

Thirty-Six Pages

The

Price Five Cents

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Vol. 44.

January 31, 1914

No. 5.

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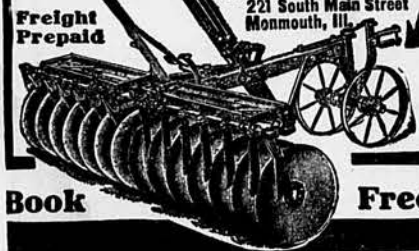


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If Farm Loans Were Easier

Mr. Hatch's Opinion of What Would Happen—Farm Doings

BY HARLEY C. HATCH.

A NUMBER of friendly readers have, in a courteous way, taken exceptions to what we said about interest rates in the Mail and Breeze two weeks ago. We rather expected it for our viewpoint is radically different from most of those who are now writing on the subject in the farm press. The position of all our critics is that the government should go into the banking business and lend money to farmers on real estate security. Now it would not be fair to favor farmers alone, and we do not think it could be done lawfully. The idea of most of our critics is, that the general government should lend money on land and on this security issue currency with which more loans could be made. We should hate to see this experiment tried. It would mean an orgy of speculation and, in the end, panic and ruin.

No matter how much money was in circulation or how much credit there was it would not be enough to satisfy the demand due to speculation. Speculation grows by what it feeds on. So far from there being too little credit we think there has been too much in the past. What ails most of us now is, not that we cannot borrow money but that we must pay back what we have borrowed. To make credit easier and cheaper would only result in a bigger crash when the end came. We haven't any figures for Kansas but for the year 1912 in Nebraska, where conditions are practically the same as in Kansas, there were chattel mortgages amounting to 45 million dollars filed and only 26 million in mortgages released. For the same year, in the same state, there were real estate mortgages filed amounting to 58 million dollars and only 39 million released. In 1913, in Hall county, Nebraska, the chattel mortgages filed amounted, in round numbers, to 7 million dollars, while the amount released was less than 2 million, making the increase in chattel mortgages in one county in the one year more than 1/2 million dollars. This does not look as though credit was hard to obtain, does it?

As to the interest rate, all our critics agree that under present conditions a much lower rate could hardly be obtained. They all pin their faith to government loans because they think they could be made cheaper. The state of Kansas lends money to counties and school districts within the state and in no case during the last year has the rate been less than 5 per cent. Look up the record of bonds bought by the state school land commission and see if that is not correct. One critic says the government has been lending its credit to the national banks for years but does not seem to know under what circumstance this credit was extended. To get it banks had to buy bonds of the United States drawing only 2 per cent, and on this they are permitted to issue circulation. This was done simply as a war measure to enable the government to get money at a very cheap rate.

The truth of the matter is, that unlimited credit would be a curse to half the people instead of being a benefit because they are not competent to use credit. If this be treason, make the most of it. Unlimited credit at a low rate would not help the land buyer, because as the rate was reduced, the price would rise in direct response to the demand. But, one man says, if this is so why does not the price of land fall when the interest rate rises. It does. The price of land in this part of Kansas has fallen within the year and will fall still further if the interest rate goes higher. And strange to say, at these reduced prices land is not selling at all. If it was going higher each day speculation would be rampant and land would be changing hands right and left. Just the other day a good farm in this neighborhood sold for \$30.25 an acre which would have brought two years ago at least \$40.

Some of our critics come down hard on the banks because they are not extending credit as they think the banks should. The facts are that nearly every bank in Kansas has lent more money than it should. We know that in the

last five years banks have made a large profit on their capital stock. In some cases it has gone as high as 35 per cent and in no case has it been much less than 15 per cent. But the coming year is not likely to be a very profitable time for most bankers and even if it should we shall not complain. Our idea of a bank is that it is better to have a safe, solid institution making good profits than one just barely getting along. We own no interest in any bank, we are simply presenting our point of view, which we know, differs from that of a great many. If you will pardon us this week for taking so much of your time on this subject, we will promise not to offend again soon; our critics seemed to want an answer and we have given them one from our viewpoint.

The mild winter is making it easy for stock. Nearly all stock except hogs is looking fully as well as usual. The feed supply will hold out unless the rest of the winter should be very wet or cold or the spring later than common.

Here, usually, we can turn the stock out to grass about April 20. Some years pasture comes earlier; we have put the cattle out with no further feed as early as April 8, and in other years we have fed as late as May 1 and found grass none too good then.

If the pasture is on the farm where the cattle may be taken in and fed and sheltered, in case of a cold rain, they can be put out to grass earlier than if they have to be driven some distance away to get their living no matter what the weather. The cold rains of early spring are harder on stock than the storms of winter.

In some parts of Oklahoma little winter feed was grown and the farmers were dreading the winter. But a friend from one of those localities writes us all the stock is living on wheat pasture and is looking better than usual for this time of year, when the animals have had plenty of fodder and hay. There will be no scarcity of wheat pasture in Grant county, he says, the only thing which might cause trouble would be a deep snow that would lie on the ground a long time, and there is not much likelihood of that in Oklahoma.

Not for many years have we noticed so few rats and mice in the shocks. Usually they do much damage, but this year we do not notice any signs of them. Perhaps it is because there is no grain in the shocks and perhaps it is because they are so closely hunted by the crows.

Also there are no rats or mice around the farm buildings. This is partly due to their scarcity in the fields for there are few there to come to the buildings in stormy times, but more likely it is due to three strong cats which we keep. They are "Emmeline," "Sylvia" and "Crystabel," and they certainly are militant where rats and mice are concerned. When they visit the back porch every morning and evening there does not have to be any forcible feeding; it is entirely voluntary on their part.

The story has recently been told us, and we have no reason to doubt its truth, that a tenant farmer living on the Neosho river bottoms near Strawn wished to sow some alfalfa two years ago but the owner did not care to go to the expense and thought corn a better money crop beside. The tenant wanted the alfalfa, however, and made the land owner a proposition that he would take a certain field for a term of years, sow it to alfalfa, and pay as rent the average price received for corn, which in the case of Neosho river bottom would be a pretty good sum. The owner accepted this, as it seemed a sure thing, and the tenant went ahead and sowed his alfalfa. The returns from this field this year were \$95 an acre. There was a heavy hay crop at first, worth on track something like \$14 a ton, a heavy seed crop and a small crop of hay. The chief return came from the seed, of course, and cannot be expected often, but this was one time the land owner wished he had taken share rent.



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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

An Agricultural and Family Journal for the People of the Great West



Volume 44
Number 5

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 21, 1914

Price 5 Cents

"All Aboard" for the Capper Contests of Nineteen Fourteen

More Premiums Put Up Than Ever, Ninety-one—Count 'Em—Ninety-one. It's Going to Be a Big Year for the Corn, Kafir and Tomato Clubs

By ALBERT G. MITCHELL, Associate Editor.

HERE is news several thousand boys and girls have been waiting to hear—the plans for the Capper corn and tomato contests. Its going to be a big year for Capper boys and girls, the biggest these clubs have ever known. Just take a glance at the list of premiums—91 of them all told, including the honor diplomas.

And that is only the Kansas list too. Oklahoma, Missouri and Nebraska boys and girls will have their own contests, and then there will be a corn sweepstakes prize open to all boys who live outside the four states mentioned. That gives everybody a chance. It's going to be worth while to belong to the Capper Boys Corn or Tomato Club this year.

This year three crops will figure in the contests—corn, kafir, and tomatoes. In reality there will be seven contests in one. There will be a set of prizes each for the best farmed acre of corn, the best farmed acre of kafir, the best acre-yield of corn, the best acre-yield of kafir, the best single ear of corn, best display of kafir, and the best yield of tomatoes.

The biggest change in the contest plans this year is the larger number of premiums offered.

This will mean a greater incentive to contestants who are willing to work hard. In every contest held so far there has always been someone who worked just as hard and conscientiously as did the winners but who failed to get a prize just because of adverse circumstances over which there was no human control. This year it will be different for there will be a dozen chances to win a prize where there was one or two before.

The kafir contest gives the western Kansas fellows the opportunity they have been looking for. Central and western Kansas can beat the eastern part of the state at kafir growing almost any year. But there are no restrictions as to where the kafir may be grown. That is, an eastern Kansas boy may grow kafir if he wishes or a western Kansas boy may grow corn. Or the same boy may raise both corn and kafir, but he can win only one prize. By growing both he merely has the advantage of two chances at a prize.

Another new feature that will give all boys a more equal chance this year is the system of grading to be used in deciding upon the winners. The boy growing the most corn or kafir will not necessarily be the winner in the acre yield contest. The profit he makes on it will count for just as much as the yield. To be eligible to win a prize in this division every boy must exhibit ten ears of corn or five heads of kafir from his acre, at the Capper Boys' Corn show. The quality of this exhibit will help toward winning in this contest. This is the scale of points that has been adopted for corn and for kafir in both acre-yield contests.

Yield 30 points
Profit 30 points
Exhibit 20 points
Report and account of work 10 points

This gives the boy with an upland acre a good

chance to win, and proper recognition of his skill. Heretofore the boys who had rich bottom land had things too much their own way. It is going to be important this year to keep a careful record of all work done, especially of dates, so that accurate reports may be made out at the end of the season.

In the "best-farmed-acre" contest the methods of working the ground and tending the crop will count for half, and more than three times as much as the yield. That will give the upland fellows a still better chance than in the yield race. Following is the full scale of points for this contest.

Yield 15 points
Profit 15 points
Methods 50 points
Exhibit 10 points
Report and account of his work 10 points

The single ear contest is to be conducted as usual except this year there is no class for best ears grown from the contestants' home raised seed. There will be a special class for kafir heads at the show this year. Any member of the Corn Club who grows his own corn or kafir, no matter how much or how little, will be eligible to send in an exhibit. One or more ears of corn or five or more heads of kafir may be sent. Or an exhibit of both corn and kafir may be made by the same boy but only one prize can be won.

The Girls' Tomato contest will be conducted just as it was last year except the change in prizes. The plots are to be 33 feet square or of such other dimensions as to make a patch of 1,089 square feet. Every contestant is required to do all the work of planting and caring for the crop, but she may receive help in preparing the ground for planting. A record in weight must be kept of each picking and the total is to be reported at the end of the season.

The age limit for boys is 20 years and for girls 18 years. The contests are open to all boys and girls with ab-

solutely no fees or strings of any kind attached to the privilege of becoming a contestant. Any boy or girl may get in by simply filling out the blank to be found in this issue. Mail it to the Secretary of the Corn Club at Topeka and if you do not hear from him you may rest assured that all is well and you are a full fledged member of the club. Should the blank be improperly filled out, or should you be ineligible for any reason, then you will hear from him.

Here is one favor we wish to ask of every boy or girl intending to take part in these contests: Save this copy of the Mail and Breeze and keep it handy so you may refer to it at any time. Hundreds of letters come in to the secretary every summer



Jesse Swearer,
Lakeriew, Kan.

asking for information about the contests that has already been printed one or more times. It will save both of your time and money if you will put this copy away for reference. But if there is anything you do not fully understand after reading this page carefully just ask questions, all that need asking, and they will be answered, either by personal letter or through the paper.

Perhaps a little explanation about the prizes is in order. No doubt the free trips to the Agricultural college at Manhattan will be the most popular, but the silver trophy cups will be well worth going after too. They are valued at \$25 each. The trips to Manhattan will be given during holiday week while the state farmers' institute is in session. They will include both railroad fare and other expenses. At that time hundreds of other boys and girls, winners in county contests, will be there and everybody will have a glorious time. If you don't believe it ask some boy or girl who has been to Manhattan.

When the time comes arrangements will be made so the winners may go with some other nearby party of boys and girls bound for Manhattan. Some older person is always in charge of these parties and all members are expected to comply with his or her wishes while on this excursion. You can get some idea of

what the medals will be like from the illustration shown herewith. They are handsomely engraved and will make a fine ornament and keepsake. The boys will find them especially appropriate for their watch fobs while the girls will probably use them for lockets or hatpin heads. Trust the girls to make useful disposition of them. The honor diplomas will be made out in regular college "shop-skin" style. The winning contestants' names and achievements will appear on them and they will be particularly suited to framing.

What the Winners Say.

Some mighty interesting letters have been coming to the secretary of the clubs since last year's contests were decided. Evidently the winners were considerably tickled over their prizes, as shown by their letters. "I received my check for \$25 on Friday evening," writes Jesse Swearer of Lakeriew, Kan., winner in the acre yield contest. "I certainly want to thank you for it. I intend to buy a suit with this money and by and by I expect to have a team to farm with. I shall try to raise still better corn next year."

Jesse is only 11 years old, being one of the youngest members of the club. He grew his prize corn in an old lake bed which furnished good fishing five years ago. "My father has caught large fish there many times," he writes. "The last flood filled up part of the lake and now I can farm it. I think the Mail and Breeze is one of the best farm papers in the world."

Will H. Gronniger of Bendena, Kan., has the honor of winning the championship at two state shows. His ear at the Capper Boys show in Topeka drew the sweepstakes prize and at the Manhattan state show he made off with the purple ribbon on his ten-ear exhibit. "I thank you for the check for \$25," he writes, "and I thank you for giving me the honor of growing the best ear of corn in the state. I grew my corn on upland. It made about 35 bushels an acre. I am going to spend this \$25 in buying some more good corn for breeding up good seed. I have about 35 bushels of my white seed corn to sell now."

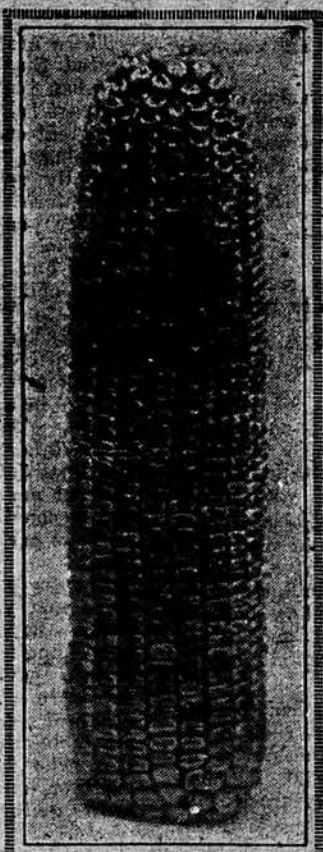
But Will is not the only corn grower in the Gronniger family. Lawrence, a brother, had the second best ear in the Capper Show. In 1911 he won first on yellow corn at Manhattan and in 1912 he had the best yellow corn at the National Corn Show at Columbus, Ohio. The boys' father has been breeding and showing corn in Kansas for 24 years.

Sylvan Stone, of Mapleton, who grew the best ear from seed of the contestant's own raising, was also a winner in his home county and received a free trip

(Continued on Page 21.)



Will H. Gronniger,
Bendena



The Kansas Champion Ear.

<p>DEPARTMENT EDITORS</p> <p>Livestock Editor.....Turner Wright Field Editor.....F. B. Nichols Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch Markets.....C. W. Metaker</p> <p>Entered as second-class matter Feb. 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.</p> <p>SPECIAL NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.</p> <p>Changes in advertisements or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than Saturday morning, one week in advance of the date of publication. We begin to make up the paper on Saturday. An ad cannot be stopped or changed after it is inserted in a page and the page has been electrotyped. New advertisements can be accepted any time Monday. The earlier orders and advertising copy are in our hands the better service we can give the advertiser.</p>	<p>The Farmers Mail and Breeze</p> <p>Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas.</p> <p>ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher. T. A. McNEAL, Editor. CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor. A. L. NICHOLS, Associate Editor. E. W. RANKIN, Advertising Manager.</p> <p>SUBSCRIPTION RATES, - - - One Year, One Dollar</p> <p>ADVERTISING RATES. 40 cents an agate line. 104,000 circulation guaranteed.</p>	<p>DEPARTMENT EDITORS</p> <p>Women's Pages.....Mabel Graves Dairying.....A. G. Kittle Poultry.....G. D. McCluskey Manager Livestock Advertising.....Frank Howard</p> <p>No liquor nor medical advertising accepted. By medical advertising is understood the offer of medicine for internal human use.</p> <p>OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED.</p> <p>WE GUARANTEE that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with any subscriber, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us promptly, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze."</p>
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PASSING COMMENT—By T. A. McNeal

Uses of the Parcels Post

It looks as if the parcels post under the new regulations that permit 50 pound packages to be shipped a distance not to exceed 150 miles, may go a good ways toward getting the producer and ultimate consumer together.

In Kansas City a bunch of neighbors band together and buy butter by parcels post to the extent of 45 pounds every week. A first class country butter maker puts up that amount every week and sends by parcels post to one person who then collects from her neighbors in proportion to the amount of butter they use. They claim that they get a better article of butter and save something on the price besides.

A Topeka man has invented an egg container which he believes will solve the problem of shipping eggs by parcels post. His container as he claims, can be handled as roughly as parcels post packages are apt to be handled without breaking the eggs. I have not seen the container and therefore cannot give a description of it, nor can I say from personal experience whether it is all its inventor thinks it is or not. However, I have no doubt that this or some other container will solve the problem of shipping by parcels post. And this suggests the possibility of the egg consumers and egg producers getting together.

Suppose that neighborhood clubs were formed and arrangement made to have some farmer's wife ship so many dozens of fresh eggs every week to supply the members of that club. We all know that frequently dwellers in the city can hardly get eggs at any price when there are eggs going to waste in the country.

One day I was riding on a branch train in the southern part of the state. We stopped at a little town of perhaps a hundred inhabitants and the brakeman got out and bought three dozen fresh laid eggs for 25 cents. At that time people in Topeka were buying eggs at retail and paying 18 cents a dozen for them. The farmer or farmer's wife was glad to sell those eggs to the brakeman at 8 1-3 cents a dozen. Any dweller in the city would have been glad to pay from 12 to 15 cents a dozen, for that would have meant a saving of from 3 to 6 cents a dozen, while it would have meant from 4 to 6 2-3 cents a dozen more to the producer.

In the egg laying season in the country where the only market is the single grocery store of the little village, the farmer's wife is not very anxious to gather the eggs and take them to town for two reasons: First, the merchant is over supplied and the price goes down, and in the second place, that is the very busiest season on the farm and there is no time to go to town with the eggs.

With free rural delivery however, and a container that will carry the eggs without breaking, no time need be lost. The eggs can be gathered, put into the container and shipped by rural delivery direct to the consumer in the city. This would encourage the production of eggs on farms where now little or no attention is paid to it for the reason that when eggs are plenty there is no market. Every man who was a farmer boy remembers that little attention was paid to the hens. They were permitted to hide their nests out in the fields or anywhere and if the nest was discovered it was a mere accident.

If however, there was a steady market at a fair price all the year the egg business would pick up on the farms that are remote from any considerable city or large town.

Concerning Race Suicide

There is a considerable amount of foolishness talked about race suicide. One thing in the preachments of Roosevelt that always made me weary was his talk about the obligation of people to rear large families. The world is in no danger of depopulation. It is in danger of over population with the wrong sort of people. There would be perhaps no danger of overpopulation if none but mentally, morally and physically sound people were born, but unfortunately the people least fit to bring children into the world are very often the most productive.

There is a vast number of people who reproduce their kind apparently with as little thought about the future of their offspring as the swine, the alley cat or the rabbit.

There is a great deal of worry expressed by

statesmen because the population of France is not increasing. In my judgment the French people show more good sense about the rearing of families than any other people in the world. One hundred and twenty-five years ago the French people were steeped in the depths of a poverty equaled nowhere else except among the starving millions of India and China. Then came the French Revolution followed by the awful wars of Napoleon during the course of which the people of France sacrificed more than three quarters of a million of their bravest sons on the altar of one man's ambition.

But out of that awful storm of fire and blood, of wasted money and fields laid waste and desolate, there did come some good. The vast estates were divided up. The hard working peasantry had a chance to get and own the lands. And then as if by a common understanding or impulse they began to restrict the human output so far as France was concerned. The size of the families grew smaller rather than greater and for half a century the population of France has remained practically stationary. Last year there were fewer births than deaths in sunny France and the same thing has happened several times before.

What is the result? There is perhaps more general contentment and prosperity among this naturally excitable and mercurial people than in any other country on earth. The French are not migrating. They are content to stay at home and cultivate their own fields and gather the fruits from their own well kept vineyards.

The leisure class who fear that there may be a lack of people to do their work for them worry because there are not more peasants born than die and the militarists who want young men to fill the army worry, but there is no indication of worry over this population question among the common people of France.

Few people comparatively, realize or acknowledge that the unborn child has some rights as well as the living man or woman. It has rights, however. It has the right to be well born. It has the right to a fair field and a fair opportunity. To bring a child into the world under conditions that almost certainly foredoom it to misery and shame seems to me to be a crime.

What the world needs is not more people, but better people—better physically, mentally and morally.

Choose For Yourself

A good woman reader of the Mail and Breeze, who evidently takes her new franchise privilege seriously, as every man and woman should, writes me asking advice as to how she should vote.

Now I feel somewhat flattered to know that any man or woman has enough confidence in my judgment to ask my advice on so important a matter, but to be perfectly frank and honest about the matter, I am so frequently in doubt about how I ought to vote myself that I would hesitate a good while before giving another person any explicit advice on that subject.

If it were possible to abolish political parties entirely and choose officers entirely on their character and qualifications to perform the duties of the offices they seek, I would be very glad of it, but it seems in a great government like ours with its nearly 100 million population and almost limitless diversity of interests, the political parties are necessary. A large number of people agree on some particular policy and there is no other way apparently to get that policy enacted into law except by combining themselves together in a political organization.

We all know, who have paid any attention to politics, how much "bunk" and fake there is connected with political parties. We know how often they are used by selfish and designing men to further their own interests without any regard for the general public welfare. We know how many men impelled by what they honestly thought was a laudable devotion to party, have helped to put incompetents and scoundrels into office. These abuses tend to make the honest man who has no personal ambitions to subserve and no interest in public affairs further than that he wants to see honest, efficient and economical government, disgusted with political parties and almost ready to

declare that he will have nothing to do with any of them.

This however, is a mistake. It is the duty of every man and every woman to take an interest in politics and to do the best you can with the imperfect instruments you have to work with, to make your government, national, state and local, clean and efficient.

There are at present four political parties of considerable size in the United States. The Democratic party, now in power in the nation and in most of the states; the Republican party, badly demoralized but still numbering several million voters; the Progressive party that will demonstrate in the elections next year whether it is likely ever to become a national party of consequence, and the Socialist party, which as yet holds very few offices of any importance but which is the one party that has steadily grown since it was organized; which polled nearly a million votes at the last election and which will in all probability poll 2 million votes at the next presidential election.

The Democratic and Republican parties are to be judged partly by what they say in their platforms but mostly by what they have done when entrusted with power. The Progressive and Socialist parties must be judged by what they promise, as they have had no opportunity to perform.

I would advise this new voter therefore to carefully read the platforms of the various parties, not only those gotten out in 1912 but those promulgated in previous campaigns, for the purpose of getting the general trend of each party. Then study the history as far as possible of the country to find out what important legislation has been enacted at different periods and by what political party. You must yourself be the judge of the effects of this legislation.

There are a number of standard histories of the United States that will give you a general idea of what has been done in a legislative way during the past half century. Getting down more to details the greatest mine of condensed information I know anything about is the World's Almanac published annually by the New York World and sold in most book stores at 25 cents a copy.

After you have decided which political party on the whole suits you best, attach yourself to that party, but not in a hidebound, partisan way. No party obligation will justify you in voting for a candidate for any office whom you know or have good reason to believe is either incompetent or morally unfit to hold that office.

I know that it will not always be possible for you to investigate the qualifications of every candidate. You will be obliged as we all are, to sometimes take the word of some other person as to the qualifications of a candidate, but you should at least make a reasonable effort to inform yourself and if convinced that an unfit candidate is running on your party ticket, do not hesitate to vote against him.

Always place the interest of your country, your state and your county above the interest of your party. Remember that political parties at best are only imperfect instruments for the carrying out of certain governmental policies. There is nothing sacred in a party name and there is nothing to be ashamed of in scratching your ticket when the scratching is done intelligently and honestly. The man who declares that he will stick to his party right or wrong and always vote his ticket straight, shows neither intelligence nor patriotism.

What is the Cause?

A reader from Grand Valley, Okla., writes in part as follows:

I have noticed that everywhere there is general dissatisfaction among the human family despite the fact that great efforts have been made on the part of the states and general government to better conditions. In spite of the increase of modern conveniences and the increase of knowledge, dissatisfaction seems to increase. Of course we know that there never was a time when everybody was satisfied, but it seems to me that there never was a time when there were so many dissatisfied people as there are now.

What is the matter? Is there really anything wrong or is the dissatisfaction the result of imagination? There is a general impression that there is something wrong and badly wrong.

The Oklahoma reader has asked a question that would probably receive as many different answers as there would be different persons who would undertake to answer at all. With all of us our trou-

bles I imagine are partly real and partly imaginary.

You may remember the story of the king who was dissatisfied with his royal lot and conceived the notion that if he could only procure the shirt of a perfectly contented man it would bring happiness to him. He therefore sent out messengers through all parts of his kingdom to hunt for an entirely contented man. He authorized his messengers, when they found such a man to buy his shirt at any price. The messengers searched diligently all over the kingdom and finally discovered a man who so far as they could learn was perfectly content. He had not a single care. They began then to negotiate with him for his undergarment, but discovered that the contented man had no shirt.

Nothing is more clearly proved than that the possession of modern conveniences and wealth alone cannot bring contentment. The only contented man or woman is the one with a contented mind.

The mad scramble for wealth in this country has perhaps contributed more than any other single cause to the prevalent dissatisfaction. Having made the possession of property the supreme thing to be desired it has naturally followed in the minds of a great many people that property would bring happiness, therefore, in the words of Iago, "Get money" was their motto. Get it quick, was their idea, get it in any way that does not involve the getter in physical danger or overstep the wording of the law and land the getter in the penitentiary. Do not hesitate to engage in a profitable transaction on account of any moral turpitude or because it works an injustice to others, so long as it does not involve the person engaged with the letter of the law. Corrupt if possible, the fountains of law and justice so that the laws themselves might permit and encourage evil practices.

The desire to accumulate wealth is vastly more common than the capacity to acquire it. Most people have the desire to accumulate wealth, but comparatively few have the capacity.

An unsatisfied desire is apt to produce unhappiness and therefore the wider the differences in the amount of property accumulated by men the greater is the dissatisfaction and unhappiness. To witness the display of wealth on the part of the few by the many who have the desire but lack the capacity or opportunity to accumulate wealth themselves, is certain to breed envy and discontent in the heart of those who fail, while on the other hand the few who have accumulated great wealth are apt to be unhappy because they are continually apprehensive that some turn of the wheel of fortune may deprive them of their accumulations.

The most contented people I have ever seen were the most primitive and had the least of what we term modern conveniences. Having no knowledge of modern conveniences they of course did not feel the lack of them, but what seemed to me to contribute most to the general contentment was the lack of any class distinction. All lived alike.

There was not perhaps an exact equality in the matter of property, but there was practically no difference in the manner of living. There were no luxuries and very few of what we would call conveniences, but on the other hand there was no actual want. Socially every man and woman seemed to be as good as any of their neighbors. There was little of what we call progress, but there was much of simple content in their narrow and primitive lives.

It is as true now as when it was first written that the "love of money is the root of all evil." Human selfishness is the greatest of crimes and is at the bottom of all crime and all discontent.

There is but one medicine that will cure the evils that afflict the body politic and that is the medicine of love. The unselfish love of mankind that counts all men, whether white or black, yellow, or red or brown, your brothers—the love that will drive sordid selfishness out of the hearts of men and make the supreme desire the wish to serve and help your fellow man.

Will the time ever come when unselfish love of man will be the ruling passion and desire? I do not know.

Do They Want Work?

Editor The Mail and Breeze—In your comment on the unemployed in cities you say, "Give Them Work." Are you sure work is what they want? Did not a great many of these people go to the cities to avoid work? The cities are overrun every winter with unemployed, a great many of whom have left the farm to avoid work.

The farms of the United States could employ millions of these unemployed men if they could be hired at a price that a farmer could afford to pay, if they were competent and willing to do farm work. Are there not too many men and women looking for something easy, high wages and short hours? Is not the government, state and national, partly to blame for this condition by paying more for eight hours or less than the farmer gets for 10 or 12 or more?

The money to pay these high-priced employees of the state and nation is collected, a large per cent of it, from the farmers either directly or indirectly. If the farmer was as well paid as these people, the cost of living would be higher than it is. Even hunger will not make these unemployed people save a little money for a rainy day. The tendency among this class is to spend their money before they earn it. A great many of them live a month or more ahead of their earnings and as soon as they are out of work they are subjects for charity.

I have a man in mind now who works just barely enough to live in the summer time. He is not

guilty of race suicide either, as he has a big family of small children and it is increasing at the rate of one a year and the county has to feed them almost every winter.

It seems to me that our educational system is partly to blame. After a young man has attended high school for four years he gets out of the work habit and seems better qualified to sell dry goods or attend a soda fountain or work some graft than to do any kind of hard work. The tendency of our educational system seems to be to educate without making wise.

A proper education would make a person more competent to do some of the world's work. Instead of that, our educational system seems to fill the cities with incompetent people looking for soft jobs.

JOHN MEGOFFIN.
Cairo, Kan.

There seems to me to be a great deal of good hard sense in the foregoing letter. Indeed, I agree with practically all of it and just because I agree with it is the reason why I am so strongly in favor of a complete revolution in our system of helping those who need help.

It is undoubtedly true that a great number of people who get into the "bread lines" and who fill up on the free soup and free bread of public charity, are not looking for work at all. Some of them no doubt would work if they got the opportunity, but with a great many of them work is the last thing they want.

The objection I have to our present system is that it tends to encourage idleness and breed beggars. It bestows food and clothing and shelter and even money on those who deserve them least and leaves those to suffer who are most deserving, but who still have too much pride and self respect to ask for public charity.

It debases those who receive the dole of charity, for when any man has once become a mendicant and eaten the bread of charity, even though circumstances may seem to have forced him to that condition, he has lost a little of the finest thing in human character, self respect and honest pride.

It is wrong because it throws an unjust share of the burden of supplying the needs of the "down and outs" onto certain communities and onto a comparatively small per cent of the people even, of those communities. The generous, open-hearted people who cannot bear to see poverty and suffering without trying to relieve it, will make sacrifices in order to supply the needs of these people who flock into the city with the purpose of living without work, while the more selfish members of the community will refuse to give anything.

But our civilization has advanced to the point where we will not allow even the most worthless loafer to starve or freeze. Therefore there is only one sensible course to pursue and that is to furnish the opportunity for all who are able and willing to work to get work at a wage that will enable them to live decently. When that system has been established then it will be possible to discriminate between the deserving poor who are willing and anxious to earn a living in a self respecting way and the worthless bum who simply wants to live off charity.

The healthy bum could no longer offer the excuse that he could not find work, for the state and nation would be ready to offer it. If he then refused to work he should be compelled to do so. The world owes no man in physical and mental health a living, but he is entitled to a fair opportunity to earn his living.

This system cannot be inaugurated by the cities alone. It should be state wide, nation wide. The scale of wages on public work should not be so high as to tempt men away from legitimate private enterprise, but it should be sufficient so that it would afford the worker a comfortable living.

The public work should be managed humanely but at the same time on a business basis. In other words, the individual working for the public should understand that he is to give value for his wages just as if he were working for a private individual or a corporation.

There will of course, always be a number of poor helpless folk, mentally or physically incapacitated who will have to be supported by charity. No right thinking, humane person begrudges the amount necessary to feed and clothe and shelter these unfortunate, but it is an imposition on the public and most unfair to honest hard working people that lazy bums should be fed at public expense without rendering any service in return, and that unfortunate people who would be more than glad to get honest employment are often forced by circumstances to get into the same class with these bums.

Unduly Alarmed

Writing from Pomona, Kan., R. C. W. asks:

What have we as a Protestant nation to fear from the Catholics? I notice they claim one third as many members in their church as there are in all the Protestant churches in the United States combined. I was told the other day that the basement of every Catholic church in the United States was an arsenal. It is charged that Tumulty, private secretary to President Wilson, never fails to urge the appointment of a Catholic for a job that is to be filled. The government printing office is being loaded with Catholics. Are these statements true? If so, what will be the outcome of these things?

I have never been in the basement of a Catholic church and consequently am not able to say from personal observation what any of them contain. However I do not believe that story for a minute.

The president's private secretary is, I believe, a Catholic. To what extent he tries to influence the

president in making appointments I do not know and neither do I believe anyone else knows except President Wilson and Mr. Tumulty himself. I do not believe, however, that Mr. Tumulty is dictating President Wilson's appointments. Whatever criticisms may be made of President Wilson, nothing so far has indicated that anybody is running him or making his appointments for him. So that story about Tumulty doesn't get very far with me.

I know nothing about the religious affiliations of the printers in the government printing plant, but I will have to be shown before I will believe that there is a conspiracy on foot to fill that department with Catholics. It is very easy to start a story without taking the trouble to find out whether it is bottomed on facts and for that reason the world is burdened with a vast amount of misinformation.

Furthermore, we are prone to believe a story when it fits in with our religious or political beliefs and prejudices, and that is another reason why there is so much error in the world. If both Catholics and Protestants could free their minds from intolerance and bigotry the world would take a long step forward.

An Oklahoman on Money

Editor The Mail and Breeze—I have been reading your paper for a year and have written you one letter which you failed to publish. Here is another and then I will quit. Money? What is money for but to buy goods and to pay debts? Now if that is the purpose of money why does the government make money and give it to the banks where nobody can get it without promising to pay back more than they receive? Can anybody get rich while giving more than they get? You know they can't.

If money is given out it should be given to those who want it to buy something with. Don't you see that by giving it to the bankers it is putting everybody in bondage to the bankers? For they want it to lend and the borrower is in bondage to the lender. Is it not the purpose of the government to put all the rest of the people in bondage to the banks?

Why should money be redeemable in anything else than goods, services and taxes? Would it be if it was not the intention to enslave the people to the banks? Money should never be lent because you have to pay back more than you get and no man can do that without wronging himself or somebody else.

What is the use of our being fools because our forefathers were when we have all their experience as well as our own?

All the currency legislation that Congress could pile up in a thousand years will not benefit the debtor class so long as they must borrow to get the money. It will not make much difference whether they borrow from the banks or the government so long as they have to pay back more than they get. What is the use of spending so much time and energy and good printer's ink on a subject when a little thought will show that it will do no good?

A. H. BROKING.
Bokoshe, Okla.

"Why Doesn't the Business Go?"

Editor The Mail and Breeze—I see in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of January 3, 1914, the following editorial by Arthur Capper: "It is not the temperance reformer alone, but the boasted practical man of business, the good statesman, the economist, the manager of railroads and the director of banks who have all decreed that the saloons and their attendant vices must go."

I take issue with Brother Capper and all the wise men who say the saloons must go. That is all well and good as far as it goes, but you wise ones are as blind as the cave fish that has no eyes. You are still trying to trim the tree up before you cut it down. Now here is a case where the ax is lying at the root of the tree, but even our honest Arthur Capper is afraid to raise the ax to chop this tree down. Why not fell this tree and then, oh how easily it would be trimmed.

No, you brave political cowards, you are afraid to raise the ax to fell the demon tree "rum" or strong drink in all its forms. Our country is steeped in blood and crime that is laid at the root of this demon tree strong drink. Ninety per cent of all crimes are laid to liquor and its uses, and this noble government of ours is an accessory to all these crimes done under the guise of liquor. "Oh, I would not have done it if I had not been drunk!" Who has not heard that excuse?

Now this noble government of ours takes \$1.10 for each gallon of liquor distilled. For every gallon of liquor distilled there is a crime committed under the guise of "liquor did it." Now take a square look at Uncle Sam. Does he need money so badly that he must allow this liquid "hell" to be manufactured and put on the market knowing the results so well? Hasn't our country been steeped in blood long enough? Hasn't there been suffering enough for us all to see?

You say the saloons "must go," now Brother Capper, get right down to business and let's chop this tree down at a single stroke and let's raise revenue some other way than by high tariff on liquor. Take off all tariff and all profit from the liquor business; don't allow anyone to make a cent's profit on strong drink—do this and see how soon all liquor business will stop.

Then after liquor is offered at 15 cents a gallon, who will be guilty of using the stuff? If it is us old "topers" who have the habit so we can't quit it let us be punished for our crimes. Let this noble government of ours control the sale of the stuff and stand responsible for all crime done under the guise of liquor, and let them take the man or woman who gets drunk and put them in a "Keeley Institution" built for that purpose. Keep them there until cured of the habit if it takes five years to cure them. Drunkenness is a disease brought on by the use of strong drink and must be treated as such and all other vices are contracted from strong drink and disease follows.

Talk about the "white slavery" among the women and girls! For every girl that falls there are 10 boys seduced and made white slaves of.

Now you wise men, don't be afraid of your political masters that hide behind this monstrous tree liquor, and are afraid to strike the blow that will fell him. Say, Brother Woodrow Wilson, wake up, do something, or let your Honor say something that will cause congress to raise the ax from the root of the tree and fell it at a single blow. Show us that you are not afraid of your political master and get the praise of all good people of the world.

Arcadia, Kan.

J. D. GREEN.

Grow the Early Vegetables

Have the Hotbed Sash Slope Straight to the South

BY R. H. BENTON

KANSAS farmers can have vegetables early in the season if they will do a little work to get them. A hotbed that will insure this luxury is not much trouble. It should be started in February or early March according to the season. Such vegetables as tomatoes and early cabbage may be started in the hotbed in time to transplant in the open garden when pleasant weather comes.

With a hotbed a gardener expects to gain one month on hardy vegetables like cabbage and two to three weeks on tomatoes. In order to gain two weeks on the crop, however, it is necessary to gain three or four weeks on the planting, for the plants do not grow so fast under the sash as they would in the open, later in the season.

A comparatively small spot is required for a hotbed, but it should not be put on the same ground for more than three or four years in succession to guard against diseases and insect injuries. The hotbed should always face to the south, and the south side of a dwelling, barn, tight board fence, hedge, or anything affording similar protection, will furnish a good location. A temporary hotbed is easily constructed and is probably best adapted to conditions on the general farm. A well-drained location is selected and barnyard manure is spread out in a broad, level pile, 8 or 9 feet wide and 18 to 24 inches deep, when compacted. The pile may be any desired length but it is convenient to make it long enough to support four standard hotbed sash. The manure should contain sufficient straw or litter to prevent its

\$5. A sash, unglazed, costs from \$1 to \$1.25. Glazing costs 75 cents. Mats and shutters cost from 50 cents to \$1 a sash, depending upon the material used. But the average farm is able to supply all of this material except the sash from the old stuff lying around.

After the sash are put on, the bed is allowed to heat. At first the temperature will run rather high but nothing should be planted until the soil temperature is down to about 80 degrees. This

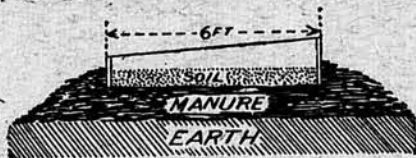


Fig. 1. Temporary Hotbed.

Cross section view showing the coating of manure with 3 to 5 inches of garden loam on top within the frame.

will be in about three or four days. The temporary and completed temporary hotbeds are shown in Figures I. and II.

A more permanent hotbed may be constructed like the one shown in Figure III. If brick are not available a long stake may be driven into the ground, and cheap lumber nailed up the sides. This arrangement will not hold the heat so well as the brick type, which is more durable and warmer during extreme cold snaps.

A supply of straw, loose manure, board shutters, straw mats, burlap or old carpet should be kept convenient for use in case of extremely cold weather. During bright, sunny days the glass-

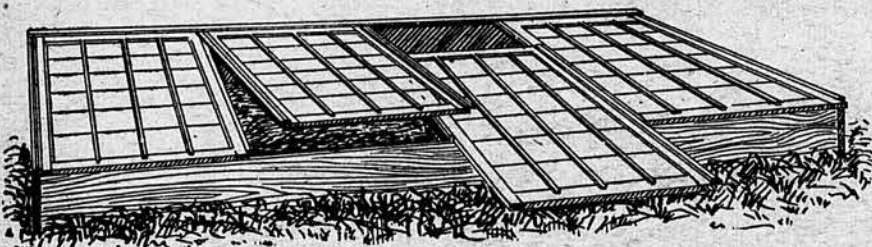


Fig. II. Completed Temporary Hotbed, Plants Being Ventilated.

packing soggy. When tramped down fairly compact it should spring slightly when stepped upon.

After this is done a 1 by 12-inch board, 12 feet long, is set on edge along the north side of the pile. Six feet to the south of this board a 1 by 8 or 1 by 10 is set on edge a little deeper in the manure so that there is a slope of 4 to 6 inches in the sash to south to allow the water to run off freely. A board is then set on edge at each end of the frame and nailed to the ends of the side boards. These end boards must be the same height as the back board, and slope gradually to the south board so that the sash may fit closely to them. When the ends are nailed on, the frame is held securely in position. Three 1 by 4 or 1 by 3-inch strips are nailed across the frame 3 feet apart to support the sash.

Then pile the manure up a little more around the edges of the frame so it is slightly below the surface of the manure. Three to 5 inches of good garden loam or specially prepared soil is spread evenly over the area inclosed by the frame, and you have a hotbed 6 by 12 feet, which is covered by sash, 3 by 6 feet in size.

It is usually cheaper to buy the sash on the market than to try to make them. If there happen to be some old windows lying about the farm, use them by all means. The general estimate of the cost of a frame of four sash is \$16. The mortised plank frame costs \$4 to

covered frames will heat rapidly. It will be necessary to ventilate on such days by slightly raising the sash on the opposite side from the wind. Be careful to protect the plants from drafts of cold air. Toward evening the sash should be closed in order that bed may become sufficiently warm before night-fall.

Hotbeds should be watered only on bright days and early enough in the morning to allow the plants and soil to dry off before night. Watering in the



Fig. III. Permanent Hotbed.

Cross section view, showing manure coating of garden soil within the frame and brick walls. This form of hotbed will stand severe weather better than the other because of the walls.

evening or on cloudy days will have a tendency to chill the bed, and increase the danger from freezing. Sufficient ventilation should be admitted after watering to allow the foliage to dry in order to prevent the plants being lost by damping-off, fungus or mildew.

A coldframe (Fig. IV.) is constructed on the same principle as the hotbed except that no heat is supplied other than

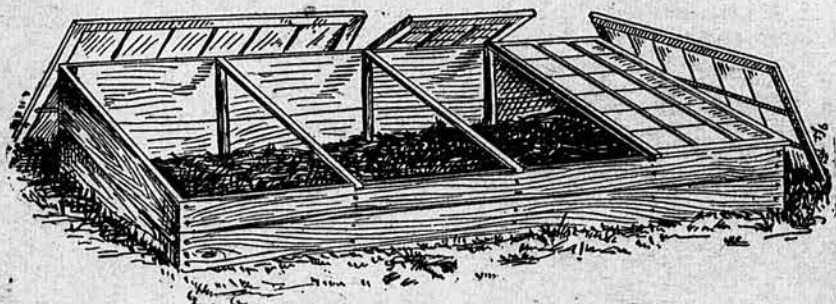


Fig. IV. A Coldframe, Which Is a Hotbed Without Manure.

that absorbed by the glass from the sun's rays. It may be covered either by sash or cotton cloth. In the North coldframes are used for hardening off plants that have been started in the hotbed preparatory to setting them in the garden. In the South, where the weather is not too severe, the coldframes are used in lieu of hotbeds for starting early plants. When growing plants to be transplanted later a frame 6 by 12 feet will accommodate 400 to 500 cabbage and cauliflower plants, 300 to 400 tomatoes and eggplants, 600 to 800 lettuce plants. If the plants are started very late and not transplanted, as many as 800 tomato or cabbage plants can be grown under one sash.

Toughen Plants Gradually.

Plants grown in a hotbed or coldframe must be gradually acclimated to the open garden conditions before being transplanted. This is usually done by ventilating freely and cutting down the amount of water supplied. Be careful, however, not to wilt or check the plants in their growth. By the time the plants are ready to be transplanted they should be able to go entirely uncovered during the entire day and on mild nights. Crops most commonly grown in frames are lettuce, radishes, cucumbers, beets, parsley, eggplant, peppers, and beans.

Losses from diseases are important in growing crops in frames. Lettuce suffers from a fungus known as "drop" which attacks the plants about the time of their maturity and causes them to wilt and decay.

This disease is incapable of infecting healthy plants, unless there are bits of dead leaves on which it can start. It produces no spores but is reproduced through hard, black masses, which are formed only in the later stages of decay. The spread of the disease is favored by heavy watering and lack of enough ventilation.

Cucumbers grown in frames are subject to downy mildew and anthracnose which may be prevented by spraying with bordeaux. Insect injuries are not so common. Cutworms and aphids are the most troublesome and will ruin all the plants unless they are controlled. Spraying with kerosene emulsion or soap preparations will rid the frame of the aphids but these are not desirable for use on salad crops as the taste will remain. Cutworms may be controlled by baits of wheat bran or fresh clover leaves which have been poisoned with Paris green or arsenate of lead. Hand picking may prove effective whenever the insects are numerous.

How a Water System Helps

Mr. Editor—The handiest thing on this farm is a water system. It saves the women many steps and labor, and is handy the year around. I find the underground supply tank to be the best when one has some elevated ground in which to build it. All my tanks are built of cement and I like them fine. They are far cheaper in the long run than any other kind you can build. My tanks hold 130 barrels of water. The total cost of well, tanks, and 900 feet of piping was \$176. This, we think, is a very reasonable expense considering the help and satisfaction to be obtained from a system like this.

Lucas, Kan.

W. L. Metzler.

Winter in Sunny Kansas

T. R. Stucky of McPherson, Kan., sent the Mail and Breeze some perfectly good, green leaves January 23. "These leaves," Mr. Stucky wrote came from a cherry tree and an elderberry bush. I found them while grubbing out an old orchard. No fruit, just leaves."

Sheep to Clean a Pasture

Two letters in a recent issue of the Mail and Breeze under the heading "Care of Pastures," told how to keep the weeds and buckbrush out of the pastures. One man said "Mo wthe weeds" and the other "Pull out the buckbrush." If these men will keep a small flock of ewes, 10 or 12 will do for a 60 acre pasture, there will be no need of mowing weeds or pulling buckbrush. The sheep will change both to fertilizer and pay for the privilege of doing it, in wool and mutton. The labor required to take care of the ewes will not be so hard as that required to mow weeds and pull brush. I know that market

conditions are very unsatisfactory for the man with the small ewe flock but if farm folks would eat more mutton they would find it much more healthful than eating so much pork that could be sold instead.

W. O. Eyer.

Noble county, Okla.

A New Way to Irrigate

BY P. E. ERICKSON,
Courtland, Kan.

A vast area of land is non-productive for the simple reason that irrigating in a simple, substantial and economic way has not, till now, been put before the public. The new irrigating system, if properly put in use, will be of great value.

The first principle of this system is the pipes. This system does not require a dam; there will be no sand or dirt in the ditches and no overflow of dams, which is caused by the sand and dirt filling up above the dam. This system is in the river-bed, with various water suckers at the source. These suckers are so made that the water which goes through them is always clean. When laying the pipes they can be laid as desired for more or less water and to irrigate more or less land.

Another principle of value about this system, is the power which can be obtained from this system, by simply putting a water wheel in the ditch wherever convenient.

This system is so made that the water can come rapidly or slowly as desired, thereby regulating the power also as desired. For instance electric lights for the home and domestic purposes as well.

Another favorable thing that will be of great assistance in irrigating is the new sand point which can be screwed into the ground instead of being hammered down. Where the pumps are used this sand point will be of untold value for irrigation.

Timothy Hay

Mr. Editor—I have a carload or two of choice timothy hay I can spare.

Clarence Beavers.

Beattie, Kan.

A Cow Should Make Good.

F. S. Matthews of Douglas county, Kansas, has been a farm dairyman a good many years. Mr. Matthews handles the Guernsey breed, and sells the cream. "Testing each cow once or twice during the year keeps me posted on how I stand, and what each cow is doing," Mr. Matthews said. "Then I take good care of my calves, saving the heifers, and selling the steers as heavyweight veals."

FRIENDLY TIP

Restored Hope and Confidence.

After several years of indigestion and its attendant evil influence on the mind, it is not very surprising that one finally loses faith in things generally.

A N. Y. woman writes an interesting letter. She says:

"Three years ago I suffered from an attack of peritonitis which left me in a most miserable condition. For over two years I suffered from nervousness, weak heart, shortness of breath, could not sleep, etc.

"My appetite was ravenous but I felt starved all the time. I had plenty of food but it did not nourish me because of intestinal indigestion. Medical treatment did not seem to help. I got discouraged, stopped medicine and did not care much whether I lived or died. "One day a friend asked me why I didn't try Grape-Nuts food, stop drinking coffee and use Postum. I had lost faith in everything, but to please my friend I began to use both and soon became very fond of them.

"It wasn't long before I got some strength, felt a decided change in my system, hope sprang up in my heart and slowly but surely I got better. I could sleep very well, the constant craving for food ceased and I have better health now than before the attack of peritonitis.

"My husband and I are still using Grape-Nuts and Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Sweet Clover and Its Ways

A Reprinted Article of Value to Kansas Farmers

BY F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor

SWEET clover has an important place in farming in Kansas, but this place is on the poorer soils and locations. Where alfalfa and red clover will do well they will produce more feed than sweet clover, and therefore they should be grown. It often is possible to grow these more important legumes after a crop of sweet clover has been produced on a field even when they have failed before, for the sweet clover will add considerable nitrogen and humus to the soil, and it will also improve the physical condition.

The bacteria growing on the roots of sweet clover is the same as that growing on the roots of alfalfa—contrary to the rule with red clover—and it will help inoculate the soil for that crop. This is a desirable feature with sweet clover. It seems that the great use of this legume in Kansas is for soil improvement.

There is an amazing interest in sweet clover just now among Kansas farmers. More questions are received by the editorial department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze about sweet clover than about any other Kansas crop, not even excepting feterita, and that is saying a good deal. Much of this great interest has been generated by persons who had seed for sale, with the result that it has been selling for twice, and in some cases more, than alfalfa seed was bringing. This is a great state of affairs, indeed, when we consider that alfalfa will produce several times as much hay in a season as sweet clover, on soil where it does well.

It is a mistake to plant sweet clover for feed production in Kansas where red clover and alfalfa do well. Of course, one can make good returns at present prices in growing sweet clover for seed if he can get even fair yields, but this will not always be the rule. The cost of sweet clover seed will be lower in the future. There is no reason to believe that the abnormal spread between the price of alfalfa and sweet clover seed will continue.

Farm animals will learn to like sweet clover hay if it is cut at the proper time, which is just before blooming. The crop makes better pasture than alfalfa in some respects, for its growing season is longer and there is not so much danger of bloat with cattle. The coarse, woody structure of the stems of sweet clover prevents them from packing so readily in the stomach of animals as alfalfa. Cattle that do become bloated on sweet clover usually recover.

The seed can be sown either in the spring or fall, but a great many Kansas growers prefer fall seeding, at about the same time as alfalfa. A firm, well compacted seedbed is essential in growing sweet clover. The soil should have the capillary attraction well restored; a loose seedbed will not do for this crop. If one sows the seed in the fall, it is well to plow the land about four inches deep just as soon as the shocks of the spring grain crop are removed, if one is grown. The soil then should be worked after every rain until the seed is planted, and this should be about the middle of August in Kansas, if the moisture conditions are right. Sweet clover seed should not be sown unless there is enough moisture in the soil to germinate it, and give the plants a good start.

From ten to twelve pounds of seed should be sown to the acre. Some growers use more than this, but a good stand can usually be obtained without the big seedings, and they are rather expensive with the present high prices of seed. If a grower wishes to plant the seed in the spring, about the first week of April is a good time, although some men prefer to sow it sooner. The time for sowing sweet clover in Kansas in the spring varies much the same as with red clover.

The second year is when sweet clover makes the profits. A hay crop—which usually gives from 1 to 1.2 tons an acre—is cut about the first week in June, just before it blooms. It is essential that the cutter bar of the mowing machine should run high, from 3 to 4 inches, or the crop may be killed. If the cutter bar is lowered it clips the

crowns, and this will damage the seed crop.

Sweet clover hay should be raked promptly, before the leaves have had time to shatter. If the hay is placed in windrows the stems and leaves will cure out together for the leaves will continue to draw the moisture out of the stems. This is important, for the stems of sweet clover are large, and contain much moisture. Much of the hay is raked with dump rakes, but side-delivery rakes give the best results. The stems frequently get caught in the teeth of the dump rake—they are much worse about this than alfalfa or red clover stems. The hay usually is moved to the stacks with buck rakes. A loader will work in it.

The second or seed crop usually is ready to cut about the last week in August, although there is some variation from this. The exact stage of maturity at which it should be cut is a somewhat fine point to determine, for the pods do not ripen evenly. The best plan is to cut it just before the drier pods begin to shatter. This will cause the greener seeds to be somewhat smaller than they would have been, but it will prevent the loss of the more mature pods.

Much of the sweet clover seed is cut with self-rakes. When this is done men usually follow the machine and place several, usually five, of the bunches together, crossing them so they will

ture; O. E. Reed, head of the dairy department; L. E. Call, head of the agronomy department and professor of soils; W. A. Cochel, head of the animal husbandry department, and Professor W. A. Lippincott, head of the poultry husbandry department, are on the program. Besides these, several other specialists from the college will speak.

One evening session is to be devoted to the subject of tenancy, and the troubles between landlord and tenant will be thoroughly discussed. Other sessions dealing with soil and drainage problems are on the program, copies of which are being sent out from the extension division of the Kansas Agricultural college.

Develop the Community Spirit

One of the needed things in Kansas rural communities is more community spirit. When there is but little social intercourse among the people they come to depend on the towns for their amusements, and as a rule the young people in a neighborhood of this kind get the idea that a town has all the brightness there is in the world. This naturally aids in the drift of the country young people to the city.

What is needed is for the country young people to organize a social life of their own that is independent of the city, which does not depend on the help of the little country town. A country community can so organize its life that it will be independent of city life, and that is what is needed to add to the dignity to Kansas country life that has been lacking so much in the past. It is impossible to get up a great amount of enthusiasm over a community in which the people have to run to town every

Where's the Weakness?

Investigation by the post office department and a year's observation in general indicate that the farmer is not profiting by use of the parcel post as is the business man in town. Merchandise in large quantities is being sent out into the country but very few farm products are coming to the towns and cities via parcel post. And yet one of the big arguments employed to get the system adopted was that it would make direct marketing possible. It would enable the producer on the land to mail his butter, eggs, and other produce direct to the consumer's kitchen, said the parcel post advocates. But it isn't doing it and there's a reason for it, of course. What's yours? Perhaps you have used the post successfully. If so, let's hear from you, too. Prizes will be given for the best letters.

dry more readily. The crop usually is left in the large shocks for about a week to cure, and it then is ready to stack or thresh. Most of the seed is threshed from the field.

The bunches generally are hauled on tight-bottomed sleds to the separator, as this method is economical so far as labor is concerned and there is a minimum loss of seed. The pods shatter badly even under the best conditions, and constant care is required all along the line, or there will be a big loss. It is best to have canvas spread under the self-feeder, to catch the seed that shatters off as it is pitched into the separator.

Most of the seed is threshed with ordinary threshing machines, for they have given better success than alfalfa hullers. The hullers produce considerable lint as the straw goes through the machine. This lint gets mixed with the seed, and results in both going into the strawpile. All concaves are put into the separator and they are screwed up as far as possible, for it is essential that the plants should be well torn to pieces. All machines waste some seed, even when they are doing their best work, so it frequently is possible to get a stand of sweet clover on a field by spreading the straw over it.

Are You Going to Parsons?

Probably the largest agricultural meeting ever held in southeastern Kansas will take place at Parsons, February 3 and 4. The meeting is a part of the work conducted by H. J. Bower, demonstration agent for that district. President Waters of the Kansas Agricultural college, W. M. Jardine dean of agricul-

ture they wish to get together to have a good time.

There are many ways in which country life can be organized. The aim should be to appeal to the things that most interest the people; and that means that the methods of organization should vary with the age of the people in the community. The young men and boys will naturally be most interested in athletics, and that is the best way in which they can be organized. Form an athletic club, and play the teams from the surrounding towns and neighborhoods. With the young ladies, a social club of some kind that allows them to get together for a good social time is the most desirable. Older people usually are interested in any sort of a get together movement. All that it takes is a good leader.

Organize your community. Get out of the people the notion that they have to depend on the towns for their amusements. They do not have to do this; a country social life can be built up that is far ahead of anything a country town can give.

Sows Will Be Valuable.

C. W. Cassell of Coffey county, Kansas, says that he is saving 20 brood sows, as he firmly believes that it will pay to hold to hogs now, when many farmers are reducing their stock. "Brood sows and all have been shipped out of my neighborhood," he said. "That looks like a bad move to me, as we will need some hogs next season."

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

SCHOOLS STUDY CORN

Getting Ready for Boys' Contests

Corn is the commercial barometer for Kansas. We can talk as we please about wheat and brag about alfalfa, but after all we must admit that "corn is king." Therefore, the Kansas Agricultural college is asking everybody to study corn and sorghum in February. It is asking every rural school teacher and every school principal to devote a part of every school day in February to the study of these two big crops. It is asking every farmers' institute and every Grange and every commercial club and every organization in the state interested in agriculture, to study how to get a better quality crop and a bigger crop, and also the best way of marketing the crop. This last season was a hard one, but possibly we may have learned one or two lessons on seedbed preparation, seed testing, cultivation, etc., that will help in the work this year.

Does it pay to disk in February or March ahead of the plow or lister? Does it pay to disk or cultivate ground two or more times before planting? How does it help? Does it pay to test seed for germination? Does it pay to plow deep, whether early or late? How deep should corn be planted? Are we in the habit of planting too thick in Kansas? Does it pay to grade seed corn? Do we plant too early? Do we plant too late? How soon should we cultivate after planting? What is the best implement to use first on listed corn? On "planted" corn? How many times will it pay to cultivate corn? What yield should be had in this locality? Where are we to get seed for 1914?

What are the best methods of planting kafir and milo? Will it pay to test seed? Do we plant too early? Do we plant too thick? Do we cultivate often enough? Is it wise to plant seed that has lain in bulk? What grain yield should be had in this locality? Will it pay to use corn for silage when a sorghum can be grown? Where are we to get seed for 1914?

These are some of the topics for discussion in schools, and in all farmers' meetings, and on the street corners, and in the blacksmith shops and stores, and at the crossroads, for the first three weeks in February. For the first two weeks in March, the college asks everybody to talk about "Insects Injurious to Farm Crops."

Here's a Farmers' Platform

Mr. Editor—The farmers are busy organizing Granges in this part of the state. There is one of 100 members at Ridge in Woodson county, another of 100 members at Rest, Wilson county, and a third at Sorghum Valley of 60 members, of which the writer is master. Another will soon be organized at Swede Center, Neosho county.

We are organizing against high taxes for which both the Republican and Democratic parties are responsible. We want no dog tax nor any divorce proctors at our expense. We are against stenographers for county attorneys, at \$600 a year.

President Wilson and Secretary Bryan are well spoken of by everybody but Governor Hodges had better not run for the office of governor again. Bristow and Thompson as senators are satisfactory to our farmers here.

These are the sentiments of a large majority of our farmers. No Progressives have gone over to the standpatners yet.

Adolph Anderson.
R. 5, Chanute, Kan.

Millet Seed

Mr. Editor—I have for sale a limited amount of millet seed at \$1 a bushel; some yellow dent seed and white kafir in head for seed.

E. L. Shaffer.
R. 3, Wellington, Kan.

Wheat Acreage Is Large.

The largest wheat acreage in the history of Kansas, 8,580,000 acres, has been sown this fall, according to the report issued by F. D. Coburn, secretary of the state board of agriculture.

I don't think there is any better farm paper than the Mail and Breeze.—Mrs. Sarah Meeker, Fairmont, Minn.

Roughage in Making Beef

An Address Before the Stock Breeders' Association

BY W. A. COCHEL
Kansas Agricultural College

BEEF cattle have always been used to consume the surplus products of farming, and to turn into profitable form the crops which would otherwise have comparatively little value. When we were producing more corn in the United States than was needed to supply the ordinary markets many feeders boasted that their steers were consuming one-half bushel a head daily. Under present conditions the same men are proud of the fact that they are able to make an equal number of pounds of beef by so supplementing the corn that one peck will replace the half bushel formerly used.

During the same period hay was of little value, the markets usually oversupplied and the demand only moderate; hence no particular effort was made to feed it judiciously. Corn was husked from the field and many an acre of stalks sold for 25 cents, or was worthless. Feeders began first to limit the grain ration then to pay some attention to reducing the amount of hay, using substitutes for each that would produce the same result at less expense.

The silo has resulted in a tremendous saving of both grain and roughage, making available for use thousands of

is now customary to winter cattle in such a manner that they weigh little, if any, more in the spring than in the fall. The growth of kafir and the construction of silos, in which to handle this crop, will make it possible to get the same sort of grains in winter as in summer, so that a steer will grow beef throughout his entire life, rather than performing this function only on grass. In this way it will be possible to market our range cattle as 2-year-olds at the same weight as generally is obtained in 3-year-old form. This will add materially to the carrying capacity of the land and help to prevent the tremendous losses that have so frequently occurred in past winters.

In order to handle this roughage to good advantage it will be necessary to produce a type of cattle with large capacity, especially fitted to produce fat from grass and forage crops, rather than from concentrated feeds. They may not be quite so attractive in form as the highly fitted show animal of today, but they will be equally as attractive on the farm where they will turn into profit those by-products of grain growing which now have little or no value.

If alfalfa can also be grown it will be

THE FARM CREED

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

We believe that soil likes to eat as well as its owner, and ought, therefore, to be liberally fed.

We believe in large crops which leave the land better than they found it—making the farmer and the farm both glad at once.

We believe in going to the bottom of things and, therefore, in deep plowing and enough of it. All the better with a subsoil plow.

We believe that every farm should own a good farmer.

We believe that the best fertilizer for any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence. Without this, lime and gypsum, bones and green manure, marl and guano will be of little use.

We believe in good fences, good barns, good farm houses, good stock, good orchards, and children enough to gather the fruit.

We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a clean cupboard, a clean dairy and a clean conscience.

We firmly disbelieve in farmers that will not improve, in farms that grow poorer every year; in starving cattle; in farmers' boys turning into clerks and merchants; in farmers' daughters unwilling to work, and in all farmers ashamed of their vocations or who drink whisky until honest people are ashamed of them.

tons of corn stalks which would otherwise have been a complete waste. The by-products of the mills furnish bran, shorts, cottonseed meal, linseed meal, hominy feed, germ oil meal, gluten feed, peanut cake and rice products. In addition, the brewery and distillery grains are by-products largely used in dairy communities. Beet pulp and molasses are greatly appreciated in sections near the older sugar factories. Alfalfa, cowpeas, soybeans and sweet clover are comparatively new forage crops brought into profitable use. Twenty years ago few of these were known at all. Recently they have come into general use because of the increased market value of the crops which were formerly used for beef production.

It is probable that increased population in the next few years will have a material influence upon the value of corn, because of the surplus which is now fed being used directly as a human food. The result will be that beef cattle will be largely used to convert roughage and grass into meat. Thousands of acres of wheat are grown in western Kansas from which the straw is burned immediately after harvest. This practice will be discontinued, or the wheat grower be forced out of business. In the eastern part of the state the same kind of waste occurs in the corn fields from year to year. It is doubtful whether corn can be grown profitably for the grain alone when so large a proportion of the feeding value of the crop is wasted.

When cattle are raised as a business grass must be the basis of feeding. It

possible by the use of silage, alfalfa and grass to produce cattle that will classify as good killers rather than as feeders, without the use of any grain whatever. In this way the cost of grain can be largely reduced or eliminated, the land become more productive, and pastures will be improved; all of which will add materially to the total beef supply of the state.

Wishes Oklahoma Had a Capper

Mr. Editor—I should like to see Mr. Capper enter the race for governor in Kansas for the benefit of the people in that state. I wish we had a man in Oklahoma we could have confidence in as I have in Mr. Capper. H. C. Reese.

Hastings, Okla.

For a Single Standard of Morals.

Mr. Editor—I like Mr. Capper's stand for a single standard of morals, and by all means I think that Arthur Capper should be Kansas' next governor. Frank Huff.

Capper Papers of Great Help.

Mr. Editor—We like every one of Mr. Capper's papers, and think we could not get along without them. I receive twelve papers a week, but find that Capper's Weekly and the Mail and Breeze are the most interesting. They should be in every farmer's home in Kansas.

Feed out here is a little scarce, but farmers ship in alfalfa hay, corn, oats, etc., and the prices are not so bad after all. J. A. Pihl.

Bridgeport, Kan.



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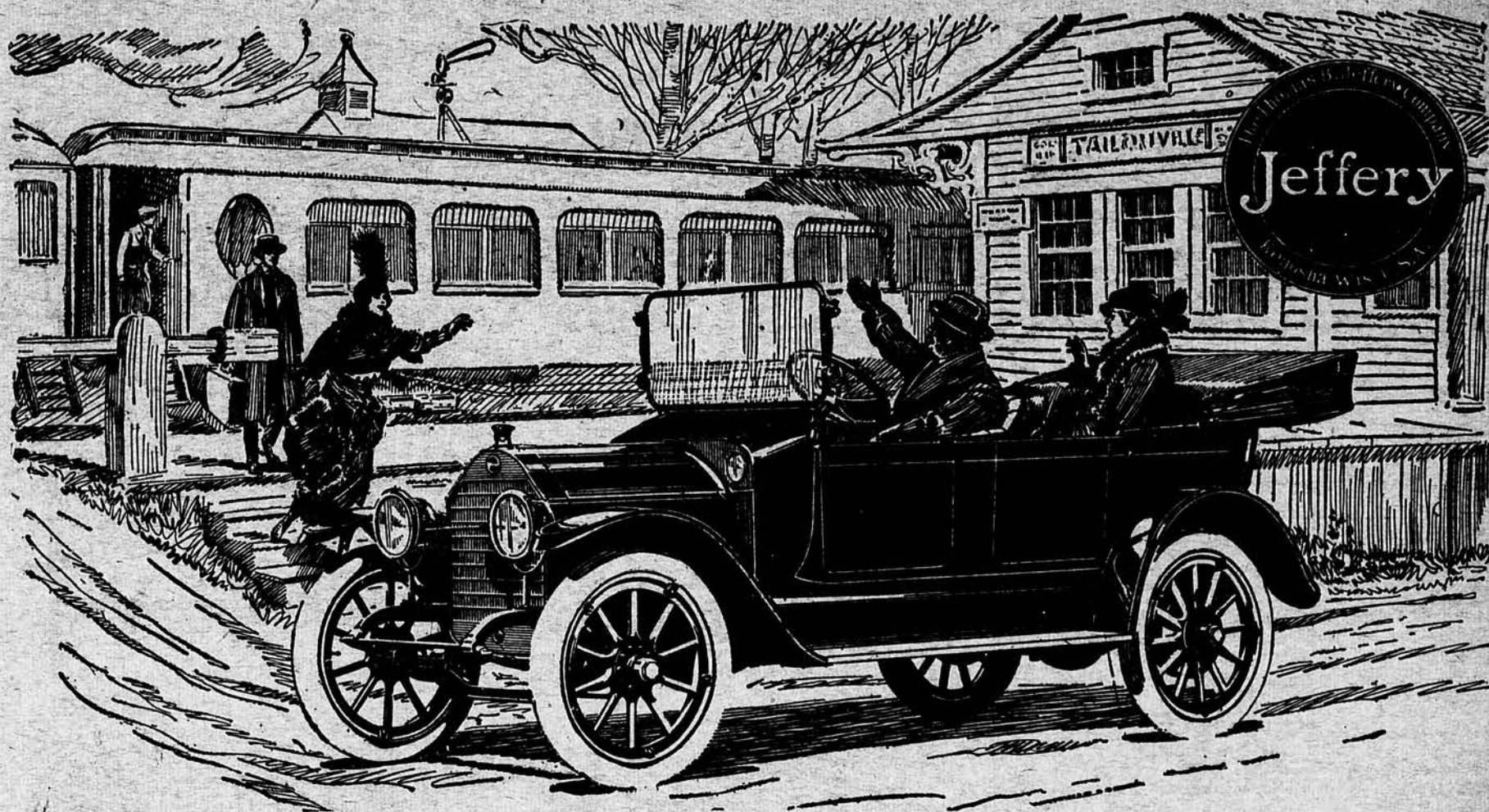
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Meet her with a Jeffery

WHEN that daughter you're so proud of comes home from school, give her a real sensation. Be at the station in a Jeffery.

Every girl nowadays knows a lot about automobiles—so does her brother, of course; motor cars are discussed everywhere. So when she steps from the train you're likely to hear a cry of delight: "Oh! Dad and it's a Jeffery, too"

She may not know of the many points which make the Jeffery as high grade as cars selling at twice the price—imported annular ball bearings, U-S-L starter, Spicer universals, Vanadium steel springs and axles, Daimler leather couplings, etc. You and the boy appreciate those things. You know machinery. However, daughter knows that Rothschild designed the body and that his work was the hit of the Paris Show just as it was of the New York Show. Furthermore, she knows of several girl friends whose daddies could afford any car on the market and who have bought Jeffery cars. She's proud in the realization that some of these friends, waving to her from the car window, recognize your car as a Jeffery.

Mother, too, will appreciate the luxurious comfort of the Jeffery. Those Vanadium steel springs and the roomy

rear seat and tonneau make for the easy riding qualities of a big, bulky expensive car. Mother never could be reconciled to a little, cheap, hard-riding car. There's no real pleasure or comfort even though they are handy and economical.

And the boy. When he gets behind the wheel and "steps on her tail" and she leaps to 40 miles an hour in 20 seconds—you know what he will say. "Some car, Dad; some car!" He will turn her around in a 42 foot circle while the other fellow is backing and filling to get around. He will climb hills and plow through heavy roads that will stall the average car.

And the beauty of it all is that your gasoline, oil and tire bills will be as low as those of the owner of the little, cheap, uncomfortable car that you wouldn't own. That's a big consideration to you—the provider.

Get a copy of the Jeffery Circle and learn how we can produce America's first strictly high grade car of comfort, economy and beauty without the sacrifice of power or stability at a moderate price. The use of the high speed, high efficiency, bloc-type of motor, such as is used on all the best foreign cars, has a lot to do with it. We introduced this type of motor into the American market this year after our engineers had studied the advantages of all the best European cars.

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A Municipal Pond at Jewell

Winter Sports and Plenty of Water for \$40,000

BY LUCILE BERRY
The Farmers Mail and Breeze

WITH millions of gallons of water in a new municipal reservoir, the citizens of Jewell, Kan., are not worrying about dry wells next summer. The construction of a dam

across the West Buffalo creek and the erection of a purifying plant at that place have been finished. Fall rains filled the big natural reservoir, and more than 35 million gallons are back of the dam. The artificial lake is just west of the town. It isn't often in these days that the people of a Kansas town have the chance to select a name for a brand new body of water. The times are too far removed from Coronado and Buffalo Bill to make such a thing in every day occurrence. Lake Emerson was the name chosen by the citizens of Jewell in honor of their mayor, Emerson Fisher.

Fewer than a thousand persons live in Jewell. The new water works system is a proof of the fact that Kansas people do not need to drift along without modern improvements—and of these, running water is one of the most important—just because they live in a small town. Many towns have the natural resources for such a system.

The cost of the construction was \$40,000 which includes the laying of the mains and making all connections for which the city is to pay. The cost of water to the consumer will be about the same as the average for other Kansas towns. The gravity system is used to give the pressure in the mains. The water is pumped into a 50,000-gallon steel tank on a tower 100 feet high.

A special effort was made in building the system to guard the purity of the water. Both mechanical and chemical filters are used, and the coagulating basins are constructed of concrete, so they can be kept clean. Almost all of the filter plant is constructed of reinforced concrete, and most of the pipes and strainers are imbedded in concrete so they cannot rust out. The citizens of Jewell have built for the future.

The dam across the creek, behind which the water is impounded, is remarkably well constructed. It is 100 feet long, 19 feet high and 5 feet thick. The cost was about \$7,000. The concrete is composed of 1 part of cement, 3 parts of sand and 5 parts of crushed rock; 28,000 pounds of steel rods were used to reinforce it. Both 1/2 and 3/4-inch rods were used. The total length of these rods is about four miles; they are placed to give the maximum strength to the dam.

Other small Kansas towns can get a water supply at no higher cost than Jewell paid. There were no particular advantages for a reservoir there, except that a small stream ran near the place. The creek was dry most of the year.



As a rule, it is not far to a creek of some kind from towns in the eastern two-thirds of Kansas, and even if it is far, the pipes for a central water main do not cost much. Getting a

water supply, according to the leaders at Jewell, is much like anything else in this world—it is largely a matter of going after what you want, with one hand in your pocket.

Many boys in Jewell—and girls, too—have been learning to skate during the last few weeks. The first good ice for skating came during the Christmas holidays. As W. C. Palmer, editor of the Jewell Republican, father of several boys of skating age, said, it was a piece of rare good luck to have good ice and Christmas vacation in the same week. Boating and "shinny on the ice" are luxuries that most young people of the town never had enjoyed.

The benefits a community derives from a place of wholesome, out-of-door amusement are not to be measured in coin. Healthy Kansas boys won't take to cigarettes and red covered magazines, when the swimming and skating are good. In addition to furnishing themselves with good water, the voters of Jewell have given the boys clean and decent play. Since the water is purified after being pumped from the reservoir no objections to the water sports can be made.

The ice men in Jewell will use ice from the lake for their supply.

Plans have been made for stocking the lake with fish from the state hatcheries in the spring. Some of the boys in town are already investigating plans for building boats.

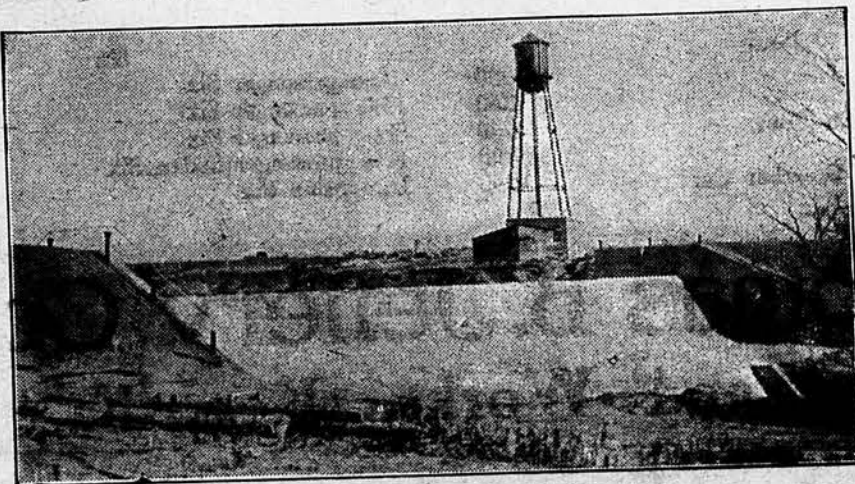
The bonds for the reservoir construction were voted during the Christmas holidays. A large vote was cast by the women of the town. The dam was finished early in the summer, and stood during the rest of the season waiting for rain. Official tests have been in progress during the last few weeks. The construction is similar to the one at Russell, Kan.

Jewell has had an electric lighting system for a number of years. This, however, is not a municipal enterprise.

Sowing Oats After Kafir

Will one have good success with sowing oats after kafir?—A. C. S., Rich Hill, Mo.

While some men do sow oats after kafir, it is not a good practice, for the kafir grows late in the fall, and takes the moisture and available plant food. It is best to plant some late sown crop on kafir ground, such as cowpeas. If it is necessary to sow oats on land that was in kafir the year before, it is well to plow the soil just as soon as possible after the kafir is harvested.



The Municipal Dam at Jewell City, Kan.

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Pick the Plot—Order Seeds

A Farm Woman Gives Her Experiences in Gardening—It Isn't Too Early to Consult the Catalogs.

HAVE you planned for a good garden this year—one which will furnish your family with fresh vegetables from the time the first planting of green stuff comes, until the supply of vegetables is cut off by frost? A garden that will supply your table with something good to eat the year around will cut your grocers bill in half. The benefits of the garden do not fail when frost comes, since you may have, either in the hills or in the cellar a supply of turnips, sweet and Irish potatoes, cabbage and parsnips. Bushels of good onions, grown from the black seed will furnish our table until onions come again. The woman who has access to a good garden, has jars of pickles, plenty of canned tomatoes and beets, and sauer kraut that might well make the city woman jealous.

Vegetables in the diet are necessary to good health. Strange isn't it, that so many farmers and their wives never learn the benefit to be derived from growing a really good home garden? They plant a small patch of early stuff and when that is gone, they rely on a store diet for the rest of the season.

Order the Seed Now.

While the weather is too bad for out door work, select and order the seed. Before doing this, you must know where

If groups of ten to one hundred farmers would form co-operative rural credit associations, under a modified form of the town building and loan associations, there is almost no end to the benefits that would follow in any farm community. They could pledge their farms, their livestock, their products, and readily and cheaply borrow money; danger of foreclosure would be almost wholly avoided and easier payments of interest and principal obtained. All that is needed is for some sensible, well-informed farmer to take the lead in any locality to set such an enterprise going.

the garden is to be. Select the richest plot of ground within reach of the house. Get a catalog from a reliable seed house and, looking it over carefully, decide on the varieties you want, marking them as you go. Figure on the amount of ground to be planted and write down the amount of seed desired. Be sure that the varieties are suited to your climate. I find it best to go slowly, very slowly with novelties. Some of them no doubt, are good, but it is safest to let someone else find this out. At least do not depend on any of the new varieties for a main crop. I know from experience that some of the advertised novelties are fakes, pure and simple. Perhaps the seed men are not to blame, for very likely they are merely handling the seed for some other person, but they should advertise nothing until it has proved good on their own grounds.

In the Central West, we may safely make our first planting of onions, radishes, beets, garden peas, turnips, mustard, lettuce, kale and spinach for early greens, any time after the first of March, when the ground is in good tillable condition. We have some light frosts after this first planting of garden stuff is up, but as all the plants are hardy, they are not injured by even a heavy frost. Experience proves that the early planting of vegetables will get them ready for the table several days in advance of later planting, even though the plants grow slowly at first.

The First Planting.

From the first to the middle of April is early enough for the first planting of the more tender vegetables, which include beans, okra, sweet corn, cucumbers, kohlrabi, tomatoes, egg plant and cabbage for the main crop. A few hundred cabbage plants for very early planting may be

grown in boxes in a sunny window of the living room. The seed may be sown as early as February 1. The seeds of pole and lima beans, being very likely to rot in the ground, should not be planted before May 1, unless the ground is unusually dry and warm. Parsnips, carrots and salsify may be planted as early as March 10.
Farmer's Wife,
Lowrey, Okla.

More About the Commelina

BY H. WILLIS SMITH,
Garden City, Kan.

I notice your remark at the close of my recent article, to the effect that the commelina plant may be a stranger to some readers. Perhaps it would be well to tell a little more about this plant which is promising to be of considerable value to the permanent settlers on the dry uplands of western Kansas and Oklahoma where it is impossible to grow alfalfa successfully, even in cultivated rows.

The commelina is a perennial plant, there being plants in this vicinity which have been cultivated for the flowers for more than 20 years. It never dies in this region as a result of drouth. The dry hay is considerably richer in food value than alfalfa or cowpea vines. It contains almost exactly the same food values as the best turkey wheat bran.

We have tried several times to establish alfalfa and sweet clover in cultivated rows and have failed completely. We do not believe that there will ever be a plant found which can grow perennially here and make a good broadcast crop. It looks as though the dry-land farmers will have to continue growing their crops in cultivated rows. Grown in this way, commelina will make at least one sure crop—not a get rich crop but a substantial help to the man who has come to western Kansas to stay and make a permanent home.

Commelina will not make a maximum yield until the third season. The small planting we had has just passed its third summer and it yielded at the rate of four tons and 100 pounds of green feed to the acre. This would equal about a ton of dry feed, such as wheat bran. Our best sorghum made only about 3 tons and 1,700 pounds of green feed to the acre. The commelina is ready for another year's growth while we shall have to plant from one to three times to get a stand of sorghum.

All kinds of stock, even the hens, will eat the green feed in preference to cowpea or Mexican bean vines. They do not even reject the coarse stalks. In 1912 we had individual plants which weighed 7½ pounds each. We have devised a little tool which cuts this crop very satisfactorily, as fast as a horse can walk.

Commelina has one fault—it is hard to cure. I think it will prove to be of greatest value as a protein feed to mix with corn or sorghum for silage. It contains considerable juice and should be allowed to dry two or three days before it is put into the silo or the silage may get rather sour as a result of being too juicy. There are many interesting points about this plant which I cannot explain here, but I think it is a promising plant for the farmers on the sandy uplands of western Kansas.

What Plan Would You Follow?

Mr. Editor—I have a 10-acre patch of alfalfa that is rather thin. In spots there is nothing at all. We have tried for four years to get a good stand of alfalfa on this ground but drouth and the grasshoppers have gotten the best of us so far. I have been thinking of broadcasting this field to spring wheat this spring and double disking it enough to cover the seed. I don't want to destroy what alfalfa there is. Will you ask your readers to give their ideas on this plan, through the paper? What I want to do is to get a crop off this patch without entirely destroying the alfalfa on it.
Ben P. Bissell,
Custer county, Nebraska.

We thought we could get along without the Mail and Breeze, but we can't.
—Ed. Paro, R. 1, Aurora, Kan.

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Goodbye to Wall Paper Roses

The Loud Design Is No Longer to Be Used

BY LUCILE BERRY
Assistant Editor

IT ISN'T best to take a flying trip to town during house cleaning time to choose the wall paper. The time to decide on the paper, at least the color of it, is now. Isn't it foolish to rush into a store and select a paper in 15 minutes, a paper you must live with for a year or two? Nothing will make or mar a room like the paper on the walls. The best sort to see is the kind you don't see at all. Walls and ceilings and curtains and floors aren't meant to be seen or heard; they are the background for the people and furniture. That little fact banishes the glittering golds and the screaming reds to the Never-Never Land. Hollyhocks and pink roses with grapevines and butterflies go, too. Imagine a bust of Shakespeare trying to sit up and seem dignified with golden lilies and red carnations fairly clamoring over his shoulders! Lifelike roses belong in vases and on summer girl



Selling such paper is almost a criminal offense. Buying it is worse.

hats, never, never on walls. Some beautiful pieces of furniture have never had their share of admiration, just because the wall paper has swallowed up their graceful lines.

Some colors brighten a room; some colors eat up light. For dark rooms—usually those on the north and west sides of a house—warm colors should be used. Some warm colors are red, yellow and orange. Of course, they cannot be used in the pure state. Any shade or tint of these colors will brighten a room. Red can seldom be used. It is so bright as to irritate, and it will throw everything in the room into oblivion. Even pink, a tint of red, cannot be used in large amounts. All tans and browns are shades of orange, made by the addition of black. They are soft and soothing as well as cheering. Nothing prettier than a subdued brown or tan can be selected for a gloomy room.

Yellow is the sunlight color; it holds all the brightness of the light. It cannot be used in large, strong amounts, but many a bedroom has been made sunny and cheerful by a small, unobtrusive yellow pattern on a creamy colored background. Never choose a yellow pattern that stands out boldly. The white bed and the bureau will look much more useful and inviting if the paper is not striking. Nearly everyone has at some time been forced to spend hours of illness staring at the wall paper in a room. Only one who has had this experience can know the annoyance of constantly facing the grotesque little imps and grinning animals his imagination has traced on the walls. Try to make the bedroom restful, never gloomy.

The rooms on the south and east should usually be papered in cool colors. Of these, green and blue are the most useful. One wouldn't want to use Irish green or very dark blue, of course. Much of the green used in cheap wall papers will fade quickly when exposed to the light. Before hanging green paper it is well to test the color by exposing it to the direct sun for several days. A comparison with the original piece will show its quality.

Nearly everyone knows a tall woman should not wear prominent stripes; a room with a ceiling that is too high should never be forced to wear stripes, either. Stripes make a room seem smaller; horizontal lines—those made by plate rails and wide borders—lower the ceiling and give the rambling effect that some rooms need.

The housewife seldom has to deal with

a room that would look well papered with a paper having a large design. Only rooms that are very large can stand such paper. In nearly every case a plain paper or one with a modest design is best.

The ceiling should be the lightest colored background in the room; the walls next, and the floors the darkest. This is the only arrangement that will give the appearance of strength and stability to a room.

Here Are the Pie Crust Rules

GUESS WORK A BAD PLAN.

When women bake cakes they usually follow the directions in the recipe books closely, but with pie crusts, it's different. Most of the pie crusts in the world—a world of sighs and tears—are made by guess. A few women live, however, who are frank and courageous enough to make pie crusts in accordance with the rules. You could hardly call the directions for making a pie crust a recipe. A recipe implies flavoring and eggs and beating and stirring and boiling, and all sorts of things that are positively foreign to pie crusts. There are rules and proportions, though, for plain pastry, call them what you will, rules as important as the Frenchiest sort of directions.

The general proportions recommended by the wise ones who make reliable recipes are 1 part of fat to 3 parts of flour. Variations occur, however, with different kinds of fats and flours. When butter is used, 2 level tablespoons for each cup of flour are added. Butter in a crust gives it a better flavor than can be obtained using any other fat. When lard is used, the general proportion of 1 to 3 may well be followed. Lard gives a good, flaky crust of pleasing color.

Pastry flour is excellent for crusts. It gives them a peculiarly flaky, tender quality. This flour, however, is not kept in many country stores, and often the cost is too high for frequent use. Ordinary bread flour may be modified with corn starch and its use will be as satisfactory as the use of expensive pastry flour. Modified flour is made by substituting 2 level tablespoons of corn starch for an equal amount of flour in each cup used. When this flour is used with lard, the proportion of 1 part fat to 4 parts flour gives the best results.

For one two-crust pie, these amounts will be needed: One and one-half cups flour, ½ cup fat, 1½ teaspoons salt, cold liquid to moisten. The only thing in a pie crust to make it light and flaky is the air which is mixed into the paste. This air expands when heated in the oven. The colder the air which goes into the oven, the greater the expansion and the flakier the crust. That is the reason the women who make the best crusts insist on having every ingredient cold, as well as each utensil used.

Another Kansas Girl Wins Out

A Kansas girl has won first place and a gold medal valued at \$100 in an agricultural essay contest, in competition with young men in agricultural colleges of the United States. Miss Ethel Vanderwilt of Solomon, who graduated from the Kansas Agricultural college last June, is the girl. She spent four years studying scientific farming and now is employed at the Agricultural Experiment station of the college. The gold medal was awarded by the Saddle and Siroloin club of Chicago for the best essay from any graduate or undergraduate student of any agricultural college of the United States. Second prize was won by a man from the University of Illinois, third prize by a man from the University of Missouri. Miss Vanderwilt is the only girl ever graduated from an agricultural course at the Kansas Agricultural college.

Place Where Baby Sleeps

If you have a sanitary couch with the open-mesh springs, use it for the tots who have outgrown the baby cab for a sleeping place. Take a strip of

wood 1 by 2 inches and cut one piece the length of couch and two pieces 2 feet long for legs. Bolt these together so they can be folded flat in the day time. Fasten one leg at each end of the long piece, put the legs through the springs and fasten securely to the legs of the couch. When making the bed let a blanket extend over this frame and pin with safety pins; then mamma will not be called in the dark to rescue someone who has rolled out. On cold nights let the blanket extend down over the back of couch. When baby is snugly in bed fold this blanket down over him, pin to the frame and also to his gown, and restless feet will not get the covers off. My two babies have slept this way for two years. Mrs. C. G. Clark. Lowell, Wyo.

HOME DRESSMAKING

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

Girl's dress 6380 is for girls of 6 to 12 years, and the pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12. Size 8 requires 3 yards of 36-inch material with ½ yard 27-inch contrasting material for trimming.

The kimono nightgown 6466 is cut in five sizes, 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 5½ yards of 36-inch material.



The pattern for ladies' dress 6319 is cut in five sizes, 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires, with full length peplum, 5¼ yards of 44-inch material.

Ladies' waist 6071 is cut in five sizes, 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch 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.

The state university lands in Arizona are to be lumbered under a co-operative agreement between the government and the state land commission. Arizona is the first state in the Southwest and one of few in the country to cut its timbered lands on forestry principles.



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No one lives too far from to enjoy its benefits. Any person in the United States can shop here through the parcel post with no charge for shipping the merchandise. All you have to pay is the price of the goods—and this will be found as low, perhaps lower, than the price of the same quality anywhere. It is proof of the satisfaction given by our "long distance" service, mail order customers at remote points are continually sending us new trade, by recommending this store to their friends.

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VALLEY FARMER, Dept. D. W. 16, Topeka, Kan.

Good Designs for Drawn Work

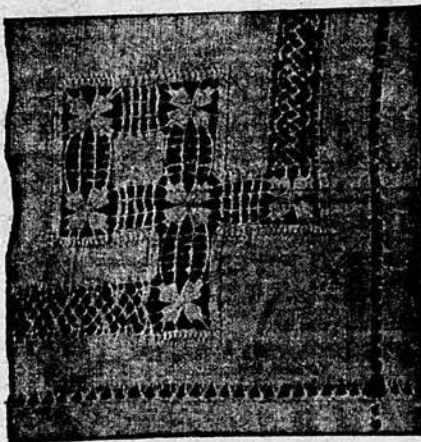
SOMETHING NOT TOO HARD.

The illustrations show two designs for drawn work. The stitches used are not difficult and the work is very pretty. The drawn space for the insertion was buttonholed before any other work was done, which will make it more substantial when it must go into the wash tub. The round dots were made with



A Simply Made Insertion.

the weaving stitch after the other threads were in place. Both pieces are shown actual size. The square illustration shows one corner of a little doily. The greater part of the design is formed by threads carried from point to point and fastened to groups of threads in the fabric by the drawnwork knot; the weaving stitch is used in the corners. The edges of the corner piece are buttonholed, and the hem is hemstitched. The hem is a trifle wider than is shown,



A Corner of a Doily.

and the entire doily is about 6 inches square. These two designs are borrowed from China, and their beauty lies in the absolute accuracy of every stitch. The pieces of work from which these illustrations were made were done by the school girls in one of the mission schools in Canton.

Some Good Cake Icings

A REQUESTED RECIPE.

Seeing a request for a recipe for a cake icing that will not crack when being cut, I will send my rule: Take $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup Karo white corn sirup, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water, whites of 2 eggs, 1 cup broken nut meats (if cared for). Mix sugar, sirup, and water, and let boil until when dropped in cold water the mixture will form a firm ball between the fingers. Beat the eggs stiff, pour half of this boiling mixture over the eggs, stirring constantly. Return the remaining half of mixture to stove and boil until when dropped in cold water it will form a hard ball. Then remove from stove and pour slowly into first half, beating constantly, then add walnuts and a teaspoon vanilla.—Reader, Shawnee, Okla.

Take powdered sugar according to the size of the cake, with cream enough to make a paste. Flavor with vanilla. This does not need to be cooked.—Gladys Bowser, Abilene, Kan.

One cup of sugar and 4 tablespoons cream or milk. Boil 3 minutes, remove from fire and stir until white and creamy. Any flavor may be added.—Mrs. R. E. T., Paradise, Kan.

Take 2 cups granulated sugar and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup thin sweet cream or milk. Let boil until it forms a very soft ball when a little is put in cold water, then take from fire, add a lump of butter, and set in a pan of cold water until nearly

cold. Then add flavoring, beat until creamy, and spread on cake. It should be soft enough to spread nicely but not run. If too hard to spread add a tablespoonful of boiling water and beat as before.—Mrs. Will Akers, Jefferson, Kan.

Boric Acid Helps Weak Eyes

[Prize Letter.]

I have my hands full with three little babies, but cannot resist writing an answer to the mother who has the baby with sore eyes. As I am a trained nurse I have seen dozens of baby eyes treated. Not one case in a hundred of eye troubles would result disastrously if skillfully and patiently managed. If there is much discharge (pus) in eyes use a warm saturated solution of boric acid with an eye dropper. Syringe out thoroughly; repeat every hour during the day and three or four times at night. If there is very little discharge of pus a weak solution of boric acid is sufficient, and it need be used only twice daily.

A saturated solution is made by taking a glass of boiled water with as much of the boric acid powder as can be dissolved in it. A weak solution is in the proportion of 1 teaspoonful to 1 glass. Let stand until dissolved; always use warm. The weaker solution is most frequently used for mild cases of eye disease. If one goes to a doctor and he gives an eye wash, in 99 cases out of 100 he will give this recipe. This is worth cutting out and pasting in the scrap book. The boric solution is also good for thrush (white seum in mouth of infants). We have also used it successfully for sore eyes on stock—I am a farmer's wife. It is perfectly harmless. It makes a fine mouth wash, and can be used for many other things.

Mrs. M. M. Campbell.

Buford, Ark.

Editor's Note—A medicine dropper can usually be bought for a nickel at any drug store. When the eyes are sore any cloth used in wiping them should be burned immediately, and a fresh one taken each time.

Stop baking bread so often. Buy and try

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L.W. SODA

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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 on 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

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How Some Boys Earn Money

There's Plenty to Do If You Only See It.

BY W. CLEMENT MOORE

JUST at this season of the year when the evenings are long and the farmer has more opportunity to be with his family, it is well that we should pause to consider what a great business asset the boys and girls are. It is up to the father and mother to make the home life of the farm so attractive that they will love the farm and be of real value to them, not only in the matter of work but in growing up to aid them in the business management of the farm. Their education therefore is important.

Boys should begin making money early in life. It teaches them the value of money and habits of thrift which will prove to be invaluable traits when they grow older. No matter what the circumstances may be at home, that boy will be most successful in life who has learned to respect honest labor and who knows how it feels to own things that he has actually worked for and earned.

Suppose, boys, we talk over some of the ways other boys have made money, and if you think you can make a success of the same or a similar kind of work, go at it with a will and keep at it until it brings in a profit.

How One Boy Managed.

I have a little friend. His name is Harry and he is a hustler. Last year he decided to earn enough money to buy what he would need during the winter. He lives in a town of about 12,000 people. Having noticed that there was always difficulty in getting cut flowers, he evolved a plan of raising them for market, and after much persuasion secured the necessary ground from his father.

He started in early by planting bulbs for tulips and getting daffodils growing; then sweet williams, roses and phlox. His good judgment was demonstrated when his selections began to bloom, for he had in each case paid a few cents more to get the better varieties. In another bed he had gladioli, pansies, cosmos, geraniums, sweet peas, asters, petunias and larkspurs.

Do not think that Harry simply put the seed and bulbs in the ground and kept the weeds out, for he did more than that. Much of his time was spent in studying how to care for his plants; finding which needed the most cultivation, which the most water, and various other things necessary to the successful growing of flowers.

Now to the money-making part. When his flowers began to bloom he made a neat sign,

Cut Flowers for Sale

and placed it on the side lawn. Then he began to look for custom. Soon he had made arrangements with a dozen families for a bouquet every Saturday night for the Sunday table, at 10 cents each. This made a regular income of over a dollar a week, and as many of the flowers were common he could afford to do it. His rarest flowers he sold to transient custom at higher prices.

When the summer was over Harry had \$57 in bank and many plants and bulbs ready for the next year. Boys everywhere could do something on this order. Even though they raised only a few, enough to supply a couple of customers, it would be fine work and \$5 is better than nothing.

The Boy Who Can Draw.

If you can make good letters—better than the majority of boys your age, and

if you like the work—go to a printer and buy 50 sheets of white bristol board, size 9 by 12 inches, and get a box of water color paints.

Then go to the nearest grocery store or any other store that uses price cards on their goods. Take care to select a store where you believe you can improve on the looks of the price cards they are using. Ask the grocer or dealer if he would be willing to pay you 4 or 5 cents apiece for his price cards if you make him cards that look better and help sell his goods. Tell him also, that you will make

him three or four right away for nothing in order that he may see your work applied to his business. If he agrees, get your copy or what he wants on them, then go home and do your best.

If you can get orders for 20 or 30 cards a week you will have a nice income, and will soon get into practice so you can take orders for a better grade of work. This work, in fact, has paid

several boys' way through college. Finally, just a word of advice about the use of your money after you have earned it. Here is a good plan. Put aside one-fourth, if that is enough to pay the expenses of your work and any other little incidentals. Put the other three-fourths in the savings bank, where it will earn at least 3 per cent interest. This will soon help your little pile to grow, and the larger the pile the sooner it grows.

A Contest in Your County?

TIME TO GET BUSY.

The Kansas Agricultural college wants to know if there are not several thousand boys in Kansas who will start out this spring to see if they cannot grow better corn and potatoes than their "dads", and a thousand girls who will try to beat their mothers baking bread. The college is urging institutes, granges, commercial clubs, women's clubs, bankers, school people, preachers, and about everybody to get behind the contest movement in Kansas, and make the coming summer better than ever before. Any of the following contests will be worth while:

Corn, Kafir, and Milo—For best acre yield, for best 10 ears of corn and best 10 heads of kafir and milo. The Kansas acreage yield is too low; no one can afford to grow low yields on high priced land.

Potatoes—Kansas does not grow enough potatoes to feed her people. An acre in Maine has produced 600 bushels, and farmers in Denmark and England have produced 1,000 bushels an acre. And yet probably one-fourth of the farmers in Kansas buy potatoes every year.

Tomatoes—If several thousand boys and girls will enter into some lively tomato contests the state can cut down that item of H. C. of L. Oklahoma has a state tomato contest, and the girl who won the prize last year made a profit of \$34.78 from her plat of one-tenth of an acre. She was 15 years old.

Poultry and Pigs—About the liveliest thing there is is a poultry contest, with each youngster given a setting of good eggs a certain week in March. Allen county has a "pig club" with about a hundred members.

Bread and Sewing—The great majority of the girls will enter one of these contests. Here is a good job for every

(Continued on Page 15.)

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more efficient than any ever known. Iowa alone has 4000 in use. Shipped on approval—freight prepaid. Write today. NATIONAL MFG. CO., 1700 Leavenworth St., Des Moines, Ia.

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MADISON, WIS.

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Forty Families in a Club

The First of W. A. McKeever's "Social Centers" Is in Operation
—Other Items From the Daily Capital

THE first of a series of rural social centers, which, if a plan recommended by Prof. William McKeever, is carried out, will be formed throughout Kansas, was organized in a community near Ottawa, January 13. Forty families entered the organization, and chose for it the name Valley View and Mud Creek Country club.

The organization meeting was held at the home of F. E. Crane, a farmer. More than \$800 was subscribed for a club house.

Cattle Imports Are Increasing.

Imported cattle inspected by the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, during October and November, 1913, numbered 209,327 head, as compared with 72,420 for the corresponding period of 1912. All came from Canada and Mexico except 447 head of purebred cattle, for breeding purposes, imported from Great Britain. The imports were classified as follows: October—for immediate slaughter, 73,166; as stockers and feeders, 54,565; for dairy and breeding purposes, 739; total, 128,470. November—for immediate slaughter, 39,086; as stockers and feeders, 41,548; for dairy and breeding purposes, 223; total 80,857. The bulk of the slaughter cattle came from Canada, while Mexico furnished over four-fifths of the stockers and feeders.

This Buggy Is Old.

W. M. Morgan, of Lancaster, Kan., owns a buggy 90 years old. It was brought to Kansas from Vermont by M. J. Cloyes, of Atchison. Mr. Cloyes is now 87 years of age and bought the buggy second hand when he commenced farming in the New England states. When Mr. Cloyes quit farming in this community several years ago he sold the buggy to Morgan at public auction.

The present owner uses the buggy frequently, as it is still in good condition, although considerably antiquated in style. A peculiar feature of the rig is that the springs are fastened lengthwise to either side of the body. Those manufactured today have the springs across the ends. The wood used in the body of the vehicle is oak, while the wheels are made of hickory.

Kansas Fire Loss Low.

The Kansas fire loss for the year 1913 was \$1,405,139 less than for 1912, according to computations made by Harrison Parkman, state fire marshal. This in spite of the fact that last summer was one of the driest in the history of the state and there were several unusually large fires.

In his annual report Marshal Parkman shows that during the last nine months of 1913, the state department being that old, the fire loss amounted to \$3,193,330. Forty-four per cent of this was on uninsured property. Taking it that the loss the first three months was in the same proportion, Marshal Parkman figures that the total loss for 1913 was \$4,257,800.

Three Wolves Were Killed.

One of the most successful wolf hunts held in Marshall county this season took place in Rock township recently. About 500 men and women participated. Three wolves were killed and six got away. The animals sold for \$6.95.

Selling Kansas School Land.

Patents for 36,679.98 acres of Kansas school lands were issued from the office of W. E. Davis, state auditor and head of the Kansas land office, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913. The report compiled in the office of Auditor Davis shows that 218 patents were issued during the fiscal year, the final payments on these being \$96,969.61. This money is added to the permanent school fund, now amounting to more than 10 million dollars. The interest on this fund is distributed among the counties of the state annually in proportion to the school population. For the last few years it has approximated 90 cents per capita.

The 218 patents issued give title in fee simple to the school land purchased

on 20-year payments. Buyers have the option of renewing at the end of 15 years at 4 per cent. Some of it was purchased at \$1.25 an acre, though much was bought under the law prior to 1899, when the legislature reduced the minimum from \$3 to \$1.25 an acre.

Glanders at Ft. Riley.

Two cases of glanders have appeared among the horses in the artillery headquarters stables at Fort Riley. The infected horses were shot.

How Some Boys Earn Money

(Continued from Page 14.)

farm woman and town woman in the state to foster.

The college will suggest literature on each of the above subjects for committees and even for the contestants, but local committees must take hold first. All crop contests will be considered in two sections—east of the west line of Jewell county, and (2) west of that line.

The Most Peculiar Man.

The peculiar man, about whom you read last week, always carried with him the following things: Two playful animals (calves); animals of a less tame variety (hares—hairs); a member of the deer family (hart—heart); whips without handles (lashes); weapons of warfare (arms); the steps of a hotel (inn steps); places of worship (temples); scholars (pupils); coverings of kettles (lids); musical instruments (drums); two standards of measure (feet, hands); carpenter's articles (nails); lofty trees (palms); flowers (tulips). All these things, you will observe, are parts of the human body.

It Was Some Milk.

A lot of poor children were at a farm. The farmer gave them some milk to drink, the product of a prize cow.

"How do you like it?" he asked, when they had finished.

"Gee, it's fine!" said one little fellow, who added after a pause, "I wish our milkman kept a cow!"

Here's a Good Farmer Girl.

I think every farm should have a few sheep to keep the weeds out of the farmyard. I am a little girl 11 years old and go to school. We bought four ewes for \$16 about a year ago. They raised seven lambs and we sold the lambs when they were about 10 months old. They averaged 121 pounds a head. We shipped them to the Wichita market and they brought 7 cents a pound, or \$52 for the seven lambs. We shipped 48 pounds of wool last year, sheared from the old sheep. I think sheep are very profitable, as the wool they shear pays for their food and keeping, as they eat many weeds. Ethel Harrington. Clearwater, Kan.

No Rope Needed Here.

Ever tie a boy up with his own legs so he can't get away? This is the way boys sometimes used to bind their prisoners taken in snow battles. Take the prisoner to a post or smooth trunk sapling and have him put his arms and legs around it as if he were about to climb, the right leg crossing the left. The toe of the right shoe is pushed behind the post, then the prisoner is gently pushed down into a sitting position. It is next to impossible for a person so fixed to rise without help. Each foot binds the other and both bind the post. But as soon as some one lifts him up he can free himself without difficulty.

The Mail and Breeze is an excellent paper. I could not get along without it. —Carter Livingston, R. 1, Galena, Kan.

Raise Bigger Crops By Tractor Farming

Plowing at the right time and the right depth more than doubled the crop and increased the profit per acre from \$8.35 to \$16.87 or more than twice as much. The Kansas State Agricultural College proved this by experiments extending over three years.

Farmers long ago learned that plowing

deep and at the right time paid big profits but the question was how to do it. Horses and mules are too slow. And you pull the犁 right out of them if you set your plows deep.

Tractor power has solved the problem. Hot weather doesn't bother a tractor. Hard ground doesn't stop it. It needs neither rest nor sleep. Many Avery Tractor owners plow night and day. With an Avery Tractor you can do all your work in the right way at the right time, which means bigger crops.



AVERY

ONE-MAN OUTFITS

Light-Weight Tractors and "Self-Lift" Plows

Letters from hundreds of farmers prove that Avery Tractor Farming is cheaper than horse or mule farming.

One big reason for the success of Avery Tractors is that they are the lightest-weight tractors built, considering their draw bar pull. No useless dead weight to waste power and fuel.

You can run an Avery Outfit alone. No plowman needed—save his board and wages.

Avery Tractors are built in five sizes—

from a small 8-16 H. P. to a large 40-50 H. P. Pull from 2 to 10 plows. You can do Tractor Farming with an Avery on any size farm—large, medium or small.


Learn All About Tractor Farming With Avery Outfits

Write for Avery Selling Plan—low prices—strong guarantees—sold on approval plan. All backed up by a big, successful company. Our new book "Tractor Farming" tells how and why to farm with Tractor Power. Our 1913 catalog of Avery Tractors and Plows tells all about how they are built and what they will do. Write for both—mailed FREE. Address—

AVERY COMPANY, 1018 Iowa St., PEORIA, ILLINOIS

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

Biggest Stumps Pulled For 4c Each—In 5 Minutes!



E. C. Culbreath, Johnston, S. O., does it. Thousands of others doing it. Why not you? Pull an acre of stumps a day. Double the land value—grow big crops on virgin soil! Get a

HERCULES

—the only all steel, triple power stump puller made. More power than a locomotive. 60% lighter, 40% stronger than cast iron puller. 60 days' free trial. 3 years guaranteed to replace, free, castings that break from any cause. Double safety ratchets. Free book shows photos and letters from owners. Special price will interest you. Write now. Address Hercules Mfg. Co., 128-22nd St. Centerville, Iowa

Free Book

Over \$1,000 in Prizes Given Away in Farm Life's Big Prize Contest



including a \$600 National Concert Grand Player Piano, \$285 Harley-Davidson, 1914 Model, 8 H.P. Twin Cylinder Motorcycle, \$60 Crusader Bicycle, \$45 White Frost Refrigerator, \$25 Waltham Gold Watch, \$20 Stevens Double Barrel Hammerless Shot Gun, \$15 De Luxe Kokus China Dinner Set, \$10 Silver Set, \$10 Eastman 3A Brownie Camera, \$5.00 High Power Telescope.

Every person who answers this ad will be entitled to be considered in the awarding of Grand Prizes in our contest—just starting—closes midnight, March 21st, 1914. UNLIMITED CASH REWARDS TO EVERY ONE who takes part in this contest. SEND US NO MONEY—everything is free. The quicker you send your name the better chance you will have to win the \$600 Player Piano—the \$285 Motorcycle—or one of the other Grand Prizes. Answer this ad today and we will send you 1,000 FREE POINTS and tell you how to get the \$600 Player Piano—the \$285 Motorcycle—or one of the other Grand Prizes Free. FARM LIFE, D&P MIB, SPENCER, INDIANA.

Patronize Dunlap Pony Stores and Theatres



We have the most celebrated Pony Farm in the world and Dunlap Ponies are most desirable companions for your children. Our 700 acre farm is covered with Shetland ponies and practically our entire output is used by retail merchants and moving picture theatres as prizes to their patrons.

Retail merchants in every conceivable line of business are becoming Dunlap Pony Stores and assisting boys and girls to own Dunlap Shetlands. These merchants sell goods as cheap as mail order houses of large cities and in addition give your children an opportunity to own one of our ponies. If you have no Dunlap Pony Stores in the town where you trade, demand of your merchants that they join the Pony Brigade. Tell them that you are bound to trade at Dunlap Pony Stores. Bring this wonderful offer to their attention and they will put on one of our Great Contests when our salesman arrives.

The Dunlap Pony Farms, Box 42, Greenfield, O.

OIL - OIL - OIL

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

XXX 46 gravity water white kerosene.....	\$6.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
XX 42 gravity kerosene (the kind usually sold)	\$5.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
XXX 64 gravity gasoline.....	\$10.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
1 case graphite axle grease (2 doz. 3 pound pails)	\$3.50
40 gravity prime white stove distillate.....	\$4.50 for 52 gal. bbl.
38 gravity stove distillate.....	\$4.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
60 gallon (26 gauge) galvanized steel tank with pump and hood cover complete—a great convenience in every home.....	\$8.60
Extra heavy pure crude oil, steamed and settled, (black oil) good lubricant, just the thing for greasing tools.....	\$4.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
STANNARD'S PROCESSED CRUDE OIL, the best dip made for killing lice and curing mange. One application will do more to kill lice and cure mange than three applications of any other dip made (it destroys the nits).....	\$5.00 for 52 gal. bbl.

I also carry a full line of lubricating oils. I will pay \$1.25 each for my crude oil barrels, \$1.50 each for my refined oil barrels returned to me at Coffeyville, Kansas, in good order, less freight charge on same.

C. A. STANNARD, BOX M, EMPORIA, KAN.

Hatching the Machine Way

Time to Dust Off the Incubator—A Few Timely Reminders

BY V. R. McBRIDE, Practical Poultryman.

PULLETS should be hatched in March and April to make the best winter layers. The early cockerels will bring good prices as fancy spring broilers, and the profits should practically pay the cost of the food consumed by the pullets. For this reason, an incubator should be started early.

In buying an incubator, it is best not to select too small a machine. Fifty eggs will hatch just as well in a 100-egg machine as in a 50-egg size. There is very little difference in the time or expense in operating the various sizes.

As soon as an incubator is uncrated, the manufacturer's directions should be carefully read. All machines should be guaranteed to do satisfactory work, therefore in justice to the manufacturer his instructions should be carefully followed.

The best place to operate an incubator as a rule is a cellar, providing it is easily ventilated and free from gas and decaying matter. An unused living room having a firm floor, free from excessive vibration, can be made to serve very well. The best results will be obtained in an unheated room, where the temperature remains fairly uniform at about 65 degrees. Place the incubator so that it will not be in a draft. A spirit level should be used on top of the machine. If the body of the incubator is not level, the egg chamber will not heat evenly.

Run It Empty a Few Days.

In starting the incubator the lamp flame should run low until the machine is thoroughly warmed up. Then run the lamp with a moderately high flame, and adjust the regulating device according to the manufacturer's directions.

After obtaining the proper adjustment, the machine should run evenly at a temperature of 102 to 102.1-2 degrees, with the bulb of the thermometer 2 inches from the bottom of the egg tray.

The incubator should run empty for a few days, until the operator becomes familiar with it and is sure that the regulating device is working properly.

In setting the hen, it is the usual custom to select 13 or 15 choice eggs, discarding all extremely large or very small ones or those having thin or rough shells. The same care should be used in selecting eggs for artificial incubation. Carelessness in this matter is responsible for much of the complaint that incubators do not hatch well or that incubator chicks are not as strong as those hatched by hens.

After placing the eggs in the incubator they need no further treatment until after the second day. The machine should be watched, however, to see that the temperature comes up all right and does not run too high. Several hours' time will be required to thoroughly warm up the eggs to the required temperature, and no attempt should be made to readjust the regulator until ample time has been given for the eggs to warm. If the machine has been running at an even temperature of 102 degrees for several hours it will return to that temperature as soon as the eggs are thoroughly warmed.

Begin Turning the Third Day.

After the second day it will be necessary to turn the eggs twice a day. This may be easily done by gently rolling the eggs with the palms of the hands. But be sure you have clean hands, since any soil or odor would injure the germs in the eggs. The incubator lamp should be thoroughly cleaned every day. A new wick should be used for each hatch.

An egg tester is furnished with all incubators, and eggs should be tested twice during incubation. The first test may be made about the seventh day. On the seventh day the live egg is easily recognized, as it contains a spider-like embryo—a small, irregular, dark body—which appears to be floating in the center of the network of blood vessels, which radiate from it. The infertile eggs will be perfectly clear, except that a slight shadow of the yolk

may be seen, while those with dead germs will show a small, irregular red line, apparently adhering to the inside of the shell, or a broken circle of red, containing a dark brown spot.

The second test should be made about the fifteenth day; all live germs will now appear to fill the greater part of the egg, making it show dark when held before the tester. Dead germs will at this time show a streaked or mottled appearance.

After the eighteenth day, the machine should remain closed until after the hatch is over. The interference at hatching time will only injure or spoil the hatch.

After the chicks are removed from the machine, it should be given a thorough cleaning. If the chick nursery is covered with burlap, this should be removed and a new, clean piece applied. All the inner parts of the machine should be thoroughly cleaned. That portion which has come into contact with the chicks should be scrubbed with a 2 per cent solution of creolin or carbolic acid. The machine should then be allowed to run for a few hours with the door open in order that it may be thoroughly dried out and aired.

Poultry Has a Future

BY T. E. QUISENBERRY.

The poultry industry is absolutely certain to grow. The other producers of the nation will have to hustle if they keep pace with the American hen. The receipt of meat animals at the five leading livestock markets, including Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Omaha showed a falling off during the first six months of 1912 of more than 600 million pounds compared with the receipts of these places during the first six months of the previous year. The same was true for the first six months of 1913 as compared to 1912.

The number of meat animals being marketed is rapidly on the decrease. There is now a shortage of 30 per cent in home production, and this shortage seems likely to increase rather than diminish. In the face of our rapidly increasing population, our cities increasing three times as rapidly as our rural districts, where can we find anything better suited as a substitute for meat animals than poultry and eggs? More poultry and eggs are being consumed every day. There is a greater demand for poultry products than ever before.

The United States is now importing beef from Australia and South America. The first shipment of 200,000 pounds recently reached San Francisco from Australia. You need not fear an over-production of poultry products. The western stock country is being broken into grain and fruit farms on which but little stock is raised. Poultry products will help fill this gap. Not only have our surplus poultry products about doubled in the past 10 years, but the average price of eggs has also nearly doubled, increasing from 11.15 cents a dozen to an average price of 19.7 cents, with the demand ever on the increase. These facts not only convince us of the prosperity of the poultry business, but also of the greater profits derived from raising poultry on the farm.

A Hen House Built of Concrete

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—In answer to an inquiry from a reader, Mr. Hatch said he thought a concrete hen house would be too clammy, too juglike, and hard to ventilate. I want to tell you how I built my hen house which I believe overcomes these objections. It is 16 by 10 feet in size. The north wall is 4½ feet high, the south wall 6½ feet. The north wall and two end walls are built solid. The south wall is built two feet high with the exception of an opening for the door. This completed the concrete work.

A shingle roof is best but any kind of roofing can be used on a concrete house. The open space on the south side is covered with closely woven

chicken wire. The frame of the door is also covered with chicken wire.

A 4-foot strip of canvas 16 feet long covers the open front in case of storms or severe cold. One edge of the canvas is tacked to the roof and the other to a 16-foot pole. When not needed it is rolled up. This gives the house ideal ventilation in winter as it prevents drafts and yet provides all the fresh air needed while the birds are under shelter.

The roof should be heavily white-washed and the inside walls finished with a slush coat of cement. This makes it far easier to keep down vermin than is the case with a house built of lumber. I think anybody who will try a hen house of this type will be pleased with the results.

Springfield, Colo.

A. G.

How About Pasture Rents?

"And it is now about the time of the year to hear of the annual advance in the price of Kansas grazing lands," said G. S. Patterson of Muskogee, Okla., who for several years has been shipping Texas cattle to Greenwood county, Kansas, to graze each spring. "It would be a very good plan for prospective steer traders to hold back on these pasture deals."

How to Prevent Roup

Dear Sir: "I have been in the poultry business for years, and if it will help others, you may say I have used Walker's Walko Remedy for 7 years. I used to have lots of trouble with Roup until I found this remedy. I have cured cases with it that were frightful, but I don't have any trouble any more. If my birds catch cold or are exposed, I give a little in the drinking water and it stops it right away. I use it also for bowel trouble in little chicks—it's the best thing I ever saw. It prevents bowel trouble or white diarrhoea; makes chicks grow stronger and feather quicker. Readers can get it by sending 50c (M. O.) to the Walker Remedy Co., Lamoni, Iowa. I wouldn't try to raise poultry without it."—Mrs. Lora Horner, Davis City, Iowa.—Advertisement.

Reliable Poultry Breeders

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE POULTRY RATE.

The rate for advertising under the "Reliable Poultry Breeders" column is 6c per word each time for 1, 2 or 3 insertions and 4½c per word each time for four or more insertions.

LANGSHANS.

WHITE LANGSHANS. Cockerels only. Wm. Wischmeier, Mayetta, Kan.

PURE BRED Buff Langshan cockerels, \$3.50. Mrs. Ferrell, Ness City, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHANS, pullets, cockerels. Mrs. Howard Erhart, Independence, Kan.

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

PURE BLACK LANGSHAN cockerels, pullets, \$1 to \$5 each. Mary McCaul, Elk City, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN cockerels \$1.00 each. extra fine. Charles S. Black, Baldwin City, Kan.

FOR SALE—Choice Black Langshan cockerels \$2.00 to \$5.00. Geo. W. Shearer, Lawrence, Kan.

FINE Black Langshan cockerels, scored by Rhodes. Pullets cheap. Martha Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN eggs from Federation winners, \$2.00 per 15. Dr. W. W. Harrell, Osawatomie, Kan.

BIG BONED Black Langshan cockerels, scored, \$2.50 each; guaranteed. H. Osterfoss Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

FINEST bred Buff and Black Langshans. For stock and eggs write J. A. Lovette, Poultry Judge, Mullinville, Kan.

PURE BRED Black Langshan cockerels. Large bone. \$2.00 each. Eggs in season. Mrs. O. L. Summers, Beloit, Kan.

BLACK AND WHITE Langshans. Eggs from stock winning every 1st at Kansas State Fair and State Show \$3.00 for 15. Range flock \$6.00 for 100. H. M. Palmer, Florence, Kan.

HAMBURGS.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG cockerels and pullets. J. L. Carmean, Neosho Falls, Kan.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG cockerels \$1.00 each. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. J. H. Lindsay, Conway Springs, Kan.

Reliable Poultry Breeders

HOUDANS.

HOUDAN chickens and Rose Comb Red cockerels. Mrs. John A. Smith, Olsburg, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

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

PURE LIGHT BRAHMA cockerels. Carrie A. Beckwith, Wamego, Kan.

EXHIBITION Buff breeders cheap. Pullets 75c. M. Spooner, Wakefield, Kan.

STRICTLY high grade Lt. Brahmas. Stock and eggs for sale. Mrs. F. O'Daniel, Westmoreland, Kan.

BRONZE turkeys. Hens and toms. White Leghorns and Hamburg chickens. Stella Snider, Piedmont, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels. Silver Spangled Hamburgs. Chas. Gresham, Bucklin, Kan.

WANTED—Breeders, cocks and cockerels. State what you have. Shelton & Co., Baby Chix Market, Denver, Colo.

ROSE COMB Black Minorca eggs. Pen \$2.50. Range \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Olive Hollingsworth, Mound City, Kan.

CHOICE Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels. Fawn. White Indian Runner drakes, \$1.00 each. O. N. Keller, Le Roy, Kan.

FOR SALE—S. Comb White Leghorn, S. Sp. Hamburg chks. M. B. turkey toms, pure bred stock. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

ENGLISH PENCILED Indian Runners \$1.00 each and white Embden geese \$6.00 per pair. Mrs. E. M. Cooper, Neodesha, Kan.

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

EGGS for sitting. Every bird in our flock has been "passed on" by Judge Atherton and are now taking orders for eggs at \$4.00 per hundred. Harry Givens, Madison, Kan.

S. C. WHITE Orpingtons, strong points, no culls, high scoring birds. Eggs 2 and 3 dollars per 15. Silver Campines, \$5 per 15 eggs. H. J. Lorenz, Russell, Kan.

FULL BLOOD Bourbon Red turkeys; correct markings. Toms \$4, hens \$3.50, trio \$10. Eggs in season \$2.50 for 11. Buff Orpington eggs \$1.00 for 15. Maggie Briggs, Sedan, Kan.

EARLY HATCHED Kellerstrass strain White Orpington cockerels or pens. Prices reasonable. Eggs ready. Also have some good Minorca cockerels for sale. Wm. Billups, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. New blood of the best. 100 eggs \$4.25. 50 \$2.75. 15 \$1.25. Parcel post or express. Add 20 per cent and I will prepay for 350 miles. White Indian Runner ducks, Fishel strain. \$2.50 for 12 eggs prepaid. James A. Harris, Latham, Kan.

FOR QUICK SALE—Anything in Black or White Langshans. My Blacks are headed by a sire that took second prize at the Royal, 1912. Also a few thoroughbred Mammoth Bronze toms and Bourbon Red turkeys. Stock all guaranteed to be satisfactory upon arrival, or I will refund money and pay return express. Frank A. Vopat, Lucas, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE Central Supply House, 627 Quincy, Topeka, will sell you a new incubator or repair your old one. Incubator supplies.

CHICKS DEAD IN SHELL? Latest methods of incubation will stop it. 25 cents postpaid. Edw. K. Stockfeld, Lincoln, Neb., Route 6.

PAYING 18c for turkeys, heavy hens and springs 13, light hens, stags and geese 11, ducks 13. Coops loaned free. Daily remittances. The Cope's, Topeka, Kansas.

Mammoth White Holland Turkeys

Toms \$4.00, Hens \$3.00. Excellent Stock.

W. E. MONASMITT, FORMOSO, KANSAS

White Wyandotte and Barred Rock

eggs from a great laying strain. 15, \$1.00; 30, \$1.75. Chilcott Poultry and Stock Farm, Mankato, Kansas.

Bourbon TURKEYS

Barred Rocks

Choice young toms for sale. 50 Big Cockerels. Priced right.

J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Ks.

Mi O Mi Stock Farm

200 White Plymouth Rock Cockerels at \$2.00 each or six for \$10.00. I guarantee my fowls to please. Also guarantee safe delivery.

RAYMOND JAMESON, OTTAWA, ILLINOIS

MONEY IN POULTRY

Start small. Grow big. Get winter eggs. Keep healthy fowls. Save your chicks. Foy's big book tells how. Describes largest poultry and pigeon farm. Mailed free. F. Foy, Box 7, Des Moines, Iowa.

MONEY MAKING POULTRY

Our specialty. Leading varieties pure bred chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese. Prize winners. Best stock and eggs. Lowest prices oldest farm, 28th year. Fine catalog FREE.

H. M. JONES CO., Box 146, Des Moines, Ia.

STANDARD POULTRY, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks

Let us save you money on stock and eggs, for hatching; we have lots of stock of the different varieties of standard poultry for breeding and show purpose. Write for description and prices.

W. F. Holcomb, Nebraska Poultry Co., Clay Center, Neb.

Plans and specifications of pure air poultry house sent FREE.

Reliable Poultry Breeders

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

BARRED ROCK cockerels \$1 each. Mrs. R. S. Fish, Waverly, Kan.

BUFF ROCK cockerels \$1 each. D. C. Baumgartner, Halstead, Kan.

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

CHOICE White Rock cockerels \$2 to \$5 each. Minnie Clark, Haven, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. Cockerels \$1.50 to \$2.00 each. J. L. Sutton, Lebanon, Kan.

BUFF AND WHITE ROCK cockerels \$1.50. Mrs. A. Daniels, Wilson, Kan.

FOR SALE—Quality Buff Rocks, at reduced prices. R. M. Fevury, Easton, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. 101 premiums. Cockerels \$2 up. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

BARRED ROCK cockerels. Shellabarger strain. \$2 up. Mrs. P. A. Pettis, Wathena, Kan.

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

BUFF ROCKS. "Gold Coin Strain." Eggs for hatching. Rufus S. White, Sapulpa, Okla.

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

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK cockerels; beauties; \$3.00 each. Mrs. Elmer Lane, Burlington, Kan.

BUFF ROCK cockerels, pullets, hens and cocks. Prices reasonable. Mrs. Perry Myers, Fredonia, Kan.

FOR SALE—Noftzger strain Partridge Rock cockerels. Three dollars. D. C. Davis, Cimarron, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. Fishel strain. Eggs, 15 \$1.25; 50 \$2.75; 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Frank Powell, Buffalo, Kan.

BIG TYPE Barred Rock eggs. From ten pound hens and twelve pound cocks. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kan.

CHOICE Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels at \$1.50 to \$3.00 each; also eggs. E. Leighton, Effingham, Kan.

FOR SALE—Extra good Golden Buff Plymouth Rock cks., \$2.50 to \$5.00 each. G. W. Perkins, Newton, Kan.

CHOICE Barred Rock cockerels at \$1.50 to \$5.00. Big fellows, ready for service now. James H. Parsons, Quinter, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. Cockerels; large; pure bred; farm raised; \$1.50 to \$5.00. Eggs in season. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

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

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

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS exclusively. Choice high scoring cockerels; farm raised; \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. L. P. Nichols, Kirwin, Kan.

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

DOUBLE VALUE, large, barred-to-skin cockerels. Eggs from grandly double-mating pens. Runner duck eggs. Mrs. Edward Hall, Junction City, Kan., Route 3.

BARRED ROCKS. 68 premiums won at Topeka, Manhattan, Clay Center, Denver. Choice cockerels \$3.00 each and up. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

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

WHITE ROCKS. Few large cocks one year old, also cockerels, from \$2.00 to \$4.00 each. Nine prizes at Kansas State Show this year. Frank Lott, Danville, Kan.

I AM ON DECK with the usual number of choice Barred Rocks, either sex. Write me your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. Frank McCormack, Morrowville, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS and W. F. B. Span. fowls. Have some choice cks. and pullets for sale at \$1.50 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gus H. Brune, Lawrence, Kan.

100 ROYAL BLUE and Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets. Eggs for hatching. Write for prices. A. L. Hook, P. O. Box 456, North Willow Poultry Ranch, Coffeyville, Kan.

FOR SALE—Exhibition Barred Rock cockerels, the fancy kind only. Ten left. Price \$3 to \$5.00. One pen winning 10 ribbons at two shows. Write quick. M. P. Thielen, Fancier, Lucas, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS. Buy prize winning stock. Our birds won 8 firsts at Hutchinson and Wichita. Pen eggs \$3 and \$5 per 15. Utility \$4 per 100. Descriptive circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

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FOR SALE—Pure White Indian Runner drakes. Price \$1.00. W. H. Brooks, Beattie, Kan.

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PURE Mammoth Bronze turkey toms for sale. Mrs. Counter, Enterprise, Kan.

EXTRA LARGE pure White Holland toms \$4.00. Mrs. W. H. Jones, Wetmore, Kan.

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FINE WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels for sale. J. Benjamin, Cambridge, Kan.

CHOICE Golden Wyandotte cockerels for sale. D. Lawver, Route 3, Weir, Kan.

CHOICE Silver Wyandotte cockerels, \$2, \$2.50. Mrs. D. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, 15 \$1.50; 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Arthur Lemert, Cedar Vale, Kan.

PURE Partridge Wyandottes: Stock and eggs; \$1.25 up. Rosa Carder, Lyndon, Kan.

A FEW MORE choice White Wyandotte cockerels. Mrs. M. E. Johnson, Humboldt, Kan.

CHOICE White Wyandotte cockerels \$2.00 each. Range raised. F. S. Teagarden, Odell, Neb.

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THOROUGHbred Silver Wyandotte cockerels \$1.50 each; fine birds. Mitchell Mehl, Bushton, Kan.

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SILVER WYANDOTTES. Rose Comb cockerels, beautifully marked, large size, great laying strain, one for \$2.00, three \$5.00. Mrs. Wm. F. Schulz, Creston, Neb., R. 1.

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S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS, heavy laying strain. 15 1st, 5 2nds, 3 thirds in 5 shows this fall. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalog. Wheeler & Bayless, Golden Buff Farm, Fairfield, Neb.

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FINE S. C. White Leghorns. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN cockerels for sale. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

FINE S. C. W. LEGHORNS. Cockerels and pullets. G. Patterson, Lyndon, Kan.

ROSE COMB Brown Leghorns. Cockerels \$1.00. Hens .50. Dell Rowe, Sharon, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN pullets \$10 per dozen. Eugene Bailey, Okla. City, Okla., R. 3.

CHOICE Rose Comb White Leghorn cockerels \$1.00 each. Kaveney Bros., Linwood, Neb.

PURE Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels \$2.00 and \$3.00. Hugh Harrison, Jewell, Kan.

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB White Leghorns. Bred-to-lay. A. L. Buchanan, Lincoln, Kan.

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ROSE COMB Brown Leghorns. Kulp strain; pure bred. Eggs \$4 100. Mrs. Mary Mick, Ransom, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels \$1 each, 6 for \$5.00. Mrs. J. B. Barmettlor, Ralston, Okla.

EGGS—Full blood Single Comb Brown Leghorns. 15 \$1.00; 50 \$2.50; 100 \$4. Mattie Story, Cleo, Okla.

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S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—Dyersville, Iowa, show winners of 1914—1st cock; 1st, 2nd ckl.; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 pullet; 1 pen; \$50.00 sweepstake special cup for best cock, ckl., hen and pullet in the show; \$25.00 cup for best display in Mediterranean class. Iowa State Show, Des Moines, Iowa—2 cock; 1, 3 hen; 2, 3, 4 pullet; 1 pen; \$25.00 silver cup for best display. Cedar Rapids, Iowa, show—2 cock; 1, 2 hen; 3, 4 ckl.; 1, 2, 3, 4 pullet; 2 pen; \$25.00 silver cup for best display. 500 birds for sale. Catalogue free. Expert poultry judge. Write for open dates. State vice president of S. C. Brown Leghorn Club. Ell F. Hersey, Parkersburg, Iowa.

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FINE Mottled Ancona cockerels, Verona strain, \$1.50 each. Wm. Soske, Mesa, Colo.

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS. Egg and beauty strain. Daisy Rose, Bois D'Arc, Mo.

MINORCAS.

BLACK MINORCA cks. and pullets for sale. A. L. Liston, Garden City, Kan.

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Community Life That Counts

Holding the Boys and Making Good Use of the School House

BY M. M. MAXWELL
Valley Falls, Kansas

MANY suggestions, theories, ways and means have been offered to induce boys to remain on the farm, but they still go to town. And it is entirely proper that some of them should go. Some boys are born farmers, others mechanics, inventors, orators, or ministers. Naturally the last named classes will develop a tendency to go to town and it is just as well to let them go and follow their inborn calling.

But there comes a time in the life of a boy who is satisfied with farm life when he needs all the encouragement a wise father can give him. Perhaps at the age of 10 to 12 years, or earlier, he will show a love for pigs, calves or colts, and a desire to own and handle one or more of them. That is the time his farming nature is developing and that is the stage of life when his father can

The rural community has a great deal to do with the inclination of a boy toward staying on the farm and in making or unmaking character. The community that is alive to its own best interests will see to it that social life is not allowed to lag and that there is "something going on" at the school house at frequent intervals. Let the school house be the social center of the neighborhood and urge the boys to take a prominent part in a program of declamations, essays, dialogues and singing.

In our own community we make good use of the school house in this way—at least through the winter season or while school lasts. For the last 30 years we have had a public Thanksgiving dinner each year. The teacher prepares an interesting program which includes some



Something like this will help to make boys stay on the farm. A Thanksgiving day spread in the school house.

do more toward keeping that boy on the farm than any other person. It is easily possible that the gift of a colt or calf at this time will mean that the boy will become a good farmer instead of going into some other business or occupation for which he is not naturally fitted. But when that colt or calf is sold see that he gets the money—part of it for his own use and the rest to go into a savings deposit at the bank under his own name.

In the work on the farm, furnish him with the best horses and tools you can afford. Let him use riding implements where possible and turn the best team on the farm over to him.

And don't neglect his schooling. Here is where the mother wields a powerful influence in shaping and rounding out his character. Her motherly counsel and encouragement in his studies and instruction in the literary part of his schooling will prove a mighty force toward making him content with farm life in this critical period.

prominent speaker and the good mothers of the neighborhood prepare the feast. Two tables 30 feet long are spread, one on each side of the school room and every child is accommodated at the first table. No one has to wait for the second table at this dinner. One of the pictures I am sending you shows one of the tables just before dinner—the other shows the crowd outside.

This community also has a live Grange which meets in the school house every week during the winter months. It is a power for good, socially, morally and mentally, as the object of the Grange organization is the advancement of education and the welfare and happiness of mankind.

The literary department of this Grange is developing some real debaters, orators, singers and actors—both men and women. It is quite entertaining to see the youngsters pantomime the various kinds of farm work, such as milking cows, sowing grass seed, gathering and

(Continued on Page 25.)



After hearing the program and doing justice to the excellent dinner the entire company posed for the photographer.

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Kansas Homes on Rented Farms Can Be Improved If the Wives of the Owners Will Help

ONE of the saddest things about our American farm tenant system is that it breaks up a permanent home life for the family that must move year after year. The little woman would so love to have a pleasant, convenient home with those little improvements which mean so much to a woman. But they cost time and money; and then "it is only for a year anyway," with a weary sigh, "so what's the use?" The furniture is scarred and the dishes are broken in moving, and the pretty flowers she put out must be left before they are even in bloom. The burden of our tenant system falls most heavily and dwarfs most completely the life of the tenants' wives, says Alta Hooper in the Breeder's Gazette, for most of them are born with that strong instinct for home, and the desire to add to its comforts and develop it as they themselves develop in taste and prosperity.

The Mellow Month of June.

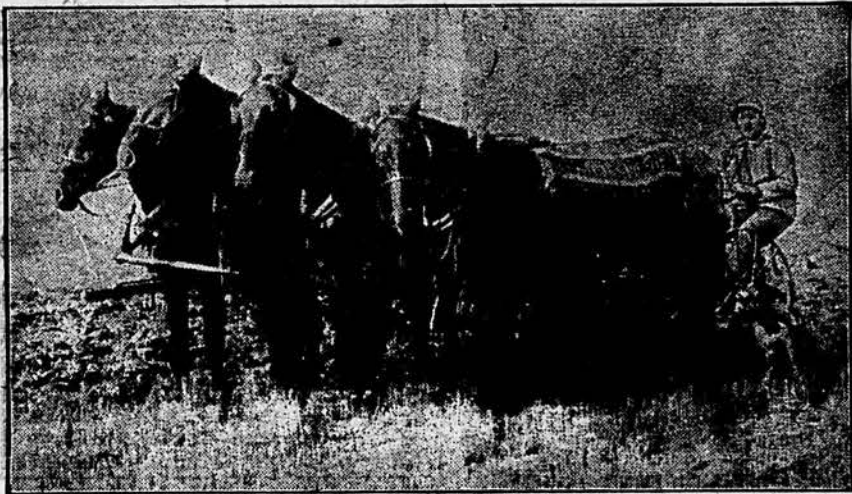
During all the month of mellow June the men are out in the rare beauty of the outdoors with their big horses and good farm implements. They are making money and are satisfied more fully than the woman in the rude kitchen who is giving up her dreams, all those early, girlish fancies and plans that made life so sweet, but which are now gradu-

ally deadening it because of their unfulfillment. It is not right; it is not fair that the wives of the tenants in our cornbelt be so stripped of all the things that are essentially womanly and dainty and convenient.

trees set out, rooms arranged conveniently and general neatness encouraged? One says they would not appreciate it if this were brought about. Then such a one does not understand human nature, and especially woman human nature. Every woman as well as every man loves and craves beauty in some form. The American landlord and his wife have a boundless, ripe field in which to work. Women's clubs in the cities are doing great things in renovating tenement houses and building new ones, but what a needed work the wives of landowners could do out on the hundreds of bare, comfortless tenant farms. Put a sink in that little kitchen, and water in the house; cut a window in the east wall of this dining room over here, so that the light and air may enter; put a new floor in the sitting room; use some paint inside and outside of the house once in a while, and encourage the fresh papering of the rooms as often as they need it for the sake of beauty and cleanliness.

Fruitmen Will Co-operate

Montgomery county, Kansas, will try out co-operative spraying of orchards next spring and summer. The plan of procedure looks good on paper and ought



A. H. Shlan of Osborne county, a farmer with only one arm who does more work than many men who have two arms.

Great philanthropists, ministers and public speakers tell of the great wrong that is being done the children of American cities, shutting out all that makes true childhood, by drudgery and long hours in factories; and indeed it is a great tragedy and shame. But what of the string of bare little tenant houses woven up and down the state of Illinois where the only side of life that is developed is the crop side, the money side, where soul-starved weary-faced women drag through the days without the inspiration of any social or enjoyable home life, with only the bare necessities of living?

Are they not being shut off from much that makes true, broad womanhood and motherhood? Is not theirs a great need and a great wrong? Are not the children of such mothers suffering a wrong and disadvantage by being born into such homes? It is worse than any peasantry of the old countries, for those folk live near one another, have a social life of their own, and their homes are permanent and pretty, even if simple and small.

Not All Like That.

All tenant families of Illinois are not like this, thank heaven. There are men and women who started out with the right attitude, who struck good landlords and who lived in one place for years, making enough money to buy little homes. They have lived a fairly satisfying life and have been successful. It is for the landlord and his wife to help solve this problem of starved womanhood on their farms. Why can there not be prettier tenant houses built,

to work out successfully as it has done elsewhere. The county will be divided into blocks or districts with one man in charge, and responsible, for the work in each district. Each block will have as its central point, a village or school district from which the work will be directed.

A power sprayer will be provided for each district and if the demand justifies it, others will be added. The campaign as a whole will be directed by E. J. Macy, farm demonstration agent for the county. The great obstacle in the way of general spraying of orchards is that other farm work so often interferes and the spraying cannot be done at the right time. That problem will be solved by this plan of co-operation.

A new interest in fruit growing seems to be developing in Montgomery county. The new president of the county farmers' institute is F. L. Kenoyer, living near Independence, who has made a specialty of small fruit growing. He is a fruit growing enthusiast and is doing a man's share in promoting the industry. He is now fostering a plan whereby nursery stock may be bought co-operatively at wholesale prices. This will also insure getting the right kinds of fruits and varieties as the selection will be done by men who know what varieties are best adapted to that particular soil and climate.

The work of fruit tree agents in this county, says Mr. Kenoyer, has brought fruit growing into disrepute perhaps as much as any other one factor. The sale of trees has always been the primary object with the agents and anything and everything has been unloaded onto the farmers of the county. Naturally many failures have resulted and the blame was laid to the soil or climate instead of the agents.

Another Income?

Let the Chickens Make It For You

Wouldn't you like to know how easy it is to have chicken profits pay the grocer, the butcher, the coal man and the horse of others whose seem to be shareholders in your pocket-book? Let the chickens make your living and save your other profits. How to do it is fully told in the Old Trusty Book. It is from this book that half a million people got their ideas on making big profits with chickens. Let me send it to you, too. Unless you have actually used an Old Trusty Incubator and Brooder you can have no idea of how easy it is to raise chickens in big numbers.

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That's because it's so simple—practical and easy to operate and because the Old Trusty gets biggest average hatches for beginners as well as old timers, in coldest weather or warm weather, in every locality, month after month, year in and year out. Even if you haven't thought much about making more chicken profits write for the Old Trusty book anyway. I just want you to see how easy and simple the whole thing is. You do not have to drop doing anything else—you do not have to wait until you get the time, and you do not have to worry over a string of high-falutin' instructions. Start any time—but start right, with the proved hatcher. Don't buy only on price. Investigate and see your own reason.

I Guarantee the Old Trusty to Do Its Part Or You Trade Back

and I'll give you 30 to 60 days' free trial and a 30 day guarantee. Now is the time to start. It's no trick to make big hatches in cold weather with the Old Trusty. Get the Old Trusty Book—learn about it. Address: **JOHNSON, INCUBATOR MAN** Clay Center, Neb.

Wins in the Two BIGGEST HATCHING Contests Ever Held

Why take chances with untried machines when for only \$10 we guarantee to deliver safely, all freight charges paid (East of Rockies), BOTH of these big prize winning machines fully equipped, set up ready for use?

Why not own an Ironclad—the only incubator that has for two years in succession won the greatest hatching contest ever held? In the last contest conducted by Missouri Valley Farmer and Nebraska Farm Journal, 2,000 Machines were entered including practically every make, style and price. With 140-egg Ironclad—the same machine we offer with Brooder freight paid, for only \$10, Mrs. C. F. Merrick, Lockney, Texas, hatched 148 chicks from 148 eggs in the last contest.

140 EGG

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Money Back if not Satisfied

140 Chick Brooder

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Hatches on one gallon—others use 5. Hatches on one filling—others 21. Double glass top puts hygrometer, thermometer and eggs always in plain sight. Top raises for airing and turning, cleaning and sunning. Saves work, saves labor, saves oil, saves chicks.

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World's only Hatching Chart, \$1.50 Hygrometer and Money-Making Book, "Turning Eggs Into Chickens Into Dollars." Complete Hatching Chart and the Hygrometer FREE to all who buy a Rayo; sample of Chart and the book No. 5, which also tells all about Rayo incubators and brooders, free to all who ask. Request them today.

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Yes sir, I'll save you \$35 to \$50 in the first cost alone on the best, most modern, most sanitary and closest skimming cream separator ever built. When you buy the

New Galloway Sanitary—you pay just one small profit above actual cost of materials and labor. Why pay any dealer \$85 to \$110 for an inferior machine. Buy direct and save one-half. Get my

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test of this machine right on your farm. The new Galloway Sanitary skims to a trace, gears run in oil—easy to run—easy to clean. Sold direct for \$25,000 bond. Write for new catalog and special 1913 offer that will help you get your machine partly or entirely without cost in the end. Write today.

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Power Milking Pays Here

It Saves Labor and Time, and Is More Sanitary

BY F. B. NICHOLS
Field Editor

A MILKING machine is a profitable part of the equipment on the dairy farm of J. H. Murray, near Oregon, Mo. The farm consists of 158 acres, and it has all modern appliances. The milking machine is made by the Sharples company. It has been used for several years, and it has been proved that it is thoroughly practicable.

The machine consists of three units; that is, three cows can be milked at the same time. These units cost \$150 each and the gasoline engine used to run the outfit cost \$150. The expense of installing the equipment was about \$50, so the total cost of the outfit was \$650. One man can milk 30 cows in a little more than an hour.

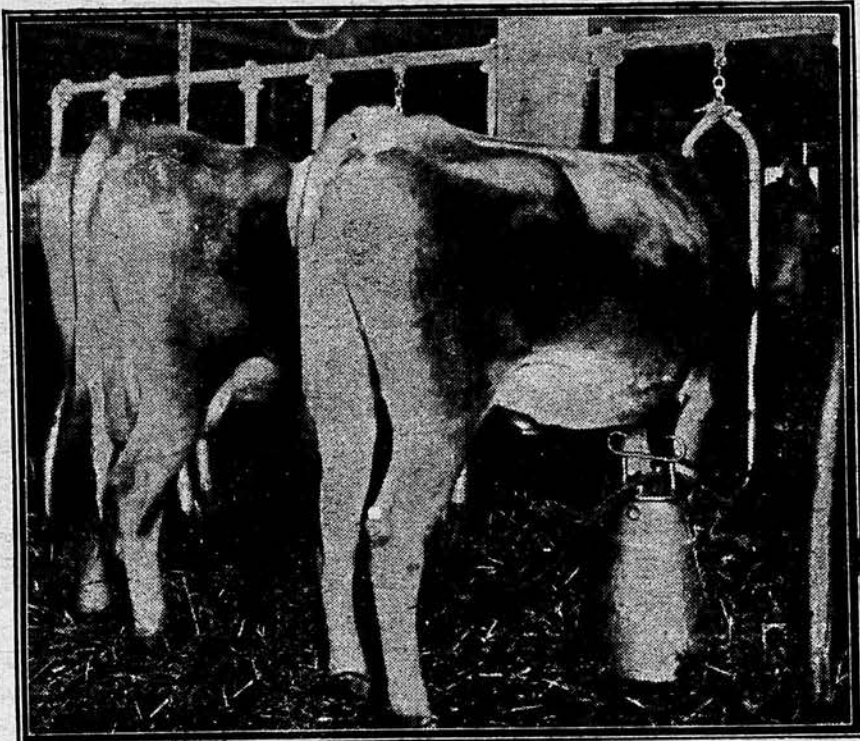
The operator adjusts the four teat cups and after the cow has been milked, if not milked dry, she is finished by hand. But most of the cows can be milked just as well with the machine as by hand, since the principle is similar to the pressure exerted by the hand of the milker or by a sucking calf. It is not very much trouble to care for the

gravity into the tank wagon, when it is to be hauled out on the fields. It is spread from this wagon on the soil by running through a trough with holes in the bottom and suspended at the back of the wagon.

The solid part of the manure is thrown in a Loudon manure carrier, which is run on an overhead track to the outside of the building, where it is dumped into a 70-bushel "Cloverleaf" manure spreader and hauled to the fields every day. The feed, of course, is run into the barn on the same track on which the manure is removed.

A modified King system of ventilation is used, which gives good results. This system was not placed in the barn at the time the building was erected and there was considerable trouble from mold forming on the walls and ceiling and injury to the health of the animals. This trouble has all been eliminated since the ventilation system was placed in the barn.

The liberal use of concrete is one of the very noticeable things about this



A Milking Machine at Work. It Is Simple and Easy to Operate.

machine as it is simple and easy to clean.

A Modern Milk House

After the milk has been drawn, it is taken to the milk house and separated at once. This house is equipped with a boiler to furnish steam to clean the vessels, heat water and run the separator. In summer, when the cream is to be kept for a little while, it is placed in a milk cooling room under the main structure, where the cans are placed in ice water. This room has a concrete floor draining to the center and is cleaned easily, as running water is available from an overhead tank. The separator has a capacity of 1,000 pounds an hour, and the cream usually tests about 25 per cent. In summer it is sold to an ice cream manufacturing company at a price which last summer was 42.5 cents a pound for the butterfat. In the winter it is sold to the retail trade in Oregon, and also shipped to the city markets.

Thirty cows are milked, most of which are well bred Holsteins. It is the intention to sell all the cows that are not Holsteins. The farm has two silos, and silage makes up a large part of the feed of the animals. The cows usually get about 25 pounds of silage a day and all the alfalfa hay they will eat. In addition, they get five pounds of corn and two pounds of cottonseed meal. In the summer, the cows run on the rich bluegrass pastures. If these fail, as they did last summer, the cows are given some roughage and grain. They are not allowed to decrease in their milk flow in midsummer because of poor feed.

The floor of the barn is of concrete. All liquid manure runs into a cistern made for the purpose, and from this by

farm. Cisterns, hog troughs, floors, milk storage places and all the walks between buildings are made of concrete.

Mr. Murray believes there should be a great extension in the acreage of alfalfa in that section. In speaking of this he said: "Alfalfa will grow well on this loess soil, for we have an abundance of lime and potassium, which this crop demands. It is one of the most profitable crops we can grow, for the hay has a high feeding value. Farmers in this section have not taken up the growing of this crop on an extensive scale, however, until the last few years, but now the acreage is increasing rapidly."

"We try to produce as much feed on our land as possible. Alfalfa and silage are two important feeds that will aid in reducing the bills for concentrates, and we try to make a liberal use of both. It is a rather interesting thing to see the rapid increase in the number of silos in this section in the last few years. Five years ago, there were but a few silos in the whole county, and these were mostly on dairy farms. Now, almost all the farms here have at least one silo and some have several, and expect to buy more."

Hogs Profitable Side Line

Duroc-Jersey hogs are a profitable line on this farm. The animals run on the alfalfa pastures in the summer and they get but a light grain ration. They receive skimmilk the year around, of course. They are sold at an average weight of 250 pounds. The sows are bred twice a year.

"Married hired hands are employed on

(Continued on Page 25.)

THIS O.I.C.
SOW WEIGHED 932 LBS.
AT 23 MONTHS OLD
IONIA GIRL

I have started more breeders on the road to success than any man living. I have the largest and finest herd in the U.S. Every one an early developer, ready for the market at six months old. I want to place one hog in each community to advertise my herd. Write for my plan, "How to Make Money from Hogs." C. S. BENJAMIN, R.F.D., 25 Portland, Mich.

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Should write for information about by new forms and form lifter. Easy to operate, safe and insures perfect work. I will figure with on building your Cement Silo. Write

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47th Year. \$100,000 College Building has 15 Rooms, including Auditorium and Free Gymnasium. SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, TELEGRAPHY AND ENGLISH. DAY & NIGHT SCHOOLS. Write to-day for FREE Catalogue "B"

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HERE'S YOUR CHANCE TO GET A NEW FORD TOURING CAR FOR A FEW WEEKS' WORK. By my new, easy plan, anyone over 16 years old can get a brand-new Ford Touring Car for a little easy, respectable work among neighbors. FREE BOOK tells all about it—Postals brings it. SEND. AUTO TOM, 620 S. 16th St., OMAHA, NEB.

How Cattle Lose in Transit

From 15 to 75 Pounds a Head Has Been Recorded

BY TURNER WRIGHT
Livestock Editor

EVERY cattle grower knows that cattle lose in weight from the time they leave the farm or ranch until they reach the market. Most men who raise cattle in large numbers and shippers and speculators know approximately how much loss in weight, or shrinkage, to expect on any particular bunch of cattle. The average farmer, however, who raises but a few cattle and sells them to the local buyer does not have the experience of the large shipper and cannot, therefore, make so close an estimate.

All conditions, at present, indicate that the greater part of the future supply of beef cattle must be produced on the farms of the country rather than on the range and that the cattle must be finished on the farms where they are raised. There will be more co-operation among farmers in the future and more farmers will ship their own cattle. Every grower will then find that it will often be an advantage to be able to approximate, fairly closely, the amount of shrinkage to expect.

What 265 Shipments Show.

The United States Department of Agriculture has recently determined the shrinkage on 265 shipments, comprising more than 19,000 cattle, from western farms and ranches. The results of this

For Sanitation and Less Labor

Most of the prominent hog growers of the state seem to recommend the individual hog house on account of the convenience of moving it from one pasture to another and the increased sanitation over the central system. It has the disadvantage of increasing the labor of caring for the pigs very much, if all the cots are placed so that the hogs have access to alfalfa pasture. I will be very glad if some one will suggest a plan reducing the amount of labor to the minimum and at the same time allowing alfalfa pasture for every litter.

H. R.
McPherson county, Kan.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze would like to get several letters, in the next two weeks, from hog growers who have solved this problem.

investigation will be of value to every farmer who must decide whether it will pay him to ship his cattle or sell them to the local shipper. The length of time the cattle in these investigations were in transit ranged from less than 24 to more than 72 hours. The net shrinkage ranged from 15 to 75 pounds a head or from 2.14 to 7 per cent. The conclusion is drawn that the normal shrinkage may be regarded as from 3 to 6 per cent of the live weight.

It is pointed out in the report made of the investigations, that the extent of the shrinkage depends upon various factors, among which are the treatment during the drive to the loading pens; the length of time the cattle were held without feed and water before being loaded; the nature of the fill before loading, the greater losses occurring when this consisted of succulent grass, beet pulp or silage; the weather and climatic conditions at the time of loading, while in transit, and at the market; the character of the run to market, greater shrinkage naturally being caused by slow, rough runs; and the time of arrival at market. If the cattle arrived just before being sold the fill was small. Cattle that were shipped a long distance and arrived at market during the night usually did not fill well. If they arrived the afternoon before or about daylight of the same day they generally took a good fill.

The Large Fill.

These conclusions will also be of interest to every cattle shipper. An exceed-

ingly large fill at market is not desired, as it will detract from the selling price.

The shrinkage of cattle was found to vary in direct proportion to their live weight when conditions were the same and all other factors were equal.

The shrinkage during the first 24 hours is greater proportionately than for any succeeding period of the same duration. The shrinkage on cattle is proportionately smaller for each 12 hours they are in transit after the first 24-hour period is passed.

The difference between the shrinkage of cows and steers is not as great as is ordinarily supposed. Steers will usually shrink somewhat less than cows of the same weight.

The shrinkage on calves seems small, but under normal conditions it holds about the same proportion to their weight as is found with grown cattle.

The shrinkage of range cattle in transit over 70 hours during a normal year is from 5 to 6 per cent of their live weight. If they are in transit 36 hours or less the shrinkage will range from 3 to 4 per cent of their live weight.

The shrinkage of fed cattle does not differ greatly from that of range cattle for equal periods of time. Cattle fed on silage have a large gross shrinkage but usually fill so well at market that the net shrinkage is small. Pulp-fed cattle shrink more in transit than any other class of cattle, and also present a greater net shrinkage.

For a long journey the common method of unloading for feed, water, and rest is to be preferred to the use of "feed and water" cars.

Cattle should be weighed before being loaded wherever practicable, since a comparison of this weight with the sale weight will show the net shrinkage. Moreover this weight at point of origin may be of material benefit to the shipper in case of a wreck or a very poor run to market.

There is no way of entirely preventing shrinkage in the shipping of cattle, but by judicious care in handling and feeding the cattle just previous to shipping the shrinkage may be lessened. If cattle are to be in transit for 24 hours or longer it is a good plan to feed about two bales of nice bright hay for each carload a few hours before loading. An excessive fill of water or green fodder or grass just before loading is not good for the cattle, as it may cause them to scour in transit; then, too, they will not stand up as well in the cars.

Good Housing Saves Feed

Mr. Editor—Farmers who are short on feed this winter will find it a good plan to keep their stock well sheltered during severe weather. That in itself will save a lot of high priced feed and will be good for the animals. It saves just that much feed that would otherwise go for fuel when the animals are exposed to bad weather. You save fuel by putting the stove in the house because you save heat, and it is just the same with cows or any other stock. And then good housing means that the stock is comfortable. I believe we all would sleep better if we knew that our dumb animals were well sheltered during the cold nights of winter. W. S. Mapleton, Kan.

THIS GIRL IS A WONDER.

You can make dollars and dollars selling Pure Fruit Candy; so if you want more money than you ever possessed, write me, and I will help you start in business. I am glad to help others who, like myself, need money. People say "the candy is the best they ever tasted"—therein lies the bounty of the business. The candy is eaten immediately and more ordered. You don't have to canvass; you sell right from your own home. I made \$12.00 the first day; so can you. Isabelle Inez, Block 338, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Advertisement.

There are about 37 pine species native to the United States, of which 25 are western species, and 12 eastern.



I'll Put Your Stock in a Thriving Condition—Make the Ailing One Healthy and Expel the

Worms — GILBERT HESS {Dr. of Veterinary Science
Dr. of Medicine

I urge you to see to it right now that your work horses are put in prime condition for spring and summer work, so that when the sun shines they will be rid of their old coat, full of stamina and ready for business. And don't overlook the spring pig crop—the mortgage lifter. Start them off free from disease—free from worms. Be sure, also, that your milk cows are thoroughly conditioned for the long, heavy milking season, and that those with calf are vigorous and fit. Remember, your stock have been idle and on dry feed for the last few months—they're pretty liable to be out of fix—rough in the hair, constipated, troubled with dropsical swellings and stocky legs, but the most common ailment of all, especially among hogs, is worms—worms.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

A Splendid Conditioner

A Sure Worm Expeller

It will tone up your stock, enrich their blood and help to put them in shape for spring. Being both a doctor of medicine and a veterinary scientist, I formulated Dr. Hess Stock Tonic especially as a conditioner. It contains tonics for toning up the general system, laxatives for regulating the bowels, diuretics to remove dropsical swellings and vermifuges that expel the worms. By all means feed Dr. Hess Stock Tonic to your hogs now—it will positively rid them of worms. Feed it to your cows also.

So sure am I that Dr. Hess Stock Tonic will condition your stock, aid their digestion and expel worms that I have authorized your dealer to supply you with all you need, and if it does not absolutely do everything I claim, return the empty packages and get your money back.

Sold only by reliable dealers whom you know—I save you peddler's salary and wagon and team expenses, as these prices show: 25-lb. pail \$1.60; 100-lb. sack \$5.00; smaller packages as low as 50c. Except in Canada, the far West and the South. Write for my new stock book—it's a stunner and it's free.

If not at your dealer's, write direct to

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-cce-a

A splendid tonic for young chicks. Puts stamina into them—prevents leg weakness, gapes, cholera, etc. It tones up the dormant organs and makes hens lay. It also shortens the moulting period and promotes rapid feather growth. Very economical—a penny's worth is enough for 30 fowl per day. Sold only by reliable dealers—never sold by peddlers. 1½ lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 60c; 25-lb. pail \$2.50. Except in Canada and the far West. Guaranteed.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

Kills lice on poultry and all farm stock. Dust the hens and chicks with it, sprinkle it on the roosts, in the cracks, or, if kept in the dust bath, the hens will distribute it. Also destroys bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, etc., slugs on rose bushes, etc. Comes in handy sifting-top cans. 1 lb. 25c; 3 lbs. 60c. Except in Canada and the far West. I guarantee it.

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It is Easy to Trap Skunks

Kansas Boys Can Make Good Money From This Source and Eliminate Animals That Cause Much Damage

UNLIKE most pelt hunters, I always take great pains in making my sets for the skunk and civet cat. I find that it pays, for the reason that during one season alone I caught more than twenty-five dollars worth of mink, coon and weasel furs, which otherwise I should never have gotten. In fact I find that the practice I have had in concealing traps for the animals treated in this article has made me especially proficient in hiding those placed out for those fur bearers which have a keen scent.

The first place I look for the skunk and civet is in rough, stony country. Provided the country is level, I search about old weed patches, especially if they are not far from a poultry yard. Neither of the animals seem to have much fear of human habitation, for frequently they make their dens in under houses, in barns, etc. Along old hedges are good places for the animals also.

How to Find Dens.

The professional pelt hunter will have no difficulty in recognizing the dens of skunks and civets. For fear the beginner might mistake the burrows of ground hogs for those of the former, I will say that rarely indeed does the ground hog leave its den in cold weather, says George J. Theissen in the Gleaner. This means that if a hole is worn, it is used—and the chances are, not by ground hogs. An other test: Around dens used by skunks are droppings of the animals, usually fresh. Perhaps the most infallible test is to reach far down into the den and bring up some dirt and dust. If the hole is occupied by skunks, the rule is that you will find long black or white hairs in what you have picked up.

When trapping early in the season, I never place my traps at the entrances of dens. To do this means but one animal from each burrow. On the other hand, sets made as I shall presently describe, but a few yards from the hole, will invariably catch several fur bearers in one night. In the fall and early winter months, especially if the latter are quite warm, the animals prowl about considerably.

The set I arrange near the burrow is made as follows: First, I procure several rocks, boards or small logs, and so as to economize on material, shape the pen like a letter "V," leaving the open end nearest the entrance-way to the den. In the back part of this I place a piece of bloody meat, but before doing this I drag it about the trails made by the animals if there are any. Over the top of the pen I arrange brush or weeds, so that the meat is hidden from crows and hawks. A trap guards the only path to the bait. I always conceal my traps, as I said before, and the way to do this properly is to scoop out an excavation so that when the set is made the pan will be slightly below the level of the earth. For covering, always use that which is natural to the place. By this I mean, employ green grass when the traps are placed on green grass. However, grass should always be cut up fine, otherwise it is liable to get between the jaws when they spring and allow the fur bearer to escape. If earth is used, a few dried leaves or a piece of dark colored paper ought to be placed over the jaws before the dust is sprinkled. Sets made in this way often tempt mink, raccoons and weasels.

But Be Very Careful.

Always arrange three or four of these pen sets when it is advisable to use them. However, one must be far from houses otherwise he is liable to catch cats or dogs which have been attracted by the bloody decoys.

When the weather gets cold, then is the time for den sets. Arrange your traps to the mouths of the burrows, concealing them in the same manner as I have just described. Do not, however, employ bait.

Covets often make their homes in dried up drains. Several of them are frequently found together. I would advise the beginner to take great care in his sets for this animal, for many

times he will, no doubt, confuse the tracks of the civet with that of the mink. It is unreasonable to suppose, however, that if one has not his sets just right he will capture many minks.

For sets for either of the animals treated in this article, dig pockets in the sides of banks. In the back part, place baits. The carcasses of muskrats make excellent decoys.

Often along hedges, if one will take the trouble to hang meat baits and put traps in under them, one will make excellent catches. I remember one season I did practically all of my trapping for skunks in that way, having, of course discovered hedges which had many skunk dens in, under and around them. It is quite a trick to place the traps at the proper distance from the decoys so that the animals will get into them the first time they touch the baits. However, I have discovered that by tying the meat fast to limbs about eighteen inches from the ground, it did not matter much where the traps were set, provided the animals could step into them and reach the bait at the same time.

The Time to Work.

Animals which become prime earliest in the season, become poor earliest in the spring. For this reason, in most localities, neither the skunk nor civet are much good after the first of March. In February is the mating season generally—I am not taking into consideration the South, where the animals breed earlier—and during this time fur bearers can be taken in great numbers. In my experiments I have found that when one male comes upon another in a trap, they will fight. As a general rule the trap animal's fur is injured; the guard hair cut out. This renders it of little value. For the reason that I have just given, watch your traps set for skunk and civets during the early spring months.

A great many trappers do not understand why fur prices are lower this season than last. They do not see why, for instance, a mink is not worth as much one time as another. For this reason I shall explain.

Raw fur values are determined largely by the result of the London Sales in Europe, held four times a year. In October, great quantities of American furs were dumped on the market and the demand was very limited, comparatively. As a result, prices declined with the exception of one or two articles, concerning which the average trapper has little to do.

Hence the market is uncertain, with low prevailing prices. My advice is to sell often, even though the lots are small, so as to keep in touch with market conditions at all times.

Store Ice This Winter

In order to keep so perishable a commodity as ice it is necessary in the construction of a storage structure to consider carefully those physical and mechanical principles which underlie its preservation. (1) To keep well, ice must have a minimum of surface exposed to the air or to the packing material. This is most easily accomplished by piling the ice in the form of a cube. A mass of ice 12 by 12 by 12 feet exposes less surface than the same tonnage piled in any form less nearly that of a cube or of a globe. (2) The keeping of good ice depends upon the completeness of its insulation, whereby it is protected from external influences, such as heat and air. (3) Drainage is important because the lack of it interferes with the insulation. (4) The ice itself must be packed so as to prevent as completely as possible the circulation of air through the mass. The more nearly the mass of ice approaches that of a solid cube, both in shape and texture, the easier, with good drainage and insulation, will be the keeping problem. The keeping of ice, then, depends upon the shape of the mass, its insulation, its drainage, and its solidity.

If the ice field is covered with snow the formation of ice will be retarded, as the snow acts as a blanket and raises the temperature, thus retarding the ice formation, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. If the ice sheet is sufficiently thick and snow falls upon it, the snow must be removed before harvesting can proceed; or if, on the other hand, it is desirable to increase the thickness of the ice after the snow falls, the field may be flooded and the snow saturated with water, which is allowed to freeze, thus adding a layer of snow ice. Flooding on small fields may be accomplished in either of two ways: (1) By "overflowing," which consists merely in conducting water to the field, or by piercing the ice field here and there with a bar or auger, to allow the water to force itself to the surface and gradually to saturate the snow.

Snow may be removed from small fields, when necessary, by means of shovels, but upon large fields it will be economical to use horse-power scrapers.

Ice not over 4 inches thick and ice from 6 to 15 inches in thickness requires very different methods of procedure. The thin ice in general will be broken into more or less regular cakes, which will be loaded as best they may into sleds or wagons and hauled to the storehouse, where they may be arranged in

layers and adjusted as closely as possible, the spaces between the cakes being filled with crushed ice or snow in such a manner as to cause the whole mass to freeze into as nearly a solid block of ice as possible. It is more difficult to store and keep ice of this character than that harvested in regular cakes.

Several factors combine to make the construction of a house for the preservation of such a supply more exacting than if built for keeping a better grade. Thin ice is characteristic of the southern limits of the storage of natural ice. The supply is more or less uncertain. The storage period is long. The irregular form of the cakes makes it difficult to pack the ice so as to prevent air spaces, which may form air passages and cause rapid loss. Irregular blocks and cakes are less easily insulated than regular cakes of uniform size and thickness.

If the mass is stored in a building without packing material about it, insulation must be provided for in the construction of the house. The walls must be thick, well packed with mill shavings or dry sawdust, and tightly boarded on both sides of the packing material. A space of 15 inches between the walls, tightly packed with good insulating material, is none too much. An added safeguard would be to double both the outside and inside walls.

Milk Cows Pay Well.

In reckoning his income from all sources for the past year H. F. Kleine of Bourbon county, Kan., refers especially to the cash received from the sale of milk. "On an average we milked 14 cows," he said. "They averaged up a little better than \$46 a head. This did not include 14 calves, all of which I kept and raised. Neither did it include milk and cream for the family."

More Silos for Emporia.

Homer Shaffer of Emporia, Kan., says the use of silage in his neighborhood is of great advantage to those wintering stock. "The boost silage has had will no doubt induce many more farmers to build silos this year," he said.

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all makers of Graders and Cleaners, except me, send the same equipment, whether you live in Maine, Ohio or Oregon. They wouldn't do that, if they had my 41 years' experience.

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Drainage Pays in Kansas

Tiles Should be Large Enough to Carry All the Water, and the Grades Should be Carefully Established

THE proper time to lay tiles is when you can best attend to it and when it can be done without interfering with your crops. Between threshing and corn picking is a mighty good time. The small grain and hay are out of the way. If part of a ditch is to be in a corn field, the tile can be laid up to the corn, and then on beyond from the other side. That part which lies in the field can be laid in the spring before plowing begins. The ground is drier in the fall, and so the water will not interfere so much with the digging or with the hauling of the tile.

If you have a big job and are afraid of winter you can arrange the work so that it will go merrily on after the freeze up, says James A. King in Farm Engineering. The winter of 1909 and 1910 I worked one gang of men almost continuously from October to June. We had a number of large mains, especially one 18-inch ditch a half mile long, and an average of over six feet deep. The first spade depth was dug extra wide and filled with straw before the freeze up. Then the second spade depth was dug and refilled with straw. This, with the snow that came early, put us out of any immediate danger of it freezing up so as to stop us.

The final depth was dug and the tile was laid during the later months. It was no easy job, of course, but the work had to be done, and we were used to it. It proved to be a good thing that we did that job in the winter. Otherwise it could not have been done until the next fall for the most of these mains

water drains into the swampy area. The water must be taken away as fast as it collects, and ditches 50 feet apart will take it twice as fast as 100 foot drains. And the subsoil halfway between the 50 foot ones will be kept drained much deeper and better than that between the 100 foot ones. In general, all tile ditches should be deep enough so the tops of the tile will be below frost line.

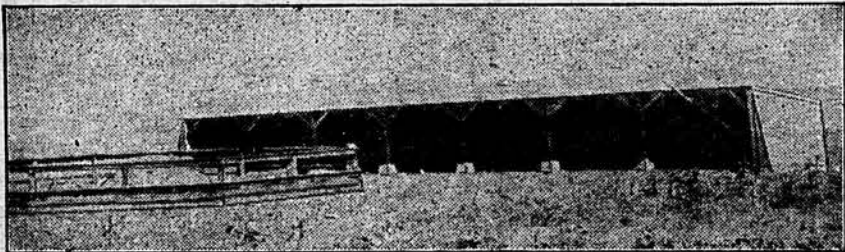
Use tile of ample size. If there is an error, make it on the side of generosity to the land; it will repay. Be sure to get the ditches close enough so all the ground between them is well drained at all times. Lay them deep enough to avoid freezing, and to provide a large, generous reservoir. Use only good, strong, durable, well-shaped tile. And for the land's sake, as well as that of your pocketbook, take no chances on their being laid accurately to grade.

Feeding Cottonseed Hulls

TURNER WRIGHT,
Livestock Editor.

How many pounds of hulls will it take to make sufficient roughness on a feed of 20 to 25 pounds of corn silage, without any grain to speak of, and two pounds of cake a head a day? The cake costs \$32 and the hulls \$11. We have our own silage and some bound kafir. What do you think of silage made from shock corn, early in the fall, at \$6 a ton weighed? This silage is not very moist but has a little grain in it. Can horses be taught to eat cake or meal? What would be a day's feed for idle horses that are 2 or 3 years old and not at work? Butler county, Kansas. B. A. F.

Our correspondent does not give the kind of stock he is feeding or whether



Cement feeding shed and rack on C. E. Storer's farm, "Meadow Lawn," Osborne county, Kansas.

were under water from the spring break up until in May.

Size of Tile to Use.

The capacity of a tile for carrying water varies as the square of its diameter. The capacity of a three-inch tile may be represented by nine; that of a four-inch will then be sixteen, and that of a five-inch will be twenty-five. Thus it is seen that a five-inch tile will carry almost three times as much water as will a three-inch. And what is more, its internal friction will be nowhere near as great, and it will not choke up with silt as readily as will the three or four inch. It costs just the same to dig a ditch for a three or a four inch tile as it does for the five-inch, so the only saving is in the cost of the pipe itself. Most manufacturers sell the four and the five for the same price, and but very few of them make the three-inch at all. The labor costs more than the pipe anyway, so a man is very foolish to use anything smaller than a five.

If a single lateral (or branch ditch) is more than 80 rods long, it should be changed from the five to the six inch tile—from 80 to 160 rods. Some people even advise putting in a seven-inch at 120 rods. The proper sizes to use for the main and submain ditches depend upon the area and nature of the ground discharging water into them, and the grade at which they are laid.

Distance Apart of Drains.

The wetter the ground, the closer together should be the ditches. When two or more ditches are needed through a piece of ground I would not put them more than 100 feet apart. If you do, there will be a stretch in the middle that is not properly drained. In ordinary low land for field crops 100 feet will do quite well. In boggy land, 75 is better; while swampy land is best with ditches fifty feet apart. This is especially true where considerable surface

he is feeding cold pressed cottonseed cake, screened cottonseed cake, or linseed cake. I assume that he is feeding stock cattle, probably yearlings, on corn silage and screened cottonseed cake and contemplates adding cottonseed hulls as a roughage.

Ordinarily we consider that cottonseed hulls have a little higher feeding value than oat straw. Since the value of the bound kafir is not given it is impossible to compare the relative value of the hulls and kafir. I think however, that the kafir will be the cheaper feed. The amount of hulls to feed will vary from about three to seven pounds, depending on the kind of cattle and whether they are being fed for gain or simply carried through the winter as stockers.

The corn silage made from the shock corn seems a little high at \$6 a ton. It is generally estimated that good corn silage is worth about one third as much as good alfalfa hay. If this silage is in good condition and not mouldy it should sell a little higher than silage of the same quality that contains more moisture.

Horses will soon learn to eat cottonseed meal if it is mixed with wheat bran or cracked corn. The cake, as a rule, does not prove satisfactory. The horses do not seem to relish it. I do not recommend feeding more than one pound of cottonseed meal a day to a horse. Cottonseed meal and linseed meal are selling at about the same price and I would recommend linseed meal instead of cottonseed meal for horses. Despite the fact that some horsemen have fed cottonseed with success there seems to be some risk in feeding it, and when linseed is selling at the same price there is no need of the man who has not fed cottonseed experimenting with it.

To Keep Out Insects.

Charles L. Marlatt of Manhattan, Kan., chairman of the federal plant quar-

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antine board, has reported to Secretary Houston the result of the first year's work of the board under his control. He says that fourteen foreign countries so far have co-operated with the United States by establishing plant inspection, with satisfactory certificates to cover exportations to this country.

Some plant shipments have contained injurious insect and fungus plant enemies in spite of their coming from countries where there is an inspection service. Out of 169 shipments from France and Japan, the gypsy moth, or some kindred pest, was detected in 129 shipments.

Professor Marlatt, as assistant entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, discovered near the great wall between Japan and China about 10 years ago, the lady bird beetle, an enemy of the San Jose scale, which after its introduction in California and other fruit states of this country, saved millions annually to the fruit producers. He is considered one of the greatest entomologists in the world.

A good natured woman can make the sun shine into a house whether it wants to or not.



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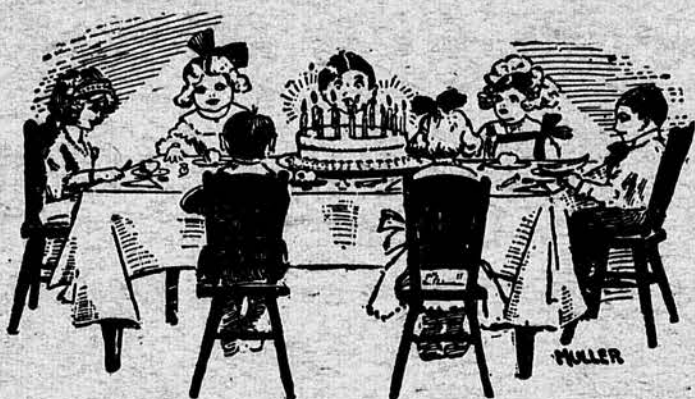
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A Puzzle For Mail and Breeze Boys and Girls



WHAT do you suppose Bobbie had yesterday? A THY BRAID! And just to give him a SIP SURER his ALAS EMPTY gave him a party! And what a party it was! Of course there was a cake, with the loveliest STRONG IF on it; yes, and, of course, L DANCES too. How many? Well, you can guess that for Bobbie was just ENTER HIT. And after the refreshments games were played. Longest of all they played B FILMS AND B FUN.

All too soon it was time to say GO THIN DOG, and before he went to bed Bobbie gave a long look of pleasure at all the SERPENTS he had received. "Enjoy them all you can, Bobbie," said his father, "for when you grow up people won't give you so many nice things on your birthday."

"What will they give me?" asked Bobbie.

"Nothing but their LOUIS R CANT TANGO," replied his father.

To read the story it will be necessary to rearrange the letters in the words printed in heavy black type so they will spell the words that belong in the story. For instance, GO THIN DOG should be arranged to spell GOOD NIGHT. A set of postcards will be given for each of the 10 best answers received before February 10. Write your letter very neatly, mark the envelope "Puzzle Editor," and enclose no other business with your solution.

The prize winners of the puzzle which appeared in the January 10 issue of the Mail and Breeze are Elmer Darmer, Bruner, Colo.; Albert M. Fellows, Henryetta, Okla.; Laura Schwalner, R. 1, Baldwin, Kan.; Blanche Parker, Latimer, Kan.; C. A. Dickenson, Shadeland, Tex. The mistakes noticed by Elmer Darmer were as follows: The sun is rising in the north. The smoke and the old tree indicate that the wind is blowing in two directions. There are no front pieces on the hay rack and no lines in sight. If the wind is blowing as hard as the tree and smoke show, there would be loose hay and dirt in the air. Men do not hoe corn in the fall. A watermelon is growing among the pumpkins. The man hoeing is not dressed like a farmer; his stiff hat has a bow in front; he is wearing carpet slippers, collar, tie, fine shirt with cuffs and cuff buttons. The man's shadow falls in the wrong direction. It should be much longer. The shadow thrown by the pumpkin falls in the wrong direction. The corn stubs are too smooth on the cut side; they would naturally be cut slantingly. The tree has two kinds of leaves. It is the wrong time of the year for sap to run. A tree with so large a cavity would have no leaves or sap. Birds do not build on a dead limb when others are near. Birds do not nest in the fall. The frog is out of place. The shadow of the pail should be shown. The shock of corn should cast a shadow. Corn and vegetables would not grow so close to a large tree. Flowers would not bloom in the autumn. The white cloud looks unnatural. According to the position of the sun, the pumpkin wagon should throw a slanting shadow, also the hay wagon and the man pitching hay from the ground. Three things were not noticed by the winner. The water in the jar is slanting the wrong way, the sirup pail has no support, and the blinder on the bridle of the nearest horse is turned the wrong way.

Rotation Badly Needed

F. B. NICHOLS,
Field Editor.

A more extensive use of logical crop rotations is one of the most needed things in Kansas farming. The one crop system has been used here too long, with the result that there have been some appalling decreases in crop yields. The average acre yield of corn in Kansas 36 years ago was a little less than 40 bushels, but it has declined until the average now is 23 bushels. This does not include the returns for 1913—we will try to forget last summer.

This great drop has not been caused by the large increase in the acreage of corn in Western Kansas, as one might think. The decrease in crop yields in the eastern part of the state has been almost as great as the average. The ugly fact is evident that Kansas corn yields have decreased under the one crop system used; the returns are getting less every year in most sections. Grain yields in an average year in many fields in Kansas are below the cost of production.

Market conditions are such that there cannot be, under Kansas conditions, much profit in average yields. In general this is true all over the Middle West. The profits come only from the yields that are above the average. One crop systems cannot keep the yields even up to a certain standard, they are certain to decline, unless very expensive commercial fertilizers are added. The sharp decline has been on the hardpan lands of the southeastern part of the state. Hardpan soil is naturally very deficient in several essentials, two important ones being phosphorus and humus, and mismanagement will lower

their crop yielding capacity in a hurry.

Kansas has some very rich river bottoms, and the soils in them have stood up under mismanagement that would have ruined an ordinary soil. There are thousands of acres between Topeka and Kansas City, in the Kansas river valley, that are planted in corn or potatoes every year, and all vegetable matter is burned off in the spring. The farmers in the Kansas river valley have the stalk burning habit bad. Their wonderfully rich soil has stood this grief remarkably well, however. Water formed soil along rivers almost always is rich, unless it contains too high a proportion of sand.

Much better crops would be possible in the Kansas river bottoms, of course, if the land was handled properly, but the owners of this rich soil do not have to be so careful in soil management as the farmers on the uplands. There is some land in Kansas, take that on the uplands between Iola and Yates Center for example, that requires mighty careful management if the crop yields are to be kept above the limit of profitable production. These soils can be kept up only by the adoption of a logical crop rotation, in which legumes are featured, and by feeding all the crops on the farm where they are grown, and carefully returning the manure to the soil.

Red clover is perhaps the most important legume for use in rotations in the eastern and in most parts of central Kansas. Alfalfa is the most important leguminous crop for Kansas, all right, but there are few farmers who have the nerve to plow up a good stand after they have let the crop stay down four or five years. There are some men who will do this, it is true, but most of them live in the river bottoms, or in other sections where it is easy to get a

stand of alfalfa. The average Kansas farmer will let the crop stay down as long as it produces profitable yields.

One of the most logical crop rotations in eastern Kansas is the one which is used so much in Illinois: corn, oats, wheat and clover. In a rotation of this kind, wheat is the only crop that needs to be sold from the farm, and it can be dropped from the rotation if one doesn't make a practice of using it as the nurse crop for clover. Alfalfa can be worked in as a long time rotation crop where it will grow and cowpeas can be used as a catch crop where other crops have failed.

There is room in Kansas for a great extension in the acreage of cowpeas. It is true that the experience with this crop for the last year or two, especially in the eastern part of the state, has been most unhappy, but that could be said of several other crops also. In general, there is a good interest in cowpeas in Kansas, and most men appreciate their value, but the thing that has held back the more general growing of the crop has been the high price of seed.

Cowpeas are easy to thresh if one is equipped with the special machinery for handling the crop. The special attachments which some threshing machinery companies put out for handling cowpeas have not been generally adopted in Kansas; the tendency has been to buy special threshers. G. R. Wheeler, Tyro, Kan., has a Koger pea and bean harvester that has given good results. This machine cost \$315, and it has a capacity of 10 bushels an hour. It has been Mr. Wheeler's experience that the machine cracks but few peas. Machines of this kind will do much to lower the price of cowpea seed, when they are more generally introduced in the Middle West.

With a more extensive introduction of cowpeas, sweet clover, red clover and alfalfa in Kansas crop rotations, in connection with livestock farming, this downward tendency of crop yields can be stopped. An increased acreage of legumes would do much to make farming more profitable.

Community Life That Counts

(Continued from Page 18.)

unloading corn, making bread, dressing fowls and similar activities.

These things tend to draw young folks to the farm instead of away from it. How much better for them to attend these entertainments than to find amusement in town where they are very liable to fall into undesirable company.

In this community we also have a choral union, as it is called, the membership being made up of both young and old. They meet once a week at some farm home, sing until tired, then have refreshments of some kind and a few games, but not cards.

Power Milking Pays Here

(Continued from Page 20.)

this farm," said Mr. Murray. "They are the solution of the help problem, for the hands that are kept the year around. One can offer a proposition that will furnish a far better living to the laborers than they can get in the cities, and we have found that the married men are much better workers than those who are not married. They are not so apt to leave about time the rush of the season's work comes on, and in general they do better work. I believe there will be a great extension in the use of this class of farm labor all over the country in the next few years."

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

Galloway's ALFALFA

Grows Everywhere, Makes Big Crops

The secret is PURE SEED and knowing how. Galloway's seed and the Galloway system of planting, growing and harvesting, insures success, big profits.

Galloway's Pure Seed Book and Samples Free—just send postal today, or send ten cents and get our new 62-page 25-cent book entitled "How to Grow Alfalfa, the Wonder Crop"—a mine of information—tells how to get a sure "catch," prepare ground, inoculate, protect, harvest and many other new facts and important discoveries.

GALLOWAY BROS.-BOWMAN CO.
45 Galloway Sta., Waterloo, Iowa

BIG PAIL OF SIPE'S GUARANTEED HOG CONDITIONER SENT ON TRIAL!

Here's an announcement of unusual interest and importance to all our readers who own hogs! It's unusual for the reason that it really is an opportunity for you to get something of genuine value without risking a penny of your money.

When a manufacturer has such unflinching faith in his product that he will take all the chance—sending out valuable goods without a cent in advance—he's giving mighty conclusive proof that he has something of exceptional merit—goods which are very sure to prove themselves all and more than he has claimed for them.

That's the sort of man-to-man, make-good proposition which our friend Bruce Sipe of Hiawatha, Kansas, is now presenting to our readers!

Bruce Sipe is manufacturing what many hog breeders say is the world's best Hog Conditioner—one safe, all-purpose, effective preparation for driving out worms and completely relieving all ailments such as bowel trouble, constipation, poor appetite, cough, scours, thumps, fevers, etc.

Thousands of the most successful hog raisers of this country enthusiastically declare Sipe's Conditioner to be "by far the best by any test."

SEND NO MONEY!

But Mr. Sipe wants more of our readers to prove for themselves—at his expense—just what this Conditioner will do for their hogs—so he comes out with this most surprising offer:

"I'll send enough of my Guaranteed Hog Conditioner to any reader of the MAIL AND BREEZE to feed his hogs 30 days. Just tell me how many old hogs, shoats and pigs you have. All I ask you to do is to pay the small freight charges, and promise to pay me the regular price of the Conditioner if you are satisfied with the results at the end of 30 days. If you are not satisfied, you pay me nothing."

The cost rarely exceeds from 4 to 6 cents a head per month. That looks to us like a mighty square way of doing business, and we would advise all of our readers who have hogs to write BRUCE SIPE, Manager, SIPE CONDITIONER MFG. CO., 102 North Ninth Street, HIAWATHA, KANSAS, and tell him to send on that trial order of Conditioner on his guarantee offer as explained in MAIL AND BREEZE.

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.

THIS BIG, 3½ FOOT TELESCOPE FREE



This is a real telescope and not a worthless toy. It is made by one of the largest manufacturers in Europe. When closed, as shown in picture, the telescope is 12 inches long and has a circumference of 5½ inches. When all 5 sections are pulled out the full length is over 3½ feet. It is built of the best materials, brass bound throughout. We furnish with each telescope a solar eye piece for use in studying the sun and the solar eclipses. Eye piece can also be used as a magnifying glass to detect insects or germs in plants or vegetables.

Powerful Lenses 5 to 10 Mile Range

The lenses in this telescope are carefully ground and correctly adjusted by experts. See objects miles away. Farmer said he could count the windows and tell the colors of a house 7 miles away and could study objects 10 miles away which were invisible to the naked eye. Absolute necessity for farmers and ranch men. They can keep their eyes on the cattle, horses or men when far distant.

Our Offer!! We will send one of these big telescopes free and prepaid to all who send \$1.00 to pay for one year's new or renewal subscription to Mail and Breeze, and 12 cents extra for postage (\$1.12 in all). The Telescope is guaranteed to please you in every way or your money will be promptly refunded. Order at once. Address all letters to

Mail and Breeze
Elighth and Jackson,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.



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

HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP.

FOR SALE—Jack cheap for cash. Kruger Bros., Sylvan Grove, Kan.

FOR SALE—Holstein bull; seven months old. G. E. Berry, Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE—Two good useful jacks. J. M. Davis, R. F. D. No. 2, Bronson, Kan.

FOR SALE—Good black 3-yr.-old jack. Reasonable. J. H. Howard, Radium, Kan.

FOR SALE—Two registered Holstein bull calves and three heifers. W. H. Surber, Peabody, Kan.

FOR SALE—Cheap, six young black registered Percheron stallions. James Maddrell, McPherson, Kan.

FOR SALE—Registered Percheron stallion coming 4 years; black; weighs ton. A. Beck, Whitewater, Kan.

FOR SALE—Registered Holstein bull, 15 months old, fine condition. Bargain. F. E. Wood, Athol, Kan.

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

IMPORTED PERCHERON stallion and Mo. jack for trade or sale; good breeders. C. W. Elyea, Jewell, Kan.

REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion 5, black jack 6, two jennets, improved 80. Terms. E. Gathers, Maple Hill, Kan.

PURE BRED DUROCS, 100 pigs both sexes. They will please you. Write today. Coppins & Clemmer, Potwin, Kan.

WANTED registered Percherons; 4 good mares, 1 good coming two stallion. Please state price. Link Barr, Dover, Okla.

FOR SALE—Corn, oats, feed, carlots, shipped anywhere. Pure bred Duroc hogs. Arthur H. Bennett, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—One thoroughbred Percheron stallion, 4 years old; 1 jack, 5 years old; 4 jennets. W. M. Dice, Tecumseh, Kan., Route 15.

FOR SALE—2 large boned jacks, 15 hands 3 in. standard, 1 jinney, 1 fine Connadrian Coach stallion. Ed Williams, West Line, Mo.

TWO GOOD imported Percheron stallions, 4 and 5 years old will be sold at auction at Burlington, Kan., January 30th. H. J. Anderson.

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

DISPERSION SALE. Four fine Percheron stallions, one imported; also, four large, black jacks. Pedigree. William Farish, Lone Jack, Mo.

FOR SALE—One black imported Percheron stallion 6 years old, weight 1,950 lbs., sure breeder, and colts to show. J. E. Dreier, Hesston, Kan.

FOR SALE—Two registered Holstein bulls in good condition. One is ten months old and one is three years old. Adam Bender, La-Crosse, Kan.

FOR SALE—One Galloway herd bull and several young Galloway bulls. One Short-horn bull twenty months old. W. W. Dunham, Silver Lake, Kan.

3 HOLSTEIN cows and heifers, good colors, fresh in 60 days. Also the beautiful 15-month-old bull, Bertis Trogan. Jack Hammel, 215 Adams St., Topeka, Kan.

I WILL hold a breeders' sale at Wichita, Kan., February 19. If you have jacks, jennets, registered stallions or mares to sell, write for particulars. J. C. Kerr, Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for cattle, horses, mules under 5 yrs. One black imported Percheron stallion, 7 yrs. old; a good one. Sound every way. Orville Price, Burr Oak, Kan.

AM LEAVING STATE, must sell imported, tor. Belgian stallion, sound and sure; also black jack fifteen and half hands; good performer, sound and sure. L. Johnston, Allen, Kan.

FEED almost gone. A cow given with each Marriage Mulley bull sold. 60 extra yearling steers for sale. Trained collies \$15 up. Christian helpers needed. Jno. Marriage, Mullinville, Kan.

DOGS.

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

THOROUGHbred Scotch collie. Pedigree furnished. Henry Ketter, Seneca, Kan.

GREYHOUNDS, fast stock, 1 excellent brood bitch. J. F. Brass, Lecompton, Kan.

FOR SALE—Fox terriers, Bourbon Red turkeys, Embden geese. Sanders, Allen, Kan.

FOR SALE—Cheap. Thoroughbred Scotch collie pups eligible to registry; farm raised. Belden Bros., Hartland, Kan.

FOR SALE—1 Russian male, two stag females 2 yrs. old. Guaranteed to catch and kill coyotes. Fifty dollars. Arkansas Valley Kennels, Cimarron, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

SWEET CLOVER. T. Mardis, Falmouth, Ky.

SOURLESS CANE seed for sale. \$2.00 per bu. E. N. Redfield, Wilmore, Kan.

ALFALFA seed \$5.75 per bu. E. G. Boedeker, Natoma, Osborne County, Kan.

SEED CORN. Hildreth Yellow Dent, \$2.50. Originator, C. E. Hildreth, Altamont, Kan.

FANCY ALFALFA SEED—Guaranteed pure. \$7 per bushel. John Ryman, Dunlap, Kan.

BLACKHULL white kafir corn heads \$2.50 per 100 lbs. G. W. Mitchell, R. 2, Moore, Okla.

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

EXTRA good Boone County White seed corn, two dollars bushel. J. B. Hunt, Oswego, Kan.

SWEET CLOVER seed—white blossom, unhulled, 12½c lb. W. H. Henders & Son, Dancy, Ala.

ALFALFA SEED. Only 35 bu. left at \$6 per bu. Recleaned and pure. L. Seewald, Le Roy, Kan.

SEED CORN—Ferguson's yellow dent. First class. \$1.50 per bushel. John Mills, Verden, Okla.

GOOD hand picked seed corn for \$2 per bu.; 1912 grown. W. J. Cantrell, Goddard, Linn Co., Kan.

SEED CORN—Boone County White; good quality. H. L. Harvey, Grower, Kincaid, Anderson Co., Kan.

PLANT TREES that grow. Varieties true. Write for prices. Wellington Nurseries, Wellington, Kan.

SEED CORN—Iowa Gold Mine; strong germination; \$1.50 per bushel. H. A. Hamilton, Yutan, Neb.

CAREFULLY selected, tipped, Dent seed corn, shelled or ear, \$3.00 bushel. L. J. Morrell, Sibley, Mo.

GOOD, fresh, tested cane seed for sale, \$2.00 per bu. F. O. B. Garnett, R. R. Anderson, Garnett, Kan.

SWEET CLOVER, white blossom variety, recleaned seed, for sale by grower. H. C. Day and Son, Hartland, Kan.

FOR SALE—Alfalfa seed. Fine quality alfalfa seed. Write for samples and prices. David Badger, Eureka, Kan.

SEED CORN—Early yellow dent, heavy and sound, hand picked, \$1.50 a bushel. Charlie Clemmons, Anadarko, Okla.

ALFALFA SEED for sale. Recleaned, free from all foreign seed. Six fifty per bushel. J. A. Kennedy, Burlington, Kansas.

CHOICE recleaned feterita seed. Three pounds, 50 cents delivered. \$2.00 bushel our track. W. R. Hutton, Cordell, Okla.

KAFIR SEED, black hulled white, crop of '13; \$1.25 per 50 lbs., in head or threshed and graded. J. C. Lawson, Pawnee, Okla.

1912 SEED CORN, guaranteed quality, \$2 in 5 bushel lots; \$2.25 for less F. O. B. Troy, Kan. Sacks free. J. F. Moser, Troy, Kan.

REID'S YELLOW DENT seed corn for sale. Tested and guaranteed; 1912 crop; will sacrifice for quick deal. Van Horn, Longton, Kan.

SEED CORN—Reid's Yellow Dent and Iowa Silver Mine. Reference, Farmers Exchange Bank. Everman & Everman, Gallatin, Mo., R. 5.

SEED CORN: Boone Co. White, raised 1912. Reno Co. selected, butted, tipped, shelled. \$2.00 per bu. A. H. Epperson, Hutchinson, Kan.

FOR SALE—Hiawatha Yellow Dent seed corn, 1912 crop, tested, hand selected. Exceptionally good seed. Samples on request. Write E. J. Abell, Riley, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED. Nineteen thirteen crop alfalfa seed, five to six dollars per bushel. Recleaned and fine. Ask E. A. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan., for samples.

SEED CORN—Boone County White and Hildreth Yellow Dent, carefully selected, \$2.00 per bu. Choice feterita, 12 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$2.35. B. A. Nichols, Hutchinson, Kan.

BUY seed corn from grower. Pure bred Boone Co. White raised on best Kaw valley land. Ear corn only. 1912 crop. \$2.00 per bushel. J. W. Cochran, R. D. No. 6, Topeka, Kan.

WHEAT RAISERS. This advertisement cut out and mailed to me with your name and address will bring you a certificate worth one dollar. Do it now. W. S. Wells, Sterling, Kan.

SHAWNEE WHITE seed corn. Best yielder here in 30 years' trial. Adapted to upland or bottom. Seed, selected, tipped, shelled and graded \$2.00 per bushel. J. A. Ostrand, Elmont, Kan.

SEED CORN: Limited amount, graded, single ear, six-kernel, tested, yellow dent, white and calico. Raised by best growers in Marshall county. Marshalltown Seed Company, Marshalltown, Iowa.

HENRY FIELD'S "Cornplanter" (Improved Boone Co. White corn). Raised in Kansas four years. Picked by hand, tipped, shelled and sacked. Per bu. \$3.00. 10 bu. lots \$2.75 per bu. Mark E. Zimmerman, White Cloud, Kan., R. 2.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

ALFALFA SEED—Recleaned, home grown, non-irrigated alfalfa seed \$5.40, \$6.00, \$6.60, \$7.20 per bushel our track. Seamless bags 25c each. Delivered price on request. No weed seed in this section. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

BLACK HULL white kafir; germinating power tested 99%; is an extra good quality; long heads; have given special care to raising this seed; threshed and graded, \$3.25 per hundred, bags free. Reference, Bank of Gage. G. E. Irvin, Gage, Okla.

FOR \$1 I will send you 8 apple, peach, pear or plum trees or 6 cherry trees or 20 gooseberry, currant, grape, rhubarb or 75 blackberry, raspberry, dewberry or 100 asparagus or 200 strawberry plants. Catalogue free. Manhattan Nursery, Manhattan, Kan.

1912 CORN. All Kansas grown. Boone County White, Iowa Silver Mine, Kaw Valley Imperial White, Reid's Yellow Dent. Ears Imperial White, Reid's Yellow Dent. Germination or shelled. St. Charles White. Germination 95 to 98 per cent. Also very best alfalfa seed. Ask for samples and prices. Wamego Seed House and Elevator, Wamego, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED. Won first prize at Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs. Also first at our state farmers' institute. Tested 99.9% pure by Dept. of Agr. Non-irrigated. Recleaned. Price \$7.00 per bu. Sack free. Send for sample. F. M. Giltner, Grower, Winfield, Kan.

"101" RANCH SEED CORN—White Wonder, Bloody Butcher, and Improved Indian Squaw corn—best for the West—thoroughly acclimated—proven drought-resisters—Seed \$2.50 per bushel, f. o. b. Bliss, Oklahoma. For free information write Miller Brothers, 101 Ranch, Box 10, Bliss, Oklahoma.

GUARANTEED SEEDS—I take pains to grow seeds that comply with the pure seed laws and have a limited stock of fine quality, high testing—Murdock and Minn. White Dent Seed corn which I offer at \$2.25 per bu., shelled; bags included. Can also supply excellent home grown alfalfa seed, pure and hardy, at \$13.25 per bu. W. J. Koopmans, Sunnydale Farm, Faribault, Minn.

FARM SEEDS—Choice, recleaned maize, kafir, cane and millet \$2.50 100 pounds. Feterita \$4.00 100 pounds. Dwarf or standard broom corn \$3.50 100 pounds. Freight prepaid to Kan. and Okla. points for \$1.00 more per 100 pounds when desired. Sweet clover 30c pound. Buy now. Rock Island R. R. Claycomb Seed Store, Guyton, Okla.

SEED CORN—We have a few hundred bushels of extra good seed corn, shelled, nubbed, butted and sacked, \$2.85 per bu. f. o. b. here. Mostly Hildreth's Yellow Dent and Boone County White. This was no doubt the best field of corn grown in Kansas in 1913. It produced 50 bushels to the acre and was grown on the W. E. Brooks Homestead a few miles north of here. It was the best corn exhibited at the state fair at Hutchinson, Kan., this year. Order now, and if over-sold, we will return your check. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kan.

LANDS.

45 ACRES, improved, near Topeka, \$4,800. Axtell, 1352 Mulvane, Topeka, Kan.

40 ACRES timber land \$250.00; perfect title. J. L. Smith, owner, Cabool, Mo.

IMPROVED farm in Trego county, Kansas, to rent. Herman Long, Wakeeney, Kan.

BARGAINS in farms and town property. Also exchanges. W. Randle, La Harpe, Kan.

80 ACRES nicely improved, ½ mile town; will sacrifice for quick deal. Van Horn, Longton, Kan.

REAL BARGAINS in farm lands; write for list. Exchanges a specialty. B. Frank Youngs, Howard, Kan.

COLORADO IRRIGATED land on railroad; easy terms. Reald, owner, 602 Klitt-ridge Bldg., Denver.

EQUITY in 200 acre improved, 20 ml. Springfield, Mo., for stock of any kind. Box 12, R. 1, Portales, N. M.

LAND. 400 acre farm for sale—terms to suit. For particulars address owner, Bob Wood, Strong City, Kan.

FINE improved 160 acres close to Selden, Kan., can be bought before Feb. 1st, 1914, for \$2,000.00. Karl Reed, Selden, Kan.

206 A. FINE stock farm, 125 a. in cultivation. Excellent improvements. For particulars, C. O. Carlson, Leonardville, Kan.

170 ACRE farm 3 miles out. Right between oil production. Lease goes with farm. Price \$10,200.00. Box 75, Nowata, Oklahoma.

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

GOOD suburban city property, want to trade same on farm land. Write for particulars. Lundquist & Myers, McPherson, Kan.

MAXFIELD makes money for his investors in Minnesota lands. Buy Minnesota farms from Maxfield. He guarantees. 158 E. 5th St., St. Paul, Minn.

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

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.

LANDS.

FOR SALE—240 acres 2 miles of Fall River, Kansas. Fair improvements. Price \$30.00 per acre. E. W. Bidwell (owner), Fall River, Kan.

GREAT BARGAIN southeastern Oklahoma. 220 acres, half river bottom, plenty rainfall. Government title. \$6 acre cash. A. Gaiser, Hugo, Oklahoma.

ARKANSAS farms for sale, in Benton County, the banner county of the state, have both prairie and timber. Gentry Realty Company, Gentry, Ark.

THE BEST BARGAIN in the foot hills. 360 acres. Imp. Ideal for stock, alfalfa, grain. Special buy. \$15.00 acre. Allison, Rye, Pueblo Co., Colorado.

\$1,900.00 BUYS a dandy 20 acre truck and chicken farm, fine land, improved, 3 miles from Coffeyville. Terms, no trade. Bowman Realty Company, Coffeyville, Kansas.

FINE 160, Lincoln Co., Kan. Improved. German settlement. 100 a. wheat. Smooth upland; no rocks nor sand; fine water; close to town. \$6,400. U. care Mail and Breeze.

160 ACRES, 2 miles of Marshall, 40 cultivated, 25 acres in bearing fruit, good improvements. Price \$1,600. Write for description. Ozark Realty Company, Marshall, Ark.

2,000 ACRE Kansas ranch for sale or rent. Fenced, never failing water, 300 acres alfalfa land, Lane Co., improvements. Priced right if taken soon. Address Owner, B. care Mail and Breeze.

ALFALFA farms. Irrigated improved farms for sale. Milk condensing plant, unlimited demand for milk. Cheap feed producing milk at lowest possible cost. Geo. R. Wilson, Lamar, Colo.

160 ACRES fine black land, Wharton Co., south of Louise, in rain belt, Gulf Coast, Texas. Direct from owner. Will make splendid farm. Owner going in business, need cash. Address 1916 Taft St., Fairview Add., Houston, Tex.

TEXAS SCHOOL LAND for sale by the state. You can buy good land at \$2 per acre; pay 5c an acre cash and no more for 40 years but 3 per cent interest; send 6c postage for further information. Investor Pub. Co., Desk 14, San Antonio, Texas.

FOR SALE—640 acres 4 miles of good town, one-half mile to school, 300 acres in cultivation, 40 meadow, 25 alfalfa, balance good pasture, never failing water, good improvements. This is a fine farm in every respect and a big bargain. Price \$60 per acre, \$5,000 cash, balance 6% A. W. Matthews, Washington, Kansas.

CANADA LANDS—Highly improved, most fertile farms in Manitoba and Saskatchewan for sale at great bargains. Deal direct with the owner, who is retiring, and save big commissions. Purchasers' R. R. fares paid. Call or write 937 Kentucky St., Lawrence, or care of Dr. Markham, Ottawa, or Charles Darling, Lyndon, Kan., leave your address and get full particulars. R. M. Graham, owner.

FARM and personal property for sale 3 miles from Madrid, consisting of 160 acres, 130 acres tillable. Good 10-room house; horse barn; cow barn; hen house and pig pen; 21 cows, mostly Jerseys; 2 horses; some machinery; hens and feed for \$8,000.00. This is an extra good farm. Car fare allowed up to \$20.00. It pays to see some farms in this section. Inquire of Livingston Bros., Real Estate, 65 Ford Street, Ogdensburg, N. Y., St Lawrence County.

FOR SALE—To close estate. No. 1 dairy and grain farm, bordering Seneca river and barge canal, in Onondaga Co. near Syracuse, 3 miles to railroads and trolley. Machine worked fields. Fertile mixed loam soil. All ways farmed by owners. Good buildings. Cement stables. 14 room house. Never failing supply of running water in house, stock yard and dairy building. Telephone and rural mail. Price \$6,600 cash. For further information address Mrs. Emma Parry, Memphis, New York.

NEW YORK FARMS FOR SALE.

\$11,765 BUYS 181 acres 30 ml. from Buffalo, 1½ from village, rolling, loam soil, no stones, 12 acres timber, abundance fruit, bldgs. worth \$5,000. Including 27 choice Holsteins, 8 horses, 2 sows, 70 hens, all fodder, sugaring tools, farming tools, latest milking machine. Easy terms. Free list. C. J. Ellis, Springville, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

ALFALFA HAY for sale. Robert Hanson, Concordia, Kan.

ALFALFA HAY for sale. R. C. Boss, Fountain, Colo.

ALFALFA HAY for sale in car lots. J. A. Shanstrom, Coolidge, Kan.

PET COONS, either sex; pairs if wanted. Frank Johnson, Quincy, Kan.

BELGIAN HARES of various ages for sale. James R. Wolfe, Lewis, Kan.

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

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

FOR SALE—A first class meat market and grocery. W. R. Macy, Woodston, Kan.

LONG GREEN leaf tobacco to chew or smoke. Twenty and twenty-five cents per pound. True Cutler, Holt, Mo.

BALED PRAIRIE and alfalfa hay. Alfalfa seed. Lyon County Farmers' Produce Ass'n, A. B. Hall, Mgr., Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE.

GROCERY and meat market. Will sacrifice for cash. Trade for anything worth the money. Address Lock Box 71, Manhattan, Kan.

CASH BARGAIN—New six room cement block cottage; good water; eastern Kansas town. Owner in Colorado. "Tourist," care Mail and Breeze.

VACUUM WASHER. Two weeks' free trial. No rubbing. Economical. Inexpensive. Operation easy. For particulars G. H. Watts, 517 Quincy, Topeka, Kan.

FRESH FROM MILL. 100 lbs. beautiful clean white table rice, freight prepaid to your station \$4.65. C. C. Cannan, 304-9 Scanlon Bldg., Houston, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two sections La Crosse tractor plows, complete. Five discs each. Practically new and in perfect condition. C. B. Oldfield, Garden City, Kansas.

ALFALFA and prairie hay. We have about 1,000 tons of alfalfa and 200 tons of prairie hay for sale. Write or wire us for delivered prices. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—Eighty acres Hodgeman county for Jack W. B. Ham, Stockton, Kan.

EXCHANGES. 1000, farms, mdse., etc. Everywhere. Write for list. Reidy & Overlin, California, Mo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for land, 1/2 block in Pratt, Kan. Good house, barn, shade trees. Arthur Freed, Pratt, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for western land. Imported Percheron stallion and Missouri Jack. Colts to show. Thos. Short, Mahaska, Kan.

TO TRADE FOR LAND. Nine room brick house, fruit, barn, poultry house and yard, well, cistern. Ideal suburban home. Clear. Annual rent about \$300. J. A. Davis, owner, Golden Ave., Topeka.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BEST located bakery and restaurant in Wichita to trade or sell. Address 145 North Main.

BRICK HOTEL, 28 rooms, all furnished; only hotel in town 700; R. R.; clearing \$100 month. Price \$6,500. Want central Kansas land. Box 168, Tyro, Kan.

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

MALE HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT JOBS open to men—women. Big pay. Write for list of positions 7/5 available. Franklin Institute, Dep't 53, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED. Reliable men to sell nursery stock. Outfit free. Liberal terms. Pay weekly. Experience unnecessary. Chanute Nurseries, Chanute, Kan.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERK examinations everywhere Feb. 21. Sample questions free. Franklin Institute, Dep't C 53, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED. Railway mail, clerk-carriers and rural carriers. Examinations soon. I conducted examinations. Trial examination free. Write Ozment, 38, St. Louis.

MEN for Electric Railway Motormen and Conductors; fine opportunity; about \$80. Monthly. Experience unnecessary; no strikes; state age. Address Box F, Care Mail and Breeze.

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.

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

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

AGENTS—Something new—Fastest sellers and quickest repeaters on earth. Permanent profitable business. Good for \$50 to \$75 a week. Address American Products Co., 6738 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A farmer or hardware dealer in every town in U. S. as agent to sell Stayhitch whiffle tree hooks for implements and bugles. 1 sample of each and circulars 25c. Saves time, labor and property. B. Hoffhines, Gen'l Agt., Larned, Kan.

FARMERS: We want agents in every school district in the state of Kansas to solicit applications for our popular hall insurance. A little work will give you your insurance free. Write us for particulars. "The Old Reliable" Kansas Mutual Hall, Sterling, Kan.

WANTED.

WANTED—Small bunch cows to keep for half increase. D., care Mail and Breeze.

HELP WANTED.

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

MEN AND WOMEN wanted for government jobs. \$65 to \$150 month. Vacations. Steady work. Parcel post and income tax mean many vacancies. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now available. Franklin Institute, Dep't C 53, Rochester, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILES.

SEVEN passenger 60 horse power Winton six, fully equipped, self-starter, top and windshield. Cost \$8,000 when new. Can be bought at a great bargain. This is a great family car and has only been used by owner. Would also make profitable investment as delivery car in country town. Smith & Sons Auto Co., 4513 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PATENTS.

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

PATENTS THAT PAY. \$561,530 made by clients. Prizes offered. Patent book—"What and How to Invent—Proof of Fortunes in Patents" free. E. E. Vrooman, Patent Attorney, 885 F St., Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED—Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 34 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

COLLECTION AGENCY. Established 1889. Bad debts collected—everywhere on commission. N. S. Martin & Co., Arkansas City, Kan.

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

POULTRY MAGAZINE—Big 20 to 40 page illustrated magazine of practical, common sense chicken talk. Tells how to get most in pleasure and profit from poultry raising. 4 months on trial only 10c. Poultry Culture, 904 Jackson, Topeka, Kan.

The Silo Fever

Last summer when it was so dry I went to Clifton to hear the talks on the "Rock Island Silo Special" and I got the silo fever. I went to work immediately to put down a pit silo. I made it 12 by 25 feet; made a concrete collar 8 inches by 3 1/4 feet; then dug down inside of that and plastered on the earth with 1 part cement and 2 parts good sand, putting on three coats about 1 inch thick. I painted this with a good coat of pure cement and water, doing the work as we went down, so that we did not have to build a scaffold to work on. It cost us \$70 for cement, sand and labor. I have seen no sign of seepage and am well pleased with the results. As we put all of our corn crop into the silo, as the end was very light and got pretty dry before we put it in, we run a 3/4-inch stream of water in while cutting it, trapped it well and it is coming out in fine shape, without any mould except at the top where we began to use it. The cattle and sheep eat every particle of it that we give them and there is no waste as there is to the fodder that stood out in the fields. A. M. Dull, Washington, Kan.

Do You Need a Man?

Charles Gish of Rock Creek, Kan., wants a steady job on a farm. He has been married two months. He will stay, he says, if he gets a chance.

A good many men never consider their wife in a business deal until they are ready for her to sign the deed.

The Capper Contests of 1914

(Continued from Page 3.)

to Manhattan. This is what he has to say: "I gladly acknowledge receipt of your letter containing a check for \$25 for which I thank you very much. I have bought one calf and expect to buy another for which this money will come in handy. As a result of winning first prize in our county acre yield contest I received a free trip to Manhattan. I intend to enter your acre contest in 1914. We take three Capper papers in our home. My father thinks the Mail and Breeze is worth more than all other farm papers combined."



Here's the Medal.

"I intend to use my \$25 for my education," is the hopeful message from Robert Melton of Tecumseh, Shawnee county winner in the single ear show. "I received the ribbon and check and thank you very much for both. I am going to the Topeka high school now and intend to go to the Agricultural college later and become an expert farmer." There's a good ambition for you.

"I intend to get a new suit for myself," writes Raymond Weeks of Elmont, second prize winner for Shawnee county. "With the rest of the money I am going to buy the best bred pig to be had. Please accept my thanks for the \$15 and ribbon, and also for your good wishes."

Harry Chapman of Meriden had the third best Shawnee county ear and it was his first experience in a Capper contest: "I expect to buy a couple of pigs with my prize money. My two brothers and I agreed, when we sent our corn, that if either of us would win a prize, the winner was to give the other two \$3 each. That leaves me only \$4 with which to buy the pigs. I hated to give up that \$6 but as that was the agreement I am going to live up to it. I want to thank you a thousand times for your kindness."

The letters from girls in the Tomato Contest were no less interesting. "I wanted to scream for joy when I received your letter and the \$25," wrote little Miss Opal Haynes of Girard. "I never was so happy and I want to thank you countless numbers of times for such a nice prize. May you always be blessed with health and good fortune for the good you are doing for us girls. I haven't quite decided what to do with the money but I think I'll buy mamma some nice linoleum for her kitchen floor. That would please her. Then I want to buy some pigs with the rest and let them grow up when they will bring me quite a sum."



Robert Melton Tecumseh

Entrance Blank

ARTHUR CAPPER, 800 JACKSON STREET, TOPEKA, KAN.

Please enter me in the
Boys' Corn Growing contest.
Boys' Kafir Growing contest.
Girls' Tomato Growing contest.
(Draw a line through the contest you do not wish to enter.)

My name is.....

P. O. or R. F. D.

My age is.....

Properly filled and mailed as directed, this blank entitles the signer to the full benefits of the club and contest, without further notice or formality.

Miss Julia Wray of Norton, winner of second prize will use her money for music lessons. "Papa and mamma said the money was mine and they would not say what I should do with it," she says in a letter. "With \$1 I have subscribed for the Mail and Breeze and I think I'll spend the rest for music lessons next summer. I want to thank you very much for this prize of \$15."

"I was very glad to get my prize of \$10," wrote Ida Riddle of Chetopa, winner of third prize, "as I didn't expect to win a prize. I certainly want to thank you for it. I intend to use this money toward my education. For several years I lived in the western part of the state, out near the Colorado line. It was almost impossible to grow tomatoes there. This was my first attempt at farming and I am certainly proud to have been fortunate enough to win a prize."

Nineteen thirteen was a great year for the corn and tomato contents in spite of drouths, insects, and unfavorable conditions generally. But just you watch the smoke of the Capper boys and girls in 1914.

This Year's Prizes.

Here is the complete premium list for 1914 in all three contests—corn, kafir, and tomatoes:

BEST FARMED ACRE OF CORN.

1. Trip to Manhattan.
2. Bronze medal.
3. Bronze medal.

Next ten—Honor diplomas.

BEST FARMED ACRE OF KAFIR.

1. Trip to Manhattan.
2. Bronze medal.
3. Bronze medal.

Next ten—Honor diplomas.

BEST ACRE YIELD OF CORN.

1. Championship trophy.
2. Bronze medal.
3. Bronze medal.

Next ten—Honor diplomas.

BEST ACRE YIELD OF KAFIR.

1. Championship trophy.
2. Bronze medal.
3. Bronze medal.

Next ten—Honor diplomas.

BEST SINGLE EAR OF CORN.

1. Championship trophy.
2. Bronze medal.
3. Bronze medal.

Next ten—Honor diplomas.

BEST DISPLAY OF FIVE KAFIR HEADS.

1. Championship trophy.
2. Bronze medal.
3. Bronze medal.

Next ten—Honor diplomas.

BEST YIELD OF TOMATOES.

1. Trip to Manhattan.
2. Seneca folding camera.
3. Bronze medal.

Next ten—Honor diplomas.

Kansas Prize Winners of 1913

IN THE TOMATO CONTEST.

- | | Cash Prize |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Opal Haynes, Girard..... | \$25 |
| 2. Julia B. Wray, Norton..... | 15 |
| 3. Ida Riddle, Chetopa..... | 10 |

IN THE CORN CONTEST.

- | | |
|---|------|
| Best acre-yield, Jesse Sweezer, Lakeview..... | \$50 |
| Kansas champion ear, W. H. Groninger, Bendena..... | 25 |
| Best home-bred ear, H. Stone, Mapleton..... | 25 |
| Best Shawnee county ear, Robert Melton, Tecumseh..... | 25 |
| Second prize (Shawnee county), Ray Weeks, Elmont..... | 15 |
| Third prize (Shawnee county), Harry Chapman, Meriden..... | 10 |

Their Most Useful Farm Paper

I like the Mail and Breeze just fine. I think it is one of the best farm papers on earth. If we had more men like Capper to expose frauds and chicanery we would have a better world.

George W. Transue.

Plattsburg, Mo.

T. A. McNeal's comments, alone, are worth many times the subscription price of the Mail and Breeze. I am more than pleased with the paper and cannot see how it can be beat. C. F. Simmons, Purcell, Okla.

I can't get along without the Mail and Breeze. I think it is the best farm paper going. Alfred B. Hanson, Drumright, Okla.

I consider the Mail and Breeze one of the best farm papers I get. Dayton, Mont. S. E. Jacobs.

The Mail and Breeze is the best farm paper I ever read in my life. I can't get along without it. Joseph Bird, R. 1, Bellaire, Mich.

Maybe one advantage of the drouth will be to teach the value of the silo, and a supply of silage kept over. That would make cattle raising a very safe proposition.

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 electrolytized.

COFFEY CO. Best bargains. Alfalfa, wheat, corn lands. Harry Antrim, Strawn, Kan.

LAND. Send for my price list of wheat, alfalfa and pasture lands, improved and unimproved, in Clark Co. Every one a bargain. C. W. Carson, Ashland, Kansas.

807 ACRE FARM; highly improved. 400 a. tame grass. 100 a. wheat goes with the farm, bal cult. Abundant water; black loam soil; terms. F. J. Dessery, Tonganoxie, Kan.

NO 746-S: 240 a. 6 miles of good town on R. R. in Chase County, Kan. 100 a. under cultivation. Fair improvements, plenty of water. Price \$25.00 per a. with good terms. Write A. J. Klotz & Co., Cottonwood Falls, Ks.

MONEY FROM HOME. Improved 160 acres. Well, windmill, 80 cult.; 80 pasture. All can be farmed, well located, 10 miles Spearville, \$2,800. Terms. Send for list. Thos. J. Stinson, Spearville, Kansas.

FINE RANCH BARGAIN: 5,160 acres, 600 under plow, well improved, never failing water; best bargain in the state \$14 per acre. Write for list of farms and ranches. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

240 ACRES improved Kaw valley bottom land; 60 a. alfalfa, 40 a. wheat, balance corn. Must settle estate. 1 1/2 miles St. Marys, Kan. Price \$25,000; \$10,000 will handle. J. M. Conlan, St. Marys, Kansas.

117 ACRES, 100 acres fine rich timber bottom land, finest alfalfa land; 4 miles town; only \$40 per acre, if sold in 60 days. **320 a. finest stock and grain farm;** 2 miles town; 250 acres fine bottom and slope land; 250 acres alfalfa land, good improvements; 10 acres in alfalfa; only \$60 per acre if sold by March 1st, 1914. Address Owner, care Capital, Topeka, Kansas.

FOR FARM BARGAINS write for list to J. E. Calvert, Garnett, Kan.

BARGAIN. 240 a. finely imp. farm, 1 mi. town; 100 a. wheat, 25 a. alfalfa; all nice level land, running water. Price \$65 a. Terms. Gile & Bonsall, South Haven, Sumner Co., Kan.

For Sale

Fine stock ranch. A bargain. Liberal terms. J. C. Hopper, Ness City, Kan.

Notice

Land on easy terms. \$250.00 cash, bal. on land 7 yrs. 7% int. Wood & Moore, Spearville, Kansas.

Northeastern Kansas Land

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

FARMS WANTED

For first class city rental property, all sizes. Write us. The Lindberg Real Estate Company (Missouri corporation), 1026 Scarritt Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

To Settle Estate

160 acres, three room house, large stable, bearing orchard, four miles from Pittsburg with 20,000 inhabitants. One of the best farms in Crawford county. This is a bargain. L. Belknap, Exr., Pittsburg, Kan.

Kiowa County

Land bargains. Write for descriptions. Several of my own farms; can make terms to suit. C. W. Phillips, Greensburg, Kan.

Small Farms

Ideal dairy, truck and poultry farms close to Hutchinson, pop. 20,000; we are subdividing big farms into 10, 20, 40 and 80 acre lots, alfalfa on each. \$100 per acre; easy terms 10 years 6%. Write us today. Sweet-Coe Inv. Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

Here is Your Chance

Trego County Land. Half section of unimproved smooth wheat land in eastern part of county, \$10 per acre. 480 acres, 400 a. tillable; 175 a. in cult.; living water. \$9.00 an acre.

Rooks County. 160 acres 6 miles from town. Buildings. 130 acres in cult. Close to school. \$18.00 an acre.

Phillips County. 480 acres of improved land. 100 acres in fall wheat. Well improved and watered. 6 miles from town. \$25 an acre. \$1,000 cash, balance on easy terms at low rate of interest.

The above lands are priced away below their real value.

STEVENS & RUBY, Stockton, Kansas.

\$35.00 PER ACRE (\$7,000) CASH will buy this 200 acre stock and dairy farm, located six miles S. W. of Reece, Greenwood Co., Kans. 40 acres valley land under cultivation (would grow splendid alfalfa), balance extra good pasture. Has a good six room house, other buildings only fair, farm all extra well fenced, good well, equipped with mill, and large cement water tank. Legal numbers are The N. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 Sec. 27-26-8 Greenwood Co. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 28-26-8 Butler Co., Kans. No trades considered. Address W. H. Dayton, Abilene, Kansas.

WE HAVE a fine list of impr. and unimpr. farms. Rowland & Moyer, Ottawa, Kan.

T. J. RYAN, St. Marys, Kan., has 50 farms in Catholic neighborhood, 5 churches.

BARGAINS: 194 a. improved, 3 mi. out. Price \$8,000. Terms. 85 a. all under plow; joining Valley Falls. Clear. Easy terms. John A. Decker, Valley Falls, Kansas.

FOR SALE—My choice income property in Kansas City. Rent \$600 per month. For particulars write—Wm. Wells, 610 West 7th St., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE: Farms, city property, automobiles and merchandise of all kinds. Write for free list. W. M. Baker, 202 W. 23rd St., Pittsburg, Kansas.

BEST LAND, LOWEST PRICES, greatest natural advantages in southeastern Kansas. Send for illustrated booklet. The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

THOUSAND FARMS for sale, improved and unimproved. On good terms and low interest. In best county of Kansas. Thos. Darcey, The Land Man, Offerle, Kansas.

I AM A FARMER! Wheat, alfalfa farms for sale; also ranches. If you want to buy or sell a farm, write with confidence. W. A. Anderson, Abbyville, Kan.

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.

COFFEY COUNTY

one of the best alfalfa and tame grass counties in Kansas. Write for farm and ranch lists. Andrew Burger, Burlington, 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.

For Sale on Easy Terms

320 a., 8 mi. N. E. of Spearville, well impr. 180 a. in wheat. \$35 per a. 1/4 cash, bal. 5 years. Wood & Moore, Spearville, Kan.

LAND BARGAINS NEAR LAWRENCE, KAN.

200 a., two sets of improvements; no brush or rock; no waste land. 120 acres wheat fine condition, has record of 33 bu. per acre. Cash rental \$1,200 per year. Close to high school and two towns. Price \$14,000. 40 acres choice Kaw bottom land, well impr. 13 a. alfalfa; price \$4,000. 160 acres improved; 70 acres bottom, 44 acres wheat goes with farm. Price \$8,500. Good terms on these farms. Hemphill Land Co., Lawrence, Kan.

At Lawrence, Kansas

160 acres fine bottom farm, deep rich soil, nice level land. 1 1/2 miles from city limits. Good four room house and bath. Ordinary outbuildings, small orchard, good water. 60 acres in wheat, balance grass and corn land. All will grow fine alfalfa. An 80 joins this on the east and can be had at reasonable prices. Price \$80.00 per acre. **THE HOSFORD INVESTMENT & MORTGAGE CO. LAWRENCE, KANSAS.**

R. & S. Farm for Sale

This famous and well known alfalfa farm so nicely situated only two miles from the city limits of Smith Center, Kan., on Spring creek bottoms, where the soil is especially adapted to growing alfalfa, hogs and the feeding of cattle, is now offered for only \$150 per acre. This last season was a drouthy one, but it produced 150 tons of first and second cuttings of hay, 475 bushels of first grade alfalfa seed for the third cutting and 40 tons of the threshed hay. Also furnished pasture for the raising of 250 purebred Duroc hogs. Get your pencil and figure the proceeds yourself. This last season has been no exception to the possibilities of this farm, as when there is a good seasonable crop year, corn is plentiful and the feeding of cattle made profitable by the use of the enormous crops of alfalfa it will produce makes it a sure proposition wet or dry, as you get the alfalfa seed if dry. Good reasons for selling, as I want to turn my attention to other business. This farm contains only 80 acres, all in alfalfa, and especially equipped for the raising of hogs and feeding cattle. Has one of the best hog houses in the state, cattle sheds, water tanks, feed bunks, hay racks, windmill and well with inexhaustible water supply, stable, granary, fenced and cross fenced with American hog wire and two barb wires on top, and many other items of expense in fitting up this farm for the purpose it is best adapted. A new farm house which is very comfortable. Correspondence solicited from those who mean business and are willing to come and investigate the place and its possibilities. A. M. Rinehart, Owner, Smith Center, Kan.

S. E. Kansas

Good quarter, two miles from town, 100 acres in cultivation, 25 mow, 25 pasture, on creek, plenty timber. A snap at \$5,500.00. \$2,500.00 cash, bal 5 per cent. Write owner. G. N. UPHAM, Coffeyville, Kansas

F. C. BRACKNEY, Burlingame, Kan., sells right land and sells it right. Free list.

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

OSAGE COUNTY bargains. All impr., near town. \$1,000 buys 80; \$2,500 buys 180. 110 a. for trade. E. E. Weeks, Burlingame, Kan.

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

320 ACRE STOCK FARM, 6 miles county seat, R. F. D. Never failing water, 25 a. alfalfa; well improved. 65 a. cult. Bal. meadow. Black loam. \$35.00 per acre. Terms. J. B. Fields, Alma, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

FREE MAP of Arkansas and land list. Leslie Land Co., Leslie, Arkansas.

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

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

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

160 A. IMPR FARM; 60 cult., bal. timbered; orchard; 2 mi. Ry. town; on public road; no rocks. \$20 a., 1/4 down. R. Sessions, Owner, Winthrop, 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.

CORN, OAT, CLOVER land. Sure crops. No swamps, hills. Fine climate, schools, churches. Small pay't, 20 years, 6%. Write today, maps, circulars. Tom Blodgett Land Co., Nison, Ark.

QUIT RENTING and write Eugene Parriek, 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.

70 ACRES, 1/4 CLEARED, 3 miles from city, \$20 per acre. Other good bargains. Write J. F. Black, Texarkana, Arkansas.

40 ACRES 6 miles from Waldron, county seat; 25 acres fenced and in cultivation. Balance hardwood timber. 4 room house, orchard, barn, well, garden. Price \$1,000—one-half cash, balance one and two years. J. L. Center, Owner, Waldron, Ark.

BARGAIN FOR QUICK SALE

40 acre fruit farm, all tillable, 28 acres bearing apples, good live room house, good barn. Price \$7,000. Three thousand dollars cash will handle. We guarantee \$1,000 net return from fruit this year. Also have a few good farms to trade for land in Kansas or Okla. J. O. Phillips Realty Co., Springdale, Ark.

OKLAHOMA

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

WE SELL THE EARTH that produces alfalfa and corn. W. E. Wilson Realty, Walters, Ok.

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

980 ACRE RANCH near Sulphur, Oklahoma, well improved. 400 acres bottom in cultivation; no overflow. 200 acres alfalfa. 350 acres hog tight. Sacrifice price \$42,500; half cash. Might accept some trade. State what you have in first letter. T. J. Hartman, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

80 ACRES, 4 mi. McAlester. City 15,000. All bottom. All tillable. No rock. No overflow. 25 a. cultivation. Fair improvements. No better land in county. Double in value in three years. \$33 per acre. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

CADDO COUNTY AGAIN WINS.

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

TEXAS

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

BARGAINS IN GULF COAST LANDS.

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

FLORIDA

FLORIDA, THE LAND OF FRUIT. Flowers and sunshine; good health; prosperity and solid comfort is waiting here for all who invest in homes on St. Andrews Bay. Address Richard McCloy, Lynn Haven, Fla.

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.

MISSOURI, Ark. and Okla. farms. Conner-McNabney Realty Co., Southwest City, Mo.

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

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

FARMS—Write for free list, well improved farms in Linn Co., Mo. Many good bargains. W. A. Parsley, Brookfield, Mo.

P. S. I HAVE A FEW improved forties and eighties that I can sell on easy terms. Have some exchange stuff. Write for book and list. J. A. Wheeler, Mountain Grove, 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.

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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.

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Missouri, Kansas, North Dakota, Louisiana and Texas. Tracts for colonization.

FARMERS, ATTENTION.

We have improved and unimproved farms in the above states, suitable for the growing of wheat, corn, cotton, sugar cane, oats, alfalfa, timothy, clover, potatoes and truck, also grazing lands. Let us know your wants, we can supply them at prices and terms that will please.

H. L. Gilbert Land Company, 507 Republic Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

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FOR SALE. 60 acres, 4 1/2 mi. from Springfield, on gravel road, telephone, R. F. D.; school and church 1/2 mi.; splendid water, good 7 room house, remodeled and painted inside and out recently; new barn 24x30 with cattle shed 10x30, barn also painted; smoke house, corn crib and store room. 4 acres timber, principally oak; covered with luxuriant bluegrass, timothy and clover; all property adjacent and along Springfield road highly improved; splendid home for farmer who wants to make good investment and do light mixed farming in fine climate; good market for all kinds of produce right at hand. Apply W. B. Robinson, 628 Washington St., Waterloo, Iowa.

Come to Howell County, Missouri

Get away from blizzards and drouth. Crop failures unknown, winters mild and short. Fine water, soil and climate. Send for list and descriptive pamphlet. The South Missouri Land Co., Mountain View, Missouri.

Poultry Farms

10 acres of good land for \$250 on terms of \$5 down, \$1 weekly; no interest, no taxes; located in the great Missouri poultry belt near the state experimental fruit and poultry farms. You can't lose on this. Every dollar you pay goes on the price. We even pay the taxes. Write today. Merriam-Ellis-Benton, 693 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Ks.

MINNESOTA

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

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

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

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

FINE IMPROVED Minnesota corn and dairy farms \$20 to \$55 per acre. Easy terms. Frick Farm Agency, Saux Center, Minn.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA: The greatest natural cattle section. No drouths. Alfalfa, clover, corn, potatoes, are principal crops. Prairie or timber. Free information. We have no land for sale. W. R. MacKenzie, Immig. Com., 911 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

GOVERNMENT FARMS FREE—My 1914 official 250 page book "Free Government Land" describes every acre in every county in United States. Contains township and section plats, rainfall maps, tables, charts, land laws, how secured free. D. J. Campbell, Pioneer Bldg., St. Paul, Minnesota.

NEW YORK

McBURNY'S NEW YORK FARMS

Grow prosperity. We have fertile land, big crops, best prices, fine cattle, luscious fruit, finished homes, nearest markets, millions of people to feed; thousands of schools and churches, good climate, good health and good luck. Our Central New York improved farms are worth twice the value of average western farms, and cost less by half—today. Prices will advance. Don't wait too late. For illustrated list ask B. F. McBurney & Co., 703 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.

COLORADO

GREAT BARGAIN STOCK RANCH.
520 acres located right at town of Monument, Colo.; town with 3 railroads; 20 miles north of Colorado Springs; 190 acres in cultivation; all tillable; good improvements; great flowing springs piped to house and barn. Fine for thoroughbred cattle and hogs or ideal for dairying; creamery at corner of farm. On Denver-Colorado Springs auto road. Finest climate and scenery in America. Price if sold before March 1, \$25 per acre. Easy terms. Charles Glasgow, owner, 313 Burns Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.

CATTLEMEN & FARMERS—ATTENTION.
We offer 320 acres fine land, 2 sets good improvements, all under irrigation within 2 miles Delta (the best town in western Colorado), including 200 head of cattle, 30 brood mares, 20 young horses and mule colts, 20 cow, or range, horses well trained with saddles and what is regarded as the best range right in western Colorado—the right to range in Government Forest Reserve 1,200 head, practically free—all the land, cattle, implements, horses for \$125.00 per acre. The farm alone worth the price. 100 tons alfalfa and other feed included. Must be sold.
Geo. W. Bruce, Sole Agent, Delta, Colorado.

320 Acre HOMESTEADS 320 Acre
Perfect soil, fine water, climate, schools, crops, people. Our country is coming to the front rapidly. Only a few homesteads and relinquishments left at \$100.00. Get busy. Do it now. It will pay. You can't lose. How? Take the Missouri Pacific for eastern Colorado. R. T. Cline, Towner, Colo.

We Want Farmers

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

GEORGIA

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

CANADA

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

E. H. FAST, Land Man, will sell or trade for anything. Osage Co. Burlington, Kansas.

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EXCHANGE BOOK, of hundreds of honest trades, farms, merchandise, etc., everywhere. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.

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

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

TRADE FOR MDSE. 120 acre farm, and city residence. Dandy 160 acre farm, good improvements. 100 acres in wheat for \$6,400. Terms. J. M. Garrison, Attica, Kan.

\$7,000 EQUITY in smooth 143 a. Clay county Kansas, bottom farm. Nearly all in cultivation; mortgage \$5,000. Want hardware for equity. Owner, Box 198, Jewell, Kansas.

640 ACRES fine pasture land, Greeley county, Kansas. Bargain at \$8 per acre if taken quick; or will trade.
L. L. Guthrie, Route 5, Elk City, Kansas.

TRADES A SPECIALTY.
We will trade anything from a mouse trap to a threshing machine.
Wood & Moore, Spearville, Kansas.

160 ACRES LAND near Montezuma. Would take automobile as part pay. \$600 cash, balance terms. Exchanges made.
L. E. Pendleton, Dodge City, Kansas.

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

TWO STORY BRICK building and cottage, both clear and rented. Price \$10,000. Want to exchange for farm in eastern Kansas. Want an even deal. Send for large list of cheap lands for sale or trade.
C. M. Kelley, Beaver City, Nebraska.

RANCH FOR STOCK FARM.
We have 640 acres well improved 3 miles south of Monument, Logan Co. 500 acres in cultivation. 200 acres in wheat. Price \$13,000; clear. Will trade for corn and stock farm in eastern Kansas.
Wilson & Bozell, Beloit, Kansas.

320 ACRES 5 MI. BRONSTON, Kan., fair buildings, price \$16,000. Mort. \$6,000. Wants merchandise or rental. 70 acres Jackson Co., Kan. Buildings poor, price \$5,250. Mort. \$2,500. Wants rental. Livestock barn, Delaware, Okla., price \$3,000. Rent \$27.50 per month for small farm.
Spohn Bros., Garnett, Kan.

Work in Fields Has Begun

Plowing and Listing in Progress—Bluegrass Furnishing Pasture

By Our County Correspondents

THE exceptionally fine weather is allowing farmers to get in some pre-season licks in the way of preparing spring seedbeds. Both plowing and listing are being pushed with vigor while the mild days last and reports say the ground is working up in splendid shape. It has been many a year in western Kansas since the soil was so full of water in the winter time. The general prospects for all growing crops—wheat, rye, alfalfa and other tame grass—could hardly be more promising out there.

Bluegrass in Miami county, Kansas, is furnishing some pasture, according to D. B. Walthall of that county. The feed question is becoming less of a cause for worry with each succeeding week of pleasant weather and corn and hay prices are acting accordingly. Seward county farmers are beginning early to guard against a possible feed shortage next winter. A number of pit silos are

being dug, says Reporter John Boles, and more will be put in soon. And these slack season days could hardly be put to better advantage on any western Kansas farm than in digging a pit silo or two.

KANSAS.

Nemaha County.—Mild weather has resulted in the saving of large quantities of feed. Hog feeding has been a losing deal this winter so far. Most hogs have been shipped out.—C. W. Ridgway, Jan. 23.

Seward County.—Farmers are listing and plowing for spring and summer crops. Wheat is making plenty of good pasture. Several pit silos are being dug and more will be started in a few days.—John L. Boles, Jan. 21.

Thomas County.—Fine weather for two weeks. Snow almost all gone. Wheat in good shape. Stock doing well but it is too muddy to pasture wheat. Eggs 25c; butter fat 28c; corn 70c; wheat 74c.—C. C. Cole, Jan. 23.

Finney County.—Fine, open winter weather. Stock doing well. Considerable plowing and listing will be done as soon as frost is out of ground. Wheat is short but it has a good root and there is plenty of moisture.—F. S. Coen, Jan. 20.

Gray County.—Fine weather continues, giving an opportunity to pasture the wheat and to plow for spring crops. Ground is in fine condition for plowing. Stock doing well. Will have plenty of feed. Some stock selling at good prices.—A. E. Alexander, Jan. 23.

Barber County.—Weather has been all that any one could wish from a stockman's view. Wheat is still furnishing a lot of pasture. Straw is getting scarce. Wheat is the main standby. Wheat 79c; corn 74c; eggs 25c; milk cows \$60 to \$140.—G. H. Reynolds, Jan. 24.

Greenwood County.—Weather fine. Good deal of plowing and listing done. Hogs \$7.40; corn 75c; prairie hay \$10 ton; alfalfa hay \$16; eggs 30c; butter 25c; cream 30c; potatoes \$1.25; alfalfa seed \$5 bushel; cane seed \$1.50 bushel; maize \$2 bushel.—J. W. Moore, Jan. 22.

Miami County.—Weather fine. Plenty of moisture and stock water. Feed getting scarce. Fodder damaged considerably. Bluegrass growing nicely and is making some pasture. Horses selling slowly. Hay \$16 ton; corn 73c; potatoes \$1; hogs 8c.—Don B. Walthall, Jan. 19.

Decatur County.—Fine winter weather continues. Stock doing well on wheat pasture. Feed holding out well. A lot of fertilizer will be planted. Few farm sales. Cattle selling high. Hogs \$7.40; corn 70c; wheat 76c; butter 22c; eggs 27c; poultry 8c.—C. A. Jern, Jan. 24.

Rush County.—Wheat looking well and making excellent pasture. All stock doing well. Weather has been exceptionally fine. Very little snow so far this winter. Hens not laying much. Some horses selling at reasonable prices. Eggs 26c; cream 26c; hay \$8 to \$10.—J. P. Smith, Jan. 24.

Stanton County.—Ground was frozen from December 8 until the last few days. Some winter listing being done and the ground works fine. Wheat is not doing very well on the sandy ground. Grain is scarce. Roughness damaged a good deal by rain and snow. Eggs 20c; butter 25c.—G. S. Greger, Jan. 17.

Harvey County.—Weather fine for outdoor work and the roads are fairly good. Wheat is looking good and livestock doing fairly well. Hog and cattle prices advancing. Straw and other rough feed in demand. Wheat 80c; corn 74c; butter 25c; eggs 24c; chickens 10c; dressed hogs 11½c.—H. W. Prouty, Jan. 23.

Ness County.—Wheat is still in good condition and furnishing considerable feed. A few farmers getting busy in the fields. Cane, corn and kafir seed will be scarce. Farm work will commence early if the weather is favorable. Seed oats and barley 60 to 75c; eggs 25c; cream 27c; hens 9c.—C. D. Foster, Jan. 24.

Dickinson County.—Weather fine. Wheat looking nice and green. Stock is on wheat again. It is too wet to work in fields. Roads getting better. Numerous cases of indigestion among horses being caused by poor feed. Public sales numerous. Prices picking up. Wheat 80c; corn 74c; eggs 27c.—F. M. Lorson, Jan. 24.

Anderson County.—January has been very dry and warm. Quite a number of farmers are plowing. Some road work being done. All stock looking well. If the weather keeps mild I think the roughness will hold out. Farmers who built silos last fall say they are a good investment. Prices of hogs have gone up.—G. W. Kiblinger, Jan. 23.

Pottawatomie County.—Springlike weather is saving feed. Pastures are good. Some farmers plowing. Roughness getting scarce. Brood sows very scarce. Wheat looking fine. A big acreage of oats will be sown. Baled hay shipped in at \$12 to \$14; corn 70c; cream 32c; some brood sows selling as high as \$25.—S. L. Knapp, Jan. 24.

Bourbon County.—The last three weeks have been ideal for plowing and farmers have been taking advantage of it. Those having wheat and rye have good pasture. Rough feed will be scarce before spring. Stock doing well. Stock hogs getting more scarce but farmers are wisely retaining enough brood sows for a start.—Jay Judah, Jan. 24.

Woodson County.—Finest weather for years. Plenty of stock water and moisture. Roads good. Plenty of moisture for wheat and tame grass and the fall sown alfalfa is doing fine. Plowing is the order of the day. Cattle are doing well taking the feed into consideration. Few sales. Corn 70c to 73c; oats 42c to 45c.—E. F. Opperman, Jan. 24.

Stevens County.—Ground is wetter than it has been for a long time in winter. Considerable land being broken and a number of farmers are listing, so as to catch the snow and keep the soil from blowing. Cattle doing fine and quite a number being shipped out. Some hogs going to market. It has been so warm lately that the grass is be-

ginning to grow. Wheat is looking fine and the prospects are for a good crop. Corn \$1.50; mho \$1.40 a hundred; eggs 35c; butter 30c.—Monroe Traver.

Brown County.—Some winter plowing has been done. Wheat still looks good. Plenty of feed on hand for all kinds of stock. Corn and oats must be shipped in. Supply of hogs and cattle far below the usual average. Some farmers' unions being organized in the county. Corn 70c; wheat 78c; oats 43c; hay \$14; hens 12c; butter 30c; cream 29c; eggs 30c; potatoes \$1; hogs \$7.90.—A. C. Dannenberg, Jan. 24.

Riley County.—Open, mild winter. Stock doing well. Wheat and rye furnishing some pasture. Wheat looks good. Feed will be scarce with some but others have plenty. Farmers busy getting up wood and planning for spring work. Not many sales yet. Many car loads of corn shipped in and sold to feeders. Seed oats scarce. Corn 68c; wheat 82c; hogs \$7.75; eggs 28c.—P. O. Hawkinson, Jan. 24.

OKLAHOMA.

Tillman County.—Having springlike weather now. Grass has begun to get green. Ginning season is over in most places. Wheat still looks well. Rain is needed. Lots of plowing being done. Cream 28c; eggs 35c.—E. T. Austin, Jan. 24.

Garfield County.—Weather fine. Farmers are preparing ground for spring crops. Sales are few and stuff sells high. Livestock in good condition. Corn is being shipped in and sells for 75c; wheat 78c; eggs 25c; butter 23c; hens 11c.—J. A. Voth, Jan. 23.

Kingfisher County.—Fine days after nearly three months of cloudy, damp weather. Ground well soaked and wheat pasture fine. Much feed will not be needed. A lot of stock doing well except there is a little hog sickness. A lot of winter plowing being done. A number of silos will be built this year. Corn 65c to 70c.—H. A. Reynolds, Jan. 17.

Roger Mills County.—Weather fine and clear. Wheat doing nicely. Public sales not so numerous as in the fall. Cattle prices high. Horses and mules not as high as a year ago. A few oats will be sown. Corn 70c to 85c; wheat 80c; hogs \$7.60; eggs 25c.—Hugh Sober, Jan. 21.

McIntosh County.—Since September 1 we have had 18 inches of rain and 53 cloudy days. Much plowing being done and some are sowing oats. Feed will be a little short. Corn 75c; oats 50c to 60c; hogs \$7; cows \$4.50 to \$5; cotton \$11.50; eggs 25c; butter 35c.—H. S. Waters, Jan. 23.

McClain County.—Weather very warm for this time of year. Farmers busy plowing and ground is in fine shape. Wheat and rye pastures fine. Stock in good condition. Plenty of feed for stock. Butter 25c; eggs 25c; corn 52c.—Floyd Harman, Jan. 20.

Hughes County.—Weather fine up to this time and farmers are plowing. Some cotton coming in yet. Prices good and the farmer is holding his head up and looking for better times. Stock doing well. Cows in good demand. Hay scarce. Milk cows \$60 to \$100; butter 30c to 35c; corn 90c; oats 50c; hay \$16 ton.—Albert Haskett, Jan. 23.

Blaine County.—Wheat doing fine. Weather has been very warm. Stock doing well on wheat fields. Some farmers are cutting stalks. A few disks were being worked yesterday. All the farmers are looking for good crops in 1914. Some hogs dying from cholera. Corn 65c to 70c; seed oats 50c; kafir 70c and up; potatoes \$1; cream 28c; hogs \$7.50.—Henry Willert, Jan. 23.

Washington County.—Farmers taking advantage of fine weather and are plowing and preparing for spring crops. Good prospects for crops with the subsoil wet deeper than for several years. Condition of wheat about 100 per cent. Grass still green and stock doing well. Pig crop will be short. Several head of cattle lost from eating damaged kafir. Hens on a strike. Eggs 40c; butter 30c.—J. M. Brubaker, Jan. 24.

A Boy's Appreciation.

There's one thing cheers me every week
And brings me lots of joys
For I'm glad that Mr. Capper
Remembers little boys.
He treats us just like big folks
We raise just what we please
And have a club just like our dads
In the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

There are always bright new pictures
And reading to explain
That interests a boy like me
'Cause it tells us where the gain
Is made in doing things just right
So I'm pretty sure to tease,
When Saturday morning comes around,
For the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

I think it's just 'bout proper
And Ma she thinks so too
While Pa he says he guesses,
That all boys must like you.
For everybody takes the paper
Because it's bound to please,
So I'll just up and holler
Hooray, for the Mail and Breeze.
—Eunice Elmore.

Caldwell, Kan.

Splitting Wet-Elm Logs

Harley Hatch wishes to know how to split wet-elm logs. First saw your logs in stove length blocks then slab them off the sides. Never try to split white elm through the center. Set your block on end and check it with the ax about on the line between the white and red. Use two steel wedges and a steel sledge (castiron probably would break). Start both wedges in the same check, striking once or twice alternately.

In case of a knot slab each side first. If a crotch saw up close and set crotch end down and slab off each limb first. The next two slabs on opposite sides probably will meet in the middle, leaving another crotch which you can split through the middle if you work hard enough. If your blocks are still too large to go in the stove, let them lay two years till they get mellow, then you can split them through the center.
R. J. Lawrence, Kan. J. M. Ward.

IDAHO

ONE GOOD REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT NOW
in the new town of Homedale is worth a lifetime of labor. Homedale Townsite Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

WYOMING

FREE HOMESTEADS. Use your right on the best homestead to be had. Write
A. P. Knight, Jireh, Wyoming.

WISCONSIN

Secure a Home in UPPER WISCONSIN

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

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

EXCHANGE.
What have you to offer for a good level improved section of land, all tillable; ¼ in cultivation, rents well. 3¼ miles south of Cimarron, Gray county, Kansas.
Chas. E. Sturdevant, Lewis, Kan.

EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE OR CLEAR LAND.
200 acres fine corn and alfalfa farm, 8 miles St. Joseph, 3 miles from small town, well fenced, good improvements. Price \$110 per acre. Mortgage \$8,000.
C. D. Butterfield, Hamburg, Iowa.

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

OWNER

If you want to buy, sell or trade your property or farm, write to the **Kansas Realty Company, Burns, Marion Co., Kan.**

1914 BARGAIN S

Choice farms just listed in northwest Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, for sale or exchange. Advise me your wants and what you have with full description. M. E. Noble & Son, 507 Corby-Forsee Bldg., St. Joseph, Missouri.

For Sale or Exchange

\$12,000 stock dry goods, millinery and shoes; best business in town, good clean stock. Bargain for cash or will take part land. M. P. Davis (owner), Madison, Kansas.

1000 Farms Wanted—

listed with me—sale or trade. Owners write me—giving complete description—what you will trade for—where, price, etc. If you don't mean business don't write.
Frank W. Thompson, Beloit, Kansas.

I Am the Owner

of several good pieces of property such as farms, ranches, city property, small tracts near city and other property. I prefer to sell, but if you have something I can use, I will trade. Some of the M. & B. readers have gotten some good bargains of me lately. Tell me what you have, and what you want, and maybe I have it.
H. C. Whalen,
812 W. Doug, Wichita, Kansas.

For Trade

Nicely improved 160 acre farm in southwest part Neosho county, Kansas. Four and seven miles to good towns on Katy and Santa Fe. 4½ hours' ride to Kansas City, Mo. In a fine farming community and also in oil and gas belt. Will trade for hardware or general mdse. Address

M. W. Peterson
Hanston, Kansas.

January Record in Cattle

Further Advances in Hog Market Predicted—Grain Weaker

BY C. W. METSKER, Market Editor

A NEW high price record for January was the most important feature in the cattle market last week. Prices were up to \$9.60 in Chicago, and as high as \$9.25 at river markets. The preceding week carried off a new high January sale on the quarantine side at \$8.20, and in the calf line veals at Missouri and river points sold as high as \$11.25, also a new high record.

There is a general feeling in the trade that top prices would have been higher had offerings shown full finish. Heavy steers are pulling the premium prices now. This is the direct opposite of conditions a month ago when demand was primarily for light weight cattle. The situation is that conditions do not favor making heavy beef, and such fat cattle as are marketed in the next few months will be in the medium and light weight classes. Prospects for heavy cattle in the fall are even poorer than for the next few months. The feeding proposition however looks more favorable now than a month ago. Corn prices have receded and hay and other feeds have shown a corresponding depreciation.

Cattle From Wheat Pastures.

Large numbers of cattle that have been held on wheat fields since the plant attained enough growth last fall are being marketed. They are in good condition, everything considered and bringing better prices than the same class of steers sold for off grass last summer. Such cattle now are bringing \$7.35 to \$7.75, and where some cottonseed cake and meal has been added they are selling as high as \$8.15. Texas probably has more cattle on wheat fields than ever before, and Oklahoma has a good many. Kansas has plenty of wheat pasture but not the cattle to eat it. Cattle can be held on wheat fields until the plant begins to make the spring growth, and at that time cattle can either be marketed or turned on grass. South Texas reports an unusual growth of early grass and weeds, and in some localities cattle are already making gains.

Holding the Breeding Line.

Scarcity of good, smooth cows and heifers, especially young cows, in current market supplies is of more than passing interest. The truth is that farmers need them worse than the killers and are holding for an increase. The fact that all breeding cattle are being held now argues an increase later, but does not indicate any material increase in market supplies short of two years. Stock cows and heifers are still selling readily and as high as at any time in recent months. Some buyers have paid veal prices for stock heifer calves recently, one bunch of high grade 340-pound Angus heifers bringing \$865.

Grazing Cattle to Be High.

The Southwest country is beginning to feel around for grazing cattle. Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Montana, and the Dakotas are the sections that will have to wrestle with this problem in the next two months. The owner of cattle seems to have the upper hand, this year and will set asking prices accordingly. Traders now are watching the Mexican situation expecting to get cattle over the line, but the political situation makes that source of supply extremely uncertain. Cattle recently brought over from Old Mexico, in the 3 and 4-year-old class weighed less than 700 pounds and sold to packers at \$5.80, their hide value being a greater factor than beef value. Canada will have a big stock cattle problem on its hands too, this spring, the result of last fall's selling.

Can Packers Hold Hog Prices?

The hog market has come to the point where packers are using every effort to keep prices from taking a general advance. They have bought light weight grades when heavy hogs were offered that suited their needs better, and have shifted supplies from one point to another in order to keep demand at any certain point from breaking out of bounds.

Scant supplies at river markets are prominent factors in the present situation, and will continue a bullish factor the rest of the season. Chicago is leading river markets by only a scant nickel margin and her normal lead at this season of the year is 15 to 20 cents. Chicago is outranked by St. Louis by 5 cents on shipping and butcher hogs.

The top price at Missouri river markets was \$8.50, in St. Louis \$8.60, and in Chicago \$8.55. Chicago has had a more consistent supply than any other market, and quality there is holding fairly good. Elsewhere everything from 40-pound hogs are being received. The general average weight is 15 to 30 pounds short of a year ago. It is doubtful whether packers can ward off another general advance much longer.

Packers Got a Sheep Hunch.

Packers have the impression that there will be considerable forced liquidation in Western flocks in the next few weeks. They are taking their hunch from the fact that the San Luis valley in Colorado followed the usual method of letting their feed get covered by deep snows, and in many cases now are unable to get feed. In the other big feeding sections of that state the winter is open but reports state that feed is getting scarce.

Compared with the preceding week prices are down 15 to 25 cents and top lambs are resting at \$8. Sheep are scarce and selling relatively better than lambs. As soon as the enforced movement idea clears from the market a general advance is expected in prices. Western fed sheep are moving two to three weeks earlier than usual, and that figures a scant supply for late February and March.

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	29,925	46,400	86,050
Chicago	52,700	186,000	119,000
Omaha	22,700	55,600	53,800
St. Louis	16,875	60,500	15,350
St. Joseph	5,900	41,100	12,200
Total	128,100	389,600	236,400
Preceding week	133,200	391,900	248,100
Year ago	143,900	413,500	212,650

The following table shows the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep in Kansas City thus far this year and the same period 1914 1913 Inc. Dec.

	1914	1913	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle	98,940	118,906	.....	19,966
Calves	6,615	7,217	.....	602
Hogs	180,855	202,165	.....	41,310
Sheep	181,258	134,203	.....	2,945
H. & M.	8,932	8,752	.....	180
Cars	6,537	8,282	.....	1,745

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

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Per 100 lbs.	1914 1913	1914 1913	1914 1913
Chicago	\$9.50 \$9.00	\$8.57 \$7.60	\$7.00 \$5.00
Kan. City	9.25 8.30	8.50 7.45	7.00 7.50

Big Movement of Equines.

Receipts of horses and mules at the principal markets last week exceeded those of the preceding week and thus far in January are considerably larger than a year ago. Prices for horses were quoted down \$5 to \$10 a head, but prices for mules remain steady. The great bulk of the business is on the Southern order. Eastern demand has been moderate owing to slack trade from Chicago east. Receipts are said to be heavy owing to the scarcity of feed.

Slump in Hay Prices.

Last week prices for hay fell 50 cents to \$2 a ton. The decline was greatest on prairie and alfalfa, but tame hay which has been relatively scarce all season was carried down too. Alfalfa receipts were especially heavy and a large amount was heated, or wet and out of condition. A January decline in hay prices is rather unusual, and especially in a year following a short crop.

Kansas City Hay Prices.

Prairie, choice	.....	\$15.50@16.00
Prairie, No. 1	.....	13.50@15.00
Prairie, No. 2	.....	10.50@13.00
Prairie, No. 3	.....	6.50@10.00
Timothy, choice	.....	16.00@16.50
Timothy, No. 1	.....	15.00@15.50
Clover mixed, choice	.....	15.00@15.50
Clover, No. 1	.....	14.00@14.50
Clover, No. 2	.....	12.00@13.50
Alfalfa, fancy	.....	17.00@17.50
Alfalfa, choice	.....	16.00@16.50
Alfalfa, No. 1	.....	15.00@15.50
Standard	.....	13.50@14.50
Straw	.....	5.00@ 5.50

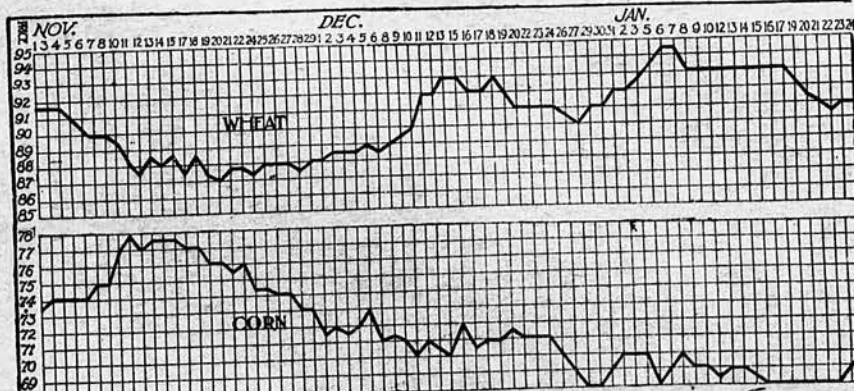
Seed and Feed Prices.

Seed—Alfalfa, \$7.50@9 a hundred; clover \$9.50@13; flaxseed, \$1.27@1.31 a bushel; timothy, \$3.75@4.50 a hundred; cane seed \$1.50@2.40 a hundred; millet, \$1.75@2.40; kafir No. 2, \$1.72@1.75; No. 3, \$1.65@1.68. Feed—Barley, 52¢@55¢; bran \$1.15@1.17; shorts, \$1.25@1.35; rye No. 2, 62¢; corn chop \$1.21.

Weak Grain Prices.

Cash grain prices this week were rather unsettled and breaks were followed by recoveries. However, the price range showed a widening with low grade cereals making the low spots of the season. The influence in the cash wheat market is the large supply available and the general opinion is that present prices will hold for some time.

Limited use of corn is keeping that grain weak. Receipts have been fairly liberal and elevator stocks are showing a steady increase indicating that some surplus is on hand at primary markets. Imports continue to arrive from Argentina, and the quality of that grain is fairly good. Oats are lower, but in good demand at the decline.



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

Bred Sows

Albert Smith & Sons Annual Sale of Big Smooth Poland Chinas

Superior, Neb., Wednesday, Feb. 4

60 head go in the sale and consist of five tried sows, nine fall yearling gilts and 46 February and March gilts. The fall and spring gilts are all by Jumbo Jr. and Victor's Prospect with a few by Mogul's Model by Jansen's Mogul. All are bred for spring farrow to Jumbo Jr., Victor's Prospect and Big Ben Amazon. The five tried sows are of the best of big type breeding with plenty of quality. They are safe to the service of our herd boars for spring farrow. A few of the spring gilts will be bred to a son of the show boar Columbus.

SHORTHORNS—We will also sell four Shorthorn bulls and three heifers. The bulls are of serviceable age and will be found a choice offering. They are all eligible to record and got by the son of a Pure Scotch bull.

Free entertainment at the Goodhue hotel in Superior. Free transportation from Superior to the farm. Catalogs ready to mail. Address,

**Albert Smith & Sons,
Superior, Neb.**

Auctioneers: John Brennen and others.
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

J. H. HAMILTON & SON sell Poland China bred sows at Guide Rock the day before our sale. Attend both sales.

MURRAY & BODE COMBINATION SALE

Friend, Neb., February 6, 1914

We will hold a Combination Sale February 6, 1914, on the Murray farm 3 miles south of Friend, Nebraska, consisting of 50 head of O. I. C. bred Fall yearlings, Spring gilts and a few tried sows. This will be putting together 50 head of bred sows and gilts, the tops of two of the best herds in the state. These two herds have won more ribbons at the leading state fairs the last five years, than any other two herds in Nebraska. We are breeding this offering to a number of the best boars in the breed. Such blood lines as 4. B. 13333 National, Combination 12313 N. C. W. R., U. S. 30079 O. I. C., Keopon 16017 Am., Bode's Combination 24147 C. W. R. A., O. K. Keopon 3160 N. O. I. C., O. K. Climax 2d. If in need of any bred stuff please drop us a card for catalogues, which we will send you as soon as they are off the press, and arrange to attend this sale.

C. H. MURRAY & H. L. BODE, Friend, Neb.

J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

The following comparison shows prices on best grades of wheat, corn and oats at Kansas City and Chicago for this date and one year ago:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats
1914 1913	1914 1913	1914 1913	1914 1913
Chicago	97¢ 91¢	63½¢ 60½¢	40½¢ 36½¢
Kan. City	91¢	1.03½ 70	49 35

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Elgin, Jan. 26.—Butter this week is firm at 29 cents.

Kansas City, Jan. 26.—Prices this week on produce are:

Eggs—Firsts, new white wood cases included, 30¢ a dozen; current receipts, 29¢.

Butter—Creamery, extras, 30¢ a pound; firsts, 28¢; seconds, 27¢; packing stock, 17½¢.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 17½¢ a pound; spring chickens, 14¢; hens, No. 1, 13¢; No. 2, 8¢; young roosters, 10½¢; young turkeys and turkey hens, 17¢; young ducks, 15¢; geese, 10¢.

Produce Prices Now and One Year Ago.

	Butter	Eggs	Hens
1914 1913	1914 1913	1914 1913	1914 1913
Chicago	30 35½	31½ 22	15 13½
Kan. City	30 32	30 22	13 12

Guarding Against Dry Weather.

According to George Fleming of Blue Mound, Kan., farmers in his neighborhood have not forgotten the severe drouth and water shortage of last summer. "A large number of farmers are boring wells, and making water ponds," he stated. "Any farmer who ever hauled water in dry weather for stock, will not soon forget it. Now is the time to dig or bore wells, and build ponds."

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

CHAS. M. SCOTT Livestock Auctioneer
Hiawatha, Kansas

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

D. F. Perkins, Concordia, Kan.
Livestock Auctioneer
Write, wire or phone for dates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. Choice 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.

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

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

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

SUNNYSIDE O. I. C. HOGS
Boars and gilts ready for service. Pairs not related. Best breeding. Priced to sell!
W. H. LYNCH, READING, KANSAS.

EDGEWOOD O. I. C's.
Three extra good early spring boars, also big growthy April gilts, open or bred to order. A few choice fall pigs. Mention Mail and Breeze. Henry Murr. Tonganoxie, Kas.

Grandview Stock Farm
Herd headed by O. K. Wonder. Choice O. I. C. May boars. January and May gilts bred or open. Priced for quick sale.
ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KANSAS.

BOARS! BOARS! BOARS!
A great line of spring O. I. C. boars, large and growthy and priced at rock bottom prices to move them quickly. Booking orders on fall boars and gilts for December delivery.
JOHN H. NEEF, BOONVILLE, MISSOURI

POLAND CHINAS.

Polands With Size and Quality Boars and sows for sale, sired by Waechters Referee and King Hadley. Cholera immune. Lambert Bros., Smith Center, Kas.

Sunny Side Poland Chinas Pigs of September, 1913, farrow for sale. Have sold all my spring boars and bred sows. J. G. BURT, Solomon, Kansas.

BIG TYPE POLAND SPRING GILTS
Bred to The Giant 8881 for spring litters. Priced to move them now. J. F. Foley, Orinque, (Norton Co.) Kansas.

KLEIN'S TABOR VALLEY HERD
Some choice January Poland China boars by Chief Price 61867. Also two Sept. boars same breeding. Fall gilts, bred or open. Tops of 30 February boars. All out of big mature dams. Satisfaction guaranteed.
L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

One Hundred Poland China Sows
Pay the price and take your choice. Pedigree and guarantee goes along with the sow.
Ben Frank, Jefferson City, Missouri.
WRITE IN ENGLISH OR GERMAN

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma, 614 So. Water St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan., N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska.
C. H. Walker, N. E. Kansas, N. Missouri, 1326 East 37th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Ed R. Dorsey, S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri, Girard, Kans.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Poland China Hogs.

Feb. 3—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.
Feb. 4—Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Neb.
Feb. 6—F. P. Robinson, Maryville, Mo.
Feb. 11—H. C. Granger & Son, Lancaster, Kan.
Feb. 17—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Feb. 18—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Feb. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 20—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
Feb. 24—W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 27—W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan.
Mar. 4—John Kimmerer, Mankato, Kan.
March 7—J. D. Scott, Watonga, Okla.
March 24—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Feb. 3—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.
Feb. 6—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 9—E. A. Trump, Formoso, Kan.
Feb. 10—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 18—Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.
Feb. 21—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 25—A. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
March 7—E. G. Munsell, Herington, Kan.
Mar. 11—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
Mar. 12—G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.
March 12—Richard Rothgeb, Pleasant Green, Mo.
March 13—Sam'l Drybread, Elk City, Kan.
March 25—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.
Apr. 8—S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla.

Berkshires.

Feb. 10—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

O. I. C.'s.

Feb. 6—Chas. H. Murray and H. L. Bode, combination sale, Friend, Neb.

Hampshire Hogs.

March 14—Roy E. Fisher, Winside, Neb.
March 12—H. D. DeKalb, DeKalb, Ia., sale at Council Bluffs, Ia.

Jersey Cattle.

Mar. 5—Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Kan.
May 11—H. C. Johns, Carthage, Mo.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Feb. 26—Hoadley & Sigmund, Selden, Kan. Sale at Norton, Kan.
March 7—J. R. Whistler, Watonga, Okla.

Hereford Cattle.

Feb. 19-20—Nebraska Hereford Breeders' Assn. sale at Grand Island, Robt. Mousel, Cambridge, Neb., Mgr.
March 3-4—Funkhouser, Gabbert and others at Kansas City. R. T. Thornton, Mgr., 3629 Charlotte St.
Mar. 31-April 1—Breeders' sale at Kansas City. R. T. Thornton, Mgr., 3629 Charlotte.

Percheron Horses.

Feb. 4—Lewis J. Cox, Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 18—W. S. Boles & Sons, Enid, Okla.
Feb. 19—Breeders' Sale, J. C. Kerr, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 25—J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kan.
March 19-20—North & Robinson, Grand Island, Neb.

Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 7—Jas. A. Godman, Devon, Kan.
Feb. 24—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan., and Dorsey Hutchins, Sterling, Kan. Sale at Sterling.
Feb. 28—Cornelius McNulty, Concordia, Kan.
Mar. 9—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

G. C. Norman of Winfield, Kan., is changing his ad in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze calling attention to his March 12 sale. Mr. Norman has a few fall boars to sell on which he will make close prices. The March 12 sale will include some of the best bred Duroc-Jerseys that will go through a sale in Kansas this season. We will have more to say about this offering later on.

Jones Brothers' Hereford Sale.

Jones Brothers, Council Grove, Kan., whose dispersion sale was held January 24, sold 73 head for a total of \$14,801, average \$202.75. The offering consisted of many young animals, which accounts for the average not being higher. It was a satisfactory sale. The 15 bulls brought a little higher than the general average. Bidders and buyers were present from Kansas, Missouri, Texas and Oregon. The top on bulls was \$450 paid by Geo. Chandler, Baker City, Ore., for Dandy Andrew 35th, a calf not yet a year old, by Dandy Andrew and out of Crimson, a daughter of Simpson. The top of the female offering was Crimson, the mother of this calf and out of Lincoln Blush by Lincoln 2d, taken by Brown Brothers, Fall River, Kan., at \$460.

Boles's Percheron Sale.

W. S. Boles & Sons, Enid, Okla., will sell Wednesday, February 18, 24 head of Percheron stallions and mares. Boles & Sons have evidenced by their winnings at the state fairs that their horses are the kind that win. Their herd was founded with the intention of supplying the best in blood and conformation to their customers. This, their first real sale event, is made largely for the purpose of making the public acquainted with the merits of their herd. Many attractions will

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.

POLAND CHINAS.

We are booking orders for pigs by the Grand Champion, King Hadley, that won more sweepstakes prizes in 1913 than any other Big Type Poland China hog. W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.

EVER GREEN STOCK FARM

Offers 20 extra good Poland China bred gilts, 10 boars that will weigh 200 pounds and 60 fall pigs good enough for 1914 prize winners. Extra large type. **E. E. CARVER & SON, Guilford, Missouri.**

LARGE WITH PLENTY OF QUALITY

Handsome young boars, gilts bred or open. Best of large type blood lines. Some boars, herd headers. Satisfaction guaranteed on all breeding stock. **Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.**

ENOS BIG POLANDS

Two extra spring boars, 30 large, smooth, bred gilts and 10 extra good bred sows, bred to Orphan Chief and Major Hadley. Write today. **A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS.**

Joe Baier's Polands

No boars left. A lot of choice bred sows and gilts at private sale bred to my herd boars. Write for prices and descriptions.

J. M. Baier, Dickinson Co., Elmo, Kan.

BIG TYPE UNPAMPERED BERKSHIRES

150 sows bred to Fair Rival 10th, King's 4th Masterpiece, Trustype, King's Trustype, 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**



F. W. Bevington, Pres.

Jewell County Breeders' Association

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



I. W. Kyle, Secy.

POLAND CHINAS.

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

Polands, Shropshire Sheep 100 Spr. sexes, strictly big type. Ram lambs. Write for prices. **Ira M. Swihart & Son, Webber, Kan.**

50 BIG BOARS Spring farrow. Big and smooth. Priced to sell. Also choice gilts. Bred Sow Sale March 10. **JOSHUA MORGAN, HARDY, NEBR.**

Three June Boars sired by Jumbo Ex. Topplest 1 have ever raised. For sale right. Bred Sow Sale March 4. **JOHN KEMMERER, Mankato, Kan.**

Bell's A. Wonder 61891, one of the best of old A. Wonder, priced to sell. Immured and guaranteed. **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, Kan.**

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Durocs—Bourbon Red Turkeys Spring boars priced low if you write at once. Bourbon Red Turkeys at \$5.00 each. **E. M. MYERS, BURR OAK, KANSAS**

SUMMER BOARS Choice heavy boned fellows, by Buddy O. K. Also herd boar, Tat's Chief for sale. **R. F. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS**

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

Fall Boars and Gilts Sired by Model Chief and Crimmon Burr. Pairs and trios not related. Bred Sow sale at Burr Oak, Feb. 21. **DANA D. SHUCK, BURR OAK, KAN.**

50 Duroc Bred Sows Feb. 9. Five spring sows for immediate sale. Good. Write for Bred sow catalog. **E. A. TRUMP, FORMOSO, KANSAS.**

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**

POLAND CHINAS.

Fairview Herd of Poland Chinas

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

BERKSHIRES.

BUY BERKSHIRES FROM BAYERS. They sell SHORTHORN BULLS too. **J. T. Bayer & Sons, Yates Center, Kan.**

Hazlewood's Berkshires! Choice spring boars and gilts priced to sell. Write today. **W. O. Hazlewood, R. 6, Wichita, 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, Kas.**

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. Priced registered, crated F. O. B. here—one \$20; two \$35; three \$50. **W. J. CRIST, Ozawie, Kas.**

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Hampshire Hogs No stock for sale at present. Wanted: S. S. Hamburg chickens. **ROY HAGGART, Mankato, Kansas**

SHORTHORNS.

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

POULTRY.

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

Registered GUERNSEY BULL CALVES for sale. Write for description and prices. **W. E. EVANS, JEWELL, KANSAS**

JERSEY CATTLE.

Jersey Heifers that will freshen in Jan., Feb., and March. Four fall yearlings bred, six heifer calves 10 months old. Write for prices. **J. W. Berry, Jewell City, Kan.**

D. S. POLLED DURHAMS.

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.

John Brennen & Son Livestock Auctioneers
ESBON, KANSAS
WRITE OR PHONE FOR DATES

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

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

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

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

O. I. C. HOGS.

O. I. C. SEPTEMBER PIGS for sale also White Holland Turkey toms. **DR. W. W. SPENCER, Mankato, Kansas**

HAMPSHIRE.

SPECIAL PRICES

on Pedigreed young Hampshire boars, bred sows and gilts. Call on or write, J. F. PRICE, Medora, Kan.

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

Some Fine Hampshire Boars for sale. Gilts bred or open, also weanlings. Prices reasonable. Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Baldwin, Kan.

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

But One Hampshire Spring Boar Left. Gov. Hodges, out of a General Allen sow and by a son of Gold Gem's Model. FRANK H. PARKS, Olathe, Kan.

MULE FOOT HOGS.

Mule-Footed Hogs. The coming hogs of America; hardy, resist disease; the best rustlers known; pigs ten to sixteen weeks old, \$20 pair. Circular free. DR. W. J. CONNER, LABETTE KANSAS.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

MODEL AGAIN. Duroc boars, \$15.00. Bred gilts, \$35.00. Immune. R. W. BALDWIN, Conway, Kan.

Dreamland Col.—Riverbend Col. March boars by these sties. Price right. Write for descriptions and prices. Leon Carter, Asherville, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEYS. Herd boar, by Watson's Col., 6 tried sows and fall pigs. Best of breeding. R. C. WATSON, Altoona, Kansas

MCCARTHY'S DUROCS. Handsome fall pigs, either sex. Champion blood on both sides. Priced for quick sale. They will please you. Daniel McCarthy, Newton, Kan.

Duroc-Jerseys — Red Polls. and Percheron stallions. 3 young bulls ready for service. 8 cows now in milk and bred. Boars, all ages, priced to sell. Address: GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

Red White and Blue Herd of Durocs. FIRESTONE (138461) Champion winner weighed 500 pounds at 11 months old. WHISKEY and FAITH 122617 Grand Champion at American Royal, weighed 500 lbs. at 18 months old. Great lot of prize sows in my herd. JAS. L. TAYLOR, OLEAN, MISSOURI.

Guaranteed Immune Duroc Sows. Duroc-Jersey bred gilts for sale, guaranteed, immune and in farrow. I ship on approval. No money down before inspection. F. C. CROCKER, FILLEY, NEBRASKA

COLONEL WONDER the undisputed "Grand Champion" of Missouri, heads my herd. Spring boars, bred gilts and fall yearlings, by him or bred to him, for sale. Come or write. CHAS. L. TAYLOR, Olean, Mo.

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

Stith's DUROCS. Sows and gilts bred to and young boars and gilts by Model Duroc, one of the best sires of the breed. His half brother and sister were grand champions. His sire was a champion. Write today. CHAS. STITH, Eureka, Kansas

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

FOR SALE—Two-year-old Duroc Jersey boar, grandson of Crimson Wonder Again; a magnificent hog, a good breeder and a show boar. \$150 for quick sale. Address: W. R. CROW, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

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

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

MAPLEWOOD DUROCS. Boars all sold. 40 open and bred gilts for sale. Will ship on approval. Write for prices. W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS

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

Bonnie View Durocs. Bred gilts and fall pigs for sale. They are sired by Grand Champion Tat-A Walla and S. C.'s Col. Searle & Cottle, Berryton, Kansas.

be included, among which are a large part of their show herd, including prize winning stallions and mares. Most of the offerings are of breeding age. However, a number of the young animals will be offered. Most of the young animals are in foal to Houtain, grand champion at Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, and second at the American Royal in the 3-year-old class, beaten only by Helix, the international grand champion. Read display ad on another page and send today for catalog.

Watson's Durocs Selling. R. C. Watson of Altoona, Kan., is having a nice trade on his Duroc-Jerseys. He sold three last week. The thing that pleases Mr. Watson more than anything else in connection with his breeding business is that his old customers come back each year and buy more stock. He is making special prices on bred sows and gilts. Also on fall pigs. The fall pigs weigh around 100 pounds. All the hogs are in splendid condition. Mr. Watson is offering to sell two of his herd boars, Watson's Col. and Watson's Model Top. Both these boars are in good shape and are being sold for no faults, and will be priced worth the money. Their breeding worth can be determined by looking over the pigs sired by them. A part of the offering is sired by and a part of the sows and gilts are bred to R. C.'s Buddy. This boar is a son of the grand champion Buddy K. 4th, and will weigh 1,000 pounds. He has 11 inch bone around the middle. He is one of the best breeding boars in Kansas. If interested in any of this stock write Mr. Watson and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska. BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan., is offering from the Pearl herd of Shorthorns, about 20 extra choice, last spring bull calves. They are a toppy lot of young bulls of Scotch and Scotch topped breeding. Prices will be found consistent with the quality of the offering. In writing he would appreciate it if you would mention this paper.

Big Type Bred Sows. J. F. Foley, Orinquo, Kan., is offering Poland China bred sows for sale at private treaty. These young sows are of the best of breeding. Mr. Foley attended many of the best bred sow sales in Iowa last winter and bought a number of good sows at that time. He has always been a good buyer and his herd is one of the very best in the West. The spring gilts he is offering are of early spring farrow and are bred for early spring litters. Big Ben, Ott's Big Orange and other mated sires are represented in this herd. Write for prices and descriptions and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows. This is the last call for the E. A. Trump sale of Duroc-Jersey bred sows at Formosa, Kan., Monday, February 9. The sale will be held in town and will prove one of the best offerings of Duroc-Jersey bred sows that will be made this winter. Elmer Trump is not a new man in the Duroc-Jersey business and is a careful breeder. He will offer on the above date a fine lot of young sows that will be of up-to-date breeding and well grown out and bred, to the best advantage, to his herd boars. You will be pleased with the offering if you come. If you can't come send your bids to J. W. Johnson in his care and they will be carefully looked after.

Attend These Big Sales. This is the last call for the J. H. Hamilton and Son's sale of Poland China bred sows and gilts at Guide Rock, Neb., Tuesday, February 3. The sale will be held in town in comfortable quarters. This is their tenth annual bred sow sale and is one of the very best ever made in southern Nebraska. Albert Smith & Sons sell Poland China bred sows at Superior the day following and good connections can be made in attending both sales. Free hotel accommodations at both places. Write or wire bids to J. W. Johnson in care of either of these parties. These sales are southern Nebraska's two big Poland China bred sow sales this winter. Nothing better anywhere.

Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows. This is the last call for Howell Brothers' Duroc-Jersey sale, at Herkimer, Kan., Tuesday, February 3. The offering is a grand good one and one of the very best of the season. Mr. Grant Chapin, formerly the well known Duroc-Jersey breeder at Green, Kan., will attend any bids sent him in care pleased to handle any bids sent him in care of Howell Brothers. The spring yearling of this sale that have already raised one litter each are the best lot of young sows the writer has seen this winter. The spring gilts are equally good and also the fall gilts. Give Mr. Chapin instructions to fall bids. Give Mr. Chapin instructions to buy you something choice. Write or wire him in care of Howell Brothers, Herkimer, Kan.

Shorthorn Dispersion Sale. Shorthorn breeders will be interested in the dispersion of the Brookwood Farm herd of Shorthorns, owned by Hoadley & Sigmond, Selden, Kan., February 26. These gentlemen have sold their big ranch and are dispersing their splendid herd of Shorthorns. The sale will be held at Norton to better accommodate everyone attending. This herd is without doubt one of the strongest herds ever owned this far west in Kansas. The foundation was the tops of the herd Mr. Hoadley founded near Cedar Rapids, Ia., 20 years ago. Their advertisement and further information about the sale will appear later. Ask them to book you for their catalog. When you write they will appreciate it if you tell them where you saw mention of their sale.

Noffsinger's Shorthorn Offering. L. M. Noffsinger, Osborn, Kan., is starting his advertisement in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze again. He is offering for sale 10 young Shorthorn bulls that are as fine prospects as will be found anywhere. They were sired by Prince Lustre, his old herd bull that was purchased from the Nevius herd. Others are by a great bull now in use in Mr. Noffsinger's herd that he bought of Thomson Bros., Dover, Kan. Both are pure Scotch bulls. The Noffsinger herd of Shorthorn cattle now numbers about 80 head and is one of the strongest herds in the state. The young bulls he is now offering for sale are exceptionally good and their dams are among the choice cows in Mr. Noffsinger's popular herd. Mr. Noffsinger has not been a heavy advertiser and

Royal Scion Farm Durocs. The great Graduate Col., assisted by Col. Scion, heads this herd. Bred sow sale March 12. Watch for further announcement and write for catalog. G. C. NORMAN, R. 10, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

DUROC-JERSEYS. Fashionably bred boars, including grandsons of the great Graduate Col., and a herd-heading son of the champion, Tatarrax. Also spring boars. J. R. SMITH, NEWTON, KANSAS

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

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

RED POLLED CATTLE. Write for prices on breeding cattle. FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE. C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE. Choice Young Bulls. Several good enough to head good herds—heavy boned, broad headed, breezy kind. Show prospects. Also a few cows and heifers. Visitors welcome. Call or write. I. W. POULTON, Medora, Reno Co., Kan.

Blue Valley Breeding Farm. For sale—8 head of registered Hereford bulls large enough for service this coming season. 1 Columbus herd bull coming two years old. 1 No. 1 registered Poland China herd boar and several young boars and gilts; also a fine flock of B. P. Rock Cockerels. I lay everything down to purchaser by prepaid express and I will make very low prices for quick sale. FRED R. COTTELL, Marshall County, IRVING, KANSAS

OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM. THE FINEST HERD OF IMPORTED GUERNSEYS IN THE COUNTRY. Imp. Moss Raider, a strongly bred May Rose bull and Imp. May Royal, a line bred Golden Secret, Chief stock bulls. Cows and heifers of best imported strains. All cows tested for advanced registry. In order better to introduce the Guernseys in the West, we will make attractive prices on young bulls and cows and heifers, bred and open. Special inducements to new breeders in herd foundation material. If you wish to improve the quality and production of your milk, cream and butter, use a Guernsey sire. Unsurpassed in constitutional vigor, adaptability, and richness of product. Correspondence invited—your personal inspection preferred. Call on or address: Overland Guernsey Farm, Overland Park, Kans. C. F. Holmes, Owner. W. C. England, Mgr. Eight miles S. W. of Kansas City on Strang Line. Station on Farm

Lookabaugh's Shorthorns. SOLD ON TIME AT PRIVATE SALE. Six or nine months time if desired. What we want is your trial order. Young heifers and bulls at \$75, \$100 and up. Two heifers and a bull, not related, \$200 for the three—Others higher.

High class Herd Bulls, close to imported Scotch Dams, and sired by such sires as Lavender, Lord by Avondale. Nicely bred young heifers from milking strains, rugged young bulls, the Farmer and Stockman's kind; cows with calf at foot and rebred. This splendid array of Foundation Shorthorns carry the Best Blood of the Best Families and the Most Noted Sires of the Breed. A great variety of prize-winning blood. If you want breeding stock do not miss this opportunity. As many good Shorthorns cannot be seen on any other farm in the whole Southwest nor so many wonderful producing cows of such excellent breeding. Over 200 Head From Which to Select.

Do You Want Shorthorn Breeding Stock? Do you want the best blood of the breed? Do you want the kind produced by prize winners and that are bred to produce prize winners? Do you, in other words, want quality along with the blood that reproduces that quality? If so let us get together. I have what you want. CALL ON OR WRITE H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

SHORTHORNS.

Cedar Lawn
SHORTHORNS

A fine lot of Scotch and Scotch Topped bulls ranging in ages from 8 to 15 months. Priced low considering quality and breeding.

Also my two-year-old, Big Orange, herd boar at a bargain.

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

Pure Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle. The milking strain. No nurse cows needed on Oxford farm. Baron Cumberland at head of herd. Six young bulls, six heifers and twelve cows for sale. Correspondence and inspection solicited.

DR. W. C. HARVEY, LENEXA, KAN.

Shorthorn Bulls

Two 18 months old and eight yearlings. Reds and roans. Got by pure Scotch sires. A grand lot of young bulls. Prices reasonable.

L. M. Noffsinger, Osborne, Kan.

Pearl Herd of
Shorthorns

About 20 choice young bulls, spring calves. Either Scotch or Scotch Topped breeding. Well grown and in good growing condition. Can ship via Rock Island, Santa Fe or Union Pacific. Write for prices and descriptions. Address

C. W. TAYLOR

ABILENE : : KANSAS

DAIRY CATTLE.

FOR SALE—60 head of registered and high grade Holstein cows and heifers; also a few registered bull calves. E. A. HIGGINBOTHAM & SONS, Rossville, Kansas.

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

FOR SALE—5-Year-Old PURE BRED JERSEY BULL STOCKING BREEDING. Can't use in my herd any longer. L. F. CLARKE, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

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

Young Jersey Bulls for Sale By sons of champion Flying Fox and Financial Countess Lad; also by a grand son of Gamboge's Knight. All out of high testing cows. W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kansas.

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

LINSCOTT JERSEYS Only Register of Merit herd in Kansas. Choice heifers and cows at \$101.00 and up. Bulls \$50.00 to \$150.00. Breeding and individual quality the very best obtainable. R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

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. IBA KOMIG, Sta. B. Topeka, Kan.

Oak Hill Holsteins

Bulls ready for spring service by Shadybrook Gerben Sir Kornady out of A. R. O. dams. Heifers bred. Also a few fresh cows. All tuberculin tested. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. State your wants fully in first letter. I can fill them.

BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAS.

SOMMER--BLADS
GUERNSEYS!

TUBERCULIN TESTED.

Headed by Goodwills, Raymond of the Preel, son of Imp. Raymond of the Preel. Grade and registered females for sale, also registered bulls.

ERNEST KENYON, Nortonville, Kansas

High-Grade Cattle—
High-Grade FarmersThe pure-bred
Jersey Cow

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

Send for information to

THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB
324 W. 23d Street, New York

has always found a ready market near home for the surplus. Any breeder who is in the market for a bull calf that will prove an attraction in his herd had better get in touch with this offering. Write him for descriptions and prices. Mr. Noffsinger will ship over the Union Pacific from Luray. Look up his advertisement in this issue.

On the Job All the Time.

In this issue, in the auctioneers' section, will be found the advertisement of D. F. Perkins of Concordia, Kan. Mr. Perkins is an experienced auctioneer and has a thorough knowledge of livestock values. He has a wide acquaintance throughout central Kansas. He formerly lived at Washington, Kan., and was sheriff of Washington county two terms. Every man that ever knew him is his warm friend and is ready to say a good word and boost for honest Dan Perkins. He has the energy and is a hard worker. If you give him your sale, either as a regular auctioneer or assistant he will be on the job from the time you employ him. Get in touch with him and let him help, at least, in your next sale.

Carter's Great Duroc Sale.

This is the last call for Leon Carter's sale of Duroc-Jerseys. In this sale Mr. Carter is selling his great herd boars, Dreamland Col., Riverbend Col. and L. C.'s Defender. Also a line of tried sows that a look at his catalog will convince you is one of the greatest offerings ever made in the West. Leon Carter is recognized as a constructive breeder of ability. His last winter's sale was one of the best of the season. The offering on the above date is one of the strongest ever made in central Kansas, both in breeding and individual merit. It should attract breeders from all over the country. Write or wire for the catalog. Bids may be mailed or sent by wire to J. W. Johnson in care of Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.

Tops From Two Herds.

This is the last call for Chas. H. Murray and H. L. Bode's sale of O. I. C. bred sows, at the Murray farm three miles south of Friend, Neb., Friday, February 6. The offering is a grand good one of 50 bred sows from the tops of two of the best herds of O. I. C. hogs in the west. Both herds have won heavily in the leading big hog shows of the country. Both men are well known to Kansas breeders as men who always do exactly as they agree to do. A number of Kansas breeders bought in their last winter sale and all that the writer has had an opportunity to talk with have expressed themselves as more than pleased with their purchases. Bids sent direct to either of these men will be handled honestly and with every consideration for the purchaser. Address either Chas. H. Murray or H. L. Bode, Friend, Neb.

Smith's Big Type Bred Sows.

This is the last call for Albert Smith & Sons' Poland China bred sow sale at their farm north of Superior, Neb., Wednesday, February 4. Their advertisement appears in this issue. They sell the day following the J. E. Hamilton & Son sale at Guide Rock. The Smiths are selling 60 head consisting of nine fall yearlings and 46 spring gilts of March farrow with a few of them of February farrow. Also nine tried sows. It is a grand good offering from one of the well known and popular herds of southern Nebraska. Most of the splendid spring gilts in this sale are sired by Jumbo Jr. or bred to him. He is one of the best sires in southern Nebraska. Both the Hamiltons and the Smiths are putting up unusually good offerings on this occasion and have arranged their sales so that they can both be attended with very little expense and loss of time. Hotel bills will be paid at both places and free transportation furnished at Superior to the farm. Bids for either sale may be sent by mail or wire to J. W. Johnson in care of the man making the sale they are to be used in. But you better attend these two big Poland China sales if you are interested.

Combination Hereford Sale.

February 19 and 20 are the dates of the Nebraska Hereford Breeders' Association's combination sale, which will be held in the big sale pavilion at Grand Island, Neb. One hundred and fifteen head of high-class Hereford cattle will be sold in this sale, 75 of which will be extra high-class bulls of serviceable age. The contributors to this sale are the best known Hereford breeders of Nebraska. Robert D. Mousel is sale manager. Catalogs are ready to mail and those interested should address Robert D. Mousel, Cambridge, Neb. On the 20th, commencing at 9:30 a. m., there will be sold 25 head of registered and high-grade Jersey cattle. D. O. Bradstreet, Grand Island, Neb., is manager of this sale, and those interested can secure catalog and further information by addressing Mr. Bradstreet at Grand Island. In writing either party for further information, it will be appreciated by them if you will say where you saw mention of this sale. Next week Farmers Mail and Breeze will carry their display advertising and have a more extended writeup of this sale. But you should write them to book you at once for catalog; and don't forget to mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Berkshire and Duroc Sale.

The Kansas State Agricultural college announces its second annual sale of Berkshire and Duroc-Jersey bred sows to be held on Tuesday, February 10, 1914, at 9:30 a. m. in the livestock judging pavilion on the college campus at Manhattan, Kan. The Duroc-Jerseys will consist of 15 yearlings and 20 spring gilts, vaccinated early in the summer by double method, sired by Beauty's Babe 112415, grand champion at the Kansas State Fair in 1911, and reserve grand champion in 1912; Good As Gold 43279A, a son of the grand champion Good E. Nuff Again 24875A; Tat Orion 89111, a son of Tatarax 74239; Model Colonel H. 117379 and G. M.'s Colonel 83433, both good Colonel boars. They are bred to such boars as Beauty's Babe, spoken of before; Good As Wonder 148015, a grandson of the grand champion, Good E. Nuff Again 24875, the best young boar the college has ever produced; and Kansas Volunteer by Volunteer 32899. In the Berkshire sale there will be 20 yearlings and 20 spring gilts, vaccinated early in the summer by the double method, sired by Second Masterpiece 127900, a boar that has achieved national reputation as an individual and a sire, a grandson of both Masterpiece 77000 and Black Robin Hood 66086, the two sires that made Kansas Berkshires famous all over the world. This boar was grand champion at the Kansas State Fair in 1912; Rob Hood 17th 185497, a great son of Rob Hood 135500; and Wakarusa Duke 4th 142267, a grandson

A LARGE HERD OF
Fancy Grade Holstein Cows

2 to 6 years old, all tested and guaranteed sound, good udders and good teats.



If it costs \$50 per year to keep an average cow, she must produce at least 200 lbs. of butterfat to pay her board. If a cow produces 400 lbs. B. F. and her feed bill is \$65 she therefore makes a profit. Why not start now and build up a herd of high producing cows that will make a profit? The average cow milked in Kansas produces something like 170 lbs. B. F. per year, milks in the neighborhood of seven months per year and is a star boarder the balance of the year. Stop this waste, get good high grade Holsteins bred to milk 10% to 11 months per year and produce 400 pounds or 500 pounds butter fat. The Holstein is the cow for Kansas conditions; hardy nature, large capacity for rough feed, kind and gentle. When dry takes on weight easily. They are large, often weighing 1,700 pounds. There is no better market for the Kansas crops than the dairy route. In no other way can the present high priced feed be turned into as much profit as by the Holstein cow. A good feeder and a conscientious milker. Write or call.

W. G. MERRITT & SON, GREAT BEND, KAN.

One Hundred Head of JACKS AND JENNETS

Home of the giants; the big, thick, big boned and big footed kind. We breed and raise most of our jacks. We handle the largest jacks and jennets on earth.

BRADLEY BROTHERS, WARRENSBURG, MISSOURI.

FOALED AND GROWN ON THE FARM,

offered at farmer's prices, 8 coming 2 year studs, 9 coming 3 year studs, 8 three-year-old and over studs, registered Percheron Society of America. Of the big type with substance and from French ancestry on both sides. Fast direct trains from Kansas City and St. Joe. Fred Chandler, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa.



Bergner & Sons' German Coach Horses

German Coach Stallions at prices you will be able to pay for at one season's stand. Also mares and fillies; all good bone with plenty size, style and action and the best general purpose horse that has ever been imported. The St. Louis Fair Champion Milon \$159 and the Kansas State Fair prize winner Mephistoles 4221 at head of herd. We are pricing these horses to sell and guarantee satisfaction. Write today or call soon.

J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Waldoock 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.

Imported Percheron Stallions

Each year I select 35 or 40 horses in France, so good and so correct in type, that any one of them will prove a great benefit to the man who buys him. I have a new lot now. At the Shows of the Southwest Circuit, our horses won every Championship and every Group of Five in 1913, as they have done most of the past five years. Our horses are handsome—our contract just and right—our insurance the very best. Come or write.

PERCHERON IMPORTING COMPANY

Charles R. Kirk, St. Joseph and South St. Joseph, Mo.

Blue Valley Stock Farm

Largest importers of high-class Belgian Draft Horses in the West. Prize-winners in Europe and America. Sound, acclimated and ready for service. Our American-bred stock goes back to the blood of BRIN D'OR or his descendants. Lowest prices and safest guarantee of any firm in the business. Also a few extra good Percheron stallions. Come and see us, or write.

W. H. Bayless & Company, Blue Mound, Linn County, Kan.



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.

54-Percheron Stallions-54

We have fifty-four as good Stallions as can be found in any herd from coming two year to five-year-olds. We can sell a better and bigger stallion for the money than any firm in the business. We fully guarantee every stallion. Write us what you want.

BISHOP BROS., Towanda, Kansas

Towanda is 22 miles east of Wichita on Mo. P. Ry.

Robison's
Percherons

175 Head on the Farm. Stallions and Mares all ages for sale. Herd headed by the Champion Casino 27830 (45462). Send for farm catalog.

J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Ks.



Bred Sow Sale!

Kansas State Agricultural College
Manhattan, Kan.

Tuesday, February 10, '14

40 Berkshires

9:30 A. M.

Sired by

Second Masterpiece, 127900.
Rob Hood 17th, 165497.
Wakarusa Duke 4th, 142267.

Bred to

Young Master 3rd, 183302.
King's 25th Masterpiece.
185562.
Wakarusa's Best, 183301.

35 Duroc-Jerseys

1:00 P. M.

Sired by

Beauty's Babe, 112415.
Good as Gold, 43279A.
Tat Orion, 89111.
Model Colonel H., 117379.
G. M.'s Colonel 89117.

Bred to

Beauty's Babe, 112415.
Good as Wonder, 148015.
Kansas Volunteer.

These sows are immune to Hog Cholera, selected for size, type, quality and early maturity from large litters, and are bred for March and April farrow. For catalog address,

Animal Husbandry Department

Kansas State Agricultural College
Manhattan, Kansas

Col. L. R. Brady, Auctioneer. John W. Johnson, Fieldman.

BRED SOW SALE Duroc-Jerseys

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9

The offering consists of 40 early spring gilts, two choice tried sows and three young boars.

The 40 spring gilts are well grown, best of colors and have bone, quality and finish. They were sired by Defiance 2nd, Red Bobby, Model Top, Rambler's Wonder, 2nd Climax, and B. & C.'s Col. Chief. They are bred to B. & C.'s Col. Chief, Defiance 2nd and Chief Model Top. The tried sows are of choice breeding and good individually. They are bred of early spring farrow and are good producers. The dams of the gilts are my choice herd sows of popular blood lines and have been bought and reserved because of their ability to produce the kind that make up my offering of gilts this season. I believe these gilts to be as good as will go through a sale ring this season. Catalogs are ready to mail and will be sent upon request and by return mail. Sale in town. Free hotel accommodations for breeders from a distance. Address,

E. A. Trump, Formoso, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS—John Brennen, J. A. Howell.
FIELDMAN—J. W. Johnson.

Porterfield's Brood Sow Sale

Jamesport, Mo., February 12.

50 Head Duroc-Jerseys

On the 12th of February, in the town of Jamesport, Mo., I will offer to the public, fifty as good and well bred sows as I have ever raised or sold. They are bred to three of my herd boars and your attention is called to their breeding.

TOP INVENTOR 121223, bred by L. E. Thomas of Illinois, sired by Proud Inventor, bred by S. E. Morton of Ohio, out of Iowa Lady, by Tip Top Notcher. (Notice who bred and showed the ancestors clear down the line).

COL. MODEL TOP 126927, bred by Sheeley & Clatterbuck, sold in dam to A. C. Buckingham, sired by Beauty's Model Top 114649 (winner of first and junior champion in 1909. First champion and grand champion in 1911 and 1912 at both the Missouri State Fair and American Royal).

KING OF COLS. I AM 148897, bred by W. C. Harmon, sold in dam to A. C. Porterfield, sired by King of Cols. 2nd, bred by S. E. Morton & Co., sired by King of Cols., out of Crimson Belle by Russell.

This offering is either daughters or granddaughters of Missouri Standard, Col. Model Top, Missouri Chief, J. P. Standard, King of Col. 2nd and Belle's Inventor.

We are selling TEN of our private herd sows. THIRTY-FIVE spring yearlings and FIVE fall yearling sows.

I have no apology to offer for size, breeding or quality. I only wish all breeders could see them as others do and have seen them.

I have engaged Cols. J. Zack Wells and T. E. Deem to take charge of the sale. I follow the Big Spotted Poland China sale of H. L. Faulkner, the next day, you will register as my guest at the hotel. If you cannot come send bids to Ed. R. Dorsey, of the Capper Farm Papers.

J. A. Porterfield, Jamesport, Mo.

P. S. Send for catalogue.

Carter's Big Dispersion

60 Immune Duroc-
Jersey Bred Sows

Asherville, Kan. Friday, February 6

12 Tried Sows, the kind that are found only in dispersion sales. As producers of big even litters and as individuals these sows challenge any like number ever sold at auction, in this section. They are daughters of Col. Gano, Waveland Col., Buddy K. 4th, B. & C.'s Col., and others.

12 Fall Yearlings that are big and the kind the breeders are looking for.

36 Early Spring Gilts that are the tops of a big crop of spring pigs.

The fall and spring gilts are out of the grand good sows offered in this dispersion and are from big litters and the best evidence of the worth of the sows offered. They were sired by Dreamland Col., by Waveland Col., Riverbend Col., by Muncie Chief and L. C.'s Defender, by Defender. These herd boars will be sold in this dispersion.

I am also selling in this sale a lot of nice thrifty fall pigs of both sexes sired by these boars and out of good dams.

Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.

Auctioneers—John Brennen, Will Myers, W. C. Curphey. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

GREATEST

Cream Separator Offer

The Melotte—the wonderful Melotte—the great French-Belgian Separator—the prize winner all over Europe—now to be shipped anywhere in the U. S.—and on the most sweeping introductory offer. The best of all separators in Europe or America—yours on this Rock-Bottom free trial offer. The Melotte introduced a year ago swept the country even with the duty on. Those who knew cream separator values were glad to pay it. Now you pay the same price you would pay in Belgium, plus only \$1.75 for water freight.

This is positively the first bona fide, no-money-down offer ever made on any cream separator. No manufacturer of any cream separator ever dared make such a startling proposition before. All others who have ever pretended to offer you a free trial or to send their separators without any money down have taken care to get something out of you first. But we don't want anything. Your simple request brings the great Melotte direct from Chicago to your farm so that it can prove its absolute superiority there against any cream separator ever made, by any manufacturer.

Free Duty Cuts \$15.25

The high tariff has been cut right off—the great Melotte comes in absolutely free of duty! You win! The American farmer can now get the world's best—the grand prize-winner of all Europe—at a price \$15.25 lower than ever before.

For the first time in the history of cream separator selling in America the price of this famous imported French-Belgium machine is cut. No duty now. The free tariff enables us to make a cut to you which gives you the one opportunity you have been waiting for to get the world's greatest machine at the price of an ordinary separator.

You cannot compare any other separator to the Melotte—the lat-

Sent Without a Penny Down —30 Days Free Trial

Your simple word that you would like to see this cream separator in your own barn or dairy house brings it to you instantly. We send you the Melotte without a bit of quibbling or hesitancy. We neither ask nor want you to send a penny. We don't want a cent of your money. You set it up, give it a thorough test with the milk from your own cows. We give you a free trial that is a free trial in every sense of the word. It is a free trial because we don't ask you to pay us any money down—there is no C. O. D.—no lease nor mortgage. You keep your money right in your own pocket.

Some people PRETEND to give you a free trial, but they ask you to give them your money first. We are not afraid to let our separator speak for itself. Test the Melotte Cream Separator in every way, watch your profits go up, watch the increase of the amount of cream, then, if you do not believe that you ought to have a cream separator, just send it back at our expense. If, however, you decide to keep the genuine Melotte, we will allow you to keep it on extremely easy

Monthly Payments

These monthly payments are so small that you will hardly notice them. You only pay out of your increased profits. You don't need to be without a cream separator when you can have the separator right in your dairy house while you are paying for it. In reality you do not pay for it at all. It pays for itself.

That is what we want to demonstrate to you. We want to demonstrate and prove beyond all peradventure that the Melotte Cream Separator does pay for itself. Only a few months' use of a Melotte Cream Separator and you will be satisfied that this statement is absolutely correct. A few months and the separator has paid for itself. It does not cost you a penny because the increased amount of cream has paid for the machine. We don't want to tire you here with a long discussion of how our cream separator is made. You can best understand this if you will let us send you our free catalog.

Valuable Book, "Profitable Dairying," Free

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Kindly fill in this coupon and we will send you free and prepaid our book "Profitable Dairying" by Prof. B. H. Benkendorf and Prof. K. L. Hatch the Wisconsin Dairy Experts. We will also send you our free Melotte Self-Balancing Bowl Cream Separator Catalog, explaining our no-money-down and easy monthly payment offer on Melotte Cream Separators.

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Just ask for this book and it will be sent to you. It is free! Place your name on the coupon, cut it out and mail it at once. Then we will send you our great free book, "Profitable Dairying," telling you everything about cows and dairying, butter and cream—how to feed and care for cattle, how to make them more valuable than

they are now, how to make more money than ever before out of your cows. This book is written by two of the best known dairy scientists in the country—Prof. B. H. Benkendorf, Wisconsin Dairy School Agricultural College, Madison, Wis., and K. L. Hatch, Winnebago County Agricultural School, Winneconne, Wis.

Send the Coupon Today —It Brings Free Book

We will also send Our Free Catalog, describing fully the Melotte Self-Balancing Bowl Cream Separator and telling all about our liberal terms. Find out about these terms anyway, even if you don't expect to buy a cream separator just now. Remember—no money down, free trial and easy payments on the greatest European separator—and we let the separator tell its own story. You see with your own eyes why we can afford to guarantee this separator for 15 years. The most sensational offer ever made in connection with a cream separator. Our catalogue tells all about it. Don't delay. Sign the coupon right now!

Henry B. Babson, Agt. in the U. S.
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Imported
direct from
Belgium

Wonderful Record of The French-Belgian Melotte

Half a million Melottes are in daily use all over the world. Recognized as the world's best separator. The Melotte has won over 180 International prizes. One Melotte has been running at Remincourt, Belgium, the equivalent of 54 years' of actual work without appreciable wear. Think of it! Every part is made at the factory at Remincourt, Belgium, by French and Belgian mechanics, and comes just as it is packed in foreign factory.

The reasons for its superiority are plain. The bowl hangs down and spins as though running in oil. It can't get out of balance. There is nothing to get out of alignment and wear out bearing. The bowl-chamber lined with special indestructible white enamel. The Melotte runs like new after ten years' use.

World's Grand Prize Winner

Here are a very few of the hundreds of grand world's prizes the Melotte has won. The entire list would cover this page:

1882—Brussels—International Exhibition—Progressive Prize.	1903—London Gold Medal and First Prize.
1894—Medal of Higher Merit.	1904—St. Louis—First Prize.
1895—Vienna—First Prize.	1906—Milan—First Grand Prize.
1897—Brussels—World's Exhibition. First Prize.	1907—Amsterdam—First Prize.
1898—London—First Prize.	1911—Brussels—Grand Prize and First Gold Medal.
1900—Paris Gold Medal and First Prize.	

Test With Other Machines

Before you decide to buy any Cream Separator arrange to test a MELOTTE along side of the machine you now think is the best separator in America. We want you to do this. Then there can be no doubt in your mind as to whether you are really getting the best machine. This is the only way to buy a cream separator. Then it will not be necessary to take anybody's word.

You'll know which machine turns easiest—which machine is the best made. You'll know which skims the closest. You'll know which will make you the most money.

Write to us about the MELOTTE and the MELOTTE FREE TEST today. We are the sole factory representatives in America.