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# THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Reading Room  
Veterinary Dept. S-A-6

Volume 43

November 29, 1913

Number 38

## The Shepherd and His Work

—By—  
Turner Wright



"Ask Daddy to take me, too."

## Water That Wins at Wichita

—By—  
R. K. Pierson



What's Wrong With the Soil—F. B. Nichols



# Serious Fly Damage to Wheat

Mild Weather Favorable to the Pest—Other Crop News

By Our Crop Correspondents

**H**ESSIAN flies have been taking advantage of the mild fall weather and serious infestations are reported from several sections of the state. In Leavenworth county, according to Reporter George S. Marshall, there are several fields that look as though they were totally destroyed. "There seems to be no general infestation of the fly over the state," writes Entomologist George Dean of the Kansas Experiment station, "but there are several places where it is worse than we have ever known it. For instance there is a very bad local infestation in Dickinson county, one in Wabaunsee, one in north Shawnee, and others in Atchison, Leavenworth and Sumner counties. Near McFarland there are hundreds of acres of wheat absolutely killed."

In a bulletin just issued by the Kansas Experiment station a number of methods of artificially controlling the fly are recommended. Among the most practical of these now available are close pasturing of wheat fields and rolling. It will pay every wheat grower in Kansas to write to the director of the Experiment station at Manhattan for one of these bulletins. Ask for Bulletin No. 188. It is free for the asking. Get it and read it carefully and you will learn something about Hessian flies and how to check them that you did not know before.

## KANSAS.

**Jackson County**—Fine fall weather. Farmers doing a lot of plowing. Wheat looking well. Pastures still furnishing feed for stock. All stock doing well. Many farmers selling horses. Milk cows high. Hogs \$7.50.—F. O. Grubbs, Nov. 19.

**Ellsworth County**—Nice warm weather for this time of year. Light rain November 29 helped the wheat greatly. Wheat making a good stand but is rather short for this time of year although it furnishes good pasture.—C. R. Blaylock, Nov. 21.

**Kingman County**—Weather fine and pasture good. Some horses dying on wheat pasture from unknown cause. Kafir and milo seed will be scarce next spring. Wheat about 80c, corn 80c, oats 50c, hogs about \$7.—B. F. Sherman, Nov. 23.

**Wilson County**—Wheat and alfalfa look good. Stock water is low. Ninety per cent of the grain feed will have to be shipped in. Enough roughness for winter if economy is practiced. Fine fall weather. Potatoes \$1; apples \$1.25.—S. Canty, Nov. 20.

**Stafford County**—Very nice weather. Plenty of moisture. Wheat looks fine and more than an average acreage sown and it is all up and is good stand. Many fields being pastured. All stock looks well. No corn to gather.—S. H. Newell, Nov. 17.

**Washington County**—Spring weather in November. Late wheat up and looking fine after the rain this week. Volunteer oats making pasture. Alfalfa still green. Working roads is the order of the day. Butter 25c; eggs 28c to 36c.—Mrs. Birdsey, Nov. 22.

**Edwards County**—November pleasant so far and just had a nice rain. Wheat looking fine. Pastures good and stock looking well. Not much land changing hands. Potatoes \$1.20; apples \$1.25; wheat 89c; corn 89c; oats 45c; eggs 32c; butter 30c.—J. E. Ward, Nov. 22.

**Coffey County**—Last two weeks have been like spring, and farmers are making good use of mild weather by getting out manure, plowing, and getting last of kafir cut. Fall seeding of alfalfa and wheat looking fine. Fat cattle scarce. Butter 25c; eggs 30c.—A. H. Stewart, Nov. 21.

**Sherman County**—Good rain on Nov. 29 which will bring late wheat up and also help early wheat. Ground is wet down from 1 to 6 inches. Corn all husked. Grass pasture getting short. Much ground to be put in small grain in the spring. Eggs 30c; butter 30c.—G. G. Corkill, Nov. 22.

**Sumner County**—Weather continues warm here and wheat is growing fine. Volunteer oats still growing and making fine pasture. No hog disease here. Horse and mule trade picking up. Corn selling at 78c; wheat 78c; oats 46c; eggs 36c; butter 22c; butter fat 28c; hogs \$7.30.—E. L. Stocking, Nov. 22.

**Leavenworth County**—The fly is destroying some of the early sown wheat. Several fields look as though they were totally destroyed. Farm work being done in better shape than usual. A lot of ground being plowed. Much feed being shipped in. Alfalfa \$18.50 ton; corn 80c.—Geo. S. Marshall, Nov. 22.

**Bourbon County**—Warm weather continues. Considerable stock still on pasture, and doing well. Few cattle being fed this fall. Alfalfa acreage has been greatly increased this fall. Most of it sown late but it shows a good stand. Hogs \$7; prairie hay \$3 to \$12; potatoes shipped in at 90c.—Jay Judah, Nov. 22.

**Miami County**—Weather fine. Stock water scarce and a good many farmers are hauling water. Cattle doing fine and selling high. A good many sales being held. Fodder and stalk fields no good. Wheat and volunteer oats is all the pasture we have. A good deal of alfalfa sown this fall.—Don B. Walshall, Nov. 22.

**Cloud County**—Weather quite warm for this time of year, and vegetation is taking a new start. No corn to gather and farmers are looking forward to a season of rest except for cutting wood. Wheat helped by a big rain which fell last night. Many light hogs being put on the market on account

of scarcity and high prices of corn. Good demand for cattle and prices are good. Not much demand for horses and prices are low. Corn 90c; wheat 78c to 81c; hay \$12 to \$14 a ton.—W. H. Plumly, Nov. 21.

**Harvey County**—Weather quite warm and showery for several days and the wheat and alfalfa are doing fine. Flies are quite annoying to horses and cattle. Most horses and cattle are grazing on wheat and alfalfa. Butter 25c; eggs 40c; chickens 7c and 8c; turkeys 13c; hogs \$7 to \$7.25; potatoes 90c; apples \$1.10 to \$1.25.—H. W. Prouty, Nov. 20.

**Smith County**—Fine weather to date. Ground dry but wheat looks well. Plenty of feed in the county to winter stock in good shape. Many farmers are getting ahead of the coal companies by supplying themselves with wood during the good weather. Corn 75 to 80c, wheat 75c, hay \$12 to \$15, hogs \$7.25, alfalfa seed \$5 to \$6.—A. J. Hammond, Nov. 22.

**Lincoln County**—Wheat pasture fair yet but ground is getting a little dry for rapid growth. Weather keeps pastures in good condition and helps out on feed bill. No corn shipped in yet. What few cattle are left are doing good on wheat pasture. Wheat 77c; oats 50c; alfalfa \$18 ton; potatoes \$1 bushel; eggs 30c; butter 23c.—E. J. G. Wacker, Nov. 22.

**Barber County**—Fine weather for stock and wheat. Wheat looking fine and also the stock. Have had no freezing weather for 15 days. A good rain is the next thing we will need as the sub-soil is dry yet and will take a lot of rain or snow to reach it. Cows selling high at public sales. Corn shipped in at 75 to 80c; oats 50c.—G. H. Reynolds, Nov. 20.

**Pottawatomie County**—Excellent fall weather here. Cattle still on grass and are being pastured at \$2.50 a month. A lot of corn being shipped in. Price at Olsburg this week is 78c; at Blaine 80c; and at Fortoria 82c. Farmers who are feeding 80-cent corn are just about paying for the corn when they market the hogs.—S. L. Knapp, Nov. 23.

**Allen County**—Heavy rain November 22 furnished stock water which was very scarce. Much plowing done. Some stock dying from mouldy fodder. Horses and mules bring fair prices. Good stock sells fair and poor stuff is a drag. Much feed shipped in by elevators and farmers' union. Hogs scarcer than usual this fall. Hay scarce. Kafir fodder made good feed the first part of the season. Hogs \$7; cows \$50 to \$100.—Geo. O. Johnson, Nov. 22.

**Geary County**—Fine fall growing weather. Wheat never looked better. A larger acreage has been sown than for several years, and it makes good fall pasture. Not so many cattle being wintered as usual. Fat hogs scarce, but there are quite a number of fall pigs. Not much hog cholera reported in the county. Wheat 77c; corn 81c; oats 46c; eggs 33c; prairie hay \$15; alfalfa baled \$17; oat straw baled \$10; wheat straw \$5.—O. R. Strauss, Nov. 22.

## OKLAHOMA.

**Mayes County**—Corn about all gathered, and crop is light. Cotton all picked and crop is very good. Wheat looks fine. Some fall plowing being done. Cattle scarce. Corn 65c; oats 40c; hay \$10 a ton; eggs 30c; butter 30c.—L. A. Howell, Nov. 18.

**Lincoln County**—Good growing weather. Wheat, rye, oats and grass growing fine and lettuce, radishes and onions plentiful. Cotton about 95 per cent picked and selling for 12c. Turkeys plentiful and selling for 11c. Corn 75c; potatoes \$1; butter 20c to 25c; eggs 35c.—J. B. Pomeroy, Nov. 22.

**Ellis County**—Weather fine with plenty of moisture. Wheat looking good and makes excellent pasture for stock. Largest acreage of wheat ever sown. Hogs 7c; wheat 78c; corn 80c; kafir 70c; eggs 25c; butter 25c; potatoes \$1.15; chickens 7c; turkeys 10c.—W. E. Sells, Nov. 22.

**Tillman County**—Light showers Nov. 20 and 21 with north wind today. Wheat making heavy growth. Many farmers want cattle to pasture on wheat. Corn shelling begun this week. Some fall plowing being done. Cotton about all out and selling at 10 to 12c.—E. T. Austin, Nov. 22.

**Woods County**—Wheat in finest condition for years. Weather warm. Cattle doing fine on wheat pasture. Rough feed scarce. No fall crop of pigs to speak of. Times rather close for farmers on account of drouth. Wheat 77c to 80c; eggs 30c to 35c; butter 20c; broomcorn \$10 to \$80 a ton.—W. C. Douglass, Nov. 18.

**Cleveland County**—Fine warm weather the past two weeks with occasional showers. Most of the fall work done. Some farmers are plowing. Wheat pasture fine and cattle doing well on stalk fields. No losses reported. Corn shelling being rushed. Much corn being marketed. A few sales reported, and things selling at good prices.—H. J. Dietrick, Nov. 25.

**Grady County**—Wheat and rye cover the ground and furnish plenty of pasture. Stock is in fine condition. Some neighborhoods are short of corn but rough feed is plentiful. Weather unusually warm with plenty of rainfall. Corn 67c, eggs 35c, butter 35c.—Sam C. Hefner, Nov. 21.

## Want to Buy or Sell Seed?

Lists of Kansas farmers who have seed of various kinds for sale are being compiled by the district and county demonstration agents in the state. W. A. Boys, of Hays, writes that he now has a list of more than 6,000 bushels of alfalfa seed, 100 bushels of white cane seed, 270 bushels milo, 500 bushels black cane, 300 bushels kafir, and 850 bushels seed corn, making in all over 7,000 bushels of seed. He has already helped 30 farmers to find seed for spring planting.

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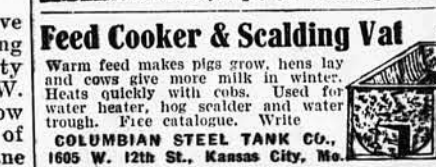
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# THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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## Alfalfa, Percherons, Beef and Hogs

**The Story of  
O. L. Thisler's  
Farm Near  
Chapman, Kan.**



**A Rotation  
Program That  
Conserves the  
Soil Fertility**

*By F. B. Nichols, The Farmers Mail and Breeze*



THE leading money-making lines on the 640-acre farm of O. L. Thisler, near Chapman, Kan., are alfalfa and livestock. This place consists of 640 acres, most of it being in the rich Kansas river bottom. The purpose is to feed all the crops grown on the farm, except wheat and some of the higher grade alfalfa. All the alfalfa has been fed until the last few years, but the acreage has been increased until there now are 150 acres, and it makes more protein feed than is needed for the livestock.

Great care is taken in the preparation of the seedbed for alfalfa, and the seedlings almost always are successful. Alfalfa is sown in the fall following wheat. The soil is plowed seven inches deep just as soon as possible after the wheat is harvested, and it is then harrowed after every rain. This harrowing conserves moisture, makes plant food more available and packs the land.

"It is absolutely essential that the seedbed should be firm for alfalfa," Mr. Thisler said a few days ago. "A loose seedbed is one of the main causes of failure in getting a stand of alfalfa in this section. The harrowing packs the soil, but even this is not enough. We run a subsurface packer over the ground just before the seed is sown. This packs the soil and leaves just a little loose dirt on top, which is the ideal condition for alfalfa. The subsurface packer is an excellent tool to use in river valley soil such as we have here. The land is naturally loose."

"We usually sow alfalfa about the middle of August. We never sow it until the moisture conditions are right, however. Alfalfa seed should never be planted unless there is enough moisture in the ground to germinate it, and give the crop a good start. If the rains do not come we wait until September 1, and if the soil is still dry the sowing is delayed until spring. It has not been our experience that alfalfa sown after that time will make enough of a growth by the time freezing weather sets in to allow it to stand the winter. It will not become established, and it is better to wait until spring. We sow 15 pounds of seed to the acre with a wheelbarrow seeder. The field is harrowed after the seed is sown, to cover it."

Most of the alfalfa grown on this farm is fed there, but every effort is made to make all the hay of as good quality as possible. Much of the hay that is shipped goes to a special market that has been arranged in Birmingham, Alabama. Of course one cannot afford to pay the freight on hay for such a long distance unless it is of high quality. It has been the experience of Mr. Thisler, as it has with many other alfalfa growers, that there is much more money in shipping alfalfa on a special market than in consigning it to a terminal market.

"Alfalfa is too valuable a crop to be handled carelessly," said Mr. Thisler. "Every effort is made on this farm to save the leaves and to get hay that has a good color; for both things are necessary if the hay is to get a good grade. The crop is cut when it is

one-fourth in bloom, and it is raked promptly, just as soon as it is well wilted. Most of the curing is done in the windrow, as this will allow all the plants to cure out together, and the leaves can continue to draw the moisture out of the stems long af-



Two-year-old Percherons on Thisler's Farm.

ter they would have shattered off if the curing had been done in the swath. We prefer to do the raking with a side-delivery rake, for it leaves the hay looser; the wind can get through it better. A dump rake tends to pack the hay somewhat.



One of O. L. Thisler's Standard-bred Driving Horses at Chapman.

"All the hay that is shipped is baled in the field with power balers. We never bale the hay that is to be fed on the farm. We have had good success with baling alfalfa in the field, and the losses from the heating of bales has been small. We always wait until the hay is well cured, of course, before we start to bale it. We have storage space in the barns for all the hay we raise, and it is all placed under shelter. It never pays to stack a valuable crop like alfalfa out in the weather. One can make interest and mighty big profits on the money he has invested in hay sheds."

It has been the experience, strange to say, on this farm that corn does not do well after alfalfa. This is because there is so much humus and nitrogen added to the soil that it burns out the corn; it will do well as a crop to follow alfalfa in a wet year. As a rule corn is the best crop to grow on a field after alfalfa is plowed up, but a few cases like that of Mr. Thisler's have been reported. When anything like this is the rule, it is always on rich land.

Hard wheat is sown after alfalfa. The stems make an amazing growth, but as a rule they do not lodge. The practice is to plow the ground in the summer, after the second crop is harvested, and then to work it with a roller and harrow until seeding time. A fair seedbed can be prepared on this alfalfa sod if enough work is done on it.

When wheat follows wheat the aim is to plow the ground just as soon as possible after harvest. The soil is plowed deep—from 6 to 8 inches—and it is cultivated after every rain until seeding time. Deep, early plowing is by far the most profitable method of seedbed preparation; it has given far larger yields than late plowed land. One and one-fourth bushels of seed is drilled. The yields usually are good. This year the average yield was 61 bushels an acre, which tested 61 pounds to the bushel.

The alfalfa that was threshed also yielded well. More than 500 bushels was threshed from 100 acres. Most of this seed was sold for \$5.50 a bushel; a little of it went for \$5 a bushel. There usually is a large acreage of alfalfa threshed on this farm every year, and it has been a profitable practice. The price of seed was very low this year, but this was partly equalized by the fact that the yields were remarkably high.

The second crop of alfalfa usually is used for the seed crop. A windrow attachment is placed on the enterbar of the mowing machine, which moves the plants over after they are cut, so the seed will not be shattered by the team moving over it. The windrows are left in this way for about a week, if the weather is clear and longer if it is not, for the seed to cure, and then three of the windrows are placed together. A man merely places two outside rows on top of the middle one. The work is done by hand with a fork. The crop is allowed to finish curing here, and it is then threshed. Mr. Thisler owns an alfalfa huller, so this work can be done at any time.

"It is of the greatest importance that the alfalfa seed should be handled with

(Continued on Page 23.)



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# PASSING COMMENT—By T. A. McNeal

## Does the Majority Rule?

It is a pleasant fiction in this land of the free and home of the brave that the majority rules. It does not, however. A minority of the people has always ruled and possibly always will. The minority rules for two reasons: The leaders of that minority know what they want; and secondly, they know how to keep the majority divided.

It was the tactics of Napoleon to keep the forces of the enemy divided and whip them by piecemeal and as long as he was able to do that he was successful. The total forces on the other side might far exceed in number the army of Napoleon, but he whipped them just the same.

The selfish interests operating in this and other governments do not represent great numbers but they do possess great power. They are able to fool the majority, dissipate its forces and make it play into the hands of the selfish minority.

Do you think for example, that the majority of the people of this or any other really civilized country are in favor of standing armies and vast navies? Do you really think that they enjoy carrying the tremendous burden of taxation made necessary by such armies and navies? Do you think that the masses enjoy having their sons forced into the military organization and compelled to give up several of the best years of their lives to the standing army? No. And yet with all the talk of peace, with an overwhelming popular sentiment in favor of peace, standing armies increase, vaster and vaster navies are built, more and greater guns are cast and the burden of military equipment becomes greater and greater.

Back of all the war talk, back of all the increased cost of armies and navies is the cunning selfishness of a very small minority who profit by the making of warships and war material.

"What fools we mortals be." We talk big about the sovereignty of the American citizen and his intelligence. Get that notion out of your system. Let's be honest with ourselves. Most of us are easily fooled and yield to the hypnotic influences of some crafty citizen who has an ax of his own to grind but must needs have our help to furnish both the grindstone and the power to turn it. We bow our backs and grunt and sweat helping to sharpen the ax that may afterwards be used to give it to us where Kaleb hit the hen. We wet our hides and chill our bodies gathering driftwood for the benefit of a few who sit comfortably on the bank and direct the operation.

A majority of the people of this country in my opinion, are of the belief that it is the proper function of the government to issue money and if so that function should be used for the benefit of the whole people and not for the financial advantage of a few. Yet the government continues to turn the control of money over to private individuals who use the public credit for their own advantage.

The majority believe in government ownership of railroads and the stopping of all discrimination in rates of transportation, but we do not own the railroads and discriminations still continue.

No, the majority does not rule. The majority never has ruled. Maybe the majority never will rule. The majority certainly never will rule until people generally think for themselves instead of allowing others who have personal interests to subserve to do their thinking for them. The majority never will rule until they are able to get together and work together for the things that a majority of people individually believe in, but which collectively they do not work for.

## The Mexican Situation

If you ask what the Mexican situation is I must say frankly that I don't know. It may be that there are people who do know, but I am not one of the favored number. It looks to an outsider as if the authorities at Washington do not know.

A number of ultimatums have been handed to Huerta which he promptly throws into the waste basket and then goes right on doing the thing the ultimatum said he mustn't do. President Wilson thinks now that he can starve Huerta out and possibly he can but I have some doubts about it.

The strife in Mexico is largely, so far as the leaders are concerned, a contest between two powerful financial interests to get control of the vast oil fields of Mexico, supposed to be the most extensive and richest in the world.

One interest is American the other is English. The English syndicate is probably furnishing Huerta

with money to fight his battles and sustain his government. The American interest is probably furnishing Carranza with the means to carry on his rebellion. Carranza intimates that if the United States will only lift the embargo and let him purchase arms he will soon clean out Huerta.

There is every reason to believe that Carranza has not the money himself to do this and neither is it likely that he can get it from Mexicans. Outsiders are furnishing the means for both sides and for purely selfish purposes. A concession that would control the vast oil fields would be worth untold millions provided the government granting the concession were strong enough and willing to back up its concession.

Meantime Mexico is in a state of anarchy. Butcheries are of daily occurrence and property is valueless.

President Wilson insists that Huerta quit. Huerta gives no indication that he has any notion of doing anything of the kind. President Wilson insists that there must be a fair election held. That is an evident impossibility under present conditions.

There is only one way to insure anything approaching a fair election in Mexico and that is for the government of the United States to send down enough troops to take charge of the polling places and maintain order. Of course that means armed intervention. That means war.

But if President Wilson makes good on his determination to have a fair election, intervention seems to me to be inevitable. It appears that we are to be forced into a war brought on by rival and greedy speculators whose only interest is private gain.

## Lloyd George and English Farmers

The greatest practical reformer of modern times perhaps is Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer of Great Britain.

Lloyd George is a Welshman who has risen from poverty to the head of the British treasury. He has fought his way up against privilege and is today the most powerful and perhaps the most loved and most hated man in England. For generations the landed barons of England have had their own way. There was, until Lloyd George came to the front no valuation of lands except one that had been made about 500 years ago in the time of Edward I. The landlords went free of taxes or practically so.

According to the statement of the chancellor of the exchequer, millions of acres of English land were set aside for game preserves while millions were almost starving for food. Even where crops were grown food was trampled into the ground by the fox hunting squires while the people starved.

Hundreds of thousands of people toiling from morning till night and scarcely able to eke out a living. Millions of pounds paid out for rent and the payers and their descendants living in miserable homes.

The utter blindness and selfishness of the leisure land-holding classes prevented them from seeing that a continuation of the policy that has been in vogue so long would finally result in the downfall of the British empire unless a reform of conditions could be brought about. The Moloch of greed has been taking his toll from the strength and manhood of England until it is now found nearly impossible to recruit the armies of Britain with sound and competent soldiers.

Lloyd George is not a mere theorist. He does not do as a good many other sentimental reformers do, stop with words. He has a program. It may or may not remedy the condition complained of, but at least it will be a try at a remedy.

As a foundation for his plan of reform George started a re-valuation of the landed estates of England. This commenced in 1809. The object of this is to make the landlords pay more of their share of the taxes.

But Lloyd George understands perfectly well that it will not help the men who till the lands to simply raise the land values and add to the tax of the landowner and stop there, for the result would be that the farmer's rent would be raised enough to make up the difference in taxes and his last condition would be worse than his first.

Lloyd George therefore proposes to create a new ministry of lands. This ministry will appoint commissioners who will have the power to fix rentals, to regulate evictions and fix a minimum compensation for working farmers. The new ministry will protect the renting farmers from the imposition of game hunters and will have charge of the game laws.

The government will engage under the direction of the commissioners in the erection of cottages for farmers and laborers.

The waste lands of the kingdom, the glens of Wales and Scotland for example, will be reclaimed and made fit for habitation and cultivation. The landlord will no longer be able to fix his rentals at all he can squeeze out of his tenant. He can no longer evict him for religious or political reasons. If wages go up the landlord will bear the additional burden in reduced rentals.

Of course the landholding class that has lived for generations off the product of land that had been given to some savage ancestor for services rendered to some robber king, are howling at Lloyd George. He is upsetting everything. He will not only destroy their opportunity for hunting, a sport which they dearly love, but if he keeps on they may actually have to go to work.

What an awful thing for a gentleman to be compelled to work when he and his fathers and fathers' fathers for untold generations have been simply parasites living off the toil of others! What if the men and women and children who furnish these parasites with luxuries do not have either enough food to keep them strong or enough clothes to make them warm? Why should their rights and comforts be considered? Has not the world and the fullness thereof been provided so that a few might live in idleness and luxury while the masses are permitted to work? Why, if the privileged classes had to work they might smell nearly as bad as the common toilers do now and then where would culture and refinement go to?

And people enjoying special privileges never yet gave up those privileges willingly. All the toilers have ever gained has been forced from unwilling hands. So Lloyd George will not get his program through without a stubborn fight if at all and the landed barons of England are fighters—do not forget that.

## Will Nations Ever Learn Sense?

Adam George of Conway Springs asks me this question: "Do you actually believe we will ever come to a time in this old world when nations will no longer have standing armies and navies furnished with arms to kill each other?"

I certainly do. We have advanced far enough so that few if any people any longer pretend to defend war. Even the advocates of standing armies and navies are forced to acknowledge that war is a crime, that it is almost unthinkable that two great civilized nations should fight each other. They also have to acknowledge that the cost of keeping up standing armies and navies is growing to be such a frightful burden on the producers in the civilized nations that they are hardly able to bear it.

All that is necessary then to stop this drain on the resources of the nations is to quit building warships, disband the standing armies and dismantle the fortifications. Quit casting cannon, quit preparing for war. The whole vast waste could be stopped tomorrow if the nations would only agree to stop it.

The people who have to bear the burden of all this useless armament are gradually getting wise to the situation in every nation. Democracy and intelligence are slowly but surely spreading over the world and when the people of the various nations become sufficiently intelligent to govern themselves and take the power of government into their own hands then wars will cease. Battleships will no longer be built and the iron that should be used in the arts of peace will no longer be cast into cannon.

## A Catholic Brother Complains

Editor The Mail and Breeze—I have noticed that you seem to have a marked prejudice against the Catholic church and in the issue of November 15, in Passing Comment you make an inference that is hardly just. Your statements carry the impression that it was only in Catholic-ruled countries that such atrocities were committed. (Referring to the burning of heretics).

Now I am not going to cite you to authorities to prove such was not the case, because I know that you know better. Furthermore no head of the Catholic church ever advocated or sanctioned such awful deeds, and that cannot be said of some of the heads of the Protestant sects of that time.

We are all familiar with the awful facts of ancient history but I can't see how they can be charged to one church more than another or to the churches at all, for that matter. We do not need to go back to ancient times to see who carried on this persecution. Read up on American history and see what Catholics endured at the hands of some of the Protestant sects in Colonial times.

Now I do not approve of the plan of the Okla-



homa City library board in regard to Socialist books, provided they are decent, but it is a fact that some Socialists foster books and pamphlets that are a disgrace to any library, an insult to American intelligence and an abuse of the freedom of the press. It may be only that class that is barred.

Now I have no more use for a bigoted Catholic than I have for a bigoted Protestant, but while you are trying so hard to be fair to everybody's political creed you might practice the same courtesy to religion as well.

GEORGE W. ROBBINS.

Ray, Kan.

Mr. Robbins is mistaken. I do not entertain any particular prejudice against the Catholic church. Many of my personal friends are Catholics. Neither do I claim that the Catholic authorities in past ages were more bigoted and intolerant than some of the Protestants.

It so happened that in the countries to which I had reference in the editorial of November 15 the Catholics were in power, and consequently were responsible for the prosecutions of that time. It is however only fair to say that Protestants have not been free from bigotry, intolerance and persecution when they had the power. The fact is that when any particular sect in the past has acquired full temporal and religious control it has been guilty of persecution. The pages of history are stained with blood, shed in the name of the lowly Nazarene who during his whole active life taught the doctrine of tolerance and mercy and ended his earthly life with a prayer for the forgiveness of his persecutors.

It is idle for either a zealous Catholic or zealous Protestant to claim that his church is free from intolerance. It is idle also for Mr. Robbins to claim that the heads of the Catholic church in the days of the Inquisition did not openly approve of its horrors. The official initiative in establishing the Inquisition was taken by the Twelfth General Council, Catholic, Pope Innocent III presiding, in 1225.

In 1231 Pope Gregory IX, placed the Inquisition in the hands of the Dominican friars. In 1252 Pope Innocent IV sanctioned the use of torture against heresy. The torture was first applied by the civil authorities but afterward the members of the Inquisition took the matter into their own hands. The penalties inflicted were of various kinds, the confiscation of property, imprisonment, sometimes for life, capital punishment, usually by burning alive, although as a special mark of mercy the ecclesiastical executioners sometimes strangled the victims first and burned them afterward.

I call attention to these well known historical facts in order to correct the impression in the mind of Mr. Robbins that "no head of the Catholic church ever advocated or sanctioned such awful deeds." No Protestant sect or leader ever organized such an instrument of cruelty and persecution as the Inquisition, fathomed by the popes above mentioned, but if some Protestant sect had become as completely dominant in that time as the Catholic church was in most European countries I have no doubt it would have made a record for cruelty and persecution that would have equaled that made by Pope Innocent III, Gregory IX and their immediate successors through the Inquisition they established.

The Puritans fled across the Atlantic to escape religious persecution and when established in the new land they became as cruel and intolerant as the oppressors from whom they had fled. I am making excuses for no one. I am defending no Protestant bigots. I hate oppression and intolerance from whatever source it comes.

Speaking of the order forbidding Socialist books in the Oklahoma City library, my understanding is that the order was broad and sweeping; that all avowedly Socialistic books are to be excluded. I have no objections to excluding a book that teaches immorality. If there are any Socialist books of that character they should be excluded, not because they are Socialist books but because they teach immoral doctrines. I have not read many Socialist books. What few I have read were not in the least immoral and might with safety have a place in any library.

I am not making a plea either for or against Socialism. Let it stand or fall on its own merits. Truth will flourish in the open. Error will eventually die if exposed to the full light of publicity for it will not bear investigation and analysis.

## The Burden of Debt

While no man knows what a day or a month or a year may bring forth it looks as if the business world may have reached nearly the limit of its capacity for piling up debts and paying interest thereon.

For a good many years the interest-bearing debts of the world have been piling up. It is estimated that the interest-bearing bonds in the United States are well up toward 80 billion dollars. This does not include the debts that are represented by bonds; debts that are represented by private mortgages; debts that are represented by personally secured notes, etc. What the volume of that kind of debt is no one can tell.

The national banks have loans amounting in the aggregate to more than 6 billion dollars. State banks and savings banks have loans amounting to between 2 and 3 billions. Mortgage companies have lent vast sums possibly aggregating billions more. It is safe to say that the total volume of interest-bearing debt

in the United States alone is not far from 100 billion dollars.

It is hard to make anything like an accurate estimate of the average rate of interest on this indebtedness, but it probably is not far from 6 per cent and may exceed that. If so the annual interest to be collected is 6 billion dollars per annum.

The total volume of cash of all kinds in the United States is in round numbers  $3\frac{1}{2}$  billion dollars. All the cash then must be turned over about twice a year in order to meet the interest payments alone, to say nothing about other expenses. It is no particular wonder that the cost of living is high and that it is becoming hard to market securities.

The United States is no worse off than other nations. Our ability to pay is greater than that of any other nation but there is a limit to even the capacity of the people of the United States to absorb debts and pay the interest on them. That is the reason why the stock and bond markets are duller than they have been for a decade.

Capital to invest in interest-bearing securities must come from the wealth producers of the country. Banks and mortgage companies and money lenders generally do not produce wealth. They simply collect wealth produced by others and lend it at interest.

When the burden on the wealth producers becomes too heavy for them to bear the collection of more capital necessarily ceases. Of course I would not say that we have reached that limit yet, but we are approaching it. We have reached the point already where the payment of the principal of the debts of the world is no longer thought of. In fact it is generally conceded that to pay the principal is an impossibility.

It looks as if we were approaching a point where to pay interest to say nothing of the principal may be an impossibility. There must sooner or later be a readjustment. Something must be done to relieve productive industry from the crushing burden of interest. How that shall be done is one of the most if not the most important problem that confronts the people of the world.

## Plenty of Places for Reservoirs

Editor The Mail and Breeze—Since reading in Passing Comment the editorial, "Save the Waste," I have been doing some observing. I believe that on every 160 acres of land in Butler county can be found a draw that with a suitable dam would catch the drainage of from 10 to a hundred acres of land. The reservoirs would cover from one to five acres.

In building a dam I would use rock and cement. Where I intended to place the dam I would first scrape down to solid ground. In building the dam I would put in a flume 6 by 6 inches near the bottom for the purpose of drawing off the water when needed. I would make the dam of stone, strong, wide at the bottom, sloping to the top. Cement side next to water. Wall could be built any height desired.

In addition to surface water the reservoirs would in many cases catch the flow of springs and small streams, or if fed from a well the cost of pipes and wind or gasoline pump would be added to the cost of the labor, the stone and perhaps a hundred sacks of cement. One acre of water 5 feet deep would cover 10 acres of land 6 inches deep and this would insure a crop in the driest year.

If 10 acres had been planted in potatoes this year and irrigated the additional crop at a conservative estimate would have amounted to 100 bushels an acre. The extra thousand bushels of potatoes would cover all the expenses of fixing the reservoir and building the dam. There would be no need to ask Uncle Sam to spend 100 million dollars on 10,000 dams. No need of asking the Lord to feed us with silver spoons. Just thank Him because He has kindly placed within our reach what we need if we will use it. Just go to work.

Leon, Kan.

H. C. MORGAN.

Probably the stone could be obtained easily and without much expense in Butler county, but that would not be true in much of the western part of the state. Furthermore there are a great many farmers out there who simply could not raise the necessary money to build a dam such as Mr. Morgan describes.

It might be true that after the reservoir was constructed the water it would furnish for irrigation purposes would be sufficient to increase the crop on a given number of acres sufficiently to pay the cost of the reservoir in a single year, but most of the farmers in the western part of the state lack the necessary money to build the dam in the first place.

Among several letters, most of them approving the plan of a system of dams and reservoirs for saving and storing the surface waters that now go to waste is one from Mr. Krumrey of Offerle disapproving in part.

Mr. Krumrey favors the Hopper idea of a canal from the head waters of the Missouri to the Gulf

*Citizenship calls us to see justice administered among our fellowmen. It is not in time of war the call for the exercise of good citizenship is most sure to come to you and to me, rather in time of peace when there is no glory attaching to our heroism.—ARTHUR CAPPER.*

but believes that a system of ponds of standing water would bring sickness. That might be true and no doubt would be true in a low lying country but in the pure air of western Kansas I do not apprehend any trouble from that source.

## Truthful James

"It is my opinion," said Truthful, "that this thing they call courage is mostly a matter of food and training. Take the rabbit for instance. There is an animal that doesn't seem to have any courage. Most anything can chase a rabbit. An old hen can chase a whole flock of rabbits out of the yard.

"Once I caught a baby jackrabbit, a buck, and raised it for a pet. I concluded that I would experiment on that animal. The natural food of the rabbit is vegetable. He eats grass, roots, bark of trees, etc.; never thinks of eating meat.

"I commenced early to mix a little fine chopped raw meat with that young rabbit's food. After awhile he commenced to like it. I increased the proportion of meat until when that jack was a year old he wanted raw beefsteak three times a day.

"I had two dogs, one of them was a Siberian bloodhound and the other was an English bull dog. Either one of them could whip anything of his size in the dog line that wore hair.

"I commenced to tap the arteries of those two dogs first one and then the other and mixed the blood with the food of that jackrabbit. After a little he had an appetite for fresh blood. He grew amazingly, got to be nearly twice the size of an ordinary jackrabbit and his appearance changed. His nose and ears commenced to get shorter and thicker and his front legs developed a bow. His lower jaw also commenced to outgrow his upper jaw and project a little beyond it.

"That went on till he was 2 years old. By that time he scorned vegetable diet entirely; wanted raw blood every meal. It was hard on the two dogs. They couldn't furnish enough blood for that jack and I had to make an arrangement with a neighbor who raised blooded bull pups for sale to let me tap some of his best ones for blood.

"I had kept the dogs and the jackrabbit in different yards. I was afraid if the dogs got where the jack was they would kill him, but one day the gate between the two yards was left open by somebody and the dogs both caught sight of that rabbit at the same time and went after him.

"Did the rabbit run? He did not. The bull dog was in the lead of the bloodhound. It was his idea to finish that rabbit up with one bite. The jack saw him coming and gave a yelp of rage.

"I forgot to mention that after eating raw blood for a year the rabbit commenced to make sounds a good deal like a dog. When the bull dog got pretty close that jack turned quick as lightning and kicked him in the face with both his hind feet. He could kick like a mule and when he landed both feet on the bull dog's lower jaw the bull dog turned a back somersault.

"I never saw a dog so surprised in my life. But he was game. He had never been licked and it riled him to be defied that way by a jackrabbit. He came on again and the jack let him have both feet again. He took him fair that time on the point of the lower jaw and put the bull dog to sleep. By that time the bloodhound was in action.

"The jackrabbit jumped four feet into the air and came down on the bloodhound's back. As he lit he sank his teeth into the back of the bloodhound's neck. It took all the fight out of that hound. He gave a howl of agony and lit out for the gate with the jack riding on his back and chewing his neck.

"There was a hole in the fence on the other side of the yard and the dog went for that. There wasn't room for both of them to go through and so the jack was scraped off. The bloodhound went on down the road howling as he went. The jack didn't follow him but sat there on his haunches looking through the hole in the fence with a diabolical grin on his face till the hound was out of sight.

"Then he turned round and trotted back to see how the bull dog was getting on. The bull was just coming to when the jack reached him. The rabbit didn't try to take any advantage; just sat there waiting for the dog to come on. The bull dog got up finally but he was groggy and badly disfigured. The kick of the jack had broken his lower jaw and knocked out five of his front teeth. One eye was closed and his cheek was ripped open for about two inches.

"He sat down on his haunches and looked at the rabbit and I could see just what he thought. He wanted to say, 'Well, I'll be ——,' but being that he was a dog he couldn't express himself in language. The jack just sat and looked at him and grinned and waited. After a minute or two the bull dog turned and walked back into his own yard. Neither one of those dogs ever wanted any more truck with that jackrabbit.

"There was another curious thing. That jackrabbit developed a taste for trailing. Sheriffs used to come miles and miles to get him to trail criminals. Yes, sir, this thing called courage is mostly a matter of training and feed."



# What's Wrong With the Soil

Cherokee County Farmers Went to Twelve Meetings, Last Week

BY F. B. NICHOLS  
Field Editor

WHAT'S the matter with some of the soils in southeastern Kansas was pretty well explained, last week, in Cherokee county. Twelve meetings of farmers' institutes were held there in school houses by L. E. Call, head of the farm crops and soils work at the Kansas Agricultural college, and H. J. Bowers, district demonstration agent for southeastern Kansas. The meetings were all well attended; there were especially large crowds at some places.

Most of the crop yields in Cherokee county, in common with those over the large, hardpan area in that section of Kansas, are becoming steadily lower. Corn has shown a very great decline in yield, largely because it feels the lack of favorable soil conditions quicker than many other common crops, wheat for example. The average yield of corn in Cherokee county from 1878 to 1883 was almost 32 bushels an acre. Since then it has declined almost steadily, with one time when it was on a level, until from 1908 to 1912, the average yield was only 13½ bushels—and remember that does not include 1913.

The most alarming thing is that the yields are steadily dropping every year; there is no indication that the bottom has been reached. The conditions in Cherokee county, too, are just an index to those over the large hardpan soils section of southeastern Kansas. Conditions on the average farm in that section will have to be changed if farming is to be profitable there.

The first meeting was held Monday afternoon in the Sharon school house, five miles northeast of Columbus. There were 43 persons present, which was less than an average crowd; there were several meetings that were larger. Mr. Bowers spoke first, and as there is a great deal of interest in commercial fertilizers in Cherokee county now—as there is in many communities in the hardpan section—he talked of plant food, and the relation of commercial fertilizers to the profitable growing of crops.

"It is very important," said Mr. Bowers, "that before one applies commercial fertilizers he should understand just what his soil needs, or he may spend considerable money without much return. It will not be possible in this section to make a good profit from the use of commercial fertilizers, unless the soil is handled properly. The humus content (the decayed vegetable matter which gives tilth and life to the soil) of this land must be raised and the physical condition of the soil must be improved; these things must go hand in hand with commercial fertilizers.

"One of the chief objections to the use of this section is that they bake—stand of cowpeas and other crops are killed every year in this way. This can be overcome to a considerable extent if more humus is added. Before many of the best humus-producing crops can be grown, however, it will be necessary to add lime to these soils, for the larger part of the land in Cherokee county is acid. Almost all of it, except small sections in the northwestern and southeastern corners would be helped by adding lime, and most of the central part must have such an application before clover or alfalfa will grow at all.

"Our nearest source of ground limestone is Carthage, Mo., where it may be purchased from the Superior Marble company in carload lots for \$1 a ton. The freight rate to Columbus is 50 cents a ton. An application of about two tons an acre should be made; which will make the cost of liming the soil in the Columbus section \$3 an acre, not including labor. It is not known just how often these applications will have to be made, but it is probable that once every four or five years will be enough."

Applications of lime in southeastern Kansas have paid where it has been on the soil long enough to show what it can do. O. A. Rhoades, who owns a farm five miles southeast of Columbus, has grown alfalfa on hardpan by the use of lime, and he is the only farmer in that section who is growing it on such land.

He could not get a stand until he added lime, although he made several efforts. Lime is applied by lime spreaders, manure spreaders and by hand. You can put on the material in a satisfactory manner by hand, if you do not use enough to make a lime spreader necessary. The limestone may be thrown in piles on the ground, and spread later.

Limestone should be used to improve soil conditions for the legumes (clovers, alfalfa, cowpeas, soy beans). It is not in any way a commercial fertilizer, for all soils contain more lime than the plants can use as a plant food. This fact has not been well understood by the farmers in Cherokee county this year, and many men have applied lime to their wheat, using just a few hundred pounds to the acre. Such an application is not enough, and wheat is not the crop upon which to put it. Use lime before planting clover, alfalfa or cowpeas.

"Lime should be used as a soil improver and not as a plant food," said Mr. Bowers. "And it is important that you should have a good idea of the different forms of plant food before you buy commercial fertilizers."

There has been much loss in the eastern states by the sale of commercial fertilizers to men who did not understand the content of plant food, and there is danger that the same thing may be tried in Kansas. If a man wishes to use commercial fertilizers, but does not understand just what is needed, or the composition of the materials, he can get this information from the department of agronomy of the Kansas Agricultural college at Manhattan, from Mr. Bowers at Parsons or from any of the county agents.

Professor Call and his assistants made a soil survey of Cherokee county in the summer of 1911. He had with him this week, a soils map of the county, to illustrate his address. He also had several charts showing the cropping system used in Cherokee county. The value of a soil survey was forcefully shown in these meetings. Crop tests have been carried on with the farmers on several of the soil types of the county, so it is known what are the best methods of cropping on these different types. For example, the methods which Mr. Rhoades has used to get a stand of alfalfa on the hardpan of his farm would be successful on the same soil on other farms. The farmers told Professor Call where they lived while asking their questions and in this way he could find just the types of soil they had, for most farms there have more than one kind. It thus was possible to tell just what the land needed by the results other men have obtained on the same soil; and the owners are saved the time and expense of costly fertilizer trials.

There are other counties in Kansas on which soil surveys have been carried on, but the number is not large. This work was started several years ago, and it was getting along in fine shape until the last legislature refused to appropriate money. In a few years more, if the work had been continued, a detailed survey could have been made of all farms in Kansas. Much has been done as it is, however. The soil survey will certainly be a very profitable thing for the farmers in Cherokee county, for it will save them some costly trials with fertilizers and other cropping methods; they can profit by the experiences of men in all parts of the county on soil similar to theirs.

"There are many soil types in Cherokee county," said Professor Call. "There is some very rich land in the Neosho valley and along some of the creek bottoms. There is limestone land in the northwestern part of the county that is fertile; legumes usually will grow well on this land. There also is a small section of limestone soil in the southwestern corner. The rest of the soil is formed mostly by the decay of sandstone or shale. Most of this land is acid, and it must have lime added to it before legumes can be grown. A man is just throwing his money away when he tries to grow alfalfa or clover on

most of the soil around Columbus without first adding lime.

"Tile drainage must be used on most of this soil along with lime, too. Most of the fields around Columbus are not well drained; the water level is too near the surface for the deep-rooted legumes to grow well. The roots are killed and the plant dies. If lime and drainage are obtained legumes that will produce humus and nitrogen can be grown. Then there will be but one essential lacking, and that is phosphorus which is frequently deficient. The price of raw rock phosphate delivered at Columbus in carload lots is \$7.82 a ton in bulk and \$8.75 in sacks. The prices on bonemeal tend to vary some, but the steamed bone can usually be obtained at about \$28 to \$30 a ton, and the raw bone at about \$33 a ton. If raw rock phosphate is used an application of 1,000 pounds an acre is best. As this form is rather slowly available, there will not be much benefit the first year. It must always be used with manure to obtain the best returns. Acid phosphate is more quickly available, but the price is higher. One should remember, also, in applying this material, that he is putting acid on the soil, and that he must overcome this by the use of lime.

"The decline of crop yields in Cherokee county in the last few years has been alarming. The explanation of much of this decline is in the poor cropping methods, and in the remarkably small proportion of leguminous crops grown. Now let us see what Cherokee farmers actually did in 1912. There are about 230,000 acres of cultivated land in the county, and almost all of this was in non-leguminous crops, which tend to exhaust the land of nitrogen and humus. There were 71,000 acres of corn and 49,000 acres of wheat grown in the county that year. There were 54 acres of alfalfa and 163 acres of clover to add nitrogen. That doesn't help very much.

"In 1910 Cherokee county grew 29,000 acres of wheat which yielded 498,000 bushels and removed 578,000 pounds of nitrogen in the grain. This nitrogen is worth, at the ordinary commercial prices, \$115,000. There were 79,332 acres planted to corn, which yielded 1,501,600 bushels of grain, and this grain removed 1,371,310 pounds of nitrogen, with a commercial value of \$274,262. So taking all the other non-leguminous crops, 2,154,800 pounds of nitrogen was removed from the soils of Cherokee county in 1910, and it had a commercial value of \$430,900.

"No man can buy that nitrogen in a commercial form and make farming pay. The only way out is to grow legumes, and get this nitrogen from the air. The acreage of the legumes in Cherokee county must be materially increased. To get these crops to grow we must add lime to make the soil conditions suitable to the plants.

"Hardpan lands that have been formed from sandstone and shale, like those

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# The Shepherd and His Work

Winter Care Will Prevent Expensive Worries in the Spring

BY TURNER WRIGHT  
Livestock Editor.

**M**OST of the ewe troubles that come in the spring can be avoided if good care is given the flock through the winter. Success in bringing the flock into the spring in good condition will not only depend upon right methods of feeding but also upon those practices that we term general care. Hundreds of ewes come to lambing time, every year, in poor condition and there is much loss of both ewes and lambs. The old, old saying that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure is especially fitting to the winter care of the flock. There is no place where its truthfulness is more apparent. A few minutes' work and a little thought now may save hours of work and much worry and loss in the spring.

Sheep should spend almost all of their time in the open where they will take plenty of exercise and breathe pure air. They should have the run of the pastures and fields when the footing is dry. An old sod, if it is free from parasites, makes the best range

avoided. If at any time it is necessary to shut the sheep in the barn on stormy nights they should not be crowded, and good ventilation should be provided. An average size ewe should have 15 square feet of floor space and 2 feet of rack room.

It is not a good practice to let all the sheep run together through the winter. Some will get too fat and others will get too thin. The ewe lambs should be separated from the older ewes. The lambs are still growing and will need more grain than the others if they are to make their best development. If they run with the older sheep they will be crowded away from the troughs and racks and thus be deprived of their share of the feed.

The yearling ewes, that are to bring their first lambs, should be separated from the mature ewes and fed by themselves, if the flock is large. If the flock is small it will not pay to do this. Some of the older ewes may also get thin and need a little extra feed. These ewes can be turned with the yearlings, or if the yearlings have not been yarded separately, they may be turned with the lambs. A little extra grain fed to these ewes during the winter will mean good strong thrifty lambs, instead of weak, unthrifty ones.

By giving the sheep the run of the fields and pastures they will utilize

more expensive concentrates. A good rule to follow is to feed only enough grain to keep the lambs thrifty and growing well.

The aim in feeding the ewes should be to bring them to lambing time in good thrift and vigor. They should be in good medium condition, neither too fat nor too thin. The ration fed should be one that will produce growth and milk. Kafir stover or corn stover, prairie or timothy hay, and wheat straw are not good feeds when fed alone. If other feeds are not provided the ewes will be in thin flesh and lack vitality. The lambs will be small and weak and many of the mothers will not have enough milk to nourish their offspring.

**Food Governs Affection.**

We hear so much about ewes not owning their lambs. My experience has been that most of this trouble has its origin in the way they have been fed. As a rule the amount of maternal love a ewe has for her lamb seems to be governed by the amount of milk she gives, consequently the ewes that are well fed are the best mothers.

It should be remembered that the ewe is doing double duty through the winter in developing her lamb and at the same time growing a fleece that will almost pay for her winter's keep. If the fall pastures have been good and some roughage has been fed very little grain will be needed until a few weeks before lambing. From that time on every ewe in the flock that is to bring a lamb into the world will need good, nutritious feed if the best results are to be obtained. The roughage should consist largely of some leguminous hay, such as clover or alfalfa. Kafir stover or corn stover can be fed in connection with this with good results. A small amount of silage, may be used. Care should be taken to see that no frozen or mouldy silage is fed as it usually will cause digestive troubles and sometimes abortion. The same precaution should be taken with kafir stover and corn stover. Not more than 2 pounds of silage a day should be fed to one ewe as the feeding of larger amounts is likely to prove injurious.

Oats and bran with a little corn makes the most suitable grain ration for breeding ewes. Oil meal of good quality can be fed if it is used sparingly. This feed is laxative, and if fed in too liberal amounts bad results may follow. A good ration for this winter will be one composed of bran, oats, and corn mixed in equal parts by weight with alfalfa or clover hay and bright kafir stover, corn stover, or silage. Not more than a half pound of grain a day for a ewe will be needed up to lambing time. After that the amount should be increased to meet the increased demands for milk made upon the mother.

**Inside for Bad Days.**

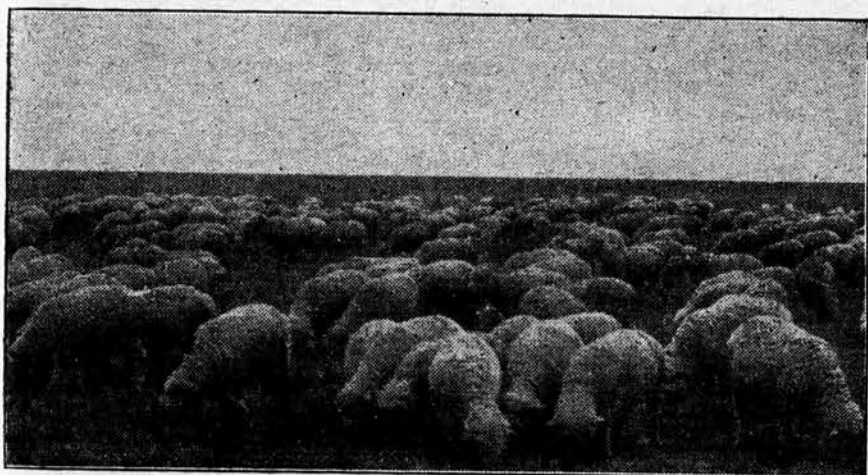
The grain, hay, and silage should be fed in the barn or shed, especially in bad weather. The feeding may be done outside in open weather if labor is saved thereby. It usually is more convenient, however, to feed in the barn from the time the sheep first need shelter in the winter until they are left in the pastures again in the spring. Kafir stover or corn stover should be fed scattered in the pasture or yards when possible so that the sheep can pick over it at will through the day. They will thus be led to take more exercise than they otherwise would do.

The racks in which the hay and rough feed is fed should be made so that chaff and dirt will not get into the wool. It is also a good plan to shut the sheep away from the feed troughs and racks while the feed is being distributed. This precaution will prevent chaff and dirt from falling on the sheep and working into the wool. A dry place to sleep not only adds to the health and comfort of the sheep but also keeps the fleece from getting stained.

The average American sheepman has been more or less shiftless in the past in his methods of caring for his sheep. Hundreds of lambs are lost every year through neglect. Millions of pounds of wool have been marketed in poor condition. The removal of the tariff on wool and meat undoubtedly will increase competition. The immense loss of lambs will have to be checked and wool must be marketed in better condition if sheep production is to prove remunerative in the future.

The lambs are expected to make considerable growth during the winter and they should have a ration that will make this possible. Oats, bran, and oilmeal are the most suitable grain feeds. It is also a good plan to feed a small amount of corn if the lambs are not getting silage that contains considerable grain. The best roughages are cowpea, clover and alfalfa hays and silage. Some corn stover or kafir stover can be used to good advantage.

A mixture of oats, bran, and corn with alfalfa hay and a little silage will be a good ration to feed this winter. If oats are too high priced to be fed, a mixture of corn and bran or corn, bran and oilmeal may be used instead of the mixture of corn, bran and oats. It should be remembered, when selecting the ration, that the greatest profit to be derived from the flock will come from the utilization of the rough feeds grown on the farm and that the best use should be made of the rough feeds that are available. Most of the growth-producing material should come from the leguminous hays rather than from the



The Most Neglected and Most Abused Animal in Kansas.

but the wheat and rye pastures and the stalk fields are good in dry weather and will furnish much good forage.

**It Likes To Ramble.**

The sheep is naturally a roving animal and cannot stand confinement. Ewes that are kept in small yards through the winter do not come to lambing time in good condition. They lack that vitality and vigor that is characteristic of ewes that have had plenty of range. Difficult lambing, and abortions, are much more common with ewes that have had limited quarters than with ewes that have had the run of the fields. Plenty of good, wholesome exercise is absolutely essential for the health of the flock. It tones the system, stimulates digestion, and gives a vigor that no other tonic can give.

There is little need of housing in the fall and early winter. More protection may be needed in the rough weather of midwinter but even then shelter from rain, snow, and wind and a dry place to stay in wet weather is almost all that is essential. Every barn or shed that is used to shelter sheep should be built so that it will keep dry and receive the maximum amount of sunshine. Wet sheds and yards soon cause foot diseases. Exercise, dryness, and sunshine are the best tonics to use in maintaining the health of the flock.

Warm barns or sheds will not be necessary, even in the coldest weather, except for ewes with young lambs, if the sheep are kept dry. If the barn is dry, well ventilated, and open so that the sheep can have free access to it they will seek this shelter when it is needed but will spend most of their time out doors when the ground is dry. Close housing in hot, stuffy barns is sure to cause trouble, especially with ewes that are to lamb in the spring, and should be

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## Water That Wins at Wichita

The Underflow Proves an Invaluable Asset for the Farmers

BY ROBERT KNOX PIERSON

FARMERS around Wichita are much interested in pumping the underflow in the Arkansas bottoms for irrigation. The water from this source was all that saved many trees in the orchards near that city from death last summer. There was a big loss of trees that were not irrigated. A good supply of water can be obtained in most places around Wichita at 20 feet, and on some farms it is not necessary to go more than 12 feet. There was much interest in the pumping plant at the exposition held in the Forum in Wichita in October.

E. R. Bennett, the horticulturist with the Rock Island Lines, addressed a meeting in Wichita recently of those interested in irrigation. Mr. Bennett has had a great deal of experience with fruit growing under irrigation in Colorado. He has a great belief in the future of that business along the Arkansas in Kansas where the underflow is pumped. H. B. Walker, the state engineer, has been gathering data to help

Harry W. Stanley owns 160 acres of orchard 15 miles northwest of Wichita between the two rivers. Mr. Stanley has two 15-inch wells 50 feet apart. These wells have a cement casing and are sunk to the depth of 45 feet. He chose the highest point on his farm and the wells were sunk 15 feet before water was struck. He then went 30 feet through water-bearing gravel and the casing was cemented at the bottom on solid clay. He has a 6-inch suction pipe with a 5-inch discharge, which gives 735 gallons of water a minute. Mr. Stanley pumped for six weeks during the past summer, 15 hours a day. The pump delivered 600,000 gallons a day. He has a Fairbanks-Morse pump and oil burning engine. The cost of the oil and fuel is 60 cents a day. One man tends to the ditches, and looks after the plant. The cost of this outfit was \$1,500.

The Thomas fruit farm three miles west of Wichita put in two irrigation plants in July and irrigated 60 acres.



The Schuyler Jones Irrigation Plant, Valley Center, Kan.

in the irrigation work around Wichita. Schuyler Jones, who owns a 155-acre farm two miles north of Valley Center, has sunk four wells recently. His land is in alfalfa. The wells are 63 feet deep. They were sunk 21 feet before water was reached. The casing is 16 gauge galvanized iron with 35 per cent open space. It is 15 inches wide at the top and 24 inches wide at the bottom, and the bottom has a bell shape. This casing was forced through several layers of gravel and sand, until at 63 feet it rested on clay.

Wells drilled near by for gas showed that it was 600 feet through various strata before water was again struck, so the bell end of the casing was firmly imbedded in the clay. As the pipe is 9 inches wider at the bottom than at the top, on each side is a space of 4 1/2 inches, which has been filled with coarse gravel. Practically all the sand is thus kept from sifting through the perforations of the casing into the well.

An 8-inch pump with a 12-inch discharge is used. The four wells are connected to the one pump. Into each well at a depth of 30 feet the suction pipes are dropped. The pump is connected with a 35 Am. horsepower motor, electrically driven, the power of which is furnished by the electric light plant in Wichita. This machine is the only part of the irrigation plant above the ground. When the machinery is started the water is lifted from the four wells at a rate of 1,800 gallons a minute.

In one of these wells a 2 1/2 power pump was used with a 3-inch suction pipe and a 2 1/2-inch discharge. The other well used a 4-inch suction pipe and 3-inch discharge. A 15-inch perforated cement casing was sunk to the depth of 49 feet, although water was struck at 10 feet. There are 4,000 apple trees on this farm. The Thomas people believe they saved a number of their Winesaps, Jonathans and Grimes Golden trees by the use of the water. Several truck farmers in the vicinity of Wichita have made use of the underflow by means of windmills. Some of these have been successful to a remarkable degree. Carl Recklebe has a small farm within the city limits of Wichita irrigated with a windmill. He sank a well to the depth of 21 feet. He watered about five acres. His profit from the truck grown on this place, last summer, was good.

### December Institute Schedule

December will be a busy month for institute lectures of the Kansas Agricultural college. Seventy farmers' institutes will be conducted by college speakers during the four weeks. This is the schedule:

Junction City, December 5-6; Alta Vista, 8; Canton, 9; Marion, 10-11; Little River, 12; Claflin, 13; Lyons, 15-16; Lorraine, 17; Ellsworth, 18-19; Brookville, 20. Speakers, George O. Greene and J. W. McColloch. Cunningham, December 4; Norwich, 5-6; Ashland, 8-9; Protection, 10; Coldwater, 11-12; Coats, 13; Sawyer, 15; Zenda, 16; Rago, 17; Stafford, 18; Kinsley, 19-20. Speakers, P. E. Crabtree and Lee H. Gould. Tescott, December 4; Lincoln, 5-6; Plain-

ville, 8; HMI City, 9-10; Morland, 11; Winona, 12; Monument, 13; Sharon Springs, 15-16; Russell Springs, 17; Grainfield, 18; Russell, 19-20. Speakers, W. A. Boys and Miss Adah Lewis.

La Crosse, December 5-6; Leoti, 8-9; Tribune, 10-11; Scott City, 12-13; Dighton, 15-16; Ness City, 17-18; Great Bend, 19-20. Speakers, A. S. Neale and Miss Florence Snell.

Bennington, December 4; Glasco, 5-6; Mankato, 6-9; Agra, 10; Smith Center, 11-12; Courtland, 13; Belleville, 15-16; Mahaska, 17; Barnes, 18; Blue Rapids, 19-20. Speakers, C. H. Taylor and Miss Edith Allen.

Oskaloosa, December 8-9; Lawrence, 9-10; Ottawa, 10-11; Olathe, 11-12; Lyndon, 12-13. Speakers, A. R. Losh and Dr. C. W. McCampbell.

Moran, December 8; Savonburg, 9; Humboldt, 10-11; Iola, 12-13. Speakers, W. E. Watkins and Miss Frances L. Brown.

Valley Center, December 15; Sedgwick, 16; Halstead, 17; Burrton, 18; Newton, 19-20. Speakers, F. P. Lane and Miss Frances L. Brown.

Horton, December 15-16; Atchison, 17-18; Winchester, 19-20. Speakers, H. B. Walker and Cecil Salmon.

Buffalo, December 15; Fredonia, 16-17; Howard, 17-18; Eureka, 18-19; Eldorado, 19-20. Speakers, W. S. Gearhart and H. J. Bower.

### Silo Lectures at K. S. A. C.

A short course in silo building is to be a part of the program arranged for farmers who go to the State Farmers' Institute at the Kansas Agricultural college, December 29, to January 2. This will consist of three lectures and three demonstrations—one on the construction of the metal-lath plastered silo; one on the solid wall cement, or monolithic silo; and another lecture and demonstration on the types of permanent silos.

The lectures will cover the preparation of forms and scaffolding, the materials necessary, the mixing of concrete, the various systems of reinforcing, the methods of pouring concrete and plastering and permanent silos other than cement silos. The demonstrations will show the preparation of forms and scaffolding, the actual work of mixing concrete and placing reinforcing, pouring concrete and plastering, with other details of silo construction.

### Chickens Pay at Dodge.

A monthly income of \$25 a month from a flock of hens is the record made by Mrs. G. F. Starr of Dodge City, from November 1, 1912, to November 1, 1913. She has sold 1,500 dozen eggs during that time for which she has received a little more than \$300. No record has been kept of the home consumption of eggs, which has been considerable, as there are six in the family.

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## Peaches For the Home Place

### A Test of Several Varieties for Kansas Planting

BY HARLEY HATCH

WE ATE the last of this year's peaches—home grown—November 1. Along in the summer we did not expect to have any of the fall varieties but the cool weather and the rain brought them on until they were of fair size but not of very good quality. The second growth seemed to harm the quality just as it spoiled what few apples we had left. We do not know the name of the last peaches we had but they looked like Heath Clings. This late, white, sweet clingstone peach is one we like especially.

We think all Kansas fruit men will agree that the white peaches stand more grief than the yellow varieties. Also they suit our taste better than the yellow varieties which have more of a tart flavor. Many, however, like the yellow peaches better, especially for canning. We have two different plantings of peach trees coming on which are large enough to bear next year. Whether or not they will remain to be seen. We had no peaches or apples here after the drouth of 1901; the trees took a complete rest during 1902.

A very early peach that we think highly of is the Amsden. We have four trees of this variety which have been bearing for 10 years. They seem fully as hardy as the seedlings and we have had a full crop of Amsdens several times when the other budded varieties nearly failed. The Amsden is very early and of course lacks in quality just as all extremely early fruits do but it tastes pretty good about July 4 after a winter diet of the canned variety.

Another very good early peach is the Triumph. This is about 10 days later than the Amsden and is a yellow peach while the Amsden is white. For summer use we greatly like the Champion; it is fine for canning, being very sweet and fine flavored. It is a freestone. A later peach of fine quality but a shy bearer, with us in the Oldmixon Free. One year in eight have we had a full crop of this variety. Our new plantings consist of Triumph, Champion, Elberta and Heath Cling. This selection pretty nearly supplies peaches throughout the peach season.

A good deal of fodder has been sold around here this fall at public sales. Usually it is sold by the acre and brings from \$3.50 to \$10 with an average price of about \$5. Some figure kafir value at so much a bundle in arriving at the value of an acre.

A good growth of kafir this year will make about 20 shocks of 15 bundles each to the acre. Many agree that 1½ cents a bundle is about the right price, which would make an acre worth \$4.50. At this price it is the cheapest rough feed going. Kafir is feeding out much better this fall than corn.

We finished hauling off three carloads of prairie hay this week—about all we shall have to sell. For this we received \$13.50 a ton delivered at the railroad. The average weight of the bales was between 65 and 70 pounds which would make their average value about 45 cents. We feed one bale to four horses each morning. This makes the hay cost more than the grain. At night we feed fodder and find that six bundles has even more feeding value than the bale of hay.

Many of the farmers here have quit feeding hay altogether as they say their horses seem to like the kafir better and that apparently it is just as good for them. We like to give our horses some hay but if we did not have it we suppose we should feed fodder altogether until warm weather comes again. It does not take much calculating to find out which is cheaper; the hay costs 45 cents a bale; the fodder, six bundles at 1½ cents each, costs 9 cents.

When we sold our hay we surrendered our policy on the part sold and got back what is called the "surrender value". We had our hay insured in two lots as we figured we might sell part before the year was out. The lot we sold—20

tons—was insured at \$8 a ton and the premium we paid for one year, at \$3.20 for each \$100, was \$8.04. The insurance ran just 97 days and we received back \$4.42 of the amount or 55 per cent. We could not object to the taking of 45 per cent for so short a time as it covered the most dangerous part of the year; the dry weather of late summer and fall and the chance of lightning during that time. The risk of fire on stored hay from now until next summer is small.

Our paragraphs on insurance two weeks ago brought us many letters, some from insurance agents explaining their side of the question but mostly from persons who wished to take out insurance in the Grange. In our article we did not explain that to get the benefit of the Grange insurance one had to belong to the Grange but it seems we should have done so for many had the idea that the Grange was some new kind of insurance company.

Insurance agents say that baled hay stored in quantities comes under an entirely different heading from the hay stored in the barn of a farmer, and that experience has shown a much higher rate is demanded. Many of the companies will insure a moderate quantity of hay in a farm barn at the same rate charged for other farm property. One agent told us that the loss on commercial hay—that is, baled hay stored near the railroad for sale—is very great and that \$3.20 a year was the lowest rate that could be made. He said that the "moral hazard" on that class of risks was greatest. The hazard that the farmer will set his winter's store of feed afire is very small. Another thing that cuts the cost of Grange insurance is that the agent gets very little for writing the policy. If we are not mistaken the fee for writing a policy in the Grange company is only \$1.

A Rooks county farmer who has a good many shoats on hand is studying what to do with them. He remembered that some years ago we roughed a bunch through the winter, carried them over summer and fed them out the next fall at 18 months. He asks how we came out on the deal. We made a little but it was because just before we sold them as fat hogs the market price advanced almost \$2 a hundred. Had the price remained at the figure which had held all that summer, we would have lost money. But we swore then that never again would we "rough" a bunch of shoats through the winter. Cattle may be roughed through all right but a hog is not by nature constituted for "roughing". It is too hard on the hog.

We have received a number of letters from persons who have had some experience with feterita in the past. They answer our question as to what it would do in a wet season or one that is favorable for the growth of corn. All say it will start heads from every joint and that it will fall down, start up and grow again—in short will not be a paying crop at all in the average season in eastern Kansas. We are still in favor of sticking to kafir and corn. If one wishes to try feterita it would be best to do it on a small scale, especially in the sections where corn and kafir do well.

One of the writers on feterita who lives in Arizona asks for the prices paid for good 1,400-pound Percheron mares here and also what the chances would be of renting a good farm in eastern Kansas for next spring. The price of good Percheron mares of the weight given varies according to the individual, but it will range from \$175 to \$225. The weight given is not high for Percherons and we suspect that the animals are grades but if they are sound they should sell well. The chance of renting a good farm in eastern Kansas is rather small. Good farms are now rented for a term of years and, usually, they are taken for some time ahead. The poorer classes of farms are also pretty well taken up, but we suppose every neighborhood would furnish one or more still for rent for the season of 1914.

Your Grandfather Read It  
Your Father Read It  
Are YOU Reading It?

## Old Farms Made New



An old man can never be made young. A worn-out reaper is fit only for the junk heap. A horse that is past usefulness must be retired.

*But an old farm can be made new!*

The owner of a hundred-acre farm was beating all his neighbors in crops, yet his business was a fizzle.

It looked as if he'd have to quit the game to make a living. But he told his troubles to a farm-management expert. The expert got busy and made that farm over from pasture to corncrib. He moved fences, started rotations—did just the things an expert replanning a factory would do.

And when he was done the deficit had been turned into a profit.

For several years the Department of Agriculture, through its field agents, has been experimenting with various farms, with the owner's cooperation, along the lines of system and efficiency. We are able to publish the results in a series of four articles, of which this is the first, under the title, *Old Farms Made New*. They tell how to replan a farm for economy in time and labor.

### PECANS—A Tree Crop of Tomorrow

A plantation owner set out a sixteen-acre pecan orchard, at a cost of \$600. Three years later a friend asked, "What will you take for it?" "It's not for sale," the owner answered, and \$1800, \$3000, \$4000, wouldn't budge him. Why? "Because when it is ten years old I can sell it for \$16,000—\$1000 an acre," he declared. Now it is nine years old and he wouldn't take \$16,000, because it will soon be paying twenty per cent on that valuation. Tree Crops is the next big thing in farming, says Dr. J. Russell Smith, and he understands this subject better than anyone we know. He studied the nut orchards of this country, and some friends of the University of Pennsylvania thought so highly of his work that they sent him on an 18,000-mile trip through Southern Europe and North Africa, where pecans, chestnuts, walnuts, olives, dates and the rest have flourished for centuries. He returned with a new faith in tree crops. He tells in this series of articles how the nut industry must be reestablished in America.

### Fresh Fowl—or Frozen

Cold storage is a saving grace to the farmer—it prevents glutted markets and equalizes prices the year round. The poultryman especially will find that the cold-storage plant is his best friend. Here's a story that tells what it means to you as no other article you ever read has told.

### A Woman and a Windmill

In the homesteading game on Uncle Sam's free land women win out as well as men; women of pluck and common sense, like this woman who took a windmill along with her when she went out to try to make a home for herself. "Any woman can do it," she says, "if she will buckle down cheerfully and not try to be a parlor ornament." This real story of a real woman is better than fiction.

### Out West—The Little Landers

Can a family farm a quarter of an acre and get a living out of it? That's the claim back of Southern California's Little-Lander movement. Ever hear of the little landers? We have investigated them. You may be interested in the result.

### These Are a Few of the Big Features You Will Find in One of Our Four December Issues. But They Are Not All

**Growing Alfalfa for Market.** A hundred dollars an acre in a droughty year looks good to Kansas farmers, and their cornfields are rapidly becoming alfalfa fields. Have you tried alfalfa as a money crop?

**When Dairymen Get Together.** For a long time the dairymen have been divided into many factions. Dealers and producers have waged continual warfare. Ice cream manufacturers have been misunderstood. Breeders have followed false gods and have maligned each other's breeds. But harmony is coming. The last National Dairy Show was really a peace conference as well as a school for producers, dealers and manufacturers. Our article on the Dairy Show will have a new point of view. It's not

merely a list of prize winners, but a foresight into dairy futures.

**Progressive Agriculture.** A girl made \$107 from tomatoes on a tenth of an acre. A boy raised 167 bushels of corn on an acre. Uncle Sam is teaching 92,000 boys and 33,000 girls how to get the most from the farm, and they are teaching their fathers and mothers.

Then there's a great woman's department, with the advance guard of Christmas shopping suggestions and holiday recipes and helpful hints for the "Mainspring of the farm"—the wife and mother. And a dozen more articles dealing with the two important features of the farm business—economy in production; profit in marketing.

IF FARMING IS YOUR BUSINESS YOU NEED

## The COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

Five Cents the Copy, of all Newsdealers. \$1.50 the Year, by Mail

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Independence Square  
Philadelphia, Pa.



# Be Careful of Your Teeth

Such Hygiene Means Better Health and Greater Efficiency.

BY DR. CHARLES C. ALLEN  
Kansas City Dental College.

DR. WILEY once said, "Our most important crop is babies"; yet during the years past we have been giving far more personal attention to those problems of life which benefit the babe only indirectly, raising crops, improving animals, making laws for the protection of industries, than we have to the child itself. Only just now we are beginning to understand the need of taking care of the baby. And second to nothing else in importance is the need of taking care of the mouth.

If I should announce to you a cure for consumption, duly authenticated by the medical profession, you would receive it with the highest of hosannas, and rightly, too. But a diseased mouth is a far more far-reaching evil than the dread consumption. Evil conditions exist in the mouths of more than 90 per cent of the human family. The mouth being the vestibule of the digestive tract, it stands responsible for nearly all of the diseases with which we are afflicted. A filthy and uncleared mouth, full of broken down teeth, some hollow and perhaps abscessed, is the ideal breeding place for nearly all of the germs that cause our diseases. Among the ills the causes for which are most frequently lodged in the mouth we find tuberculosis, measles, scarlet fever, mumps, pneumonia, chicken pox, meningitis, diphtheria, perhaps infantile paralysis, and others. A plan that, followed out intelligently, will go far toward the prevention of all these diseases is the simple expedient of keeping the mouth clean. Cleanliness will also prevent such evils as decaying teeth, mouth breathing, catarrhal conditions, adenoids, etc.

## Children Need To Be Taught.

Children do not know the condition of their own mouths and they must be taught with considerable persistency the proper methods of caring for their mouths and teeth. In time this habit of cleanliness is formed, and it becomes second nature to the child to use mouth washes, the tooth brush, floss, etc., as the occasion may demand, for the sake of the additional comfort and cleanliness which they have learned to appreciate; and the daily use of the tooth brush will be as necessary to them as the daily combing of the hair. The ideal place to teach the children the care of the teeth is the home; the next best place is the first four grades of the public school.

Besides the use of the brush there is to be taught the proper mastication of food; for it is a fact that very few children know how to use their teeth. The temporary teeth need cleaning as much as the permanent ones, and if they become decayed they need filling. If attention is paid to them it will result in keeping the temporary teeth for their appointed period and bringing the permanent ones into the mouth in true alignment. This true alignment of teeth is very important, for that is what constitutes them an effective mill for the grinding of food. Children whose well kept teeth articulate properly are never afraid to attack hard food. They delight in bread crusts, toasts, popcorn, hard candy, and all the foods that exercise the jaws and teeth. Indeed, the preference of a child for soft foods is one of the most prominent symptoms of a disordered dental apparatus.

No person, either adult or child, is capable of normal intellectual effort when suffering from pain. Many children are in such a condition of chronic discomfort that they have no conception of what normal health means. As long as they are not actually racked with some ache or pain they imagine themselves to be in a proper state of health. Nevertheless, their condition is so sub-normal as to prevent any adequate mental attention to their studies or their plays. Several experiments to determine the percentage of difference between the mental sufficiency of the very rare normal child, and the deficiency of the very common sub-normal child have been carried out. One of these was by J. E. Wallace Wallin of the University of Pittsburg, for the Na-

tional Dental association. Dr. Wallin says:

"It was arranged to put 27 boys and girls from the Marion elementary school of Cleveland, O., through a thorough course in mouth hygiene, which consisted not only in the carpentry of the teeth (that is, the filling of tooth cavities, extraction of decayed roots and polishing of teeth), but also in teaching the children proper mouth sanitation and thorough mastication of food. A nurse was employed to train these children, both in the school and in the home, to properly brush their teeth, harden their gums, and to chew their food. In order to measure the mental improvement which might result from the application of this scheme it was necessary to devise a series of tests so arranged that they would correctly measure such improvement; and a series of five such tests was prepared.

"The amount of average improvement in the various tests was as follows: In ability to memorize, 19 per cent; in spontaneous association, 42 per cent; in adding, 35 per cent; in associating different ideas, 129 per cent; and in the capacity to perceive, attend and react, 60 per cent. The average improvement in all of the tests thus amounts to about 57 per cent, truly a very significant gain.

"Most of the members of this experimental squad were behind in their school work from one to four years; but during the experimental year only one pupil failed of promotion, while six did 38 weeks of work in 24 weeks and one boy finished two years of work within the year. During the preceding year many pupils had been quite irregular in their attendance owing to toothache, bodily indispositions, irritability, or distaste for school work, and five pupils were obliged to carry truancy cards; but during the experimental year the attendance was materially improved, the cases of truancy entirely disappeared, while certain boys who had formerly been considered incorrigible established new records for deportment."

## Bad Teeth Are Expensive.

If we desire to obtain a view in a very small way of the financial value of mouth hygiene we are justified in taking Dr. Wallin's estimates as applied to the city of Pittsburg. There are in that city 65,000 pupils enrolled in the grades in school in which care of the mouth should be taught. It is estimated that 20 per cent of these pupils may be classified as suffering from bad mouth conditions. If we assume that the improvement in these pupils under proper mouth conditions would be 15 per cent—and Dr. Wallin thinks it ought to be 25 per cent—how substantial would be their claim to attention! It costs the city of Pittsburg \$30 a year for each of these 65,000 pupils. Twenty per cent of them means approximately 13,000 pupils. If the efficiency of these 13,000 pupils was increased only 15 per cent it would mean a saving of \$4.50 a pupil a year, or \$58,000. In addition to this a very large number of these pupils would be taken out of the class of those who fail, and have to take their entire year's work over again; and for each of these there would be a saving to the community of \$30. It is fair to assume that Pittsburg is representative in this matter. You can see for yourselves the financial saving that would arise to the 90 million people of our country if we took the trouble to see that our mouths were properly cared for.

Let us give the children of the new generation a chance. Let us lay for them the foundation of health and give them bodies and constitutions which will repel disease, bring them to young manhood and womanhood in a degree of perfection which will justify the divine dictum, "In the image of God created He him."

## Sunday Night in the Country.

I want to tell the Mail and Breeze readers how we often spend Sunday nights out in the country when there is no church service. We gather at dif-

ferent houses where there is an organ or piano and spend the evening with music and singing. We sing sacred songs mostly, although sometimes some of the young people sing some sentimental songs. Sometimes we have phonographic music, and one place where we go we have music on an accordion. It is something nice for the young people to go to as well as the older ones, and we return to our homes feeling we have spent a pleasant and profitable evening.

Mrs. C. H. Saunders.

R. 2, Toronto, Kan.

## Jelly When Fruit Is Scarce.

[Prize Letter.]

Some time ago I read with interest and profit a description of "How a Man Made Apple Jelly" when apples were plentiful; and I thought perhaps some of the readers would be interested in knowing how a woman makes apple jelly when apples are scarce. For you must know that I live in that part of Oklahoma where there are not very many bearing orchards yet, and most of our apples are shipped in and sometimes are badly bruised. So when I am peeling quite a quantity of apples I save the peelings nice and clean, free from bruise or spots, boil them up and strain off the juice. I use 3 parts juice and 2 parts sugar. I let boil a little while before I add the sugar, and after adding sugar boil until it drops from the spoon like honey. Another test is to take out a little and cool in a saucer. If it acts as if it would set like jelly remove from fire; if not cook a little longer, then put away. Before removing jelly from fire drop in a few drops of lemon extract, and you will have a beautiful pink jelly with flavor unexcelled. This is my favorite jelly. I never have to seal it very securely, for it is so good we cannot keep it long enough to pay for the trouble of sealing.

Mrs. Ollie Wilkinson.

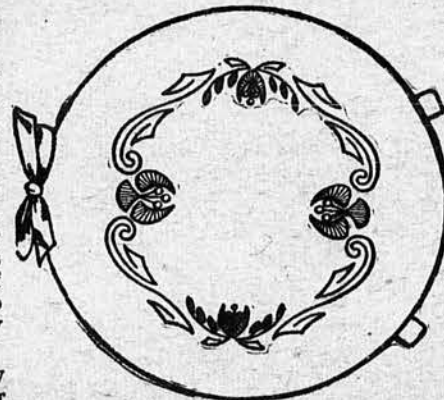
Alsama, Okla.

## A Seven-Year-Old Breadmaker.

That a girl only 7 years old should be able to make bread is remarkable. That the bread she made should be graded 91 per cent in a bread making contest is still more remarkable. Leta Moore, of Oberlin, Kan., was the youngest competitor in the bread making contest held in connection with the farmers' institute at Oberlin, recently. The school contests were so successful that the teachers, pupils and residents of the district have become interested in the work. The room in the court house which was thought to be large enough for the institute meetings was far too small to accommodate those who wished to attend the Saturday afternoon session. The Oberlin institute will have four representatives at the State Farmers' institute at Manhattan, December 29 to January 2.

## Design for Doily Case.

This pretty conventional design for a doily case (No. 13-10-64) is to be embroidered on blue, tan or white linen, art canvas, poplin, or any plain material in two or three harmonious colors. The flowers and leaves may be dull blue,



13-10-64—Doily Case.

the centers yellow, and the lines black. The transfer embroidery pattern for this case can be obtained from the Pattern Department of Farmers Mail and Breeze, price 10 cents.

There isn't a copy of the Mail and Breeze but has some article that is worth the price you ask for a year's subscription.—Joseph Bibbert, Isleton, Calif.



## CHRISTMAS SHOPPING BY MAIL

Is made easy at the Big Store for those who cannot come for personal selections. Our mail order shoppers fill your orders for any merchandise ordered, from staples to novelties, and toys, as carefully as if buying for themselves. Our holiday stocks are completely ready—larger, more complete and attractive than in any previous season—with the prices all marked in your favor. Write for full information about any lines of goods desired, stating your requirements. We pay parcels post in the United States, express in Kansas.

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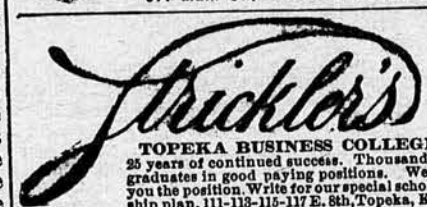
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## HOME DRESSMAKING

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

The pattern for Ladies' Apron No. 6035 is cut in one size. It requires 1 yard of 36-inch goods and 2 1/4 yards of 11-inch wide edging.

Ladies' Skirt No. 6209 is cut in five sizes, 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Size 24 measures 2 yards at the lower edge and requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material.



Girls' Dress 6250 is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Size 8 years requires 2 3/4 yards of 36-inch material and 3/4 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods for collar and cuffs.

Ladies' House Dress No. 6182 is cut in five sizes, 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 5 3/4 yards of 36-inch material and 3/4 yard of 27-inch contrasting material.

## USE THIS COUPON FOR PATTERN ORDERS.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Pattern Department, Topeka, Kan.

Dear Sir—Enclosed find ..... cents, for which send me the following patterns:

Pattern No. .... Size .....

Pattern No. .... Size .....

Pattern No. .... Size .....

Name .....

Postoffice .....

State .....

R. F. D. or St. No. ....

BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.

## Vermin on Children's Heads.

[Prize Letter.]

Many mothers who have little ones attending school, where they come in contact with children of all sorts, are troubled by vermin on their heads. Wash the scalp and hair in strong borax water. It is perfectly harmless to everything save the insects, which quickly disappear.

Mrs. S. Zebra, Mo.

## Good Cows Pay Well.

F. S. Bennett of Crawford county, Kan., considers cows the safest of all cattle now. "For three years I have been handling cows on the grass, and every one of them was a money maker," said Mr. Bennett. "I raise calves, and sometimes sell them in the fall, and occasionally hold them over till they are yearlings. A young cow is good for at least five years for breeding purposes."

## The Tragedies of Christmas

BY MABEL E. GRAVES.

Every year the month before Christmas sees women everywhere working hard to fix up something for somebody, and the day after Christmas sees a part of these things stored away on the highest closet shelf where they won't be in the way. It's a pity, but everyone knows it's true. Then why?

The principal reason is that people never stop to think about their friends. The first test of a gift is, is it something I would like for myself? The second, does my friend like the things I like? Today, for instance, I saw a dozen pieces of hand work which one thrifty girl has already made for Christmas. Among them was a crocheted string two yards long to be run in a corset cover. It was a chain stitch filled in with a row of double crochet, and there is to be a little crocheted rose fastened to each end. But I personally much prefer the tiny bobbin tape. This tape is about a sixteenth of an inch wide and when run through embroidery or lace is quite invisible, with ends that can be tucked out of sight. So I would not give a crocheted cord, which must be pulled out every time the garment needs washing, which does not pull easily, and which will soon look mussy. Some people might like it, but I doubt it, and if they don't like it why spend time to make it?

One of the nicest things to give, and a very popular fad, is a towel with a crocheted insertion. There were two of these towels among the list I mentioned a while ago; white turkish towels, with pink insertion. Also, several wash rags with a crocheted edge around them, some pink, some blue. They looked very dainty, and altogether charming. But the woman who receives them will be painfully conscious of the fact that towels and wash rags if they are to be kept fresh must be washed and boiled. And the pretty pink insertion will soon look like a faded rag. Why not have made it of white, and then it would look pretty as long as it lasted? "Of course," the maker explained, with a smile, "usually we want things like that white; but for Christmas one wants something different, don't you know?" I don't; do you?

After we've disposed of our housewifely friends, there's the intellectual friend, and it occurs to us nothing would be nicer than a book. That is a rash conclusion, unless one knows the kind of books she likes. There are books, you know, and more books. And the woman, or man, who enjoys reading Dickens and Van Dyke won't care for the latest froth that has come from the pen of a popular writer.

The girl who is living in a suit case can't grow enthusiastic over a gift of a china cup, no matter how glad she might be of it under other circumstances. The man who carries all his keys around on a key ring won't care for a set of key hooks to put up in his room. And above all, a man doesn't want overshoes for Christmas, no matter how much he needs them. And men don't want fancy things made of tissue paper, flowers and paste, or ribbons and glass.

All these are the don'ts; the do's are easy. Jabots, tatting enough to trim a waist, bedroom slippers, candy, stuffed dates, bags, book marks, pictures—if you know the kind they like—anything pretty and thoughtfully selected. One year a woman out in New Mexico, thousands of miles from home and friends, received a big package. Inside she found nine little packages, each labeled for an hour of the day. In the first, to be opened at 8 o'clock, she found a Christmas message; the second, 9 o'clock, a handkerchief; the third, 10 o'clock, a joke; the next, 11 o'clock, a pair of gloves. All day long she had something pleasant to look forward to, and afterwards she wrote back home, "Your dear thought gave me the most beautiful Christmas I ever have known."

## Eggless, Milkless, Butterless Cake.

One cup sugar, 1/2 cup lard, 1 cup chopped raisins, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon cloves, 1/2 teaspoon allspice, 1 nutmeg, 1 cup hot water. Put all in a sauce pan and let come to a boil; then cool, add 1 1/4 cups flour, a teaspoon soda, and a little salt. One cup chopped nuts may be added. It can be baked in a loaf or layer.

Boyd, Okla. Mrs. H. M. Kirton.

## Handy Help For Farm Homes

Old Dutch Cleanser lessens work in scores of ways.

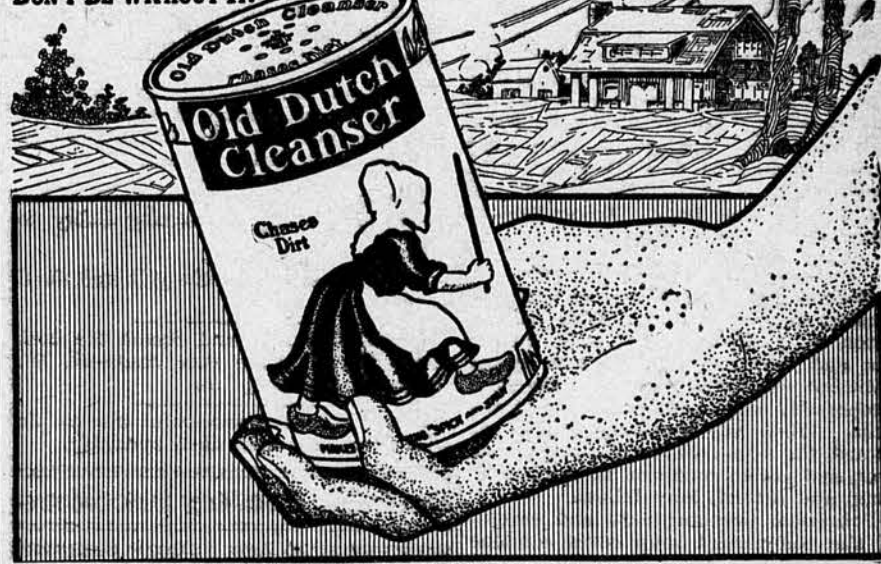
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# December in the Hennyery

## Seasonable Reminders and Suggestions for Early Winter

BY W. A. LIPPINCOTT, POULTRYMAN  
Kansas Agricultural College.

IN SAVING birds for breeding, look out for good vigor along with breed type. The bird with a tendency to crow-headedness and long toe nails, which denote inactivity, should be avoided as a pestilence.



A good bank of straw or coarse manure on the north, west and east sides of the portable colony house, or even the stationary house, will add much to its warmth and comfort on stormy days.

Enough kerosene water to form a thin film over the surface will help to avoid spreading roup through the flock, when the disease is contracted by one or two individuals. If the disease appears, a good roup remedy should be resorted to at once. Isolate the affected individuals and treat the whole flock. To prevent is much easier than to cure.

### The Danger in Hot Mash.

It is a great temptation to feed hot mash in cold weather. They will be eaten with relish by the hens, but in the end will only work harm, under ordinary conditions. It heats the hens temporarily and opens the pores of the skin. When the warming effect has passed, the hens feel the cold more than ever, and are in condition to catch cold. Roup and catarrh may follow.

Potassium permanganate and several of the commercial roup cures combine chemically with tin or iron. The result is that when they are given in the drinking water, they eat holes in the pans and fail to do the birds any good. Where the water clears or changes color soon after putting the medicine in, when a tin or galvanized pail is used, the trouble can generally be avoided by using a crock.

When culling out your hens, always save a few of the best for breeders. A hen that has stood up under two or three years of heavy feeding and laying and is still in good trim is a hen to tie to. Besides, she will produce eggs that are larger, have a higher fertility, and will give larger, stronger chicks than any pullet you have. The very fact that she is still vigorous and active is proof of her strength and vitality. The really vigorous flock always will contain a good percentage of aged birds.

### Duplicate Spring Conditions.

It is in the spring that we get the most eggs. The secret of getting winter eggs is to duplicate spring conditions. See that the hens have a dust bath in a sunshiny spot. Give them beef scrap or green bone to take the place of bugs and worms. Furnish some succulent green food to take the place of the tender spring pasture. Make them scratch in a deep litter to take the place of the exercise they used to get in ranging over the farm. If you are figuring on a heavy winter egg production, you will want to look out for the mash question. Mill by-products, such as bran, shorts, middlings, gluten feed, and old process meal, should be used more than they are. In the first place, you can secure more feeding value for the same money than with the whole or cracked grains. In the second, you will get more eggs if you give about one-third of the hen's food to her ground. This means that a hen can eat a pound of mash every time you feed two pounds of grain without hurting her digestive system. It makes little difference whether it is fed wet or dry, as far as results are concerned. It is less labor to feed dry mash, because it can be hopper fed. The amount of dry mash eaten can be regulated by the amount of grain fed out of hand.

### Just Scratchings

Sweet skim milk is a great egg maker in the winter time. It has in it nearly all the elements that are to be found in an egg. One of Kansas' most successful

poultrymen has a special trough in his laying room, which is filled with whole milk, fresh from the cows, every morning.

Take two hog rings and fasten a leather blind to the ears of the chicken eating sow, so that it will hang in front of her eyes. This will fix her so she won't enjoy any more chicken dinners. —C. L. N., Florence, Neb.

Beginners in the poultry business will find that they can buy stock cheaper now than by waiting until next spring. They will also have a greater variety to select from.

It is a common habit to give the birds too much grain feed in the winter time. Meat in some form and green food are also needed if eggs are wanted.

To keep the flock in condition, try putting a small lump of copperas, the size of a pea, into the drinking water. Do this about twice a week.

Having nests on the sunny side of the house is one way of coaxing Biddy to lay.

Keep something in the grit and shell hoppers.

I think the Mail and Breeze the best farm paper I have ever read. —H. W. Hartman, Lebanon, Mo.

People who are successful are people who have discovered their specialty.

## Reliable Poultry Breeders

### FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE POULTRY RATE.

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

#### LEGHORNS.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN** cockerels. Henry Ketter, Seneca, Kan.

**CHOICE Single Comb White Leghorn** ckls. \$1.50 each. J. Stulp, Hartford, Kan.

**S. C. W. LEGHORN** hens \$1.00 each, \$10.00 dozen. Sarah Rollins, Gretna, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN** cockerels \$1.00 each. C. A. Lucas, Lewis, Kan.

**CHOICE Single Comb Brown Leghorn** cockerels \$1.00. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORN** cockerels; a choice lot; 6 for \$5.00. D. E. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN** cockerels \$1.00. Mrs. Jerry Brack, Havensville, Kan., Star Route.

**FOR SALE**—A choice lot of S. C. White Leghorn cockerels. Extra fine stock. Harry Givins, Madison, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN** cockerels. Laying strain. \$1.00 each, 6 for \$5.00. Mrs. W. A. Willour, Ransom, Ness Co., Kan.

**FOR SALE** 4 doz. yearling Rose Comb White Leghorn hens \$10.00 doz. or \$35.00 for lot. C. E. Cronhardt, R. R. 1, Hutchinson, Kan.

**300 SINGLE COMB Buff Leghorns.** Cockerels, hens, pullets. Prize winning stock. \$1.00 each till December 1. Chas. M. Childs, Pittsburg, Kan., Route 3.

#### RHODE ISLAND REDS.

**ROSE COMB REDS,** cheap. Ida Harris, Lawrence, Kan., R. 5.

**ROSE COMB REDS,** Silver Lace Wyandottes, \$1. Mrs. Ola Elliott, Delphos, Kan.

**CHOICE,** brilliant R. C. cockerels, pullets. Bargains. Sunnyside Farm, Havensville, Kan.

**ROSE COMB REDS.** Cockerels, farm raised, no inferior birds sold, \$1.00 each. J. A. Corkill, Goodland, Kan.

**RHODE ISLAND RED** cockerels, both combs, at right prices if ordered at once. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds.** Cockerels from one to two dollars. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Geneseo, Kan., R. 3.

**FOR SALE**—S. C. R. I. Red cockerels ready for service. Blue ribbon winners. C. W. Murphy, 1750 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB REDS.** Winners eastern Kansas shows. Limited number, high quality, cockerels, \$2 to \$5. William Edwards, Westphalia, Kan.

#### CORNISH.

**FOR SALE**—Fine Cornish fowls. 5 cockerels, 18 hens. 2 English bull dogs; broke. J. J. Redman, Oswego, Kan.

## Reliable Poultry Breeders

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

**WHITE ROCK** cockerels and pullets for sale. W. T. Blackwill, Quinter, Kan.

**BUFF ROCKS**—A few breeders and young stock for sale. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

**BARRED ROCKS.** Cockerels and pullets. Good stock. V. M. Ravenscroft, Kingman, Kan.

**FINE WHITE ROCK** cockerels at reasonable prices. Mrs. E. E. Williams, Sabetha, Kan.

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

**FOR SALE**—An extra choice lot of Barred Rock cockerels at \$2.00 each. D. N. Hill, Lyons, Kan., R. 1.

**BARRED ROCK** cockerels \$1.00 and \$1.50 each. Good healthy fellows. Mrs. Theo. Jung, Lyons, Kan.

**BARRED ROCKS.** Cockerels, pullets, \$1.00 each. Six for \$5.00. Good choice birds. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

**CHOICE BARRED ROCK** cockerels \$1.00 each. Express paid on six or more. Chas. Corneliuss, Blackwell, Okla.

**BUFF ROCK** cockerels. Eggs and baby chicks in season. Write for particulars. Mrs. Coral E. Pfirang, Wetmore, Kan.

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

**FOR SALE**—15 choice Barred Rock cockerels at \$1.50 to \$3.00. Ready for service now. James H. Parsons, Quinter, Kan.

**TEN YEARS'** exclusive breeding White Rocks. April hatch cockerels \$1.00. Must sell immediately. O. J. Stoker, Hartford, Kan.

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

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

**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.

**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.** Largest, whitest and highest scoring birds in the West. More 1sts Kan. state show 1909 to 1913, than all other breeders. Big early hens, ckls. and pullets for sale cheap. C. C. Fair, originator of Ivory strain, Sharon, Kan.

#### WYANDOTTES.

**PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE** cockerels. \$1.50 each. T. F. Pine, Lawrence, Kan.

**SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES,** both sexes, \$1 each. Mrs. Emma Downs, Lyndon, Kan.

**CHOICE BUFF WYANDOTTE** cockerels \$1.50 and \$2.00. John P. Ruppenthal, Russell, Kan.

**SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE** cockerels \$1.00 each; satisfaction guaranteed. J. L. Benson, Olsburg, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE** cockerels, good combs, eyes, shape, and color. \$2.00 each and up. Mrs. Geo. Downie, Route 2, Lyndon, Kan.

**SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE** cockerels for sale. \$1 to \$3 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for circular. S. B. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—Snowflake White Wyandottes. Choicest early March hatched cockerels \$2 each or 3 for \$5. Snowflake Poultry Farm, Mrs. H. S. Tonnemaker, Beatrice, Neb.

**BUFF WYANDOTTES.** Prices cut for balance of season. Eggs from all our breeding pens at \$1.50 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. Baby chicks \$1.50 per dozen. Send for mating list. Wheeler and Wyle, Manhattan, Kan.

#### ORPINGTONS

**WHITE ORPINGTONS** all ages. Low prices, good birds. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

**CHOICE S. C. Buff Orpington** cockerels \$2.00 each. Mrs. W. V. Wilson, R. No. 2, Detroit, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB Black Orpingtons.** Fancy stock. Low prices now. Rose Cottage Poultry Yards, Phillipsburg, Kan.

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

**WHITE ORPINGTONS,** Kellerstrass strain, from pens headed by cockerels direct from Kellerstrass \$30.00 matings. Prices 75c to \$1.00 each. Mrs. R. Helmhaugh, Sedan, Kansas.

#### LANGSHANS.

**BLACK LANGSHAN** cockerels from a \$20.00 sire, \$1 each. Must sell. J. A. Lovette, Poultry Judge, Mullinville, Kan.

**BLACK LANGSHAN** cockerel at half price. A few choice Houdan cockerels. Write your wants. E. D. Hartzell, Rossville, Kan.

## LEGHORNS

Single Comb Brown  
Rose Comb Brown

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

NEBRASKA POULTRY CO.

## Reliable Poultry Breeders

### DUCKS.

**INDIAN RUNNER** drakes \$1 each. Nellie Wolfe, Long Island, Kan.

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

**ENGLISH PENCILED** Runners \$1.00 each. Mrs. S. S. Boyer, Wilsey, Kan.

**A FEW MORE** Indian Runner drakes at \$1.00. Xena Riggs, Weatherby, Mo.

**ENGLISH** and Fawn and White Runner ducks. Zella Stewart, Hollis, Kan.

**IMPERIAL PEKIN** drakes, fine big fellows. Oscar O. Smith, Osborne, Kan.

**FAWN AND WHITE** Indian Runner drakes 75c, until Dec. 20th. Eva Neal, Climax, Kan.

**FAWN AND WHITE** Indian Runner drakes \$1.00 to \$2.00. W. S. Crouch, Claremore, Okla.

**PEKIN DUCKS** one dollar, drakes one fifty, till three twenty-five. John Bradley, Garnett, Kan.

**INDIAN RUNNER** drakes; American Standard; white eggs; satisfaction guaranteed. Effie Hill, Achilles, Kan.

**INDIAN RUNNER** ducks. Light Fawn and White; thoroughbred; white eggs; \$1 apiece. Naomi Thompson, Wellston, Okla.

**FAWN AND WHITE** Indian Runner ducks \$2.00, drakes \$1.00. Pure white drakes \$2.00. G. W. Skinner, Baxter Springs, Kan.

**FAWN AND WHITE** Runners from three matings, not related \$1.00 each. Pure white \$1.50. Mrs. H. E. Thornburg, Formoso, Kan.

### TURKEYS.

**BOURBON RED** turkeys. D. B. Snider, Richmond, Kan.

**BOURBON RED** and White Holland turkeys. Box 66, Inman, Kan.

**GOOD BOURBON RED** toms \$3.50. Marletta Carson, Eskridge, Kan.

**NARRAGANSETT** turkeys. Toms \$5, hens \$4. Mary Hoffine, Eureka, Kan.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE** turkeys. Toms \$4.00. Mrs. Fay French, Jamestown, Kan.

**BOURBON RED** toms, 18 to 20 lbs., \$3.50. Mrs. John Jevons, Wakefield, Kan.

**PURE BRED** Bourbon Red toms for sale \$4 each. John Cander, Greenleaf, Kan.

**WHITE HOLLAND** turkeys. Toms \$5, hens \$3. Grace Garnett, Columbus, Mo.

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

**THOROUGHbred** Bourbon Red turkeys. Prices reasonable. Fay Egly, Turon, Kan.

**CHOICE BOURBON RED** toms \$4.00, hens \$3.00. Mrs. Mike Wedman, Danville, Kan.

**THOROUGHbred** Bourbon Red turkeys; prices reasonable. Susan Hamlin, Oswego, Kan.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE** turkeys. Toms \$5.00, hens \$3.00. Mrs. Homer Rawlings, Eureka, Kan.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE** turkeys reasonable. Grand sire famous Blitz, 56 lbs. L. R. Wiley, Elmdale, Kan.

**BOURBON RED** turkeys. Toms \$4, hens \$3, trios \$10. Old tom \$5. Mrs. D. W. Shipp, Belleville, Kan.

**CHOICE** Bourbon Red turkeys for sale. Toms \$3.50, hens \$2.50 each. M. L. Fletcher, R. R. 3, Longton, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—Thoroughbred Bourbon Red turkeys. Toms \$4.50. Hens \$3.00. John Carroll, Lewis, Kan., R. R. 2.

**THOROUGHbred** Mammoth Bronze turkeys for sale until Xmas. Toms \$5.00 Hens \$3.50. Mrs. Willard Hills, Milo, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Big rangy ones, the kind you need. Hen \$3.00. Toms \$5.00. James H. Parsons, Quinter, Kan.

### BRAHMAS.

**STRICTLY HIGH GRADE** Lt. Brahm. Yearling cocks, cockerels and females at \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$8.00; send order now. Mrs. F. O'Daniel, Westmoreland, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—Thoroughbred Light Brahma cockerels one dollar; twelve hens, one cockerel, fifteen dollars. Nottzger strain Partridge Rock cockerels three dollars. D. C. Davis, Cimarron, Kan.

### COCHINS.

**FEW CHOICE** full blood Partridge Cochins for sale \$3. Mrs. John Ellis, Benedict, Neb.

### SEVERAL VARIETIES.

**TURKEYS,** chickens, geese, ducks. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

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

**500 LARGE KIND** Barred Rocks, Pekin ducks, Embden geese, Bronze turkeys, Duroc hogs. Mrs. John Steele & Sons, Chillicothe, Mo.

## LEGHORNS

Single Comb White  
Rose Comb White

Send for circular.

W. F. EOLCOMB, Mgr.

## LEGHORNS

Single Comb Buff  
Rose Comb Buff

Send for circular.

CLAY CENTER, NEB.



## Plenty of Room For the Flock

BY R. H. MARTIN.

It is a great mistake to crowd poultry. It is a common mistake, I am aware; for we most always feel that we must make the most of the space at our command. Lumber is scarce and high these days and we do not feel that we can afford to build more houses than we can possibly help. The consequence is that we pack more hens into a house than can ever be comfortable there, with the added result that they do not do as well, so that we are the losers in the end.

It always pays to do one of two things: Either build more houses or keep fewer hens. Not less than four square feet of floor space should be given every hen. An added foot would be better. Hens then can turn themselves and get around without feeling cramped, as they do when they are cramped. There is a direct ratio between space and eggs. Too narrow space, few eggs. More room, more eggs. And as we are all after eggs, we will be wise if we provide plenty of room for our feathered friends.

Again, a damp henhouse never will permit the hens to do their best. I have seen houses where the floors and even the walls were damp all the time. Sometimes these henhouses are built too near the ground; sometimes the site is low and naturally wet. These are bad conditions and must be corrected before we can hope for real success. Where the earth is low and wet, it must be drained or a better place picked out. Nothing works trouble more surely or more quickly than to confine poultry in a damp building. The yards outside need to be dry, too. If the hens are compelled to step in water or mud every time they go out, their feet will get wet and cold in winter and that means discomfort for the birds. Some day we will all learn that comfort is the one great thing we are to aim at in caring for hens.

## Are Oats Good for Poultry?

TWO READERS' VIEWS.

Mr. Editor—We have been feeding our chickens on oats constantly for three months and have not lost one. Most of the oats has been fed dry, but I find they are better for the birds when soaked from four to five hours before feeding. I supply the flock with plenty of grit and charcoal in addition to the other feeds. I have the Rhode Island Reds and they are looking fine.

Goodrich, Kan. Raymond Wooten.

## Dry Oats Killed Ducks.

Mr. Editor—A Mail and Breeze reader wanted to know about feeding oats to poultry. We have just finished an oat feeding test with some Indian Runner ducks and killed some of them outright with the oats when fed alone. But when fed in a wet mash with bran, using the oats as a filler, the ducks did extra well. I do not believe oats fed in any way or in any quantity will hurt chickens but it is best to feed them in a mixture with something else. The best ration I can find for chickens is a feed of oats in the morning, bran at noon and corn at night. Try this and see if I am not correct.

Hallowell, Kan. F. M. F.

## Coaxing the Hens to Lay

[Prize Letter.]

I have proved winter eggs possible, even out here in New Mexico. I have a nice flock of purebred Rhode Island Reds. My hen house is covered with rubber roofing, and lined with tar paper. While I have proved to my own satisfaction that a scratching shed is a paying investment, I could not afford one last year.

I was confronted with the problem of what to use for scratching litter, as we have no straw. I finally used the shatterings from the cane and milo. I divided my hen house into two sections and in the section on which there is a window I put in my scratching litter about eight inches deep.

At night I scatter wheat over the litter and the hens are up early next morning at work. In the morning I give them water which has been warmed slightly, and repeat several times through the day. A hen that lays eggs

must have plenty of water to drink. Later in the day I give them milo to pick out of the head.

For green feed I give them squash, pumpkin or pie melons. I feed them meat about three times a week. Here in this county there is much stock, and many sheep die in winter. Whenever possible we get these carcasses to feed to the chickens, but before we could get this kind of meat our chickens were fed jack rabbits.

A box of grit, one of oyster shell and one of bran, should be kept before them all the time. On cold, stormy days, I cook up vegetables and thicken with bran for them. Or a kettle full of boiled oats or wheat makes a good breakfast. If it is stormy or snowy, I keep the hens shut in the hen house and try to keep them busy. The result is a full egg basket.

Huy, N. M. Mrs. Jesse E. Moore.

## Caring for Poultry Diseases

Poultry diseases usually are not so very hard to handle, if they are understood, and hens are cared for properly. One important thing is to isolate all diseased birds, so they will not infect the rest of the flock.

Here are the common poultry diseases and the remedies:

Colds and Roup—Disinfect drinking water as follows: To each gallon of water add the amount of potassium permanganate that will remain on the surface of a dime.

Chicken Pox—Apply a touch of iodine and carbolated vaseline to each sore.

Gapes—New ground and vigorous cultivation will often remedy this trouble.

Scaly Legs—Apply vaseline to affected parts, and after 24 hours soak in warm, soapy water. Repeat the treatment until cured.

Diarrhea in Hens—Low-grade wheat flour or middlings is good for this trouble.

Bowel Trouble in Chicks—Well-boiled rice mixed with a little charcoal will often check this complaint.

## Nothing Like the Open Front

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—As to the open front poultry house, we think it is the best ever. Before using it we were troubled with colds, roup and swollen heads in our birds, although we thought we were giving them the best of care. We now have wire on the south side with the other three sides windproof and never have a sick bird or one with a cold, no matter how cold the weather.

Winfield, Kan. Mrs. Wm. Kowing.

## Boys, Get Your Show Ears Ready

THEY ARE DUE NEXT WEEK.

Just a day or two remain to get in the acre reports in the Capper Boys' corn contest. On December 1 all reports to be considered in awarding the prizes, must be in the office of the Mail and Breeze at Topeka. Every boy in that division of the contest had a blank furnished him and plenty of time was allowed to make out reports and send them in.

It isn't going to take a great big yield this year to win first prize, as every boy ought to know. But we have a sneaking notion that some boy is going to overlook this fact and be disappointed. We would almost be willing to wager that somewhere in this big state there is a boy who is saying: "Oh shucks, my acre yield is too small to win a prize anyhow and I won't take the trouble to fill out the blank." Wouldn't that boy feel like kicking himself soundly if his yield would turn out to be large enough to win the prize?

Next week the prize ears are due in Topeka. All must be here before Monday, December 7, if they are to be judged for the prizes. Do a good job of wrapping the ears before putting them in the mail. Last year a good many ears were badly shelled off because they were poorly wrapped. About as good a plan as we know of is to first tag the ear, then wrap with cotton or rags and tie. Outside of this put some stout wrapping paper tied with good cord. On the tag inside write your name, age, and address. On the outside of the package put this address: "Secretary Capper Boys' Corn Club, Topeka, Kan.", and off at one side write your own name and address.



## Let Me Help You Get Winter Eggs

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

I make my biggest egg profits in the winter months, because I see to it that my own hens lay regularly then. You can make your hens lay in winter the same as mine do.

Under ordinary winter conditions hens lay poorly, because they are cooped up, deprived of green stuff and cannot get exercise. The egg organs consequently become sluggish and inactive and the hen puts on fat instead of converting her ration into eggs. Hens must have a tonic during winter to tone them up, invigorate the dormant egg organs and keep them healthy.

## Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

is just such a tonic. It makes hens lay. It contains ingredients for toning up the whole digestive system and enriching the blood. The U. S. Dispensary and all noted veterinarians certify each ingredient to do what I claim for it. Pan-a-ce-a is a scientific preparation—back of it is my 25 years' experience as a doctor of medicine, veterinary scientist and successful poultry raiser. But I don't want you to try my Pan-a-ce-a on anybody's claim or say so, but on a



Send 2c stamp for my brand-new 32-page poultry book—it's a stunner.

## Money-Back Guarantee

So sure am I that Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a will make your hens lay during winter, that I have authorized your dealer to supply you with enough to feed your whole flock, and if it does not do as I claim, return the empty packages and get your money back. Pan-a-ce-a is never sold by peddlers, only by reliable dealers whom you know. 1 1/2 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 60c; 25-lb. 12.50. Except in Canada and the far West. Send for my new poultry book—it's a stunner and it's free.

DR. HESS & CLARK  
Ashland, Ohio

## Notice to Subscribers!

Keep THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE on File for Future Reference in This Permanent Binder!

Thousands of our subscribers keep complete files of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. They have found it impossible to absorb all the good things in any one issue at one reading, and they also find valuable ideas and suggestions in every issue which they desire to preserve for future use. We have had requests from so many of our subscribers for suggestions on how to bind the Farmers Mail and Breeze in book form in some inexpensive and yet substantial way that we have had manufactured our special order a Mail and Breeze Binder which we feel sure will meet every need.

The illustration herewith will give you a pretty fair idea of this new Binder. It carries the name of the paper printed in large letters on the outside front cover. It has a stout cloth back and heavy tag board sides. It will hold 26 issues of the Mail and Breeze. The papers can be put into the binder from week to week as they are received, and thus kept clean and in perfect condition. By using this binder your papers will never be mislaid and you can always find any issue the moment it is wanted. When the 26 issues have been placed in one of these binders you will have a neat and substantially bound book which we believe you will consider worth a great many dollars.

## OUR FREE OFFER

We purchased a large quantity of these binders in order to get the cost down to where we could afford to give these binders as free gifts to our subscribers. We will send one Mail and Breeze Binder, with full instructions for binding the papers, free and postpaid to all who send \$1.00 to pay for a new, renewal or extension subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze—or three binders for a three-year subscription at \$2.00. Use the coupon below or copy the order on letter paper if you do not want to cut out the coupon. Address

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE  
Dept. B-100, Topeka, Kansas

## Free Binder Coupon

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, Dept. B-100, Topeka, Kansas.

I enclose \$..... to pay for ..... year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze. You are to send me as a premium free and postpaid ..... binders as per your offer. This is a new, renewal, extension subscription. (Draw a circle around the proper word to indicate the nature of your subscription.)

My Name .....

Address .....



# Don't Neglect the Fall Pigs

Care and Proper Feed Mean Money—Cleanliness an Essential

BY TURNER WRIGHT  
Livestock Editor.

THE fall pigs should be given good care through the winter. Feed is too scarce and high in price to waste with neglect and poor methods of feeding. Most hog growers, as a rule, have found that fall pigs are less profitable than spring pigs and this is due, in large measure, to lack of care, poor shelter, and improper feed. The spring pigs get their start just when conditions are most favorable for health, rapid growth, and cheap gains. They have the advantage of warm weather, plenty of sunshine, and succulent feed. The fall pigs are not thus favored. Most of their growth must be made on dry feed, during cold weather, when there is only a limited amount of sunshine. Every effort must be made to provide conditions that are nearest like those of summer and that add most to the health, comfort, and contentment of these fall pigs if they are to yield a profit. Good shelter, with the maximum amount of sunshine and good suitable feed, is indispensable for the best results.



Turner Wright.

bedding is then provided there will be but little tendency to pile. The houses should be arranged so that a uniform ventilation will be secured at all times without drafts blowing directly on the pigs. It is seldom advisable to shut the hogs in the house at nights, especially if small cots or sheds are used. A wind shield should be arranged to keep the wind from blowing directly upon the hogs when the door is left open. Sheds with this arrangement have been used for fall pigs with excellent success. It is not always advisable to partition the sheds when small ones that will accommodate only a limited number of hogs are used but some protection from the wind should always be provided. Every shed or house that is used for sheltering hogs through the winter should be built so that an abundance of sunlight will shine directly into the beds. There is no tonic or disinfectant half so good as bright sunshine, and nothing helps so much to keep the houses in sanitary condition.

## Have Dry Bedding.

The pigs should be given plenty of good dry bedding with the coming of the first cold nights. Good wheat or oat straw is the most suitable but low grade or inferior hay, if not too dusty, can be used instead. It is a good practice to change the bedding every few days, as it soon becomes worn and collects dust. If it becomes soiled or wet at any time it should be replaced with fresh material. The floor and walls of the house should be sprinkled with some good disinfectant and air-slacked lime, each time the old bedding is removed. It is also a good plan to scatter some lime in the yards, around the sleeping quarters, from time to time.

A good concrete feeding floor will be of much help in keeping the hogs in a healthful condition. It adds to the sanitation of the yards and saves much feed that would be wasted in wet muddy weather. Care should be taken to keep the floor clean, and to insure complete sanitation it should be washed at frequent intervals to remove dirt that cannot readily be cleaned off with a shovel or scoop. The labor required to keep a feeding floor clean is of minor importance when compared with the gain resulting from its use. No man who grows hogs to any considerable extent, especially in localities where there is much rain and mud, can afford to be without one or two good feeding floors. Some feeders may make the objection that a central house or feeding plant is not conducive to the best sanitation, but the use of feeding floors does not mean that all the hogs should be bunched or housed together. One or two good feeding floors can be used as successfully with the cot system as with the central system.

## Plenty of Exercise.

Exercise and fresh air are essential to the health of the herd therefore the pigs should spend much of the day in the yard or pasture in open weather. The amount of exercise that will be needed will depend upon whether the shoats are to be grown through the winter and held for pasture feeding in the spring and summer, or pushed for an early market. If they are expected to make growth without fattening they should have a liberal amount of exercise to develop good bone and vigor. If they are to be fattened during the winter they will need just enough exercise to keep them in good thrift. Some persons advocate shutting the hogs in a close pen and allowing them to have only a very limited amount of exercise during the finishing period. I do not think that fattening hogs should chase all over the farm but every year I am more convinced that a moderate amount of exercise is essential for maximum gains. It stimulates the appetite, keeps the hog in good thrift and aids the digestion thus enabling him to make the best use of the feed he eats.

The kind and amount of feed to use will likewise depend on the time the hogs are to be marketed and also on the feeds available. The pigs may be

pushed from birth until they are ready for market or they may be fed so that they will make good growth during the winter, thus putting them in good condition for later feeding on grass. Experiments have shown that hogs fed on good alfalfa, clover, or rape pasture make much cheaper gains than hogs fed in dry lots. Experiments have also shown that the cheapest gains are made while the hogs are still growing and I have often wondered if there is so much pay in holding for pasture feeding as we are sometimes led to believe. It must be remembered that much of the growth of the fall pig must be made with costly feeds. There is not the same chance to utilize cheap feeds by delaying the final feeding period, as there is with the spring pigs grown through the summer consequently the maintenance cost is greater. This may partly explain the fact that persons living in sections where feed is high priced in winter do not find fall pigs profitable, and advocate raising only one litter a year. I do not know of any experiment that gives any definite information on this subject, but the general opinion among most successful hog growers seems to be that pushing for an early market gives the greatest profit.

## As To the Rations.

The ration fed, no matter which system is followed, should contain a liberal amount of protein or growth-producing material. The legume hays, such as clover and alfalfa, should form a good part of the ration of the growing hog. If they are let run with the stock cattle they will pick up much feed that would otherwise be wasted and at the same time get needed exercise. The extra grain fed can be the same as would be fed to hogs of the same age that are being fattened, except that the amount should be limited. The pigs that are pushed for early spring market are still making growth while putting on fat, and should be fed a ration that meets their needs. At the present prices of feeds a combination of corn, shorts, and tankage will probably prove satisfactory. Experiments conducted at the Kansas Agricultural College showed that for fattening young hogs a ration of corn 62 per cent, shorts 30 per cent, and tankage 8 per cent gave the cheapest gains of any ration used. This ration may not always, with changes in the prices of feeds, produce the cheapest gains, but it is doubtful if it can be much improved upon for efficiency.

Success in growing fall pigs depends much on giving attention to the smallest details and providing those things that add to their health, thrift, and vigor. Some may say that it will not pay to take so much trouble and if that is true, then it will not pay to raise fall pigs. There is no other place in hog raising where neglect so quickly shows itself and brings such disastrous results.

## Address Your Letters Carefully

Egotism, carelessness and a desire to be "smart" on the part of postoffice patrons who do not properly address mail, is costing the postoffice department thousands of dollars and much valuable time.

So great an inconvenience has the matter of incompletely and improperly addressed mail become that First Assistant Postmaster General Daniel C. Roper has addressed a 400-word letter to the postmasters, asking that they cooperate with the department in reducing the evil.

The egotist who gives only the name of the city in which he lives in his address, the careless person who does not take time to properly address his mail, and the smart individual who uses a rebus or other means to designate the state or city to which he wishes his mail delivered instead of writing the name plainly, take time in the delivery of the mail that is not rightfully theirs and increase the deficiency of the postoffice department by causing extra work for the employees.

In the Topeka postoffice there are four men who work on improperly addressed mail. From four to five thousand pieces of mail, improperly addressed, are gone over by these men each week, and a very large per cent of the mail reaches its destination through the ability of these men to locate the persons whose street numbers have not been given.

Some years ago when the song "Hia-watha," was at the height of its popularity, a letter wandered through the mails bearing the name of the addressee, a bar of music, and the word Kansas. There was no return card on the envelope and probably the missive would have gone to the dead letter office if the tune indicated by the bar of music, and tossed the letter into the mail bag that went to Ewing Herbert's town.

Another letter carrying the picture of a pile of small potatoes to indicate Topeka (Topeka being an Indian name for potatoes), and a pair of cans and a donkey to indicate the Sunflower state, was safely delivered to a citizen of Topeka, Kan.

To the east of Topeka 16 miles is the town of Lecompton, named after old Judge Samuel D. Lecompton of territorial days. According to the postoffice guide this Lecompton is the only postoffice in the United States bearing that name and a letter mailed in Manila addressed to "Lecompton, U. S. A.," would be properly delivered. Consequently it is a fad with residents of that town when taking vacations to address their letters to the folks at home and leave out the name of the state. But it takes time for the mailing clerk to find that there is only one Lecompton in the world.

## Burn the Cholera Hogs

THE ONLY SAFE PLAN.

One of the surest and most common ways in which hog cholera infection may be spread is by means of running streams. And yet this source of infection is one of the easiest to control. Just what ought to be done to a man who will dump a dead cholera hog into a stream of water is hard to say. This crime ought to be classed with the penitentiary offenses if it is not now.

One cannot be too careful in disposing of the carcasses of hogs that have died of disease—cholera hogs in particular. There are enough ways in which the germs may be carried without running unnecessary risks. "Hogs which die from any cause should be burned at once so as to lessen the danger of spreading disease," is the advice of Dr. J. H. Gain, state veterinarian at the university farm at Lincoln. "This can be done quite easily by digging a trench and placing across it a few bars of old iron. The carcasses should have the flesh split open in a number of places and a little coal oil poured over them. With a very little wood they will burn almost entirely."

"Cholera hogs that are buried with but little dirt over them are easily dug up by dogs. Dogs and birds, especially crows, are common carriers of infection. Dogs that are supposed to be at home nights very often range over a considerable territory, and may bring home infection from a distance of several miles."

Several years ago the Kansas authorities made an investigation of a number of serious cholera outbreaks in different parts of that state. This investigation showed that the number of infected herds and the losses along running streams were in some instances 50 per cent greater than in herds two or three miles back from streams.

## Controlling His Hogs

Mr. Editor—I wish to tell of a little experiment of mine. I had some hogs I couldn't keep anywhere. I have a 26 inch woven wire fence with three barb wires at the top, and they would climb over that or crawl under it. I tried many different ways before I found one that proved successful. Here it is: I put two rings in each hog's nose and one in each ear, then I took two pieces of smooth wire about a foot long and connected one from each ear down to the nose rings, being careful not to get the wires so tight as to prevent the hogs from eating as they pleased.

E. Henry.

R. 3, Pattonsburg, Mo.

## DOES SILAGE SHORTEN LIFE?

Will silage shorten the life of a cow?—A. J. H. Barton county, Kansas.

There is no need of hesitating to feed silage for fear of it shortening the life of the cow. Her period of usefulness will be just as long when silage forms a part of the ration as it will be when she is fed on grass or any other good feed.



## The One Crop Plan Won't Do

**Kansas Soil Is Not Exhausted But Can't Last Forever. Livestock and Legumes Are the Only Salvation**

**A** MORE efficient use of crop rotations and a larger acreage of legumes are vital needs in Kansas farming. The soils of this state are not worn out, but the crop yields for the average years—we will not consider 1913—are far too low. There are too many cases of the farmers using the one crop system year after year, until the yields have fallen below the cost of production.

It is true that Kansas is the greatest alfalfa state—with almost a million acres, or one-fifth of the crop of the United States—but at that the acreage of the crop, profitably, could be several times larger. Not all the soil in Kansas will grow alfalfa, but it all will grow legumes of some kind. Red clover will grow much better than alfalfa on the hardpan of southeastern Kansas, for example. There are few places that will not grow sweet clover or cowpeas.

The farming methods used in Jackson county are about the average for that section of the state. The soil is rich, but the crop yields are getting lower; they are very materially lower than they were when the country was settled. Take the crops that were grown in 1909, for example, which is the last average year in that section. More than one hundred thousand acres, or 54.5 per cent of the cultivated land, was put into corn, which yielded 2,333,488 bushels. Much of this was sold to the markets of the world, thus removing the elements of the soil fertility that were contained. In nitrogen alone this crop contained 3,266,883 pounds which, at average commercial prices, is worth \$409,000.

### Nitrogen Worth \$653,910.

The proportion of the other grain crops was about up to the average—with wheat it was 21,980 acres—so in all there was removed in the grain crops 4,359,401 pounds of nitrogen which had a commercial value of \$653,910. All this nitrogen could have been returned by growing legumes; in fact, it would have been profitable, when measured from the livestock feeding standpoint, to have grown a larger acreage of clover and alfalfa than that. But what was done? Well, there were just 5,106 acres of alfalfa in that county that year, which supplied to the land 56,370 pounds of nitrogen which was worth \$84,550. The percentage of the cultivated land in that county in alfalfa was 2.7—just compare that with the 54.5 per cent that was in corn. Yet Jackson county is in one of the best alfalfa sections of Kansas.

The proportion of clover was 9,324 acres, and by the growth of all leguminous crops there were 1,022,443 pounds of nitrogen added, which had a gross commercial value of \$153,366. Deducting this amount from that which was used by the grain crops, there was a net loss of 3,336,950 pounds, that was worth a little more than a half million dollars. To maintain this supply, there would have to be an additional acreage of alfalfa of upwards of 32,000 acres.

### Corn Yield Decreased.

There has been a huge slump in Kansas corn yields since the present farmers of middle age were young, and starting out for themselves. The average corn yield in Kansas 36 years ago was about 40 bushels an acre, and it now is a little less than 23 bushels. This drop has not been caused by an increased acreage in western Kansas; for the average for Jackson county is less than 25 bushels. And, by the way, Jackson has a higher average than many counties in eastern Kansas.

Livestock and an increased acreage of legumes offer the way of soil salvation for Kansas. Grain farming not only is not a permanent system of farming, but the cash returns are not equal to those where livestock is the main line. Continued grain farming means poverty for the children, if they stave with the home farm.

There is a great opportunity for farmers to cheaply build up their farms by the addition of manure from the stock yards of Kansas City and St. Joseph, if they do not live too far away, that is not being taken advantage of so much as it ought to be. The stock yards

companies will sell this manure, free on board cars, for \$2 a car. Coal cars are used, and the loads consist of from 70,000 to 90,000 pounds. In connection with this low loading charge, the railroads have put in low freight rates for the manure. Here are the rates charged by the Rock Island, on manure in carload lots, and they apply in a general way to all railroads.

	Per cwt.
25 Miles and under.....	\$0.02
50 Miles and over 25.....	.02 1/2
75 Miles and over 50.....	.02 3/4
100 Miles and over 75.....	.03
125 Miles and over 100.....	.03 1/4
150 Miles and over 125.....	.03 1/2
175 Miles and over 150.....	.03 3/4
200 Miles and over 175.....	.04

More legumes and livestock are coming in Kansas. Crop yields will be increased, too, but they never will be where a one crop system of grain farming is used.

### A New A. H. Appointment

Charles H. Taylor of Shubert, Neb., has been selected to take charge of the animal husbandry work in the extension department of the Kansas Agricultural college. He will take the place made vacant by the resignation of George C. Wheeler. Mr. Taylor was reared on a farm, secured a good college education through his own efforts, and has made a success as a practical farmer since leaving college.

He was educated at the University of Missouri from which he was graduated in 1908. He entered college with a bank account of \$100, paid his expenses while in school, mostly by doing odd jobs and regular farm work on the college and experiment station farm, and had more money at the end of the four years than he had at the beginning. He also took an active part in all student activities, did much valuable work on the Missouri Farmer, the student publication of the Agricultural college, in the first years of its existence, and, with all, graduated with a high record for scholarship.

Mr. Taylor's career as a farmer has been successful. He started farming soon after graduation on a rundown farm near Shubert, Neb. He was thoroughly convinced that the raising and feeding of livestock is an essential part of any successful system of farming; therefore the raising of stock, especially hogs, took an important place in his farm work. The first two years he just managed to make a living but during the last three seasons he has reaped the harvest of his first efforts and his crops, stock, and methods of farming have won him praise.

He will, in his new work, lecture at farmers' institutes over the state and collect information that will be of value to the farmers in the communities he visits.

### These Hogs Eat Rape

Mr. Editor—Tell Mr. J. H. R. of Sumner county, Kan., to sow his rape, not too early in the spring, on well prepared ground. Use the Dwarf Essex only. No other kind is so good for hogs. Sow about five pounds to the acre—broadcast; harrow and then sow, with a press drill, about one bushel of oats to the acre on the same ground. Turn the hogs in when the rape is from six to eight inches high. They will nibble the oats at first but by the 10th of next November there will not be much rape left. I have pastured 40 hogs on a pasture of this kind all summer and they are still eating of it.

Cass county, Neb. T. J. B.

### Feed and Water

Mr. Editor—I have about 200 tons of excellent kafir fodder put up in good shape, and 400 acres of grass. Plenty of water and good shelter; an excellent place for 200 or 300 head of cattle. Will sell entire lot or take cattle to winter.

Freedom, Okla.

I don't like to miss one copy of the Mail and Breeze for I feel the loss of it when I do.—Mrs. Annie Walford, Burrton, Kan.

## The Personal Advice of the Greatest Pianist in the World is Free to Every Student

Josef Hofmann is now universally conceded by the foremost musical critics to be the greatest pianist in the world. Eight years ago this wonderful pianist joined the editorial staff of *The Ladies' Home Journal* to answer personally the questions of piano students. During this time he has answered thousands of questions. So excellent were these answers that they attracted the instant attention of piano-teachers who use them today in their classes. Two books have been made and published from these answers.

This is not a case of a famous man having his work done for him by another. Mr. Hofmann personally writes every answer printed on his page in *The Ladies' Home Journal*. It is *his* advice that is printed. Musical critics concede that it is the first time that a pianist has succeeded in really saying something worth while about piano playing, in print.

Every girl and woman, no matter how far removed from a teacher she may live, has, therefore, to help her in her piano work the personal advice of the greatest of all pianists. This is what Mr. Hofmann's department is for. A booklet, entitled "The Story of 600,000 Invisible Hands," tells something about this service. A postal-card request will bring a copy.

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

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If you will send me a horse, cow, steer or bull hide to be tanned and made into a coat or robe. I do the work at a reduced rate and give you free either a cap, a pair of mittens or a pair of gauntlet gloves. Either one of these goes to every customer who will send me a horse, cow, steer or bull hide to be tanned and made into a coat or robe. I have reduced tanning to a science, having had 35 years' practical experience. I can make better prices on good tanning and finely finished coats and robes than other tanners and yet afford to throw in one of the above. My modern plant also enables me to make these reduced prices and this startling offer.

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

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

**THE WONDERFUL NEW**  
**Drouth-Resisting, Stock-Feeding Crop**  
**"FETERITA"**  
**50 to 80 BUSHELS PER ACRE!**

The newest and most wonderful discovery in the way of a feeding crop is "Feterita," which last year—its first real test year—produced an average yield of 24½ bushels per acre on the sun baked lands of drouth ridden Oklahoma—an average of 9 bushels per acre more than the Kafir yield in the same state during the same year. It is claimed to be the one most successful drouth resisting crop ever discovered, and properly planted and with very little rain, should yield from 50 to 80 bushels per acre—some yields last year were said to reach 100 bu. with only two rains.

**25 Days Earlier Than Kafir! Both Grain and Fodder Fine For All Kinds of Stock!**

Here is what one successful planter writes about "Feterita." "I raised a crop of Feterita and am well pleased with the results. The grain is larger than Milo, fully as soft, and much whiter than Kafir. Its feeding value is equal to either Kafir or Milo and does not contain the dust that accompanies both Kafir and Milo. The head is erect on the stalk. It branches out from the roots, is a good drouth resister, and matures 25 days earlier than Kafir. Two crops have been raised this year on the same ground. The second crop was planted from the ripe seed of the first."

Another farmer says: "We were more than delighted with the fact that the chinch bugs did not bother us. We had Milo maize planted in the same field with it and the chinch bugs took it completely, working right up to the Feterita but stopped there." Feterita is believed to be the future's greatest crop for stock raising. It produces an abundance of fodder and both the grain and fodder are relished by all kinds of stock.

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

**Farmers Mail and Breeze, Dpt. FS-10, Topeka, Kan.**

**Use This Coupon or Letter Paper**

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, Dept. FS-10, Topeka, Kan.

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

My Name .....

Address .....

## Western Kansas Needs Cows

**They Are the Cash Producers in Lean Years or Fat**

BY H. M. COTTRELL

Agricultural Commissioner Rock Island Railway.

THE dairy cow is the one never-failing cash producer of the plains. A well-selected one will return \$75 and upward a year when fed silage and dry forage, made from dry land crops that never fail. The skim milk fed with milo or kafir makes hog raising profitable. A well-selected, well-cared for hen will return \$2 a year on dry land feeds and the dry land farmer, who will, can keep 200 to 400 laying hens. Wheat is a good cash crop in wet years and Mexican beans in dry years. A windmill will irrigate an acre or more that will furnish more vegetables and fruit than a large family can use and the water will make flowers, trees and a lawn grow.

The cow is the foundation of money making on the dry land farm. Where there are cows there is a prosperous home. A cow of strong dairy type, either grade or purebred, fed a properly balanced ration of home-grown dry land feeds will return \$75 a year from the sale of the butterfat in her cream. Creameries in the Southwest pay the farmers cash on delivery for each shipment of cream, so that a good dairy herd returns a cash income two or three times a week the year round and year after year whether the season be wet or dry.

The skim milk can be fed to calves which can be fattened on milo and silage and marketed at a high price as "baby beef" when 14 months old. Or the skim milk can be fed to hogs with milo or kafir and the best of pork produced. A part of the skim milk can be fed at a good profit to laying hens.

The man who goes on to a dry land farm should take at least 10 good dairy cows with him; if he understands dairying he should take 20. Don't think of dry land farming without thinking of dairy cows. Don't plan to go on a dry land farm without planning to take a herd of dairy cows with you. Don't attempt to make a living on a dry land farm except from a herd of good dairy cows. Every other way is too uncertain.

### Bringing Up the Fall Calf

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—Many persons say the calves have scours when they are fed by hand, but we have been very successful feeding them that way. The hand-fed calves look as well as those we turned with the cows night and morning. Last summer we raised 12 by hand and not one of them had scours during the four months we were feeding them separated milk.

We feed about one-half gallon of new milk at first. If the calves are very small it does not take so much. The quantity of milk is increased as they grow older until we are feeding two or two and one half gallons at a feed. We feed new milk until they are 2 weeks old. Always have the milk warm for young calves. Then commence feeding separated milk. Gradually decrease the new milk and substitute oil meal instead. Use one heaping tablespoonful first, and increase the meal as you decrease the new milk, until you are using separated milk only. Then give about two large handfuls of oil meal at a feed.

When feeding calves separated milk, we are very careful to pour the foam off the milk as it sometimes kills the little fellows. Feed the calves in galvanized or tin buckets. Wash the buckets after feeding with tepid water, not hot water. Then scald thoroughly. The buckets should be washed immediately as oil meal soon dries and makes the buckets hard to wash. Calves should always be fed in something that can be washed and scalded.

We put bran or chop, or both, in a box where they can get to it after they are 2 or 3 weeks old. This will help them

along. If there is no grass, give them a little clover or prairie hay. They will eat all they can get. Give them a good place for shelter in time of rain or snow. We never keep them in an ill ventilated barn where there is no sunshine, as sunshine is very essential to keeping their sleeping quarters sweet and dry.

Fontana, Kan.

Mrs. M. D.

### All Hail the Dairy Cow

Here is the way an enthusiastic dairyman sizes up the dairy cow of the present day:

"Of all the animals on the farm she is the most profitable. She conserves the fertility of the soil and furnishes the nourishment for the young from the shoot in the pig lot to the coming autocrat who lies in the cradle and rules the household. She furnishes the material from which scores of palatable and nutritious dishes are made and keeps the children supplied with shoes and warm dresses. She buys groceries for the table and silk dresses for the housewife. She pays the farmer's debts and improves the farm. She does all this providing she is a good cow and her owner is a good dairyman."

### How to Transport Silage

Can silage be transferred from the silo into a galvanized tank where it can be well packed or will the exposure to the air in transferring it spoil it? I have a silo in the country and I live in town. I want to bring the silage in in a tank and feed it out to my milk cows.—A. P. Hereford, Tex.

Silage can be transferred in this way if it is packed very firmly in the tank and is used so that the tank is entirely emptied at least three times a week during warm weather and twice a week after the weather becomes cooler. It is doubtful whether this will be profitable if it is to be moved very far, as the hauling of silage is a very expensive process. In removing silage from the tank it should be taken from the entire exposed surface at each feeding.

W. A. Cochel.

Kansas Agricultural College.

### The World's Best Cow

The world's champion butterfat producer is a Jersey owned by W. S. Prickett, Sidnow, Mich. This cow, "Eminent's Best," is 7 years old and weighs 1,000 pounds. Her best year's record, recently finished, shows a fraction less than 18,782 pounds of milk produced. This milk contained a little more than 962 pounds of butterfat, which would have made 1,132 pounds of butter. The year's record was made under the supervision of the Michigan Experiment station.

### Milk Stool Reflections

What plan are you going to follow out in wintering the cows so as to get the best net returns in milk and cream produced? The evenings are long now and the Mail and Breeze is looking for a letter from you for this page. We'll make it right with you when your contribution comes in.

There is nothing to be gained in the long run by breeding a heifer before she is 2 years old. To offset any profit in an early milking period and the calf, you have stunted growth and the risk of a shortened milk flow for all time.

A cream separator will not do its best work unless it runs smoothly and does not vibrate. That's where a solid, concrete foundation comes in. It also means longer life for the machine.

Experiments and investigations have proved that the milking qualities of a cow depend almost as much on her sire's mother as on her own dam.

Ground oats make an excellent grain feed for the fall calf just learning to eat.

I think the Mail and Breeze just right and I hope it may be the means of influencing the public for good, honest government.—J. F. Bryan, Urbana, Kan.





Conducted for the Farmers Mail and Breeze  
BY DR. F. S. SCHOENLEBER,  
Professor of Veterinary Science  
Kansas Agricultural College.

#### Enlargement From Cut.

One of my horses was cut on a corn sled this fall. It has partly healed but the foot is much larger than before. How can I reduce this enlargement?—J. E. S., Douglas county, Kansas.

The chances are that you will not be able to reduce the swelling on your horse's foot, but proper and frequent trimming of the hoof may in the course of time restore it to some extent to its proper shape.

#### Udder Swelling.

One of my cows has a hard lump in the left side of her udder. It is near enough to one teat so that it interferes with milking. Can you suggest a remedy?—R. M., Rogers county, Oklahoma.

Your cow may be affected with what is known as lumpy jaw of the udder, or it may be a contagious form of garget. If it is the former, then the internal administration of 1 dram of iodide of potash daily for six weeks will probably produce a cure.

#### Failure to Breed.

I have several cows and heifers that will not breed. They have come in season regularly this summer. Can anything be done to remedy this condition?—H. E., Washington county, Colorado.

I am of the opinion that your cattle are affected with cystic ovaries. The treatment consists in crushing them either through the rectum or vaginal wall. You should have a competent, graduate veterinarian do this for you as otherwise irreparable damage may be done.

#### Defective Eyes.

I have a colt 6 months old that seems healthy but there is a continual discharge from her eyes. What treatment would you advise?—H. C. P., Crawford county, Kansas.

I would suggest that you wash out the colt's eyes once daily with a 1/2 per cent solution of pyoktannin and in addition keep over the eyes a piece of cotton saturated with a 2 per cent solution of boric acid. The cotton should be stitched to a hood and the hood tied over the animal's head.

#### Udder Troubles.

One of my cows cut her teat so badly that I let it dry up, but continued to milk the other three. The cow is dry now and will freshen soon. Can this teat be restored?—Kit Carson county, Colorado.

The chances are that the teat will probably be in good condition by the time the animal freshens again. If it is sore at this time you should treat it by washing it daily with a 50 per cent solution of hydrogen peroxide and then apply a small amount of carbolized vaseline.

#### Lump Jaw.

What is the cause of lumpy jaw and what can be done for it?—H. L. Labette county, Kansas.

The treatment of lumpy jaw consists in cutting the lump open, removing all the pus and packing the wound with a piece of cotton saturated in tincture of iodine. If you do not wish to use this treatment you may administer 1 dram of iodide of potash internally daily for about six weeks. This will produce a cure in 75 per cent of all cases.

#### Foot Enlargement.

I have a horse 8 years old that had a tender on his right hind leg cut almost in two. The cut is about half way between the hoof and the hock joint and was done with a corn sled August 12. He walks pretty well but still favors that leg. There is also a blemish in the form of a gristle-like growth. I have cut this off twice and have burnt it with various medicines. Can this growth be removed and will the accident leave him permanently lame?—M. E., Neosho county, Kansas.

The chances are that you will have a permanent thickening or enlargement at the opening where the tendon was cut. It may become somewhat smaller in the course of time. The chances are that the animal will be lame for some time but he may be used on soft ground and when healing is complete the lameness usually disappears.

#### Head Swellings.

I have a registered Percheron stallion colt and when allowed to run out to pasture, swellings form around his throat and along

the sides of his jaws. Sometimes he will be out two or three days before these swellings appear and again they will come up in a few hours. They usually disappear in 10 to 20 hours. What is this trouble?—A. L. Y., Ford county, Kansas.

Very frequently swellings of the character mentioned by you are found in the region of the head of those animals that are not accustomed to grazing. The unaccustomed, dependent position of the head caused the blood to settle to those parts followed by swelling. As a rule, nature soon remedies the condition. I am of the opinion that this is the trouble with your animals.

#### Milk Fever.

I have an extra good Jersey cow soon to come fresh. The last time she freshened she had milk fever and I came near losing her. What can be done to prevent this trouble at her next calving?—F. N. B., Harvey county, Kansas.

Animals that have once had an attack of milk fever are predisposed to a second attack and this may be largely prevented by materially decreasing the food supply commencing about two weeks before calving time. In addition she should have a laxative such as linseed meal once or twice a week and administer 1/2 pound of Epsom salts once or twice a week to help deplete the system. This is the best preventive treatment there is.

#### Proud Flesh.

Three months ago my 2-year-old mule was cut in the wire just under the fetlock.

I washed it twice a day with creosote dip solution and applied hydrogen peroxide and cactus oil. A growth formed and I applied blue vitriol which reduced it but it has grown up again as large as ever. What would you advise?—G. Z. R., Franklin county, Kansas.

Your mule is affected with what is commonly spoken of as proud flesh, and in view of the fact that it has become so large, I think the only successful line of treatment will be to have it cut off by a competent graduate veterinarian. There is usually considerable hemorrhage following this operation which may be controlled by bandaging. The after treatment consists in using some good dusting powder once every 24 hours and keeping the part tightly bandaged.

#### Spasmodic Colic.

I have a 6-year-old mare, weighing 1,500 pounds, that has had three spells in one week of what veterinarians call colic. She lies down and gets up many times but does not roll much. Each spell has lasted a day and half the night. What can be done for this?—S. S. M., McPherson county.

Your mare is undoubtedly affected with spasmodic colic and this form of colic owing to pressure on the bladder by distended intestines frequently give symptoms of urinary trouble. The trouble is, however, entirely in the intestines notwithstanding the symptoms. I would suggest a change of feed and discontinuance in feeding patent medicines and whenever the symptoms are bad, give the animal 1 ounce of fluid ex-

tract of Indian hemp mixed with a pint of raw linseed oil.

#### Ailing Mare and Cow.

(1) About two weeks ago one of my mares, 9 years old, had a swelling on her breast just below the collar and now it has covered nearly half the breast and seems to be hard. Blistering did no good.  
(2) One of my cows became ill one morning and stood around all day. When she moved she would seem stiff and would groan. I had fed her some shock corn the night before that was mouldy. The second night the same trouble reappeared. What is this disease?—F. B., Greenwood county, Kansas.

(1) Regarding your mare I am of the opinion that one of the lymphatic glands has become abscessed and that in the center of the swelling you mentioned you will find a quantity of pus. This swelling must be lanced, the pus removed and the cavity cleaned out once daily with a 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid.

(2) You do not give any very exact symptoms in the case of your cow, excepting those that one would find in any form of disease. It is possible that the feeding of the mouldy corn may have caused the trouble, and if this is true then the discontinuance of this feed should result in a cure. In addition give the animal a pound of Epsom salts which would be of value.

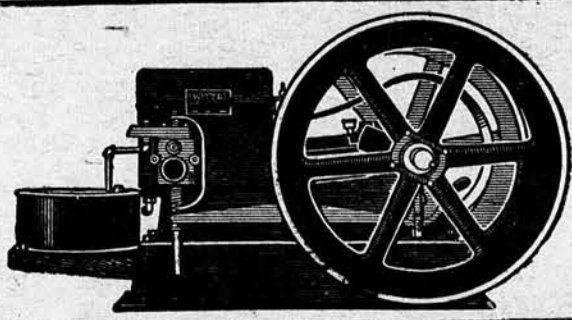
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# Beef Market Needs Nursing

## Trade in Hogs is Improving—The Week's Market Outlook

BY C. W. METSKER, Market Editor

**H**EAVERY steers last week declined 25 to 40 cents. This was not in keeping with expectations or with the logical market. The only way to pull trade out of present sticky channels is by light receipts. Market nursing is bound to pay and there will be few occasions hereafter when the soft pedal will have to be put on the movement.

There is more trouble in Chicago than in the West. That market is floundering under supplies that are burdensome. Short feeders in Iowa and east of the Mississippi river have a very bad scare. They have short-fed, heavy steers on 75-cent corn, and now do not want to add further expense. They are accepting losses rather than incur further expense. In river market territory fed steers are scarce but they are feeling the depression in the lake market. On several occasions Missouri river markets have received split shipments with Chicago and in most cases cattle have sold better in the West than in the East.

At present and for the next 10 days poultry will come in competition with beef, in favor of the former. Poultry is the Thanksgiving meat, and beef the Christmas dish. The two interchange positions on these two holidays but prime beef at Christmas is in more universal demand than fowl at Thanksgiving. That the market is at the low ebb of the season is not doubted, and the comeback in demand is expected to be both vigorous and broad.

### Gather Christmas Bees.

Next week killers will be looking for fancy, light weight and prime heavy weight steers for the Christmas trade. The first 15 days in December is the allotted time for gathering that crop. Early reports from the International Stock show in Chicago indicate that the carlot supply will be fairly large, and this supply will be augmented a week later by offerings on the local market. In the West fewer prime steers will be available than in many seasons past. On the basis of present prices tidy weight steers are due to outsell the heavy steers. Yearlings now are quoted at \$8.25 to \$9.00, and heavy steers \$8 to \$9.

### Yard Inspection to Change.

According to advance reports the Bureau of Animal Industry will remove its ante-mortem inspection of livestock from stock yards and make the entire inspection a post-mortem affair. The bureau has not said so officially as yet, but in keeping with the spirit of the inspection law passed by Congress in 1906 it was intended that only post mortem inspection be made, but packers gained a split in the interpretation and inspection became part ante mortem and part post mortem.

Now the entire purpose of the law will be enforced and ante mortem inspection removed. This will throw the entire burden of loss on the packers unless they devise some means whereby suspected animals can be bought subject to post mortem inspection.

A two months' test occurred in 1906 between packers and commission men on the question of selling cattle subject to post mortem inspection. The position of packers then, had it become effective, would have forced the entire loss of condemnation on producers.

### Wheat Fields Draw Cattle.

Last week about 26,000 cattle were sent back to the country from the Kansas City market. Primarily this movement was light weight stockers, heifers and cows, that could be turned on wheat fields for the next six weeks, and then marketed in the killing class or held until spring pasture. Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri were the points of destination and the combined acreage and condition of the wheat exceeds any previous early winter period in the history of grain raising. The yield of pasture will be large and weather thus far has been favorable for its continued growth. Considerable butcher stuff will be marketed off wheat fields, and coming at a time when dry fed beef prevails it will be welcomed.

### Milk Cow Trade Broad.

There is a broad demand for milk cows to go west and northwest, especially to the city zone of the Northwest. The population in these sections is said to be increasing more rapidly than the milk supply and dairymen are having trouble to meet the increased demand. The central belt is being called on to meet the needs. Omaha, St. Joseph and Kansas City all have reported shipments of milk cows for the West in the past 10 days. Some have gone to Washington and Oregon. Much female stock is offered under the class of milk cows but few really fill the bill. A cow that meets the requirements is worth \$65 to \$100, and a choice cow under seven years old will bring more. Some heifers that show milk possibilities are selling at \$60 to \$80. There seems to be an urgent need for more and better milk cows.

### Good Demand for Hogs.

Hog prices were quoted 5 to 10 cents higher the first of the week. The top price in Omaha, St. Joseph and Kansas City was \$7.85, and in St. Louis and Chicago, \$7.95.

Packers are buying hogs freely. Last week prices fluctuated only 10 to 15 cents and closed the week with no important net changes. Receipts were rather irregular, but total supply large. On days when receipts were the largest packers were the best buyers and when the supply fell off they curtailed their orders as much as possible. There is every indication that packers want hogs now, and will need them worse later. This

year's pig crop was large but the marketing of underweight hogs in the past three months has reduced the surplus materially. With losses from sickness the 1914 supply will be meager.

All markets are showing a decrease of 10 to 17 pounds in average weight of hogs, a decrease that tells rapidly in reducing stocks of cured meats and lard. The decrease in weight is more pronounced at river markets than elsewhere, but late winter months will find average weight at Chicago the highest in a number of years past. Heavy hogs are already commanding a market premium over other weights and that margin will be increased later. The movement now is forced by the lack of corn for feeding. Farmers would rather take prevailing prices than hold for weight, increase the feed bill and run the risk of getting better prices.

### Big Swing in Sheep Prices.

Sheep prices broke 65 to 85 cents early last week and later regained 25 to 35 cents of the loss, closing relatively firm. Conditions are on a change. The supply which has been primarily range-grades since the middle of August is now grassers from the central belt and these in turn will soon give way to the supply of fed grades. That prices showed such an extreme movement last week was due to heavy receipts for two days, following the big advance of the preceding week, and then a corresponding curtailment in the movement later. As soon as the Missouri valley is cleared of grass fat offerings the movement will be much smaller.

According to country reports this has been ideal weather for sheep feeding. They have gathered lots of rough feed that has reduced expense along other lines, and weight gains have been excellent. There will be a well defined movement of short fed sheep by the middle of December. After the middle of January some fed sheep will be offered from the San Luis and Arkansas valleys of Colorado. Lambs now are bringing \$7 to \$7.50 and sheep \$4 to \$5.50.

### 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 .....	53,225	71,025	31,575
Chicago .....	57,800	172,000	145,000
Omaha .....	19,200	54,200	63,100
St. Louis .....	22,500	52,500	29,000
St. Joseph .....	7,300	51,700	2,500
Total .....	160,025	401,425	271,175
Preceding week .....	163,450	361,000	321,500
Year ago .....	190,100	385,200	312,500

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

	1913	1912	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle .....	1,952,639	1,733,843	218,796	27,402
Calves .....	174,208	184,595	10,387	10,387
Hogs .....	2,253,437	2,205,533	47,904	79,838
Sheep .....	1,902,985	1,982,833	79,848	79,838
H. & M. ....	73,535	66,578	6,957	6,957
Cars .....	115,520	168,953	6,567	6,567

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

	1913	1912	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle .....	1,001,471	1,028,873	27,402	27,402
Hogs .....	2,219,941	2,171,523	48,418	48,418
Sheep .....	862,437	957,762	95,325	95,325
H. & M. ....	132,801	145,913	13,112	13,112
Cars .....	69,570	70,355	78	78

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

	1913	1912	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle .....	409,172	439,713	30,541	30,541
Hogs .....	1,581,884	1,742,976	161,092	161,092
Sheep .....	745,338	678,931	66,407	66,407
H. & M. ....	28,568	36,164	7,595	7,595
Cars .....	41,428	44,017	2,589	2,589

The following table shows receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at each of the five Western markets, Monday, Nov. 24, together with totals a week ago and a year ago:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City .....	16,000	11,000	12,000
Chicago .....	16,000	35,000	40,000
Omaha .....	8,000	5,000	14,000
St. Louis .....	6,500	11,500	1,300
St. Joseph .....	1,100	5,000	200
Total .....	42,600	67,500	67,500
Week ago .....	64,900	82,200	86,500
Year ago .....	54,100	76,100	84,000

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:

	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
Chicago .....	\$9.25	\$11.00	\$7.90	\$7.75	\$6.35	\$6.35
Kan. City .....	9.00	10.75	7.85	7.80	6.00	6.25

### Horse Market Quiet.

While there have been a few flashes of urgent demand in the horse and mule market in the past week, the general tendency is towards dullness, both in closing out fall lines, and in preparing for the winter season. Plain horses are lower, but the choice kinds are scarce and about steady. The same temper is quoted in the mule trade. Dealers from now on expect a narrow demand until after the first of the year. Such a condition is seasonal, the duller period falling the last two weeks in December.

### Grain Prices Well Maintained.

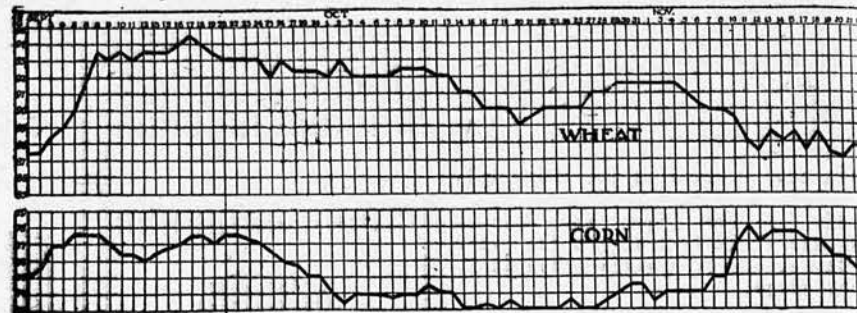
Cash prices for wheat are about the same as a week ago, corn prices are off about 1 cent with new corn selling as low as 70 cents increasing the price spread materially. Oats are 1/4 to 1 cent higher. In general no new feature showed in the

cash markets. Milling demand for wheat was dull and the foreign outlet continued narrow, amounting to practically nothing. Reports on the growing winter wheat continued favorable. Choice old corn is leading new corn by a material margin owing to its relative better value for milling purposes, but both old and new corn command about the same price on the basis of feed. Oats in good demand. According to preliminary estimates, Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri have about 2 million more acres sown to wheat

crowding the market. Principal sales this last week were at \$60 to \$95 a ton. Choice, green, selfworking corn is quoted as high as \$125, and common rain stained kinds as low as \$40, though some damaged corn is not wanted at any price.

### Hay Market Weaker.

Prices for alfalfa and prairie hay in some instances were quoted off 50 cents a ton past week, and the entire market showed a slower demand than for some



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

now than a year ago. Oklahoma shows an increase of 400,000 acres or about 30 per cent, Kansas more than 1 million or 15 per cent and Missouri about 8 per cent increase. This increase in acreage is due in a large measure to the favorable conditions for plowing and planting. Rains began falling in September and have continued at frequent intervals to the present time. The growth in many wheat fields is said to be so rank that two acres will pasture one steer. Many claim that the pasture value will pay for the expense of planting.

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
Chicago..	96 1/2 c	\$1.01	76	46 1/2	70 1/4	34 1/2
Kan. City.	87 1/2 c	1.00	74 1/2	45 1/2	47 1/2	40

### Seed and Feed Prices.

Seed—Alfalfa, \$6.50@8.50 a hundred; clover, \$9@11; flaxseed, \$1.14@1.17 a bushel; timothy, \$3.75@4.50 a cwt.; cane seed, \$2@2.25 a hundred; millet, \$1.75@2; kafir No. 2, \$1.50@1.57; No. 3, \$1.54@1.55. Feed—Barley, 55¢@58¢; bran, \$1.02@1.03; shorts, \$1.24@1.30; rye, No. 2, 62¢@63¢; corn chop, \$1.42.

### Broom Corn Movement Small.

Dullness continues in the broomcorn market, and except such corn as is needed for immediate use there is no movement. Broom makers are holding off until after the first of the year, to buy supplies, and only common damaged stock is

time past. Receipts were moderate. The continuation of mild weather has greatly curtailed the need of hay and unless some rough weather strengthens demand



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dealers anticipate lower prices. Both straw and packing hay were lower.

#### Kansas City Hay Quotations.

Prairie, choice	16.50@17.00
Prairie, No. 1	14.50@15.00
Prairie, No. 2	11.50@14.00
Prairie, No. 3	6.50@11.00
Timothy, choice	17.00@17.50
Timothy, No. 1	16.00@16.50
Timothy, No. 2	14.00@15.50
Timothy, No. 3	11.50@13.50
Clover mixed, choice	16.00
Clover mixed, No. 1	15.00@15.50
Clover mixed, No. 2	14.25@14.75
Clover, choice	15.00@15.50
Clover, No. 1	14.00@14.50
Alfalfa, fancy	18.00@18.50
Alfalfa, choice	17.00@17.50
Alfalfa, No. 1	15.50@16.50
standard	14.00@15.00
Alfalfa, No. 2	12.50@13.75
Alfalfa, No. 3	10.50@12.00

#### Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Elgin, Nov. 24.—Butter this week is firm at 32 cents.  
Kansas City, Nov. 24.—Prices this week on produce are:

Eggs—Firsts, new white wood cases included, 34½¢ a dozen; seconds, 21¢.  
Butter—Creamery, extras, 30¢ a pound; firsts, 28¢; seconds, 27¢; packing stock, 19¢.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 13¢ a pound; spring chickens, 12½¢; hens, No. 1, 10½¢; No. 2, 8¢; young roosters, 10¢; young turkeys and turkey hens, 15¢@15½¢; young ducks, 13¢; geese, 11½¢.

Rabbits—No. 1, \$1.25 a dozen; No. 2, 60¢ a dozen.

#### Produce Prices Now and One Year Ago.

	Butter		Eggs		Hens	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
Chicago....	32	36	34	27	11	12
Kan. City..	30	33½	34½	29	10½	11

#### The Man Behind the Paper

I want to say that Mr. Capper's paper is the best-planned, most systematic and best arranged and edited paper I read. I have an idea the reason lies in the fact that Mr. Capper's heart is in the work. He is endeavoring to better mankind. He was born with a destined work to perform. His great heart and moral courage, with his knowledge of every phase of humanity, easily place him the leader of the common people in Kansas today. His efforts in their behalf and his fight on corrupted wealth are appreciated. We need more such men to guide us and fight for right.  
Mt. Vernon, Tex. E. G. HOWARD.

#### Must Have Both Papers.

Ernest McCullough, R. 5, Ft. Cobbe, Okla., writes: "Having taken the Mail and Breeze and Capper's Weekly for the past year I now find it almost impossible to get along without them, so enclose money order to pay for the renewal of my subscriptions."

#### Finds the Mail and Breeze Useful.

Homer Van Wagoner, Agency, Mo., writes: "Enclosed find \$1 to pay for renewal of my Mail and Breeze subscription. I value the Mail and Breeze most highly and consider it the best farm journal I ever read, for it is full of information that is very valuable."

#### With a Fifth Subscription.

Mrs. Lizzie Strasser, R. 1, Dodge City, Kan., sends \$1 to renew her Mail and Breeze subscription and writes: "We have had the Mail and Breeze for four years and think we cannot do without it. It's a grand paper."

#### An Old Timer's Good Word.

I must say the Mail and Breeze is alone worth the price without the extra trimmings. But like the majority of mankind I am not inclined to refuse the trimmings. I enjoy reading it in my old days. So here is wishing you happiness and prosperity.—C. A. Clifton, R. 4 Arkansas City, Kan.

We can't get along without the Mail and Breeze.—W. M. White, Norwich, Kan.

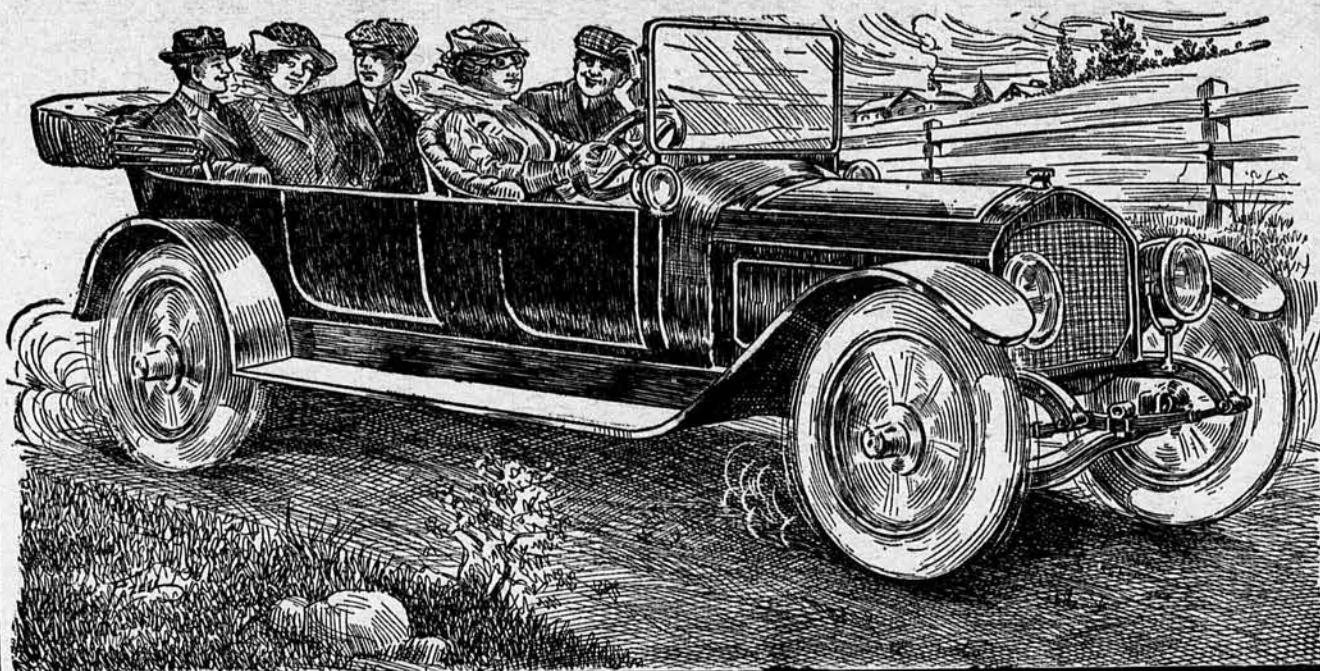
I cannot afford to be without the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Alex Jackson, Tonganoxie, Kan.

#### Seed Corn for \$1.50

Mr. Editor—I have several hundred bushels of fine white seed corn, crop of 1912, high germination, for \$1.50 a bushel; handpicked. R. W. Frost.  
R. 3, Lebanon, Kan.

At the Sedgwick county farmers institute held this fall a space was reserved for exhibits, which was very appropriately called the "Purty-Good-Fer-a-Dry-Year" corner.

Work affords more pleasure every day than play does. There is no real happiness for a normal man without it.



## \$1850 Stoddard-Dayton Automobile FREE!

### Four Other Grand Prizes Given Away By Farmers Mail and Breeze in This Great Subscription Contest

If you live in the state of Kansas you are eligible for entry in this Grand Prize Contest.

If you are willing to devote your spare time or all of your time to a special line of very interesting and very profitable work during the next few weeks you will stand a very good chance of winning one of the five very valuable and very desirable prizes which are to be divided among the five leaders in this big state-wide contest.

Our object in conducting this contest and awarding these very expensive prizes is to increase the Kansas circulation of our great farm and home journal, the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

We want you to solicit subscriptions among your neighbors and friends—at the regular rate of \$1.00 for one-year or \$2.00 for three-year subscriptions.

We are going to allow every contestant to present an extra-value clubbing premium offer to each subscriber so as to make the work of securing subscriptions exceptionally easy.

Every one-year subscription at \$1.00 will count 1000 points, and every 3-year subscription at \$2.00

will count 3000 points in the contest. The contest starts immediately, will close Saturday, Feb. 14, 1914. The five contestants having to their credit the highest number of points as a result of their work in this Contest will be awarded the Five Grand Prizes as follows:

First Prize, \$1850 Stoddard-Dayton 5-Passenger Automobile Fully Equipped.

Second Prize, \$300 Melotone Piano.

Third Prize, \$200 Columbia Grafonola Outfit.

Fourth Prize, \$30 Gold Watch, Full-Jeweled, for lady or gentleman.

Fifth Prize, \$20 Eastman Kodak.

This is the most valuable and most desirable lot of prizes ever offered in any similar contest and every prize will represent in value probably many times the amount of money sent in by the winning contestant. It doesn't matter how small an amount of subscription money you send in, if you are one of the five successful contestants you will be awarded one of the prizes.

## 10,000 FREE POINTS For You! Big Cash COMMISSION, Too!

If you will clip the coupon below, fill in your name and address and mail to us at once we will enter your name as a contestant and give you 10,000 Free Points in the race for this handsome, big 5-Passenger, \$1850 Touring Car.

Just as soon as we receive your coupon we will issue certificate in your name, send you a big circular containing illustrations and descriptions of all the five Grand Prizes, a supply of subscription blanks, return envelopes, sample copies of the paper and full instructions how to proceed with the work.

### SECOND PRIZE

A Beautiful \$300 "Melotone" Piano—Warranted for 10 years. Genuine Mahogany Case.



## EASY To Win If You TRY!!

We supply everything you need to make your work a success—everything but the effort and determination which you must supply. We help you and co-operate with you in every way. We furnish additional supplies as fast as needed. We publish the standing of all contestants each month and you will know just where you stand all the time.

This is a chance for a big cash profit and a big value Grand Prize that you can't afford to miss!

Sign the coupon and send in today! Address,

Manager Auto Contest **Farmers Mail and Breeze** 401 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kans.

### Entry Coupon—Good for 10,000 Free Points

Mgr. Auto Contest, Farmers Mail and Breeze, 401 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kans.

Dear Sir—Send me full information regarding your great subscription contest; give me 10,000 free points as per your offer, and enter my name as a contestant.

Name .....

Address .....

### CATALOGUES, LETTERHEADS, CARDS, FOLDERS, ENVELOPES

#### EVERYTHING IN PRINTING

### THE MAIL PRINTING HOUSE

123 W. 8th, Topeka Kansas.

Dairying is a double barreled proposition. What the cow will earn depends on the kind of care she gets. And what the care will earn depends on the kind of cow that gets it.

## Anti-Friction Four-Burr Mills

### Have Double the Capacity of Geared Mills

TWO COMPLETE SETS OF BURRS GRINDING AT ONCE. NO GEARING—NO FRICTION—GREATEST CAPACITY. Four-horse mill has 31 FT. of grinding burrs.

Two-horse mill has 24 FT. of grinding burrs. One-horse (or light team mill) has 20 FT. of grinding burrs. The lightest draft and the most durable mill in use.

Large ears of corn grind in this mill like POP CORN in other mills. Will earn its cost in THREE DAYS at present prices of grain. We sell our Complete IOWA NO. 2 for \$12.50.

We also manufacture the Bovee Western Steam Feed Cooker, having return flue and water jacket fire box. Send for free illustrated catalog.

Bovee Grinder & Furnace Works, 88 8th St., Waterloo, Iowa





# FARMERS CLASSIFIED PAGE.

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

## WHY NOT ADVERTISE YOUR LIVESTOCK ON THIS PAGE?

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

### HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP.

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

**REGISTERED** Guernsey cattle to sell. John Bogner, Mt. Hope, Kan.

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

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

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

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

**FOR SALE**—Twenty-five two-year-old mules. Write D. T. Williams, Belleville, Kan.

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

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

**DUROC-JERSEY** boars weighing 200 lbs. \$25.00. Buff Rock cockerels \$1.00. J. H. Mellenbruch, Morrill, Kan.

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

**WANTED**—2 or 3 registered Jersey cows 2 to 5 years old, giving good flow of milk now. W. R. Buck, Paola, Kan.

**KENTUCKY** registered jack, almost 15 hands, excellent worker and sure, black, 7 years old. D. W. Little, Conway Springs, Kan.

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

**FOR SALE**—Jersey bulls sired by my 1,700 lb. Silverline Lorne and out of cows weighing 1,100 lbs. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

**JERSEY BULL**, registered, yearling, solid color, sire brother to \$15,000 Noble of Oaklands, dam a large producer. Blue ribbon winner. Price \$75.00. Jas. S. Taylor, Iola, Kan.

**13 MARRIAGE** MULLEY bulls at ½ price. Registered Shorthorn and Red Polled cows \$65.00 each; also 80 head of extra fine steers. Trained colliers for sale. Jno. Marriage, Mullinville, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—100 high grade Holstein cows. Mostly springers. Big, well marked, sound and young. About 60 head fancy yearling and two-year-old heifers. A. B. Caple, Box 27, Sta. "A," Toledo, Ohio.

### FOR SALE.

**SWEET CLOVER**. T. Mardis, Falmouth, Ky.

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

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

**FOR SALE**—Best paying hardware and implement business in city of Topeka. 825 N. Kan. Ave., Topeka.

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

**FOR SALE**—Clean stock of merchandise, good live town. Will take farm as part payment. Address Merchandise, care Mail and Breeze.

**RICE, RICE**. Direct to consumer, the finest grown in America. Not sold in stores. Write for prices. Consumers Rice Company, Houston, Texas.

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

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

**FOR SALE**—Empire Gentlemen's Roadster, completely equipped, top, windshield, speedometer, Jerico horn, Presto light, etc.; finish and mechanism like new; a great bargain. The Quality Store, Dunlap, Kan.

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

### FARMS WANTED.

**FARMS WANTED**. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 28 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

**FOR TRADE**—Sixteen horse Advance engine. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

**TO EXCHANGE**—25 horse International gasoline tractor, run one season, for steam tractor. Walter Buck, Blue Jacket, Okla.

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

### DOGS.

**FOX TERRIER** pups for sale. C. H. Paul, Sterling, Kan.

**FEMALE COLLIES**, \$3.50 each. S. C. Gardner, La Harpe, Kan.

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

**BLOODHOUNDS**—Registered English. Kennedy's Kennels, Fredonia, Kan.

**GOOD** young coon hound thoroughly broke. \$12.00 takes him. R. R. Steves, Topeka, Kan.

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

**WANTED**—Nice white Eskimo-Spitz puppies under eight weeks old. Brockways Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

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

**FOR SALE**—Scotch collie pups, from trained stock. Sable and white. Half grown. G. E. Thamer, Sylvan Grove, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—Ferrets and rabbit hounds, and Japanese midget ferrets. Stamp for reply. Chas. Foster, Wellington, Ohio.

### SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

**300 LBS.** sweet clover seed wanted. Address B. S. Coleman, Walters, Okla.

**FOR SALE**! New clean feterita seed \$3.00 per bushel f. o. b. Iola. H. Hobart, Iola, Kan.

**FRUIT TREES**. Shades, Ornamentals, berry plants. Waverly Nurseries, Waverly, Kansas.

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

**SEED CORN**—I have some Boone County White. Write for prices. B. A. Nichols, Hutchinson, Kan.

**FETERITA**. Pure, clean seed, 20 pounds \$1.00; 50 pounds \$2.00; 100 pounds \$3.50. Charlie Clemmons, Anadarko, Okla.

**FETERITA**. Get your seed now. Recleaned seed at \$2.50 per bu. Send check with order. A. B. Gresham, Copeland, Kan.

**FARM SEEDS**. Choice, recleaned maize, kafir, cane and millet, all \$2.50 100 pounds. Order now. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla., R. I. R.

**SWEET CLOVER SEED**—The true white blooming variety. (Mellotus Alba.) Write for free sample of new crop seed and latest prices. Henry Field, Shenandoah, Iowa.

### BUSINESS CHANCES.

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

### LAND.

**80 ACRES** for sale. Address owner, Joe Shaw, Clyde, Kan.

**FIVE GOOD FARMS** for sale. W. H. Austin, owner, Gravette, Ark.

**FOR SALE**—80 a. Well improved. Owner, Stewart Smith, Florence, Kan.

**FINE** southern Oklahoma farms, some at forced sale. Act quick. Box 126, Mangum, Okla.

**OKLAHOMA FARMS** for sale. Lists on request. Wood-Nolley Realty Co., Wister, Okla.

**FOR SALE**—Improved quarter fourteen miles Wichita, \$3,500. Address Joe Williams, Augusta, Kan.

**AN EXCELLENT** 23 acre poultry and berry farm. Troy Kan. Price \$5,500.00. F. H. Vorse, owner.

**FOR OKla.** wheat farms, level, fertile soil, fine crops, excellent water, write W. R. D. Smith, Guymon, Okla.

**FOR SALE** a farm in Thomas Co., Kan. Ten dollars per acre, easy terms. Paul Owcarz, Republic, Kan.

**FRUIT FARM** 140 acres, 85 acres apple orchard, best fruit land in U. S., \$14,000, \$8,000 cash. W. W. Slocum, Centerton, Ark.

**NO HOT WINDS** or hog cholera in Barron Co., Wis. Improved farms and wild lands for sale. David Wallace, Turtle Lake, Wis.

## LANDS.

**800 ACRES** Nebraska farm and hay land. Price \$12.50 per acre. Want merchandise or income. Sidney Schmidt, Chillicothe, Mo.

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

**480-ACRE** to rent. 155-acre farm for exchange. Want clear income property, in any good town. Address P. O. Box 193, Garnett, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—10 acre tract close to town and school, fair improvements; \$1,250 cash. E. B. Merrill, cashier Furley State Bank, Furley, Kan.

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

**FOUND**—320 acre homestead in settled neighborhood; fine farm land; no sand hills. Cost you \$200, filling fees and all. J. A. Tracy, Kimball, Neb.

**CHOICE** 20 acre truck and chicken farm, improved, fine land, 3 miles from Coffeyville. \$1,900, terms. Buy from owner. Box 314, Coffeyville, Kan.

**AT A BARGAIN**, 160 acres ¼ mile town, all strictly alfalfa bottom land, fine improvements, priced low, easy terms. Roy Williams, Enterprise, Kan.

**FOR INFORMATION** regarding government lands in Southern California, write Thos. Wilcox, 522 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

**FOR CASH** and best offer, 520 acres improved farm, Sevier Co., Arkansas, until January first. Send for description. Rosetta Fettrich, Altamont, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—282 acre stock farm, fair improvements, plenty good water, some timber, price \$5,500.00, mtg. \$2,900, due 1918, 6%. Geo. Beeson, Orlando, Okla.

**IDEAL** 3 acre suburban home, near Coffeyville and car line, improved, fine land, \$1,250, only \$250 cash. Bowman Realty Company, Coffeyville, Kan.

**SELL your property** quickly no matter where or what it is. Be your own agent. Pay no commission. Particulars free. Co-Operative Salesman Co., Lincoln, Neb.

**FOR SALE**—Highly improved ranch 550 acres, 2 ½ miles of good town on Mo. Pac. Selling on account of health. No trades, no commission. J. T. Johnston, Allen, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—160 acres nice smooth land, will grow anything. Owner non-resident and says sell \$8,000. Very cheap. E. B. Merrill, Cashier, Furley State Bank, Furley, Kan.

**160 ACRE** farm, all good land, 3 miles from Winfield, improved, good school close, fine neighborhood. Bargain \$75 per acre. Terms. Must sell quick. Write Fred Abildgaard, Winfield, Kan.

**IRRIGATED** land bargains; 10 and 40 acres in Rio Grande valley, south Texas; all in cultivation; richest soil; grows everything; three crops a year; delightful, healthy climate, near coast. F. J. Boutin, M. D., Coyle, Okla.

**RANCH**—1,600 acres; splendid living water; 80 acres alfalfa land, 25 acres in alfalfa; 3 miles from railroad station; 1,100 acres smooth, balance good pasture; fine shelter; small improvements; \$6.50 per acre. Box 337, Scott, Kan.

**FOR SALE** on easy terms or might consider trade; 240 acres in Vernon Co., Mo.; stock farm; 70 acres good alfalfa bottom land, balance timber or cleared upland; improvements only fair; well watered by spring and creek. Box 7, Welda, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—117 acres highly improved, adjoining Ramona, Marion Co., Kansas, on Rock Island, splendid farming community, best of school and church privileges; price \$16,000; carry 5 or 6 thousand on place. Box 117, Marion, Kan.

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

**GOVERNMENT** farms free. Our official 112 page book "Vacant Government Lands" describes every acre in every county in U. S. How secured free. 1913 diagrams and tables. All about irrigated farms. Price 25 cents postpaid. Webb Publishing Co., (Dept. 92), St. Paul, Minn.

**320 ACRES** of rolling land 10 miles northwest of Greensburg, Kan., 250 acres in cultivation, and about 130 acres in wheat. Rented for ¼ of crop. Will grow any crop, and make the owner money. \$8,000.00 and worth the price. Will carry \$4,000.00 and take balance in good western land, or stock of goods. Chas. E. Sturdevant, Lewis, Kan.

**PATENTED** state school land. Just opened for sale on the remarkably easy terms of one-twelfth cash, balance ten years' time. Located near Southern Pacific railroad, only 32 miles from Houston. Ample rainfall; good markets. Big crops corn, cotton, potatoes, fruit, vegetables. Free Texas map and particulars. Write Dr. C. H. Walters, Trustee, 422 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

**IRRIGATED FARMS**. 40 acres, \$5,000, cash \$1,300, one note \$1,200 due in 6 years, balance in five \$500 notes, 1 to 5 years. 60 acres, \$7,500, cash \$2,000, one note \$1,800 due in 6 years, balance in five \$740 notes. Yield \$100 per acre upward. Rents for \$15 per acre. No failures. Dallas and Ft. Worth markets. Other tracts. Any size. Write for booklet. E. C. Stovall, owner, Graham, Texas.

## LANDS.

**292 A.** Choice bottom farm, seventy-five a. in alfalfa, fair improvements, fifteen a. timber feed lot, R. R. station at corner of farm. Lyon Co. \$100 per acre. Will carry half. M. L. Kretsinger, Emporia, Kan.

**WIDOW MUST SELL** 400 acres, including 36 choice Holstein cows, crops, 100 acres valuable timber, modern buildings worth \$7,000; running water. Price \$10,000. Easy terms. Free catalog. C. J. Ellis, Farmers Bank, Springville, N. Y.

### HELP WANTED.

**MEN, WOMEN**—Get government jobs. \$90.00 month. 12,000 appointments coming. Write for list of positions. Franklin Institute, Dept. A 52, Rochester, N. Y.

**WANTED**: Men and women for government positions. Examinations soon. I conducted government examinations. Trial examination free. Write, Osmont, 38, St. Louis, Mo.

**WILL PAY** reliable woman \$250.00 for distributing 2000 free packages Perfumed Soap Powder in your town. No money required. M. B. Ward & Co., 218 Institute Pl., Chicago.

**WANTED NURSES**—The enlargement of the Tulsa Hospital, making it one of the largest and best in the state, creates opportunity for additional pupil nurses. For further information address Miss H. C. C. Ziegeler, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

**YOU ARE WANTED** for a government job. \$65 to \$150 month. Parcels post means many vacancies. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Write immediately for free list of positions, with full description. Franklin Institute, Dept. A 52, Rochester, N. Y.

### MALE HELP WANTED.

**GOVERNMENT FARMERS** wanted. Make \$125 monthly. Free living quarters. Write Osmont, 38F, St. Louis, Mo.

**BECOME** a railway mail clerk. \$75.00 month. Apply for particulars. Franklin Institute, Dept. A 52, Rochester, N. Y.

**MEN** for electric railway motormen and conductors; fine opportunity; about \$80 monthly; experience unnecessary; no strikes; State age. Address Box F, care Mail and Breeze.

**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.

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

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

### AGENTS WANTED.

**AGENTS** WANTED to sell standard acetylene lighting plants. The successful farm home light. Do it now. Write Acetylene Factory, Wichita, Kan.

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

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

### SALESMEN WANTED.

**SALESMEN**—To sell high grade guaranteed groceries at wholesale direct to farmers, ranchmen and all consumers. Earn \$4 to \$10 and up per day. A big chance to get into business for yourself. Save the buyers the retailer's profit. Every customer is a permanent one. Demand constantly increasing. Latest plan. F. M. Hitchcock-Hill Co., Chicago.

### WANTED.

**WANTED**—A-1 skunk, opossum and coon dog; must be thoroughly trained. Will pay \$10.00 to \$15.00. Address F., care this paper.

**WANTED** wells to make. Any kind, size or depths. For rail roads, cities, factories, farmers, irrigation, and domestic uses. With suitable pump and power installed and in operation. A. M. Dillow, P. O. Box 444, Pueblo, Colo.

**GOOD RENTERS** WANTED on irrigated tracts, no failures, several crops annually, rental one-third. Ideal, healthy climate. Outfit and enough money to run you until first crop sold, necessary. Your opportunity. Write today. Commercial Club, San Benito, Texas.



## PATENTS.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET. All About Patents and Their Cost. Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 500 C Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENT WHAT YOU INVENT. It may be valuable. Write me. No attorney's fee until patent is allowed. Estab. 1882. "Inventor's Guide" free. Franklin H. Hough, 322 Loan & Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.

## KODAK FINISHING.

FINE KODAK FINISHING—First roll developed free to show our grade of work. Paul Harrison, 813 Kan. Ave., Topeka.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

LEGAL ADVICE on any subject for \$1.00. Leaflet free. The Law Bureau, Wichita, Kan.

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

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

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

CAPPER'S WEEKLY, Mo. Valley Farmer or Household one year and trap nest for \$2.00. Universal Sales Co., 412 West Fifth, Topeka, Kan.

HONEY. Fancy white extracted 60 pound can \$8.00—120 pounds \$11.00. Fancy comb honey 24 pound cases by express \$3.00; 8 cases packed per carrier to go safely by freight \$24.00. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

POULTRY MAGAZINE—Big 40 to 80 page illustrated magazine of practical, common sense chicken talk. Tells how to get most in pleasure and profit from poultry raising. 4 months on trial only 10c. Poultry Culture, 904 Jackson, Topeka, Kan.

BOYS we are going to give this full leather top bicycle seat away; this seat has Troxel's universal springs, and an adjusting screw under front of seat to tighten leather to suit rider. This seat is easily worth \$3.00. Send us your name and address and we will send you an illustrated circular telling how to get the seat. William Heller, Westphalia, Kan.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT and send you absolutely free a 6-lb. pair feather pillows as an introduction along with your order enclosing ten dollars for our famous 36-lb. feather bed. New feathers. Best ticking and equipped with sanitary ventilators. Satisfaction guaranteed. Delivery guaranteed. Agents make big money. Turner & Cornwell, Dept. 90, Memphis, Tenn., or Dept. 90, Charlotte, N. C.

## We Make Good Cuts!

The Mail and Breeze has the most complete plant in Kansas for the making of first class half-tone engravings and zinc etchings. Particular attention given to livestock and poultry illustrations for letterheads, newspaper advertisements and catalogues. Our cuts cannot be excelled and are guaranteed satisfactory. Lowest prices consistent with good work. Write for information. THE MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kan.

## Seed Corn

Reid's Yellow Dent, Early Maturing, high quality. This year's corn. Buy now while the price is low. Price \$1.50 per bu. Price will raise to \$2.00 per bu. Nov. 20, 1913. Reference, Bank of Rushville, Rushville, Ill. CHESTER A. DENNIS, Littleton, Ill.

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

## Sugar Shell and Butter Knife

Both FREE



## Read This Great Offer

This is the most liberal premium offer we have ever made, and the offer is made solely for the purpose of further introducing our big home and farm magazine, the VALLEY FARMER, to new subscribers.

We will send this beautiful two-piece Silver Set free and postpaid to all who send 25 cents to pay for one new one-year subscription to the Valley Farmer and 5 cents extra for mailing expense—30 cents in all.

This Sugar Shell and Butter Knife are the genuine Oxford Silver Company's make, silver plated, handsomely embossed in beautiful Narcissus design, full size, bowl and blade highly polished, handles finished in French Gray. Guaranteed to please or money refunded.

Send your own new subscription or get the subscription of one of your friends or neighbors, sending us 30 cents in all and we will send you free and postpaid the Sugar Shell and Butter Knife and the latest issue of our big illustrated premium catalog. Address

VALLEY FARMER, Dept. 55-11, Topeka, Kan.

Use This Coupon

Valley Farmer, Dept. 55-11, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen: I enclose 30 cents to pay for one new one-year subscription to Valley Farmer. Send the paper and the Sugar Shell and Butter Knife to the address given below.

Name .....

Address .....

## A Fair of Their Own

BY M. D. CRITTENDEN.

Seventy-four persons at South Haven, Kan., recently accepted the invitation of D. L. Zirkle, a merchant, to display the products of their farms or gardens. Considering the admittedly poor season for growing anything the result of the little exhibition was a pleasant surprise.

Mr. Zirkle offered three prizes for the best 10 heads of kafir, the best 10 ears of corn; the best half bushel of wheat and of oats, and the best peck of potatoes, turnips and also alfalfa seed. The women were urged to show their but-ter. All the exhibits were in place from

up the waste and in doing so undoubtedly eat many peas that are frosted or frozen. One should remember that frozen pea-vines soon deteriorate and on this account the pea pasture soon loses its value after the first hard freeze. T. W.

## Guard Against Soil Blowing

BY ALVIN KEYSER.

From this time of year until after crops cover the ground, the question of soils blowing throughout the plains country is a vital one. If stubble or other vegetable covering does not protect the soil, it is possible to give it



A Little Fair at South Haven, Kan., With 74 Entries.

November 3 to 8. There were 21 samples of corn; three of wheat; nine of oats; 14 of kafir; two of alfalfa seed; eight of potatoes; nine of turnips and 27 samples of butter. It resembled a county fair. I send you a photograph of the display.

## Gets Better Every Issue

I have taken the Mail and Breeze for several years and think it gets better each issue. I think Mr. Capper's papers are like himself. When they get a man better than Mr. Capper, one who stands up for the good of the people first, last and all the time, as Mr. Capper does, personally, and through his papers, they will have to get up early in the morning. Let's put Mr. Capper in the governor's chair next fall, give him the reins and let him clean up this good old state and make it the best in the Union. Robert Owen.

R. 2, Windom, Kan.

## Now He Reads It in Detroit.

Although living very many miles from Topeka I have read the Mail and Breeze for some length of time having first seen the paper a year ago last August when making a trip to Kansas. My wife and I would be lost without it as we are somewhat interested in Kansas having relatives living near Topeka. Detroit, Mich. John W. Smith.

## Keeps Him Going in Washington.

O. G. Roberts of Deer Park, Wash., sends \$1 to cover his renewal to the Mail and Breeze and writes: "There is one thing for which I sincerely hope. It is that T. A. McNeal will outlive me. His comments certainly help to keep me on my pegs. If all men had the reasoning power he demonstrates, this world would be better off."

## Hard to Find a Better Paper.

R. Dobson of Pittsburg, Kan., sends \$1 to renew his Mail and Breeze and writes, "We think the Farmers Mail and Breeze hard to beat."

## Pasturing Frozen Cowpeas

Will horses and cattle be poisoned if they are pastured on frozen or frosted cowpeas?—M. B. Johnson county, Kansas.

I have never heard of frosted or frozen cowpeas causing any injury to either horses or cattle. It is the custom, in sections where cowpeas are grown extensively, to turn the horses, cattle, and sheep in the pea fields in the fall and no bad results follow. They clean

some protection by leaving the land rough in the fall of the year. This can be accomplished by plowing, leaving the surface rather rough. It can also be accomplished by a cultivator type of alfalfa renovator and by the ordinary potato or corn cultivator.

The aim should be to leave the immediate surface rough or what might be called "small cloddy." A fine surface is almost sure to blow badly, damaging the land and piling the soil up in hedge rows and roadways. Two methods are available: If the land is cultivated, leave the surface rough and "small cloddy;" uncultivated land covered by vegetation will be protected by this vegetation.

## Horsemen Should Get Together

The seventh annual meeting of the Kansas Horse Breeders' association will be held at Manhattan, Kan., January 1 and 2, 1914. An interesting and instructive program is being prepared.

"Kansas needs a strong, well organized horse breeders' association," writes Dr. C. W. McCampbell, secretary of the association, "and every horse owner in the state should make a special effort to attend the meetings."

The program will be published when completed.

## Silage and Kafir Fodder

Mr. Editor—We have 70 tons of corn silage and 30 acres of corn fodder for sale; first class feed lot, large cattle shed, feed racks and bunks. Feed enough for 100 cattle near here. Have a man to do the feeding.

L. L. Stanbrough.

Saffordville, Kan.

## Seed Corn \$1.50

Mr. Editor—I have an extra heavy early yellow dent-corn for seed, crop of 1913. It yielded 45 bushels to the acre this year, dry as it was. Will sell at \$1.50 a bushel.

Anadarko, Okla. J. C. Clemmons.

## Some 1912 Seed Corn

E. F. Kufus of South Haven, Kan., writes that he has some excellent seed corn of the crop of 1912 which he is willing to sell for \$2.50 a bushel.

We have read your paper for many years and still think it the best of all farm papers.—G. A. King, R. 3, Hutchinson, Kan.



## \$1850 Automobile Free

The Race Has Just Started for the Big List of Prizes to Be Given Away in the Farmers Mail and Breeze Subscription Contest Which Closes on February 14th.

This promises to be one of the most interesting contests ever conducted by this paper.

As explained in our announcement on another page this contest has been started for the purpose of increasing the Kansas subscription list of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Every subscriber living in this territory is eligible for entry in this contest and every contestant will be awarded a liberal cash commission for each subscription sent in.

A certain number of points will be given for each subscription and when the contest closes on February 14, the five leaders in the contest, or those who have to their credit the highest number of points for subscriptions sent in will be awarded the Five Grand Prizes as follows:

First Prize, \$1850 Stoddard-Dayton 5 Passenger Touring Car.

Second Prize, \$300 "Melotone" Piano.

Third Prize, \$200 Columbia Grafonola Outfit.

Fourth Prize, \$30 Gold Watch.

Fifth Prize, \$20 Eastman Kodak.

In order to make the work especially easy we have made up an unusually attractive clubbing offer, by which we are offering two interesting publications, with The Farmers Mail and Breeze at the regular subscription price of our paper alone. This makes it easy for anyone to secure subscriptions, so don't hesitate about entering on account of having had no experience in this line of work. In past contests the big prizes have nearly always been won by those who had never before taken a subscription of any kind.

Any man, woman, boy or girl living in Kansas who wants to earn a large amount of money in cash commissions between now and February 14th and stand a chance of winning the big \$1850 Automobile or one of the other Four Grand Prizes should write for full information and enter this contest at once. The contest has just started and there is plenty of time in which to come out First Prize winner.

All those who enter at once will be given a special credit of 10,000 free points—a fine start in the race for the big prize. It costs you absolutely nothing to enter and we pay you well for every subscription you secure. Send your name and address at once to, Contest Manager, Farmers Mail and Breeze, 401 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

## 2 BIG GUN BARGAINS

Think of it! You can now buy Schmeltzer's New Davis Hammerless Breech Loading Shotgun—the famous "Game Getter" gun, embodying every up-to-date device known to modern shotgun building—in either 12 or 16 gauge, 28 in. or 30 in. barrel for only \$12.75—Schmeltzer's New Davis Double Barrel Hammer Shotgun for only \$9.75—all delivery charges prepaid.

These famous "Game Getter" guns will withstand Nitro Powder, and are sold on Schmeltzer's positive guarantee to be exactly as represented—to give you perfect shooting satisfaction—or your money will be cheerfully refunded. Send for our Big FREE Catalog. Largest Sporting Goods House in the World. Big Xmas Toy Catalog Free.

FREE 160-Page BOOK

Schmeltzer Arms Co. Box 100, KANSAS CITY, MO.

EARN MORE MONEY Get into business for yourself, selling Lange Household Specialties direct from wagon to home. Big demand, handsome profits—steady, healthful work—better sales every trip. You furnish horse, we supply rig on easy terms. Previous experience not needed. Our contract beats all others three ways—let us tell you how. Fine territory is now open for 100 more hastlers. If this looks good to you, write us today. E. A. LANGE CO., Department, P., DE PERE, WIS.



# BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose ads appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and bargains worthy of consideration.

## Special Notice

All advertising copy, discontinuance orders and change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication to be effective in that issue. All forms in this department of the paper close at that time and it is impossible to make any changes in the pages after they are electrotyped.

**WRITE FOR LIST** of Southwest Missouri farms. Noel Realty Company, No. 1, Mo.

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

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

**WELL IMPROVED 240 A. river bottom farm.** All the best of alfalfa land. 150 a. in cultivation. Bal. timber pasture. Large barn, silo, etc. Garfield Campbell, Oswego, Kan.

**DON'T MISS THIS 160 A. BARGAIN.** 6 room large house, creek bottom alfalfa land. 3 mi. from good town. A snap \$42.50 per acre. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kansas.

**WELL IMPROVED 240 A., 1 1/2 mi. from town.** All bottom land. 150 wheat, 20 a. alfalfa, 20 a. pasture, 50 a. corn. \$100 a. Can loan \$12,000. Alva Hardin, Ozawie, Kan.

**I CAN SELL YOU** the finest farms, not to be excelled anywhere for the price. For alfalfa and grain farms. Stock raising. Descriptions and prices on request. Cash and good terms. H. H. Stewart, Wellington, Kan.

**480 A. IMPROVED, \$25 A.** 2 1/2 mi. Scott City. Brightest future of any town in W. Kansas. Come and see this bargain or write E. E. Coffin, Scott City, Kan.

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

**80 ACRES NEAR OTTAWA,** 4 room house, cellar, well, cistern, outbuildings, new barn, young orchard, twenty-five acres tame grass, all tillable. Also 60 acres seven miles south of Ottawala, creek bottom, improved; 60 bu. corn per acre this year. Owner. Terms given. E. T. Bird, Ottawa, Kansas.

**320 A. FINEST STOCK AND GRAIN farm** in Osage county, Kansas. 250 acres rich bottom and slope land. 250 acres fine alfalfa land. 10 acres in alfalfa. 70 acres averaged 30 bushels wheat this year. Nine room house, good sized barn; everlasting water; 2 miles good town. \$50 an acre. Cash. Terms. Watkins Land Co., Quenemo, Kansas.

## PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

Of Farmlands, Grasslands, Town Properties and Mill Properties.

On December 6, 1913, commencing at 1:30 P. M. at New Albany, Kansas, I will sell at auction all of the real estate belonging to Mrs. Nancy E. Mooney, deceased, briefly described, as follows:

Lot 1—The southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 36, township 28, range 13. This is 40 acres of good grass pasture land joining the city of New Albany on the east.

Lot 2—Part northwest quarter of section 35, township 28, range 13. This is 7 acres of good, first quality dry river bank land, all in cultivation, with fair farm improvements, joining New Albany on the west.

Lot 3—287 acres in section 11, township 29, range 13. This is a tract of good grass pasture land lying two miles south and a half mile west of the city of New Albany.

Lot 4—The north half of the northeast quarter of section 5, township 29, range 14. This is a good average 80-acre upland farm, all in cultivation, with fair farm improvements lying three and one-half miles southeast of New Albany, on the main traveled county road from Fredonia to New Albany.

Lot 5—The New Albany Flour, Feed and Saw Mills. This is a full roller process flouring mill, of 90 barrel capacity, well equipped with all necessary machinery and steam and water power. The building is a splendidly built, heavy frame three stories and basement. It cost Mr. Mooney a little more than twenty thousand dollars to build and equip this property. Will sell five acres of land with the mill.

Lot 6—A complete saw plant consisting of saws, tracks, carriers and a 40-horse power engine, all in good running order. In fact is cutting lumber every day.

Lot 7—Lots 2, 4 and 5, block 1, city of New Albany; fractional lot 10 and all of lot 11, block 9, New Albany; lots 2, 3 and 4, block 12, New Albany; fractional lot 1, block 15, New Albany; lot 7, block 17, New Albany.

Terms of the sale—Cash, but will guarantee to parties wanting time, a loan at current rates, three-fifths the purchase price of any property bought.

I am selling this property under authority of Mrs. Mooney's will, the principal granting clause of which reads, as follows: "It is my will that my executor shall sell at public auction one year from the date of my death, unless that date falls on the Sabbath day, all of my real estate and personal property, and out of the proceeds of said sale, pay first to my daughter, Ethel Parker, \$1,000, and to my daughter, Ethel Parker, \$1,000, and divide the balance of the proceeds of said sale equally between my son, Fred Mooney, Dora Blinn and Ethel Parker."

V. L. POLSON,  
Executor of the Estate of Nancy E. Mooney.  
J. W. Sheets, auctioneer.

**CATHOLICS,** write T. J. Ryan, St. Marys, Ka. **FOR FARM BARGAINS** write for list to J. E. Calvert, Garnett, Kan.

**WE HAVE** a fine list of impr. and unimpr. farms. Rowland & Moyer, Ottawa, Kan.

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

**FOR SALE.** A few choice Lane Co. farms. Cheap and well located. Address Box 327, Dighton, Kansas.

**320 A., 70 A. UNDER** cultivation, good creek bottom alfalfa and corn land. Balance fine blue stem pasture and mow land. Good 5 room house, good barn, feed lots, abundance of water, springs, wells and running creek. Plenty timber for farm. 1/2 mile of school, R. F. D. and telephone. 5 miles of R. R. town. Price \$30.00 per acre. A. J. Klotz & Co., Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

**BIG BARGAIN.** 120 acre bottom farm, good improvements, 3 1/2 miles town, 1/2 mile school; price \$35 per acre, if sold within 30 days. Gile & Bousall, South Haven, Sumner Co., Kan.

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

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

**Only \$1.00 Per Month** pays for choice lot in "Pretty, Prosperous Plains." Price \$17.50 to \$50.00. This exceptionally attractive offer is causing rapid sales. Act quickly. Write for literature which will interest you. Mention this paper. John W. Baughman, Plains, Kansas.

**Alfalfa, Wheat, Cotton Land**

160 acres, six room house, good orchard, good outbuildings, plenty of water, 50 acres alfalfa land; good terms. Price \$50 per acre. 240 acres, 2 sets improvements, 200 acres bottom land, 160 above overflow; fine for alfalfa. Good terms; \$50 per acre. Robert L. Knie, owner, Cordell, Oklahoma.

**320 A. Stock Farm**

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

**Sedgwick County Farm Bargains**

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

**H. E. Osburn**

227 E. Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kan.

**WYOMING**

**FREE HOMESTEADS.** Use your right on the best homestead to be had. Write A. P. Knight, Jireh, Wyoming.

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

**IMPROVED FARM LANDS** in corn belt of South Dakota. Write your wants. Walkins & McDonald, Sioux Falls, S. D.

**CALIFORNIA**

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

**You Can Make a Good Living**

On One of Our 10 Acre Tracts in The Beautiful San Joaquin Valley CALIFORNIA. Price of land \$75 per acre upwards. Best climate in the world. Write for free catalog, etc.

**California Home & Land Co.**

Room 21, Republican Bldg., Fresno, Calif.

**MISSOURI**

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

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

**IMPROVED EIGHTY** near town. \$30 an acre. C. C. McCormick, Aurora, Missouri.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**OZARK FARMS.** Write Southwestern Land and Investment Co., Springfield, Mo.

**120 ACRE FARM.** Price \$1,600, \$400 down. Views, map free. Arthur, M'tn View, Mo.

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

**114 ACRES,** 80 acres in cultivation, bal. in pasture; one-half bottom land; no overflow; good repair; fair improvements; land is level; three miles to town; good roads and location. Will sell cheap if taken at once. J. E. Hall, Carthage, Mo.

**170 ACRES,** 85 miles south of Kansas City, 100 acres timber, 30 cultivation, 40 a. bluegrass. All can be tilled. 3 mi. town, 1 mile school. \$45 acre. Mtg. \$2,000, five years at 6 1/2%. \$1,500 cash, bal. small farm or mdse. F. E. Stewart, Stotesbury, Mo.

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

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

**CASS COUNTY, MISSOURI.** 160 a., fine and slightly, 7 r. house; shade; water; fruit; ml. school; 3 mi. to R. R. town; fine country; fine neighborhood. An awful sacrifice. \$75. Terms. If you are in the market see this quick. Charles Bird, Harrisonville, Mo.

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

**ARIZONA**

**WHY NOT BUY LANDS** under the United States Irrigation System where a man regulates the moisture? An acre produces \$100 to \$200 per season. Write for particulars. Southwestern Land Co., Yuma, Arizona.

**GEORGIA**

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

**ARKANSAS**

**IMPROVED 80 ACRES** for \$275.00. Terms. Leslie Land Co., Leslie, Ark.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,** 240 a. stock and fruit farm. 140 acres in cultivation, bal. timber and pasture, fine orchard, spring water, two sets of buildings. Price \$18,000; would consider deal for \$10,000 acreage or hardware. E. H. Fair, Centerton, Arkansas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**WISCONSIN**

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

**YOU CAN MAKE \$5.00** a day this winter on our Douglas Co. land, more next summer. Hanggi, 406 Oppenheim Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

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

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

**Secure a Home in UPPER WISCONSIN**

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

**IDAHO**

**A NEW TOWN,** new railroad, new country. Homedale, Idaho, has incomparable soil and climate in the heart of Snake River Valley. Homedale Townsite Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

## Neosho Valley Bottom Lands

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

**Dairy and stock farm** 203 acres mostly bottom land in St. Clair County, Missouri, 100 miles southeast of Kansas City, on main traveled road, 2 1/2 miles from good railroad town, two story frame house of seven rooms, two large porches, bath and all modern improvements. Barn 56x56. Poultry house. Good orchard, telephone, and R. F. D. Fine shade trees. 80 acres in clover and timothy. Abundant springs and wells. 100 acres in cultivation, 20 acres of timber. Possibly the best dairy farm in St. Clair County, Missouri. Price \$12,000; \$6,000 down. No trade.

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

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

**J. B. COOK, CHETOPA, KAN.**



## MINNESOTA

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

WRITE FOR LIST of good farms at low prices. S. A. Carlisle, Wyoming, Minn.

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

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

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

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

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

IMPROVED FARMS W. Cen. Minnesota. Easy terms. We raise good corn. Price \$40 per a. and up. A. B. Kaercher, Ortonville, Minn.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## TEXAS

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

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

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

## FINANCIAL

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

## OKLAHOMA

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

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

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

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

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

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

60 A., 17 MI. SOUTH OF WOODWARD, Okla., 4 1/2 mi. northwest of Vici. 55 a. in cult.; excellent water. Black, sandy loam. 1 mi. from school, 3 mi. of church. 1 mi. of R. R. N.W. & W.P. Price \$3,500. For further particulars, add. C. E. Caywood, Nickerson, Kan.

CADD0 COUNTY AGAIN WINS. First on agricultural products at State Fair. Write for information, corn and alfalfa lands. Baldwin & Gibbs Co., Anadarko, Okla.

480 A. THIS COUNTY, 4 mi. city 5,000. Rough pasture land. 10 a. pasture steer nine months in the year. \$2.60 per acre. Some terms. Write for list farms and pasture propositions. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

FARM FOR SALE—Account of the death of my wife, I have concluded to sell my farm three miles west of Hugo. 80 acres, five room residence, two tenant houses, two stables, with cow sheds, good poultry house, well fifty-seven feet deep, good water. About fifty acres in cultivation. For further particulars see or address. P. O. Duffy, Hugo, Okla.

## COLORADO

## We Want Farmers

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

## LOUISIANA

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

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

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 a.

A GREAT PROPOSITION TO AGENTS. The tide of immigration has already started to the fertile lands of Louisiana. A big opportunity for live agents. This is a place where your men buy. Write for our literature and special proposition to agents. Do it today. Bradshaw Land Co., Alexandria, La.

## CANADA

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

## NEW MEXICO

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

## Alfalfa, Percherons, Beef, Hogs

(Continued from Page 3.)

care," said Mr. Thisler, "so that it will not be shattered. We handle the crop just as carefully as possible, and all of the racks are floored with canvas, so all the seed that shatters after one gets it on the rack will be saved. The seed on this canvas is cleaned up at the end of the day, and we frequently find as much as a bushel. It pays to save it. There is canvas placed under the ma-

## BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND

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

## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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

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

WRITE S. H. CHACEY for exchanges on farms and merchandise. Meriden, Kansas.

SALES AND TRADES. G. K. Jackson Land Company, Eureka, Greenwood Co., Kansas.

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.

WE MAKE exchs. of farms, ranches, mdse., anywhere. Wilson & Hedrick, Hartford, Ks.

LAWRENCE property trade for farm. Good thing. Fugate Land Co., Lawrence, Kan.

WRITE Paola Land & Loan Company for farm lists; exchanges made. Paola, Kan.

REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion 9 years old trade for western land or merchandise. R. W. Wohler, Sylvan Grove, Kan.

SALES AND EXCHANGES in lands and merchandise anywhere on earth. Co-operative Realty Co., Humansville, Missouri.

TRADE: GOOD LIVERY BARN, clear; for farm eastern Kansas or northern Missouri. Will assume. T. N. Castles, Lawrence, Kan.

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

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

EXCHANGE: Have customers with city property to exchange for farms. Send descriptions, price, mortgage. No com. to pay. Harlow, 211 Portsmouth Bldg., Kan. City, Ks.

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

FINE IRRIGATED 320, Pecos Valley, New Mexico, alfalfa and fruit land. Price \$24,000. Want property in Kansas or adjoining states. Owners Exchange, Salina, Kan.

160 A. FOR SALE OR TRADE: 3 mi. Higgins, Tex., on the Santa Fe R.R. 85 a. in cult., bal. grazing. Fine water. Will trade for good horses, mules or cattle. Price \$2,200. Snap. A. B. Leonard, Higgins, Texas.

ON ACCOUNT OF OTHER business, I offer at a bargain either of my well improved irrigated farms near Greeley and Fort Collins, Colorado; one of 160 acres, the other of 480 acres; abundance of water from best water sources in Colorado, fully paid, non-assessable. Might consider good business proposition, income property or smaller farm in part payment and give easy terms on balance. Address Box 164, Independence, Iowa.

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

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

DO YOU WISH TO TRADE your farms for farms near Topeka or Topeka City property? Write us. Geo. M. Noble & Co., 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

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

CHICKEN AND FRUIT RANCH. 5 acres fenced chicken tight, excellent large house, sidewalk to door. Fine rich fruit land. Price \$7,500. Will carry half-balance in land—western land or small rentals acceptable. Frank W. Thompson, Agt., Beloit, Kansas.

121 ACRES SMOOTH PRAIRIE land, Wharton Co., Texas, to trade for Kansas land. Choice 214 acres, fair buildings, town 6 miles, Brown Co. Price \$125. Extra bargain. Walter Hanson, Sabetha, Kansas.

EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE OR CLEAR LAND. 200 acres fine corn and alfalfa farm, 8 miles St. Joseph, 3 miles from small town, well fenced, good improvements. Price \$110 per acre. Mortgage \$8,000. C. D. Butterfield, Hamburg, Iowa.

BIGHAM INVESTMENT COMPANY, 1116 Commerce Building, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Have a choice selection of Kansas City property to exchange for farms. Also large farms for smaller and small for larger. Describe fully what you have, price, etc., and we will make an effort to get what you want.

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

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-Forsce Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo.

For Sale or Trade. New stock of furniture and building, in eastern Oklahoma with no competition to sell or trade for improved 80 acre farm. Well located. Account of health am compelled to be outside. Address Furniture Store, care Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

To Trade—Mitchell Co. Farm. We have 240 acres, well improved; alfalfa and wheat farm, near Beloit. To trade for corn and stock farm in east Kansas or west Missouri. Wilson & Bozell, Beloit, Kan.

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

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

M. W. PETERSON. Hanston, Kansas.

Trade Your Car on Land. 160 acres in Texas county, Okla. 9 miles south of Liberal, Kan. All level dark soil. 140 in cult., part in wheat. Price \$3,000.00. Will take good Ford car or secured paper for part and carry some on land. Want \$1,500.00 cash, in deal. Balance trade or time.

LAND & THAYER. Liberal, Kansas.

Bottom Land. preferably within 75 miles of Kansas City is what I want to trade for. Desirable land is wanted, as I have desirable Oklahoma City property, and other especially desirable holding to offer in exchange. If you want city properties that will bring you an income without any effort on your part, in exchange for your farm lands, don't miss this opportunity. Give detailed information in first letter if you mean business. E. C. King, 820 West 10th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

chine, so all the seed that shatters while the plats are being pitched from the wagon to the machine is recovered. The greatest care is required all along the line, if one wishes to harvest all the seed."

Both listing and top planting are used in corn planting. Neither is used two years in succession; that is if the corn is top planted this year it will be listed next year. Careful cultivation is given, and the greatest effort is made to get out the weeds; a great deal of hand work is done with a hoe where it is necessary. The yields usually are good; frequently being as high as 75 bushels, although of course they didn't average half of that this year. Mr. Thisler has found that the greatest limitation in corn growing is the hot, dry weather that frequently arrives at about the same time as the tassels.

## The Stock That's Raised.

Horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle and hogs all have an important place on this farm. There now are 70 head of horses, 200 head of beef cattle, 20 head of dairy cows and 75 head of hogs on the place. The numbers tend to vary quite a good deal, but they usually are never less than this. Mr. Thisler has been in the Percheron horse business quite extensively, although the number of purebreds now is materially reduced. He owns some hill pasture land near the farm, and he had feed last summer when the price of beef cattle was low. He bought calves and made a good profit on them.

The Duroc-Jersey breed of hogs is kept, and the animals are grown largely on alfalfa. In the summer they are run on the alfalfa pasture, with a very light grain ration. In the winter a great deal of alfalfa is fed. It has been found that the alfalfa hay will return a good profit for feeding to all the hogs.

The dairy barn is well equipped. It has a modified King system of ventilation, which insures pure air. The floor is of concrete, except where the cows stand, where cork brick is used. These bricks usually give much better results in dairy barns than concrete over all the floor. The James barn equipment is used for stanchions and carriers. All feed is handled on overhead carriers, and the manure also is run out of the barn in the same way. It is dumped directly into the manure spreader, and is hauled to the field at once.

## A Silo There, Too.

A solid wall concrete silo is built at one end of the barn, and silage makes a large part of the feed of the cows. The silo is 40 feet high and 14 feet in diameter, and it has a 6-inch wall. The ration of the cows in the winter consists of about 35 pounds a day of silage and all the alfalfa hay the cows will clean up. The concentrated part of the ration consists of about one-third bran and two-thirds corn chop.

"We have not found that there is much trouble to get help on this farm," said Mr. Thisler. "We employ two married men who live on the place, and they stay with us all the year. The unmarried hands board with one of these men, so we do not have to care for them ourselves. It has been our policy to treat the help well, and most of the hands appreciate this. I believe that the employing of married hired hands is one of the solutions of the farm labor problem, and that there will be a great extension along this line. Married hired hands are more reliable than the unmarried hands; they stay with the job better, for they do not care to run around so much."

The most interesting thing about this farm is the large number of livestock that is kept, and the very extensive use that is made of alfalfa in feeding them. The place is a good example of the efficiency of livestock farming.

## What's Wrong With the Soil

(Continued from Page 6.)

around Columbus, must be very carefully managed if they are to be profitable. We must add lime to improve the physical condition and use tile drains where the water level is near the surface. Applications of phosphorus will pay if the soil is lacking in this element, and much of it is lacking. The supremely important thing, however, is to increase the humus and nitrogen by growing legumes, feeding all crops on the farm, and carefully returning the manure to the soil."



## WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

**FRANK HOWARD.**  
Manager Livestock Department.

### FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma, 1124 So. Market St., Wichita, Kans.  
John W. Johnson, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan., N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska.  
C. H. Walker, N. E. Kansas, N. Missouri, 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. 31—A. D. Jones, Dunlap, Iowa.  
Feb. 3—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.  
Feb. 11—H. C. Graner & Son, Lancaster, Kan.  
Feb. 12—Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb., at Fairbury, Neb.  
Feb. 13—W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.  
Feb. 14—J. F. Foley, Orinque, Kan.  
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—M. T. Shields, Lebanon, Kan.  
Feb. 24—W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan.  
Feb. 27—W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan.  
Mar. 4—John Kimmmerer, Mankato, 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. 5—Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.  
Feb. 6—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.  
Feb. 7—E. G. Munsell, Herington, Kan.  
Feb. 9—E. A. Trump, Formoso, Kan.  
Feb. 10—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.  
Feb. 11—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.  
Feb. 18—Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.  
Feb. 21—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.  
Feb. 25—A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb.  
Mar. 11—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, 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.

### Jersey Cattle.

Dec. 12—S. S. Smith and Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.  
Mar. 5—Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Kan. Dispersion.

### Hereford Cattle.

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

### Imported Shire Mares.

Dec. 11—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.

### Percherons, and Other Draft Breeds.

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

### Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 26—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan., and Dorsey Hutchins, Sterling, Kan. Sale at Sterling.

### What Is the International?

The International Live Stock Exposition, to be held at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Nov. 29 to Dec. 6, is the world's largest and best show of livestock. It is a school of ripe education ready to use. It is a stimulator of useful thought and action. It is a measure of progress, a maker of standards. It is a guide for breeders, a breeder of feeders. It is an eye-opener to the public, a fountain of human interest. It teaches, inspires, entertains, awakens and directs. It reveals the scope and strength of the livestock industry, increases trade, brings men into helpful contact with one another and enlarges their

### Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Our stock has done fine in spite of the dry weather we had and my sales have begun early. Just sold six bulls through my ad in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Yours very truly,

W. G. DENTON,  
Breeder of Aberdeen Angus Cattle,  
Denton, Kan., Nov. 14, 1913.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Farmers Mail and Breeze is making more than good.

L. R. WILEY,  
Importer and Breeder of Percherons,  
Emporia, Kan., Nov. 10, 1913.

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

horizon. It trains the eye, builds business, broadens men and compels improvement in livestock. It affords a pleasurable and profitable trip. It encourages beginners in stock breeding and feeding and imparts practical information through eye and ear. It presents for inspection the best draft horses, the best cattle of all the beef breeds, including their grades and crosses, the best sheep of all the breeds, with grades and crosses, and the best hogs, with their grades and crosses, that the breeders of the United States and Canada can produce. It is educationally adapted to the farmer, the breeder, the feeder, the ranchman, the student, the business man, the women of farm and city, and the public in general. No person at all interested in the progress of agriculture can afford to miss this greatest and first of all livestock shows.

### S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Thurston & Wood, Elmdale, Kan., are pricing for quick sale spring gilts, by U Wonder and Orange Lad. They also have for sale two or three handsome spring boars by U Wonder and out of Mogul dams. These two boars are outstanding individuals and crossed on the good sows of this herd have produced an excellent lot of pigs. They also have by the same sires close to a hundred head of fall boars and gilts that should meet with quick sale at the prices they ask. Write them today stating what you want and please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

### Kansas Bulls to Nebraska.

Some of the best Polled Durham cattle in the country are bred in Kansas and one of the best Kansas herds is owned by C. J. Woods of Chiles, Kan. Recently Mr. Woods was visited by Walker Bros., of Ord, Neb., who had been making the rounds of noted herds in the East. They bought from Mr. Woods a splendid young bull to head their good herd. Mr. Woods's advertisement is now running in the poultry section of this paper. He is offering special prices on Rhode Island Red cockerels. If interested in either the poultry or Polled Durham cattle write Mr. Woods and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

### Good Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Chas. Stith, Eureka, Kan., has the best lot of spring gilts he ever raised. They are by Model Duroc, half brother to the Hutchinson State Fair grand champion, 1911. They are out of dams that carry prize winning blood. These gilts are good and if you want a few of them now is the time to buy for the fact is Mr. Stith is pricing them below their value and when they start to move will go fast. The fact that Mr. Stith is located in a grazing territory is against his getting the local support such a herd would have in another locality, hence the prices you will be able to buy them for. You can depend on every description given by Mr. Stith, so write him your wants today and order soon.

### Dr. Richards's Percherons and Belgians.

Dr. W. H. Richards, Emporia, Kan., importer and breeder of Percheron and Belgian horses, is offering a better lot of stallions than usual and at a figure you will agree is as low as the lowest. Dr. Richards is a veterinarian of ability. Each summer he makes a trip to France and Belgium and personally selects the kind of horses best suited to his customers. His natural judgment and professional ability enable him to select the most useful and detect any physical defects. Dr. Richards is therefore in a position to give an absolute guarantee, good for two years on every horse sold. Write him when you will be at Emporia, Kan. Drop off and see these good stallions for yourself. The sales barns are only four blocks from Santa Fe depot. Please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

### N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Twenty good Duroc-Jersey boars and 31 gilts are what R. W. Baldwin is offering in his advertisement in this issue. These hogs are all sired by Model Glen and the gilts are bred to a grandson of Ohio Chief. Model Glen is a grandson of Kant Be Beat. Out of 46 litters sired by Model Glen last spring only one contained less than six pigs. Recently Mr. Baldwin bought two fine young boars, sired by J. D. Thompson's 2,000 pound son of Ohio Chief. These pigs won first and second at a local county fair where they were in competition with some mighty good hogs. Mr. Baldwin's offering represents as good breeding as can be found and his prices are reasonable. Write him, mentioning the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

### Nebraska Chief to Keimemerer.

John Keimemerer, Mankato, Kan., has recently bought of C. C. Ingram, Bloomington, Neb., Nebraska Chief, considered by Mr. Ingram and many others, among them the writer, one of the very best sires of the big, smooth type of Poland Chinas in southern Nebraska. He was sired by Jumbo Junior, by Nebraska Jumbo and his dam was Bell We Know, a daughter of old Hadley. He has a 19 inch bone and is a big, smooth fellow with as good hams as you ever saw. In Mr. Keimemerer's bred sow sale March 4 many of the choice sows will be bred to this great boar. At present Mr.

## Hampshire Sheep

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

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

E. S. Taliaferro, Russell, Ks.



### LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Write today for big, free catalogue of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School. Next term opens Jan. 5, 1914.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres. 1400-04 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

### O. I. C. HOGS.

O. I. C. PIGS, \$15 a pair. Young herd (4), \$30. HARRY W. HAYNES, Meriden, Kansas.

Edgewood O. I. C.'s March and April Boars ready, also some fancy early June boars by U. S. 1782. I can and will please you. HENRY MURR, Tonganoxie, Kansas.

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

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.

Gookin's O. I. C. Hogs Booking orders for fall pigs at 100 lbs. F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KAN.

SUNNYSIDE O. I. C. HOGS Boars and gilts ready for service. Pairs not related. Best breeding. Priced to sell. W. H. LYNCH, READING, KANSAS.

### 50 O. I. C. Pigs for Sale

Sired by my leading herd boars. Write for prices and descriptions. Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kan.

### BOARS! BOARS! BOARS!

A great line of spring O. I. C. boars, large and 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

### DUROC-JERSEYS.

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



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

### DUROC-JERSEYS.

Dreamland Col.—Riverbend Col. March boars by these sires. Prices right. Write for descriptions and prices. Leon Carter, Asherville, Kans.

MODEL AGAIN Duroc boars, \$15.00 Bred gilts, \$35.00 Immune. R. W. BALDWIN, Conway, Kan.

100 SPRING PIGS Sired by King Hadley, King Blain, Jr., King John and Long John 2nd; priced right and guaranteed.

W. Z. BAKER, RICH HILL, MISSOURI

DUROC-JERSEYS 25 sows and open Summer and fall pigs. Best of breeding: Herd boar. R. C. WATSON, Altoona, Kan.

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

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

McCarthy's Durocs A few October boars by J. R.'s Col. by Graduate Col. Also a son of the champion, Tatarax, that should head some good herd. Dan'l McCarthy, Newton, Kan.

Red, White and Blue Duroc Farm A few service boars, open and bred gilts, bred sows and weaned pigs sired by the Grand Champion boar 1913, American Royal. JAMES L. TAYLOR, OLEAN, MISSOURI

PERFECTION STOCK FARM Duroc-Jersey boars, Nov. and Dec. farrow, sired by sons of B. & U. 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

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.

### Jones' Durocs

All bred from the best blood lines and of the large type. Anything from a herd boar down to a pig. Stock all immuned from cholera. Description guaranteed. Write me your wants. W. G. JONES, MACOMB, ILL.

TATARRAX Herd DUROCS Write us today describing the kind of Duroc boar you want. We have the best young boars we ever raised. They are by G. M.'s Tat Col., and the grand champion Tatarax. Prices reasonable. HAMMOND & BUSKIRK, NEWTON, KAN.

### HILLSIDE DUROCS

Some very choice March boars and gilts, and a few summer pigs by Dandy Model (by Dandy Lad, and out of Lincoln Model) and a few summer pigs by him out of high class sows. W. A. Wood & Son, Elmdale, Kan.

### Duroc-Jersey Spring Pigs

Dark cherry, sired by Bull Moose Col. 138255, he by King the Col. 89533 and out of large prolific sows of popular breeding, priced reasonable, and f. o. b. your station if desired. Arthur A. Patterson, Ellsworth, Kan.

## Durocs

An exceptional herd boar by the champion B. & C.'s Col., and out of a Buddy K 4th dam, weight about 550 pounds, two years old, \$65.00. Spring boars weighing 135 to 200 pounds, Col. and Buddy K 4th breeding, \$18.00 to \$23.00. Open gilts same age and breeding, \$16.00 to \$23.00.

JUDAH BROS., HIATTVILLE, KANSAS.

### Quivera Place Durocs

Spring Pigs now ready and going. Write for prices. E. G. MUNSELL Herington, Kansas.

### Stith's DUROCS

Sows and gilts bred to and young boars and gilts by Model Duroc, one of the best sires of the breed. His half brother and sister were grand champions. His sire was a champion. Write today. CHAS. STITH, Eureka, Kansas

### Good E. Nuff Again King

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

### BANCROFT'S DUROCS

We hold no public sales. Nothing but the best offered as breeding stock. March and April boars and gilts weighing 175 lbs. and up, \$25.00. Gilts bred to order for spring litters, \$35.00 each. Sept. pigs about Nov. 1st, \$12.50 each. Customers in 10 states satisfied. Describe what you want. We have it. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS.

### Bonnie View Durocs

Three prize winning fall boars, weighing 500 pounds each, for sale. They are sired by Grand Champion Tat A Walla. Also spring boars and gilts of the same breeding. Searle & Cottle, Berryton, Kansas.





## 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.

## POLAND CHINAS.

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

**Sunny Side Poland Chinas** Bred sows and spring boars for sale, priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. G. Burt, Solomon, Kan.

## POLANDS: Size, Quality

Pigs all ages for sale sired by Waechter's Referee and King Hadley. Lambert Bros, Smith Center, Kan.

## KLEIN'S TABOR VALLEY HERD

Some choice January Poland China boars by Chief Price 61667. Also two Sept. boars same breeding. Fall gilts, bred or open. Tops of 30 February boars. All out of big mature dams. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

## Poland Chinas That Please

For a number of years we have bred the best type of Poland Chinas. Our males have gone to the best Big Type herds in America. We have 100 more to sell.  
P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

## Bargains in POLAND CHINA BOARS

5 November yearlings and 7 March and April boars, sired by Cavett's Mastiff. Prices low and satisfaction guaranteed. A. L. ALBRIGHT, Waterville, Kansas.

## BECKER'S POLAND CHINAS

Good spring boars and gilts. A Wonder and Big Hadley strains. Special prices on summer and fall pigs. They will please you. Write today. J. H. BECKER, Newton, Kan.

## LARGE WITH PLENTY of QUALITY

Handsome young boars, gilts bred or open. Best of large type blood lines. Some boars, herd headers. Satisfaction guaranteed on all breeding stock. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.

## Fall and Summer Gilts

15 fall gilts open, 10 summer gilts bred and open yearling and tried sows bred for fall farrow. Also an attractive herd boar offer. E. C. LOGAN, (Mitchell Co.) SOLOMON RAPIDS, KAN.

## Joe Baier's Polands

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

## Large Type Polands

Big smooth spring boars and gilts by A Wonder's Equal and out of Knox All Hadley dams. Extra quality but at reasonable price. Write today. A. R. ENOS, Ramona, Kansas.

## CHRISTMAS PRESENT PRICES

**Big Type POLANDS That Are Big** 25 gilts bred in Nov. and Dec. 10 yearlings to farrow in Dec. 50 summer and fall pigs \$20 each; 50 spring pigs \$30 each. Bred gilts \$35 each. Yearling bred sows \$40 each. Express prepaid. Howard Zahn, Concord, Ill.

## THURSTON &amp; WOOD'S Poland Chinas

Spring gilts by U Wonder and Orange Lad. A few spring boars by U Wonder and out of Mogul sows. A splendid lot of fall pigs priced for quick sale. Thurston & Wood, Elmdale, Kansas.

## 15 Spring Boars

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



1000 lb. Grand Champion, 11 in. bone

50 pigs, either sex, this fall farrow, sired by Kansas Mouw and out of sows by Advance. Others sired by Advance. These pigs are fine and priced for quick sale.

Paul E. Haworth, Lawrence, Kansas

## Fall Yearling Boars

An exceptionally fine lot of 1912 fall boars sired by Ex. B., by Expansive and out of my best big type sows. Buy a matured boar that will sire you big litters of big, strong pigs. These are priced to sell.

W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan.

Kelmerer is offering for sale three June and July boars sired by Jumbo Ex., that are about the toppest things ever produced on his farm. Mr. Kelmerer's card appears regularly in the Jewell county breeders' section. Look it up.

**Three Day Sale Circuit.** W. E. Monasmith, Formoso, Kan.; N. B. Price, Mankato, and A. M. Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, three well known Duroc-Jersey breeders of northern Kansas, have arranged for a circuit of bred sow sales for January 29, 30 and 31. All three are on the main line of the Rock Island and easily reached by morning and evening trains. Mr. Monasmith will start the ball rolling Thursday, January 29, Mr. Price will sell on the 30th, and Rinehart & Son, on the 31st. The writer has recently visited all three herds and will guarantee that the offering of around 150 bred sows and gilts in this circuit will equal any like offering ever sold in the West. You can ask to be booked for a catalog any time. Address either breeder in the circuit.

## Crocker's Strong Duroc Herd.

F. C. Crocker, Filley, Neb., has recently purchased, of Danford & Dewhurst, Dusty Critic 2d and, in doing so, has added another great sire to his already strong galaxy of herd boars. He is a hog of great scale having unusually large bone and the best of feet and legs. He and his get were shown at the Nebraska State Fair at Lincoln this season where their great size attracted the attention of everyone. Critic 2d, sired Critic B., the 1912 champion at the Nebraska State Fair and although he was a sweepstakes boar he was not considered as good a boar as his sire. Mr. Crocker is surely to be congratulated on his good fortune in securing Critic 2d. La Follette's Last and Vanquisher are both prize winning boars in Mr. Crocker's herd. Mr. Crocker has for sale some choice spring boars and is pricing gilts bred or open. His herd is one of the largest in the West and he sells stock subject to inspection. Tell him what you want and he will ship it on approval. You are not asked to send any money until you have received the stock and are convinced that it is as represented and all right in every way. His advertisement appears regularly in the Duroc-Jersey column in this paper. Look it up and write him.

## Big Jersey Cattle Sale.

An event that should interest every Jersey cattle breeder in the West and hundreds of dairymen and farmers throughout Kansas will be the big Jersey sale to be held at Clay Center, Kan., on Friday, December 12. The offering of about 70 head will be a select draft from the good herd of S. S. Smith at that place and a small consignment from the Johnson & Nordstrom herd located at the same town. In fact Mr. Smith is selling out very close, only reserving his herd bull and about eight females. The offering comprises about 25 mature cows some of them giving milk now with others due to freshen soon and all bred to Mr. Smith's great butter bull "Blue Boy's Baron," the best son of Blue Bell's Blue Boy, a half brother to Noble of Oaklands. The dam of "Blue Boy's Baron" was the fine cow Baronette of Alfalfa Farm, a Golden Lad cow with a long line of high producing cows back of her. Many of the cows included in the sale came from the best herds in Missouri and Maryland, and out of the oldest and strongest herds in other eastern states. They are all richly bred, Island breeding predominating, including daughters and granddaughters of Guenon's Golden Lady, Golden Crown's Fox, Imp. Stockwell's Prince and Beatrice Stockwell. There will be about 20 extra fine heifers in the sale nearly all sired by Blue Boy's Baron with several by Guenon's Eminent, also a good son of Omer's Eminent and related to the noted Countess cows. Also 10 dandy young bulls, some of them of serviceable age, bred along the same lines. Johnson & Nordstrom's consignment includes heifers bred to their great Island bred bull Cicero's Rochette Noble, also a few heifer calves and a pair of very richly bred bulls old enough for service. Catalog will be sent to all parties that write for it. E. L. Axelton sells Jerseys at Garrison the day before. Both sales can be attended at one expense.

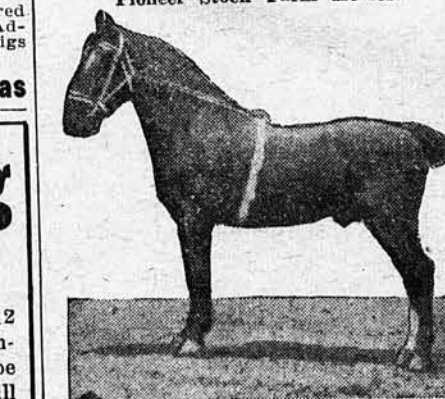
## N. E. Kansas and N. Missouri

BY C. H. WALKER.

## Webb, Sold Out.

W. R. Webb of Bendena, Kan., informs us that he has had an excellent trade on the boars he has been offering for sale and has practically sold the entire lot. He says that in spite of the drought and high price of feed his trade has been heavier than he has ever known it. Mr. Webb is now bending every effort to put up at auction a great lot of sows bred. He has claimed February 24 as his date and writes that he is breeding about 75 head. His stock is coming along in fine shape and he says he will have the best lot of stuff he has ever sold. The Webb herd is a mighty good place to buy the right kind of breeding stock and the breeders and farmers of the corn belt have found this out to their advantage.

## Pioneer Stock Farm Horses.



The above is a sample of the class of Hackney horses handled by the Pioneer Stock Farm at Brashear, Mo. Their Percheron, Belgian, Shire and Coach horses are of the same high quality. Jno. W. Waddill & Son are proprietors and solicit correspondence and inspection of their horses.



## Joe Hemmy's Poland Chinas. Herd Boars

Good Quality by Blue Valley Quality. Hemmy's Hadley by Spangler's Hadley. 26 March and April gilts for sale by these boars. Bred or open. Also some choice boars same age. Write for prices. Visitors always welcome.  
JOE HEMMY, HILL CITY, KANSAS.

## Dean's Mastodon Poland Chinas

Serviceable boars and bred sows and gilts. I have some 3-year-old 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.

## BERKSHIRES.

## Hazlewood's Berkshires!

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

## BERKSHIRES - TURKEYS

For sale: One good 15 months' old boar, six choice March and April boars. Also spring gilts shipped open or will breed. 16 Bourbon Red Toms. Write J. M. NIELSON, MARYSVILLE, KANSAS.

## Walnut Breeding Farm

BERKSHIRE boars and gilts, spring farrow, grandsons of Barron Duke 50th, Big Crusader and Masterpiece 77000 and out of Lord Premier sows, also an imported bred outstanding 2-year-old boar and a few good Hereford bull calves. Leon Waite, Winfield, Ks.

## BERKSHIRE HOGS

Choice pigs 10 to 16 weeks old, either sex \$20. Boars ready for service \$25 and \$30, registered. Crated f. o. b. Breeding and individuality of the best.  
R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS.

## 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

## Jewell County Breeders' Association

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

F. W. Bevington, Pres. L. W. Kyle, Secy.

## O. I. C. HOGS.

## O. I. C. SEPTEMBER PIGS

for sale also White H-Land Turkey toms.  
DR. W. W. SPENCE, Mankato, Kansas

## POLAND CHINAS.

## Herd Boar Offer.

Big Look 6496 and Reg- stead's Jumbo 6497. Both boars best of breeders. Two years old.  
A. R. REYSTEAD, Mankato, Kansas.

## Polands, Shropshire Sheep

100 Spr. pigs, both sexes, strictly big type. Ram lambs. Write for prices. Ira M. Swihart & Son, Webber, Kan.

## 50 BIG BOARS

Spring farrow. Big and smooth. Priced to sell. Also choice gilts. Bred Sow Sale March 10.  
JOSHUA MORGAN, HARDY, NEBR.

## Three June Boars

sired by Jumbo Ex. Toppest I have ever raised. For sale right. Bred Sow Sale March 4. JOHN KEIMMEKER, Mankato, Ks.

## Six Fall Boars

that are good for sale reasonable. Big growthy kind. IRA C. KYLE & SON, MANKATO, KAN.

## FALL AND SPRING BOARS

for sale. Also spring gilts and summer yearlings. Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds and W. Wyandottes. W. A. McINTOSH, Courtland, Kan.

## PRIVATE SALE

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

## DUROC-JERSEYS.

Durocs—Bourbon Red Turkeys Spring boars priced low if you write at once. Bourbon Red Turkeys at \$3.00 each  
E. M. MYERS, BURR OAK, KANSAS

## DRY WEATHER PRICES

for choice spring boars and fall boars and gilts. Write for prices and descriptions. R. P. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS

## 25 SPRING BOARS

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

## FALL AND SPRING

gilts sired by Model Chief by Chief's Perfection. Spring boars worth the money.  
DANA D. SHUCK, BURR OAK, KANS.

## 32 MARCH BOARS

at private sale, by Defiant 2nd and B. & C.'s Col. Chief. Extra good and priced right. Bred Sow Sale Feb. 9. E. A. TRUMP, Formoso, Kan.

## SPRING BOARS

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

## 10 Good Spring Boars

priced right to move them quick.  
JOHN McMULLEN, Formoso, Kansas

## 40 SPRING PIGS

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

## BUY BERKSHIRES FROM BAYERS.

They sell SHORTHORN BULLS too. J. T. Bayer & Sons, Yates Center, Kan.

## 25—Boars, Sows—25

## BERKSHIRES

Cholera Proof. If you want the real good kind we have them.  
SUTTON FARM, Lawrence, Kans.

## 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.

## 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.

## R.C. White Wyandotte

Cockerels, choice stock \$1.00 each if taken soon. Also 7 Duroc Jersey boars. Chilcott Poultry and Stock Farm, Mankato, Kan.

## White Holland Turkeys!

50 choice young turkeys for sale. Eggs in season. My Duroc Jersey bred sow sale Jan. 29. W. E. Monasmith, Formoso, Kan.

## White Holland Turkeys

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

## GUERNSEY CATTLE.

## W.E. EVANS, Jewell, Kan.

Breeder of Guernsey cattle. Nothing for sale now, but watch this space.

## JERSEY CATTLE.

## 100 JERSEY COWS AND HEIFERS

Health test with each animal. Write for prices and descriptions. J. W. BERRY, JEWELL CITY, KANSAS.

## D. S. POLED DURHAMS.

## Cows and Heifers

also last spring bull calves at \$100 each if sold this fall. R. T. VAN DEVENTER & SON, Mankato, Kansas.

## PERCHERONS.

## PERCHERON Stock for sale.

Always good horses in service.  
H. G. MYERS, HARDY, NEB.

## AUCTIONEERS.

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John Brennen & Son, ESBO, KANSAS. WRITE OR PHONE FOR DATES

## M. S. HOYT, MANKATO, KAN.

Write or phone Livestock Auctioneer for dates.

## Frank Regan Livestock

Auctioneer. ESBO, 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.



## HAMPSHIRE.

Registered Hampshire Spring boars and gilts priced to suit. Every lot guaranteed. **C. E. LOWRY, OXFORD, KANSAS.**

For prices on  
**PEDIGREED  
HAMPSHIRE**

Write 1722 1/2, Mendenhall, Mo.

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

**F. H. Parks, Olathe, Kansas**  
The Hampshire pigs come in good shape. Am pleased with them. A satisfied customer. **H. L. ANDERSON, Webster, Kansas.**

## JACKS AND JENNETS.

**Kentucky Jack and Percheron Farms**  
Big bone Kentucky, Mammoth Jacks, Percherons and saddle horses. Catalogs Nov. 15. **Black Horse, Lexington, Ky.**

**Jacks and Jennets**  
80 large boned, black Mammoth Jacks, 15 to 18 hands, standard. Guaranteed and priced to sell. The kind all are looking for; also good young Percheron stallions. References: 5 banks of Lawrence. 40 miles west of Kansas City, on Santa Fe and Union Pacific. **AL. E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kan.**

## FURNISHED 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.**

**OUT OF THE BEATEN**  
Farm away from city where prices are to be higher or stallion plainer, take a little trip on the quiet to my farm and see big bunches of Percheron stallions, yearlings to 4 yrs; growing, useful, money makers for you. The farm is where they are raised and where you ought to buy them. Fast trains direct from Kansas City and St. Joe. Feed Chandler, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa.

**Dispersion Sale**  
Percherons, Jacks and Holstein Cows  
One black Percheron stallion 8 yrs. old, wt. 1900 lbs.; one dark bay colt 8 yrs. old, wt. 1900 lbs.; one dark bay imported German coach stallion 8 yrs. old, wt. 1600 lbs.; one Standard bred stallion; **Pacheco Ellwood No. 5024, 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. THIRLER & SONS, CHAPMAN, KANS.**

**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.**

## GALLOWAYS.

**GALLOWAY CATTLE**  
and **OXFORD DOWN SHEEP**  
Imported and home-bred, absolutely equal to the best.  
**C. S. HECHTNER, Box 66, Chariton, Iowa**

## HEREFORDS.

**KLAUS BROS.' HEREFORDS**

Two choice yearling bulls, herd heads for sale, sired by Fulfiller 3rd, Fulfiller 25th and Beau Onward. Our calf crop is the best we ever had.  
**KLAUS BROTHERS, BENDENA, KANSAS.**

**Clover Herd HEREFORDS**

Headed by Gar-old 4th, by Columbus 53rd. Choice cows from Fushkower, 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 349489. Also 15 extra good 3-year-old cows, by Garfield 4th, bred to Curly Tom.  
**F. S. JACKSON, Topeka, Kans.**

## 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.**

## S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri

BY MR. R. MOORE.

**Jas. L. Taylor of Olena, Mo.,** who breeds and shows champion Duroc-Jersey hogs, will mail you a list of his winnings of 1913 if you ask him to. The circular or pamphlet is very valuable to a hog grower of any breed. He is offering pigs by the grand champion of the American Royal of 1913.

## O. I. C. Boars and Gilts.

**W. H. Lynch of Reading, Kan.,** is offering in this issue some choice O. I. C. boars and gilts. He makes a specialty of pairs and trios not related. His breeding is the best in this popular strain. O. I. C. hogs give good results in the feed lot and cross well on other breeds. If interested in either boars or gilts write Mr. Lynch.

## Slightly Bred Jersey Bulls.

**W. N. Banks of Independence, Kan.,** is advertising 20 Jersey bulls for sale. This offering is largely by the son of the noted Financial Countess Lad 53253, grand champion bull at the Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa, October, 1912, said to be the largest show ever held in America. His dam was also a national butter champion of the breed with 335 pounds of butter in a year, from 13,348 pounds of milk. Financial Countess Lad when 3 months old sold for \$2,500. His full brother sold for \$1,020 and his half sister for \$1,300. Mr. Banks has a number of excellently bred herd bulls and his cows are sired by some of the best bulls of the breed. He has about 80 in the herd and a cow that will not give 40 pounds of milk a day is not kept in the herd. Several of his cows give 60 pounds a day each. The bulls offered range in age from a few days old to a year old.

## Scotch and Scotch Top Bulls.

Much has been said and written of late about dual purpose Shorthorns, especially about the milking strain of Shorthorns. Dr. W. C. Harkey of Lenexa, Kan., owns a herd of Shorthorns that is particularly strong in dual purpose characteristics. His cows are especially noted for their deep flow of milk. No nurse cows are used in this herd and still the calves are of show yard quality. At this time Dr. Harkey is offering five choice coming yearling bulls sired by his herd bull Baron Cumberland. These bulls are exceptionally good fellows and are priced at bargain prices. The doctor would also sell a few choice heifers and a dozen or more of his herd cows. If you want the real milking Shorthorns don't overlook this opportunity. The calf crop of 1913 is the best that Dr. Harkey has ever raised. During this summer and fall Dr. Harkey erected his second silo and barn; his silos are filled and in good condition to take the Oxford Farm herd through the winter. Write Dr. Harkey about these bulls and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

## Publisher's News Notes

Among the new advertisers of gas engines is Smith & Sons, one of the largest manufacturing firms in Kansas City. The Smith & Sons engine is known as the Royal, the same name given to their famous road machinery which they have been building for many years. Smith & Sons spent several years planning and perfecting the Royal gas engine before placing it on the market. Their decision to add this engine to their large and famous line resulted from the belief that there is a large demand among farmers for a high grade farm engine that could be purchased at a reasonable price. The simplicity of its construction, the ease of adjustment, the economy of operation, and the great durability of the complete engine are factors that are giving it quick popularity.

## The Popular Weekly for Progressive Farmers.

We call your attention to the advertisement of The Country Gentleman in this issue. This popular business farmers' paper has, through its progressive policy and practically unlimited financial resources, created a new kind of farm literature of an actual value. While The Country Gentleman is the oldest agricultural journal in the world, it is not yet three years of age in its present improved form. Good evidence of the wisdom of the plan to furnish the modern business farmer, breeder and fruit grower with practical, helpful information and reading matter is shown in the wonderful jumps made in the circulation of this progressive weekly during the past two years. Practically everyone who reads one issue of The Country Gentleman becomes from then on its friend and obtains many ideas of practical value from reading it regularly. The best talent in the world—men and women who are authorities as well as plain, every day business farmers—are glad to contribute their experiences to this great paper. Under the heading of "Progressive Agriculture" a review of what the government is doing for the farmer's business and home is described each week. "The Country Gentleman" is the title of another department of the paper that's very popular with the farm and village women. Every issue is so full of valuable matter that you'll save it for future reference. There's no theory in this paper—everything is taken right from real experience in farm life. It describes failures as well as successful ventures in agriculture. You receive 52 big, valuable numbers of The Country Gentleman for only \$1.50, less than 3 cents a week for a year's subscription. Or it may be purchased from any newsdealer or "Curtis" boy for 5 cents a copy. We advise our readers to send a year's subscription to the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa., and receive this live publication regularly. We, ourselves, look forward to each week's visit of The Country Gentleman with much anticipation of pleasure and profit from reading it. See the advertisement on page 2. When you write say you saw the announcement in this paper.

## Forage Crops Pay Best.

**E. D. Hymer of Cowley county, Kan.,** considers it of more importance to have a lot of good prairie hay land, and the bottoms in alfalfa than to try to raise corn. "This season shows how the hay feed crops stand when corn fails," he said. "If we had depended on corn we would be down and out now."

## LAWNSDALE STOCK FARM COACHERS!

We have a few of our great Oldenburg German Coach stallions and mares left and are pricing them for quick sale. Anyone wanting this kind of stock would make no mistake by investigating our herd at once. Write or call on us, **JOS. WEAR & SON, BASHARD, KANSAS.**



**Bergner & Sons' German Coach Horses**

German Coach Stallions at prices you will be able to pay for at one season's stand. Also mares and fillies; all good bone with plenty size, style and action and the best general purpose horse that has ever been imported. The St. Louis Fair Champion Million 8169 and the Kansas State Fair prize winner Maplesides 4221 at head of herd. We are pricing these horses to sell and guarantee satisfaction. Write today or call soon.  
**J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Waldack Ranch, PRATT, KANSAS.**



**Johnson's Shetland Pony Farm**

Write me regarding Shetland Ponies. I have for sale 40 to 50 head of fine ones, spring colts, yearlings, coming two and matured stock. Registered mares or stallions. My herd runs strong to spotted, black and white, and I have Nebraska State Fair winners. Let the children have a pony. My prices are reasonable and every pony is guaranteed as represented. Write me now while I have a fine offering of spring colts on hand.  
**H. H. JOHNSON, CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA.**

**Blue Valley Stock Farm**

Largest Belgian Importing and Breeding establishment in the West. Importation of Belgian stallions and mares arrived Sept. 7th. Many of our horses were medal winners at the Foreign shows this year, all are sound, acclimated and ready for service. Lowest prices and safest guarantee of any firm in the business. Also a few extra good Percherons. Write us.  
**W. E. BAYLESS & CO., Blue Mound, Linn County, Kans.**

**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.

**Lamer's Percheron Stallions  
and Mares**

Fifty head to select from. Let me know you want.  
**C. W. LAMER, Salina, Kan.**

**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 unequalled on earth. Two-year-olds from 1650 to 2000 pounds now—with a world of bone and quality, 40 head of real bred 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.**



**OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM**

**THE FINEST HERD OF IMPORTED  
GUERNSEYS IN THE COUNTRY**



Imp. Moss Raider, a strong bred May Rose bull and Imp. May Royal, a fine 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 Strong Line. Station on Farm.



## DAIRY CATTLE.

**WANTED** Holstein Heifer Calves.  
J. Trenkle, R.R. No. 1, Hillsboro, Mo.

**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.

**Holstein Bred Cows and Heifers**  
"EIGHTY HEAD"

Choice individuals personally selected, Wisconsin bred tuberculin tested, pure bred, unrecorded and high grade females, recorded bulls. Grade bull and heifer calves. **ARNOLD & BRADY, Manhattan, Kans.**

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

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE** High grade Dairy cows and heifers sold in lots to suit purchaser. Special prices on car lots. The best of milking strains and at prices you can afford. Write today. **W. G. MERRITT & SON, Great Bend, Kan.**

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

**DAIRY CATTLE** all kinds from one to car load lots on short notice. I guarantee satisfaction.  
**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 Gambo's Knight. All out of high testing cows. **W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kansas.**

**LINSCOTT JERSEYS**  
Only Register of Merit herd in Kansas. Choice heifers and cows at \$100.00 and up. Bulls \$50.00 to \$150.00. Breeding and individual quality the very best obtainable. **R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.**

**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. (2214), out of the champion, Agness Fern, chief stock bull. Females in Advanced Registry. Foundation from best New York, Wisconsin and Iowa herds. For sale: Bonnaville 16542, a tried sire, by Imp. 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.**

**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 high 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**

## POLLED DURHAMS.

**Polled Durham Bull Calf** 8 months old, red and white, and eligible to registry and 7 Feb. and March Poland China boars for quick sale. Big type. **A. C. Lobough, Washington, Kan.**

**Polled Durham Bulls**

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

## RED POLLED CATTLE.

**FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE** Write for prices on breeding cattle.  
**C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.**

**Red Polled Cattle** Young bulls ready to ship. Cows and heifers for sale. Best of breeding. Write, or better come and see.  
**CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Ks.**

## SHORTHORNS.

**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. I. & P., A. T. & S. P., U. P., and Mo. Pac. Address  
**C. W. TAYLOR**  
**ABILENE : : KANSAS**

**Feed and a Problem**

Mr. Editor—In your issue of November 8 you asked your readers how they were going to meet the feed problem this winter. The feed on this ranch consists of a limited amount of excellent alfalfa hay, some good alfalfa straw, prairie hay, wheat straw, corn fodder, kafir fodder, silage, good volunteer wheat pasture, good alfalfa pasture and a limited quantity of oats and old corn. The stock to be wintered consists of shoats, stock cattle, young horses and mules. The object will be to winter as many animals as the feed in hand will support in good condition.

The pigs will have the alfalfa pasture and a fair allowance of corn. Only the "nubbins" and imperfect ears of corn are used for feed. All the better ears will be planted or sold for seed next spring. Later in the winter alfalfa hay will be substituted for the now excellent pasture. The cattle and colts a year old and over are now living on the volunteer wheat pasture supplemented with fodder scattered for them over a bare bluegrass pasture. All the alfalfa hay and oats will be fed to the weanling calves and colts. They will also share the kafir and corn fodder. The prairie hay will be fed to the work horses next spring and early summer. These mature horses and cows will winter very well on the fodder alone. I have never fed silage but expect to feed it to the cattle and horses along with the fodder and wheat straw after the wheat pasture is gone.

The kafir fodder is not yet sufficiently dry to stack, but the corn fodder was stacked three weeks ago. It is in a rick lying north of the feed rack and parallel to it. It will be fed through the rack in bad weather, and at such times it is a great protection to the stock, as it breaks the cold north winds from them while they are eating. We stack our fodder just as we would wheat bundles except that near the top the butts are laid in. This keeps the middle high and places the blades in a better position to shed water. Corn fodder should never be allowed to stand in the shock after it is fully cured. This is especially true this year because the absence of weeds and crab grass in the fields will permit the dirt and snow to blow into it and ruin it for feed.

I built a pit silo this fall and put 120 tons of silage into it. The thought of so much good feed down in that hole gives me some comfort, but how am I going to get it out? I suspect that many heads have been scratched over this same question this fall, as pit silos were built by the hundred. There seems to be no machine on the market which will put this underground silage into the feed bunks in an economical and satisfactory manner. Some of my friends have suggested a team and rope, some the gasoline engine and some the hay carrier; but there are objections to all these. I should like to hear from some one who has a satisfactory device for feeding from the pit silo.  
**Mahaska, Kan. C. W. M.**

**Sow Eats Pigs**

I would like to ask through the Mail and Breeze what to do for a sow that eats her pigs.—H. C. S., Coweta, Okla.

The sow that eats her pigs usually does so because she is out of condition and does not get the kind of feed that she needs. The trouble is sometimes formed as the result of an accident but more often it comes from feeding a ration that is lacking in protein or growth-making material, and constipating in effect. The sow craves variety and animal food and satisfies this desire by eating the pigs. The best remedy is to remove the cause of the trouble. Feed a ration that will produce a laxative condition of the bowels. A liberal amount of tankage in the ration or a good feed of salty meat scraps will help to satisfy her appetite. Many cures, for pig eating sows have been suggested but none of them are successful in some cases. If the sow is a confirmed pig eater the best remedy will be to sell her for pork.  
**T. W.**

I wish to express my thanks, especially to T. A. McNeal for the impartiality in his comments. Also his fairness. I like the stand he takes on the money and other questions. In short, I don't see how I would get along without the Mail and Breeze paper.—W. F. Meyer, Mounds, Okla.

## SHORTHORNS.

**Scotch and Scotch Topped Cattle**

Bulls, cows in calf, by RICHELIEU 337749. Bulls, cows in calf, by Brawith Heir 351898. We will sell Lavender Bud, a good class junior yearling that combines the blood of Choice Goods, Gallant Knight and Collynie on a Cruickshank Lavender foundation. Write for prices.  
**CLARENCE WHITE, Burlington, Kan.**  
(300 bushels of alfalfa seed for sale.)

## SHORTHORNS.

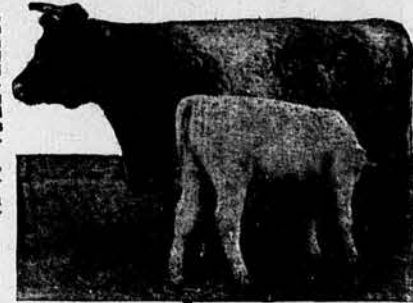
**Shorthorn Cattle**

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.**

**Lookabaugh's Shorthorns SOLD ON TIME AT PRIVATE SALE**

Six or nine months time if desired. What we want is your trial order.  
Young heifers and bulls at \$75, \$100 and up.  
Two heifers and a bull, not related, \$200 for the three—Others higher.

High class Herd Bulls, close to imported Scotch Dams, and sired by such sires as Lavender Lord by Avondale. Nicely bred young heifers from milking strains. Rugged young bulls, the Farmer and Stockman's kind; cows with calf at foot and rebred.



A great variety of prize-winning blood. If you want breeding stock do not miss this opportunity. As many good Shorthorns cannot be seen on any other farm in the whole Southwest nor so many wonderful producing cows of such excellent breeding.

Over 200 Head From Which to Select.

This splendid array of Foundation Shorthorns carry the Best Blood of the Best Families and the Most Noted Sires of the Breed.

**Every Country Selects Its Own Inhabitants**

Transpose the people of Illinois and Arkansas and both would suffer a great inconvenience. Each country gradually selects the livestock adapted to its needs. Man's domestic animals keep pace with his civilization. The higher order of civilization, the higher order of domestic animals. Goats are for the hills and mountains; fur bearing animals for the cold regions. The open range requires cattle with horns and conformation adapted to travel at the sacrifice of size and quality. With the closer contact of man and the higher order of stock farming no breed of cattle is as well adapted to the corn belt as the patient, docile, easy feeding, thick fleshed, beef producing, milking strain of cattle known as **SHORTHORNS.**

CALL ON OR WRITE

**H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.**

**Richly Bred Working Jerseys at Auction**

**Sale Pavilion, Clay Center, Kan., Friday, Dec. 12, 1913**

70 head comprising 25 choice young cows, some of them fresh and all bred to the great young bull "Blue Boy's Baron" 99918, a son of Blue Bell's Blue Boy, half brother to the \$15,000 Noble of Oaklands.



Five Jersey Heifers and Cows Typical of Mr. Smith's Offering.

20 choice young heifers in age from 8 to 18 months richly bred and fine colors, nearly all sired by the bull mentioned.

10 fancy young bulls from calves up to 10 months, good individuals and colors.

**JOHNSON & NORDSTROM** consign a half dozen head of young things, including a pair of extra choice heifers, bred to their Island bred bull, "Cicero's Rochette Noble."

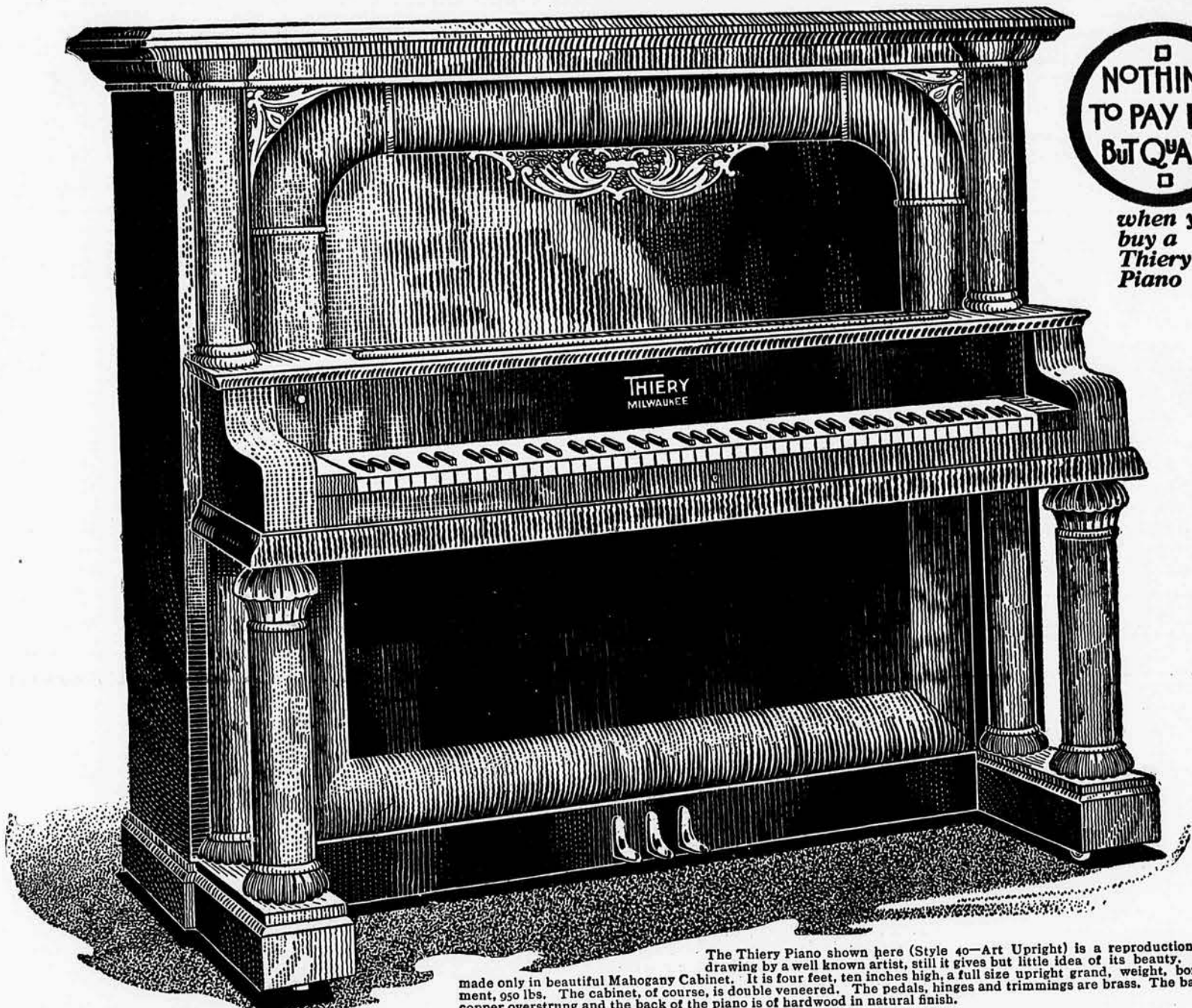
Write for catalog giving full information. Sale under cover.

**S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kansas**

Auctioneers—H. S. Duncan, Jas. T. McCulloch, H. F. Erdley. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

**NOTE—E. L. Axelton sells Jerseys at Garrison the day before. Attend both sales.**





when you  
buy a  
Thiery  
Piano

The Thiery Piano shown here (Style 40—Art Upright) is a reproduction from a pen drawing by a well known artist, still it gives but little idea of its beauty. This style is made only in beautiful Mahogany Cabinet. It is four feet, ten inches high, a full size upright grand, weight, boxed for shipment, 950 lbs. The cabinet, of course, is double veneered. The pedals, hinges and trimmings are brass. The bass strings are copper overstrung and the back of the piano is of hardwood in natural finish.

A Thiery Piano in your home will help keep the boys and girls on the farm—it will turn your parlor into a social center—it will help make YOUR home the "homiest" home on earth. Many readers of this paper have Thiery Pianos in their homes—it's easy for you to get one—real easy to pay for—no similar amount of money expended in any other direction can possibly bring as much pleasure and lasting enjoyment.

## Thirty Days Real Free Trial—Freight Prepaid Two or Three Years Time to Pay if You Want It

I'll ship any Thiery Piano you wish direct to you, freight paid, on thirty days real free trial and test without one bit of obligation on your part to keep or buy it if you're not glad you sent for it. The Thiery Piano is so good that you'll find thirty days trial unnecessary—but it's yours just the same for good measure—and if there's any piano on sale or in any home in your neighborhood at a similar figure that you'd rather have, ship the Thiery back to me at my expense. If, for any reason whatever, you do not wish to keep it, remember, I'll pay the round trip charges. How's that for fair?

I'll give you two or even three year's time to complete payment for any Thiery Piano you want and there won't be any red tape or publicity about it either. If you don't want to pay cash, you can pay monthly, quarterly or semi-annually. You can make a payment sixty or ninety days after you receive the piano—another payment next year—the balance later on. There are dozens of different ways. I'll accept any payment plan you suggest than I can afford to accept; which means that there's a way for almost every home to have a good piano without the slow, tiresome process of saving up the purchase price.

My Piano Style Book is like an open display room—except that the fancy prices and big profits are missing, and they're good things to miss! It simply means a difference in your favor of \$75 to \$150.

"Nothing to Pay for but Quality" when you buy a Thiery Piano—for you buy direct—no agents—no dealers. Scores of readers of this paper have Thiery Pianos in their homes—secured them on thirty days free test, freight prepaid, just as you can do—and purchased them at the end of the thirty days test because they found them just as represented. These buyers form evidence that it pays to deal with me—that it will pay you to send for a Thiery Piano on free trial and see for yourself how much better Thiery Pianos are than the ordinary piano you're asked to buy at higher prices. A Thiery means to you more real quality for every dollar expended—it means 24-carat material and workmanship—it means a piano so good that ten years from now you'll look back to the time you bought it and not for a moment regret the money it took to make it your own. And that's a whole lot more than one can say of most pianos now days. Goodness knows that there are enough "future disappointing" pianos without you adding your name to the list of such buyers. All Thiery Pianos have genuine Ivory Keys. Several styles have brass trimmings throughout and Empire Grand Tops. Four styles you can have in the new Art Finish as well as the regular piano finish. Every Thiery Piano is guaranteed by a guarantee that means just what it says—against any defect in material or workmanship.

J. B. THIERY The Piano and Organ Man Milwaukee, Wis.



J. B. THIERY  
The Piano and  
Organ Man

### NEW STYLE BOOK FREE—JUST SEND THIS COUPON—

If you'll just fill out the coupon below and send it to me, I'll see that you get Style Book, special letter, direct-to-you prices and free trial order blanks at once—but of course, without a particle of obligation on your part. The Style Book will show you the different designs of Thiery Pianos in Mahogany, Walnut and Oak colors, with full descriptions and testimonials from buyers from Maine to California. The letter will explain to you convenient methods of paying for a Thiery Piano and go into detail about prices. Trial order blanks entitle you to receive piano you choose at once at my expense.

### IF YOU WANT AN ORGAN

Send for my Organ Style Book, special prices, etc. Thiery Organs are the real "Music Makers" of all organs. 30,000 sold direct to homes in the past six years. \$2.50 per month, or \$5.00 every two months buys one. My Style Book shows all Thiery Organs in colors—prints full descriptions—and testimonial letters from buyers in every state in the Union. You can buy a Thiery Organ now—secure it on trial and test—pay for it in payments so small that you hardly miss them—and in two or three years, if you want a piano, I'll take the organ back as part payment on a beautiful Thiery Piano. Of course, Thiery Organs are fully guaranteed—same as Thiery Pianos.

