were nailed on flatwise and matched lumber again put on the inside of this.

The secret of keeping ice is to keep the air away from the bottom and sides of it. Put a 2 by 10 plank on top of the wall and you have your two dead air spaces. On this plate I placed the rafters and put on a good shingle roof. In each gable end is a good slatted door for ventilation. Lay 3-inch tile in the floor of the house to drain it and cover the earth floor with broken rock, with smaller crushed stone on top of this to fill the air spaces. This surface was then covered with 4 inches of sawdust.

We usually fill our ice house when the ice is about 6 inches thick. This is a good thickness for family use. If we waited for thicker ice we would often get left. We lay off the ice field with a plow, making the cakes 2 feet square, and if careful to get them true they will pack much better. We set the cakes on edge in the house, leaving a 6-inch space between the ice and walls. This space is filled and packed with sawdust and the top of the layer of ice leveled off even with an adz. Pound up plenty of ice to fill up all cracks and crevices. A broom and a long-handled spade are fine for this purpose. The next layer is put on crosswise of the first, and so on up to the top. We put about 15 inches of sawdust over the top layer.

Do not let people persuade you to throw water over the ice when you get through, to freeze it together. If you do you will not get out a whole cake at a time, nothing but slivers. Do not use straw in place of sawdust or you will be buying ice before hot-weather sets in. Don't take the man's advice who says any old shack or slab house will keep ice. My house is about 12 feet square on the inside and 13 feet to the plate. It will hold about 35 tons.

H. M. Rice.

Muscotah, Kan.

A Resolution.

Henceforth all cornstalks and straw not used for feed will be returned to the soil, and all manure produced on the farm will be carefully saved and applied to the fields for the purpose of supplying organic matter.

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Farm Rent Cash or Shares?

The Livest of Questions in Rural Kansas These Days

BY HARLEY C. HATCH

WHICH is more equitable for tenant and landowner, cash or share rent?

This is a live question these days while renting for the next year is being done. Cash rent is coming to be more and more the standard way of renting but it is a question if it is as profitable for the landowner as share rent. We are aware that for the last year or two, cash rent has been better for the landowner; also it has been worse for the tenant. But we feel certain the conditions of the last few years are not to continue. When oldtime crop conditions come again share rent will be the more profitable but with the memory of the last three years so fresh, most landowners are trying to get cash rent. Many tenants with whom we have talked recognize that cash rent is likely to be the best for them in the coming years but there are few who will choose cash to share rent. They wish to be safe and share rent makes them so. It has been difficult during the last year for tenants to raise their cash rent.

One part of the farm cannot be rented on shares—the pasture. It is becoming more difficult for the ordinary landowner to rent the pasture for enough to pay even a low rate of interest on the cost of the land, and this is having a tendency to raise the rent. So long as cattle were advancing in price pasture rates advanced easily along with them but now the recession in cattle prices makes many unwilling to pay the high pasture rates. One man living near here has a 160-acre pasture for which he is asking \$300 rent for next summer and he limits the amount of stock to be kept to 50 head of mature cattle. This makes a pasture charge of \$6 a head with the cattle owner doing all the work. This is too high but if it has to be paid city folk cannot expect lower beef prices.

The recent damp weather did shocked feed no good. Nearly all say kafir is not fit feed for horses, yet many are feeding it to them. We should prefer to wait until freezing weather had put it in better condition.

At last we have that 2½-acre timber patch down. When we first saw it we thought the owner was putting the acreage pretty high but before we got through that piece of timber looked as big to us as any 5-acre field we ever saw. We still have most of it to haul and that may prove a bigger job than the cutting.

At a sale near here this week, baled hay sold for 42 cents a bale. It was given out that about 30 of the bales would make a ton. This made it rather high-priced hay when the Kansas City price was considered but it is evident local demand is going to take about all the hay there is stored in the country. The failure of kafir as horse feed is the cause. Many now think they sold more hay than they should earlier in the season.

We sold this week the last load of hogs we shall have to sell for a long time. We have kept on hand nothing but the brood sows needed, so it will be a year at least before we shall have any more hogs to sell. The five old sows we sold weighed 1,690 pounds and they brought \$7 a hundred at the local yards. Hogs are not high now and receipts are large but just wait until next May! The packers will then be selling this \$7 stuff back to the country on a \$10 basis.

We have been waiting a month for a cold snap so we could butcher and have the meat keep. At this time of year we like to keep as much of the meat fresh as possible but with the present wet, warm weather pork would not keep any time at all. Several farmers around here who killed hogs during this time have lost the meat or have had to fry it down. It is our idea that before the winter is over, there will be plenty of times when meat may be cooled. Until that time comes our hogs can keep on living and eating 75-cent corn.

We are going to try to cure enough meat this winter that we shall not be

held up next summer for 25-cent bacon and ham made from the old \$7 sows we sold the other day. We have quit killing old hogs for they are very unsatisfactory eating. We used to kill a big old hog every year to get the lard but we do that no longer. The lean meat of such a hog is tough and makes a poor quality of ham and sausage. We like best of all a 225-pound pig about 10 months old.

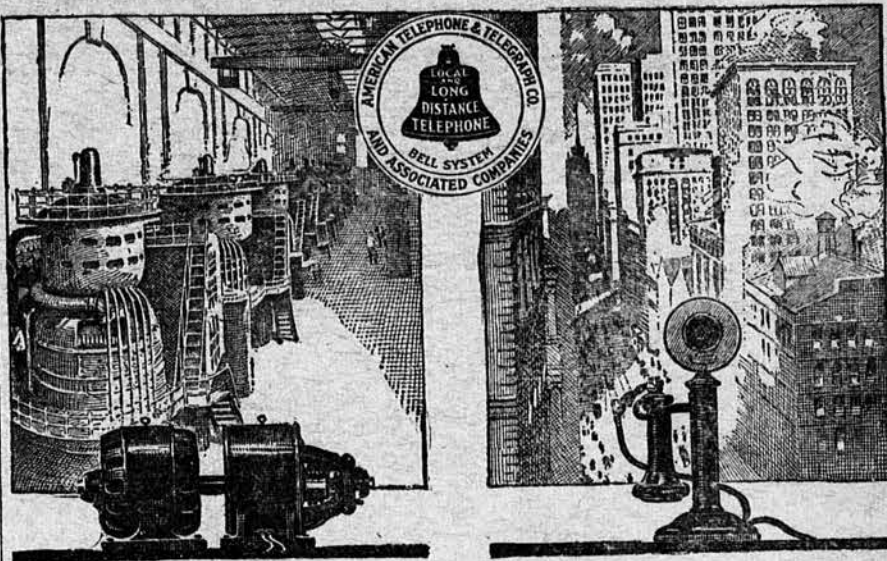
On the day we took the hogs to town there was a car of oats on track. They were northern white oats and of as good a quality as we have seen in years. There were lots of hog teams in town and most of them evidently were loaded with oats on the home trip, for it did not take more than two hours to get the last of 1,500 bushels out of the car. We got two loads; each load would come about half way up on the side of the top box on a 26-inch bed and the weight of the two loads made 109 bushels, so it will be seen they were heavy for their bulk. The price was 46 cents a bushel.

We heard some talk that day among the farmers who were loading, as to which was the cheaper horse feed, corn at 75 cents a bushel or oats at 46. Most of them agreed there was more feeding value for the money in the corn but that oats were the best for the horses even if they did not go as far. Our opinion is that a mixture of the two is hard to beat. Corn alone, especially shelled corn, is heavy feed and it needs to be lightened up with oats or bran. We think we shall feed a mixture of about ½ corn and ¾ oats next summer.

If there is anything that would go farther toward ruining the nation, than for the government to lend money to its citizens we do not know what it could be, especially in a government where all have an equal voice. It would create a debtor class whose every effort would be toward getting the government to remit the debt. If this debtor class were large enough they could influence all the weak congressmen. For proof of this take the return by the government of the purchase price of the Oklahoma lands to the land buyers there. One congressman made himself forever solid with those who had their debt remitted. Or take the organization of school land lessees in the same state. They are debtors of the state but they have an organization of which all the Oklahoma politicians stand in fear.

But even if the government should do such an unwise thing as to lend money to its citizens would interest rates be as cheap as many seem to think? The government cannot issue money based on nothing; to do so would be to compete with Huerta. When the government wants money for anything out of the ordinary it has to go out and borrow it. It has been able to issue bonds bearing only 2 and 3 per cent but that was because national banks bought them to use as a basis for circulation. Now that the new currency bill changes this the value of these bonds has fallen until the 2 per cents are considerably below par and even the 3 per cents can be bought for less than 100 cents on the dollar. If the government cannot borrow money for 3 per cent, how can it be expected that such a rate will be obtained for farmers.

If cities and states cannot borrow money for less than 5 per cent, how can any farmer or organization of farmers hope to borrow for less or even on as good terms? It is a fact that 25 per cent of all the state and municipal bonds issued within the last year have carried interest rates of 5 per cent or higher. New York state bonds bearing 4 per cent sell for less than par. Witness the Atchison city refunding business of last summer when an attempt to refund 4 per cent bonds at the same rate failed, and failed signally. As well as anyone else in the country we should like to see the farm rate of interest lowered but how can we expect it under present conditions? We think it a good plan to look things squarely in the face.



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Get Up a Neighborhood Club

This Will Do Much Toward Breaking Up the Isolation That Comes With Country Living

Can you tell me how to organize a club for mothers and young married women? I live in a rural community and feel the need of a good rural club of some kind. There are at least 20 that I have spoken to who feel this need as I do, and would like to join such a club. We have thought of "The Golden Rule Club" as a fit name. What do you think of this name? Would it be appropriate or not? Please give me some instructions on how to proceed in the organization of club. I will greatly appreciate any information you may give me.—Mrs. G., Ellis, Kan.

Why not organize a "Neighborhood club?" That name seems to fit just the kind of an organization you want. It's easy to organize. Some one must take the lead, of course, and take the responsibility of calling all who are interested to meet, say at her home. Perhaps it would be a good plan to arrange for a short program on the literary and musical order, say a reading and two songs. Then, since you have already decided you want such a club, the next thing to do is to elect officers, and you are organized. The president will immediately take charge, and you can discuss what you expect to do at your meetings, how often you will meet, where, etc. You will probably need one or two committees, unless you are to have purely a social club. At every meeting give chance for a social good time, and don't forget to serve refreshments. Better make a rule, though, to serve only two or three things, or you may fall upon trouble.

Something to Study.

If you want to make a study of a series of related subjects, you might take up something on the order suggested by the International Farm Woman's congress. You may spend six afternoons on home equipment, as follows: (1) Exterior of the home. (2) Interior of the home. (3) Labor-saving devices. (4) The home library. (5) Co-operation of the children in the home management. (6) The woman's place in the farm home.

If you want to take up child study, you might like this: (1) Pre-natal influence. (2) Bringing up a baby by hand. (3) The child in health (including food, fresh air and exercise). (4) The child in sickness (care in simple ailments). (5) Clothing for children. (6) Education of children (including nature studies, etc.). Parents' responsibilities (what parents should teach children about themselves.)

A profitable series of studies on community life may include: (1) Social life (recreation, mental and physical). (2) The school as an educational factor (the relation of parent to teacher). (3) The school as a social factor (suitable suggestions for rural entertainments). (4) The church in the country. (5) Good roads. (6) Community libraries.

If you meet once a month any one of these will give you something for six months. If you meet every two weeks, which is better, you can, if you wish, take up two of these series during a six months. The International Congress of Farm Women will send a booklet of suggestions on neighborhood clubs to anyone who will write the secretary, Mrs. Eleanor L. Burns, Wichita, Kan.

Posting Up on Health Questions.

The Kansas state board of health has issued a bulletin especially for the use of women's clubs. The bulletin suggests topics for study which if followed out will result in much valuable information. For instance, under the subject, "Sanitation of the Public School and Physical Supervision of School Children," the following subjects are suggested: (a) The arrangement of the school room, light, heat, ventilation. (b) Dangers of dust. Necessity of avoidance. (c) Our school water supply and opportunities for contamination. (d) The right of the child to have physical defects which interfere with mental development corrected at the expense of the public. (e) Some common affections and their results, e. g., defective teeth, enlarged tonsils, adenoids, deafness, eye strain, etc. (f) Careful daily supervision to restrain the spread of contagious and infectious diseases. Some methods.

The bulletin outlines studies under 17 heads. Various books, magazines, and state and national health publications and studies are cited. The Kansas state

board of health will be glad to send this bulletin to all who ask for it.

Just now it is important that the women of Kansas get a vision of the duties and responsibilities that are theirs since the passage of the equal suffrage law. And that is worthy the study even of a Neighborhood club. For instance, Kansas women are hoping at the next session of the legislature to have a mothers' pension law passed. Those who want to make a study of it will find interesting discussions pro and con in the September issue of Good Housekeeping, the April Delineator, and the July 5 Survey Magazine. Dr. Albert M. Corbin, secretary of the Good Citizenship league, Lawrence, Kan., will gladly suggest studies along good citizenship lines.

The extension department of the Kansas Agricultural college has a study plan for women's clubs. Those interested can get full information by writing to Miss Frances Brown at Manhattan.

Resolutions of a Farm Girl.

- I. That I will make friends with all the farm animals.
 - II. That I will study hard and take the county examination and pass it, if possible.
 - III. That I will help take care of the chickens.
 - IV. That I will help with the general housework.
 - V. That I will do a great deal of gardening.
 - VI. That I will have a flower garden and take good care of the plants.
 - VII. That I will make good use of the flowers by giving them to the sick, etc.
 - VIII. That I will take music lessons and try very hard to succeed.
 - IX. That I will practice bread making and try for the prize at the exhibition in the fall.
 - X. That I will do anything I can to make those around me happy.
- Ethel R. Taylor, Age 14 years.
Keokuk, county, Iowa.

City Comforts on the Farm

Since the publication of the article, "If You're To Build a House", by Mrs. Link Walker in the December 13 issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, several requests have been received for plans of the house, an illustration of which appeared in connection with the article. The plan of first and second floors of the house, is given here. The dimensions of the house are 25 by 41 feet, with a front porch 12 by 25 feet and an 8 by 10-foot porch at the back which is screened in for summer and paneled for winter. The house contains eight rooms



Showing plan of second floor.

and bath, five closets, and pantry. There are also three rooms in the basement—a furnace and coal room, vegetable

room, and laundry room. The house is electrically lighted. Water pressure in the house is furnished by a 1/2-horsepower motor which pumps water from a spring into a concrete tank set on a high point 300 feet away. The house also has a sewage system and a septic tank of its own. Farm folks are getting over the idea that a farm house must be inconvenient because it is a farm house. People who work hard should live well, as well as they can.

A Screen You Make Yourself

BY MRS. GRACE UTT.

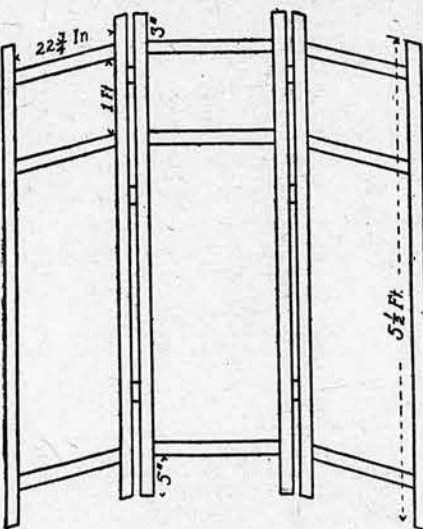
A three-panel screen, equal in appearance to a ten-dollar one, can be made at home for \$2.76. The materials needed are:

50 feet dressed cypress, 2 inches by 3/4-inch at 1 1/2 cents a foot.....	\$.75
50 feet screen moulding, at 1/2-cent a foot.....	.25
3 pairs oxidized copper hinges at 15 cents each.....	.45
2 packages small tacks.....	.05
1 package brads.....	.05
Long headless nails.....	.10
1 1/4 yards golden brown burlap, and 3 1/2 yards dark brown burlap—4 1/4 yards at 17 cents.....	.81
1/2-pint brown or fumed oak stain.....	.30
	\$2.76

Cut the cypress strips this way: Six strips 5 1/2 feet long, nine strips 22 3/4 inches long. Nail two long strips and three short strips together for each panel. The top panel should be 12 inches deep. Put on the stain before tacking the burlap, but do not hinge the panels together until each is finished.

Tack the golden brown burlap tightly over the upper section of each panel; use the darker brown for the lower section. In tacking the burlap let it come just far enough over the opening to tack firmly, but no farther. The moulding may then be nailed flush with the inside edge of the strip. Mitre the corners when putting on the moulding, and to save time stain the moulding before putting it on.

If your taste prompts it, the upper section may be stenciled in a brown to



The Finished Screen.

match the lower section. But be deliberate in choosing the stencil, and unless you understand the art of stenciling omit this bit of decoration, for the screen is pretty without it.

If your living room and dining room are separated only by pillars, you will find this screen a great blessing when your friends come to dinner. You can arrange your table to the last detail before they arrive, and they need never know what awaits them until you strike the gong.

If your house is small and you must have your sewing machine in the dining room or in some other room where you would rather not have it, this screen will cover a multitude of scraps and unfinished garments when the door bell rings.

If you are having a porch party you can feel more privacy to have such a screen between you and the road.

Set the screen in the sick room at the foot of the invalid's bed. Pin to it some interesting pictures, changing them frequently, and see what pleasure you will give. And while the screen serves as a bulletin board, it is shutting off the sight of objects which may have grown tiresome to the one who had no alternative but to look at them or close her eyes.

By, and About Women

Mr. Editor—It has been planned to have a purity farm of 500 acres for unfortunate girls. Such a farm would be a failure. The girl's best training school is her mother's home. The less a girl is away from her parents' home the better off she is. The Bible says in parable that the tares and wheat shall grow together till harvest. It would be bad for society to divide the bad from the good and keep them on a farm by themselves. What kind of an advertisement would that farm be to its graduates?

The term "white slavery" is misleading and insinuates that the blue-eyed white race is the most immoral. It will give the dark races reason to think that we are not fit to govern ourselves, let alone governing them.

"The Rising Cost of Government," by Mr. Capper is a sermon for all voters, both here and in other nations. If that had been written 20 years ago, how much better off we would have been!

Athol, Kan. Ed Lind.

For the Square Deal for Women.

Mr. Editor—I am sincerely of the opinion that the one article by Arthur Capper, "A Square Deal for Women," and also Mr. T. A. McNeal's comments, are well worth the price of the Mail and Breeze.

A. V. Herbert.

How White Slavers Get Victims.

Mr. Editor—I read Mr. Capper's editorial, "A Square Deal for Women," with great interest. There is nothing to wonder about white slavery being so common. The training of the young has a great deal to do with it. Also the young women who marry and have to work like men for their living. Other girls are driven from their homes by being allowed absolutely no liberty. Being thrown on the world without a penny of cash, and a place to stay, they fall an easy prey to the white slave trader.

M. A. B.

The Square Deal For Women.

Mr. Editor—I wish to say a word in hearty approval of Mr. Capper's sentiments as expressed in "A Square Deal for Women", on the cover page of the September 27 issue of the Mail and Breeze. This article should be translated into every language and published in every paper and magazine in the world. I might have expected to read such an expression from the pen of a woman, but for a man to give them utterance makes him a real hero, in my estimation.

Mrs. O. F. Whitney.

White Slavery a National Disgrace.

Mr. Editor—I consider the white slave question the most important social question now before the people. White slavery is a disgrace to a people that permit it. I should like to shake hands with Mr. Capper on the position he has taken on this question.

Elkhart, Tex. Mrs. May Garrison.

Kansas cannot keep in the front rank as a great agricultural state unless the one crop system of farming used in so many communities is changed to logical rotation adapted to the conditions. The legumes should have a prominent place in these rotations.

Now that this Big Store for Kansas people

has begun the yearly clearance sale of winter stock, every one who can should come for a share of the savings. All the sale prices are very special prices—many lines of seasonable goods selling at the greatest reductions that have been made at this season.

The trip to Topeka may cost you little or nothing, as we refund railroad fare, according to the amount of your purchases.

THE MILLS DRY GOODS CO.
Topeka, Kansas.

Cheese Made on the Farm

BY F. W. EDMUNDS.

In the Mail and Breeze of a few weeks ago I noticed a query in regard to cheese making on the farm. I was a farmer's son in western New York, and when young saw my mother make cheese. Later I too learned the trade and have followed it for 40 years. I take it that the writer lives where she cannot well market her milk and has to sell sour cream, or make butter and take what she can get. I will give my plan for making cheese on the farm where one does not have the regular equipment for farm cheese making. In case she has 15 or more cows and can learn to make a nice cheese that she can sell at home for immediate use, to farmers and local merchants, she will find it much more profitable than making butter.

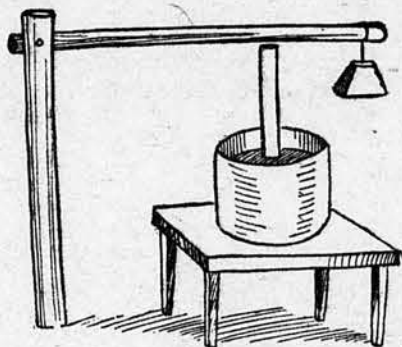
Normal milk will test 4 per cent fat and will weigh 100 pounds to 8 gallons. It takes 25 pounds of normal milk to make 1 pound butter fat, and the skimming must be done well. Such milk will make an 11-pound cheese from 100 pounds of milk at this time of year. If you can get 15 cents a pound for your cheese when it is 20 days old you can figure your profits. If you can sell at 20 cents, the present price of cheese, you will get 50 to 55 cents for the cheese you would get out of the milk that would furnish 1 pound of butter fat.

How to Make Farm Cheese.

You will want at least 8 gallons, or 100 pounds, of sweet milk. It must be sweet. You can mix night's and morning's milk together if you are sure the night's milk is sweet. If it is not you will soon learn you cannot make cheese out of it.

Take two new galvanized iron wash tubs, the one as large as you can get, the second smaller so it will sit inside the larger tub and leave some space between, say 1/2 inch all around and 1 inch at bottom. On the bottom of the larger tub lay some sticks to keep the space in the bottom. Fill the inside tub with milk, pour water in the space between the tubs, and set them on the stove with a light fire, so you can warm the milk without scalding it. Stir frequently. The temperature ought to be 86 degrees. Don't try to make cheese without a good thermometer.

At 86 degrees it will be better to set the tubs off onto a table or box so the heat will not run up on you. Now add the rennet tablet or cheese tablet. Add sufficient that the milk will thicken in



Good Plan for a Cheese Press.

10 or 15 minutes. When you add the rennet stir slowly for two minutes, then stop and let it coagulate, or thicken.

When the mass will split open clean from a finger tip that you put in the curd, it is ready to cut. You can use a knife with a long blade, and by holding it perpendicular you can cut the thickened milk into slabs about 1/2 inch thick. In five minutes cut the mass crossways from your first cutting. This will give you long slender strings of curd. In about 10 minutes the tubs can be set back on the stove and the milk heated to 100 degrees. Be careful while heating, and stir the mass with your hand occasionally so it will not mat. Do not add the heat too fast. Take 30 minutes if possible to raise the heat from the time you last cut it until you get it to 100 degrees.

The Test of Good Cheese.

Now comes the part that will make good or poor cheese. Hold the mass at 100 degrees for say one hour; stir frequently. Then dip the curd and whey into a strainer and let the whey run off. Save this, as it is fine swill for pigs. When you have the whey all off the curd is ready to salt. Four ounces of

salt is sufficient for curd from 100 pounds of milk.

With the salt added the cheese is ready to hoop. If you have no hoops take two 1-gallon sirup pails and melt off the tops and bottoms. This will give you two hoops, each large enough to make a 5-pound cheese. Or get a tinner to make a hoop of strong tin 6 inches wide and 8 inches tall. Have a round wooden follower or press block made that will go inside each hoop easily without pressing out the sides of hoop. Put the curd in the hoop and the follower on top. Then add a few thin blocks so you can use a lever fastened under a corner of the house, and press the cheese that way. You will soon learn what to do.

When the cheese has been pressed a few hours take it out of the hoop and put a bandage around it. Make these bandages so they will fit the cheese snugly, as you will not want a baggy-formed cheese. Tuck in the top and bottom of bandage, put the cheese back in the hoop and the hoop under the lever again. Add some weight, such as a few stones in a sack, and let remain all night.

By the next morning your cheese will be made. Take it out and put on a shelf in a dry place where it will not be too cold or too warm, say in your pantry. Next day turn cheese over and rub a little melted butter on the ends so it will not crack. Turn and rub cheese daily, and in a few weeks you will have cheese to eat. Practice will make it simple and easy work. The time is coming when more cheese will be made in local factories and on the farm instead of sending to other states and paying twice what it costs to make.

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

You'll notice that when people are really in earnest they can get around on time.

Lots of Health
and Energy in this Big
Family Package of

Sunshine

L.W. SODA

CRACKERS

These crisp, toasty-brown biscuits are lighter and more digestible than even well-made bread. The men folks and youngsters love them because they're so crisp and flavorful. Always ready to eat, no fussing nor fixing needed. Tuck some in your pocket when you start out for work. Solid nourishment without bread's large percentage of water.

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FULL BLOOD Barred Rocks \$2.00. D. N. Hill, Lyons, Kan.

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BUFF ROCKS—Nice pullets \$1.25 each. W. F. Alden, Ellsworth, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—Cockerels, pullets, \$1.00 up. E. W. Caywood, Clifton, Kan.

FINE BARRED COCKERELS. Inquire of Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan., R. 4.

BARRED ROCKS. 101 premium cockerels \$2 up. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

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BIG TYPE BARRED ROCKS. Fine cockerels and pullets half price now. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kan.

HIGH SCORING Barred Rock cockerels; guaranteed; \$1.50 each. Harry Cummins, Toronto, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS. Cockerels, good quality, \$2.00; 3 for \$5.00. Pullets \$10.00 doz. Mrs. Ike Saunders, Elk City, Kan.

EARLY, ringy, weigher-layer Barred Rocks, \$2.00 up. 103 premiums. Pen heads specialty. W. Opfer, Clay Center, Kan.

TWO BREEDS—Pure bred Barred and White Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets from prize winners. H. F. Hicks, Cambridge, Kan.

BARRED ROCK cockerels. Large, well barred, farm raised, \$1.50 each, 4 for \$5. Geo. Bingham, Bradford, Wabasha Co., Kan.

BIG, VIGOROUS, early-hatched White Rock cockerels. Best strain in America. \$2 to \$10. Eggs in season. E. L. Lafferty, Ellsworth, Kan.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS headed by America's Royal winner. Cockerels for sale. Eggs in season. Prices reasonable. Reece Lewellen, Cedar Vale, 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.

BARRED ROCK cockerels—Utility birds for the farm flock hatched from mated pens. Light colored \$2.00 each; medium and dark, \$3.00 to \$5.00. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

IVORY STRAIN White Rocks. 100 big snow white cks. and pullets for sale. Pullets \$1.50 to \$2.00. Cks. \$2.00 to \$3.00 each. Chas. C. Fair, originator of Ivory Strain, Sharon, Kan.

DUCKS.

INDIAN RUNNERS, silver cup winners. Burt White, Burlingame, Kan.

FAWN RUNNERS from three matings, not related, \$1.00 each. Pure white \$1.50. Mrs. H. E. Thoenburg, Formoso, Kan.

MAMMOTH Imperial Pekin ducks, from prize winners. S. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels. Hulda Keearns, Girard, Kan.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER drakes \$1.50 to \$2. Fawn and White \$1 to \$2 each, trios \$5. Laying white egg strains. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan.

YOUNG INDIAN RUNNER Drakes for sale. Won 1st on old drake and 2nd on young duck at Kansas City, Mo. Show. Eggs for sale in season. D. J. Mackey, Pittsburg, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE Indian Runners: Reinhard's strain; first prize winners at Villisca and Red Oak, Dec. 1913. Drakes scored 93, \$3.00; 93½, \$4.00; 94 to 94½, \$5.00. Ducks scored and unscored \$2.00 up; unscored drakes \$1.50 up; few trios \$5.00. Mrs. C. A. Robinson, Griswold, Iowa.

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THOROUGHbred Bourbon Red turkeys. John Carroll, Lewis, Kan.

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FINE, PURE BOURBON Red toms, \$5.00. Mrs. J. J. Darst, Rose, Kan.

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BOURBON RED turkeys. Toms \$3.50. Hens \$2.50. Henry Wells, Colony, Kan.

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WHITE HOLLAND turkey toms \$4.00. Hens \$2.50. Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND turkeys. Toms \$4.00. Hens \$2.00. Mrs. R. A. Lewis, Timken, Kan.

FINE M. B. turkeys. Toms \$5. Hens \$3 and \$3.50. Mrs. E. C. Stockwell, Burlington, Kan.

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WHITE HOLLAND turkeys. Toms \$3.00. Hens \$2.00. Mrs. Jane Thompson, Cambridge, Kan.

THOROUGHbred Bronze turkeys. Toms \$5, hens \$3. J. Gould, Route 2, Conway Springs, Kan.

LARGE, thoroughbred Bourbon Red turkeys. Prices reasonable. Mrs. S. J. Henry, Belleville, Kan.

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WHITE HOLLAND turkeys until New Year. Fine large stock. Hens \$3, toms \$4. Clara F. Barr, Westmoreland, Kan.

MAMMOTH White Holland turkeys. Early hatched. Hens \$2.00, toms \$3.00. For quick sale. Mrs. Alice Sellars, Mahaska, Kan.

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THOROUGHbred Mammoth Bronze turkeys from Mo. and Kan. State show prize winning blood for several generations. Mrs. James Aitken, Severy, Kan.

PAYING 18c for turkeys, 12 heavy hens, light hens 10, springs 13, stages 11, ducks 13, geese 11. Coops, loaned free, daily remittances. The Cope's, Topeka, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS \$1.00. Will Tonn, Haven, Kan.

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S. C. W. LEGHORN cockerels bred from Young's New York winners, \$1.00 and \$2.00. G. W. Buck, Larned, Kan.

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100 SINGLE COMB Buff Leghorns. Cockerels, hens, pullets. Prize winning stock. \$1.00 each. Chas. M. Childs, Pittsburg, Kan., Route 3.

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SINGLE COMB White Leghorns. Forty Ribbons last year. Exhibition and utility. \$1.50 and up. Closing out Partridge Rocks. R. W. Bradshaw, Ellsworth, Kan.

SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns. Champions of the West. Over 300 prizes won. My quarter of a century show record is free. C. F. Lang, Box F. M. B. La Crosse, Wis.

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GOOD WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels \$2. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

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BLACK AND BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels and hens. Flora Watson, Altoona, Kan.

ORPINGTONS, Buff and White. Cockerels \$2; cocks \$3. Glaser, 1220 Rowland, Kansas City, Kansas.

CHOICE Single Comb Buff Orpington cockerels at \$1.50 each. Mrs. Perry Higley, Cummings, Kan.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS won four firsts and special at Belleville, Kan. Have some extra good cockerels from son of first cockerel Madison Square Garden, 1911. Eggs after Jan. 1. Ed Granerholz, Esbon, Kan.

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ROSE COMB Rhode Island White cks. \$3 to \$5 each. Trios \$10 to \$15. Wonderful winter layers and grand table fowl. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan.

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BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS \$2.00 per pair. Lucile Krum, Stafford, Kan.

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BLACK LANGSHAN cockerels. Scored by Rhodes. Martha Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

PURE BRED White Langshan hens, pullets, cockerels. Mrs. Geo. McLain, Lane, Ks.

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43 VARIETIES, Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guinea, Incubators, Dogs. Catalogue 4 cents. Missouri Squab Co., Kirkwood, Mo.

THOROUGHbred Bourbon Red hens \$3.00, toms \$3.50. Also American Standard-Runner drakes, \$1.00. Mrs. Bertha Fortney, Clyde, Kan.

FOR SALE—Mammoth White Holland turkeys, mammoth Toulouse geese, White Indian Runner ducks, Barred Rock cockerels. Eggs in season. Mrs. W. U. Stevens, Paradise, Kan.

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FINE WYANDOTTE cockerels and pullets. J. Benjamin, Cambridge, Kan.

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FOR SALE—Fancy S. C. White Orpington cockerels, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each. Ernest C. Duprey, Clyde, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. A nice lot of choice large cockerels priced right. Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kan.

R. S. COMB Golden Wyandotte cockerels. Farm run. Exclusive raised. Guaranteed. C. Folgate, Stanberry, Mo.

FOR SALE—White Wyandotte cockerels, Keller strain. All score above 91. Mrs. I. R. Schlegel, 2103 Lincoln, Topeka, Kan.

FARM RAISED White Wyandotte cockerels; show birds a specialty; breeding males reasonably. G. A. Wiebe, Beatrice, Neb.

SCORED WHITE WYANDOTTES. Hens 93½, 91½, 91½, 90½; pullets 93½, 91, 89½; cockerels 91. All \$15. Mrs. A. Grogger, Solomon, Kan.

WYANDOTTE cockerels \$1.00 each. 2 Shorthorn bulls, coming one and two year old, \$60 and \$100. 2 Shorthorn heifers, \$75 each. Chilcott Poultry & Stock Farm, Manokato, Kan.

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PRIZE WINNERS. Rose and Single Comb cocks and cockerels. Lulu H. Searl, Caney, Kan.

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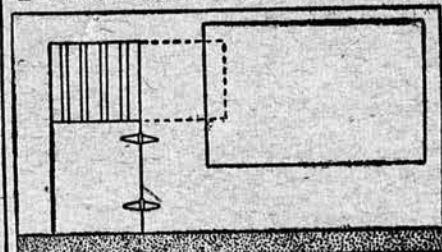
ROSE COMB REDS exclusively, won first, second and fourth cockerel, grand sweepstake silver set for highest scoring pen, all varieties, of Pike's Peak Poultry association, Dec. 1913. Settings \$2. Fine mating list. Dr. Crooks, Colorado Springs.

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New Ideas in This House

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—We are firm believers in the open-front poultry house, but we do not like the door at the end on account of the winds howling around the corner in winter. Instead we have a door on



South Front Showing Two-Piece Door.

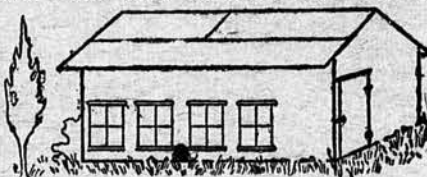
the south side of the house. We use a two-piece door and like it much better than the one-piece. In the illustration the lower door is closed and the upper door open. We have nailed lath to the top of the lower door to keep the chickens in. If it gets too cold in winter the upper door is also closed. The open front, shown in the large rectangular space, is covered with canvas. The roosts are hinged to the back of the building. When cleaning out the droppings or in winter when we want to keep the hens off the roosts we raise and fasten them to a hook in the ceiling. The foundation is of concrete.

Mrs. M. Reck.

Convenience and Comfort Here

[Prize Letter.]

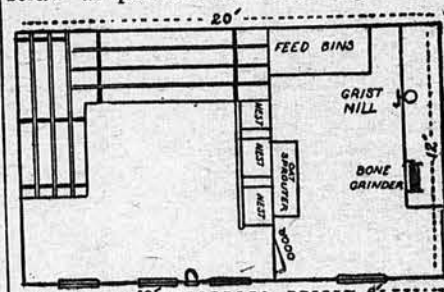
I have a poultry house that has proved very satisfactory all around. Last winter I kept 45 hens in this house and it was nothing unusual to gather 20 eggs a day during the worst weather. Most of the features in my house are to be found in those of other poultrymen built nowadays. The one advantage it has over most other houses I have seen is



Exterior appearance of the house.

that the windows are placed along the bottom of the south front instead of farther up. In summer this is an advantage because the sun will not shine right into the center of the house as with the high windows. Thus the house is kept cooler. In winter, when the sun is low on the south, it will shine in where the birds are busy scratching in the litter. In houses where the windows are higher up you will find part or all of the hens on the roosts sunning themselves.

My house is 12 by 20 feet in size, and eight feet to the plate. Seven feet above the floor I put in a ceiling, forming a little mow, in which I store as much straw as possible for scratching litter.



The floor plan, showing feed room, roosts and nests.

I have an 8 by 12 foot room partitioned off for feed, bone mill and grinder.

The entire floor space in the large room is used for scratching. The roosts are arranged on the north and west sides of this room and the nests on the east side at the same height—3 feet above the floor. Directly below the roosts is the dropping board. The roosts are movable which permits the droppings being cleaned off without much trouble.

I have four windows on the south side, each 25 by 48 inches in size. I can open the windows to any height and always have them wide open, except in stormy weather. During the cold days of last winter I had all the windows closed but one. I nailed a common sack over the frame of this one which admitted plenty of fresh air but prevented a draft in the building.

Frank V. Uridil.

Winter Housing For Poultry

Comfortable Quarters Mean More Eggs and Better Health

By Readers of the Mail and Breeze.

SINCE using the curtain front type of poultry house I have never had a case of roup or a frosted comb in my flock. Nor has any moisture ever collected on the walls or ceiling. Proper ventilation is all important and the open front house provides it perfectly and easily.

My curtain is simply a screen door hinged lengthwise to the front of the house. It is covered with muslin on one side and burlap on the other. With a large flock in a small house burlap alone would be sufficient. With an open front like this all other parts of the house must be made airtight. This can be done at small expense by covering the walls with tar paper. The roof may be made waterproof and airtight by the use of paper roofing.

I find it a good plan to have the birds roost on about a level with the top of the curtain and within 3 or 4 feet of the ceiling. In this way they will have a smaller space to heat as

day dinner. So we bought a dozen mongrel hens and a cock bird of the same breed and set up in the business. But the motley array did not suit. I longed for the "yellow" birds of my youth. Then I studied the several breeds of "buffs" and finally decided to go into the Buff Wyandotte stock. Then we got a shipment of baby chicks from a trustworthy breeder. When they grew to pullethood we sold all the mongrel stock, got the best cockerel we could find and since have kept nothing but the Rose Comb Buff Wyandottes.

We have always been glad we made the change. From our purebred flock we have more eggs than formerly; we have all the table meat we wish from the culls and those of inferior appearance and what stock we have to spare finds ready market at four to five times the value of the same number of mongrel fowls. Every hen more than pays for herself and her year's feed in eggs sold for setting. Above this we have

Let's Have Your Say

Our first issue in February will be the big Mail and Breeze Poultry Number. In years past the letters and articles direct from farm poultry raisers have been the prime factor in making these poultry numbers the most useful published by any farm paper in the country. We are counting on you again this year. To be in good time for publication all contributions must reach us before January 25. There will be a worthy prize for every worthy letter—a subscription to the Mail and Breeze, the Daily Capital, Poultry Culture, or some other good periodical. Also some good farm books have been put up in this competition, and several articles that are useful about the home or farm shop. Below are some suggested subjects but you have our permission to cut loose on any topic you may choose. And don't worry about style or grammar. Just give us the facts in your own language.

On what one item in your way of running an incubator do you think a successful hatch most depends?

What do you think is the easiest way to raise turkeys and raise them right?

How do you supply green food and meat to the flock during the season when these are not to be had on open range?

Whether hatched by machine or hen, what line of procedure do you follow to bring the greatest proportion of chicks to maturity?

How do you avoid that great slayer of chicks—bowel trouble or white diarrhea?

Describe any handy device that lightens the work of caring for the flock? A rough drawing will help.

Who has found ducks and geese to be profitable feathered stock for the farm? What of breeds and best ways of management?

Has any farm reader tried caponizing, and with what results?

Who has made use of the parcel post in marketing poultry products and what is most needed in this system of marketing to make it succeed as it deserves to?

the heat rises to the ceiling. When roosting low much of the heat escapes through the curtain. This suggestion is for extremely cold weather. In summer the curtains may be replaced by wire netting.

Dropping boards two feet above the floor will give the maximum amount of scratching space on the floor in cold weather. Such a house as I have described, built on a well-drained spot, will be well ventilated, warm, dry, and will provide the largest floor space possible. It is not the only good house but it is the simplest and most economical of them all. Paul W. Moore.

Why He Raises the Buffs

BY JOHN P. RUPPENTHAL.

I began to be interested in the barnyard flock 25 years ago. As a very small boy I loved to feed the hens and chicks and gather the eggs in the "regular" nests and search for the stolen ones. In those early years the flocks were made up of hens of many colors and sizes. Of course we children had our favorites in colors, etc. I had a fancy for the "yellow" ones. Later in life when I began to pick the flocks for the table I learned why one should favor the yellow birds with yellow skin and legs. Those who have picked all kinds of chickens know why I favored the yellow ones.

When we made a home of our own we decided to keep a flock of chickens so as to have eggs that we knew were fresh; also fried chicken for the Sun-

the eggs the remaining months of the year for profit.

It costs no more to keep purebred stock than it does to keep the mongrels. And what is prettier than a yard full of fine buff all of a size and color? They are a joy to look at and it is so good to see how the neighbors look at them as they drive by. And above all this there are no frozen combs to spoil the appearance of the bird or stop her daily egg in winter.

Poultry Show Calendar

SEND IN YOUR DATES.

KANSAS.

Atchison, December 29-January 3—Secretary, G. W. Tinsley; judge, R. V. Hicks. Smith Center, December 31-January 3—Secretary, O. T. Vinsonhaler, Bellaire, Kan.; judge, John C. Snyder.

Independence, January 5-10—Secretary, L. H. Wible, Chanute; judges, Rhodes, Snyder, Hicks, McClaskey, and Seylor.

Hutchinson, January 5-10—Secretary, W. D. Powell; judges, Hemlich and Atherton. Wichita, January 12-17—Asst. secretary, Mrs. H. J. Freeman; judges, Thompson and Campbell.

Leavenworth, January 20-23—Secretary, C. M. Swan; judge, F. H. Shellabarger.

OKLAHOMA.

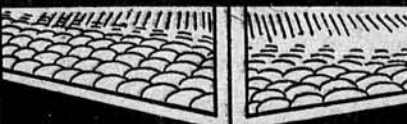
Durant, Jan. 9-10—Secretary, Stillwater (A. and M. College), January 12-13—Secretary, Loyal F. Payne, Stillwater.

Tulsa, January 12-13—Secretary, Mrs. Rufus White, Sapulpa.

Enid, January 26-31—Secretary, I. W. Sherick; judges, Rhodes and Emory.

Good housing is one of the essentials for egg production and consequently should be given proper consideration. A hen that is comfortable and happy is more apt to be profitable than one that is uncomfortable.

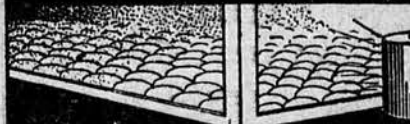
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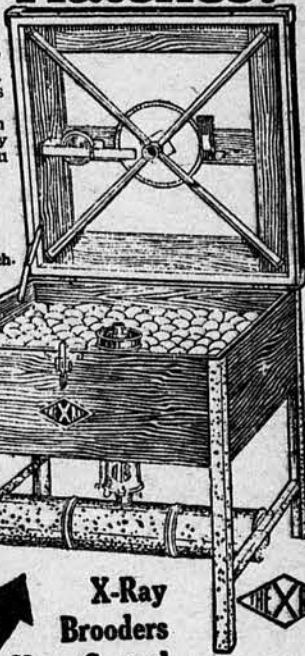
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Farm Credit Plans Differ

Government Loans the Only One in Sight That Will Reduce Interest Rates, Says Congressman Bathrick of Ohio

IT IS President Wilson's opinion that a system of farm credit financed by the government would be class legislation, but he declares some satisfactory form of farm credit is urgently needed in this country.

At its last convention the National Grange resolved, "that any legislation for the purpose of bettering farm credit is a part of the great national policy of conservation of the food supply and as such, cannot properly be delegated to private capital for general exploitation and profit."

The Grange takes the stand, "that any farm credit plan which does not include a direct reduction of the 'prevailing rates' of interest, as well as a long term of small annual payments upon farm mortgages, will not meet agricultural credit requirements. It has also declared that, 'any farm credit association which shall receive any privileges under federal or state law should be composed of farmers and not capitalists of high finance who have heretofore dominated agricultural credit and created conditions which now demand relief.'"

The sooner farmers stand for some concrete proposition, the sooner something worth while will be done.

The Ohio Credit Plan.

It has recently been discovered that the farmers of DeLancey county, Ohio, have been successfully conducting mutual farm loan associations for the last 12 years on the building association plan, followed in towns and cities. The borrower pays 6 per cent for his loan. Payment of interest and a part of the principal is usually made twice a year, but the loan may be extended a dozen or a score of years, if desired, without any extra renewal fees or other expenses. These associations also pay 5 per cent interest on deposits, 1 per cent of the loan rate being retained for expenses and a safety fund.

The scheme these Ohio farmers have worked out, is wonderfully elastic and can be adapted to meet the needs or exigencies of any farmer borrower. Details of the DeLancey plan and some concrete examples of how it is working will be given in a later issue of the Mail and Breeze.

Grange For Government Loans.

Congressman Bathrick has introduced two government farm loan schemes in congress, one in the last congress and one in this. The National Grange has endorsed the Bathrick measure which provides that the government shall borrow money at not to exceed 3½ per cent and lend the money to farmers at not more than 4½ per cent upon long time farm land mortgages, the profit made by the government to be expended on road improvement, or for any other object which will benefit the whole people.

In a letter to the Mail and Breeze, Congressman Bathrick says his plan is not new or impractical, even in this country, although he admits one or two political economists from Eastern colleges profess a horror of the proposition, also some of the money lenders.

"I have put in years of study on the question," he writes, "and can say with certainty that no scheme for the payment of interest and principal on the amortization plan will work out on high interest rates, because the annual load will be too great for the borrower to carry."

Must Encourage Tenants To Buy.

"It has been said that a government loan plan cannot take care of mortgage loans on farms up to 75 per cent of the value for tenants who wish to buy."

"Do we need to do it in order to accomplish great good? If so some other countries have found it safe."

"The government can safely and profitably lend up to 60 per cent of the value of security on first mortgage at 4½ per cent. If it lends to all tenants who can produce 40 per cent of the purchase price of a farm, we shall do much to decrease tenancy."

"Whether the tenant has this 40 per cent or not, depends largely on the price of the farm. Every farm tenant knows that a small farm well tilled is better to him than a big farm well rented for the owner."

"A low rate of interest and long term mortgage will encourage them in buying. Those who have less than the 40 per cent will be encouraged by the same reason to get into the 40 per cent class."

"No private-capital farm credit plan can lend more than 60 per cent on mortgages and expect bonds issued against them to sell at par. If more liberal lending is necessary the government alone can do it and must do it on the theory of public policy. Private capital will not do it. Then why complain of government loans on this ground? If we lend up to 60 per cent now, we shall likely never reach the necessity of lending up to 75 per cent."

Will the Price of Land Rise?

"One writer fears that cheaper interest rates and longer term mortgages will raise the price of land so that the buyer of a farm will not be benefited. Will this rule work both ways? If so, why not raise the present interest rate and make the farms cheaper? Will that help decrease tenantry?"

"Only the more thrifty of farm tenants will buy farms. Take these away from the tenants who are seeking to rent farms from landlords and the landlords may want to sell their tenant farms after a trial of the thriftless tenants. Anything which encourages farm tenants to buy will put tenant farms on the market for sale and this condition will undoubtedly steady the price."

"But the number of tenants we now have, is not more important than the number we may have if we do nothing. A lower interest rate and better terms will keep many of the present mortgaged farm owners from themselves becoming tenants. For the farmer, just emerging from a long battle with a devil mortgage, with a run-down, wrecked farm, these advantages will afford a chance for him to safely borrow and improve."

"Lending money at lower cost and better terms" is the core of the farm credit question. Any plan omitting these essentials is useless. If a lower interest rate will bring disaster, the subject should be dismissed.

Not a Cent of Tax Money Necessary.

Some want a lower interest rate to come with 'natural conditions'. Natural conditions are private control of money for profit. All the states have tried to lower the rate by law. Natural conditions circumvented the law. Let the government be the lender on the farm mortgage at a maximum rate of 4½ per cent. That is the only sure way to lower the interest rate. Not a cent of the taxpayer's money need be used. The government can borrow and lend. It can be a trustee for the lender and borrower. Take no risk and make profit for the whole people.

There is no need for spying inspection nor rigid restriction of what is done with borrowed money. The farmer is not a gambler. He will not bet the money on a horse race. Not one in ten thousand farmers will mortgage his farm for other than farming business.

If inspection is necessary, the government has the best possible means to carry it out at least cost and in a way that will neither offend nor obstruct the initiative of any American farmer.

This government is a co-operative government. It's here now. It is better able to carry out a general, comprehensive plan of first-mortgage farm loans than any co-operation scheme which can be devised. It can do it at less management cost, more quickly, and secure greater uniformity of beneficial results.

The laborer in the city will not complain. The money lender will complain in the name of labor, but for himself. Labor knows that government loans to farmers will help farm production see consumption ahead of it, with a telescope, and take the farm boy's competition out of the city.

Meat in some form should be supplied to the fowls. They need protein, and in beef scraps this is found in good quantities. Good beef scraps contain from 50 to 60 per cent. It should be well aired and clean.



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Trapping Time Has Come

Here Are a Few Points for Kansas Hunters, Which, if Properly Followed, Will Increase the Profits

DECEMBER is one of the best months of all the year to trap. During this time practically all of the fur bearers are good; have a prime coat of fur. There is but one exception, usually, and that is the muskrat, which does not have its best hide until later in the season. The mink and the weasel now have permanent dens. As a general rule the ground is frozen and covered with snow, making trapping easy with baits. Employ bloody meat, sprinkled with one of the scents I have recommended in a previous article or some good one upon the market. There are a number which are reliable.

Along the banks of small, meandering streams are the best places to look for signs of the mink. The reasons for this are evident when one considers that along the winding streams are usually weeds and driftwood which offer protection for its den. In the shallow water, too, are usually small fish, perhaps a few clams, and similar foods. The weasel—called the ermine by the fur trade—can be taken practically anywhere and everywhere. I have trapped them along streams, from dried up drains, in cornfields, along railroad tracks, about hedges, in meadows, under the roots of trees, says George J. Thiesen in Farm Life. If they are about, a decoy will frequently lure them into a trap.

Good Locations for Traps.

In the winter time one should employ a scent along with his bait, for the reason that frozen meat fails to attract fur bearers unless they happen close by and are hungry. On the other hand, a lure that contains powerful ingredients can be smelled for nearly a half mile at times, and will cause the animals to seek the sets which otherwise would not come near at all. For this reason, I think it pays all trappers to use a good scent.

At flowing tiles are good places to make sets. One needs no bait of any kind here, for the animals will try to enter the drain provided they can and it is not filled with water. It does not matter whether there are tracks of the animals about or not. If you discover such a place, set your trap. Do not, however, set your trap so that it is parallel with the opening, for if you do the jaws are liable to throw the fur bearer out of reach when it springs.

If you find a drain that is clogged up or covered with a screen, get permission from the owner to dig the mud or remove the obstruction. If the man objects to the latter, explain to him that while your trap is in position nothing can enter the tile. State that as soon as you are through with the place you will gladly put it as you found it. In most cases he will have no objection when you tell him this.

Under the Ice.

When the streams are frozen over, find a place in shallow water where there is little or no current, and make a set. Chop a whole in the ice about six inches square into which lower a sack of coarse salt weighing about 10 pounds. On top of this salt place a trap. No-bait is necessary for a set of this kind. The first mink that comes along will see the flowing water and try to

enter it—the salt will keep the water from freezing—of course the animal will get into the trap.

For snow sets, whiten your traps by immersing them just before setting in lime and water. After this is done they have to be carefully handled, otherwise the white will rub off.

Construct of stones and wood a V-shaped den. In the back part of this place a piece of meat over which some good decoy has been sprinkled. Conceal a trap at the entrance of the den, so that nothing can get at the decoy without being caught. If this set is made in water, it should be where it is shallow and near the shore. The bait ought to be on a rock above the water—and it is a good plan to fasten it so that it cannot be washed away in case of high water.

Around old bridges will usually be found dens of the mink. I remember one instance where my partner and I took 21 animals from under and near one old structure in two years. The sides were made of rock, loosely laid together. The fur bearers had places between the stones where they slid into the water. We placed our traps at the foot of these slides, building up if the place was too deep with mud, or scooping out excavations if the water was too shallow. Invariably, we weighted each trap with a stone and staked it in deep water. As soon as a mink would get caught, it would dive for a place where it was not shallow, and the rock did the rest, in short order. One night we caught five animals within 15 yards of each other, showing that our method gave them no chance to alarm the others by "fighting the trap." So far as I know, we lost only one mink—and that was due entirely to our own carelessness.

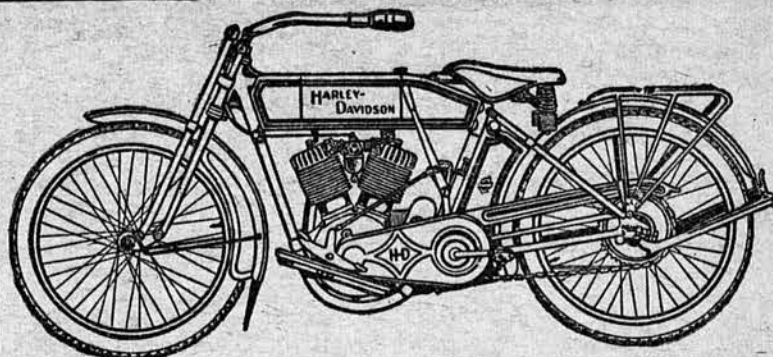
In killing the mink it is best to stun it with a sharp blow on the head, after which the ribs can be crushed in with the hands. I recommend this way, for when the blows are given on the head there usually remains a blood clot on the skin. While this is not particularly damaging, yet it is to the interest of the shipper to have his furs looking as well as possible.

For the weasel, I prefer to use a rabbit head over which blood or a good decoy has been sprinkled. Arrange the head under an upturned sod so that it looks as if it were alive—an animal seeking shelter. Place the trap so that the little fur bearer cannot get at the head without getting caught.

Up to a very short time, the weasel could not be sold unless it was pure white, with the exception of the tip of the tail, which is black. However, at the present time I think all pelts may be sold for something.

The skin of the mink should be eased, flesh side out, with the exception of those which come from the far north and northeastern climates of America. As a rule dealers prefer to get them fur side out. The weasel hide should be dried fur side out also.

Keep the calf out of the cold when the cold days come. Give it a fair show in every way, and no matter if it is scrubby in the start, you can make money on it.



Startling, Exclusive Improvements Mark the 1914 Harley-Davidson

Step Starter Starts Machine With Rider in the Saddle and Both Wheels on the Ground

In case the rider accidentally stalls the motor in crowded traffic or on a steep hill it is no longer necessary to dismount, perhaps in the mud and find a level place to set the machine upon the stand in order to start the motor. Instead a downward push on either pedal—the step-starter does its work, and the motor begins again to throb.

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Ful-Floting Seat

For the third successive year the Ful-Floting Seat is standard. This patented device floats the weight of the rider between two concealed springs, assimilating all jars and vibration due to rough roads.

Double Clutch Control

The patented Harley-Davidson clutch can now be operated either by a foot lever on the left foot board or by a hand lever. The foot lever does away with the necessity of taking either hand off the handle bars, a great convenience when riding through sand or mud.

Double Brake Control

The new Harley-Davidson Band Brake (patented) can be operated either by a foot lever or by back pedaling on either pedal.

Folding Foot Boards

All models are equipped with Folding Foot Boards in addition to the regular pedals.

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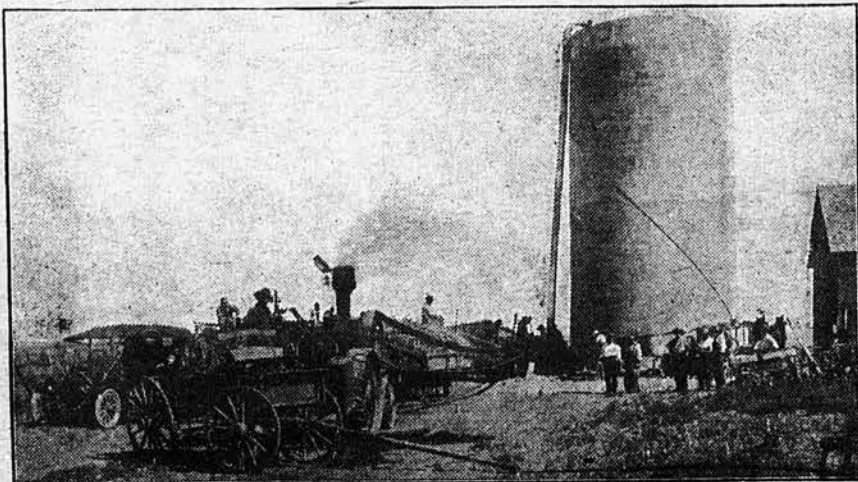
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Long Leases in Bible Days

Land Wasn't Sold in Those Times—Agents Were Unknown

BY W. A. LIPPINCOTT
Kansas Agricultural College

The land ownership laws of Bible times were peculiar. For instance, land could be leased and re-leased and traded and the title juggled generally, but every 50 years the land reverted to the original owner. In his fourth article in the Kansas Industrialist on rural life lessons from the Bible, W. A. Lippincott describes these peculiar conditions. The fifth and last installment of this series will appear next week.

THE effort to keep the title of the land in the hands of the farming people in Bible times is strongly brought out in the laws concerning the year of jubilee, the redemption of hereditary land, and the conveyance of real property. It was legally impossible to sell farm land in those days. The only law concerning the conveyance of real property to be found (Lev. 25:15-16) shows very clearly that what was sold was the crops and not the land. What was termed selling was in reality only leasing. It was a temporary arrangement. Here is the law: "According to the number of years after the jubilee thou shalt buy land from thy neighbor and according to the number of crops until the next jubilee shall he sell it to thee. If the number of the years be great, thou shalt increase its price, but if the number of the years be small, thou shalt reduce its price, for it is the number of crops that he selleth to thee."

A Homecoming Year.

The year of the jubilee, which was the fiftieth, or the one following the seventh Sabbatical year, was one when there was a great homecoming. People were not only invited but were required by law to return to their own farming community, and at this time all land was released to its original owner. Thus in Leviticus (25:13,28, 31) we find that "In the year of the jubilee ye shall return

each to his possessions. At the jubilee a poor man's land shall be released and he shall return to his possession. Houses in villages which have no wall around them shall be reckoned as belonging to the fields of the country; the right of redemption shall be released in the year of jubilee."

The "right of redemption" refers to another law (Lev. 25:24-27), which runs, "In all the land of our possession ye shall allow the land to be redeemed. If thy fellow countryman become poor and sell some of his possession, his kinsman who is nearest to him shall come and redeem that which his brother hath sold. "And if a man have no one to redeem it, and he become rich and find sufficient to redeem it, then let him count the years since its sale and refund the value of the remainder (until the year of jubilee) to the man to whom he sold it: thus he may return to his possession."

Naboth's Vineyard.

The story of Naboth's refusal to sell King Ahab his vineyard (1 Kings 21:1-16), is but the story of a law-abiding citizen. Ahab was king over a rural people and made the fatal mistake of trying to ape the city kings of Phoenicia—from among whom his wife Jezebel had come—and acquire large land holdings. It was because of his seizure of Naboth's vineyard, rather than because of his murder of Naboth, that Elijah was able to bring about the revolution of Jehu. The horror seems to lie in the king's proposal to treat a patrimonial estate as an item of sale and exchange.

An interesting side light on this whole question of land ownership is found in the following incident: When Jehu was in the midst of his bloody work, he saw a man whose name was Jehonadab, the son of Rechab, coming to meet him. Jehu

saluted this man, shook hands with him, and took him up into the chariot, saying, "Come with me, and see my zeal for Jehovah (1 Kings 10:15-17)." This incident seems to be an isolated occurrence, with no essential relation to the events of the hour. The narrative gives no explicit reason for its inclusion in the Book of Kings; and many readers of the Bible have been puzzled by the story about Jehonadab, the son of Rechab. Other parts of the Old Testament, however, make it possible for us to see this incident in its true perspective. Jehonadab (or Jonadab) was the founder of a primitive sect known as the Rechabites, named after his father. The sect was instituted about this time as a protest against the ideas and usages of settled, oriental civilization (Jer. 35:1-19).

The most characteristic thing about these people was their avoidance of private property in land. They would do nothing which implied ownership of the soil. They planted no seed, because the sowing of seed would make it necessary to possess fields; and they drank no wine, because the raising of grapes would make it necessary to own vineyards. They seemed to have reasoned that the private holding of land was at the root of all evil. By this token, if you have no land, the kings and nobles can take no land away from you. So the Rechabites lived in tents, and followed a semi-nomadic life in the open country, away from contact with city life.

Kansas Farmers Will Meet

There will be much of interest in the meetings of the Kansas state board of agriculture, which will begin in Topeka Wednesday, January 14 and last two days. The meetings will be held in representative hall at the state house. F. D. Coburn, the secretary, says the program is one of the best that has ever been arranged for a session of the board.

A business meeting will be held January 14 at 4 p. m., and it is urged that all delegates make an effort to get to Topeka in time for this. The first reg-

ular program will be given that night beginning at 7:30. These numbers will be given at that time:

Address of Welcome, Gov. George H. Hodges.
Address of Welcome on Behalf of City and County, Mayor R. L. Cofran.
Response, Pres. George B. Ross.
What a Kansas Man Saw on a Trip to New Zealand, Australia and Africa, E. W. Howe, Atchison.

Thursday, January 15.

Morning Session—9:30 O'clock.
Fattening Cattle on Alfalfa and the Corn Plant, R. K. Bliss, Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Neb.
Deeper Plowing for Western Kansas, M. M. Sherman, Crawford.

Afternoon Session—1:30 O'clock.

Possibilities of Kansas as a Dairy State, J. B. Sims, Topeka.
What the Farmer Wants, A. A. Baldwin, Reece.

Evening Session—7:30 O'clock.

The Original Idiot, Rev. Charles Bayard Mitchell, Chicago.
The Woman and the Book, Mrs. May Belleville Brown, Salina.

Friday, January 16.

Morning Session—9:30 O'clock.
Kansas Wheat and Its Products, L. A. Fitz, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.
Farmers as Scientists, R. A. Pearson, President Iowa State College, Ames.

Afternoon Session—1:30 O'clock.

Election of Officers and Members.
The New Kind of Rural School, Herbert Quick, Editor Farm and Fireside, Springfield, Ohio.
Query Box.
Installation of the New Board and Officers, at the Secretary's Office.

Evening Session—7:30 O'clock.

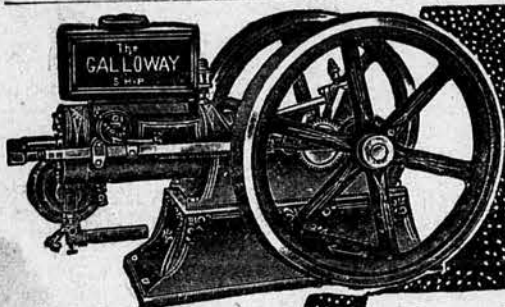
The Farm Four Square, Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter, Topeka.
The Influence Kansas Exercises Elsewhere, E. W. Hoch, Marion.

Stockmen's Meeting.

The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' association will hold its annual meeting at Topeka earlier, but in the same week as that of the State Board of Agriculture, and its dates are Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, January 12, 13 and 14.

Silage Pays in Osage.

John Mohr of Osage county, Kansas, who marketed in Kansas City recently a carload of shorted steers weighing 1,200 pounds at \$8.20, stated that silage had formed an important part of the ration on which they had been fed. "I have two silos of 120 tons capacity each," Mr. Mohr said. "They represent the cheapest and best investment I ever made. Silage is the cheapest feed we have."



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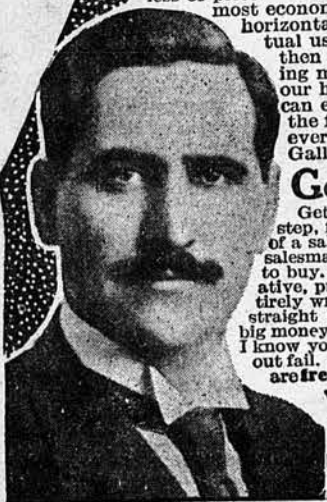
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Our Failing Meat Supply

In Five Years the Demand Has Decreased

BY JAMES M. PICKENS
U. S. Department of Agriculture

THE per capita consumption of meat in the United States is estimated to have fallen off 10 pounds in four years, or from 162 pounds in 1909 to 152 pounds in the fiscal year 1913. These figures are exclusive of lard. The high cost of meat is a serious reality, and it is now obvious that the rise in prices in recent years is the natural result of an actual shortage in production. This condition is reflected in the decrease in consumption. It is evident that the country is facing an era of short production of meat, and that some constructive means must be adopted if the American appetite for this class of food is to be supplied.

The decline in beef production is especially marked. This is shown in three different ways—by the number of cattle on hand, the number received at market centers, and the number slaughtered. A decrease in market receipts and in the slaughter with a corresponding increase in the number remaining in the country would not be alarming; but when with a diminishing slaughter we are depleting our stock of cattle there can be no doubt of the gravity of the situation.

In the last six years the number of beef cattle in the country has apparently fallen off more than 30 per cent, while the population has of course increased. According to estimates of the department of agriculture, the beef cattle in the country on January 1, 1907, numbered 51,566,000, and at the beginning of the present year the number was only 36,030,000. Meanwhile the number of dairy cows has remained practically stationary.

The receipts of cattle at six of the principal livestock markets, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph and Sioux City, for the first nine months of 1913, as reported in market journals, were very slightly in excess of the receipts for the same period of 1912, but in comparison with 1911 there was a decrease of nearly 10 per cent.

The Dwindling Beef Output.

The slaughter of beef under government inspection, which covers more than half of the total slaughter of the country, shows a steady falling off since 1910, the total decline amounting to more than 800,000 carcasses, equivalent to about 450 million pounds of dressed beef. Applying the ratio of federally inspected slaughter to total slaughter, according to the census figures for 1909, this means a falling off of 1,419,000 cattle, or approximately 780 million pounds of beef, in the entire slaughter of the country from 1910 to 1913. The following table shows the inspected slaughter in detail for the last four years. Sheep show a steady increase, as do hogs for a portion of the period, but the quantity of meat furnished by these smaller animals is of course relatively less than that from cattle.

Animals slaughtered under federal inspection, fiscal years 1910 to 1913. Year ended June 30:

	Cattle	Calves	Swine	Sheep	Goats
1910	7,962,189	2,295,059	27,656,021	11,149,937	115,811
1911	7,781,030	2,219,908	29,916,363	13,005,502	54,145
1912	7,532,005	2,242,929	34,966,378	14,208,724	63,983
1913	7,155,816	2,098,484	32,287,538	14,724,465	56,556

With our diminished production in the face of the heavy demand and high prices of the home market we no longer have a surplus for export, and it is no wonder that our export trade in meat animals and products has declined heavily. Our once great trade with England in cattle and fresh beef has vanished, and the only considerable items now shipped to foreign markets are prepared hog products, such as bacon, hams and lard. From 1904 to 1906 our exports of live cattle approximated 600,000 head annually. For the last fiscal year (1913) they numbered only 24,714, about one-tenth of which went to Great Britain.

Up to the present year our meat imports have been so negligible that they were not separately listed in the commerce returns. Shipments of beef have recently been received from Australia on the one coast and Argentina on the other. For years an unimportant number of cattle of the class known as

"stockers" have come from Canada and Mexico.

While future imports may afford some measure of relief, too much reliance should not be placed upon this source of imports is practically limited tistical situation in other countries does not disclose where we are likely to obtain any large quantity of beef for an extended period. Besides our nearest neighbors, Canada and Mexico, the source of imports is practically limited to South America, especially Argentine, and Australia. New Zealand exports large quantities of mutton but very little beef. Canada and Mexico do not at present give promise of substantial assistance. The number of beef cattle in Canada is only about one-ninth of that in the United States, and shows a steady decrease amounting to over 11 per cent in the last five years.

No Need to Fear Foreign Beef.

Recently thousands of cattle have been brought in from Canada, mainly because of poor pasture and partial failure of the hay crop there. This movement may continue for a time, but it will naturally have the effect of further reducing Canada's stock of cattle. The unsettled conditions in Mexico make it unlikely that any considerable number of cattle can be expected from that country for at least a few years. Argentine and Australia are already supplying most of the British imports, and have been called upon to make up the loss in the supply formerly furnished by the United States. The Australian colonies, however, are sheep rather than cattle countries and export probably four times as much mutton and lamb by weight as beef. Argentine is a large producer and exporter of beef, but has apparently reached the limit of its present cattle resources. The number of cattle in that country showed a decrease at the last census (1911) as compared with the preceding one (1908). The report from Buenos Ayres that 7,262,000 cattle were killed in 1912 out of a total stock of 29 million indicates that Argentine is drawing on its reserve.

It appears that England alone could probably take all of the foreign beef available for export, to say nothing of the new markets which have already been formed in other European countries. We shall therefore have to bid against England and other purchasers of foreign beef, and this competition will tend to keep up prices. It must be remembered too, that this foreign beef is not up to the standard of quality of our cornfed beef.

In view of the present meat situation at home and abroad, it is unlikely that our cattle raisers will have much to fear from foreign beef.

No Corn Shortage There.

Drouth and talk of drouth sometimes discourages men more than it harms them.

Corn seems to have come through in fairly good condition near Kincaid, Kan. S. S. Irwin has sent the Farmers Mail and Breeze a photograph of a specimen stalk from this year's crop.



Drouth?

How's this for corn for a 'dry' year?" he inquires. "Pretty good stuff, isn't it?"

All Mr. Irwin's corn may not be so tall as the stalk in the picture but the one specimen serves to show that the crop might average rather satisfactorily. It would be interesting to know how many farmers in Kansas can show corn like this. Can you surpass this?

"Canned summertime" is the new name for silage. Sounds like a good thing.

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Fighting halter or bridle.
Tender bitting.
Pulling on one rein.
Lunging on the bit.
Lunging and plunging.
Refusing to stand.
Refusing to back.
Shying.
Balking.
Afraid of automobiles.
Afraid of robes.
Afraid of clothes on line.
Afraid of cars.
Afraid of sound of a gun.
Afraid of band playing.
Afraid of steam engine.
Afraid of the touch of shafts or harness.
Running away.
Kicking.
Biting.
Striking.
Hard to shoe.
Bad to groom.
Breaking straps.
Refusing to hold back while going down hill.
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Tail switchers.
Lolling the tongue.
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Bad to hitch to buggy or wagon.

To the first 100 men owning horses, who answer this advertisement, I will positively send my introductory course in Horse Training and Colt Breaking ABSOLUTELY FREE.

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traveling. I made a fortune traveling and giving exhibitions. You have the same opportunity.

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Roads Make the Farm Value

Good Things From a Recent Address by P. H. Albright in the Newton Highway Meeting

FOR the last 30 years my principal occupation has been the appraising of farm lands in southern Kansas and northern Oklahoma. During that time I have examined, probably, 10,000 farms with a view of placing loan values upon them for eastern investors, largely insurance companies.

In appraising farms I adopted this rule: If I am examining a farm in a county that has only one commercial center, say the county seat, where the lands immediately adjoining the town are worth \$100 an acre, as I go away from that town in any direction, or at least in any direction where there is uniformity of lands, I drop down about \$4 for every mile distant from the trading point. Where I would appraise the land adjoining the town at \$100 an acre I would value the second mile at \$96 an acre, or 4 per cent off; the third mile would be \$92 an acre; the fourth mile \$88 an acre, and so on out for at least 10 or 12 miles I would drop \$4 an acre. After I had gone 12½ miles I would be down to a point where the selling value would be \$50 an acre. I am assuming, of course, that the highways from the common trading point or county seat are of the ordinary, uncared-for character, and not the best of roads.

The Rule He Uses.

To show the value of good roads I have this rule: Where there are first class roads running from the trading center; where the hills have been cut down and the hollows have been filled, I change my valuation. I would start at the town with \$100 an acre for land in the first mile; the second mile would be \$98; the third mile \$96; the fourth mile \$94; the fifth mile \$92; the sixth mile \$90; the seventh mile \$88; the eighth mile \$86; the ninth mile \$84; the tenth mile \$82; the eleventh mile \$80; the twelfth mile \$78 and 12½ miles out \$77 an acre.

I have a mathematical reason for this. Over a good road you can haul twice as much as over a poor road, with the same motive power, whether it be animals or gasoline or steam. You can go with twice the speed over the good road. The result is that by having the good road you bring your property nearer to town on account of the cost of the hauling and the reduction in time consumed. If you should doubt these statements ask some drayman in your town to haul for you a ton, say for 30 miles, and you probably will find that he will charge you from \$6 to \$8 over a poor road; but, if it is an extra good road, he will haul two tons for you instead of one ton; that is, if he can get a level, hard road, without any sharp hills, he can haul the two tons in the same time needed to take a ton over a poor road and with the same horse power.

When I say \$6 for going 30 miles, you will notice that this is at the rate of 20 cents a mile on the poor road. If he hauls two tons it is at the rate of 10 cents a mile a ton on the good road. If you question the statement ask the drayman. Instead of walking his horses slowly over the good road, as he will have to do over the poor road, he can get home at least three-fourths of the time.

Saves Wagon and Harness.

Another thing: On the good road a man's horses have a steady pull; his wagon is not wrecked and his harness is not jerked to pieces, whereas on the poor road his wagon is constantly dropping into holes and is being strained. The energy of his horses is exhausted more quickly.

It is not my purpose especially to advocate the building of a road for automobile purposes, but the time has come when this fact must not be ignored. The time is here when not only for pleasure but for business purposes the majority of the transportation over the country roads of Kansas and Oklahoma will be done with motor cars or trucks. The day is at hand when your farm products will be taken to market in motor trucks or cars because it can be done quickly and the markets can be reached when they are at their best.

The value of farm products, especial-

ly hogs, is from 20 to 50 cents more a hundred on good roads than on poor roads. If you will notice the newspaper market reports, every time we have bad weather the price of hogs will jump up from 20 to 50 cents. The reason is that on account of muddy roads the farmers are unable to get their hogs to the railroads, and those who live near enough to the railroads to get their hogs to market will get the advantage of this advance in price. I have frequently noticed that the price of hogs will advance 50 cents during two weeks of bad weather.

The farmer who has only 20 hogs to sell and can get them to market while hogs are up in price on account of bad weather, receives \$30 additional. This is enough, ordinarily, to pay taxes on a common farm and to pay the road tax on a common farm for from six to eight years.

Then, too, consider the advantage of being able to travel to church and school over good roads! Your children will stay with you if they can be contented and enjoy themselves; but if their surroundings are such that they grow discontented, they go away.

For the purpose of illustration: I am going to build a macadam road 17 feet wide, which is the standard width in

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Waters's Federal Job

A ray of light has come from the United States Department of Agriculture in the appointment of Henry J. Waters as a member of a special committee to conduct a general inquiry into various factors which contribute to the present unsatisfactory condition in meat production in the United States. The announcement by Secretary Houston prescribes that the committee will investigate "especially in reference to beef, with a view to suggesting possible methods for improvement."

The committee includes Dr. B. T. Galloway, assistant secretary of agriculture, chairman; Dr. H. J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college; Prof. C. F. Curtiss, dean and director of Iowa State college; Prof. H. W. Mumford, professor of animal husbandry, University of Illinois; Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture, and Dr. T. T. Carver, director rural organization service, United States Department of Agriculture. Only two members of this committee

No Lack of Money for Roads

A diagnosis of the road situation in Kansas, by Arthur Capper, was commended in open session at the recent convention of the Kansas State Good Roads association at Newton, besides meeting with favorable comment from a large number of the delegates. It was part of Mr. Capper's address as president of the association and is here given:

As a people we are spending—and partly, if not largely misusing—more than a million dollars a year on our roads. Our road work goes by fits and starts. It is sporadic, irregular, transitory. There is no real plan or system about it, about using the money or doing the work; no timely and efficient supervision or maintenance. Consequently the work is done in a labor-wasting, money-losing way and the benefits are short-lived and fleeting—often wiped out by a single storm.

Except in rare instances we are not showing results. We need capable men whose business it is to work the roads and be responsible for their condition. We need the right kind of road overseers behind them and we need something much livelier than a dead-alive county board behind the townships, a board that will keep the road fund busy and make it work harder than any Kansas road money ever worked before. We can double the mileage of good roads in Kansas in three years if the money we now have available is properly used. The books of most counties will show that we have enough money—we have had enough money for several years—to improve every mile of road in this state. So the FIRST call should be: Not more taxes but competent men to spend properly the taxes we now pay.

foreign countries as well as in parts of this country. My macadam road will be built for \$4,000 a mile. I will get that \$4,000 by issuing a bond. If it is a county bond or guaranteed by the state, as we probably will have these bonds guaranteed when Mr. Wilson gets his farm credit system going, it will not cost to exceed 4½ per cent interest. This 4½ per cent interest for a year amounts to \$180. Divide the \$180 by the 360 days and you have 50 cents a day. In other words a road that costs you \$4,000 a mile, if the bond is perpetual, costs you 50 cents a day a mile for interest. And that is the cost of your road.

If you say there are some repairs, I reply, the repairs on a good road do not amount to nearly so much as the repairs on a poor road; the best of everything is the cheapest.

Some Facts About Humus

BY L. E. CALL, K. S. A. C.

Humus is the chief source of supply of nitrogen.

Humus, when decaying, makes available plant food from the store of unavailable plant food in the soil.

Humus binds together the soil particles and thus prevents the soil from drifting by wind and washing by rain.

know much about beef production: President Waters and Prof. Mumford. Wherefore we are wondering what this committee intends to do. If Henry Waters were the chairman—which he will not be, because of Dr. Galloway's precedence—the committee would do something constructive.

Except for its improved publicity this is the first important thing the Department of Agriculture has done since Secretary Houston took charge. If the results of the committee's work are not buried under the top heavy ponderosity of Mr. Houston's scholastic archaisms, the nation may expect something worth while. But the price of beef will continue unchanged.

Good Methods Pay Best

Average crop yields in Kansas do not pay a large return. The large profits come only with the exceptional yields. As the aim of most men in the farming game is to make money, it is obvious that it is essential for one to use methods which will raise crop yields. There is little excuse in an average year—we will not consider 1913—for yields to be so low as they are. Average farming will not pay the profits that an ambitious man has a right to expect; he should use good methods which will return the larger yields.

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OVERALLS

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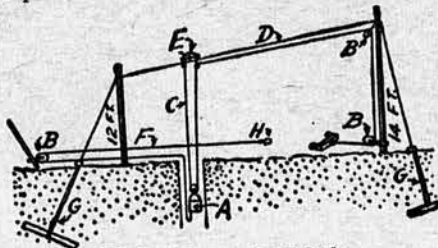
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514 Main St., Kansas City, Missouri.

Earth Hoister for Pit Silos

Mr. Editor—Four underground silos were dug in our neighborhood last fall and all are successful. Three of the parties are now planning to dig more this season. To the man that intends to keep cattle and hasn't the money to build a silo above the ground, I would say, dig a pit silo. The sketch shows the rig I used in digging mine. It worked all right and I intend to use it in digging another this season. A is a box 2 feet square with a hinged bottom and catch that locks with a pin. The trip rope F is fastened to this pin. BBB are



Works Like a Hay Fork.

pulleys. C is a 1-inch rope used to raise and lower the box. D is a wire cable and E a cable carrier. The whole thing operates like a hay fork. In raising the earth box and pulling it along to where it is dumped the trip rope is drawn through the pulley backwards until the hook H is reached. This catches in the pulley and the draft is then thrown on the trip rope, which pulls out the pin holding the hinged bottom and the load is dropped. The driver then hooks the single tree to the trip rope at H and draws the carrier and box back to the silo. C. E. Wooley.
Calhoun, Colo.

A Bad Record For Schools

According to tabulations compiled in the offices of the superintendent of public instruction, 220 Kansas country schools held no school last year and 2,924 schools had an average daily attendance of 12 or less. The figures show that there were nine districts last year which maintained schools with an average daily attendance of one pupil, 22 with an average daily attendance of two pupils, 96 with an average of three, 127 with an average of four and 178 with an average daily attendance of five pupils.

One of these schools costs practically as much to maintain as a school with 20 pupils. There is the cost of the building, the salary of the teacher, the expenses for coal and repairs, which are about the same for all the schools, and still these 2,924 schools held the full seven months' terms for less than 12

pupils in daily attendance. That is what makes the Kansas school bills so high and the efficiency so low compared with the cost.

The schools with only one pupil in attendance were in these counties:

Barber 2, Barton 1, Cheyenne 2, Finney 1, Kearny 1, Lane 1, Nemaha 1.

The schools with an average daily attendance of only two pupils were in these counties:

Barber, Brown, Cheyenne 2, Dickinson, Ellis, Grove 2, Grant 2, Greeley, Greenwood, Hodgeman, Nemaha, Ottawa, Rooks, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sumner, Thomas, Wichita.

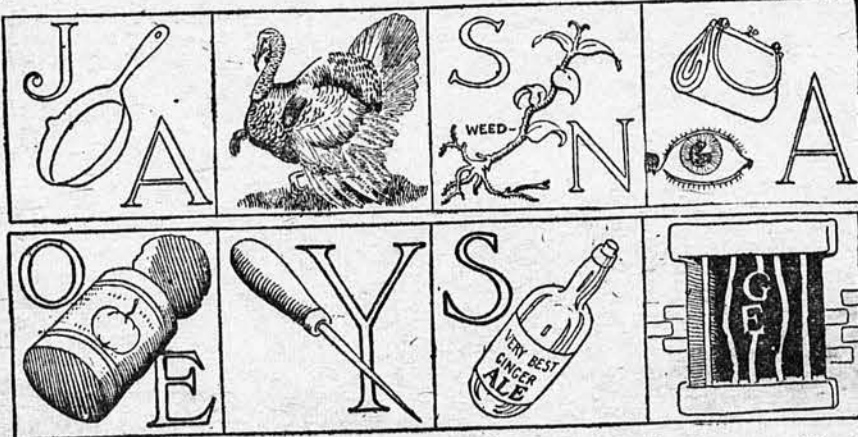
There were 220 abandoned schools in the state last year. Several of those districts did not have a pupil who wanted to go to school and several of them had a few and it was found to be cheaper and generally more convenient for the districts to send these children to other districts. Some districts paid the tuition and also provided teams to haul the children to other schools rather than hire a teacher and pay the expense of running the schools for three or four pupils.

Wheat Is Being Mowed.

J. R. Rawlings of Sedgwick county, Kansas, speaking about the very unusual growth that wheat has made in that vicinity, says that in places farmers have mowed the wheat fields in order to keep down the rank growth. "No one ever saw such a growth as the wheat has made this fall," he explained.

A Puzzle For Mail and Breeze Boys and Girls

THE first row of pictures illustrates the names of four foreign countries. The second row illustrates four kinds of boats. A package of postcards will be given for each of the best 10 lists received before January 13. To your solution attach your name and address, then mail to the Farmers Mail and



Breeze, Topeka, Kan., being sure to write in the lower lefthand corner, "Puzzle Department." Enclose no other business with your answer. Prizes are awarded not only for your skill in preparing the puzzle but for neatness, originality and general care taken in preparing the answers.

The divisions of time illustrated in the December 13 issue of the Mail and Breeze are year, week, month and century; the articles made of leather are belt, valise, saddle, and strap. The prize winners are Robert Sherrill, Herington, Kan.; Maude Eash, Conway, Kan.; Bess Chapple, Halstead, Kan.; Walter P. Regier, R. 4, Moundridge, Kan.; Daisy Wyatt, Cedar Vale, Kan.; Winnifred E. Williams, Bigelow, Kan.; Lorena Hamer, R. 8, Lawrence, Kan.; Myler Harclerode, R. 3, Bronson, Kan.; Julius Dorf, R. 2, McPherson, Kan.; and Myrtle Ericson, Elmore, Kan.



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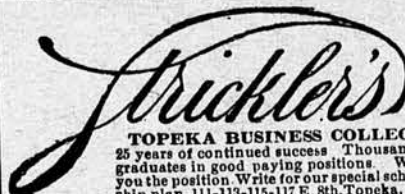
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We could send you hundreds of enthusiastic letters from those of our readers who have received these spoons on other offers we have made in the past. We know they will please you, too—and if they don't you can send them back within 5 days and we will cheerfully refund every penny of your money.

Here Is Our Offer:

For the next 20 days, or as long as our supply lasts, we will give one set of 6 Narcissus Table Spoons free and postpaid to all who fill out the coupon printed below and send \$2 to pay for a three-year new, renewal or extension subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze.

We will send one set free and postpaid for three one-year subscriptions to the Mail and Breeze at our regular rate of \$1 per year. One of these subscriptions may be your own renewal, but the other two must be new subscriptions.

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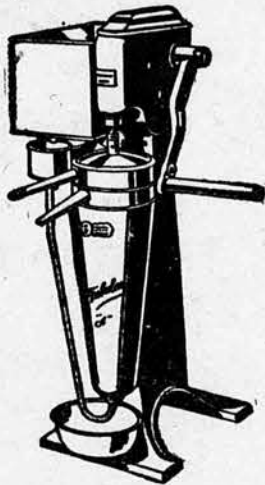
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Where the Breeders Meet

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BY TURNER WRIGHT,
Live Stock Editor

ONE of the greatest functions of the International Livestock Exposition is the bringing together of large numbers of breeders of improved livestock from all sections of the country. This fact has resulted in the holding of a large number of breeders' meetings in Chicago every year during the International week. Many men who would find it inconvenient to attend both the stock show and the association meeting if the latter were held at some place other than Chicago can thus enjoy and profit by both without an extra expenditure of time and money.

The meeting of the National Society of Record Associations was one of the most important of the week. This society is a voluntary association which includes 30 of the leading breed associations in America. It represents a membership of more than 97,000 breeders. The present rate requirements governing the shipment of purebred livestock are unreasonable and inequitable. The National Society has been persistently working for an adjustment of these conditions.

Stock Loss in Transit.

One of the most important decisions, affecting livestock interests, ever made by the Supreme Court the United States was handed down in the spring of 1913. This decision prevents livestock shippers from recovering more than the amount stated in the contract, signed at the time of shipment, for loss of stock in transit.

The National Society of Record Associations has gone into this matter exhaustively within the past two years. Every effort has been made to reach an adjustment through the Uniform Classification Committee of the Railroads, but without success. The Executive Committee of the National Society of Record Associations has, therefore, decided to try to carry this matter to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and to ask for a favorable decision on the following four counts:

First. That the minimum weight required by the Railroads for the shipment of animals in less than car load lots be left as it is in the Western Classification and that the minimum weight in the Official and Southern Classification be made uniform with that of the Western Classification.

Second. That the Railroads be requested to cease issuing exceptions to the classifications, requiring attendants to be in charge of livestock in shipments less than car load lots and that no attendant be required on any of the Railroads.

Third. That the liability assumed by common carriers under their present limited liability livestock contracts, be increased in the case of registered animals shipped less than car load lots to \$200 on horses, \$150 on cattle, \$50 on hogs and \$50 on sheep, with the understanding that shippers must present registration papers before being permitted to ship livestock on this contract.

The Limited Liability.

Fourth. That where shippers voluntarily desire to ship their animals at a higher valuation than specified in the regular limited liability livestock contract, that the increase in rate be made 5 per cent for each 100 per cent increase in valuation or fraction thereof, instead of 25 per cent increase in rate for each 100 per cent increase in valuation or fraction thereof.

The situation was reviewed, at this meeting and it was decided that a committee from the National Society of Record Associations should first be sent to Washington to present this matter to the Inter-State Commerce Commission as it was the opinion of breeders who have had experience in rate matters that more could be accomplished in this way than by dealing through attorneys.

Much good has already been accomplished by the association and its usefulness along these lines can be greatly extended in the future.

A. Renick, general manager of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, was elected president, and Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Percheron

Society of America, was elected secretary-treasurer for the coming year.

At the meeting of the International Livestock Exposition association A. G. Leonard, president of the Union Stock Yards Co., was elected president to succeed A. J. Lovejoy. O. T. Henkle will succeed Mr. Leonard as treasurer and B. H. Heide will continue as secretary and general superintendent.

A list of the various breeders' associations that held meetings is given here:

Cattle

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, American Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association, American Galloway Breeders' Association, Polled Durham Breeders' Association, American Polled Hereford Breeders' Association, Red Polled Cattle Club of America, Dairy Shorthorn Cattle Club.

Sheep

American Southdown Sheep Breeders' Association, American Oxford Down Record Association, American Hampshire Sheep Breeders' Association, American Romney Breeders' Association, Continental Dorset Club, American Cotswold Sheep Association, National Lincoln Sheep Breeders' Association, American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Association, American Berkshire Association.

Horses

Percheron Society of America, American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses, American Shire Horse Breeders' Association, and the American Shetland Pony Club.

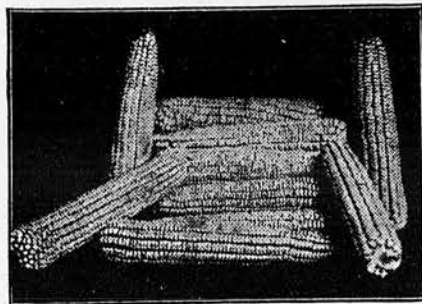
Swine

American Poland China Record Association, American Hampshire Swine Record Association, National Duroc-Jersey Record Association, American Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' Association, Chester White Swine Breeders' Congress, American Tamworth Swine Breeders' Association.

Other organizations that met during the International week were the National Association of Stallion Registration Boards, the Confederation of American Agricultural College Students, the American Society of Animal Production, and the National Association of Fairs and Expositions.

Woodson Raised Some Corn

The crops in Woodson county were injured very much by the dry weather of last summer, for this county is in the southeastern part of the state, where the drouth was especially bad. Many carloads of cattle were shipped out of this section because the owners could not get water for them. Still, some good corn was raised. One of the farmers who was especially successful was J. H. Gleason, who lives near Tor-



A Few Good Samples.

onto; he has a farm in Belmont township.

"Much of the credit for the good corn raised on this farm this year," said Mr. Gleason, "is due to the cultivation. The crop was cultivated eight times, and special care was taken to have the later cultivations shallow, and to get well away from the corn. There was no root pruning. We made a special effort to conserve all the moisture possible, and it paid well. Our corn is of the Iowa Silvermine variety, and it was listed May 18."

There is not enough of the community spirit in our rural districts.

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Farmer or Farmer's Son
with rig in every County to introduce and sell Family and Veterinary Remedies, Extracts and Spices. Fine pay. One man made \$90 one week. We mean business and want a man in your County. Write us. Shores-Mueller Co., Dept. 13, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge and fair education to work in an office; \$80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

FREE COWBOY Watch Fob

Here is the most unique, popular novelty of the year—a nifty little leather holster and metal gun, an exact duplicate of a "45" Army Colt, with bright polished barrel and cylinder, black handle. Gun 2 1/4 in. long. Holster 2 1/2 in. long, genuine leather, tan color. Make a neat appearing and serviceable watch fob or can be worn on belt as ornament. Worn by men, women, boys and girls. The one real western novelty. Sold in big cities at a high price. Send 10c to pay for 3-months trial subscription to our big farm and home magazine and receive the COWBOY WATCH FOB and GUN free. Address, VALLEY FARMER, Dept. Fob-14, Topeka, Kan.

Profits in Winter Dairying

Cows Bred Now Will Produce the Best Annual Returns

BY C. B. LANE
U. S. Department of Agriculture

THE dairy cow of today is largely an artificial product. The application of science in breeding, feeding and care has developed her from an animal producing a few quarts of milk to sustaining her young to an animal that produces 60 quarts of milk in a day.

One of the essential things in securing a large yearly record is "fall freshening," which enables the dairyman to produce a large flow of milk in winter.

The statement is sometimes made that feed stuffs are too expensive in winter to produce milk at a profit. This is all wrong, and we have only to investigate the work of the dairymen who follow all the year round dairying to substantiate the fact that they are making the most money.

With the silo and an abundance of alfalfa hay, milk can be produced on thousands of farms almost as cheaply in winter as in summer and in nearly as large quantities. The increase in cost for winter milk is more than offset by the increase in price.

To compare the fall and spring freshening: One man with 12 cows had them all come fresh in the spring, when the price of milk was the lowest. In the winter he was feeding these 12 cows, and they were all dry with the exception of three, and they were strippers. He was driving two miles to the creamery every day in the middle of December with 20 quarts of milk when the creamery was offering high prices. Had half of his cows freshened in the fall he should have been hauling 100 quarts of milk instead of 20.

Another dairyman in the same state was conducting his dairy in a directly opposite way. For several years this man has been shipping practically as much milk in December as when his cows were on grass. He was shipping in December 250 quarts of milk a day from 22 cows, and his milk check for the month was \$316.

The value of winter dairying may be stated briefly as follows:

First.—Cows produce more milk and butter during the year when they freshen in the fall because they are sure to produce a good flow of milk during the winter. In the spring fresh pastures stimulate the milk flow and keep it up through the summer.

Second.—The hired help is kept employed continuously.

Third.—The winter dairyman has the biggest check.

Testing Club Is Growing

Mr. Editor—There will be a meeting at Abilene on Saturday, January 10 for the purpose of completing the organization of the Pioneer Cow Testing association for the ensuing year. Members of the association will greatly appreciate your publishing this fact in an early issue of the Mail and Breeze. There are 311 cows already subscribed and the desire now is to raise this number to 500 on the day of the meeting.

I believe you fully realize the fact that the success of this testing association is giving an added stimulus to similar organizations now being formed in the state. I am informed by O. E. Reed of Manhattan that there are several of these. Your article in a recent Mail and Breeze by Mr. Wellington on "Keeping Tab on the Cows" brought forth much favorable comment.

Ralph W. May, Tester.

Abilene, Kan.

Conserving the Cow's Feed

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—The feed crop in this locality was cut short by the dry weather, but we are making the best of it. I stacked my wheat straw in round stacks, which I believe keeps straw better than long ones. I cut up every stalk of corn with a corn binder, leaving it in the field until well cured, then hauled it in and filled the mow. My idea was to keep every stalk bright so the stock would relish it instead of trampling it under feet, as is usually done with black fodder. I intend to feed this in a

manger. I had a few loads of kafir corn which I treated much the same, for I realized that every forkful wasted might mean one supper less for old Boss or the mules. Wheat pasture is our only salvation. By feeding carefully and letting the stock run on the wheat whenever the weather permits we will meet spring in fair shape. I have learned one thing this dry year and that is, a silo for me.

John Burger.

R. 5, Haviland, Kan.

Training a Heifer to Milk

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—We have no great difficulty in breaking heifers to milk after their first calving. We feed the heifer calves in calf stanchions and thereby they become accustomed to being handled in stanchions at an early age. When a heifer freshens we put her in a stanchion, brush her with a horse brush and pet her—keeping the calf near by all the while. When the heifer finds no harm is to come to her calf while someone is around, she will quiet down and your can go to milking. If she is inclined to kick, we take a piece of rope and tie it about her legs above the hocks in the form of a "figure eight." Then she cannot injure herself or the milker.

We have a cement floor, cement feed troughs and cement mangers in our cow barn. The stanchions we use are the Ubar-Mittal adjustable, swinging kind.

Holton, Kan.

G. F. Mitchell.

A Milk Stool That's O. K.

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—I have a well made milk stool that is a satisfaction all around. I took a piece of 2 by 4, 9 inches long for the leg and bored a hole through it near one end. Another hole was bored down from the top to meet the first. Then I bolted a 5-

inch block to the upright as shown, and nailed an inch board on top of the block for the seat. This leaves the stool just a foot high.

H. F. B.

Ramona, Kan.

Milk Stool Reflections

Color in butter is important but flavor counts for more.

One good dairy sire in a community can do wonders in improving herds and increasing profits.

This winter will again find the cream can the meal ticket on many a western farm—that and the egg basket.

The man with five cows and a cream separator is better off than his neighbor who has eight cows and no machine.

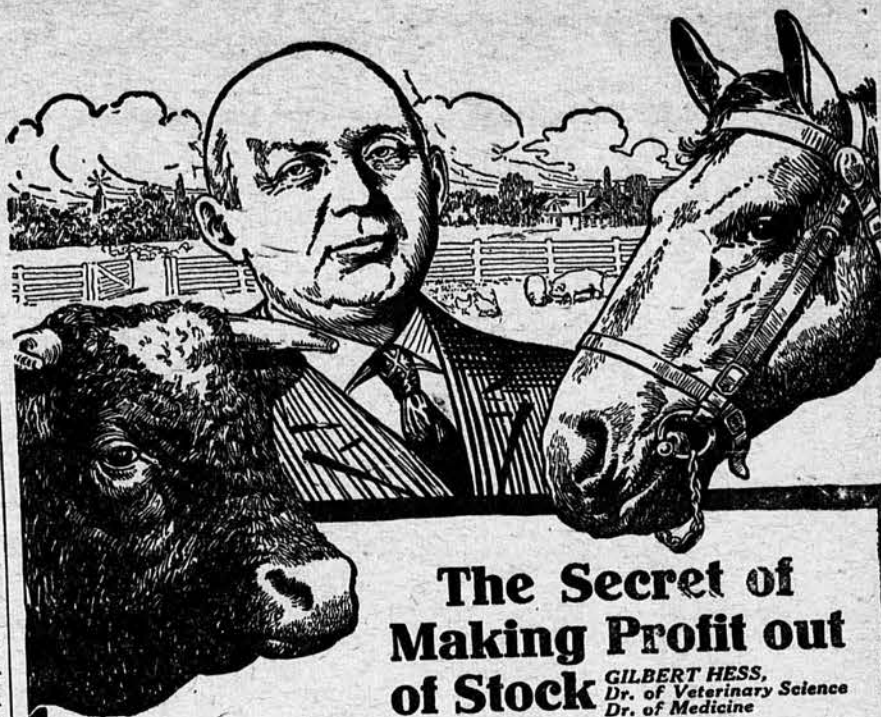
It may save time to hurry through the milking, but it doesn't help the milk flow. But the milk-r should keep steadily at his job.

Butter or cream may be hauled to market at less expense than any other farm crop. And you are selling less fertility off the farm than with any other crop.

In the early stages of bloat in cattle a mixture of 2 ounces each of soda and ginger in a quart of water, can usually be depended upon to cure. Give the mixture in a drench.

A recommended treatment for warts on cows' teats: Put some water in a bottle and add as much alum as the water will dissolve. After each milking touch the warts with this mixture and they will soon disappear.

Good shelter will make the scant supply of feed go farther this winter and right now is a good time to see that barns and sheds are made stormproof. A little lumber and perhaps some straw or slough hay used in the right place, will effect a big saving of feed.



The Secret of Making Profit out of Stock

GILBERT HESS,
Dr. of Veterinary Science
Dr. of Medicine

I want all you farmers to get this fact riveted in your mind regarding stock—that the only animals that are paying you a profit are those that are digesting their feed—bowels regular every day and absolutely free from worms.

And it is just at this very time of year when stock are not in that condition, because they are cooped up, deprived of exercise and for the last few months have been on dry feed, which does not contain the laxatives and tonics so abundantly supplied by grass.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Aids Digestion Makes Stock Healthy Expels Worms

Being both a Doctor of Medicine and a Doctor of Veterinary Science I formulated Dr. Hess Stock Tonic to aid digestion, make stock healthy and expel worms. This scientific, 21-year-old preparation contains highly concentrated tonics that improve the appetite and aid digestion, laxatives for regulating the bowels and vermifuges that expel the worms.

Remember, it's the cow in the pink of condition that fills the milk pail, the steer with an appetite that lays on fat, the horse that enjoys its dinner that pulls on the bit, the hog that is healthy and free from worms that gets to be a 200-pounder in six months.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic will positively put your stock in these conditions. So sure am I that it will, that I have authorized your local dealer to supply you with enough for all your stock and if it does not do as I claim, return the empty packages and get your money back.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is never sold by peddlers—only by reliable dealers whom you know. I save you peddler's salary and wagon and team expenses, as these prices prove: 25-lb. pail \$1.60; 100-lb. sack \$5.00. Smaller packages as low as 50c, except in Canada, the far West and the South.

If not sold by your dealer, write direct to

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

A splendid tonic that tones up the dormant egg organs and keeps the hens scratching and happy and laying all through the winter. Shortens molting period and promotes rapid feather growth. Nothing better to make chicks strong and healthy. Cheap—a penny's worth is enough to feed 30 fowl per day. Sold only by dealers whom you know. Never sold by peddlers. 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 1.25; 25-lb. pail \$2.50. Except in Canada and the far West. Guaranteed.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

Kills lice on poultry and all farm stock. Dust the hens and chicks with it, sprinkle it on the roosts, in the cracks or, if kept in the dust bath, the hens will distribute it. Also destroys bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, etc., slugs on rose bushes, etc. Comes in handy sifting-top cans, 1 lb. 25c, 5 lbs. 1.25. Except in Canada and the far West. I guarantee it.

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WHOLESALE PRICE TO CONSUMERS—Combining best quality with low price. NO WATER IN MY KEROSENE OR GASOLINE.

XXX 46 gravity water white kerosene.....	\$6.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
XX 42 gravity kerosene (the kind usually sold)	\$5.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
XXX 64 gravity gasoline.....	\$10.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
1 case graphite axle grease (2 doz. 3 pound pails)	\$3.50
40 gravity prime white stove distillate.....	\$4.50 for 52 gal. bbl.
38 gravity stove distillate.....	\$4.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
60 gallon (26 gauge) galvanized steel tank with pump and hood cover complete—a great convenience in every home.....	\$3.60
Extra heavy pure crude oil, steamed and settled, (black oil) good lubricant, just the thing for greasing tools	\$4.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
STANNARD'S PROCESSED CRUDE OIL, the best dip made for killing lice and curing mange. One application will do more to kill lice and cure mange than three applications of any other dip made (it destroys the nits).....	\$5.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
I also carry a full line of lubricating oils.	
I will pay \$1.25 each for my crude oil barrels, \$1.50 each for my refined oil barrels returned to me at Coffeyville, Kansas, in good order, less freight charge on same.	
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AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1092 Bainbridge, N. Y.

A varied ration, including corn, wheat, will produce eggs in winter if the stock and oats and beef scraps and green food, is in the right condition.



Feed Famine Not Improbable

Wheat Snow Covered, Roughness Badly Damaged—Other Crop

By Our County Correspondents.

A FEED famine is more of a possibility than most of us care to admit. A blanket of snow on the ground for two or three weeks would bring it on in many parts of the state. Stock taken off the fields and fed on rain soaked fodder soon showed the effect of the change and demonstrated the great value realized from wheat pasture this season. Just how serious the feed problem could become on farms where there is no silage or little other feed under cover, was not fully realized until last week when snow covered the wheat for the first time this winter.

The snow was a fine thing for the wheat, putting it in condition for winter without the loss by freezing, as would have been the case had cold, clear weather prevailed. The crop is in the best of condition generally, but A. C. Dannenberg of Brown county, north-eastern Kansas, reports the presence of large numbers of Hessian fly larvae which are to be reckoned with in all crop estimates made.

Reports of losses of horses on wheat fields are still coming in. J. L. Phelps of Pratt county and C. E. Chesterman of Pawnee, Kan., believe the trouble is caused by the horses getting too much sand with the wheat. Last week a Lincoln county reader reported the losses of horses and mules on sod wheat pasture caused by the dry grass roots forming hard knots in the stomach.

"Silos certainly come in handy this year," writes P. O. Hawkinson of Riley county, in a way that indicates he has one.

KANSAS.

Bourbon County—Good snow Dec. 23. Nothing doing on the farm except looking after stock and fuel. Many sales still being reported with moderate prices.—Jay Judah, Dec. 27.

Graham County—About 8 inches of moisture during the last three weeks has helped the condition of the soil greatly. Small grains growing nicely. Stock doing well.—C. L. Kobles, Dec. 19.

Rooks County—Snow on the ground for a week. Feed getting scarce. Straw is spoiling badly on account of rain. Hay \$16 to \$20; corn 80c; wheat 78c; eggs 30c; hogs \$6.60.—C. O. Thomas, Dec. 27.

Smith County—Much rain lately and everything is wet. Feed pretty badly spoiled and no wind to dry anything. Wheat looks fine and would make good pasture if the ground would dry up.—A. J. Hammond, Dec. 20.

Hodgeman County—A 4-inch snow December 16 in the central part of the county, and it has been snowing some since. Some farmers pasturing wheat on account of scarcity of feed. Wheat in fine condition.—E. N. Wyatt, Dec. 22.

Anderson County—Ground covered with a blanket of snow about 4 inches deep, which will benefit wheat but puts the stock on dry feed. A great deal of corn and kafir fodder spoiling because of rains. Some fat hogs going on the market at \$7.—G. W. Kiblinger, Dec. 23.

Gray County—Have had all the rain needed the last month. Ground still too wet to plow and wheat fields too soft to pasture. Best wheat prospect in many years. Stock doing well but will do better when wheat can be pastured again.—A. E. Alexander, Dec. 20.

Stevens County—Snow covering the ground. Wheat looks good. Quite a number of cattle being fattened on silage and oil cake and they look well. Range cattle looking well yet. Ground is frozen so listing is stopped. More listing done than usual.—Monroe Traver, Dec. 25.

Thomas County—Have had 4 or 5 inches of rain this month and another snow December 19. It does a lot of feed but is good for wheat. Farmers beginning to open pit silos and are well satisfied with them. Corn shipped in at 75c. Eggs 30c, butter fat 28c.—C. C. Cole, Dec. 22.

Riley County—Winter here with a light snow on the ground. Corn fodder wet and frozen in the shock. Stock doing well. Not many cattle here and farmers are trying to make their feed do for what stock they have. A lot of corn shipped in. Silos certainly come in handy this year.—P. O. Hawkinson, Dec. 27.

Decatur County—More than 6 inches of rain in December has put land in prime condition. Wheat covered by 4 inch blanket of snow. Some feed spoiled by the rains. Stock doing well generally. Farmers greatly encouraged. There will be a shortage of corn, oats, barley, kafir and milo here.—G. A. Jora, Dec. 28.

Sumner County—About 4 inches of snow on the level. Stock will have to live off dry feed until the snow is gone and ground is dry. Weather is not severe and stock are making it all right so far. Corn and kafir short. Wheat 80c; corn 78½c; oats 46c; eggs 28c; butter fat 30c; hogs \$7.30.—E. L. Stocking, Dec. 27.

Sedgwick County—Rain and snow lately. Fodder in the shock about all rotten. Wheat pasture is about all the feed we have. Wheat is very good. Not many hogs or cattle on feed and no fall pigs to speak of. Good demand for dairy cows at top prices. Not many brood sows left. Veal calves high.—J. R. Kelso, Dec. 24.

Geary County—Snow and colder weather. Much hog cholera reported and losses heavy. Many half-finished hogs sent to market for

fear of cholera. Wheat isn't frozen yet. Wheat 77c; corn 81c; oats 49c; eggs 33c; butter fat 32c; hogs \$6.50 to \$7; baled prairie hay \$14; alfalfa hay \$16; straw baled \$8 to \$10.—O. R. Strauss, Dec. 27.

Russell County—Ground covered with 2 inches of snow. It has been quite cold the last week. Feed of all kinds scarce except wheat straw. A few horses died during the rainy weather but have heard of no deaths lately. A few cattle have died from the heavy frost on wheat. Corn 78c; wheat 80c; eggs 25c.—Mrs. Fred Claussen, Dec. 27.

Pratt County—Wheat in fine condition. Ground well soaked and covered with snow. The late rains spoiled a lot of feed. Horses and cattle have been pastured on the wheat. Many horses and mules have been sick from eating too much sand with the wheat. Quite a lot of corn being shipped in. Most farmers are feeding straw.—J. L. Phelps, Dec. 27.

Pawnee County—About 4 inches of snow fell last week which is causing some worry to farmers on account of lack of feed. Much feed spoiled by wet weather. Some complaint of sick horses and cattle. Some trouble seems to be caused by sand gathered off the wheat pasture lodging in the stomach. Wheat 80c; corn 80c; eggs 32c.—C. E. Chesterman, Dec. 27.

Harvey County—Weather cloudy, foggy and rainy most of the time for about a month. Then it snowed and roads are now very rough. A great deal of straw and fodder spoiled by wet weather. Wheat fields too wet to pasture. Stock doing fairly well. Eggs 28 to 30c; potatoes 85c to \$1;

wheat 80c; corn 74c; hogs \$7 to \$7.20; cows \$40 to \$75; baled prairie hay \$15; loose alfalfa hay \$17; baled straw \$5.—H. W. Prouty, Dec. 26.

Brown County—Wheat looks good but there are so many Hessian fly larva in the fields that it is a hard matter to guess what the harvest will be. Farmers were busy plowing until the heavy freeze of December 18. Plenty of feed on hand for the entire winter. Horses are poor sale but cattle sell well. Thousands of bushels of corn will be needed. Hay \$15; wheat 77c; corn 75c; eggs 30c; cream 28c; potatoes \$1.25; hogs \$7.20.—A. C. Dannenberg, Dec. 26.

OKLAHOMA.

Payne County—December was cold with rain and snow. All kinds of stock looking well. Some cotton in the fields yet. Corn all gathered and made an average of about 20 bushels to the acre.—A. M. Leith, Dec. 27.

Woodward County—First snow of season December 21 and we are having a touch of winter weather. A lot of poultry sold here this fall. Hens 10½c; eggs 30c; potatoes 90c; sowed feed \$7 a ton.—Geo. L. Boswell, Dec. 27.

Tillman County—Had about 3 inches of snow December 21, but it was almost melted in two days. Cool, frosty weather the past week. Wheat still doing well. Some cotton yet to be gathered. Cream 28c; eggs 25c.—E. T. Austin, Dec. 27.

Ellis County—Some winter weather now with about 3 inches of snow. Wheat in fine shape. Feed spoiled badly by the rain. Most



A Group of Kansas Farmers.

stock in good shape. Not many sales this winter and fall. Hogs \$7; eggs 30c; potatoes \$1.25; wheat 82c; corn 83c.—W. E. Sells, Dec. 26.

Cotton County—Two weeks of rainy weather. Winter wheat looking fine but the fields are too wet to pasture. No field work done during December. Some corn in the field yet. Grass green along the roads as in spring. Corn 70c; eggs 25c; hogs \$7.—Lake Rainbow, Dec. 24.

Washington County—Ground thoroughly soaked and it is too muddy to pasture wheat fields. A little touch of real winter weather now. Stock looks fairly well. Wheat in fine shape for winter. This section is short of corn but have considerable oats for sale, mostly in the hands of farmers.—J. M. Brubaker, Dec. 27.

Cleveland County—Cloudy weather. Ground frozen and some snow in places. Bad weather for stock. Feeders not making much gain. Plenty of feed. A lot of grain in the country but farmers cannot get it to market on account of bad roads. Ground full of moisture. Farm work at a standstill. Plenty of time for odd jobs. Eggs 30c; hens 11c.—H. J. Dietrich, Dec. 27.

Give Women a Chance

J. H. BROWN,
Atchison.

Many men are living today who fought to abolish black slavery 50 years ago and they are not so old now but that they may live to see this white slavery abolished.

That women are good managers, no one will deny. Many women whose husbands never were able to make

Farm Prices Were Good Anyways

Despite the unseasonableness of the rainfall for growing crops last summer the aggregate value of farm products with livestock added, is found to be 50 million dollars, an amount exceeded only by the four years immediately preceding. The value of the crops, however, is less than for any year since 1901, and about 95 million dollars under that of a year ago.

It is evident, therefore that the shortage is attributable in the main to low yields, for prices as a general thing have ruled high. The increased value of livestock and its products is what has held up the total; the worth of other farm products, as animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, butter, cheese, poultry, eggs, garden stuff and fruit, are in each instance greater, and total in value nearly 12 million dollars more than the year before.

In the aggregate all farm products are less in value than since 1905, but the aggregate value of livestock is much increased. Not that the numbers are larger, for there has been a decrease in each class except mules and other cattle, but the gain is in the substantial increase of \$6 a head for other cattle, and the phenomenal rise of \$11 a head



A sample of the garden products grown in the drouthy summer of 1913 by Topeka school boys and girls. This exhibit was made by State Street school.

enough money to supply them with the necessities of life, have, after being widowed, shown great executive ability; have taken up the affairs of life, paid off debts that were contracted by their husbands and have accumulated bank accounts. At the same time they have educated, dressed and kept the children together much better than ever was done during the life of the husband.

Women are born managers and the sooner the men realize their value and give them a share in the management of the affairs that are for the good of the people, the sooner will our cities and towns become better places, and more prosperous.

These Are Farmers

The get together spirit adds to the enjoyment of life in the country. Here is a group of one day's visitors—probably Sunday—at the farm of J. W. Stewart near Halstead, Kan. The picture was sent to the Farmers Mail and Breeze by William G. Fein.

A Momentous Question

BY J. H. BROWN,
Atchison.

While watching a flock of chickens, scratching in the earth, in their endeavor to get their breakfast, and near them a dog eating his breakfast out of a plate set before him by the kitchen girl, I could not help wondering why chickens, that have to scratch for their food, were given only two legs, while dogs that have their food handed to them were given four legs. Doesn't look just right to me.

Choice of Cotton Feeds

Will you please let me know through the Mail and Breeze which of these two feeds is the cheaper: Cold pressed cotton cake at \$26 a ton, or cottonseed meal at \$33 a ton? The cold pressed cake contains 26 per cent protein and the cottonseed meal contains 41 per cent protein. Figuring it from the amounts of protein contained, the cold pressed cake is the cheaper.—J. W. Lyon county, Kansas.

With cold pressed cake at \$26 and cottonseed meal at \$33, there is very little difference in their feeding values. The cold pressed cake having considerably more bulk than the cottonseed meal, it is advisable to use it where you have a limited supply of roughage or are wintering stock cattle with access to pastures and straw. However, if you are finishing your cattle for a discriminating market, you can secure a little higher finish by the use of cottonseed meal.

W. A. Cochel.
Kansas Agricultural College.

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

Crawford County Horses

The country has no finer Percherons than are to be seen in Crawford county. S. M. Steele of Arcadia, has sent the Mail and Breeze a photograph of two excellent specimens. These horses Mr. Steele bought from J. C. Robison of Cowanda, Kan.

"We always wanted to own draft horses," Mr Steele writes. "We selected the Percherons for their size, style, good

For the first few days after it was installed they almost refused to leave it long enough to eat their corn.

The cost of laying the concrete is small and as the job requires no artistic work, any farmer who knows how to mix concrete can easily spread it over the hollow depression made in the ground, being careful, of course, to see that the ground it is to cover is as smooth and solid as possible.

Quite a number of hog-raisers in this



Crawford County Percherons.

disposition and the fact that they are so easily kept.

"We also bought four young Percheron mares, so we live in hopes that in a few years we can replace our grade horses with registered Percherons. After the first expense it will cost no more to raise them than it would to raise inferior ones. We expect to reap a larger reward for our labors in the future than we do now as we've tried to have our foundation stock of the best."

Sanitary Houses for Hogs

A new idea in building sanitary quarters for hogs during the hot summer weather when they need water holes, has been put in use on the Hanna farm north of Elmdale. The owner, A. J. Hanna, calls it a sanitary hog wallow and it does not belie its name. It consists of a large bowl-shaped tank laid in cement over a slight depression in the ground. It is very shallow and its edges are slightly raised above the ground level in order that the hogs cannot root dirt into it. The tank has a roof and is watertight so all that is necessary is to fill it with water which is piped from a well. The hogs do not need any invitation to use it. The water may be drained out every few days and a new supply run in. When the old water is turned out, the sides and bottom of the tank may be washed clean with a broom in a few minutes. As a still further preventive of disease, Mr. Hanna has been putting a disinfectant in the tank every time it is refilled.

The hogs appreciate their new bathing quarters during the hot weather.

county have looked at the Hanna "sanitary wallow" and are planning to build similar ones on their own farms.

Carl B. Cowley.

Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

To Save the Hogs

Three graduates of the veterinary department of the Kansas Agricultural college are members of the St. Joseph, Mo., veterinary laboratory, which is a company that has been organized to make anti-hog cholera serum. These are Doctors F. W. Caldwell, E. A. Logan and M. E. McDonald. Dr. McDonald is the laboratory director.

This company has a plant with an immense capacity. It can use about 10,000 hogs a year for the production of serum, which will make about 25 million cubic centimeters of the material. This is enough to save 25 million hogs, for 25 cubic centimeters is about the average sized dose for a 100-pound hog which is an average size. So far the company has been receiving orders it could fill, for there have been some especially bad outbreaks in Iowa and Nebraska.

Some More "Wheat Kings".

The biggest wheat growers in southwestern Kansas, probably, are the Colingwood brothers, of Pretty Prairie and Plains, who have about 10,000 acres of wheat in Meade county.

The Wilson Land & Grain company, of Plains, has 8,000 acres of wheat on its land in Meade county. Two gasoline tractors were used last fall, plowing 6,000 acres, and 2,000 acres more were hired plowed.

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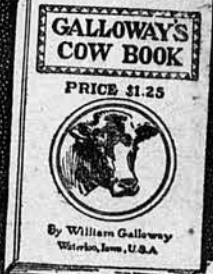
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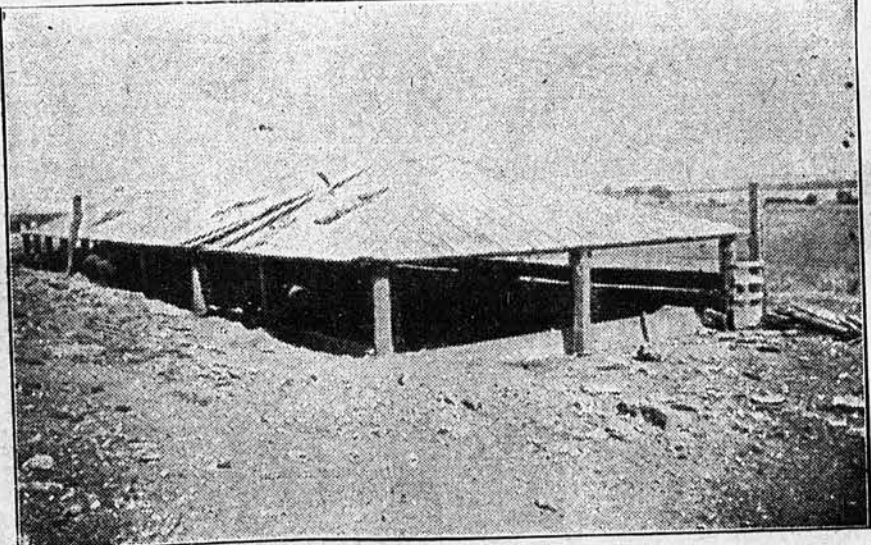
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PAIR registered Jerseys. Grandson of Noble of Oaklands, 6 mo. Yearling heifer not related. Both solid colors. Price \$150. Jas. S. Taylor, Iola, Kan.

I WILL hold a breeders' sale at Wichita, Kan., February 18. If you have Jacks, Jennets, registered stallions or mares to sell, write for particulars. J. C. Kerr, Wichita, Kan.

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WANTED position as farm manager. 25 years' experience. Address F. P., Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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

AGENTS learn how you can get \$25.00 starting outfit free, expense allowance, advertising matter, regular monthly cash income. Write today. Globe Ass'n, 506, Chicago.

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.

IF YOU ARE A LIVE ONE we want you on our staff. Male and female agents equally successful. Article sells for \$2.00 you keep \$1.00. Every housekeeper buys. If tired of worn out proposition try ours and make money. Whitney Mfg. Co., Dept. A, 1110 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

ESTABLISHED company desires placing valuable agency in each Kansas county for Hy-Rib Concrete Silos, no forms needed. In general use for years without a single failure. Used and recommended by leading agricultural colleges. A high class proposition requiring quick action. Nearly two thousand bona fide prospects in state now requiring attention. Write Stoltzfus Brothers Company, 203 Boston Building, Kansas City, Mo.

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AMBITIONOUS men and women over 18. Get government jobs. Write for list of positions now available. Franklin Institute, Dept. B 53, Rochester, N. Y.

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GOVERNMENT FARMERS wanted. Make \$195 monthly. Free living quarters. Write Ozmert, 38F, St. Louis, Mo.

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WANTED—Railway mail clerks. \$75.00 month. Sample examination questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. B 53, Rochester, N. Y.

MEN for electric railway motormen and conductors; fine opportunity; no strikes; monthly; experience unnecessary; no strikes; state age. Address Box F, care Mail and Breeze.

WANTED ambitious men for government positions in railway mail and postoffice service. Large pay. Short hours. Write for catalog X. Standard Correspondence School, Minneapolis, Minn.

MEN 20 to 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; \$60 to \$100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address C., care of Mail and Breeze.

MEN AND WOMEN over 18. Get government jobs. \$65 to \$150 month. Parcel post and income tax mean hundreds of postoffice; railway mail and internal revenue appointments. Write immediately for free list of positions now available. Franklin Institute, Dept. B 53, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Men prepare as firemen, brakemen, interurban motormen, colored sleeping car porters. No experience necessary. \$65 to \$100 month to start on. First class standard roads. Steady work. Hundreds placed to work. 500 more wanted. Name position wanted. Enclose stamp. Inter Railway, Dept. 66, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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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.

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Hopeful Outlook for 1914

Promising Market Forecast in Livestock and Crops

By C. W. Metaker, Market Editor

MARKETS are on the threshold of a new year—not far enough advanced to indicate any special trend, but confidence and established order seem to prevail.

That the Central West has every occasion to feel fine is shown in the fact that the soil's rest during the drouth, and the abundant supply of moisture, will mean prolific production in 1914. The area sown to winter wheat is the largest on record with the condition of growth unusually high for the beginning of the year.

Conditions look promising for the stockman. Fall pastures have yielded well, general economy in feed will carry stock through the winter, the efficacy of hog cholera serum has been proved beyond a reasonable doubt, and the feed getter for the Southwest, the silo, is past the experimental stage. Sheep men find that their product is on the dual basis of wool and mutton, and in reality received no setback in reduced tariff, or at least to a much smaller extent than when free wool was declared two decades ago.

Beef Deficiency to Come.

"I hate to contemplate what we are up against until another corn crop is raised," remarked Chas. H. Hill, head cattle buyer for Sulzberger & Sons recently. "My view is based from cattle the per cent of beef yielded from cattle and I know that short corn crops mean a great reduction in beef yield. In the West feeding is far below normal, and is carried on along the most economical lines. In my opinion the cost of beef to killers will be about 15 per cent higher than the cost of cattle live weight will indicate. This will be due entirely to the low per cent that cattle dress."

Higher Cattle Prices.

Cold weather has increased demand for meats and the position of livestock markets is strengthened accordingly. On Monday fat cattle were quoted strong to 10 cents higher, and other cattle steady to 15 cents higher. Demand was active. Killers complained of the plain quality, though supplies carried a fair top. Country demand for thin cattle continues.

Receipts of cattle at western markets fell off last week more than 50 per cent compared with receipts in the preceding week. There were almost no prime steers offered after Tuesday and the medium to fair kinds such as are expected in the next two weeks, sold at 25 to 35 cents higher.

The advance last week on short-fed cattle brought them to about the same position as a year ago. In January last year the top on prime beefs was \$9 to \$9.25, and next month prime grades are expected to exceed that level. Oklahoma steers are selling at \$6 to \$8, Texas steers \$6.50 to \$7.50 and Colorado steers \$6.25 to \$7.65. The January movement from Kansas will be the smallest ever reported from that state, and such as are marketed will be from wheat fields and rough feed.

Butcher Cattle Shortage Imminent.

Killers are more worried over the probable shortage in the supply of butcher cattle than any other line of livestock. Their only hope for supplies is wheat-field-fattened cows and heifers, but even this source seems uncertain, as farmers have held all female stock in expectation of gaining calves next spring. They will not sacrifice now as cattle have to be carried little more than two months until spring.

There will be almost the usual supply offered from dairy districts. Prices for butcher cattle are already relatively higher than fat steers, and unless the latter advance materially killers may prefer to do without butcher grades than advance prices. Veal calves are firm and in active demand. Bulls are scarce and higher.

Hogs at December's High Level.

Last week hog prices attained the high level of the month. This was true of the bulk of the offerings made so by eager buying on the part of packers. In St. Louis and Chicago tops of \$8 and \$8.05 were reported, but in the West none sold up to 8 cents. The spread in prices narrowed materially and the bulk of the hogs sold at about \$7.60 to \$7.80. In preceding weeks there was a range of 30 to 35 cents in the bulk of sales. As the season advances fewer light weight hogs are coming, and the general class is in the 150 to 220-pound limit.

Opinion is divided on the January supply. Many contend that receipts will be light, and others say that they will be heavy owing to the scarcity of feed. If the market shows a downward tendency receipts will be heavy, but if it moves above 8 cents farmers will hold on for the offerings but they want to keep the price under 8. A general rise seems to be reserved for late February or March. Weight in hogs is deficient and heavy grades command the market premium.

Rebound in Sheep Prices.

Sheep prices, after suffering from a sharp contraction in demand in the preceding week bounded up last week on general buying. About the best news in the trade was that some sheep had been exported and on the basis of European prices they would make money. This naturally made domestic killers more anxious for supplies. It has been several years since the export trade in sheep has amounted to any volume.

Last week in Chicago lambs sold as high as \$8.55, and in the West the top price was \$8.25. Liberal supplies of lambs are reported in holding feed lots near principal markets. As soon as these are

cleaned up a general advance is expected in prices. For river markets the principal supply source now is the San Luis and Arkansas valleys of Colorado.

The Movement in Livestock

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

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City	23,000	35,325	27,800
Chicago	30,800	114,000	66,500
Omaha	5,750	24,000	24,000
St. Louis	10,050	41,000	41,000
St. Joseph	3,400	26,900	26,900

Total	73,000	241,225	186,200
Preceding week	159,400	469,500	245,850
Year ago	71,200	221,400	119,800

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

	1913	1912	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle	2,111,189	1,918,717	192,472	16,038
Calves	186,301	202,839	16,538	16,038
Hogs	2,534,756	2,491,748	43,008	50,901
Sheep	2,065,615	2,116,516	50,901	50,901
H. & M.	81,018	72,738	8,280	8,280
Cars	125,662	120,484	5,178	5,178

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

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Per 100 lbs. 1913 1912	1913 1912	1913 1912	1913 1912
Chicago ..	\$9.75 \$ 9.80	\$8.05 \$7.45	\$7.15 \$6.90
Kan. City ..	9.00 10.00	7.95 7.40	7.25 6.75

Dull Trade in Horses.

Auction days were suspended at the principal markets last week, and will not be resumed until after the first of the year unless demand and supplies increase. Few buyers are in the market, and the let up in demand is the regular holiday dullness. Buyers will be in a different humor by the first of the year. Prices show no material change.

Grain Prices Are Weak.

Demand for all grain in the last few days has been the dulles of the season and prices have fallen back moderately. Declines in wheat have been due to the excellent weather conditions for fall sown

Quiet Trade in Broom Corn.

Nothing happened last week to lift trade in broom corn above general dullness. Growers are offering little, and broom makers are showing no urgent need. January is usually a month of large demand. Quotations now are: choice, green, self-working corn, \$130 to \$150 a ton; fair to good, \$90 to \$125; common to fair, \$60 to \$85.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Elgin, Dec. 29.—Butter this week is firm at 35 1/2 cents.

Kansas City, Dec. 29.—Prites this week on produce are:
Eggs—Firsts, new white wood cases included, 32 1/2 c a dozen; seconds, 20c; current receipts, 31 1/2 c.
Butter—Creamery, extras, 32c a pound; firsts, 28c; seconds, 27c; packing stock, 19c.
Live Poultry—Broilers, 16 1/2 c a pound; spring chickens, 13c; hens, No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 9c; young roosters, 11c; young turkeys and turkey hens, 17 1/2 c; young ducks, 14c; geese, 11 1/2 c.

Produce Prices Now and One Year Ago.

(Quotations on Best Stock.)

	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
Butter	36	34	32 1/2	24	13 1/2	11 1/2
Eggs	32	34	32 1/2	24	13	11
Hens						

Chicago.... 36 34 32 1/2 24 13 1/2 11 1/2

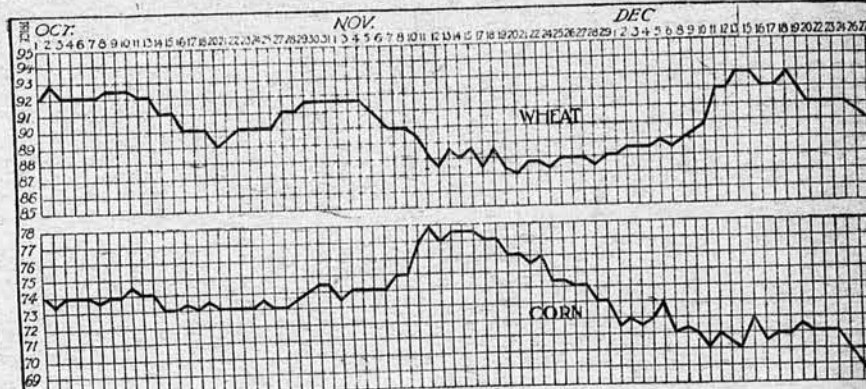
Kan. City.. 32 34 32 1/2 24 13 11

How to Measure Hay

Measuring hay in the stack is a common method of selling hay, but the methods and rules used are varied. Very little actual experimental data has been obtained upon the accuracy of the different methods.

The United States department of farm management has made some experiments and uses the following method to find the cubic feet content of the stack:

Measure the length of the stack, then the width, then with a tape measure over the stack from the ground on one side to the ground on the other side. (This distance is called the over). Multiply the width by the over and this by .31 (thirty-one hundredths of one). This will give the area of the cross section. Multiply this by the length and get total cubic feet contents. The factor .31 is variable according to the height, width and fullness of the stack



This chart shows the daily fluctuations of the Kansas City wheat and corn markets since October 1, 1913. Highest cash prices on each grain were considered in making out the chart.

wheat, and a general lack of demand. The movement from the country has been small but the visible supply statement shows a large amount at central points. Soft wheat remains around 90 cents, and hard wheat is below 88 cents.

Corn prices receded 1 to 2 cents, with a general widening in quotations due to the increased offerings of low grade corn. Some corn has sold as low as 62 cents. No. 2 white, old corn, holds above 70 cents. Oats are selling readily at fractionally lower prices.

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
1913 1912	1913 1912	1913 1912	1913 1912
Chicago ..	95 1/2 c \$1.10	69 47 1/2	39 1/2 35 1/2
Kan. City ..	91 c 1.04	67 1/2 48 1/2	40 35

Hay Prices About Steady.

Demand for hay has been rather indifferent, weather conditions considered, but light receipts have prevented any quotable change in prices. Little tame hay is coming and more of that variety could be used. Prairie and alfalfa hay seem to be plentiful.

Kansas City Hay Quotations.

Prairie, choice	\$16.50 @ 17.00
Prairie, No. 1	15.00 @ 16.00
Timothy, choice	17.00 @ 17.50
Clover mixed, choice	16.50 @ 17.00
Clover, choice	15.00 @ 15.50
Clover, No. 1	14.00 @ 14.50
Alfalfa, choice	17.00 @ 17.50
Standard	14.00 @ 15.00
Straw	6.00 @ 6.50

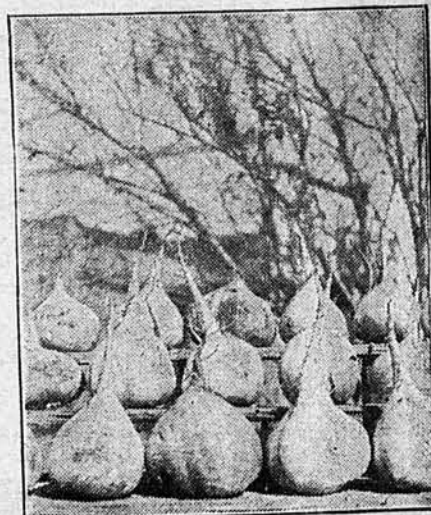
Seed and Feed Prices.

Alfalfa is quoted at \$7.50 @ 9 a cwt.; clover, \$8.50 @ 11.50; timothy, \$3.75 @ 4.50 a cwt.; cane seed \$1.80 @ 2.40; millet seed, \$1.50 @ 2; flaxseed, \$1.26 @ 1.29.
Feed prices: Kafir is quoted at \$1.62 @ 1.65 a cwt.; bran, 90c @ \$1.02; shorts, \$1.18 @ 1.23; corn chop, \$1.27; rye, No. 2, 61c a bushel; feed barley, 53c @ 56c a bushel.

and may be as low as .24 in low stacks or as much as .38 in high stacks.
The number of cubic feet to allow for one ton varies with the kind of hay and length of time it has stood in the stack, and is usually determined according to local custom.

And the Seed Helped.

Dave Love, near Scranton, Kan., who has lived in that vicinity 30 years, says farmers raised a large crop of alfalfa seed. "This item proved quite a help to those who had alfalfa," said Mr. Love.



Turnips planted July 27 by A. J. Roberts, Goodland, Kan.

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

RED RIVER VALLEY LOUISIANA LAND is a deep rich soil—grows corn, cotton and all kinds of crops in abundance. Eight months' growing season, 55 inches rainfall, seaport only 200 miles away. This land now sells from \$6 to \$75 per acre.

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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.

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Homedale, Idaho, 6 months old. Has hotel, bank, electric lights, and water works. Lots and acreage on payments. Homedale Townsite Co., Minneapolis Minn.; Boise, Ida.

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

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

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52 A. near Hutchinson, Kan. Sale or trade. Owner, E. C. Keyes, Hutchinson, Kan.

GREENWOOD CO. Write Herrman & Dove for sale and exchange lists. Hamilton, Kan.

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE, fine improved bottom farm, close to town. City High School free. J. H. King, Cawker City, 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.

TRADES. Send full particulars. Write now. Half section 6 miles Rozel Impr. \$45 cash. Terms. B. Hoffines, Larned, Kansas.

160 ACRE FARM all in wheat now; looks fine. Exchange for merchandise. Watkins Land Co., Quenemo, Kansas.

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

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

RANCH FOR STOCK FARM. We have 640 acres well improved 3 miles south of Monument, Logan Co. 500 acres in cultivation, 200 acres in wheat. Price \$13,000; clear. Will trade for corn and stock farm in eastern Kansas. Wilson & Bozell, Beloit, 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 \$6,250. Mort. \$2,500. Wants rental. Livery barn, Delaware, Okla., price \$3,000. Rent \$27.50 per month, for small farm. Spohn Bros., Garnett, Kan.

Why the Big Horse for the Farm?

BY A. J. C. LOWE,
"Bonnie Home Farm," Mound City, Kan.

It is no wonder the conservative, far-seeing farmer should want heavy horses that he may ride and conserve his strength. We are confronted today with many new problems. Drouths, floods, new pests and the rapid exhaustion of our soil's fertility, exodus of our boys to the cities, scarce and high priced labor, are a few of the obstacles that must be overcome.

But thanks to scientific research, new ideas are being advanced to meet these changed conditions. Necessity dictates that we pursue the best proved methods; that we economize in every branch as far as consistent with thoroughness; that we use the very best horse power to draw the very best machinery. We need both horses and machinery that will do the greatest amount of work in the best possible manner, in the least possible time. Again, the idea is now prevalent that the soil should be thoroughly pulverized, then heavy coats of legumes, such as alfalfa, cowpeas and clover plowed deeply. These are a few of the farm problems that call for the



Belgian and Percheron Champions Owned by Lewis Jones, Alma, Kansas.

heavy horse. Besides, the raising of heavy horses for market is an industry that has been within itself very remunerative.

For illustration let us suppose A and B start farming. A pays \$200 for a span of mares, and B pays \$500; A's mares weigh about 900 or 1,000 pounds;

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And improve your stock by feeding Cold Pressed Cotton Seed Cake which has proven more superior and economical than cooked meal and hulls by comparative tests made at agricultural colleges of different states. The result of these tests will be furnished you on application. **COLD PRESSED COTTON SEED CAKE** gives sure and quick gains to fattening cattle, insures more milk from dairy cows, more work from horses, mules and oxen, better sheep, better wool. No waste in feeding, clean and easy to handle. Write us for price delivered your shipping point. Bank reference, American National Bank.

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Hampshire Hogs. Three weanling boars, choice belting and type.

12 ram lambs, \$12 each, 20 ewe lambs, \$10 each, 24 year-old ewes, \$10 each, 13 three-year-old ewes, \$10 each.

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CHAS. M. SCOTT Livestock Auctioneer Hiawatha, Kansas

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

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

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

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Registered Hampshires Spring boars and gilts priced to sell. Every hog properly vaccinated. C. E. LOWRY, EXFORD, KANSAS

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Pure Bred Hampshires Some extra choice, well-bred spring boars pigs for sale. ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kansas.

F. H. PARKS, Olathe, Kansas Dear Sir—The Hampshire Sows arrived in good shape and am well pleased with them. FERRYLIN RANCH El Dorado, Kansas. We receive letters just like this after every shipment

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M. W. Peterson, Hanston, Kan.

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H. C. Whalen, 812 W. Doug, Wichita, Kansas.

For Sale or Trade for Land the well established real estate, insurance and loan business of John H. Averill & Son; new 6 room house and garage, 3 acres of ground, 1912 Ford auto, half interest in ten year lease of 7 offices and hall. Moving to Denver on account of sickness in family. John H. Averill & Son, Luray, Kansas.

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

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.

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

Belgian and Percheron Winners. Many of our readers will remember the splendid Belgian and Percheron stallions and mares shown at Topeka fair, Kansas State Fair and American Royal by Lewis Jones of Alma, Kan. The above illustration is a group of three of these show horses are Medor, Mardi Gras Du Fasteau (Pat) and Kottius. Medor is a 3-year-old Belgian. He was first in class, champion and grand champion at both Topeka and Kansas City, and reserve champion at Hutchinson. Mardi Gras Du Fasteau is a 7-year-old Belgian. He was first in class and grand champion at Hutchinson. Kottius is a 3-year-old Percheron. He was first in class at each of the three shows. Mr. Jones won 28 firsts and championship ribbons with his horses in these three fairs. Also three gold medals and two silver medals. He is now offering these prize winners and other good stallions and mares for sale. All of these horses can be seen at his farm seven miles northwest of Alma. Interested parties are requested to write him for further information.

O. I. C. HOGS.

ELM BROOK HERD OF O.I.C.'s
Harry W. Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

50 O. I. C. Pigs
Henry Kampine, Elmore, Kansas.

Registered Herd Boar, 400 lbs. \$50
80 Fall pigs, either sex. New blood for old customers. F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KAN.

Murray's O.I.C. Bred Sows
and gilts for sale. Fall and spring boars and fall pigs of both sexes. Chas. H. Murray, Friend, Neb.

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

POLAND CHINAS.

Polands With Size and Quality Boars and gilts, sired by Waechters Referee and King Hadley. Cholera immune. Lambert Bros., Smith Center, Kans.

20 March Boars by Blue Valley Look, King Hercules, Big Ben (Eufand) and Ott's Big Orange, (J. O. James.) Mature dams.
J. F. FOLEY, (Norton Co.), Oronoque, Kan.

Sunny Side Poland Chinas Pigs of September farrow for sale. Have sold all my spring boars and bred sows. J. G. BURT, Solomon, Kansas.

100 SPRING PIGS Sired by King Hadley, King Blain, Jr., King John and Long John 2nd; priced right and guaranteed.
W. Z. BAKER, RICH HILL, MISSOURI.

KLEIN'S TABOR VALLEY HERD

Some choice January Poland China boars by Chief Price 61007. 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.

AClearanceSaleofBredSows
I am offering FIFTY bred Poland China sows of the Big Bono, Big Northern Type of all ages at a greatly reduced price for 30 days.
HOWARD ZAHN, CONCORD, ILLINOIS

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

Fairview Herd of Poland Chinas
We have a fine lot of bred sows of the same breeding that we sell breeders for herd hogs. First class breeding and a pedigree goes with every sale.
P. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kansas.

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
Handsomeness 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.

Large Type Polands
Spring and fall yearling boars, large mellow fellows. Large smooth bred gilts and 10 extra good bred sows. Best of big type blood. Write today. A. R. ENOS, Ramona, Kan.

Joe Baier's Polands
40 spring boars, a few choice fall boars, sows and gilts bred or open. Satisfaction guaranteed. Let me know what you want.
J. M. BAIER, ELMO, Dickinson Co., KAN.

15 Spring Boars
tops from 32, sired by Mogul's Monarch, Gebhart and Long King. Also two good fall yearlings. Gilts reserved for Feb. 18 bred sow sale. Write for descriptions and prices.
J. H. HARTER, WESTMORELAND, KAN.



1000 lb. Grand Champion, 11 in. bone
50 pigs, either sex, this fall farrow, sired by Kansas Mow and out of sows by Advance. Others sired by Advance. These pigs are fine and priced for quick sale.
Paul E. Haworth, Lawrence, Kansas

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.

Jan. 26—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
Jan. 31—A. D. Jones, Dunlap, Iowa.
Feb. 3—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.
Feb. 11—H. C. Graner & Son, Lancaster, Kan.
Feb. 12—Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb., at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 17—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 19—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Feb. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 20—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
Feb. 24—W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 27—W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan.
Mar. 4—John Kimmerer, Mankato, Kan.
March 24—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Jan. 23—C. E. Clauff, Central City, Neb.
Jan. 29—W. E. Monasmith, Formoso, Kan.
Jan. 30—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan. Durocs.
Jan. 31—A. M. Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 3—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.
Feb. 6—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 9—E. A. Trump, Formoso, Kan.
Feb. 10—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 11—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Feb. 18—Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.
Feb. 21—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 25—A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb.
March 7—E. G. Munsell, Herington, Kan.
March 11—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
March 12—G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.
March 25—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.

Berkshires.

Feb. 10—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

O. I. C.'s.

Feb. 3—Chas. H. Murray and H. L. Bode, combination sale, Friend, Neb.

Hampshire Hogs.

March 14—Roy E. Fisher, Winside, Neb.

Jersey Cattle.

Mar. 5—Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

Jan. 28—Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Neb.
Feb. 19—20—Nebraska Hereford Breeders' Assn. sale at Grand Island, Robt. Mousel, Cambridge, Neb., Mgr.

Shorthorns.

Feb. 26—Hoadley & Sigmund, Selden, Kan.

Percheron Horses.

Jan. 8—C. W. Lamer, Salina, Kan.
Jan. 27—Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan.; sale at Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 25—J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kan.
March 19—20—North & Robinson, Grand Island, Neb.

Percherons, and Other Draft Breeds.

Jan. 27-28-29-30, 1914—Breeders' Sale, Bloomington, Ill. C. W. Hurt, Mgr., Arrowsmith, Ill.

Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 7—Jas. A. Godman, Devon, Kan.
Feb. 24—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan., and Dorsey Hutchins, Sterling, Kan. Sale at Sterling.
Mar. 9—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.

Combination Livestock Sale.

Feb. 12-13—L. E. Wooderson, Mgr., Caldwell, Kan.

Combination Stock Sale.

Jan. 29—I. N. Green, Kiowa, Kan.

N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Closing Out Stock Sale.

Early in February, Lewis J. Cox, of Concordia, Kan., will make a dispersion sale of his purebred stock. The change in Mr. Cox's business is made necessary by his failing health. The offering consists of three draft stallions, 2 standard bred stallions, 1 German coach stallion and eight good jacks. The jacks range in age from three to nine years, and weigh from 850 to 1000 pounds actual weight. All this stock is sound and guaranteed in every way. If interested in any of these stallions or jacks write Mr. Cox who will be glad to give you a complete description of any animal offered.

Lamer's January Percheron Sale.

On January 8 C. W. Lamer of Salina, Kan., will sell a draft of registered Percheron stallions and mares from his offering Stud Farm at Salina, Kan. The offering will include 20 mares, 7 stallions and 14 colts. The mares are taken direct from Mr. Lamer's big farm where they have been doing the farm work and at the same time producing good colts. These mares are in producing good colts. The stallions are yearlings, 2-year-olds and 3-year-olds with plenty of offering of purebred registered Percherons. Mr. Lamer will sell 30 head of mules, 20 work horses weighing around 1,000 pounds, from 5 to 6 years old, and 50 farm mares. Most of these mares are heavy in foal. Mr. Lamer's farm consists of 720 acres on the Smoky river. Prac-

Joe Hemmy's Graham County Herd of Polands.
Herd Boars: GOOD QUALITY. HEMMY'S HADLEY, by Spangler's Hadley. Spring boars for sale. Also fall boars just weaned. Prices reasonable.
JOE HEMMY, HILL CITY, KANSAS.

Dean's Mastodon Poland Chinas Serviceable boars and bred sows sows 65 inches long, bone 8 1/2 in., and 34 inches high. VACCINATED AND IMMUNE. Herd headed by Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder and Gritter's Longfellow 3d. Everything guaranteed and sold worth the money. Phone Dearborn; station, New Market, and postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MISSOURI.

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.

BIG TYPE UNPAMPERED BERKSHIRES
150 sows bred to Fair Rival 10th, King's 4th Masterpiece, Truotype King's Truotype, 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

BERKSHIRES.
BUY BERKSHIRES FROM BAYERS. They sell SHORTHORN BULLS too.
J. T. Bayer & Sons, Yates Center, Kan.
Hazlewood's Berkshires!
Choice spring boars and gilts priced to sell. Write today. W. O. Hazlewood, R. 8, Wichita, Kansas

Berkshire Pigs

Choice pigs, either sex, 10 to 16 weeks old, sired by ROBINHOOD PREMIER 2d, or Adam, a son of Rival's Lord Premier. Nothing but the very choicest specimens shipped. Price: registered, crated F. O. B. here—one \$20, two \$35; three \$50. W. J. CRIST, Ozawie, Kas

Royal Scion Farm Durocs
The great Graduate Col., assisted by Col. Scion, heads this herd. Fall and spring boars, fall and spring gilts, bred or open and fall pigs, either sex.
G. C. NORMAN, R. 10, WINFIELD, KANSAS.



F. W. Bevington, Pres.

Jewell County Breeders' Association

Members of this association, advertising below will offer nothing but first class animals for sale for breeding purposes.



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. REYSTED, Mankato, Kan.
Breeder of high-class Poland Chinas. Member Jewell Co. Breeders Association Correspondence solicited

Polands, Shropshire Sheep 100 Spr. 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 have ever raised. For sale right. Bred Sow Sale March 4. JOHN KEIMMERER, Mankato, Kas.

Bell's A. Wonder 61891, one of the best of old A. Wonder, priced to sell. Immuned and guaranteed. Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kans.

FALL AND SPRING BOARS for sale. Also spring lings. Barred Rocks, R. L. Reds and W. Wyandottes. W. A. MCINTOSH, Courtland, Kan.

PRIVATE SALE Spring boars and gilts. Best of big type breeding. Ask for prices and descriptions. TUDOR J. CHARLES, Republic, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEYS.
Durocs—Bourbon Red Turkeys Spring boars priced once. Bourbon Red Turkeys at \$3.00 each. E. M. MYERS, BURR OAK, KANSAS

Marsh Creek Durocs Headed by Crim son Defender. Sold out on Boars. Something choice later. Everything Immune. R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.

25 SPRING BOARS of fashionable breeding. Priced to sell. Bred sow sale January 29. Ask for prices and descriptions. N. B. PRICE, Mankato, Kan.

Fall 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.

SPRING BOARS for sale reason able. Write for descriptions and prices. Up to date breeding. Also a few gilts. R. C. MADSEN, JEWELL CITY, KAN.

10 Good Spring Boars priced right to move them quick. JOHN McMULLEN, Formoso, Kansas

40 SPRING PIGS of March and April farrow. Priced to sell. No public sale this season. C. C. THOMAS, WEBBER, KANSAS

BERKSHIRES.

Walnut Breeding Farm
BERKSHIRE boars and gilts, spring farrow, grand-sons 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, Kas.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

PIGS BY THE GRAND CHAMPION
I am offering 25 Duroc-Jersey male pigs by Col. Wonder, 1st at the Mo. State Fair 1912, 1st and grand champion Mo. State Fair 1913. Write CHAS. L. TAYLOR Olean, Missouri

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.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS of Spring farrow. Priced reasonable. Also unusually good herd boar proposition.
ROY HAGGART, MANKATO, KANSAS.

SHORTHORNS.

Oscar Green's Shorthorns Popular breeding. Stock for sale. A good herd bull proposition.
OSCAR GREEN, MANKATO, KANSAS

POULTRY.

White Holland Turkeys Toms \$4.00 to \$6.00. Hens \$3.00. 50 for sale. My Duroc Jersey bred sow sale Jan. 29. Everything immune. W. E. Monasmith, Formoso, Kan.

Wyandotte Cockerels \$1.00 each. 2 Shorthorn year old sows and sires. 2 Shorthorn heifers. \$75 each. Chilcott Poultry & Stock Farm, Mankato, Kansas

White Holland Turkeys
White Rocks. White Cochins. Bantams. Pekin Ducks. White Fan Tail Pigeons Stock for sale. A. T. Garman, Courtland, Kas.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

W. E. EVANS, Jewell, Kan.
Breeder of Guernsey cattle. Nothing for sale now, but watch this space.

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.

Cows and Heifers
also last spring bull calves at \$100 each if so old this fall. R. T. VAN DEVENTER & SON, Mankato, Kansas.

PERCHERONS.

PERCHERON Stock for sale. Always good horses in service.
Breeding Farm H. G. MYERS, HARDY, NEB.

AUCTIONEERS.

Livestock Auctioneers
John Brennen & Son, Esbon, Kansas. WRITE OR PHONE FOR DATES

M. S. HOYT, MANKATO, KAN. Write or phone Livestock Auctioneer for dates.

Frank Regan Livestock Auctioneer
ESBON, KAN. WRITE OR PHONE FOR DATES.

Ole Hanson, Livestock Auctioneer
Mankato, Kan. Write or phone for dates.

DAN GALLAGHER, Jewell City, Kan. Write or phone LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER for dates

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Smith's Durocs Fashionably bred boars, including grandsons of the great Graduate Col. and a herd-leading son of the champion, Tattarrax. Also spring boars. **J. R. SMITH, NEWTON, KANSAS**

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 Watson's Col., 6 tried sows and fall pigs. Best of breeding. **R. C. WATSON, Altoona, Kansas**

PERFECTION STOCK FARM Duroc-Jersey boars, Nov and Dec farrow, sired by sons of B. & C's Col.; Buddy K IV and Grand Master Col. First Choice \$25; Second choice, \$20 for next 30 days. Weight 150 to 175 lbs. **CLASEN BROS., Union City, Oklahoma**

DUROCS OF SIZE AND QUALITY Herd headed by a son of B. & C's Col. Immune spring boars and gilts of Tattarrax. Col., Ohio Chief and Neb. Wonder breeding at farmers' prices. **JOHN A. REED, Route 2, Lyons, Kansas.**

Duroc-Jerseys—Big Type Big, strong yearling boars. Early spring boars, summer boars and small boar pigs. Any kind of Durocs you want. Also Red Polled bulls, and Percheron stallions. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices right. **GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA.**



CROCKER'S IMMUNE DUROCS 250 early spring pigs, Duroc-Jerseys, for sale. 1 ship on approval. No money down before inspection. Prize winning sires. **F. C. CROCKER, Filley, Neb.**

Red White and Blue Herd of Durocs FIRESTONE (13461) Champion winner weighed 500 pounds at 11 months old. **WEISKEY and FAITH** 12317 Grand Champion at American Royal, weighed 500 lbs. at 18 months old. Great lot of prize sows in my herd. **JAS. L. TAYLOR, OLEAN, MISSOURI.**

TATTARRAX Herd DUROCS Write us to say describing the kind of Duroc boar you want. We have the best young boars we ever raised. They are by G. M. a Tat Col., and the grand champion Tattarrax. Prices reasonable. **HAMMOND & BUSKIRK, NEWTON, KAN.**

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**

Good E. Nuff Again King Sensational Grand Champion; and Crimson Wonder 4th. second prize Kansas Fair, 1913. Fifty head of great sows and gilts bred by and bred to these great boars. **W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kansas.** The men with the guarantee

MAPLEWOOD DUROCS Boars all sold. 48 open and bred gilts for sale. Will ship on approval. Write for prices. **W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS**

Quivera Place Durocs Spring Pigs now ready and going. Write for prices. **E. G. MENSELL, Herington, 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.**

HILLSIDE DUROCS Two good boars priced to sell and deliver quick, for immediate service. Wire us. **W. A. WOOD & SON, Elmdale, Kansas**

BANCROFT'S DUROCS We hold no public sales. Nothing but the best offered as breeding stock. Choice March and April boars \$25.00. Bred gilts to farrow in March and April \$35.00. September pigs, pairs and trios not akin. Customers in 11 states satisfied. Describe what you want. We have it. **D. O. BANCROFT, Osborne, Kansas**

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Angus Bulls and Heifers SUTTON FARM Have 30 splendid heifers and 30 extra good bulls priced to sell. Write us today. **SUTTON & PORTEOUS, R. 6, Lawrence, Kan.**

Angus Cattle A select lot of ready-for-service bulls for sale, best breeding and right individually. **W. G. Denton, Denton, Kan.**

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle. **C. E. FOSTER, R. E. 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, breezy kind. Show prospects. Also a few cows and heifers. Visitors welcome. Call or write. **I. W. FOULTON, Medora, Reno Co., Kan.**



tically all of this is alfalfa land, there being more than 200 acres of growing alfalfa on the farm now. Mr. Lamer's father started the foundation of the present herd of Percherons back in 1870. The first stallion used on this herd was a son of Louis Napoleon and a good line of sires have been used on the herd since its foundation. Mr. Lamer feeds for the market about 1,000 head of horses and mules each season and knows the horse business as well as any other horse-man in Kansas. The January 8 offering is practically all raised outdoors or winter. The principal feed for these horses is alfalfa. The offering will be in good condition to go on and do well in the buyer's hands. Write Mr. Lamer for catalog and arrange to attend his sale.

Bancroft's Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

D. O. Bancroft of Osborne, Kan., a regular advertiser of Duroc-Jersey hogs in Farmers Mail and Breeze, is changing his copy this week. He is now offering March and April boars for \$25. Bred gilts to farrow in March and April for \$35, and spring pigs, pairs and trios not related, at reasonable prices. Mr. Bancroft has satisfied customers in 11 states. His hogs must be as represented or the money will be refunded. The last three weeks he has shipped to Florida, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Colorado, besides to a number of places in Kansas. If interested in Duroc-Jerseys write Mr. Bancroft.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

John A. Reed of Lyons, Kan., writes that he is having good results from his advertising in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He is offering Duroc-Jerseys of exceptional breeding. He has but one spring boar left, a grand son of Ohio Chief. This boar he has been using on the herd but will sell him now as he cannot use him longer to advantage. He has about a dozen extra choice spring gilts for sale. They are bred to a good son of the grand champion, B. & C's Col., a son of the grand champion Good Snuff Again King and a grandson of Ohio Chief, for April farrow. Mr. Reed also has a nice lot of fall pigs sired by the above named boars. On all of these hogs he will make reasonable prices.

Holstein Dairy Cows.

If you want high grade Holstein cows that are large and well marked, that are from the best dairy herds of Wisconsin, the kind that for uniformity of type and milking qualities are as good as the best, read the display ad of W. G. Merritt & Son, Great Bend, Kan., in this issue. These cows are ready for business and the kind you need if you want the best for milk. They have a large number and the fact that they are easy and quick sale proves that they are right in price and that the Holstein cow is growing in demand. If you go and see these cows you will agree that they are better than you expected.

N. E. Kansas and N. Missouri

BY C. H. WALKER.

Roan Sells Jacks March 9.

G. C. Roan of La Plata, Mo., writes that he has selected Monday, March 9, as the date of his annual sale of Mammoth Jacks and Jennets. Besides the usual good lot of Jacks and Jennets which Mr. Roan raises and collects each year he has bought the entire sale lot from L. M. Monsees and these will be included in this sale. It is needless to say that this offering will be just about the best ever sold from the Clover Leaf Valley Farm. The catalogs for this sale will be ready for mailing by February 1. We suggest that those interested get their name in early for a catalog. Write Mr. Roan today and kindly mention this paper.

S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri

BY ED. R. DORSEY.

W. H. Lynch of Reading, Kan., is one of the leading O. I. C. swine breeders of Kansas. He is offering special bargains in either boars or gilts. He makes a specialty of pairs and trios not related. If interested in good O. I. C. hogs write Mr. Lynch and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Please notice the change of advertisement of Howard Zahn of Concord, Ill. He is advertising a 30 days' clearance sale of 50 Poland China brood sows, and is making a low price on them, as he has rented his farm and will go into business in Jacksonville. He means business in prices and he has as good bred Iowa sows as are found anywhere.

The Breeders' Horse Sale.

The catalog for the 16th annual Breeders' sale to be held at Bloomington, Ill., January 27, 28, 29 and 30 will soon be ready for distribution. For this sale 460 American bred and imported Percherons, Belgians, Shires, and Clydesdales are cataloged. Also 60 Shetland ponies and 20 trotting bred horses. The offering will include both stallions and mares and is contributed to by more than 100 consignors. This sales company is noted the country over, for the high class horses they have been selling during the past 16 years. The offering this year is the equal, if not the superior, of any of the preceding offerings. The best breeders are sending their top horses to this sale. Mr. C. W. Hurt, the sales manager, thinks this is his very best offering. Special attention is called to the fact that the sale will be held in the Coliseum at Bloomington. Every effort will be made for the convenience and comfort of the people who attend the sale. For catalog address C. W. Hurt, sales manager, Arrowsmith, Ill., and mention this paper.

One Hundred Poland Sows.

Ben Frank, of Jefferson City, Mo., breeder of Poland China hogs, has on hands about one hundred and twenty five head. Of this number one hundred head are mighty good sows. At the head of the herd stands Grand Leader 2nd, by Grand Leader and out of Fanny Blossom, by Pan Coast. He is a splendid individual with powerful legs and low feet, broad back, ribs out, good hams, low and broad, short in neck and good head and above all is showing up a fine lot of finished pigs of good size and impudence. He is assisted by Improvement, by Impudence, out of Inside Pocket, by On and On. This hog won 1st prize at Iowa State fair and weighed

DAIRY CATTLE.

HOLSTEINS Large type. State inspected and tuberculin tested. Fine registered bulls, cows and heifers; also 100 grade cows and heifers. **M. P. Knudsen, Concordia, Kan.**

WOODLAND FARM HOLSTEINS Two young cows to freshen in Feb. and Mar. and the 2-year-old herd bull for \$600. All that is left of the herd. **LUCY W. EMERY, Adm'r., Wetmore, Kan.**

We Will Have a Car Load of High Class Heavy Springing Grade Holstein Cows For Sale at Manhattan, Kan., during the week of the Farmers Short Course, at the Kansas State Agricultural College. **Arnold & Brady, Manhattan, Kans.**

LINSCOTT JERSEYS Only Register of Merit herd in Kansas. Choice heifers and cows at \$101.00 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 in first letter—I can fill them. **BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAS.**

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

For sale, about 80 head of high grade young cows, 2-year-olds and bred yearlings. These cattle are strictly first class, with many heavy springers. Also young bulls both registered and high bred. Come and see them. **IRA ROMIG, Sta. B. Topeka, Kan.**

SOMMER--BLATS GUERNSEYS!

Prince Fern of Old Orchard 22181, by the champion, Prince Rosendale Jr. (9214), out of the champion, Agness Fern, chief stock bull. Females in Advanced Registry. Foundation from best New York, Wisconsin and Iowa herds. For sale: Bonnaville 16542, a tried sire, by Imp. Itchen Masher, also young stock in both bulls and heifers. Improve the quality and production of your milk by using a Guernsey sire. Call or write me your wants. **ERNEST KENYON, Nortonville, Kansas.**

DAIRY CATTLE.

A FEW GUERNSEY COWS fresh next month, including Lady True Gold and heifer calf—6 gallons, test 5.4%, also a few Holsteins, including the beautiful 15 months old bull Bertis Trogan at \$110. **Jack Hammel, 215 Adams St., Topeka, Kan.**

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.**



High-Grade Cattle—High-Grade Farmers The pure-bred Jersey Cow

is one of the most high-grade animals ever developed by man. The high-grade farmer demands the high-grade cow. No breed equals the Jersey for the economical production of high-grade milk and butter. No breed equals the Jersey for intensive farming.

Send for information to **THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB 324 W. 23d Street, New York**

HOLSTEIN Cattle

During the next 60 days I will sell: 125 High-grade, well-marked Holstein heifers, age one year to 1½, just being bred to a h class registered bull.

250 High-grade, well-marked Holstein heifers, ranging from 2 to 3 years old, all bred to extra good registered bulls, to freshen from Aug. 1 to Dec. 1, 1913.

100 Matured cows, springing bag ready to freshen. Most of them in calf from registered bull.

40 Select, well-marked registered bulls, extra nice individuals, ages from 6 months up.

A few good registered cows in calf by an A. R. O. bull. Write me for particulars. **JAMES DORSEY, Dept. M. B., Gilberts, Kane Co., Illinois**

OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM

THE FINEST HERD OF IMPORTED GUERNSEYS IN THE COUNTRY



Imp. Moss Raider, a strongly bred May Rose bull and Imp. May Royal, a line bred Golden Secret. Chief stock bulls. Cows and heifers of best imported strains. All cows tested for advanced registry.

In order better to introduce the Guernseys in the West, we will make attractive prices on young bulls and cows and heifers, bred and open. Special inducements to new breeders in herd foundation material.

If you wish to improve the quality and production of your milk, cream and butter, use a Guernsey sire. Unsurpassed in constitutional vigor, adaptability, and richness of product. Correspondence invited—your personal inspection preferred. Call on or address

Overland Guernsey Farm, Overland Park, Kans. C. F. Holmes, Owner. W. C. England, Mgr. Eight miles S. W. of Kansas City on Strang Road. Station on Farm

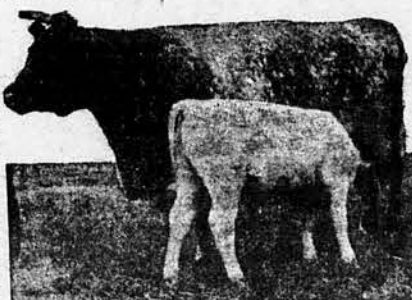
Lookabaugh's Shorthorns

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. Newly bred young heifers from milking strains. Rugged young bulls, the Farmer and Stockman's kind; cows with calf at foot and rebred.



This splendid array of Foundation Shorthorns carry the Best Blood of the Best Families and the Most Noted Sires of the Breed.

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.

Over 200 Head From Which to Select.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR And Prosperous 1914 to All!

TO MY CUSTOMERS—I extend greetings and cordial thanks for your co-operation and liberal patronage in the past. Hoping to merit your confidence and continued patronage in the future, I am yours for better **SHORTHORNS.**

CALL ON OR WRITE

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

HEREFORDS.

Hereford Males for Sale both polled and horns. Strong in Anxiety and Bean Brummel blood. J. C. Hopper, Ness City, Kan.

MEADOWVALE STOCK FARM

A few choice young double standard polled Hereford bulls for sale from polled sire and dam. W. W. CHARLES & SON, R. 3, Larned, Kansas.

Clover Herd HEREFORDS

Headed by Garfield 4th, by Columbus 63rd. 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.**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.

Pearl Herd of Shorthorns

Choice young bulls—last spring calves—either Scotch or Scotch-Topped breeding. Well grown and in good growing condition. Can ship via C. R. 1 & P. A. T. & S. F., U. P. and Mo. Pac. Address

C. W. TAYLOR

ABILENE : : KANSAS

SHEEP.

Oxford Rams both imported and home-bred. Kewes safe in lamb to \$300 imported ram. Can make you low prices on rams.
WM. EMPIE, Amsterdam, New York.

over 800 pounds. He has the greatest bone and feet, and stands up like a six months old pig. His pigs are growing with plenty of show quality. The herd sows are sired by Masticator, Gunfire, Meddler, Grand Chief, Jr., Hadley's Comment, Designer, Expansion Wonder, etc. Mr. Frank is offering seventy-five sows for private sale, some bred, others open. Write him in either English or German.

High Quality Missouri Jacks.

Bradley Bros., of Warrensburg, Mo., have now one hundred jacks and jennets that will average as large as any herd on earth. They claim to have the two best breeding jacks known to the breed. Bradley's King Giant is 33 1/2 hands high standard, and weighs in breeding shape over 1200 pounds, and his colts can't be beat. He is assisted by Bradley's Sunlight, that is considered by nearly all jack men to be the leader on head and ear and he does not fall short in anything else. This is as good a breeding jack as ever came from the South. This jack is used only on jennets. They have a number of colts on hand, of both sex, and up to four years old that are as good and as well bred as ever were owned in Missouri, the hub of the jack business. No firm has a better lot of jennets and few have as many to select from. Two years ago they sold a jack known as Rondo, Jr., 15 1/2 hands high that weighs 1200. Ever since he left the state they have regretted selling him and lately they gave three extra good jacks for him. We did not see him but this firm informs us that they think him the best jack they ever saw. They sold him as a two-year-old for \$1500 at private sale. If you want an outstanding jack write Bradley Bros. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Publisher's News Notes**The 101 Hog Serum.**

The famous 101 ranch, owned by Bliss Bros., at Bliss, Okla., is making the "101" hog serum. We hear excellent reports about it. It is a cholera preventive, and as such insures hog profits, for this is the great drawback in hog raising. It is worth looking into carefully. It is made under government inspection. The makers have a valuable book about the prevention of hog cholera. It is sent free on request. Address 101 Ranch, Desk A 2, Bliss, Okla. See ad on page 6.

Getting Eggs in Winter.

That's the problem that faces every poultry raiser—hens have a knack of taking it easy during the winter when egg prices are away up. Dr. Gilbert Hess, one of the foremost veterinarians in the United States, has solved the problem—he makes his biggest profits from his hens during winter because he sees to it that the egg supply is plentiful. The doctor says—and rightly so—that hens, being cooped up, deprived of exercise and the lack of green stuff will not lay in the winter. The egg organs become dormant—inactive—and the hen consequently puts on fat instead of turning her feed into eggs. Being a poultry raiser of considerable success, Dr. Hess, himself, delved into the winter egg question many

Holstein Dairy Cows and Heifers

100 Head, Nearly All 15-16ths Pure Holstein

Selected From the Best Dairy Herds of Wisconsin

The best marked and most uniform lot of high grade Holsteins ever offered in the state.

26 long 2-year-old heifers due to calve soon.

28 choice young cows due to calve by Jan. 15.

25 extra good milk cows; some just fresh; others nearly dry but safe in calf to registered bulls.

4 Registered Bulls 14 months to 3 years old.

These cows and heifers are all large type and are all thoroughly acclimated and Tuberculin Tested and guaranteed sound. Are eligible to enter any state.

Every animal guaranteed exactly as described. Every man who comes to buy becomes a customer. When can you come? Write soon.

W. G. MERRITT & SON, Great Bend, Kansas

**125 Stallions and Mares**

CHEAPEST PLACE IN AMERICA TO BUY.

One Dollar Saved is Two Earned.

THIS IS WHAT WE DO FOR YOU.

American bred draft horses as low as \$300. One hundred imported horses, the cream of Europe at prices unequaled on earth. Two-year-olds from 1650 to 2000 pounds now—with a world of bone and quality. 40 head of real brood mares; big, rugged; matched pairs of blacks, grays and bays; all bred and safe in foal by our herd horse.

We more than meet competition, we create it.

Write and see what we say.

L. R. WILEY, Route No. 9, Emporia, Kansas.



Percheron Sale

On THURSDAY, January 8th, 1914, I will sell at Public Auction, (commencing at 10:30 a. m.) on my Pioneer Stud Farm, 17 miles south of Salina, three miles east and one mile north of Lindsborg, two miles south of Bridgeport:

41—HEAD—41

Percheron Stallions, Mares and Colts consisting of: Twenty (20) Mares; Seven (7) Stallions; Fourteen (14) Colts. The Mares are all bred and in foal by the two Grand Champion Stallions, Ilmen (80190) 78696 and Kangourou (92369) 91241. Ilmen (80190) 78696 was awarded Grand Championship at the American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City in 1912. Kangourou (92369) 91241 was awarded Reserve Championship at the American Royal in 1913. Most of these Mares were worked on my farm the past summer and every attention was given to secure them safe in foal. My Stallions consist of Yearlings, Two's and Three-year-olds with as much weight, bone and action as you could ask for. I have several Colts that now weigh over 900 pounds and among them are the Second and Third Prize Winners at Iowa State Fair.

Thursday, January 8

When the Clock shows "Ten-Thirty" we will be selling Horses.

Note: Also, Thirty (30) head of Mules, Twenty (20) Horses (weighing 1600 lbs.), five and six years old, fat and ready for market. Fifty (50) head of Farm Mares; most all of them heavy in foal. Trains leave Kansas City on Union Pacific for Salina, at 8:00 p. m. and 9:45 p. m., each day. "Special Train" for Station at Farm will leave Salina on Union Pacific, at 8:45 a. m., morning of the sale, returning same day at 5:00 p. m.

Write for Catalogue.

C. W. LAMER, Salina, Kansas

(OFFICE AT NATIONAL HOTEL.)

AUCTIONEERS: SAYER, CURPHEY AND SWARD.



MULE FOOT HOGS.

Mule-Footed Hogs The coming hogs of America; hardy; resist disease; the best rustlers known; pigs ten to sixteen weeks old, \$30 pair. Circular free.
DR. W. J. CONNER, LABETTE KANSAS.

PUREBRED HORSES.

A. M. DULL & SON'S PERCHERONS

Two two-year-old black stallions for sale, sired by Black Diamond, of brilliant breeding. Extra size, bone and quality, with style. For information, prices, etc., address, A. M. Dull & Son, Washington, Kan.

Home-Bred Stallions \$250 to \$650. Imported Stallions cheaper than any firm in Creston. A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa. Home-bred Stallions, Imported Percheron and Belgian Stallions, \$275 to \$600. Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.

Excelsior Shetland Pony Farm

Registered and High Grade Ponies for Sale

W. H. Fulcomer
 Belleville, Kan.

**PERCHERON Horse Sale**

Bronson, Kan., Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1914. Five stallions and two mares. One stallion four years old, three coming three-year-olds, one coming two years old. One mare coming four years old and the other coming two years old. These horses are all registered and of the best Brilliant blood in America. **L. V. COLWELL, Bronson, Kan.**

Dispersion Sale

Percherons, Jacks and Holstein Cows One black Percheron stallion 8 yrs. old, wt. 1900 lbs.; one dark bay colt 3 yrs. old, wt. 1000 lbs.; one dark bay imported German coach stallion 8 yrs. old, wt. 1600 lbs.; one Standard bred stallion, Paetolus Elliott 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 reason for 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.

WOLF BROTHERS are home again with a BIG IMPORTATION of the best

Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares

that could be found in Europe. Write for free photographs from life
WOLF BROS., Albion, Neb.

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.

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
 Motine, 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 I furnish more if necessary.
HENRY OBERMANN, Freistatt, Mo. 8 Miles N. of Monett.

years ago. He was a veterinary scientist and a doctor of medicine also and therefore was fully capable of finding where the trouble was and applying the remedy. He compounded a number of bitter tonics and well known correctives, proceeding on the idea that hens must have a tonic during the winter to tone up and invigorate the dormant egg organs and keep them healthy. His now famous preparation is known as Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and is sold by more than 23,000 dealers throughout the United States. Dr. Hess stands behind his Pan-a-ce-a with a most liberal guarantee. His dealer in your town will supply you with enough Pan-a-ce-a for your whole flock, and if it does not make them lay and keep in healthy condition, he has authorized that dealer to refund your money. In view of such a liberal guarantee, we urge our readers to put Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to a test. The doctor informs us that the use of his preparation is very economical—a penny's worth a day being enough for 30 fowls.

High-grade Field Seeds.

Just as much land and labor is required to plant and harvest poor seed as good seed. The difference in the crop makes it sensible farming to choose the best seed. The A. A. Berry Seed Co. well-known seedsmen of Clarinda, Iowa, are offering a line of field seeds that have a high germination and are sold at a very reasonable price. They offer pure sweet clover at \$6 a bushel, clover and timothy mixed at \$5 and other seeds at proportionate prices. All seed is thoroughly cleaned and is free from noxious weeds. All orders are taken on the basis of satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Every farmer who is on the market for seeds should investigate the Berry offers. The company will send a free sample of any field seed, with a 76-page catalog, to any who apply. Address A. A. Berry Seed Co., Box 1035, Clarinda, Iowa.

For Better Pigs in Allen

More than 100 boys and girls on the farms in this community have joined the Allen County Pig club, organized by W. E. Watkins, county farm adviser. Cash prizes for the best pigs raised by members have been offered. The porkers must have had the care of club members and no others.

"Aside from raising better stock with constant increased profit, the idea of the pig club is to help the country boys and girls to determine to cling to the farm," said Mr. Watkins. "A tendency to rush to towns and cities is again noticeable, and if we can show the boys and girls that scientific farming is all that is needed to make farm life comfortable, interesting and profitable, the object of the pig club will have been accomplished. Later on we shall organize cattle clubs, corn clubs and so on, covering every feature of farm, every feature of farm income."

Mutton as Welcome as Beef

(Continued from Page 3.)

of cold water so it will cool quickly. Now remove the pluck. This is done by cutting around the diaphragm, leaving the hanging tenderloin. Then loosen the large blood vessel from the back bone and pull out the pluck. See that the chest cavity is open to allow drainage. Wipe all blood stains off the inside of the carcass with a slightly damp cloth and be sure to dry it thoroughly. Wrap the caul fat around the hind legs and flanks. The caul fat is not put on a mature carcass, but it is left plain. Fold back the front legs and fasten to the shank; this gives the carcass a thicker and neater appearance.

In warm weather the carcass may be split to aid in cooling. Any dry, clean, cool place is suitable to hang the carcass until it is cool. Bad odors should be avoided as mutton readily absorbs odors. If the carcass is to be sent to the butcher it should be kept clean and fresh. Wrapping in white muslin will serve the purpose very well.

Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Enclosed is a check to cover my advertising. I am well pleased with my advertising results and have sold lots of stock. Yours very truly,
R. W. BALDWIN,
 Breeder of Duroc-Jerseys.
 Conway, Kan., October 16, 1913.

Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Enclosed please find check for \$42.40 to apply on account herewith enclosed. Please discontinue my ad of the 9,000 acres of timber until further instructions. I am getting so many letters I will have to get caught up before I can make the maps for this tract and show the lands. When I get caught up I will then take up my advertising with you again. Your papers are certainly business getters when a real estate man has to stop the ad to "catch up" with the business the ad brings.
 Yours very truly,
BATES LAND CO.
 Waldron, Ark., Dec. 3, 1913.

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

**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.

AMERICA'S FAMED HORSE DISTRICTS

This particular district famed for Percherons. The Chandler herd is known for draftiness, substance and bone. Big bunch registered studs for sale, yearlings to four, with weight and finish equal to the French. From imported ancestry on both sides and well grown. Grown here simply means surest foal-getters and farmer's prices. Trains direct from Kansas City and St. Joe.
FRED CHANDLER, ROUTE 7, CHARITON, IOWA.

**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, Waldoek Ranch, PRATT, KANSAS.

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.

**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.

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.

**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.

**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.

Breeders' Sale—400 Registered 400 Horses

In Coliseum, Bloomington, Illinois, JANUARY 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1914. 300 Imported and Native Bred Registered Percherons, Belgians, French Draft, Shire and Clydesdale Stallions and Mares.



100 Head of Imported Stallions and Mares that will land by sale day.
 100 Head of Imported Stallions and Mares that have been here a year.
 100 Head of the Best Registered Mares that ever went into an auction ring.
 50 Head of Imported Fillies, 1 and 2 years old.
 100 Reg. Stallions of the very choicest breeding and individuality.
 100 Reg. Trotters GRADE DRAFT, Stallions and Mares.
 100 Head Ponies Imp. and Native Bred Registered Shetland and Welsh.

Catalogue Ready January 12, 1914.

D. AUGSTIN, C. W. Hart, Mgr., Arrowsmith, Illinois

Robison's Percherons

175 Head on the Farm. Stallions and Mares all ages for sale. Herd headed by the Champion Casino 27830 (45462). Send for farm catalog.

J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Ks.



"The 'Sal-Vet' has given full satisfaction, the best proof of its merit being that I have not had a single hog sick; it also brought my stunted pigs along well. My neighbors have been losing hogs from some sickness."—James A. House, Jr., Sullivan, Mo.

"I have never known of a worm destroyer as effective as 'Sal-Vet.' I have fed it successfully to my hogs, horses and cattle. It has destroyed all the worms, and put all the stock in fine condition. After

feeding it for six weeks to my horses, they looked as sleek as moles. I would continue feeding 'Sal-Vet' to my horses if it cost 25c a pound."—Roy Warren, Corridon, Mo.

"A lot of hogs have died in this county from swine plague or cholera. Some of them were within three miles of me, but I have been feeding 'Sal-Vet' and have not lost a single hog. They are all doing well,

eat all I give them and have good appetites for more."—D. A. Ross, R. No. 2, Kingman, Kansas, Breeder Pure Bred Poland Chinas.

"When I received the 'Sal-Vet' my pigs were a shabby looking lot, but after feeding 'Sal-Vet' for three weeks they became as sleek as ribbons. Hereafter, I do not intend to be without 'Sal-Vet' as I do not want to take the chance of losing my hogs. I did lose two pigs last spring before I received the

'Sal-Vet'; they had cholera, but since I have been feeding your preparation, I have lost none."—John Richardson, R. No. 2, Box 92, Parsons, Kansas.

"My experience is that 'Sal-Vet' is the best worm destroyer for horses that I have ever used. It certainly does all you claim. My horses have kept in better condition than in any previous season, and with a less grain ration at that."—E. W. Steffen, Troy, Mo.



Sidney R. Feil

"The Sal-Vet Man"

Registered Pharmacist, Graduate of the National Institute of Pharmacy



Don't Buy "Sal" this or "Sal" that

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Sal-Vet is a medicated salt which expels the deadly stomach and free intestinal worms without bother to you. You place it where your animals can run to it freely and

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It requires no dosing, no drenching, no starving, no trouble at all. Surely you can not afford to turn down this opportunity I give you of seeing for yourself on your own farm how Sal-Vet will save and make you money. Remember I don't ask you to send me a cent of money in advance—you have nothing to pay when the shipment arrives except the freight charges. At the end of 60 days report results—tell me what Sal-Vet has done for you. If it fails to do what I claim—if it don't rid your stock of the profit-eating stomach and intestinal worms, I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a penny. Send the coupon today.

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