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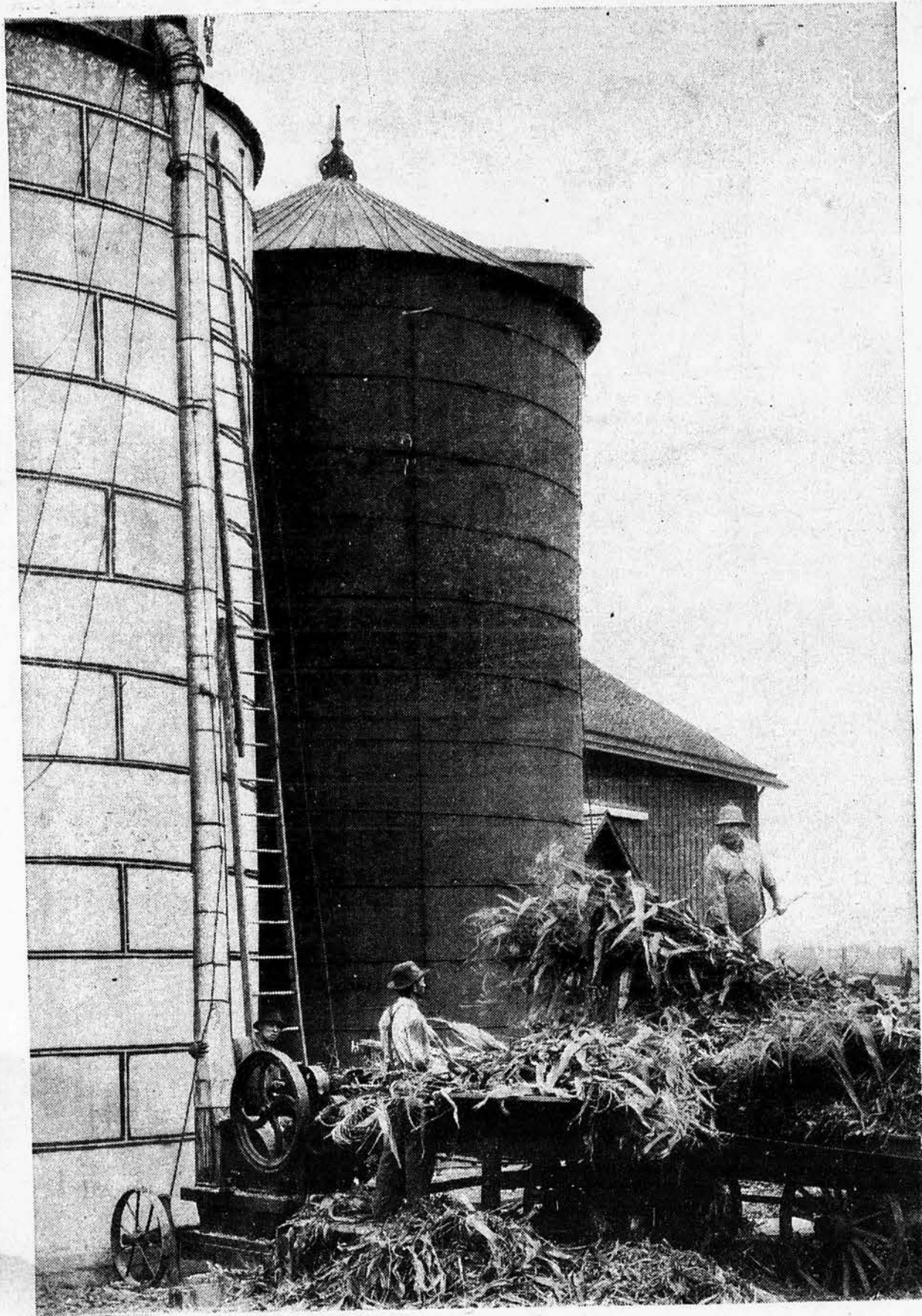
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# The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Vol. 44.

March 14, 1914

No. 11.



Drouth Insurance

## Special Features:

The World's  
Best Corn

Silage Talks  
By Silo Owners

Mulvane, the  
Milky Way

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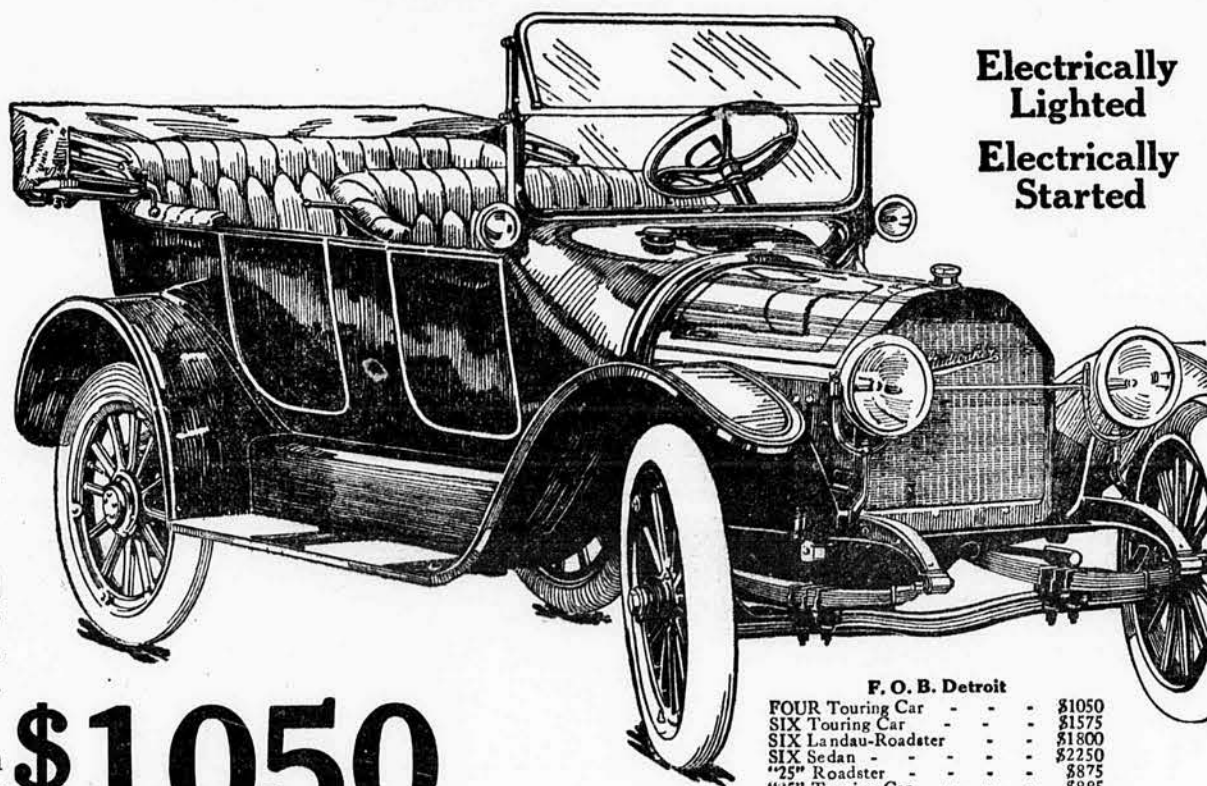
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# THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 44  
Number 11

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 14, 1914.

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## Silos and Silage and Livestock

### Three Essentials for Every Farm and the Greatest of These is the Silo for Drouth Insurance

**C**OARSE roughages and a silo are among the best means of cheapening production and increasing the livestock carrying capacity of Kansas farms. The records of all countries show that increased production of livestock and improvement of the soil are closely related. The soils in many sections of the state are not so productive as they once were. This is due to a large extent to the exclusive production of grain or the growing of a single crop such as wheat or corn on the same land from year to year. The maintaining of the fertility of the land is essential to the happiness and prosperity of any farm community and the system of farming that does not do this cannot be called successful.

The silo furnishes a cheap and efficient means of storing and preserving feed that would otherwise go to waste in the fields. It is estimated that from 30 to 40 per cent of the feeding value of corn or kafir stover is wasted when cured in the field. Stored in the silo only from three to five per cent is lost in the process of fermentation. Another advantage of the silo lies in the fact that in times of drouth or late seasons feeds that will not mature sufficiently to be cured can be stored and saved. Again in those seasons when there is an abundance of feed the silo can be filled as an insurance against a possible shortage in an unfavorable year. Silage

BY TURNER WRIGHT  
Livestock Editor

will keep just as long as it is not exposed to the air.

It is important, however, that the man who would build a silo should understand the limitations of silage and its value as a feed. Much has been written on the importance of building silos, the kind of silo to build and how to make silage, but too little is known of the importance of knowing how to feed it. Some extravagant claims have been made as to the merits of this feed, and many men have been led to believe it the cure for all farm ills. Men have paid high prices for silage only to be disappointed with the results obtained in the feed lot, and therefore to condemn its use. Others have fed it injudiciously or with waste and likewise have suffered loss.

Silage is a palatable, succulent feed and when added to the winter ration has an effect similar to that obtained from good grass. The feeder however, should remember that it is a roughage rather than a concentrate and should always be considered as such when making up the ration. It should never be made the sole feed. It is true that some feeders have fed it as the only roughage when feed was scarce, but this practice is not advised. Better results will be obtained when some other dry feed is fed with it. All animals require some protein for the building and repairing of muscle and tissue. Growing animals need more protein than older ones. Most silage is made from crops such as corn, kafir, sweet sorghum and milo. These are lacking in growth producing materials which must be supplied by the use of some other feed. Silage and a leguminous hay make a good combination. Fortunately this is the cheapest source of protein the farmer has, for in most cases it can be grown on his own farm. It is only natural that the man who feeds alfalfa or cowpea hay will try to grow it, rather than buy it, thus increasing the fertility of his own land. If a good leguminous hay is not available, or is too expensive the roughage

needed can be supplied in the form of wheat straw, stover or similar feeds and the protein can be added by the use of some concentrated feed such as cottonseed meal or linseed meal.

We are often asked to estimate the commercial feeding value of a ton of silage. The price that one can afford to pay will depend on the material or crop from which it is made, the condition of the silage at the time it is fed, its moisture content, and the value of other feeds. If we make a comparison on the basis of digestible nutrients alone a ton of good silage made from good corn is worth about one-third as much as a ton of good alfalfa hay. But silage has an added value in that it acts as an appetizer and adds succulence to the ration. Its value, when this is considered, should be a little more than one-third the value of hay. Silage made from crops that have produced but little grain will be worth less.

Another factor should be remembered in estimating the value of a ton of silage. Owing to the fact that transportation of silage is difficult and costly most of it will have to be fed on the land of the seller and other feeds will have to be fed with it. The loss of the manure, when this is done should not be underestimated.

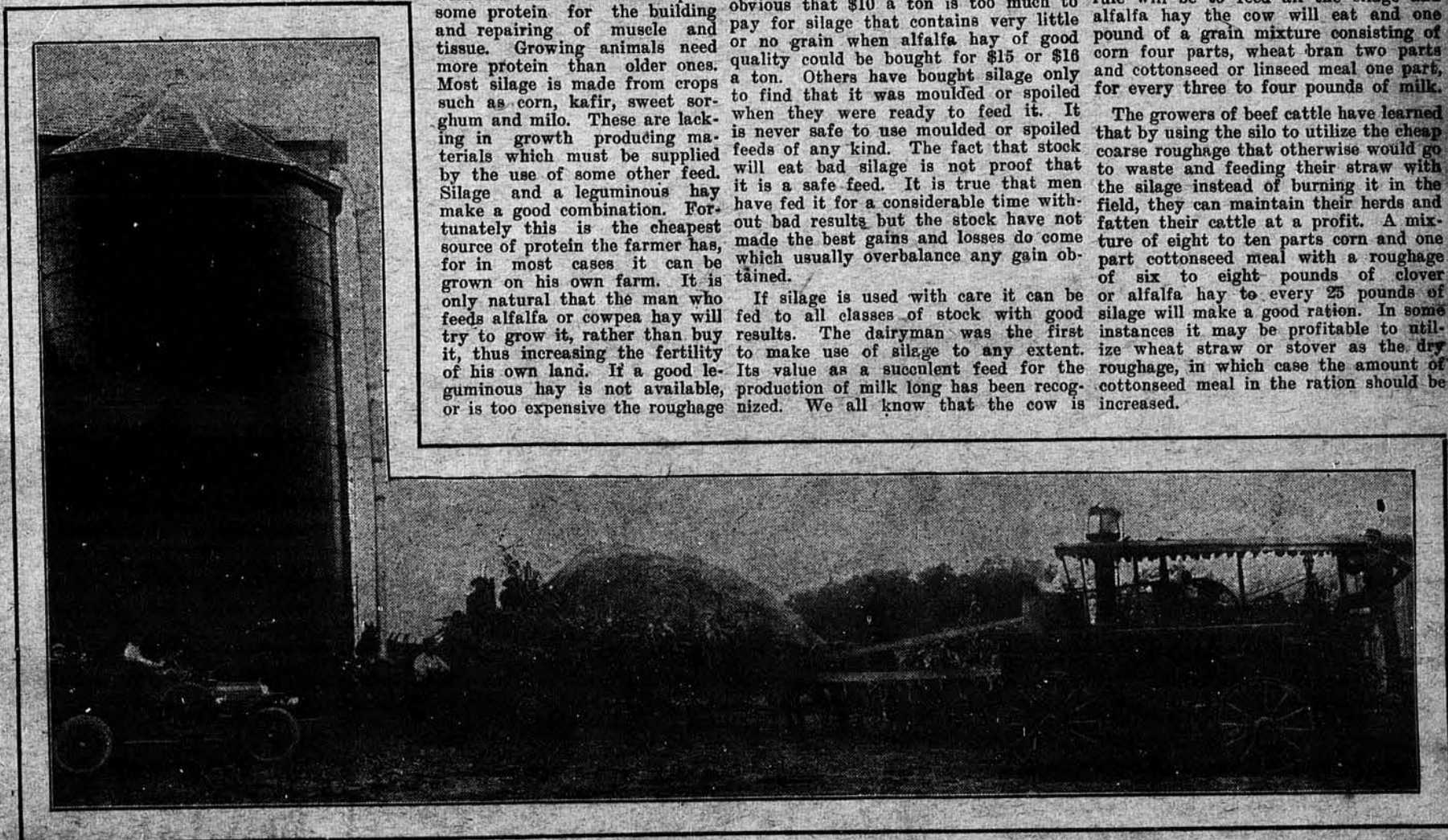
Various prices have been paid this year for silage. Sales ranging from \$5 to \$10 a ton have been reported. It is obvious that \$10 a ton is too much to pay for silage that contains very little or no grain when alfalfa hay of good quality could be bought for \$15 or \$16 a ton. Others have bought silage only to find that it was moulded or spoiled when they were ready to feed it. It is never safe to use moulded or spoiled feeds of any kind. The fact that stock will eat bad silage is not proof that it is a safe feed. It is true that men have fed it for a considerable time without bad results but the stock have not made the best gains and losses do come which usually overbalance any gain obtained.

If silage is used with care it can be fed to all classes of stock with good results. The dairyman was the first to make use of silage to any extent. Its value as a succulent feed for the production of milk long has been recognized. We all know that the cow is

at her best and produces the largest flow of milk when the weather is warm and there is an abundance of good grass. If conditions like these are maintained in winter a good milk flow can be expected. Silage furnishes a palatable, succulent food to take the place of grass. It also is a good feed to use in supplementing short, dry pastures in the summer.

The amount of silage to feed the milk cow will depend upon her size and the other feeds given. No set rules can be made, for the quantity always varies with the animal. If the dry roughage consists of clover, alfalfa, or cowpea hay the amount of silage will vary from 25 to 40 pounds with from 5 to 12 pounds of hay a day. If a leguminous hay is not available and stover or straw must be used for roughage the amount of concentrated protein feed in the grain mixture should be increased. A good rule will be to feed all the silage and alfalfa hay the cow will eat and one pound of a grain mixture consisting of corn four parts, wheat bran two parts and cottonseed or linseed meal one part, for every three to four pounds of milk.

The growers of beef cattle have learned that by using the silo to utilize the cheap coarse roughage that otherwise would go to waste and feeding their straw with the silage instead of burning it in the field, they can maintain their herds and fatten their cattle at a profit. A mixture of eight to ten parts corn and one part cottonseed meal with a roughage of six to eight pounds of clover or alfalfa hay to every 25 pounds of silage will make a good ration. In some instances it may be profitable to utilize wheat straw or stover as the dry roughage, in which case the amount of cottonseed meal in the ration should be increased.



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# PASSING COMMENT—By T. A. McNeal

## Should Help One Another

L. L., who lives near LaHarpe and reads the Mail and Breeze writes me on the subject of mutual help among farmers. He has found in some cases that have come under his immediate observation an unwillingness on the part of farmers to stick together and submit to the will of the majority. He cites a case in his own neighborhood where a large majority wanted to follow a certain course but the minority were not willing to submit to that.

I do not know whether it is harder to get farmers to organize and work together for their mutual benefit generally than it is to get other people in other lines to organize and work together, but my opinion is that L. L. is right. I think farmers are more disposed to go it alone than men in most other lines.

There is a reason perhaps, for this. The farmer is more isolated than men in almost any other line of business. He is accustomed to running his farm according to his own notions and is not naturally inclined to either ask or take advice from other people. This independence is an admirable thing in a way, but in my judgment it has worked to the detriment of farmers in recent years.

Men in all other lines of business, or in nearly every other line, are organized and therefore have the advantage of the unorganized farmers, who by reason of their lack of organization have nothing to say about fixing the prices either of what they have to sell or what they have to buy. I am certain that properly conducted organizations could be of great benefit to the farmers of this country, just as the fruit growers' organizations of California, Oregon and Washington have been of immense benefit to the fruit growers of the Pacific slope.

L. L. has another suggestion which may be altruistic but which does not strike me as being at all practical. He thinks that those who have money which they do not need for immediate personal use should lend it to their less fortunate neighbors at a moderate rate of interest, say 4 or 5 per cent.

Well, possibly they should, but it is certain that they will not. It is not to be expected that the people who have money to lend are going to lend it at 4 per cent interest when they can readily get from 7 to 10 per cent.

Cheap interest rates might possibly be brought about through co-operative farmers' loan associations, or in a still better way as I think, by government owned banks.

## The Case of Denmark

The little kingdom of Denmark furnishes a striking example of what can be accomplished by co-operation. Denmark is not a country of great natural resources and fertility. Indeed, a generation ago Denmark was considered a rather poverty stricken land. Farmers were not prospering. The land was decreasing in fertility and the most hardy and enterprising citizens were seeking locations in other countries, mostly in the United States.

This I may say, was fortunate for the United States because the Danes make excellent American citizens. They are intelligent, industrious, thrifty and law abiding. It would be a benefit to the United States if we had several million more of them than we have. But emigration from Denmark has largely ceased and the reason for it is that the farmers of Denmark are enjoying exceptional prosperity owing to the co-operative system that has been adopted.

Denmark in point of area is a small country about the size of Massachusetts. It has a population in round numbers of 2½ million. The country is divided into 248,000 farms, mostly small. There are 8,000 farms of more than 150 acres each. There are 39,000 farms that range in size all the way from 13½ acres to 150 acres; 133,000 farms that range from half an acre up to 13½ acres and 68,000 tracts of half an acre or even less that are cultivated by farm laborers. These of course do other work besides cultivating their little tracts of ground. Ninety per cent of the farms are said to be owned by the farmers.

In 1899 the government established a land loan system under which government loans were made to farmers to the extent of nine-tenths the cost of small farms and equipment, to farmers of good character and with five years' experience as farmers.

The maximum loan on average land was \$1,742 and on some of the more valuable lands loans were made up to a limit of \$2,144. No payments were required

on the loans for five years, after that the borrowers were required to pay 3 per cent interest and 1 per cent for the retirement of the principal.

The government loan fund as I understand, constitutes a revolving fund. The sum available annually for lending purposes is \$1,072,000. From 1900 to 1911 the total of government loans was \$6,809,920.

Co-operation was instituted in Denmark in 1881. It now extends to every department of farm labor. There are in little Denmark 1,200 co-operative creameries with 158,000 members. Ninety-five per cent of the farmers who own cattle are members of these co-operative creamery associations. Under the co-operative system Denmark has become one of the great butter producing and exporting nations of the world. The value of weekly exports of butter now amounts to 1 million dollars. There are 40,000 members of co-operative egg and poultry producing associations. Prior to the organization of co-operative associations Denmark exported about 2 million dollars worth more eggs in the course of a year than were imported, now the excess of exports of eggs over imports amounts to 7 million dollars per annum. The number of fowls has increased from 5,900,000 under the old plan of everybody for himself, to 11,800,000 under the co-operative plan.

The packers' trust does not do much business in Denmark. The farmers and stock raisers have organized 36 co-operative slaughter and packing house associations with a total membership, according to the latest figures I have, of 105,000 and a combined capitalization of \$2,360,000. The value of the annual output of these co-operative slaughter and packing houses is given at \$25,300,000. There are 536 co-operative banks with total deposits of 200 million dollars and 1,350,000 depositors.

Co-operative stores flourish all over Denmark. All supplies for the co-operative stores are purchased by a central association in Copenhagen and distributed as needed to supply the demand. It is claimed that this system has reduced the cost of living by from 20 to 25 per cent. Co-operative insurance companies do practically all the insurance business in Denmark.

Prior to the beginning of the era of co-operation the value of farm exports from Denmark was 14½ million dollars per annum. Twenty-seven years afterward in 1908, the value of farm products exported had risen to \$88,850,000, an average of \$380 for each farm.

The government of Denmark maintains scouts or commercial agents to study foreign markets and perhaps home markets also, but mostly foreign markets, their needs, and how they can best be supplied. In addition to this many of the co-operative associations have their own selling and distributing agencies in several foreign markets. Some of them own their own ships.

It is the proud boast of Denmark that the people of that little kingdom are the best educated in the world. The percentage of illiteracy is said to be only two one-hundredths of 1 per cent. In other words, only one adult among five thousand of sound mind is unable to read and write. And yet thirty-five years ago there was a great deal of ignorance and poverty in little Denmark.

There are 42 high schools devoted to vocational training, but carrying with the vocational training a course in Danish literature, bookkeeping and general business training. There are winter courses attended by the young men and summer courses attended by the girls. The government university at Copenhagen sends out instructors to lecture and teach classes in these high schools.

It is claimed that there are no city slums in Denmark. Employment is abundant and wages for that part of the world, good.

While Denmark is nominally a kingdom, in reality it is as democratic as the United States. The people stand for the old kingly form of government but in fact they rule. To my mind, as I have before indicated, the experience of Denmark is tremendously interesting. It shows what intelligent co-operation will do as contrasted with destructive competition.

Is there any good reason why the farmers of the United States might not benefit themselves as much by intelligent organization and co-operation as the farmers of Denmark have benefited themselves? Suppose we take a few lessons from Denmark.

## What Is a Square Deal?

Editor The Mail and Breeze—I would like to know what you mean by a square deal. You talk of giving the working man and the farmer a square deal but you don't tell us what it is. I am

a farmer and I never saw the time when the farmer got a square deal. Mr. Capper talks all right but he offers no remedy for the present day ills. I know there is something wrong and everybody else knows it. Now what is the cure? I have been a Democrat for 40 years, but the Democrats don't look good to me any more.

In Capper's Weekly January 17, 1914, he shows a cartoon of a big hog, representing the Calumet copper mine owners. But he doesn't say how to get rid of the hog. Now that is what we want to know. What causes these hogs? How can a laborer get a square deal with these hogs as managers? I have been reading Socialism lately and it looks good to me.

Coldwater, Kan.

In one thing the writer of the above is mistaken. I have not been indulging in much talk about the glittering generality of the "square deal." That is a platitude. No one will acknowledge that he is not in favor of a square deal. The term has as many different meanings as there are different men. What most men really mean down in their hearts by a square deal is one that will make things easy for them. They are not so particular about the other fellow although they profess to be and perhaps persuade themselves that they are.

Weak and selfish human nature is incapable of giving an absolutely square deal. A square deal means a perfectly fair deal, the treatment of the other fellow exactly as you want to be treated yourself; the absence of any desire to take any advantage of any man; an abounding charity that will not tolerate the persecution of any human being on account of his opinions, religious or political; a willingness to deal with absolute justice with all men regardless of race or color.

Even among reformers the selfishness that precludes a fair deal is apt to show itself. They talk about a fair deal to some particular class. If one had the real genuine square deal spirit he would cease to talk about classes. He would be for a fair deal to everybody. It is, however, too much to ask of ordinary human beings that they be entirely unselfish and entirely tolerant.

It is, however, a pertinent and proper question to ask, What is the remedy for present ills?

In trying to answer that a man ought to be mighty modest. This civilization of ours is so complex; there are so many things to be taken into consideration; most of us are so lacking in full information and also are so defective in judgment that it ill becomes us to state dogmatically that we have a certain remedy.

All I can say is that I have certain opinions. I have arrived at certain conclusions which I think are right and there are certain changes which I believe could be made which would benefit the whole people, yes, even those favored few who now enjoy certain special privileges, for even they are living in constant fear that they may lose their special privileges and therefore are not happy.

But I may be mistaken. My conclusions may be wrong and if my ideas were put into operation they might prove to be a disappointment, even an utter failure. So when I try to answer the question asked by Mr. James and others I want to have it understood that the suggested remedies are as yet matters of opinion. They have not been tried.

I am a believer in the enlargement of the functions of government, along certain lines. Originally most people considered that the only legitimate function of government was to act as a policeman, to preserve order and protect life and property. Before the invention of modern machinery that view was I think, largely correct. Here in the United States with its vast undeveloped territory there was ample opportunity for every person to engage in such lines of business as there were. There was no need of restrictions on competition for there was plenty of room for all.

With the invention of modern machinery a new social condition was brought about. Competition in the old sense was no longer possible and men have turned more and more to government as the only power sufficient to control the new and tremendously powerful forces developed by modern invention.

In my opinion the people have not yet learned to use the machinery of government as it might be used for the common good. A good many of the enlargements of government have resulted only in increased burdens on the people without corresponding benefits. Many new offices have been created and the public expenses have been enormously increased without, as it seems to me, resulting in a more even distribution of wealth or enlargement of opportunity for the masses who toil.

There are things that I think could be done through the government which would result in great

benefit to the people who need to be benefited. One of the burdens that bears most heavily on the people is the tremendous burden of debt. It may be imagined that unless the citizen has actually borrowed money he bears no part of this burden. That is a mistake. He has to bear his share of the debt burden even if he does not personally owe a dollar. He pays it in increased prices for what he has to buy, in increased rents if he is a renter. The heaviest borrowers shift their burden of interest onto the people who have to earn their living by the sweat of their faces and the toil of their hands. All the billions of borrowed money or borrowed credit owed by the railroads and other corporations is and must be added to transportation rates in the case of railroads and to the price of products in the case of the other corporations.

I think the people through their government could relieve themselves of most of the interest burden and at the same time tremendously increase the opportunities for business expansion. In taking this step we should profit from the experience of the institutions that have profited by controlling the money and credit of the country. We have in this country developed a marvelous system of exchange of credits and reduced the amount of cash actually necessary to do the business of the country to a small per cent of the whole volume of what are called cash transactions.

I would not destroy the exchange of credits because I consider it greatly superior to a system that would require the exchange of actual cash. What I would change would be the system by which people are made to pay interest upon interest on credit. In other words, I would have the government take over the banking business and conduct the system of exchange of credits for the whole people. I would have the credit and such cash as might be necessary, based on the real wealth of the country and not upon the single commodity, gold, which is of erratic and uncertain volume and which is easily cornered and controlled. I would have the government enlarge the functions of the postal banks so that they might perform the duties now performed by privately controlled banks.

If A for example, owned one hundred and sixty acres of land worth \$10,000, I would permit him to make a mortgage to the government to secure a note for \$5,000 or so much as he might desire up to \$5,000. This note would bear a tax or interest of 3 per cent per annum. One per cent of this tax would go to the government to pay for the expense of issuing the currency and the operating expenses of the government postal bank. The other 2 per cent would form a sinking fund for the redemption of the note. A could take his note and mortgage and deposit them in the government postal bank and against this deposit he could draw his checks just as the bank depositor draws his checks now.

Under this arrangement there would be no need of enlarging to any considerable extent the volume of currency. The business of the country would still be done by an exchange of credits with this difference: The volume of business done by exchange of credits would be increased in proportion to the volume of cash over what it is even now. There would be no fear of bank failure. The banks could not fail unless the government itself failed, and if that should happen under present conditions we know very well that most of the money of the country would become almost entirely worthless.

I would not limit the credit privilege to land proprietors. The business man could execute a chattel mortgage on his stock of goods, livestock or machinery or whatever it might be if it was stock used in a legitimate business and deposit that in the government bank and establish a line of credit. The laboring man wishing to buy a home could assign his wages together with a mortgage on the lots or tract of ground on which he wished to build and establish his line of credit. In this way every man entitled to credit would get it at actual cost and the burden of debt that weighs so heavily on the producing masses would be lifted.

Secondly, I believe that the transportation of the country, I mean what is known as public transportation, should be owned by the public. The interstate lines of railroad should be owned by the general government. Street railroad lines should be owned by the municipalities they serve. In short, I might say in a general way that public utilities should be owned by the public.

I would ascertain the actual value of these public properties and in the case of the interstate railroads would issue to the present owners government certificates redeemable at par by the general government. In the case of street railways and other municipal utilities, I would permit the municipalities to issue bonds for the actual value of the utilities bearing 3 per cent. These bonds could be deposited in the government banks and on them the cities or other municipalities could borrow from the government to the extent of the bonds. In that case as in the case of the individual borrower 1 per cent would go to pay the expense of the government and 2 per cent would go into a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds.

As it is in the interest not only of individuals but of society generally that none should be idle, I would have the government organize a system of useful public works, such as the building of roads, the development of rivers and the water powers thereof; the building of dams and reservoirs to store the sur-

face waters that now go to waste; the drainage of swamp lands; the building of irrigation projects, etc., in order that no person willing and able to work should be compelled to be idle for want of profitable employment.

I would change our public educational system so that all public educational institutions beyond the common schools would be self-supporting and every student in those institutions would not only be given the opportunity, but would be compelled to earn his or her own way. It seems to me to be manifestly unjust that 1 per cent of the children of the country should be given finished and very costly educations at the expense of the 99 per cent who derive only a remote and indirect benefit from these public institutions of learning.

There are other things that I have in mind, but perhaps this is enough for a starter.

I might say further that the problems that confront mankind now are in the larger sense world problems, but it is not necessary to wait for all the world to get together before trying any remedies and along this line I herewith append a letter received under the title, "Field Notes":

Editor The Mail and Breeze—I see by notice from the agricultural and moral guide force that my subscription has again expired to that becoming famous publication and as I have become somewhat interested in its most modest and quaint way of getting at the truth I am ever concerned in that laudable task, no difference from what direction it cometh, just so it comes.

Hence, for the purpose of discovering the truth as to whether or not it will pay me to continue to read this paper of yours or whether it will be time lost, the truth I am seeking. For this purpose I have selected Field Notes as my subject, as I feel this is a field in search of world-knowledge in which we are all seeking after truth and nothing but the truth, for it is said by the Good Book—"The truth will make you free"—and freedom is what we need along with the truth. Mr. McNeal, you are editing the Mail and Breeze, you say, for the enlightenment of your many readers. Enlightenment on what? Just simply upon morality and agriculture, or do you not mean upon all the sciences and progressions of the world, as you are able to compass these subjects? I note you touch upon all these. Now, arriving at this conclusion, I feel I am interested in your most bewildering and heroic task, and offer a few notations along the way.

Taking up at random a line of subjects gone over by you in your issues of January 17, February 14, and February 21, 1914, in "Passing Comments," I wish to comment only briefly upon a few points in review:

First, your comments on "A Waste of Life and Money," in the issue of January 17 you say: "War is a crime, worse than ordinary murder. The keeping of standing armies such as the nations now maintain is a crime. The manufacture of great guns is a crime; the building and equipment of battleships is a crime." Is this all true? Then what is the remedy? What are we to do about it? Have you anything to offer? And if so, what is it?

Second, in the same issue you say under title "Give Them Work." "In every city of any size in the country there are ever-increasing bread lines; men, women and children eating the bread lines; or drinking the soup of public charity. Perhaps under our present system that is the best that can be done to relieve poverty." Taft said as much, and he boosts the system. I always admired Bob. Ingersoll in the way he scored the conditions resulting from our infamous system of exploitation of labor and the helpless, but like Taft, he had no remedy to offer. All was gloom and misery for such, as far as he could devise. And yet Ingersoll just before the close of his earthly career described the most fascinating and inspiring hope of the ages to his hearers through his matchless eloquence of oratory as he pictured to the minds' eye the grandeur of the coming change.

Have you, or Mr. Capper, who so emphatically announces in this same issue of the Mail and Breeze, "That the day of the people is rapidly drawing nearer. It will not be long until the wire pullers and politicians and the privileged interests who have manipulated this government for a half century will take a back seat," I say, have you any more to offer as a remedy, than Taft or Ingersoll? I would be glad to know it, if so. Let us hear about it—the remedy.

Third: In your Comments in the February 14 issue, under "Hopeful Outlook," you say: "To bring about a genuine betterment two things are necessary: First, to know what the trouble really is; and second, to find out what is the remedy." Agreed.

You say: "President Wilson indicates in his very interesting series of articles on the 'New Freedom,' that he thinks the remedy will be fair competition." In my judgment, "fair competition" is impossible. So here two very able minds disagree at the start. How are we to find this remedy? For you also disagree with another very eminent and able mind, as to the remedy—that of Fred D. Warren. And, if you will take notice of another very important factor in this truth-seeking subject and read the pages of National Socialist, published by Comrade Warren, you may find that he is behind another force of vast import to the solution of these things, and that if all the energies of President Wilson, yourself and Fred Warren were centered, directed and aimed at, the true solution of these things, the truth would surely be found, and the remedy easily applied.

To this truth-seeking episode let me add the timely evidence of your own Arthur Capper, under title "The Real Kansas Issue," in the Mail and Breeze of February 21. He says: "Strange as it may seem, the state of Kansas belongs to no political party, but is owned by its people in trust for their posterity. The state's welfare and the people's good is the business of the state government, not apportioning out the jobs to vote-getters, or to pay political debts, or to buy another's good will."

This is what I call good, sound sense and a true statement of the case, but what does Mr. Capper propose as a remedy? Simply the "merit system," whatever that may mean, gauged by the same old capitalist system we have now. In our opinion the "merit system" under capitalist control would work in Kansas just as it worked in Wisconsin—as a clog in the machinery of state through the bias of party prejudice and bigotry, and would be no solution to the trouble when applied by any party, under the present system of capitalism.

Let me suggest that the trouble is not local, but of a world-wide nature, and fundamental. And, to

seek a remedy we must seek and apply the remedy by a world-force of the people as a whole. In short, the remedy, in my opinion, must come or be applied through an international solidarity of world interests in behalf of humanity regardless of place, self-aggrandizement or pecuniary profit of any kind. Just a getting together of the brawn and sinew of the world, study its mechanism and a logical way to apply the remedy of a world peace and a world prosperity for all mankind. The forging of this chain of brotherhood around the world would defy the powers of Satan and the world would at last be free.  
A READER.  
Goodland, Kan.

## What They Need In Colorado

Writing from Hugo, Colo., "Homesteader" briefly outlines what he thinks that country needs, as follows:

Editor The Mail and Breeze—I am a Coloradan and have been ever since 1907 and know a little about what is needed here. The homesteaders need sufficient money to buy ten or fifteen good cows each. Most of the homesteaders have patents to their lands but no money with which to buy stock. If they sell or trade their lands they leave the country. What we want to do is to keep them in the country and if the big land owners would help the homesteaders a little to get the necessary capital it would help the country more than anything else as this is a dairy country without doubt.

"Homesteader" is correct I think, in his estimate of the Colorado country and what it needs. It is adapted to the dairy business.

Now, then, the question arises, What is the best plan for securing the necessary capital? In another column I have outlined a plan that I think would succeed if tried. If the general government would enlarge the functions of the postal savings banks so that they would become banks of general loans where the land owner could deposit his mortgage drawn to the government and thus establish his line of credit he could get the desired cows for his dairy business.

## Better Farming and Less of It

Writing from Leon, Kan., H. C. Morgan says:

Editor The Mail and Breeze—I believe the farmers have it in their power to do more for the general public and for themselves by changing their mode of farming than our congress is doing by passing the many bills and appropriating billions of money. Instead of a man skimming over 100 or 125 acres every year with lister and disk let him seed down to alfalfa or sweet clover one-half of his farm. Give the same amount of work and attention to farming and fertilizing the fifty acres that he formerly gave to the one hundred acres.

There are train loads of the richest sediment and manure drifting away from us every year. We can see it piled along our fences and turning rows and even out in the roads. A large per cent of this could be saved. Make it a point to put in from thirty to fifty days every year saving the now wasted fertilizer and hauling out manure. It would be hard to estimate what it would add to the yield and value of your farm in five years.

Rotate by seeding down the fertilized land and plowing up the meadow land and farming and fertilizing that in turn. Build silos, reservoirs and irrigating plants at least sufficient to irrigate your orchard and garden. By following this plan we could better our condition from 25 to 50 per cent and give employment to an army of idle men.

For a recommendation  
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I make the declaration  
That the main salvation  
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And our great nation  
And all of our relations  
Depends on the rural population  
Adopting farm rotation  
And irrigation.

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A more liberal scattering  
Of stable fermentation  
To increase vegetation  
And save us from starvation  
And all this lamentation  
And save our reputation  
For the future generation.  
This beats legislation  
And so much appropriation.

## Legal Duels Not Justice

Failing to publicly dishonor United States Senator Gore, his political blackmailers are said to have ruined him financially, and the club they used with which to sandbag him was a court of justice. Our present brand of justice is too often merely a legal duel between smart lawyers.

This perversion of courts might be prevented and the cause of justice be advanced by having a public examiner, or his assistant appear in every court and cause. Let this man take the place of the prosecuting attorney, whose very title implies injustice, and make it his duty to clear the innocent as well as convict the guilty. Justice, absolute justice, so far as that is in the power of man, should be the aim and purpose of his work, not a deliberate effort to send as many men as possible to the penitentiary, whether guilty or not.

The people pay liberally to maintain courts of justice, but they are courts of injustice when an innocent man to defend his honor or secure his just due in one of them must ruin himself financially. A public examiner would make justice a less expensive luxury, also it would make fewer lawyers necessary.

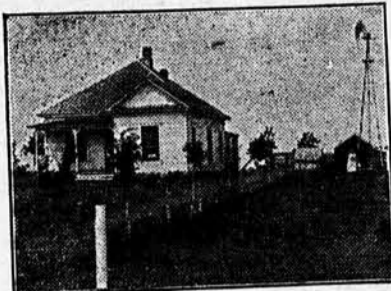
*Arthur Capper*

# Holsteins at Maplewood Farm



## Proper Feeding, Management and Breeding the Maxims of W. H. Mott, of Herington

By F. B. Nichols, Field Editor



THERE are many admirers of Holstein dairy cattle in Kansas, but none has a greater belief in the future of the breed than W. H. Mott of Herington. He is the owner of Maplewood Stock Farm, a 300-acre place near that town, where he has a dairy herd of 35 animals, mostly purebred. Mr. Mott expects to increase the size of this herd to 75 animals, all of which are to be registered. Purebred Duroc-Jersey hogs also are kept, there now being about 20 sows in the breeding herd.

A farmer cannot make the best profits from the dairy herd unless the cows have good care, Mr. Mott says, and in line with this belief he has just built a modern, well equipped dairy barn. This building is 62 feet long and 28 feet wide, with stall room for 26 cows. A modified King system of ventilation has been installed. The floor, mangers and troughs are of cement. The Star line of barn equipment, made at Harvard, Ill., has been used throughout, and Mr. Mott is especially well pleased with it. The manure is thrown into a carrier, which is run 60 feet away from the barn, and dumped directly into the manure spreader. The spreader is hauled to the field every day.

One of the features on this farm is the care taken in managing the cows. There is a sign in the barn, "Always speak to a cow as you would to a lady," and this rule is strictly enforced. Every effort is made also to keep the feed up to a high standard, for no dairy cow, Mr. Mott says, can be expected to give a good milk yield unless she receives a proper ration. The cows now are getting 15 pounds of silage and 5 pounds of alfalfa hay twice a day. In addition they are fed one pound of a concentrated mixture for every four pounds of milk they give.

The high producing cows thus get the most feed. This concentrated mixture is composed of corn chop, bran and cottonseed meal.

The milk from every cow is weighed at every milking, and tested every 30 days. Records thus are obtained which will show the profits made from every cow, for the cost of their care is known. The milk has been testing almost 4 per cent recently. It is sold at wholesale to a firm in Herington, and is retailed by this concern to the families in that town.

Great care is taken to see that the calves receive the proper amount of clean feed, and no more. They are fed in wooden stanchions, so there is no chance for a calf to get more than his share, which would cause digestive troubles. The buckets in which the calves receive their milk are washed and scalded after every milking, so there is no chance for harmful bacterial action to start in them. The calves are fed whole milk for the first few days after they are born, and the skim-milk is worked in gradually. Some warm water is added to the milk before it is fed, as Mr. Mott believes this is beneficial. The calves also receive alfalfa hay and a mixture of corn chop and bran; they soon learn to eat these feeds.

There are about 125 acres of blue-stem pasture on the farm, which makes good pasture for the cows. The soil is a limestone formation. This pasture some-

times gets rather short—especially was this true last summer—so it has been planned to feed silage from now on in the summer, after the pastures begin to fail.

It has not been the rule to feed alfalfa hay on the pasture, but this probably would be done if the grass got too short, for it would make a fine feed to balance the silage. Mr. Mott has a very high regard for the value of alfalfa in milk production, and expects to increase the planting to about 80 acres; it now consists of 50 acres. No trouble has been encountered in getting a stand; one can always be certain of getting a stand on the limestone soil in the Herington section, according to Mr. Mott, if he goes at it right.

"We always sow our alfalfa in the fall," said Mr. Mott. "Spring seedings usually are fairly successful in this section, but there is some trouble from weeds and grass, which the fall sown stands generally are strong enough to overcome. I always sow the crop following oats, and the soil is plowed shallow, from three to four inches, just as soon as possible after the oats is removed. This soil then is worked with a disk or a harrow after every rain until the seed is sown, which generally is the third or fourth week in August. This repeated working of the ground will keep the crust broken, and it will aid the soil in settling."

"One should never sow alfalfa seed unless there is enough moisture in the ground to bring it up. As we always carefully conserve all the moisture that falls on our land, we usually have enough without waiting for the heavy fall rains. The capillary attraction is well restored, so the young plants can use the moisture in the subsoil. We sow 18 pounds of seed an acre with a broadcast seeder, and we always do this work on a still day, so there will be no wind to blow the seed around, and thus make the stand uneven."

Just as much care is taken with curing the alfalfa as with planting it. The crop is cut soon after the blooms have started, and it is raked promptly, when about half wilted. The aim is to save all the leaves, and to keep the sun from bleaching it. Especially is it important to save the leaves, for they are about as valuable in milk production as bran. The hay grown by Mr. Mott is all stored under shelter; none is stacked.

Alfalfa hay makes up a leading part in the ration of the hogs in the winter, and they run on the alfalfa pasture in both the summer and winter. The considerable use that is made of alfalfa as a source of protein does not keep Mr. Mott from feeding some tankage. He believes, and in this he is supported by the results of the recent hog feeding tests at the Kansas Agricultural college, that one can well afford to feed a little

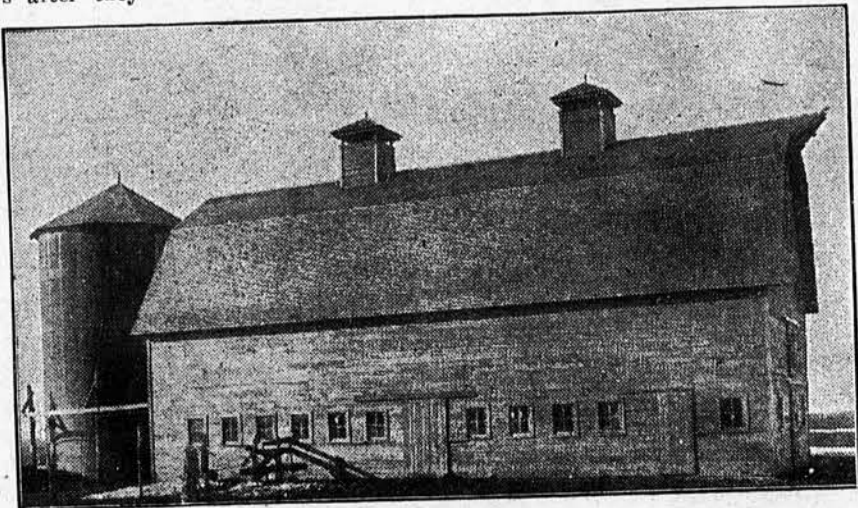
tankage along with the alfalfa. The alfalfa is cut frequently in the summer, so it will have a tender growth with just as much digestible protein as possible.

The twenty breeding sows have two litters a year, in the first part of April and in September. Nine has been the average number of hogs saved, taking the average of all litters for several years. This high average is the result of good care, proper feed and good breeding. The corn ration for the sows is very light both in winter and summer. The slop in the summer is composed of tankage and shorts, and not a great deal is fed. In the winter the slop mixture is composed of 60 pounds of corn meal, 30 pounds of shorts and 10 pounds of tankage. Most of the hogs are sold for breeders, so the aim is to get growth, not fat. There is some exceptionally good breeding in the herd, which is along a line that is very popular with the Duroc-Jersey men just now. The sire at the head of the herd is I Can't Be Beat, which is a grandson of old Kan't Be Beat, No. 10239A, which was one of the higher priced hogs in the history of the red breed. He weighed more than 1,000 pounds for several years. Young I Can't Be Beat now weighs about 700 pounds, and he is in very ordinary condition; if a show finish were added this weight would be much increased.

Mr. Mott makes a specialty of popular breeding in all his animals. The bull at the head of his Holstein herd is King Pontiac Shadeland, No. 113938, sired by King of the Pontiacs. This is a line of breeding much in demand; in the last few years the cows from this family have been making a great record in milk production. Old King of the Pontiacs was not regarded as such an extraordinary bull until his daughters and granddaughters began to do a few things to the advanced records of the Holstein association, and the values of the animals in the family took a sudden jump. Mr. Mott paid \$600 for King Pontiac Shadeland as a calf.

The other herd bull is Sir Pontiac Gem, No. 795110, of slightly related breeding. This animal has enough wonderful ancestors behind him to entitle him to the title of Sir, and then some—in fact it would have been proper to have named him Lord Pontiac Gem. On his sire's side he is the grandson of old Hengerveld De Kol, No. 23102, which is a bull that sired 116 daughters that broke into advanced registry, and he also is the sire of 52 proved sons. All of which is submitted as some record. His breeding is just as good on his dam's side, for his great grandsire was old Pontiac Korndyke, No. 25982, the father of the King of the Pontiacs. This bull has 79 ARO daughters and 31 proved sons on record.

The breeding of these animals has been given to show that Mr. Mott has been working to produce a herd that has the breeding behind it. He hopes to build up, out in central Kansas, a Holstein herd that will become famous for milk production, and he has recognized that to do this he should start with foundation animals that have possibilities. The herd should make some good records in the future, with the good breeding it has behind it.



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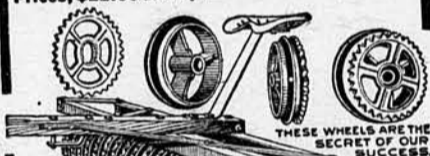
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# World's Best Corn to Kansas

## The Kerlin Prize-Winning Bushel at the National Corn Show Has Been Bought by Arthur Capper

**T**HE world's best bushel of corn grown in 1913 has been brought to Kansas and will be planted this spring on approximately 2,000 farms. After winning the sweepstakes prize over all entries at the National Corn Show, it was bought by Arthur Capper, publisher of the Mail and Breeze for \$200.

The prize bushel was grown by George L. Kerlin of Franklin, Ind., whose fame as a corn grower has become world wide. He is the same Kerlin who in 1909 grew the world's champion bushel, exhibited at the National Corn Show in Omaha—the bushel bought later by Mr. Capper and distributed to readers of the Mail and Breeze. The progeny of this first bushel is still being planted on thousands of Kansas farms and its influence on Kansas corn production past and future can hardly be estimated.

George Kerlin, who grew the world's best bushel of corn in 1913.

The 1913 prize bushel is of the famous Johnson County White variety, as was also that of 1909. This variety of corn has won nearly all the national championships since the big corn shows came into existence. The corn growers of Johnson county, Indiana, where this corn was originated and bred up, have won more prizes at the several national corn shows than the exhibitors of all the rest of the country put together.

Perhaps no other bushel of corn ever earned as much for its owner as Mr. Kerlin realized from his 1913 champion bushel. In addition to the \$200 paid for it by Mr. Capper, this exhibit won a five-passenger touring car, the sweepstakes premium at Dallas.

The corn is a large pure white, deep grain, matures in less than 100 days and is an extra heavy yielder. Although grown in another state, this fact is of secondary importance, from the standpoint of its value as seed. The great value of this seed corn lies in the remarkable quality that has been bred into it by many generations of careful, scientific breeding. It will become acclimated soon enough, as those readers who planted seed of the first bushel will testify. Only last week a report from R. H. Borror, Garrett, Kan., stated that the progeny of the first Grand Champion bushel produced 60 bushels of fine corn an acre for him, and that in 1913, one of the most unfavorable corn years on record.

As announced elsewhere on this page this bushel of seed will be distributed to the Mail and Breeze readers present and prospective. The quantity being small the seed must be parceled out in small

lots so as to spread its benefits over as wide a territory as possible. It goes without saying that this handful of kernels received by a reader will get the best of attention when planted, and ought to produce enough good seed to plant a considerable acreage in the spring of 1915. The wise thing to do is to get the earliest possible start with this corn and thus reap the first benefits. Many growers who started in with the first Grand Champion seed four years ago have built up a very profitable seed business since that time.

In a statement made to Mr. Capper concerning his corn growing methods, Mr. Kerlin has this to say: "I have been breeding this variety of corn for years, always selecting the very best each year for planting my own crop. The production of the champion bushel was not the result of one year's work, but of careful study and seed selection for years.

"First of all I pick out about three times as much seed as I will need to plant. Then I look it over again and pick out the ears that are good in size, length, shape, uniformity of kernel, and depth of grain. I want all my seed ears to look as nearly alike as possible. I do not plant an ear with less than 18 nor

acteristics. The old adage, 'Like begets like,' holds true in the production of corn as well as livestock."

### Corn Seedbeds and Good-Tilth

BY F. B. NICHOLS,  
Field Editor.

Kansas has a fine chance to raise a big corn crop this year; indeed, you can take it as an axiom that a corn crop the year following poor yields is almost always good. There is a great deal of unused plant food in the Kansas soils now, which was not taken by the crop of 1913. More than this, the soil was broken and cracked deeply, so it is in good physical condition. There is plenty of moisture in the land, so the year will be started with a maximum amount of water.

As we have all these favorable conditions, the corn yields for 1914 will depend largely on the seed, the preparation of the soil and the cultivation. Of course, a deficient moisture supply later would affect it, but two dry years together rarely come in this state, fortunately. The big thing that can be done in the next few weeks is to get the seedbed in condition before the planting is done, and to get seed that will grow well.

Perhaps the greatest sin of Kansas corn growers when preparing the land for surface planting is in leaving the clods. The plant food in clods is not in an available condition, and it will not be until they are broken. The best plan on the spring plowing is to harrow the land from day to day before the clods have had time to dry out. One should resist this desire, which is so common, to "whoop it up" and get over all the ground possible in plowing, in the hope that rain will come later and melt the clods. The trouble with this rain is that it has a habit of not coming in the spring at just the right time to melt these clods before the planter is started, as the rain schedule is not made up to conform to planting dates.

After the corn is planted—by using good seed it is hoped—the yield largely depends on the cultivation. And the cultivation of corn, by the way, is one of the most disputed points among Kansas farmers. We have a strange collection of fearful and wonderful methods in use in corn cultivation in this state. The queer thing about the cultivation of corn is that a man who has farmed for many years rarely changes his methods or his ideas along this line. I have in mind two neighbors in my own community in southeastern Kansas who have adjoining farms. One man cultivates corn well, and he usually gets fair yields. The other farmer gets over a great deal

(Continued on Page 38.)



The world's best bushel of corn grown in 1909—a potent factor in raising Kansas corn standards, both in quality and yield. The 1913 Champion bushel just bought by Arthur Capper will continue the good work.

more than 22 rows. I prefer six grains to the inch as it stands on the ear.

"I shell off the small grains at tip of ear, also the large coarse grains at the butt, then shell and run through the grader. By doing this I get seed that I can plant two grains to the hill. I would rather have two grains to the hill than any other number.

"Raising prize corn does not come by chance or accident. It takes years of time and study to produce corn that will breed true to type and other char-

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The seed will be distributed in this way: I will send thirty grains of the World's Best Bushel of corn in a strong, well-made envelope, all charges prepaid, to any reader who will send me \$1.00 to pay for a one year new or renewal subscription to The Mail and Breeze. If you are already paid in advance your subscription will be extended another year.

Send in your order at once and say you want thirty kernels of seed from the World's Championship Bushel. You will then be able to say you have corn from the famous World's Best Bushel on your farm. Do this at once as the amount of this corn is limited.

Arthur Capper

Publisher Farmers Mail and Breeze.

# Silage Talk From Silo Owners

A Page of Boiled-Down, Helpful Experience Suggestions  
Direct From the Farm—Submitted by Readers  
of The Mail and Breeze

I HAVE a stave silo in which the feed keeps fine. I put corn in the silo first and then refilled it with kafir. I do not know which is considered best but I like the corn best. The stock seems to be better satisfied with corn silage. I feed my horses and mules about 18 pounds of silage a day and they are doing fine on it. I have not fed them any grain this winter. I could not have wintered my stock this season without silage for the kafir was badly damaged. I have never kept as much stock so cheaply before.

M. Archibald.  
Rose, Kan.

## Silage Lifting Made Easy.

As to a good method to get silage out of a pit silo, I use the same arrangement as in digging the silo. My silo is 10 by 20 feet in size and would have dug it deeper but thought I would not have corn fodder enough to fill it. This summer I expect to deepen it some more.

I put a collar of concrete around the top edge, about 10 inches wide by 10 inches deep. The earth was taken out with a hay carrier and track arrangement such as is used in hay barns. The track is mounted on 4 by 4-inch posts, 12 feet high, set slantwise. These posts are 8 feet apart at the top and 12 feet at the bottom. They are set every 16 feet apart on either side.

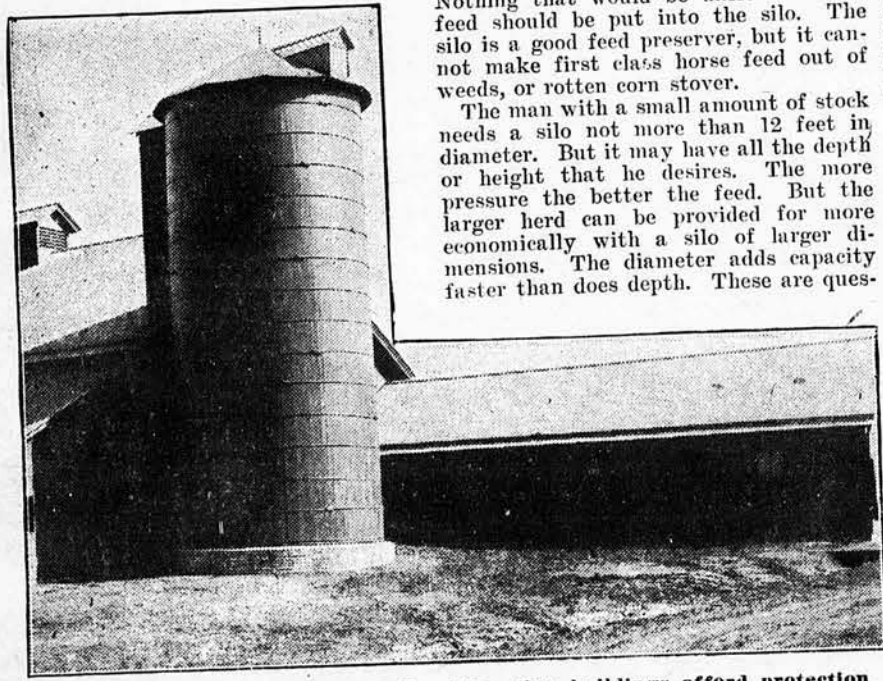
The end of this track extends over the pit and the box in coming up remains locked until it strikes the track when it runs along until it is dumped into the wagon box. The silage box is 2 by 3½ by 2 feet deep and has a hinged bottom which makes it easy to dump the silage anywhere. We used a team to raise the earth but for the silage we put in a 3-inch pipe with a windlass, and wind it up by hand. My cattle are doing well on the silage although it has very little corn in it.

H. W. Frazier.

Pittsburg, Kan.

## Cement Stave Kind Is O. K. Too.

We are highly pleased with our cement stave silo and as far as we can see silage keeps just as well in it as in a wooden silo. If we build any more silos they will be of cement staves as they are cheaper than the wooden kind and last much longer. Our cement stave silo cost approximately \$500 complete. The staging was shipped with the silo and they also sent experienced men to build it. These men put up my silo in about three days, foundation and all. It is 16 by 33 feet and holds 130 tons. A wooden silo would cost about the same as the cement and we would have to do the work our-



A well-built, well-located stave silo. The other buildings afford protection against winds.

selves besides buying all the lumber for staging.

I think silage is equal to alfalfa for cows but believe the two should go together. I feed it to the fattening cattle every day and have had good results. I also feed a little to my horses and they seem to like it but I have not yet fed enough to know whether or not it is good for them. I am going to feed it to them just as soon as I ship my fat cattle and see how it will affect them.

I put about 25 acres of corn in the silo which would not have made more than 5 bushels to the acre. Have been feeding 65 fattening cattle, 8 cows, and 6 calves and still have enough left to last the stock until the first of May. If I had had it in the shock, it would have been all gone long ago and the results would not have been as good as the fodder was poor feed this year. I commenced feeding out of the silo just as soon as it was filled.

L. O. Ruyle.  
R. 3, Beatrice, Neb.

## Kafir Silage Suits Him.

I am feeding kafir silage to all of the stock on my farm this winter. It is the main part of their ration. I give my horses all they will clean up twice daily. They get no grain at all, and a very little alfalfa and timothy hay. Still they are looking well and feeling good. I filled my silo in the early part of November after frost, rain, and snow had made it impossible to do the work any sooner. I ran all the water into the blower a ¾-inch pipe would carry and had three men working in the silo. I have the best silage I have ever fed. There are no spoiled places to speak of, and stock eat it up clean. I feed the milk cows 50 pounds each a day, and 2 pounds each of oil meal. They get practically nothing else, as my feed in the shock all spoiled.

I put 40 acres of immature kafir into my silo which holds 74 tons. My neighbor sold such feed for \$4 an acre. At this rate my 74 tons of silage would cost \$160. Silage sold in this vicinity for \$4.50 a ton, so my silo this season raised the value of the 40 acres by \$173. Three years ago this silo cost \$250 and I consider that each year it has been worth practically the same proportionate amount, so I consider it a good investment.

I have read that some horses have died as a result of eating silage. I am sure that well kept silage will not injure a horse. I consider it an excellent feed for horses that are not working hard, but one should be careful that they do not get spoiled or frozen silage. Nothing that would be unfit for horse feed should be put into the silo. The silo is a good feed preserver, but it cannot make first class horse feed out of weeds, or rotten corn stover.

The man with a small amount of stock needs a silo not more than 12 feet in diameter. But it may have all the depth or height that he desires. The more pressure the better the feed. But the larger herd can be provided for more economically with a silo of larger dimensions. The diameter adds capacity faster than does depth. These are ques-

tions that every man must consider for himself.

There are now men in every part of the country who have outfits for cutting silage. The prevailing price for doing this work is 30 cents a ton. This includes two men to take care of the machine and engine, and they usually furnish their own fuel.

Three men should be put into the silo to properly distribute and pack the silage. Five men and teams ought to keep the machine supplied with material to cut unless the farthest hauling distance is more than a mile.

We usually exchange work in this locality, so all the cash paid out is the 30 cents a ton for the machine men. The hauling should not be charged up to the silo as feed must be hauled up before it can be fed whatever is done with it.

Emporia, Kan.

J. W. Hickling.

## Pit Silos In Wet Climates.

Nearly all the letters I read in your valuable paper regarding pit silos indicate that these should be dug in the drier parts of our states. Our average annual rainfall exceeds 42 inches, and last fall we had 19 inches during October, November and December, after I filled my pit silo.

The dimensions of my pit silo are 10 by 22 feet. We simply plastered the dirt with cement as we dug down, starting of course with the usual collar. The first 3½ feet was sandy loam soil; the next 15½ feet was red clay and the balance pure sand. I now have two-thirds of this silo covered by the corner of my barn but up to January 10 it was open and part of the time the water and mud was ankle deep around the silo, so this silo has had a good water test.

I filled this silo from 9 acres of kafir, planted May 24 and cut after the hard freeze the latter part of October. Each stalk had a head of fair size but they were in all stages of maturity, and many thought with so many immature heads and the frost, that it would not keep. But it came out perfect with the exception of a few spots where the wall was not true. Altogether I do not believe I lost 100 pounds of spoiled silage, as I had straw on top.

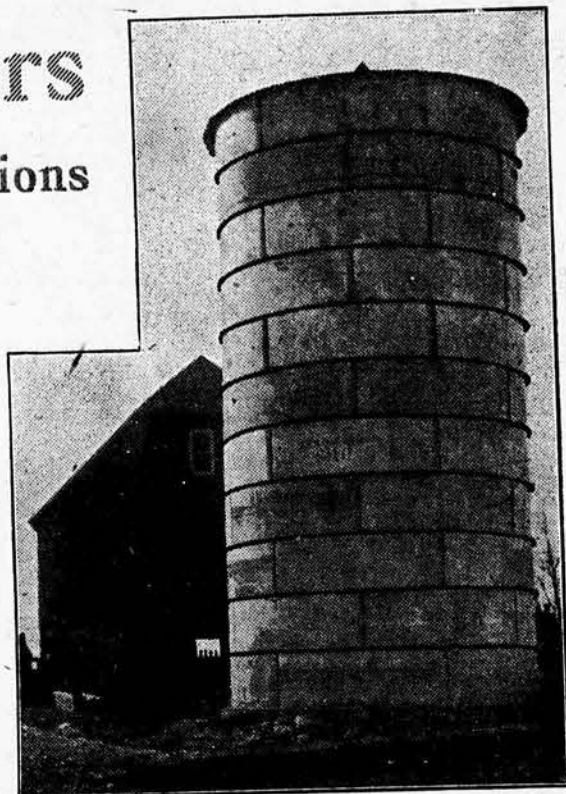
The 9 acres did not fill the silo but I commenced feeding 20 head of cattle and 7 horses December 18. Up to February 24 the silage was all the feed I used with the exception of bran and a little cotton meal for the horses the days they worked, and less than one ton of hay. Shocked kafir during the same period rotted completely.

Eufaula, Okla. Charles Whitaker.

## The Upland Farmer's Friend.

I have a 250-acre farm 5 miles southeast of Coffeyville and am milking 19 cows. I have a 100-ton stave silo made of Oregon fir staves full length, 30 feet long. I had the staves treated with creosote and oil to keep them dry so that they would not expand, and I find that it pays. The silage keeps nicely and makes excellent feed which the cattle, hogs and chickens greatly relish. I don't see how I could do without a silo.

It was so dry last year in southeastern Kansas that we raised very little hay, corn or kafir. On the uplands the corn did not ear out and the kafir made no heads. It took 50 acres to fill the silo and although there was very little corn in it, it made very good feed. If I had not had the silo to save what corn I had, I would have had to sell my cows because I would not have been able to winter them. With the aid of the silo I consider that I saved at least \$600 or \$700 worth of feed that would have done



Columbian metal silo near Junction City, Kan., owned by John Compton. Its capacity is 150 tons.

me no good at all any other way. The silo is a great blessing for the Kansas upland farmer.

Coffeyville, Kan.

Aaron Garverick.

## Profits In Silage-Fed Beef.

Our stave silo was put up in the fall of 1912 and filled with 40 acres of corn worth not more than \$5 to the acre. I fed silage to 33 head of cattle. I put 30 head of Panhandle 2-year-old steers costing \$1,560 in the yard September 26, two cows costing \$90 on October 23 and one bull costing \$56.85 on November 1. Thus the total cost of the 33 head of cattle was \$1,706.85. The cost of filling the silo was \$24.50. Figuring 100 tons of silage to cost \$200; 4 tons of cotton cake at \$28 a ton as \$112; corn \$103.10, flax straw \$4 and interest on the money \$39.25, the total cost of their feed was \$482.85.

On January 6, 1914, I shipped the cattle to Kansas City and received \$2,697.75 for the steers, \$138 for the cows and \$100.62 for the bull. The expenses to Kansas City were \$79.40, so I received \$2,856.97 net for the cattle. Therefore since the total cost of cows and feed was \$2,189.70 and the selling price was \$2,856.97, my net profit was \$667.27.

You can judge for yourself whether my silo paid or not. I have fed cattle four winters in Iowa where I raised all the corn and clover hay I fed them and I thought I was making money, but the silo just about doubles the profits.

Hartford, Kan. A. H. Quinn.

## Silage From Dry Fodder.

Owing to the extreme dry weather last season the corn crop in this part of the country was an entire failure. The corn fodder became so dry we were compelled to cut it almost a month earlier than usual which was about the first of August. We cut 25 acres and when it was shocked it made a very small bunch of feed for that amount of ground. The shocks were small and far apart, the fodder was short and not sufficiently matured to stand the wet weather in the winter so we decided to erect a silo and save what we had. After looking at several kinds of silos, we ordered a Columbian metal silo and it was put up August 28.

Then came the task of filling the silo. The fodder had become so dry from standing in the shock that it required a lot of water, but by keeping it well tramped while filling, we made an excellent feed for our cattle. We have fed silage to 16 cattle since November and have enough left to last about 30 days longer. We find that a great amount of stuff can be converted into valuable feed in a silo, that would be a complete waste if left in the shock.

Our experience with feeding silage has been very satisfactory. We believe we made a good selection in our silo as it is well built and we think they will last

(Continued on Page 9.)

# Mulvane, Milky Way of Kansas

## What Happened When Opportunity Knocked and Found a Community Waiting—The Farmers' Chance

**M**ORE than \$209,000 was paid to the farmers near Mulvane, Kan., last year, for milk by the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company. In a season admittedly the worst Kansas has known for many years, the Mulvane dairymen had a steady, profitable source of income on which they could depend. There are 575 farmers who now are delivering milk to the plant, but there are 638 numbers out, so it is probable that a few more men will begin to deliver milk when the spring crop of calves arrives.

Almost 4,500 cows are owned by the men who sell milk to the plant. A large number of these cows are purebred Holsteins. This breed is very popular among the farmers, and every effort is being made to encourage the development of a Holstein community. The Southern Kansas Holstein-Friesian association was organized about a year ago, and it is hoped by the organizers to make Mulvane the center for the development of this breed. These animals are especially well adapted to producing milk to be sold to a condensing plant.

There is some variation in the rate paid for the milk, but the price is set for several months ahead, so the producers will know just what they will get. This price has always been higher than the butterfat in the milk would have sold for; a creamery would have a hard time to get any butterfat at Mulvane unless it was shipped in. But little milk is shipped from other places to the condensing plant, as it is preferred to have it produced in the home community. The price paid has run from \$1.25 to \$2 a hundred pounds; it was \$1.67 in February. No marketable milk ever has been turned down in the four years the plant has been running; every can of good milk that has been taken to the plant has been bought.

And the company has not been content with merely buying the milk that was delivered. The manager of the plant, C. W. Kaylor, believes the organization that handles the product of a community should work for the best interests of the producers, for it is in a good position to do so. In line with this belief, he has organized 23 milk routes, from 16 to 30 miles long, that cover the milk producing territory completely. This makes it unnecessary for the farmers to deliver their own milk. The charge for this service is 13 cents a hundred pounds for the first four miles, and a charge of a cent a mile for extra distance until the transportation cost is 18 cents, and after this there is no increase. These charges go to the men who cover the routes, but the company has guaranteed that the driver will make at least \$2.50 a day.

Another thing that the company has promoted, which has cost it quite a bit of money, is better methods of production. A field agent, D. E. McGinnis, spends all of his time visiting the producers, to help the cow owners with their problems. His salary and expenses are paid by the company, which is a

BY F. B. NICHOLS  
Field Editor

rather substantial contribution toward the dairy revival at Mulvane.

Good methods are being used by a remarkably large number of the producers, too. It is quite evident that someone is giving the cows good care when it is considered that about 50,000 pounds of milk a day has been delivered to the plant this winter. For this milk the company paid out \$25,890 in January, a somewhat larger amount than was paid out in the average Kansas country town to the farmers that month. About five cars of milk a week have been shipped by the plant this winter, going mostly to Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. The milk is shipped in refrigerator cars in the winter to keep it from freezing. Box cars are used in the summer. Carload shipments usually are made, as the trade is with the jobbers.

There is no very complicated process involved in condensing milk, although the precise methods used by the Helvetia company are kept secret. The two main points are to reduce the amount of milk by driving off some of the surplus water, and then to heat the milk that remains to a high temperature, after it has been placed in the cans, so all bacteria that might cause decomposition will be killed. When this is accomplished the milk will keep indefinitely, as there is nothing to cause a change.

Every man who delivers milk to the plant has a number, which is marked on the cans. After the cans are delivered the milk is weighed, and some of it is taken to go into a composite sample, which is tested every little while. The company insists that the milk shall test 3.5 per cent of butterfat, and most of it does this easily. The relation of the butterfat test to the total content of solids is studied, so there is no chance for a man to skim off a per cent or two of butterfat, still leaving the test above 3.5 per cent, and get away with it. This has been tried at this and other milk condensing plants by a few men who had not gone very far into the chemistry of milk, and they have always been detected promptly.

After the milk is weighed it goes to the first heating tanks, where the temperature is raised somewhat. There are four of these tanks, and they hold 4,500 gallons of milk apiece. From these tanks the milk goes to the vacuum heaters, where the water is evaporated. The bulk is reduced more than half; 4,000 pounds of milk for example, is reduced to about 1,800 pounds. This process usually is completed the first day, and the milk makes the remainder of the trip the second day. It is allowed to cool during the night, and then is placed in the cans. The small can holding just a little more than six ounces of milk is popular, but a larger container holding a pound also is used. Some milk condensing plants use very large cans, in

putting up milk for hotels and other special trade, but this has not been the rule at Mulvane. The aim has been to reach the family trade.

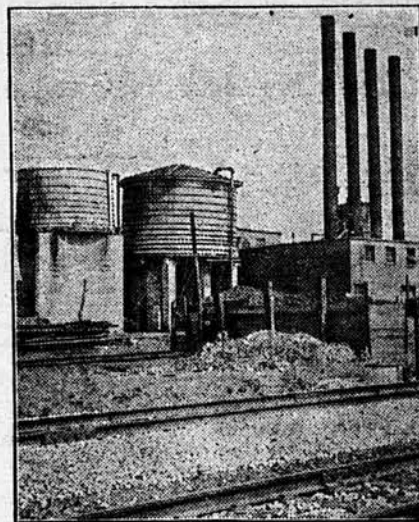
The milk is placed in these cans from an automatic bottler. There are three of these filling machines, but two are all that usually are used. About 95 cans a minute are filled by two machines. The cans are sealed by machinery, and they go at once to the big cooking vats, where the contents is cooked by machinery. There are three of these vats which will hold 4,620 cases apiece. A case holds 64 cans of the small size. After the cans come from these tanks they are labeled by machinery, and packed in the cases.

The milk then is ready for shipment, and when the demand is as good as it has been in the last few months the cases usually go out promptly. When the orders do fail to come in, however, the rule is to keep the plant going, and to pile up the cans. When this is done the investment increases rapidly, of course. It is high as it is, as the assessed valuation of the plant is almost \$100,000, which helps quite materially with the tax rate in Mulvane, much to the gratification of the other business firms. About 42 persons are employed.

The business men of Mulvane were fully alive to the help which the plant would be to the town when they went after it four years ago, and that is one of the main reasons why it was located there. The plant is a branch of a large eastern concern that owns seven other plants. Mulvane was not long on cows four years ago when the plant was started, either. In fact the cows at Mulvane were much like those over the rest of that part of Kansas; they were doubtful as to quality and quantity. Mulvane has good transportation facilities and plenty of good water, two essentials for a milk condensing plant, but in the third essential—cows—it was somewhat lacking. The Helvetia company finally offered to build a plant at Mulvane if the business men could guarantee that the milk from a thousand cows would be delivered. Thereupon a committee of business men, of whom J. L. Papes, editor of the Mulvane News, was a leader, started joyfully forth to find the cows. The committee found, instead of the thousand cows, that there was not anything like this number in the whole community. The committee then started to pledge the farmers to buy cows and milk them if the plant would come to the town. This was difficult but finally 1,600 cows were pledged, and the plant was built. The number of cows has steadily increased since then, and the quality has also been raised. There are several very high producers in the community. Appleman Brothers have a 3-year-old Holstein cow that has given 71 pounds of milk a day, and has kept the average up to 68 pounds. Ex-Governor W. R. Stubbs, who owns a dairy farm near Mulvane, and other producers have mature cows that have done as well.

The cows at Mulvane do not make these good records without something to do it with. Most of the dairymen there appreciate the fact that one must feed a cow well if he expects to make the most profit from her. That explains why there now are more than 150 silos near Mulvane, and why it is expected that about 75 more silos will be built this summer. The Mulvane farmers fully appreciate the importance of silage in milk production. There are almost all makes of silos at Mulvane.

Alfalfa is the companion feed with silage for cheap milk production, a crop that is not being neglected by the Mulvane farmers. There will be a great increase in the acreage of the crop in the next few years, if the opinion of the land owners can be taken as a guide. The land in the Mulvane community is mostly of a limestone formation, and it is remarkably well adapted to the production of alfalfa. This is especially true of the land in the bottoms. There gen-



erally is but little trouble in getting a stand.

Mulvane is a remarkable community. It is the real milky way of Kansas, for almost everyone there is interested in milk in some way. You are informed that your train is approaching Mulvane, if you should be looking out of the window, by the sudden increase in the number of silos and Holstein cattle. Mulvane is just as distinctively a dairy community as Troy and Wathena, up in Doniphan county, are fruit centers—and that is saying a good deal.

### Silage Talks From Silo Owners

(Continued from Page 8.)

well, without shrinking. Our only regret is that we haven't two silos instead of one.

Neosho Falls, Kan.

### Rats Liked Silage Too.

I dug a pit silo last August and filled it in September. I am feeding out of it now and my cattle like the silage fine. I put in corn such as grew last season. While I was filling it I hauled 5,500 gallons of water and dashed it in on the silage while filling. I thought maybe I had put on too much water but now since I have opened it and see how well the stock like it, I am satisfied that I did not. Before I opened my silo I bought some silage of a neighbor who had milo and kafir. His silo was filled late in the fall, the blades had been nipped by the frost and the stalks were drying up when put in. Not a drop of water was put in the silo and when the silage came out some it was as dry.

My cream was testing 29 when I commenced to feed the silage bought from the neighbor and it quickly ran down to 23. After I commenced to feed out of my watered silage the cream tested 34, so now I am satisfied that I didn't put too much water in my silo. The rats got in my silage and spoiled some around the edge as far down as they got.

Arkalon, Kan.

E. C. Pile.

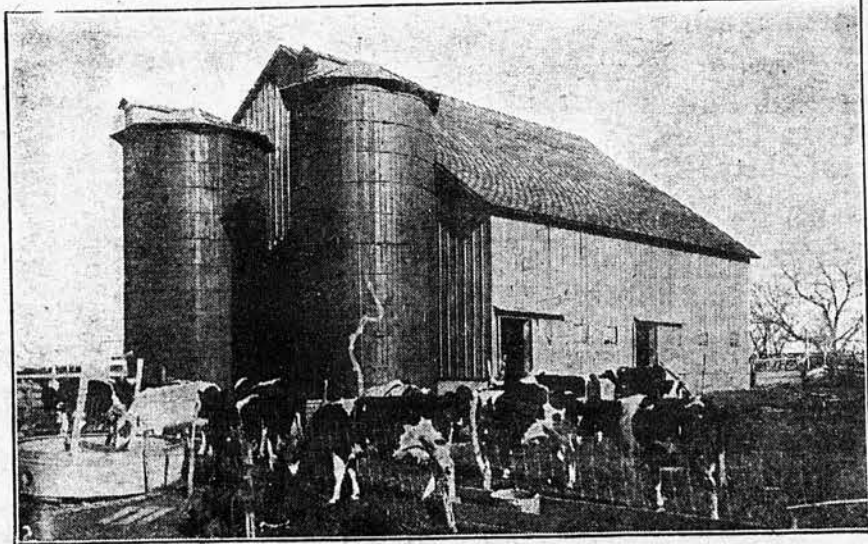
### Used Corn and Kafir Mixed.

I erected a stave silo last fall that is 18 by 32 feet in size. It has a concrete base 7 feet in the ground, thus making it 39 feet high altogether. The base or foundation of the silo is 12 inches thick and 6 inches smaller in diameter than the stave part and has a rim on top both inside and outside 1½ inches high. This makes a groove or channel all around in which the staves are set up. Then we filled this groove with hot roofing pitch which makes it air-tight and also prevents the staves from shifting.

I filled the silo with corn and kafir about half and half, alternating the loads, so the silage was pretty thoroughly mixed. We added about a barrel of water to each load. Some of the kafir had a sprinkle of seed on it but otherwise there was no grain. The stalks and leaves were in about the right condition to cut and the silage is certainly fine feed. It cost less than \$1 a ton to fill my silo, not counting the board of the men and teams.

I am feeding silage now to 90 head of cattle, from 6-month-old calves to old cows. I give them one feed of silage a day, about 18 pounds to the head in the evening, and also feed them threshed alfalfa and wheat straw morning and noon. I feed silage and plenty of good alfalfa hay to a few milk cows, which also seems to make a fine combination for milk production.

R. J. Florence, Kan.



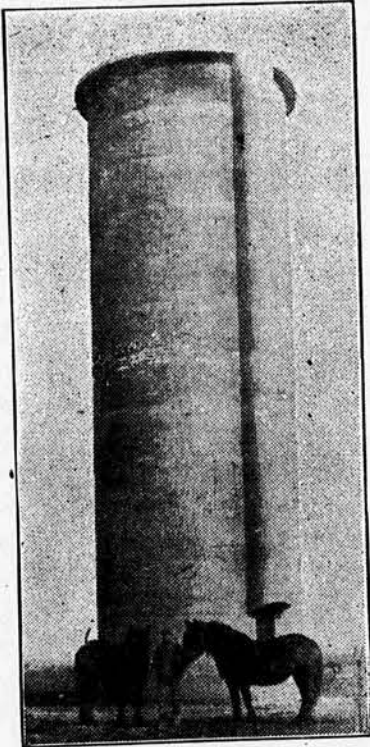
Dairy herd and plant of Raymond Stubbs near Mulvane.

## Silo Types and Results

There Are Many Kinds and Makes, All Having Good Points

BY OUR READERS

OUR experience with a silo has been very satisfactory. It is the most useful storehouse on the farm. We have fed it to all kinds of stock. They all relish it and keep in better condition than they would on corn fodder with the corn on. We are now feeding silage to milk cows and calves without any other feed. The silage was made from shock fodder put in the silo November 1. Silage can be fed without waste and it does away with the slavish work of hauling fodder in snow or mud. Our silo is 16 by 55 feet and is built of concrete. Silage keeps just as well in concrete as in stave silos. The concrete kind also last much longer and cost less.



The Groenmiller Silo.

George Groenmiller.

Nortonville, Kan.

H. E. Henry.

Pomona, Kan.

### Built of Cement Staves

I have a cement stave silo which is giving good satisfaction. This is my second year with it and I want to say that I can put fat on stock faster with silage than I ever could do with any other kind of roughness. Last winter I had one old cow that gained 5 pounds a day on it. The silo stands at the end of a shed open on one side. Along the rear side of this shed is the feed bunk for silage. Beyond this is a feedway which runs up to the silo chute.

M. Z. Troyer.

Conway, Kan.

### Makes Feeding a Pleasure

I put up an Indiana stave silo in 1912 and must say that I am perfectly satisfied with it. It is 14 by 30 feet and cost me \$325 complete. I would not take double that amount for it if I could not get another. I filled it with 20 acres of green corn and fed 42 cattle and 15 horses from it from the first of December to the first of June last year. I have never had more pleasure in wintering stock than I had that winter. Last fall my corn was destroyed by drouth and bugs and so I was unable to fill my silo. I will try feterita this spring and hope I will be able to fill it in spite of dry weather and chinch bugs.

F. G. Lippe.

R. 1, Miltonvale, Kan.

### If You Expect to Buy One

I have a stave silo. If any of you readers are going to put up a stave silo this year, I would advise you to buy early. Insist on your agent shipping it early in the summer and put it up drawing the hoops as tight as possible and leaving the roof off until it is filled. Before filling the silo, retighten the hoops and be sure the top hoop is tightened

with all the springs on. If you put the roof on the silo with the top hoop loose, your silo will be larger at the top than at the bottom, when you tighten the rest of the hoops.

Last summer during the dry season I tightened up the hoops and painted my silo before filling. I filled it with 12 acres of corn and had no spoiled silage except about 6 inches at the top. I have fed 17 head of cows and heifers from this silo with alfalfa and clover hay to balance the ration and they have done quite well with no other grain. One acre of corn put in a silo is worth four acres of shock corn in feeding value and there is more satisfaction in throwing down silage than digging fodder out of the snow.

H. E. Henry.

### Fed to Cattle, Hogs and Hens

Mine is a pit silo 10 by 26½ feet. I filled it with corn of very poor quality. It was badly grasshopper eaten and very dry on account of the drouth. There was no grain on the fodder and it was so short that it was cut with a grain header. The silage settled almost 8 feet and spoiled down about 3 inches on top. My stock got very thin last fall because the pasture was no good but they began to fatten as soon as I fed them silage and are doing very well now. I feed some very poor corn fodder and last year's straw with the silage but they eat very little of this so they live principally on silage.

I draw the silage up in a box with a windlass and block. I have a steel rail 4½ feet long fastened to a rope going over a pulley at the top of the silo house. The rope is tied to one side of the box and when the box is coming up the rail goes down, keeping the box from whirling and twisting the ropes. Before lowering the box I draw the rail up, put it on the platform and the box goes down easily. I draw up enough at a time for two feeds.

I am feeding to seven cows and six heifers, 18 large bushel baskets of silage a day. My stock likes the silage very well. The little calves begin eating it before they are 3 weeks old. I am also feeding it to the poultry and hogs. I am going to put down another silo this summer, but larger than the first.

Oakley, Kan.

R. H. Wawter.

### Get the Silage Information

The stockman needs all the information he can get before he decides what kind of a silo to build, how to fill it and to feed the silage. The stockman in the Southwest can get valuable bulletins on silos and silage from agricultural colleges at Ames, Iowa; Lincoln, Nebraska; Manhattan, Kansas; Columbia, Missouri; Fort Collins, Colo., and Stillwater, Oklahoma. Address the application for bul-

letins to director of experiment station. The U. S. Department of Agriculture expects to have a bulletin ready to mail August 1 on silos and silage that will contain the results from much recent investigation. It will be sent free upon application to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Modern Silage Methods. Price 10 cents, published by the Silver Manufacturing Company, Salem, Ohio, is one of the most recent and best books on the subject.

Concrete Silos, Bulletin No. 21, published by the Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers, Land Title Building, Philadelphia, is a book of 67 pages. Concrete Silos, a book of 88 pages, is published by the Universal Portland Cement Company, Chicago, Ill. Both these books will be sent free on application to the publishers. They are of great value to the stockman, whether he determines to build a cement silo or some other kind.

### Dairy Farming and Profits

That dairying yields a liberal return to those who engage in this industry intelligently is shown by the record of the Yocum brothers of Maryland. They had no condensary to afford a regular market and their herd did not consist of entirely purebred stock, but they made it pay anyway.

The total from the 18 cows is 131,922 pounds of milk. Cow No. 3, which gave 7,970 pounds, is a 2-year-old.

The total receipts for the year were \$1,592.67, gross, divided as follows: Cash received for butter fat, \$1,466.15, cash received for skimmilk, \$31.52, cash paid out for express, \$45; estimated milk and butter used at home, \$50. The express is included because it was first deducted before paying for the butter fat. This makes an average to the cow of \$88.48. These receipts do not include money received from sale of calves.

The herd consists of all grade Holsteins. It was built up in the last seven years by the use of registered Holstein bulls and common red cows and shows the value of a purebred sire in producing dairy cattle.

Many boys leave the farm because they see no future in it. Another important reason is the lack of profitable work at home.

## For Fickle Appetites Post Toasties and Cream Hit the Spot!

Toothsome, crisp bits, that have the natural sweetness of white Indian Corn.

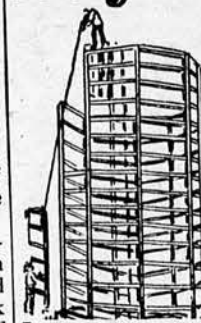
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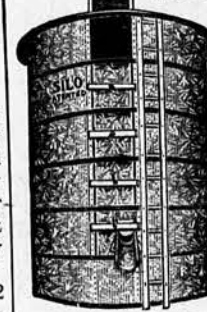
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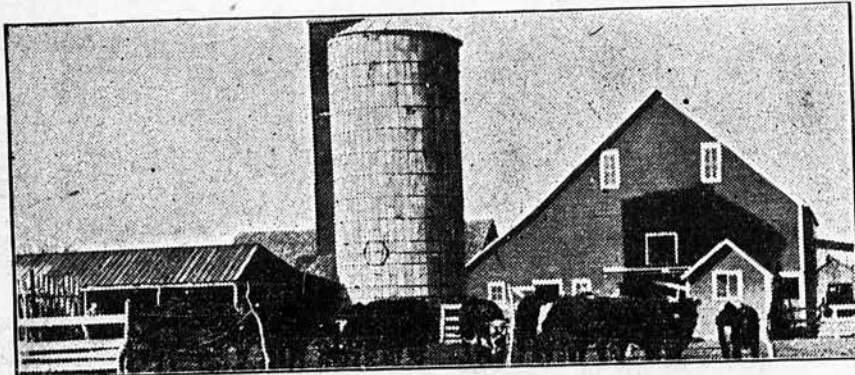
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The Concrete Stave Silo on the Farm of M. Z. Troyer, Conway, Kan.

# What is the "Best" Silo?

All Makes Have Some Advantages and Objections

BY H. M. COTTRELL

WHAT is the best kind of a silo? Every man who is considering building one asks this question and expects a positive answer. There is no best kind. Any kind of a silo that is strong enough and tight enough to keep the silage in good condition is a good silo. Silos made of wood, concrete, metal, brick and vitrified clay, and pit silos, are all good silos when properly constructed. Every one of them is bad if the silo is poorly made.

Wood silos made of staves are more numerous than any other kind in the Central West and are very popular. A good wood silo cannot be excelled for keeping silage in good condition and in many places a wood silo is cheaper than either a concrete or a metal one.

Stave silos when not properly erected and when not taken care of blow down. The Kansas Agricultural college found that more than 500 stave wood silos blew down in that state in a single year. Yet there are stave silos in the windiest parts of Oklahoma and Texas that are giving the best of satisfaction. The common sense wood silo is made octagonal in shape and built of 2 by 4's laid flat with the pieces alternating at the corners. About 30 of these silos are used around Tonganoxie and have been found satisfactory. These silos will not blow down, but care must be taken to make them air tight. They are lined on the inside with building paper.

## Four Kinds of Concrete Silos.

There are four kinds of concrete silos: The monolithic or solid wall, the hollow wall, the concrete stave and the concrete block. The monolithic is the kind most often built in the Southwest. The concrete silo will not blow down, it will not burn when surrounding buildings get afire, it is air tight and requires little or no attention after being erected, and is rat proof. It is expensive to build and when not constructed properly it cracks. On this account, the average stockman had better employ an expert when he wants to build one.

The metal silo is very popular in western Oklahoma. It is easily made air tight, requires no attention after being emptied and if made of metal sheets strong enough is not affected by the wind. The metal silo has not been used long enough in this country to determine its durability. The oldest ones were erected only seven years ago. If the metal silo is found to last 12 to 15 years it will become very popular in the Southwest in the dry-farming districts. A few metal silos have been made too weak and when empty have collapsed during a high wind.

The brick and vitrified clay silos have not been used much in the Southwest, but their use in the northern corn belt has shown that when well reinforced they make good silos.

## Pit Silos Won't Blow Down.

The pit silo is the silo for the windy country and for the man who has limited capital. A pit silo can be built in the dry farming districts for one-tenth the cost of an above-ground silo, having the same capacity. It costs less to fill a pit silo and more to get the silage out than it does with an above-ground silo. A pit silo is not practicable in a country having heavy rainfall.

The amount of silage needed depends on the number of cattle to be fed, the number of days that feeding is to continue and the quantity to be fed. In Kansas and Oklahoma a mixed herd will require about 3 tons a head for the winter season, an average of a little over 30 pounds of silage a head a day. Fattening steers when first put on feed will eat 30 pounds of silage daily a head. After they get on full grain feed they will eat about 15 pounds a head a day. Last winter the large feeders fed fattening steers from 1 to 1 1/4 tons of silage through the fattening period.

Thirty pounds daily to

the animal is a fair amount. Some feeders give 40 pounds, a few 50 pounds and a very few 60 pounds daily to the head. Every feeder has to decide for himself the quantity and the length of the feeding period. Suppose that 25 head are to be fed 30 pounds a day for 200 days. 25 times 30 times 200 equals 150,000 pounds, 75 tons. A silo should then be built to hold 75 to 90 tons. It is a good plan to have a surplus. This would be one 14 feet in diameter and 30 feet in height, inside measurements.

## How High to Build.

The height should be at least twice the diameter, except in a pit silo. In a pit silo the diameter may be a little more than half the depth. The deeper the silo the greater its holding capacity a foot, on account of the increase in pressure from the height. A silo 16 feet in diameter and 20 feet deep holds 76 tons, while one of the same diameter and 40 feet deep holds 180 tons.

## Capacity of Round Silos.

Height Inside Feet	12 ft. Tons	14 ft. Tons	16 ft. Tons	18 ft. Tons	20 ft. Tons
20	38	51	67	86	110
24	49	67	86	110	137
28	61	83	109	137	169
32	74	100	131	166	205
36	87	118	155	196	243
40	100	138	180	228	282
44	113	159	207	261	320
48	126	179	236	293	361
52	139	199	265	325	392

Men who have not fed silage are often puzzled to know why it keeps after the silo is opened. Silage keeps because it has become packed so solidly that the air can penetrate only a short distance each day. The air will ordinarily pass through silage to a depth of 2 inches in 24 hours. Then if the silage is fed off to a depth of 2 to 3 inches daily it will always be sweet. If a less depth is fed off daily there will be soured or rotten silage.

The proper diameter for the silo to insure that a sufficient depth of silage will be taken out each day to maintain the silage always sweet will of course vary with the amount and the number of cattle fed and the quantity fed each. For average feed, the following arrangement has been suggested:

Number Mature Cattle	Diameter of Silo, Feet
10	10
20	12
25	14
30	16
40	18
50	20
60 to 100	22

It is seldom desirable to make a silo more than 20 feet in diameter because

that is about the limit that the ensilage can be easily removed from the opposite side of the silo to the doors. A pit silo can be made a little larger in diameter because the bucket for taking out the silage can be lowered close to the point where the silage is being removed. It must be made only large enough to permit the removing of at least 2 inches of silage a day from the entire surface. As a rule, two small silos, while a little more costly, are more satisfactory than one large one. Where several hundred tons of silage are to be fed it is generally most convenient to erect a battery of silos each holding 250 to 300 tons.

## How to Dig Pit Silos

The pit silo should be a round silo, with the depth about twice the diameter. It can be built in any soil that is dry and not sandy. It takes about three tons of silage for each mature animal and one and a quarter tons a head for fattening steers. The capacity is as follows:

Diameter, Feet	Depth, Feet	Capacity, Tons
12	20	38
14	28	71
18	32	166

In building a pit silo, drive a bolt or rod in the ground exactly where the center of the silo is to be. Take a string and a spike and with the rod as a center, scratch a circle on the ground the exact size you want the inside of the silo to be. Mark another circle, using a string one foot longer. Dig out the dirt between these two circles to a depth of two feet, taking care to make the inside line smooth and perpendicular. Fill this trench with concrete, using by measure one part of cement to six parts of sharp, clean sand. This concrete will make a collar for the silo.

As soon as the collar becomes well set, dig the silo, start on the inside of the collar and keep the walls smooth and perpendicular. This is where half the men who dig pit silos fail. The hole must be round, smooth and the walls perpendicular. Any bulge or hollow makes an air space that causes spoiled silage.

Dig down six feet, then plaster the walls. This saves all expense for scaffolding. Plaster the earth walls one-half to three-fourths of an inch thick with a mixture made of one part cement to two parts of sharp, clean sand. "In every pit silo that I have examined this proportion made a good wall," says H. M. Cottrell, agricultural commissioner of the Rock Island lines. Where a one to three mixture is used, the plaster cracked and where a one to four mixture was used, the plaster scaled off as soon as the silage was taken out. Wet the earth before putting on the plaster and dampen the plaster every day for a week. Plaster that dries slowly is tough, when it dries quickly it crumbles or cracks. When six feet are plastered, dig down another six feet and plaster it, and so on until you have reached the full depth.

The round pit silo has many advantages for the dry land farmer. Every one can afford it. It costs, with cemented walls, about one-tenth as much as a silo of the same capacity built above ground. Built without cement, it costs labor only. It does not blow down. The silage never freezes and it comes warm from the silo. A cutter costs less because no blower is needed and it takes less power to run a cutter for a pit silo because the green material falls down instead of having to be elevated.

Gas sometimes, though rarely, develops in a pit silo. Before going down into a pit silo lower a lighted lantern. If the light continues to burn there is no danger. If the light goes out it is not safe to go into the silo until the gas has been forced out and fresh air has taken its place. This may be done when filling the silo by running the cutter empty for five minutes. At other times the top should be entirely opened and the wind will soon force out all the gas. Some men with pit silos use stovepipe, having it extended two or three joints above the surface of the ground and to within a foot of the silage. Extra joints of pipe are added as silage is taken out. The warm silage creates a draught that takes all foul gas out. The danger from gas is extremely slight.

It is the fulfillment, not the promise, that counts.



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If you should replace every single part that could wear out on your Beatrice, the cost would be less than \$35.

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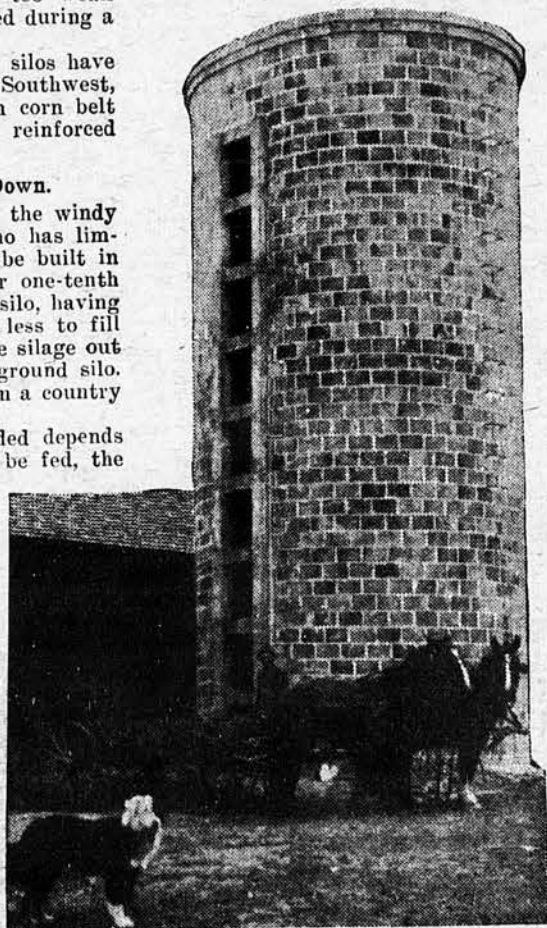
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This is the Iowa block silo.

# Kansas Wheat and Milo Won

## A World's Championship In the Sixth Annual Corn Show

BY C. O. LEVINE

Department of Industrial Journalism, Kansas Agricultural College

KANSAS won one world's championship and two interstate championships in the Sixth International Corn Exposition held February 10 to 24, at Dallas, Texas.

The champion prize for the best peck of winter wheat grown in the central states was won for Kansas by A. J. Mahon of Clyde. The Kansas milo was the other champion exhibit for the central states, and also grand champion for the world. The honor of this exhibit went to Charles Cassel of Tribune, Kansas.

John Brox of Atchison won first place in the state in the single ear yellow dent entry, winning a steel one-horse wagon valued at \$55, presented by the Avery and Son Plow Co., of Dallas, Texas. C. H. Werner of Troy won a 14-inch sulky plow, given by the John Deere Plow Co., for the best corn exhibit of ten ears within the state. E. C. Lemback of Erie, Kansas, won first place in the state in the ten-ear White Dent exhibit. These ears also won the championship of all corn shown for Kansas. Mr. Lemback's prize was a Number 2 Eclipse engine, given by the Texas Manufacturing and Supply Co.

Other prize winners from Kansas were: John Brox, Jr., of Atchison, who won a third prize with a corn exhibit; John A. Woods of Council Grove who won first place with white oats and with sorghum, and second with winter wheat; Ward Griffing of Manhattan who won second place in the milo exhibit; J. E. Thompson of Manhattan, who won first place in the non-saccharine, other than milo, class.

Indiana took a world's championship with the best exhibit of ten ears of corn, and Illinois was world's champion with the best single ear. Montana won the world's championship in wheat and barley, and Canada earned similar honors with her oats. The largest state exhibit was shown by Texas. This exhibit, which is valued at \$250,000, will be shown at the World's Fair at San Francisco.

The United States was divided into five zones: eastern, northern, central, southern and western. Exhibits competed first within the states. The state championship samples then competed for zone championship. The zone championship samples were entered for national championship, and the winner then competed for world's championship. Kansas was in the central zone with Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky.

The judges and demonstrators for Kansas were G. E. Thompson and C. C. Cunningham of the Kansas Agricultural College. "Kansas made a good showing, considering the drouth of last year," said Professor Cunningham. "The exhibits were a revelation to the farmers. Many came intending to stop for only one day, but stayed for several days. The only thing wrong with the exposition was that so few farmers attended."

Twenty-three states and Canada were represented in this exposition, held on the state fair grounds at Dallas. All the exhibits were of an educational nature.

With each state exhibit was a chart showing the results of different methods of soil preparation, fertilizers, grades of seeds, and other things in relation to the growing of crops. Talks by college professors and by farmers from all parts of the country were an important factor of the daily programs. Music was provided every day by the Dallas band.

## Farmers' Institute Observations

BY P. E. CRABTREE.

With Dr. C. A. Pyle, of Manhattan, I made a short institute circuit recently beginning at Eskridge, where we found the interest very good, especially so on the part of the high school pupils and teachers. The attendance was 602 for the day. The next day at Harveyville the preparation was not quite so good, but there was some local help, and a stock judging demonstration was put on in the street. The day's attendance was 366.

At Admire the following day we found a "Grange" type of people. Here they served a basket dinner in connection with the meeting. The interest shown was the very best possible, although the weather was extremely bad, and the attendance was 274. Our next meeting was at Maple Hill, where we went to organize a new institute. Some of the preparation that should have taken place miscarried, and although we were working under disadvantages, by getting the help of the banker and the school management we had what can easily be called a profitable day's work and succeeded in leaving a definite organization.

The day following we were at Dover, which certainly deserves great credit for the energy displayed by the people, both in doing things and in telling about their achievements. Great credit is also due them for the quality of stock exhibited. The farmers have one of the strongest Grange organizations in the state. More recently the writer, accompanied by Miss Frances L. Brown, head of the home economics department of our Extension Division, made an institute circuit and found the interest at every point entirely above the average. We had some very severe weather, but even so, in most instances the people willingly did their part both in attending and in participating in the exercises.

In one instance they had taken the trouble to correspond with us over two weeks previously regarding a "parent teacher" meeting which they wished to precede the farmers' institute meeting as a night session. This happened at Burns and was due largely to the energy of the superintendent of the school and to the students at that place. At Burdick

our attendance was 412, at Saffordville 124, at Florence 122, at Burns 460, at Hillsboro 341, at Windom 504, (which also was an organization meeting,) at Sterling 215, and at this point we had very stormy weather. The attendance at Maize was 330, at Cheney 402 and at Pretty Prairie 750. This last point is a new organization and the members are starting out to win.

During these circuits observation tells us that the farmers are cheerful, and the women of the farm are getting more and more interested in bettering conditions for themselves and their daughters. Although feed is quite scarce this winter the livestock is coming through in good form, due chiefly to the mild weather, the wheat pasture being the best ever known.

## Western Kansas Needs Cattle

BY H. M. COTTRELL.

Fifteen, twenty-five, or perhaps more years from now, half the high-priced corn lands of the Mississippi valley will be put in pasture and alfalfa, and by the use of better methods the other half will yield more corn than all the acreage is producing today. Then the northern corn belt will be a great cattle-raising section, just as cattle raising is the important industry on the high-priced farms of England.

Eastern Colorado, the western third of Kansas and western Oklahoma have now ready all the conditions necessary for a large production of beef cattle with good profits. This section is a natural cattle country. Three million buffalo were maintained in this territory without any care, either summer or winter. Many times this number of beef cattle can be kept in the same country, because they will be given feed and attention. The native grasses are not only good growing feeds, but they are fattening feeds as well.

Milo is the sure feed grain of the Southwest. It yields a good crop whether the season be wet or dry. It is planted like corn, cultivated like corn, fed like corn, and ten bushels of milo have the same feed value as nine bushels of corn for all kinds of farm animals. In the eastern part of the plains, milo will average a yearly production of grain an acre that will produce as much beef and pork as does corn an acre in the northern Mississippi valley, where lands sell for \$150 to \$250 an acre.

Kafir is a good grain crop, and kafir and sorghum are large and certain yielders of forage crops every year. Both make good silage as well as dry fodder.

Spanish peanuts wait for rain, and in an extremely dry year in the Panhandle produced sufficient feed an acre to put 1,023 pounds of gain on hogs. The tops and nuts cured together make the richest known hay for either beef or milk production, containing 18 per cent protein and 20 per cent of fat.

The one drawback to cattle growing in the Southwest has been that once in every eight or ten years there has been a prolonged

drouth, sometimes lasting for many months. Cattle were kept on grass alone, and when the grass failed the stockmen were forced to market their entire herds at a loss and restock again at high prices. This difficulty can be entirely avoided by growing milo, kafir and sorghum and the storing of them in cheap silos. Silage will keep a year, five years or ten years, and is ready in any emergency, either summer or winter. By its use, the stockman on the plains can make cattle growing profitable every year.

The climate of the plains is particularly favorable for cattle raising and the Southwest feeder has one great advantage; dry feed lots through winter and spring.

Exclusive grain growing has been a failure on the plains. On the other hand, the man who settled on the plains, let grain growing alone and made stock growing a business, has prospered and every year has been a good one. Most of the old settlers on the plains are well-to-do, many are rich. The cattle have done it.

The system to follow to get quick returns is to produce finished "Baby" beef. A man can buy cows in the spring that will have calves. Cows and calves will thrive all summer on native pasture unless there is a severe drouth. In case of drouth, feed green crops or kafir silage. In the fall, well-bred calves at weaning time will weigh 400 pounds or more each. These calves should be pushed through the winter on milo grain, kafir silage, sorghum fodder and Spanish peanut hay. The next May they will be well finished and weigh from 800 to 1,000 pounds each. Such beef will top any market in the United States.

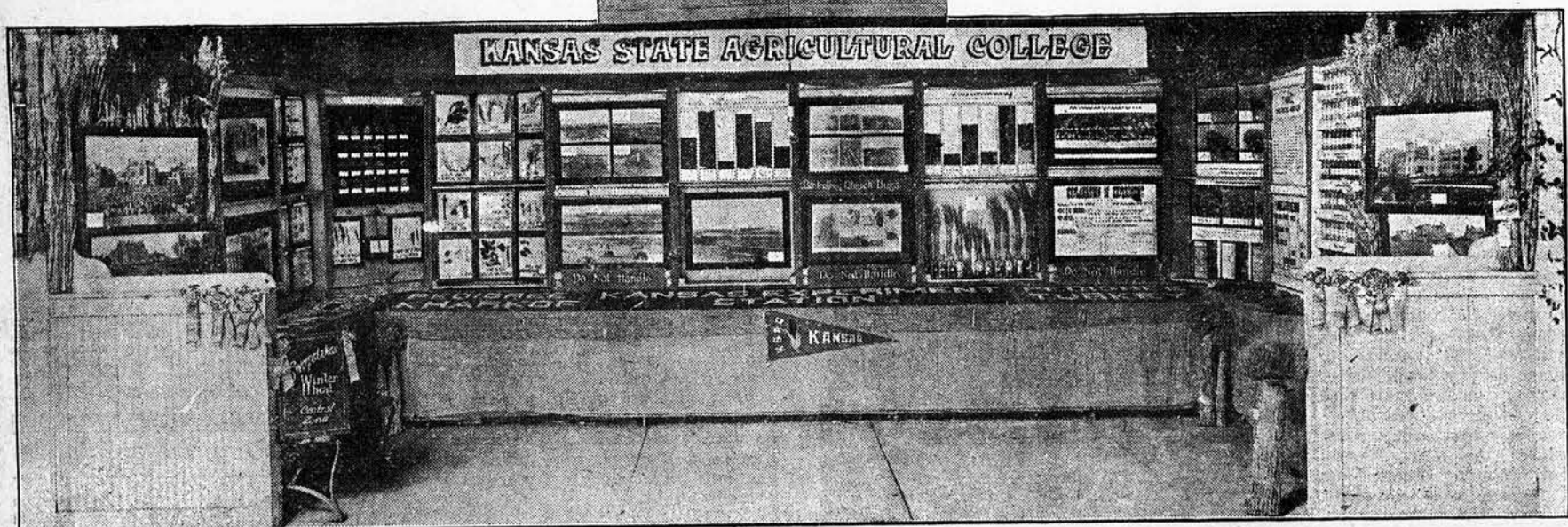
Where the stockman cannot wait a year for his profits, he can buy range cows of the short horn dairy type, milk them and raise the calves on skim milk and milo, fattening the calves through the fall and winter the same as those that have run with their dams. Selected range cows of the dairy type will return from \$3 to \$7 a month through the spring and summer on grass alone. They will do well during the winter on milo, kafir silage and Spanish peanut hay. Properly selected and handled, dairy cows on the plains will each produce cream a year worth \$50 to \$75.

Milo, kafir and Spanish peanuts are among the best feeds for growing and fattening hogs, and the hog industry is going to be a large one and one of the most profitable lines of farming on the plains.

## For More Silo Information

The farm bureau of Montgomery county has recently made a survey of all the silos in that county. Nearly all types have been erected and the names of all owners have been listed so that any one interested in any certain type of a silo, can get the facts by making a visit to the farm where such a type is being used. In this way a great deal of misinformation about silos can be avoided.

Every time you plan for an improvement on the farm plan for one in the home. You will be surprised how much more interest your wife and daughters take in farm life.



THE KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE EXHIBIT IN THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CORN SHOW AT DALLAS LAST MONTH.

## Stubbs as a Dairy Farmer

Great Things Are Being Done On the Former Governor's Mulvane Place—Purebred Holsteins and a Famous Sire

**I**F QUALITY and breeding count for anything in the development of dairy animals—and they certainly do—there is a great future for the Holstein herd owned by former Governor W. R. Stubbs, near Mulvane. He has 320 acres, and more than 40 head of dairy cattle, 25 of them purebred. It is intended to increase the purebred herd to about 100 head, and to eliminate the grades.

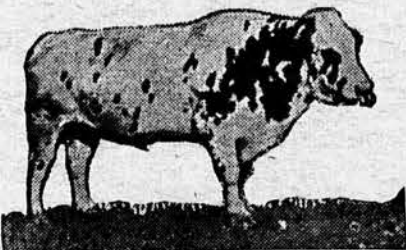
Seventeen of these purebred cows were bought from the herd of H. B. Cowles of Topeka. They were selected by Governor Stubbs and O. E. Reed, professor of dairy husbandry in the Kansas Agricultural college. The bull at the head of the herd is a most remarkable animal, which was used for some time as the herd bull on the Pabst Stock farm at Oconomowoc, Wis. Fred Pabst is the owner of this farm and he is one of the world's leading breeders of Holsteins. He sold the bull only because he had kept him for several years, and he did not wish to practice inbreeding.

The bull, Gem Pietertje Paul DeKol 3rd, No. 44658, was born July 23, 1906, and his quality is good enough to deserve the long name. It has been proved that his daughters can make records. Fourteen so far have been admitted to advanced registry, and it is expected that this number will soon be materially increased. Among the famous cows sired by this bull is Belle Colanthus Terzool, that gave 672 pounds of butterfat in a year when she was three and one-half years old. It is quite probable that she will set this record forward a few pegs before she quits.

There is no reason why the bull at the head of the Stubbs herd should not produce daughters that can make records. His sire, Gem Pietertje Paul DeKol, No. 27282, was one of the great transmitting sons of that famous bull, Gem Pietertje Hengerveld Paul DeKol, No. 23300. The descendants of that bull have been so busy making new records in the last few years that the Holstein association has added a few extra clerks to keep it all straightened out.

In building up his herd, Governor Stubbs has appreciated the fact that good feed also is essential along with high breeding in getting high milk yields. In line with this belief, he has erected two silos of the cement solid wall type. These silos are 40 feet high and 16 feet in diameter, with six-inch walls. They were erected according to plans made by the college and Governor Stubbs, who has had a great deal of experience with concrete work.

Forty pounds of silage a day has been fed to the cows this winter by F. W. Logan, the local manager of the farm. In addition, the cows get all the alfalfa hay they will eat. A concentrated mixture is fed at a rate which depends on the milk production. This mixture is composed of corn chop 4 parts; bran 2 parts and oil meal 1 part. A cow gets one pound of it a day for every four pounds of milk she produces. The cows have been doing very well on this ra-

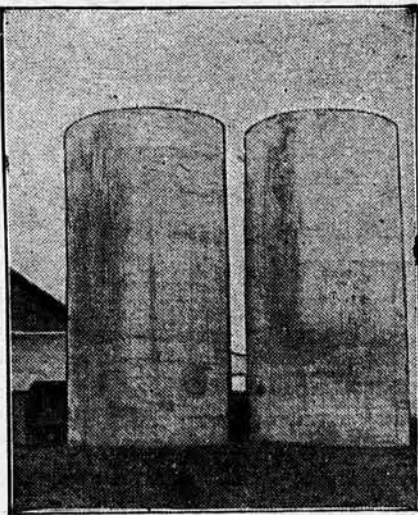


Mr. Stubbs's \$10,000 Holstein beauty.

tion; the high producer being up to 70 pounds of milk a day. The test from all the cows is running over 3.5 per cent; it is almost 4 per cent from a few. The milk from every cow is weighed at every milking.

The barn has been fitted up so the cows can receive good care along with this feed. The dairy barn is 80 by 112 feet, and 40 feet high. There now is stall room for 40 cows, but space has been provided so this can be increased to 100 head as the herd grows. The Loudon swinging stanchions and other equipment has been used throughout. The manure is thrown directly into a manure carrier, which is run outside the building, and is dumped directly into a manure spreader.

Governor Stubbs never has had any special trouble in getting a stand of alfalfa on his farm. The soil is a limestone formation well adapted to this crop. There now is 120 acres of the farm planted to alfalfa. Four crops, in-



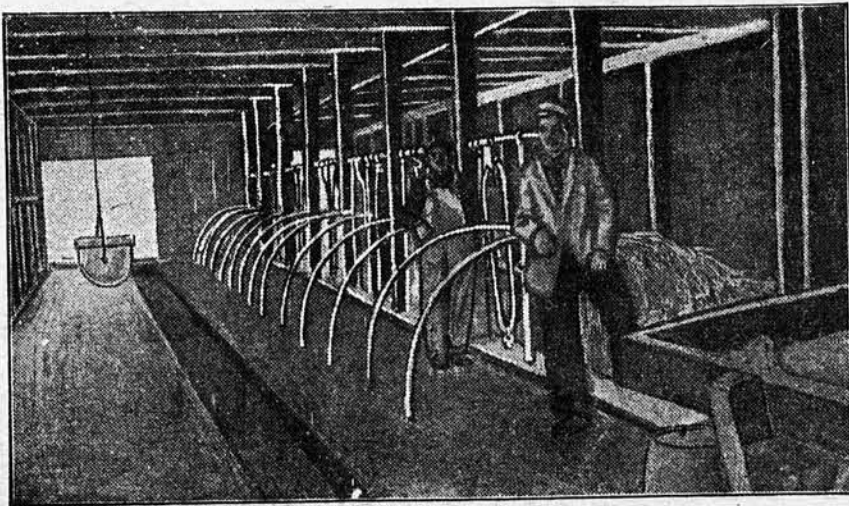
Monolithic silos at the Stubbs farm.

cluding a seed crop, were cut last year. The seed has been sown in both the spring and fall with good success. The most important thing in getting a stand, according to the experience on this farm, is to have the seedbed well prepared; in a firm, mellow condition.

It is easy to get the soil well worked down and the capillary attraction well restored on much of the farm, for it is mostly in the rich Arkansas river valley. The soil is a deep, rich sandy loam, well supplied with the mineral elements, especially calcium, phosphorus, and potassium, which alfalfa likes so well. This soil holds water well, so there generally is not much trouble in getting a stand. The aim is never to sow the alfalfa seed unless there is enough moisture in the soil to germinate it and give the plants a good start. Sixteen pounds of seed an acre is drilled.

The alfalfa cutting is started just as soon as the first blooms begin to show. Early cut alfalfa has a higher percentage

(Continued on Page 15.)



The well arranged barn at the Stubbs farm.

## The Hinge-Door Silo

The Silo That Gives Satisfaction

The Hinge-Door Silo keeps silage in best condition—hinge doors always closed—keeps your silo air tight, like a bottle; prevents silage freezing in winter and drying in summer. Doors open and close easier than barn doors. Can't sag, stick or freeze in.

Write Today for Our Silo Book—Mailed Free

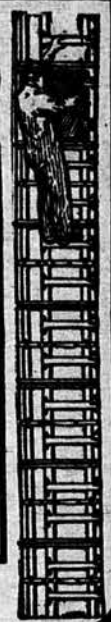
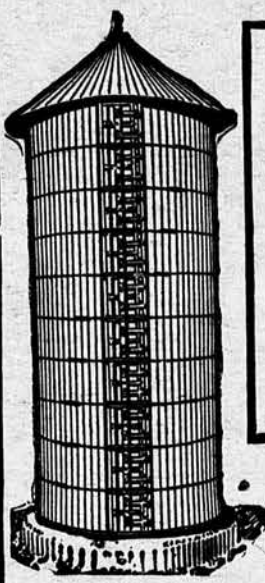
Features Hinge-Door and Lansing Silos also famous Zilberzahn Cutter.

Address Dept. 27.

Beatrice Creamery Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Topeka, Kansas Denver, Colorado



## Why-A Redwood Silo?

Because Redwood is the most permanent wood that exists. Nature seems to have made Redwood especially for silos. Redwood will not shrink or swell. It does not rot or decay. It is fire-resisting. Redwood gives the superior silage qualities of wood and has none of the faults of ordinary woods or other materials.

You build permanent when you build of Redwood. Scattered throughout Redwood are little cells containing a remarkable preservative. This protects Redwood from rot and decay. None of the ordinary wood-rotting fungi can grow in Redwood. The even structure of Redwood—the way nature has shaped its growth, with its close layers of wood cells—prevents shrinking and swelling. Its freedom from pitch gives Redwood fire-resisting qualities. Searching government tests and investigations testify to the wonderful durability of Redwood.

### THE SAGINAW REDWOOD SILO

The permanency of Redwood and Saginaw Steel-Built construction—these two things give you a silo that is practically indestructible. The Saginaw Silo applies scientifically the principles of skyscraper construction. Decay, cave-ins, crumbling of walls, blow-downs, tilting or slipping of staves, or poor silage are unknown to owners of Saginaw Redwood Silos.

The Saginaw Spine-Dowel is a steel plate inserted to lock the stave sections in four places. It makes an air-tight joint between staves. Two spine-dowels in each stave unite the adjoining staves preventing any shifting or tilting of staves; prevents the staves buckling; makes a solid, rigid, united wall.

Saginaw Redwood Silos are made by the largest and most successful builders of silos. This leadership comes from building better silos, from giving dollar for dollar value in every Saginaw Silo. Know about the Saginaw Silo before you build. Get the facts from silo owners. The Saginaw Silo will pay for itself the first year in feeding your stock fine, clean, succulent silage. See Saginaw Agent in your county. He is silo-wise. He will give you expert silo information. Write for Silo Book No. 123. Tell us how many head of stock you have.

### THE MCCLURE COMPANY

(Formerly Farmers Handy Wagon Co.)  
SAGINAW, MICH. CAIRO, ILL. DES MOINES, IA.  
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### FOR FARMERS

Our simple complete plans and equipment save contractor's profit on material, labor and on the entire job. Co-operate with your neighbors and build a

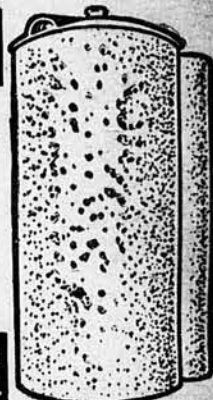
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The Monoco, the standard silo—poured concrete from footing to roof with cold-drawn steel reinforcement, concrete chute and continuous doors.

Write today for complete and accurate information. Now is the time to plan for building your 1914 Silo.



Monolithic Silo & Construction Co.  
854 Peoples Gas Bldg. Chicago, Ill.



## The Kind the U. S. Government Uses

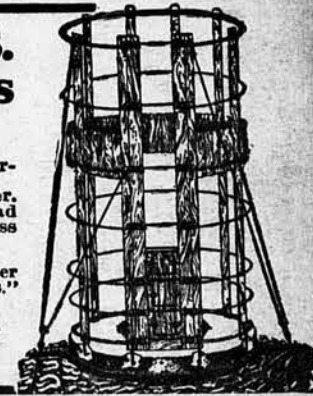
A Building, "Not a Barrel"

See the frame and special anchoring system. Tighten all hoops from ladder. Push ensilage out on level instead of forking up over doors and cross bars.

Many other features. Write today for descriptive matter and Free Book "Bigger Silo Profits."

### Central Unadilla Silo Co.

Dept. F, Des Moines, Iowa  
Agents wanted.



### Fills Your Silo Quickly With Less Power and Labor

You can operate this machine with a 4 h. p. gasoline engine. It's the lightest running blower type of ensilage cutter made—The *throwing, blowing, lifting force* carries the ensilage in a steady full stream rapidly up into the highest silo without waste of power. The ensilage packs perfectly and keeps sweet and succulent. The

### PAPEC ENSILAGE CUTTER

is easy to set up and take down. Simple in construction, not easy to get out of order. The entire frame is one solid piece of semi-steel. The bearings are always in line, run smoothly and will not heat. The feeding mechanism is geared to the main shaft—always gives you the desired length of cut. The *PAPEC Ensilage Cutter* is not chain driven, but has heavy gears which transmit all the power. It cuts ensilage perfectly and swiftly—as fast as you can bring the corn to the machine.

Write for Illustrated Catalog. Send today for this book. It shows how The "Wonderful PAPEC" cuts ensilage with less power, time and labor, 25 convenient distributing points in the U. S.

### THE PAPEC



PAPEC MACHINE COMPANY  
Box 24, Shortsville, New York

## Are you ready for a Piano at a Bargain?

You have read a lot about smashing offers, tremendous bargains, etc., but have you noticed the offers are generally made on unknown, unworthy pianos. We are the regular, legal authorized representatives for the greatest pianos in the world, such as STEINWAYS, VOSE, KURTZMANN, ELBURN.



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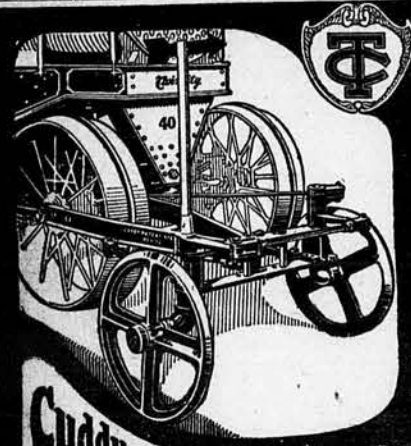
We can offer you special inducements on these instruments, such as low price, easy terms, and the Jenkins guarantee. We have both used and new pianos. We can fit your purse, suit your taste and please your fancy. Write us what you have in mind as to price and whether you want a new or second hand piano or organ. We will write you and send our catalogue. We will write you a personal letter, answering your questions and giving you full information as to prices, terms and the way we do business.

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**Good Pianos Square Deal**

Write us whether you are interested in a new or slightly used piano at a great bargain. Perhaps you may be interested in a Player Piano, either new or used. Anyway write us your desires and we will send you full particulars and full description of our bargains.

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You will find a steady, profitable business with **POWERS COMBINED WELL-BORING AND DRILLING MACHINE**

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8 cts. per foot. Soft copper cable. Extra heavy. Rod your own buildings. Shipped on Trial. Freight Prepaid. With Complete Directions. System guaranteed satisfactory or goods returned at our expense. Write today for Free catalog. Address **IOWA COPPER CABLE CO., 212 EAST FIRST STREET, DES MOINES, IOWA**

## Dry Fodder Made Good Silage

BY G. A. NEWELL  
Milan, Kan.

We put up a metal silo last July to save some of the corn damaged by the drouth. It cost us about \$80 to erect it. We filled the silo about half full of dry fodder, running water in with the fodder. We finished filling with about 15 acres of kafir. We had about 10 acres of kafir left which we allowed to mature and head; then we threshed it, obtaining 70 bushels. I am fully prepared to say that corn fodder makes better silage than kafir. Our poorest silage was in the top of the silo where the kafir was and the nearer we got to the bottom, the better the silage was. We did not get enough water in the silo with the dry fodder. It cost us 70 2-5 cents a ton to fill our silo.

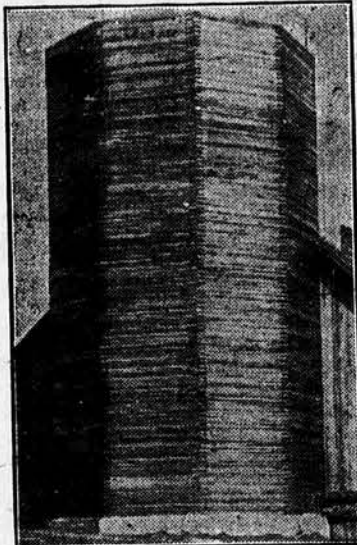
We have kept 15 horses and mules, and 45 head of cattle so far this winter. We were able to graze them on wheat pasture four weeks of the time during which time we fed silage only once a day. The remainder of the time they were fed a liberal amount of silage twice a day. We never weighed up the amount of feed but tried to give them what they would clean up well. We also bought 2 tons of cottonseed meal at \$32.40 a ton and sprinkled a little on the silage in the troughs. I gave them a half bushel of the meal at a feed at first and gradually increased it to a bushel.

We have fed down to the last ring in the silo which leaves 10 tons. I have

## Better Feed From Fewer Acres

BY J. T. MARTIN  
Madison, Kan.

I have what is known as the "Common Sense" silo. I have had it two winters and am well pleased with it. It is 16 by 34 feet in size. I have 44 steers that will weigh about 1,000 pounds besides, 10 cows and 6 calves.



Mr. Martin's "Common Sense" Silo.

I fed 75 acres of corn and kafir fodder before January 1 and then began to feed silage once a day and kafir once. I will have enough silage to feed the stock twice a day until the first of May.

I first filled my silo largely with corn and refilled it with cane. It took 35 acres to fill it. I shall feed a small amount of corn fodder until May 1 and will have fed about 25 acres of fodder from January 1 to May 1. This 25 acres of fodder and the 35 acres of silage makes 60 acres of feed for four months. It took 75 acres of feed for 2½ months without a silo, so I think the silo saves a great amount of feed besides making a better quality of feed. Last year my steers gained 47 pounds each from February 1 till May 1 and I think they will do as well or better this year although the silage is not as good as last year.

My silo is built into the end of my barn which is 28 by 48 feet in size. The barn has a cement floor and I can feed 40 head of stock in it at one time.

## To Promote Boys' Clubs

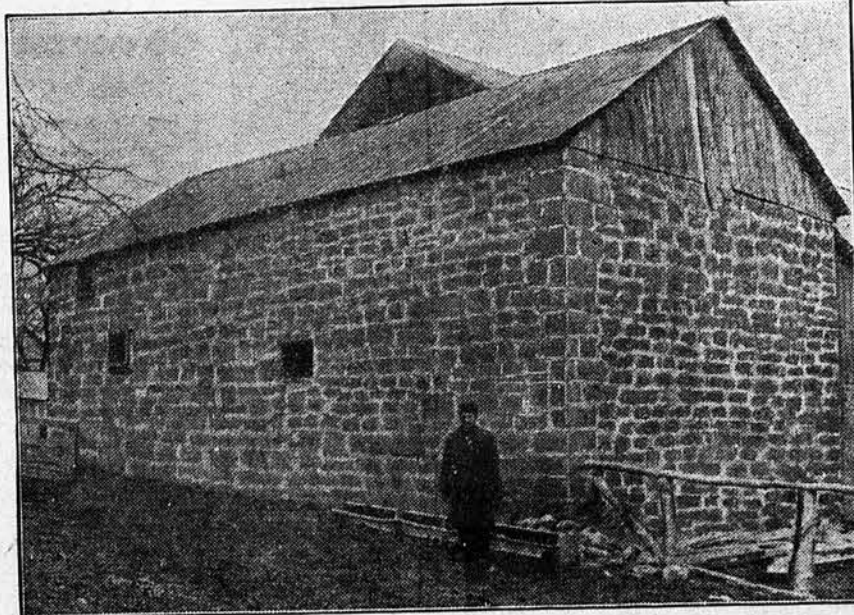
Erecting a metal silo on the Newell farm.

just cut and put in the silo about 30 or 40 tons of kafir bundles, headed and some mowed cane and I will graze the stock on the wheat while this new silage is making.

Our white face cattle have never looked as good since we have lived in Kansas except one winter when we had an abundance of alfalfa hay. With the 10 tons of old silage in the bottom of the silo and the new silage just put in, we expect to have enough feed to carry our steers through to April 15. We can recommend the metal silo.

Southwest Kansas is becoming very enthusiastic over club work among the boys. Lee H. Gould, demonstration agent for that section reports that all the counties along the Santa Fe lines, where he works, are now organized for club work and that the business men are supporting the movement with prizes. At Lakin the business men have pledged five premium trips for the boys to the state farmers' institute at Manhattan and all the other counties have pledged at least one trip. In addition a number of cash prizes will be offered.

## A Silo of Long Ago



This structure was built near Junction City 35 years ago by A. C. Pierce and used as a silo with much success. The present owner shelters his cows in it.



The Cow Always Pays for

**LOUDEN'S**

Don't worry your cow. Worry says the vitality of man and beast. Don't tie her up in a manner that hampers her every movement by day and compels her to lie in a strained position all night.

**Comfort and Milk Go Together**

Louden Flexibly Hung Stanchions do not hamper the cow. They allow her to feed without restraint; to move from side to side while standing; to rest comfortably at night; to lie down and rise without straining that may prove dangerous.

You can put a Louden Stanchion anywhere a cow can stand, in any sort of frame—one at a time or a hundred in a row.

Cows can't break the Louden Stanchion. Stanchion chain will support 5,000 pounds. Automatic lock is absolutely stock proof, yet can be opened by a light touch with one hand without removing your mitten—it's so simple.

Costs less than an ordinary halter and will outlast several of them.

Louden Stalls and Stanchions, Feed and Litter Carriers, Bird-Proof Barn Door Hangers, Hay Forks, Slingers and Carriers, Power Hoists, and many other devices, are all labor savers and revenue payers for the barn. We cover them all with our binding guarantee.

Let us send you our books and catalogs—they're free. Write us for them. Ask your dealer if he has Louden Barn Equipments; if not, write us.

**LOUDEN MACHINERY CO.** Fairfield, Iowa  
505 Broadway, Established 1867



## Sound Legs Pull Big Loads

No horse with a Spavin, Splint, Curb, Ringbone,

Bony Growth or Sprain, can do himself justice. Often these ailments put a horse out of commission. Thousands of farmers and horsemen have been keeping their horses sound by using Kendall's Spavin Cure—the old reliable, safe remedy. We have many letters like these to prove it.

Otis A. Hopkins, East Greenwich, R. I., writes: "I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for more than 25 years and find it the best on the market."

Louis Deringer, Glidden, Wis., writes: "I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure with the best of success. I cured a very bad case of Spavin on one of my horses and cannot say too much in praise of it."

## KENDALL'S Spavin Cure

keeps the horses working—making money in the field instead of "eating their heads off." It acts quickly, leaves no scars or blemishes and costs little. Don't risk experiments with unknown, untried brands when Kendall's costs no more (often less).

Be ready for any emergency. Keep a bottle of Kendall's in the barn. Then if anything should lame your horse you can apply it quickly and save big money as others have done and are doing. Tear this advertisement out to remind you to get Kendall's Spavin Cure next time you go to town.

Price \$1 per bottle—6 bottles \$5. Ask druggist for free book "Treatise on the Horse" or write direct to us.

**Dr. B. J. Kendall Company**  
Enosburg Falls, Vt., U. S. A.



"My Avery Truck is doing the work of 3 teams and 3 men at cost of 1 man and 1 horse."

That's what one Avery Truck owner wrote about the work his truck is doing. Others are having similar results. Many men are selling their horses and getting Avery Trucks to do their hauling and other work. An Avery Truck will haul three tons on its own bed and will also pull a loaded wagon behind.

Avery Trucks are being used for hauling grain, hogs, sheep, lumber, coal, sand, gravel, crushed rock, milk and cream, fruit and vegetables, flour and other farm and manufactured products. They are money and time savers.

They have special cast steel rim wheels designed particularly for hauling on country roads. No fire expense as with rubber tires. If wanted, however, hard rubber tires can be furnished.

## Free Book of Hauling Facts

The Avery Truck Book tells about Power Hauling with Avery Trucks. It shows how Avery Trucks are built and tells what they are doing. Write for free copy. Address

**Avery Company, 1024 Iowa St., Peoria, Ill.**

## The Silo

BY W. L. SEVERANCE,  
Halstead, Kansas.

When the silo's full of silage  
And the cows are in the shed  
And the North Wind comes a-whistling  
Round the barn.

What a pleasure to the farmer  
To sit and toast his shins  
Instead of hustling out  
And shucking corn.

There's nothing to this fodder  
But work from Fall till Spring—  
When it's wet the cattle just  
Refuse to eat.

They stand around and shiver  
And shrink from morn till night  
While the silage critter's busy  
Making meat.

—(Written for the Perfection Metal Silo  
Feeders' Club.)

## My Mail and Breeze Pit Silo

BY J. A. DAY,  
Colby, Kan.

A year ago this spring I read in the Mail and Breeze of a pit silo at Norton. It was on the farm of Ed Wray. I went to Norton at once to see the silo. When I got there I told Mr. Wray I was a prospective silo man from Thomas county and wanted all the information he could give me. He showed me his silos and we went down in one of them to see the silage. He gave me his experience in digging and filling silos and in feeding silage. I went back home very much enthused over the first silo I had ever seen and when I arrived in Colby I told some of the boys I was going to dig a pit silo. Some of them said, "Good for you. I am too."

make money at it," remarked W. E. Covert, of Garden City, discussing the dairying possibilities of the Arkansas valley with a writer in the Hutchinson News.

"In this Arkansas valley, with pump irrigation we can produce five tons of alfalfa, and 7½ tons of kafir to the acre, or on forty acres a farmer can produce 75 tons of alfalfa, 75 tons of silage, and from 600 to 1,000 bushels of small grain.

"I fed one cow and a calf from one acre of new alfalfa and 2½ acres of old alfalfa, and sold nearly 14 tons of hay from the same patch last season, besides."

## Co-operation Pays In Kansas

BY J. C. MOHLER.

Co-operation in Kansas is growing fast, and as an example of the benefits it is bringing might be cited the case of the Wathena Fruit Growers association. This association from an original membership of twelve has in eight years increased to 153 members, does nearly a half-million dollar business annually and owns property valued at \$20,000. The waste of marketing has been eliminated and the fruit grower is coming into his own—not likely to become a millionaire, but well-to-do. Where formerly he received prices like 50 to 90 cents a crate for berries he now gets from \$1.50 to \$2.25.

There are middlemen who will always be indispensable I believe, but there are others we can get along without, by co-operation, for the mutual good of

## How Much Silage?

(From the Perfection Silo Feeders' Club)

Winter calves, 8 months old, will eat 15 to 25 pounds of silage a day. Winter breeding cows, 30 to 50 pounds.

Beef cattle ranging in age from 18 to 22 months will eat during the first period of fattening, 20 to 30 pounds of silage, and during the finishing stage, 12 to 20 pounds a day.

Milk cows will eat 30 to 50 pounds of silage a day, depending upon the weight of the animal and amount of milk produced.

Winter breeding sheep will eat 3 to 5 pounds a day, but the best experience indicates they should not have more than 2 pounds. Fattening lambs require 2 to 3 pounds, and fattening sheep 3 to 4 pounds.

Hogs will eat 3 to 5 pounds a day, varying, of course, with the size of the hog. It should be kept in mind that silage will enter into the winter feeding of the hog to the same extent only that does pasture in the summer season.

Horses not at work can be fed 15 to 20 pounds of silage a day, safely, and horses at work, 10 to 12 pounds, if it is free from mould.

Others said, "Jim has gone silo crazy. What's the use of digging a silo? We can get along the same old way we have ever since we came here."

But I went to work and dug my silo. I did the digging and my wife led the horse. We made slow progress but got it down 15 feet and plastered it in time to fill it. It is 12 feet wide. I bought a cutter and started out over the country to fill silos. I filled six silos including my own. There were 225 tons of silage all told cut up in my neighborhood. I made enough in this way to pay for the cutter.

Last fall we were milking 12 cows and feeding them two loads of nice kafir a day but they failed in their milk right along. So on December 18 I started feeding silage. I fed 14 cattle and 14 calves. The 12 milk cows had fallen down to 2½ gallons a day before feeding the silage and in less than a week after feeding it they were giving 9 gallons of milk. I cut down on their rough feed about half as they were wasting it. They did not gain much more than 9 gallons because I commenced drying some of them up.

I think that the gain in milk has paid for my silo. The way the cows were drying up, they would have soon been all dry and I would not have had enough milk for the house. I have about a foot of silage left in my silo and will probably have it filled again with last year's feed because I want some good feed for my fresh cows and little calves.

## To Develop Kansas Dairying

"If the Ohio farmer can ship Kansas alfalfa in and pay \$25 a ton for it and make money in the dairy business, surely the Kansas farmer can

the producer and consumer, which means practically all of the people.

That farming may become more profitable depends, however, on a combination of things. These include working for a better quality of products, producing them at less expense, handling more economically as with co-operation, and with special attention to prevention of waste in marketing. Long-time self-extinguishing loans that put much of the burden well into the future, will be helpful too, and especially with the farmer who believes in investing in his own farm and practices it. Much depends on the individual farmer, and the manner in which he maintains and operates his own farm.

## Stubbs as a Dairy Farmer

(Continued from Page 13.)

of digestible protein than the older, woody hay, and plenty of protein in the ration is one of the things that makes it possible for the Stubbs herd to make good milk records. The hay is raked before it has become much more than well wilted, and most of the curing is done in the windrow. This saves the leaves.

The milk from the Stubbs herd is sold to the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company at Mulvane, and it is used for making evaporated milk. The aim on the farm is to develop a herd that will make a record in milk production, so the receipts from the condensing plant will be just as large as possible. This also will make it possible to sell the increase from the herd at a price that will be a considerable item in increasing the farm profits.

The middlemen are now right in the center of things.

# International Harvester Cream Separators



## The IHC Line GRAIN AND HAY MACHINES

Binders, Reapers  
Headers, Mowers  
Rakes, Stalkers  
Hay Loaders  
Hay Presses

## CORN MACHINES

Planters, Pickers  
Binders, Cultivators  
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## TILLAGE

Peg, Spring-Tooth,  
and Disk Harrows  
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## GENERAL LINE

Oil and Gas Engines  
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Manure Spreaders  
Cream Separators

Farm Wagons  
Motor Trucks

Thrashers  
Grain Drills

Feed Grinders  
Knife Grinders

Binder Twine

A DAIRY farmer who does not use a cream separator is losing up to \$15 per cow per year. Complete your dairy equipment by the purchase of an International Harvester cream separator—Lily, Bluebell or Dairymaid. These separators skim closely—leaving barely a drop of cream in a gallon of milk—and they will do it for years.

These machines are furnished with pulleys for the use of power. Belted to a small I H C engine, you have the best outfit it is possible for you to buy. Note the low supply can on I H C separators, the height of the milk spout which allows a 10-gallon can to be used for the skim milk, the strong frame with open base which can be kept perfectly clean, and the dozen other features which make these I H C machines the best.

Your local dealer should have one of these machines on sale. If he has not, write us before you buy and we will tell you where you can see one; also send you an interesting book on separators.

## International Harvester Company of America

(Incorporated)

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Champion Deering McCormick Milwaukee Osborne Plano

# \$15<sup>95</sup> AND UPWARD

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## AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

Thousands In Use giving splendid satisfaction justifies your investigating our wonderful offer to furnish a brand new, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator for only \$15.95. Skims one quart of milk a minute, warm or cold. Makes thick or thin cream. Different from this picture, which illustrates our low priced large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel and embodies all our latest improvements.

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Our wonderfully low prices and high quality on all sizes and generous terms of trial will astonish you. Whether your dairy is large or small, or if you have an old separator of any make you wish to exchange, do not fail to get our great offer. Our richly illustrated catalog, sent free of charge on request, is the most complete, elaborate and expensive book on Cream Separators issued by any concern in the world. Western orders filled from Western points. Write today for our catalog and see for yourself what a big money saving proposition we will make you. Address,

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1092 Bainbridge, N. Y.

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Guarantee



## More Butter—Better Butter Less Work

There's no back-breaking work with the Western Butter Machine. A child can handle it. Cuts butter-making work and time in half. Makes more butter from the same cream, and butter that sells for a higher price. It is all metal—spring steel, iron and tinplate. Simply made, and can't get out of rig. No wood to warp or get rancid. Little work to clean.

## The Western Butter Machine

We want you to see this Butter Machine and try it. Send postal today for our \$1.00 down offer, and ten days trial in your home. It will make you money and save you work.

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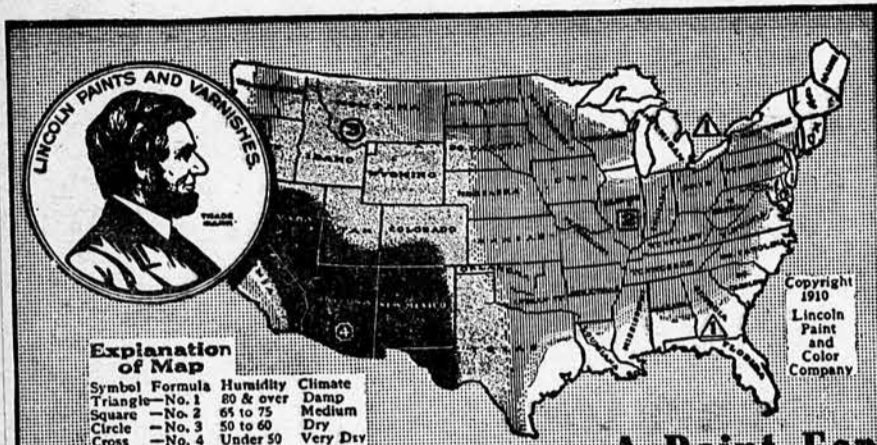
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## Explanation of Map

Symbol	Formula	Humidity	Climate
Triangle	No. 1	80 & over	Damp
Square	No. 2	65 to 75	Medium
Circle	No. 3	50 to 60	Dry
Cross	No. 4	Under 50	Very Dry

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## Quick Pasture For Hogs

## Planting Kafir For Ensilage and Other Jayhawker Farm Doings

BY HARLEY C. HATCH

A READER in Elk county asks about sowing sweet clover for hog pasture on soil too poor to raise alfalfa or clover. Those who have used it say sweet clover makes good hog pasture if it is kept fed down but if it gets a start of the hogs they will not eat it because it then becomes woody. Sweet clover cannot be sown this spring and make any pasture for this year; it should have the first year in which to establish itself. We should sow the seed broadcast just as soon as we could get on the land. A brother of the writer seeded a field to sweet clover last spring, using 15 pounds of seed to the acre. The land was not plowed and the seed was not even harrowed in, being sown on the snow in February. It made a fair stand and a pretty good growth for such a year as 1913. After this date, however, we should prefer to cover the seed in some way. For hog pasture, to be used this summer, we should sow oats and rape together, using 4 pounds of rape and 3 bushels of oats to the acre, unless chinch bugs were likely to do damage. In that case the oats can be omitted and 5 pounds of rape sown alone. If the oats are used there will be pasture two weeks earlier but the rape will not do quite so well as if sown by itself. We were interested in the article in the Mail and Breeze of three weeks ago, wherein it was asserted that chinch bugs will not trouble grain which has rape growing in it. We are going to test this statement this spring. Has any reader ever noticed that rape is a protection against chinch bugs in small grain? If we can protect our oats as easily as this we had all better sow a little rape in them.

It now looks as if there would be feed enough to last until grass comes but it cannot come too soon to suit many.

Years ago, in northern Nebraska, we worked our teams on grass but they could not do a very heavy day's work. We were breaking prairie, a strong, tough bottom land sod and an acre a day was all we could do. Certainly we should not like to be a horse that had to work hard on grass alone.

Letters about seed of African kafir are still coming but in fewer numbers. In the last two weeks we have answered perhaps 150 but the end now seems in sight. We wrote to all those who enclosed a stamp or a card; the letters of those who did not were sent to the seed importer who will quote them prices and terms. The final order for this seed from Gridley amounted to 70 bushels.

Several readers who are intending to use kafir to fill silos have written asking if it would pay to use this imported seed to grow a crop for silage. Probably it would not, if good home-grown seed can be had at a reasonable price. The home seed would make a good fodder crop and would probably mature enough for silage in any ordinary season. In planting for silage more seed should be used, which would make the cost of the seed about double. For a grain crop 1 bushel of good kafir should plant 20 acres; for silage a bushel would be needed to plant 10 to 12 acres.

The loss of hogs by cholera in the neighborhood of our old Nebraska home has been large this winter. Many farmers lost all the hogs they had. This leads us to inquire which is the more unfortunate, the man who raised no corn at all or the man who husked a fair crop, fed it to his hogs and lost them? Which is the greater loser?

There is much difference of opinion among farmers up there as to whether vaccination is a preventive of cholera. Some think it is, others say the inoculation gave their healthy hogs the cholera and that they lost about all they had, when, if they had let the hogs alone, it is likely they would have been all right. We have never had a hog inoculated and never saw the work done, but from what we read about it we think we should not inoculate a healthy herd of hogs unless the disease were pretty close to us.

When double inoculation is used, one form of the treatment actually gives the hog the cholera while the other counteracts it and the hog has the disease in a mild form and recovers, becoming immune. But should the counteracting virus not be potent enough the hog does not recover and gives the disease to the rest of the herd. There have been so many instances of this kind that farmers are in doubt about the wisdom of inoculating a healthy herd with cholera for fear the counteracting virus will fail.

For the benefit of those who may live where a cellar becomes a well in a wet time and where drainage cannot be secured we give here the method by which a man living on the Dry Creek bottoms in Pierce county, Nebraska, hopes to remedy this difficulty. He lives almost on a level with the creek and in a wet time the water table rises to within a foot of the top of the ground. This man has lined his cellar with heavy galvanized iron and every joint and seam is heavily soldered. This makes the cellar a tank but it is intended to keep the water out instead of in. Probably a trial will disclose a leaky seam but in time he may get it water tight. We lived in this Nebraska locality and know what it is to have the water come up in the cellar to within a foot of the floor. Our place was half a mile from a creek and there was, hardly a foot of fall in that distance, so drainage was out of the question.

From far off Idaho comes an inquiry about feterita, the writer saying he is looking for a drought-resistant crop. We do not know what the climate is like where our Idaho inquirer lives and cannot tell whether he can raise this crop. Feterita requires plenty of sun and a rather dry season to do well. If our Idaho friend can grow corn, perhaps he can raise feterita. As for the seed, it is advertised by several persons on the "Farmers' Classified Page" in this issue. A peck should plant from 5 to 7 acres. In a dry country it should not be planted too thickly if a grain crop is wanted. We are a little in doubt whether feterita will be a success west of the Rocky mountains. Probably it would be in southern California but not much north of that region.

Another writer takes us to task for saying that free trade in corn has helped us out this year. He says, "It may have helped you this year but how about the years to come when you will have corn to sell? We are not afraid of those years. When we have corn to sell Argentine cannot compete with us. It is our opinion that free trade in corn will result in lower corn only in such years as this, when it is to the interest of Kansas to have cheaper grain. The benefit resulting from cheaper corn will help us more in this one year than we shall be harmed in five years of ordinary production. Argentine has had two good corn crops in succession which has given the republic a surplus to market."

It is our opinion that it does not matter what effect the tariff will have on future food prices in this country, the duty will never be replaced on them. We do not believe any political party is going before the consuming public of the great eastern states offering it dearer food. It would be suicide for the party that did it. The tariff is off to stay and we may as well make the best of it. We have always thought it would come off just as soon as it really protected farmers. The eastern states are looking after their own interests and those interests demand cheaper food. If they can get that and still hold on to the biggest part of a protective tariff for manufactured goods they care nothing about protecting western farmers. And a tariff which makes it harder for poor people to live is not to be defended anyway. Farmers are down to bedrock on the tariff proposition now and they are going to stay there for the consuming public is now too numerous for them.

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# The Health of the Family

## Clean House and Fresh Air Means Fewer Doctor's Visits

BY MRS. W. P. LAMBERTSON

A BULLETIN put out some time ago by the state board of health is authority for the statement that the science of sanitation comprises four subjects: Ventilation, a subject about which all of us know something and about which most of us might with profit learn more; fumigation, the act of disinfecting an infected place; vaccination, a preventive which we allow the physician to use when we are compelled to do so; and segregation, the separation of the sick from the well in the belief that the well will not become sick. I think it wise to keep this view point in mind when the board of health tells us these are the "Big Four" of sanitary science.

This is the day of prevention, a time when we experiment with the adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure". Harvard is now conferring the degree, "Doctor of Public Health". It should be our ambition to hasten the time when all our physicians may be primarily doctors of health rather than doctors of medicine.

I have been impressed with a picture which is found in Professor Ritchie's "Primer of Sanitation". In the center of the picture is a castle, well built and strongly fortified. As though this were not enough protection outside of it is a surrounding wall strengthened with an embankment of earth, and outside this still another wall, higher, stronger, and reinforced with larger earthworks. Beneath the picture is the remark that a general would be considered foolish who risked the fate of his army to a single battle line; back of the first he would place a second, and back of the second a third.

In the picture, the building is the castle of health. Let us try to enter it. We encounter the first wall, which stands for the prevention of the spread of diseases. Most of the so-called contagious diseases are germ diseases, and as such are "preventable". Suppose all the diphtheric germs from the throats of all those suffering with the disease could be accumulated and destroyed, what would happen? Why, there would be no diphtheria. If we could destroy the germs from the bodies of all small-pox patients we could stamp out small-pox. I recall another picture in the primer. It is that of a dog muzzled. The author makes the statement that if all dogs could be muzzled for a period of years, at the end of that time they might have their freedom and we would have no fear of rabies and the dread hydrophobia, for there would be no such thing.

We have come to know in our generation that lung diseases are not inherited. "Weaknesses" are often transmitted. Suppose there were no tubercular germs. The one born with weak lungs who, we say, is "susceptible" would have an equal chance with the one born free from a weakness, no matter how weak or "run down" his constitution might become. If all this is true how incessantly should we "build" against the spread of disease germs!

Is there a way in which the housekeeper may assist? Doctors tell us that disease spreads primarily because of carelessness on the part of those who attend germ-diseased patients. We sometimes say that one member of the household has a cold and we suspect the whole family will get it. And so they will if we are not careful in the disposal of his handkerchiefs and see that the towel, drinking cup, spoon and fork are not used by the others and that he sleeps by himself. How much more necessary in the case of dangerous diseases! And yet we seldom isolate excepting at the command of the doctor. We never fumigate unless it is imperative in lifting a quarantine.

I illustrate from my own experience. One fall I went to teach in a new town. I was uncommonly well, but awakened one morning the second week



with tonsillitis. This was a new experience to me, but one which took me out of the schoolroom at intervals through the entire term. Upon inquiry the doctor explained that the woman who had lived in the house the previous summer had suffered with the disease and no disinfectant had been used.

A garment that has been washed with a good alkali soap, boiled, dried in the sun, and finally ironed while moist is sterilized. Any one of these processes may kill all the germs, but when all of them are used one can feel sure of the result. What about the soiled clothes before wash day? Are they thrown into an unclosed receptacle where the bacteria from them may get into the air we breathe? The hamper is a handy article, but it affords numerous hiding places for germs unless it is provided with a non-porous lining which can occasionally be boiled.

**Two Kinds of Dirt.**  
Do you agree with the old fashioned woman who says there are two kinds of dirt—dirty dirt and clean dirt—or, like the author of "Pigs Is Pigs" do you aver that dirt is dirt? If there are two kinds how are we to distinguish? In general, all dirt that is of animal origin is dangerous, while the dirt which grows naturally out of doors, washed by the rain, dried by the pure air and the rays of the sun, is clean dirt and harmless. The worst dirt is that within our houses, not because it is materially different but because it is in the dark, moist atmosphere where germs grow. A single bacterium will multiply into millions in the course of 24 hours.

It is necessary that we sweep and dust often to keep clean from the dirt which blows in from the road. The easiest and most healthful way is with the carpet sweeper and vacuum cleaner, because they get rid of the dirt instead of having it scattered about the room to settle in a new place. We should be more concerned about the "domestic" dirt, however, and watch the cleansing of the milk vessels, the cleaning of the dishrag, the condition of the vegetables in the cellar and pantry, the collection of lint and dust in the unused closets and the dark attic. All dirt sweepings should be burned, for fire is a perfect purifier. Soil dirt is a purifier in itself. For this reason, sputum when deposited there and allowed to soak in soon loses its germ life. The greatest harm comes from having it spit upon sidewalk and pavement where it does not soak in and where it may be carried back into the house, dried, and be thrown into the air for us to breathe.

To keep even a small house perfectly is a task. Marian Harland, our expert housekeeper, sympathizes with us in an article entitled "The Art of Slighting." Every day, she says, some things must be crowded out. It is our province to know "dirt", so we may have the highest scrupulousness about the one kind and a wholesome indifference to the other.

**Typhoid Fly and Dirty Cat.**  
The fly, we are told, is the greatest carrier of disease. Dr. Crumrine, secretary of the state board of health, has been so faithful to his duty in this respect, that if we allow the fly to go from the manure pile to our dining table we do so with our eyes open, so to speak. The board of health offers both a preventive and a cure. The first is summed up in four innocent looking words, "No filth, no fly." As to the cure, we are asked to march forever in the campaign armed with the time honored "swatter".

I suspect the house cat is no relation to the house fly, but I choose to place her in the same dangerous disease-carrying class; for like the fly she does not come under the quarantine law. It might be well to suggest in passing that the spread of diseases might be retarded by enlarging the

number which may come under the quarantine laws of the state. Whooping-cough, in the last generation treated generally as a necessity in a child's development and the sooner he "had it" the better, has been proved by statistics to be our most fatal child disease.

There are so many ways in which disease germs spread that we find our outside wall of defense broken down and we confront the inner wall, which stands for the prevention of the germs entering the body. Germs do not penetrate the skin, but wherever there is a break in the skin there they take up their abode and go to work. We cannot be too careful about the cleansing of wounds. The dirt on a youngster's hands is not dangerous while it remains on his hands; the danger is that he will put his hands to his nose and mouth. So it is imperative that we wash his hands often. A woman told me recently that she kept her listerine and peroxide bottles handy and she had not had a doctor in the house in years.

We may read volumes about the typhoid germs which we get in the drinking water. Only by analysis can we be sure that the water we drink is pure, and then only by the strictest sanitary measures can we keep it pure. Impurities thrown on the ground above the well will in a short time pollute the water beneath. Pig pens, out-houses, cess pools and the like must be located at a safe distance from the source of the water supply. Without constant watchfulness we may even feed disease germs along with the food we place upon the table.

If this prevention, illustrated by the second wall, could be perfect there would be no warring of the body cells and the disease germ, but there are so many ways in which the germs do enter the body that this second barricade is broken down also. And then how thankful we are that the health castle itself is well built. There is no health preserver so effectual as hours spent daily in the sun and fresh air of God's out of doors. The next best thing is to bring fresh air and sunshine inside the house. Ventilation consists in providing an inlet for fresh air and an outlet for impure air. We need to be especially careful to have enough fresh air when we have our lights in the evening, for it is estimated that a single gas jet uses up oxygen sufficient for two persons, a common kerosene lamp enough for four persons. If you do not sleep on a porch or in a room with the windows thrown wide open, by all means begin to do so at once, for you are neglecting the greatest preserver of your health.

If we assist as we can in building strong health castles all about us and if we safeguard with these additional barricades illustrated by the two walls, we shall be bringing happiness not only to those at home but we shall know we are having a part in the conservation of the national health.

## Why Some Women Are Tired

One of the greatest menaces to health, beauty and a happy life is the wasting of energy in unnecessary emotions—in sympathy, repression, anger, over-enthusiasm, irritation, sensitiveness, worrying. These things are exaggerations and disturb the equilibrium. They sap the vitality, clog the mind and generally prevent a rational outlook upon things.

Sympathy properly aroused and used is a most refining influence, telling not only upon character and action, but upon features. It softens and touches them with an indefinable something that is felt rather than seen, and that is one of the chief concomitants of personal magnetism.

There is, however, a great deal of mistaken sympathy that does harm to the recipient as well as to the giver, causing each to view the situation through a veil of fancy instead of fact. Real sympathy is understanding, appreciation, and the best way to insure against mock sympathy is to cultivate an understanding of values. A so-called sympathetic nature is only in many instances a weak one swayed by outward circumstances which it accepts rather than go to the exertion of looking deeper.

Self-control is little understood. It is often confused with repression. Self-control is natural and steadily culti-

vates power, while repression, which causes the muscles to be tense, is unnatural and gradually destroys force. The best way to learn self-control is to think calmness and power, and when it comes to temper say to yourself as you would to a runaway horse, "Steady, steady."

Instead of letting go, let down; then there will be no reaction on the nervous system nor vain regrets. In the same way meet a tendency to irritation in yourself and others.

Sensitive persons suffer intensely and needlessly. The only relief is found in cultivating a sense of one's own power and worth, and overcoming one's self-consciousness, which is a direct cause. Being self-conscious, the sensitive one goes about anticipating snubs and hurts, and so shrinks within herself, and, instead of meeting friendly advances half way, unconsciously resents them. This attitude must be overcome and replaced by a receptive one.

Most wearing of all emotions are the nagging worries. Resistance to them only ties the muscles and nerves into harder knots. Untie the knots by relaxing tension, straightening out the wrinkles and literally giving one's self a good shaking.

## In Step With Father Time

BY E. N. FUGLE.

A certain clock in Kansas has ticked away more than a century and a half of time. The clock shown in the picture, is very probably the oldest timepiece in



Kansas. It is the property of J. H. Stam of Norwich, Kan. It was made in Germany in 1756 for Henry H. Reading, who was at that time living in Pennsylvania. The town of Reading, Pa., was afterward named in his honor. This old timepiece is seven feet, six inches tall. The frame is of solid walnut and is highly polished. The works are of hand hammered brass, and show the hammer marks plainly.

The very oldest English dated clock today, is inscribed with the date 1681. The first grandfather clocks were made of oak, but when walnut came into favor for furniture building nearly all of the choicest and most costly clocks were made of this wood. Most of the old clocks in America are of British manufacture.

A feature of the clocks of the period in which Mr. Stam's clock was made, is the arch over the dial. The space above the dial in the very earliest clocks was cut with square corners. Usually some design was fitted into the space under the arch as shown in the illustration. The works were made either of brass or of wood. Most of the old clocks which are in existence today have works of brass. The clocks with wooden works will not keep good time. Some of the clocks of this early period had strikers, and a few of the more elaborate ones had chimes and played tunes. Very old grandfather clocks now are worth from \$200 to \$500.

Mr. Stam has another relic which is as interesting as the old clock. It is a four poster bed that probably served George Washington in his younger days, the days before he was called to save the wreck of Braddock's army and lead the patriots from Valley Forge to Yorktown. This bed was once the property of Mr. Stam's great-great-grandmother, who was a cousin of George Washington. The young Washington frequently visited his cousin, and presumably used this bed. It has been in the family since that time.

The Automobile Club of America, through its bureau of tours, is urging automobilists to use care with fire in timbered regions.

Feeding a little linseed meal occasionally to stock is beneficial, keeping the system regulated.

## HOME DRESSMAKING

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

A practical design for children is the little box-pleated dress 6551. The pattern is cut in sizes 2 to 8 years. Age 4 years requires 1 7/8 yards of 44-inch material and 1/2 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods.

No. 5658 illustrates a stylish dress for women. The pattern is cut in six sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36



requires 9 yards of 24-inch material, 3/4 yard of 24-inch satin and 1/2 yard of 18-inch all-over.

An apron that meets every requirement of a neat, practical garment is shown in 6468. The pattern for this apron is cut in sizes 34, 38 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4 1/2 yards of 27-inch or 36-inch material.

Girls' dress No. 6510 is cut in sizes 6 to 14 years. Size 8 years requires 2 1/4 yards of 44-inch material.

### USE THIS COUPON FOR PATTERN ORDERS.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Pattern Department,  
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Dear Sir—Enclosed find ..... cents, for which send me the following patterns:  
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BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.

### Spring Fashions In Hair

The most popular color this spring seems to be the "tango." It is an orange brown as near as I can describe it, and is very handsome. I noticed, among the head dresses of green, purple, and other colored hair that the fashion makers are trying to impose on the people, that the dark auburn hair went with the tango colored gown. I haven't noticed anyone walking about the street as yet with hair and gown to match, although several were in evidence at a recent ball. As women have been privileged to do

things to their hair in the evenings for a long time, I suppose that green or purple wigs will not cause much comment.

It is rather a pretty fancy to have the spring suit, shoes, gloves, veil, hose, etc., match and is not so expensive, outside of the footgear. To my mind it looks better than the wild rage of colors of this winter. In years ago if woman had appeared with a red hat trimmed in blue and green, with a touch of yellow under the brim, she would have created comment galore; but few were the hats of the past winter that were not splashes of color.

St. Louis, Mo.

### Making Money From Flowers

BY LOLA V. HAYS.

It is possible for the farmer's wife to make a bit of pin money the year round in a very pleasant way. I know this, for I have accomplished it myself. I was always a lover of plants and my windows in winter and my yard and flower stand in summer were always admired.

But I found that I was becoming prey for some of my neighbors, who did not take care of their plants and who came regularly every spring to ask for "cuttings." I did not grudge the cuttings at first, but it began to be a terror. My attempts to save a few branches for symmetry on my big geraniums were considered miserly and my past favors forgotten. So I concluded to change things a bit.

I sent away for catalogs from various flower houses and went around early in March to call upon the friends who loved flowers and usually ordered some each spring. I succeeded in getting orders to the amount of ten dollars, and I made the order twice as large by adding novelties. For some years I had been ordering from a wholesale florist and I sent my orders to him. When the plants arrived I notified my friends and they came for them. The idea of this was that they should see the extra plants I had ordered and have a chance to purchase such of them as they liked. I sold out my entire first order in two days and ordered again. Many of the novelties were so attractive that others wanted to order them.

I gradually built up a little business that did not interfere in any way with my home work and was a great deal of pleasure to me besides. My customers appreciated helping me unpack the boxes of plants, and often I sold a plant before the wrappings were removed. Orders were constantly coming in for a "fuchsia like Mrs. Smith's," or a "fern like Mrs. J. ordered." The plants that were unsold I set out in the ground and often sold them entirely out. About Decoration Day there were heavy orders for geraniums, verbenas, and the hardier plants for the cemetery. This was gratifying, for the little churchyard had few attentions until I began to sell plants and they found how cheaply they could be had.

We lived five miles from town, but the third year of my little venture I began to have customers from town. I had acquired many hardy plants and shrubs from my left-over plants, and my place began to take on quite a "classy" look. It was beginning to be the show place of the neighborhood. The "man," who had never cared for plants and had frowned upon my love for them and had always designated them as "weeds," enlarged the yard, tore down the pig pens and the chicken house and moved them away from the scene of beauty. I began to order bulbs for fall planting and indoor blooming. I had plants of Sacred Lily and Easter lily to sell in bloom, all during the winter.

There was so much satisfaction in the work! It brought me in contact with such lovable folk. I was an authority on the care and variety of plants and was constantly consulted both by people from town and from the neighborhood.

My collection of begonias was so complete that the florist from the city came out to see them. I found that I could start cuttings and sell them, that I could sow pansies, verbenas and asters in February and March and make money. A bay window was easily widened to make a small greenhouse and for a long time was warmed with a little "monkey" stove which always carried a ten-gallon can full of hot water to keep the air moist. Try selling plants among your neighbors as a pin money project and see how fast you will make it popular.

### Books the Children Read

BY MRS. E. M. THOMPSON.

In the vast treasures of our literature there is good material for every stage in the child's mental development, material that is stimulating and character making. The only trouble is the quantity is so great that choice must be made. A child's book should be as carefully selected as the food he eats or the air he breathes.

Books are good for boys and girls only as they are ready for them. Therefore, we should provide groups of books for children to select from themselves instead of singling out books for which we think they ought to be ready. As soon as the child begins to understand words it begins to love melody and rhythm. What mother has not taken a child when hurt and sung a verse or chanted a rhyme to it, and almost immediately it hushed its wailing? Here is where the Mother Goose stories commence. When children are 3 or 4 years old such rhymes may be beneficially taught, and in their fourth, fifth and sixth years they will increase this knowledge of poetry by committing little verses to memory.

Later we must include some well selected myths and fairy tales that are pure in tone, a fable now and then, nature stories, hero tales, animal anecdotes, occasional narratives about good, wholesome children, stories of real flesh and blood lives. For the very small girls the Dottie Dimple and Flaxy Frizzle books by Sophie May are good; later the wholesome books of Louisa M. Alcott—"Little Women," and "Little Men;" "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," by Kate Douglass Wiggin, and "Transformation of Margaret," by A. L. Porter. Boys of 8 to 14 years read invention and travel to find out how things are done. Give them this sort of incident in good literature, and they will reject the worthless stuff of their own accord.

Of 124 Boston school boys of 13 years who were asked what book first fascinated them, Mother Goose and Jack the Giant Killer were mentioned, in that order of preference, by a great majority. Cinderella, Jack and the Beanstalk, Tom Thumb, Aesop's Fables, Red Riding Hood, and the Three Bears, which came next in popularity, are unquestionable and should be told to every child.

Very early children learn to separate the make-believe from the real. But even more interesting and how much better are the Bible stories—the story of Noah's ark, Daniel and the lions, Joseph and the king's dreams, or David and Goliath. They go right to the heart of human nature and grip the child's mind and hold it in absorbed attention. The fact that God was back of it all and said do this or that, and that when they disobeyed punishment came, adds to the interest. I well remember in our family when the story of Joseph appeared in the Christian Herald. They read it there, then looked for it in the Bible, then took it up in Dr. Hurlbut's Bible story book. Similar interest is taken in the Sunday school lessons from week to week. Children never tire reading the same story several times.

When choosing their books give the children first of all literature, not simply reading matter.

Second, select something that is interesting.

Third, choose the kind written in conversational style, with short lines sandwiched in plentifully.

Fourth, have illustrations which illustrate and elucidate the text, not simply adorn it.

Fifth, it should be in type which can be easily read, and not so heavily bound as to tire the child.

R. I. Girard, Kan.

### Arbor Day At the School House

Beautify your schoolhouse grounds. If the Arbor Day appointed does not suit you select an Arbor Day for yourself. If you are to leave the district this year, plant a rose bush as a memorial. Do something to set the machinery in motion.

John MacDonald.

To avoid the dreaded white diarrhea, you must begin 21 days before chicks are hatched and watch that long after they are hatched.—N. D. Mast, Hutchinson, Kan.



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"My mother has used one 50c. bottle of Sloan's Liniment, and although she is over 88 years of age, she has obtained great relief from her rheumatism."—Mrs. H. E. Lindeleaf, Gilroy, Cal.

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"A little boy next door had croup. I gave the mother Sloan's Liniment to try. She gave him three drops on sugar before going to bed, and he got up without the croup in the morning."—Mr. W. H. Strange, 3721 Elmwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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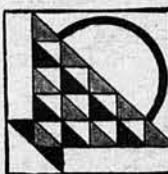
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# Carpenter Work for Boys

Pedestal Is Easily Made and Needs Only Common Tools

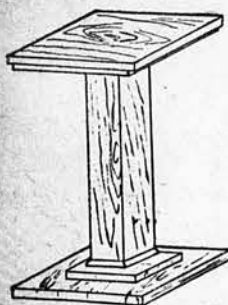
BY MARK E. MOORE

HERE is something almost any boy can make with a few tools, such as are generally found in any farmer's tool box. A square, plane, hammer and saw are enough. This pedestal is made of square-edged material, either oak or yellow pine; but oak is hard to get at a lumber yard. It will have to come from some planing mill.

If yellow pine finish is used go to the lumber yard and get a board that is at least 12 1/4 inches wide, as it will have to measure 12 inches when the board is all dressed smooth. The board you buy must be at least 8 feet long. And while you are there get a piece of quarter round of the same kind of wood, about 2 feet long. You will also need a few 6-penny finish nails and a piece of sandpaper.

Select the best piece of the board for the top. Lay the square on the board and mark off two pieces 12 inches long, or long enough so they will be 12 inches each way when they are dressed. Cut two pieces 10 inches long and rip them down to 10 inches wide, which will make them 10 inches each way. Then cut two pieces 21 1/2 inches long and dress up one edge of each board with the plane; with the rule or square measure 5 inches from the smooth edge at each end and draw a straight line from mark to mark. Rip the pieces in two along this line, making sure to have the board wide enough to dress 5 inches. Take each of the pieces left, dress the edges, mark off 3 1/2 inches at each end and draw a straight line from mark to mark. This gives you, all together, two pieces 12 by 12 inches, two pieces 10 by 10, two pieces 5 by 21 1/2, two pieces 3 1/2 by 21 1/2, and two feet of base shoe.

When the 3 1/2-inch boards are dressed take one and set on edge with the dressed side out. Place one of the 5-inch boards on the top edge, making sure it is perfectly



The Finished Pedestal

at right angles to the box, with the two inner edges of the square touching two sides of the box. It will then be square.

When this is done stand the box on end and nail on one of the 10-inch square pieces, being sure that the same number of inches are shown on each side of the box. Then lay one of the 12-inch squares on top of this, showing 2 inches on each side, and nail in place. Turn over on other end.

Cut the quarter round or base shoe to fit up tight around the box, as shown in illustration, to finish the bottom part of the pedestal. Then place the other 10-inch square piece on top end of box and nail as before, doing the same with the 12-inch piece, forming the top of pedestal.

Sandpaper thoroughly and set the nail heads into the wood just a little, using the hammer and another nail; then you can putty the holes up, covering the nail heads. The pedestal will then be ready for its finishing coat of either stain or filler. If stain is used apply the stain, then apply prepared wax, rubbed well with a cloth. Apply at least two coats of wax, rubbing well each time. The

more it is rubbed the more satiny the wood will look. If the natural wood finish is wanted apply one coat of natural liquid wood filler and when thoroughly dry apply some good varnish. When this is perfectly dry sandpaper with very fine paper. No. "00" preferred. Rub with a cloth, and varnish again. This gives a very fine gloss, and shows the grain of the wood beautifully.

## Let's Build a Bird House

How many Mail and Breeze boys ever built a bird house? Suppose you tell the other boys about it. It won't be long before the birds are coming back. They like to stay around houses, and nothing brings more pleasure to the people who live in the house than the songs of the birds. Do you know a Baltimore oriole when you see him? You'll have to get acquainted with him this summer. He's a beauty. And who's seen a wren? His song is as wonderful as a canary's, and he's no bigger than a minute.

But the song birds don't often come near the house unless someone has taken special pains to provide a home for them, where they know they will be safe. So it's high time we began planning. If you haven't built a house yourself, perhaps you know some other boy who has, or perhaps you can think of some perfectly splendid way to build a house of the kind the birds would like to live in. For the best letter describing such a house a prize will be given of a gun metal initial watch, guaranteed for a year. For the second and third best letters the prize will be a hollow-handle tool set of 10 tools, which though small will be found very useful. For all other letters that can be used a swastika watch fob will be given.

In your letter make a drawing of the house and tell all you can about it. When all the letters are in it will be fun to make the houses and put them up and watch what kind of birds will take possession of them. They won't be empty, be sure of that. Address all letters to the Bird Editor of the Mail and Breeze, and be sure they are in by March 20.

## Try This On Your Friends

Write these problems on paper, distribute them among your friends and see how many can answer them promptly and correctly:

1—What two numbers multiplied together will produce seven?

2—How many four fives be placed so as to make six and a half?

3—If five times four are thirty-three, what will the fourth of twenty be?

4—What is the difference between twice twenty-five and twice five and twenty?

5—Divide the number fifty into two such parts that if the greater part be divided by seven and the lesser by three the quotient in each case will be the same.

6—If you have a piece of cloth containing fifty yards and wish to cut into fifty one-yard pieces, how many days will it take you to do so if you cut one yard a day?

Some may answer correctly and some will be caught, easy as the problems appear.

Here are the answers:

- 1—The two numbers are 7 and 1.
- 2—The figure 5, the fraction 5-5 and the decimal fraction .5.
- 3—Eight cents and one-fourth.
- 4—Twice 25 are 50. Twice 5 and 20 are 30.
- 5—The two parts are 35 and 15.
- 6—Forty-nine days—not 50 days.

## Under the Table Manners



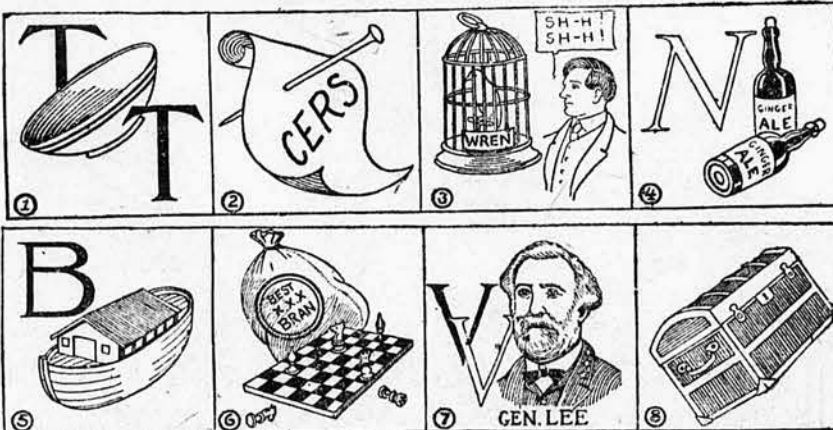
It's very hard to be polite  
If you're a cat.  
When other folks are up at table  
Eating all that they are able.  
You are down upon the mat  
If you're a cat.

You're expected just to sit  
If you're a cat.  
Not to let them know you're there  
By scratching at the chair,  
Or a light, respectful pat  
If you're a cat.

You are not to make a fuss  
If you're a cat.  
Though there's fish upon the plate  
You're expected just to wait,  
Wait politely on the mat  
If you're a cat.

## A Puzzle For Mail and Breeze Boys and Girls

IN THIS puzzle you see illustrated first, the names of four articles of hardware; second, the parts of a tree. Who can find them all? For each of the ten best answers a package of postcards will be given. The best answers are those that not only have the correct solution but have a letter written neatly, with all words spelled correctly. All answers must be in the office of the Puzzle Editor of the Mail and Breeze not later than March 24.



The names of birds illustrated in the February 14 issue were crane, flycatcher, plover, heron, blue bird and cuckoo. The prize winners are Neiel Gordon Whitelew, R. 2, Lawrence, Kan.; Nora Pithwell, Erie, Kan.; John S. Carlsman, Grainola, Okla.; Marjorie Melchert, Williamsburg, Kan.; Carroll Horchheimer, R. 4, Moundridge, Kan.; Walter Hawke, R. 5, Clifton, Kan.; Erma Rector, Scott City, Kan.; Beulah Haindel, R. 2, Arkansas City, Kan.; Robert A. Douglas, Bloomington, Neb.; and Agnes Sutill Hummwell, Kan.

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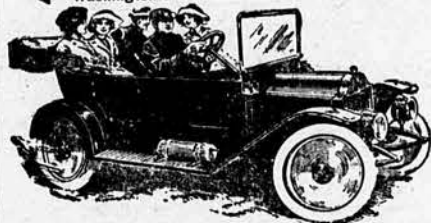
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## 35 BUSHELS PER ACRE was the yield of WHEAT

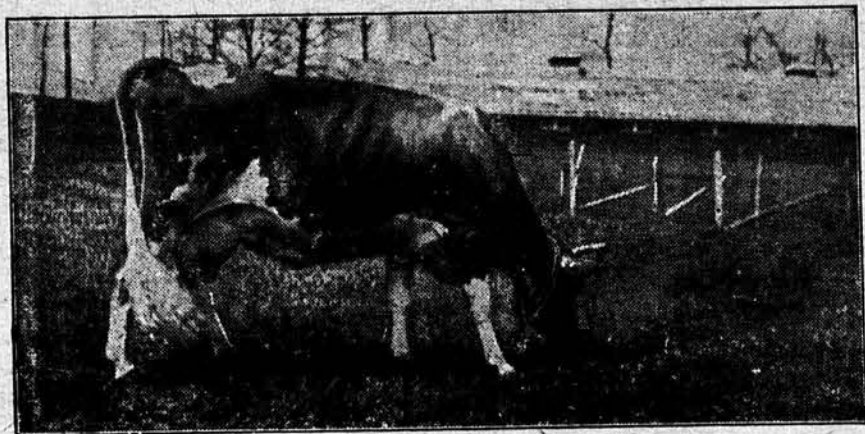
160 ACRES IN **FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE** on many farms in Western Canada in 1913, some yields being reported as high as 50 bushels per acre. As high as 100 bushels were recorded in some districts for oats, 50 bushels of barley and from 10 to 20 bushels for flax. J. Keys arrived in the country 5 years ago from Denmark, with very little means. He homesteaded, worked hard, is now the owner of 330 acres of land. In 1913 had a crop of 200 acres, which will realize him about \$4,000. His wheat weighed 68 lbs. to the bushel and averaged over 35 bushels to the acre. Thousands of similar instances might be related of the homesteaders in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The crop of 1913 was an abundant one everywhere in Western Canada. Ask for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates. Apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or Canadian Government Agent. **Geo. A. Cook, 125 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.**

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Send us two two-cent stamps and we will send you two beautiful Easter Booklets Free and tell you all about our Big Surprise and how to earn a prize. **WOMAN'S WORLD, Suite 41 CHICAGO, ILL.**



## A Market For Sanitary Milk

W. H. Newlin's Guernseys Near Hutchinson Are Profit Producers

BY F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor

THERE is a good opportunity near every city to work up a fine trade in the sale of quality milk. All that one has to do to get this trade is to produce the goods, and he will not have any special trouble in getting the trade. That has been proved again by William Newlin of Hutchinson, who now is selling milk in that city for 10 cents a quart, while much of the milk is going for less. He is selling his milk at this price because it is worth it.

Mr. Newlin owns a herd of 55 Guernsey animals. The bull and a few of the cows are purebred. The others are well bred cows; the aim is to increase the size of the purebred herd and to eliminate the grades. The cows are kept on a 160-acre farm northwest of Hutchinson on Cow creek. Mr. Newlin owns 80 acres of this farm and rents the other 80 acres. He now is milking 30 cows.

There is stall room in the dairy barn for 30 animals. The stalls are equipped with swinging stanchions, and the floor is of cement. The manure is thrown into a manure spreader, and hauled to the fields promptly. There are two cement, solid-wall silos at the end of the barn, each 30 feet high and 12 feet in diameter. The silos are a vital factor in lowering the milk production costs.

### The Cows' Menu.

The cows get about 30 pounds of silage apiece daily, and all of the alfalfa they will eat. In addition they get a concentrated ration composed of 2 parts bran and corn chop 1 part. The milk from every cow is weighed at every milking, so the exact returns can be determined. Some of the cows are giving 45 pounds of milk a day. The test of the milk is not so vital a factor as it would be if the butterfat was being taken to a creamery, but the Babcock test is made every little while, anyway. The test generally shows about 4.5 per cent, but there are some cows that give 5 per cent. These high tests, however, usually are toward the close of the lactation period, which usually tends to lower the milk yield and to increase the percentage of butterfat. The people in Hutchinson who buy the milk are interested in the butterfat percentage in a way; the high butterfat content is one of the things that makes the milk from the Newlin dairy especially attractive.

But the main thing that makes the milk popular is the care taken with it after it is drawn. A special cement milk house has been built, equipped with all machinery for the sanitary care of milk, including a bottling machine and a cooling room. The walls and floor of this building are of cement, so they can be washed, and there are many windows, admitting the sunlight. There are few things that germs like to avoid so much as sunlight.

After the milk comes from the cow it is cooled, and then goes into the bottles through the automatic bottler. A metal cap is used, which is a great deal more expensive than a wooden pasteboard cap, but it is much more sanitary, and much more popular with the Hutchinson housewives. The milk is delivered once a day; so the milk drawn at night is placed in the ice room, where it is held at a low temperature until it is ready for the customers. This stops bacterial action, and insures the milk's getting to the consumers in good condition.

Even if one does have a good trade in milk, and is able to dispose of the

product at a good price, it still is essential that he should use every method of holding down production costs. In line with this axiom, more than a fourth of the farm has been placed in alfalfa, a very extensive use of which is made in feeding the cows. It has not been any special trouble to get a stand of the crop, for the soil in the Hutchinson section is well adapted to alfalfa. If the seedbed is properly prepared a good stand generally comes without any great trouble. Alfalfa, according to Mr. Newlin, will become the greatest crop in the Arkansas valley; he believes that there is a great chance for an extension in its acreage.

### Seeding in the Fall.

The seeding generally is done in the fall, although good results have been obtained around Hutchinson from spring seeding. The main aim is to get a seedbed that is rather firm, with just a little loose dirt on top. It is essential that the land should be in a fine, mellow condition and that there should be plenty of moisture and available plant food in the soil, for the young seeds are small and they contain but little food of their own. It is important that conditions should be made just as favorable for them as possible, according to Mr. Newlin.

Irrigation of alfalfa was tried last summer with good results. The water was pumped from Cow creek, and it increased the growth of the crop materially. The irrigation was not started, however, until after the drouth had done considerable damage to the alfalfa. It is intended to apply the water again this summer.

### Farmers To Meet At Guymon

There will be a two days farmers' congress at Guymon, Okla., the later part of March or the first of April. Delegates and farmers and their wives will be present from northwestern Oklahoma, northern Texas, southwestern Kansas, eastern New Mexico and southeastern Colorado. In fact, they will be here from the whole of the Great Plains region.

Questions will be discussed which are of vital interest to the farmers and their wives who live in the above territory.

Distinguished speakers from the U. S. Department of Agriculture and from the Agricultural colleges of the above states will address the farmers and their wives at these meetings. H. M. Cottrell, Agricultural Commissioner of the Rock Island lines and his assistants will be present. Successful farmers from all over the above territory will be present and give their experiences.

The questions for discussion will be hog raising, cattle farming, cream production, poultry culture, the silo and soil culture. Specialists on these topics will discuss each of the above questions.

Every farmer and his wife within reach of this great gathering should attend. It will mean very much not only to the farmers but to the business men of the Great Plains region. The banker, the lawyer, the merchant and the doctor all depend upon the success of the farming community. Let everyone help in this great meeting and its success will spell success for all.

Watch for program and exact dates. Get your spring work in shape so that you can attend. S. W. BLACK, President, Southwestern Farmers' Congress, Goodland, Okla.

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30x3 1/2	15.75	17.00	3.50	35x4 1/2	34.00	36.05	6.30
32x3 1/2	16.75	18.10	3.70	36x4 1/2	35.00	37.10	6.45
33x4	23.55	25.25	4.75	37x5	41.95	44.45	7.70
34x4	24.35	26.05	4.90	38x5 1/2	54.00	57.30	8.35

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## June Feed in Winter—Silage

Even Though Blizzards and Floods May Be Raging Outside

BY JAMES STEPHENSON  
Clements, Kan.

NO better day could have been selected to write on silos than today—February 23. A raging blizzard is piling high drifts of snow and dirt over all the feed that happens to have been left in the fields. Weather has no horrors for the man with a silo well filled with rich succulent feed that is easy to get at in any kind of weather.



The Stephenson farm home.

In the four years previous to this I have wintered more than 3,000 cattle in all and they were all roughed through. Their principal feed was kafir, cane, and corn fodder, finishing up in the spring with alfalfa and in some cases with a small amount of cotton cake. With the exception of 320 head wintered in 1912-13 on silage, I was not able to hold the stock up to their grass weights, to say nothing of gains. In roughing these cattle I figured on 2 acres of cane or kafir being sufficient to carry one steer through until March 1, and a ton of good alfalfa hay to run him out to grass, making a feed bill of about \$12 for the winter. The 320 steers were well-bred, Pan-handle 2-year-olds. I fed them from October 1 to December 18 on kafir and cane, with 1 pound each daily of cottonseed cake.

On December 18 I began feeding about 25 pounds silage, some kafir and cane, and a little alfalfa hay. About January 15 I increased the silage to about 35 pounds a head adding 1 pound cottonseed cake, some kafir and corn fodder and about 5 pounds alfalfa hay. On March 1 I increased the silage to about 40 pounds adding to the above ration 2½ pounds corn chop to the head. This ration was continued to April 25 when the cattle were weighed and found to have gained 170 pounds each during the winter. That 2 acres of kafir or cane it takes to run one steer through to March 1 if put in a good silo at the right time, would winter three steers of the same kind. By the addition of a little alfalfa or cottonseed cake, a gain can be made at a very small cost.

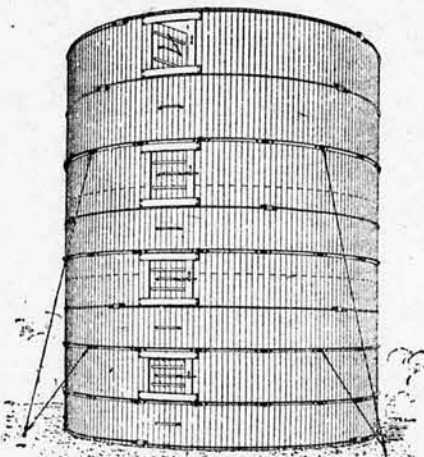
I am partial to the stave silo but I think they are all good, even the pit silo. I bought four full, stave, hinged, fir silos of 282-ton capacity and there was not a knot in any of the staves. They have a new hoop connection at the door where 14 inches of slack can be taken up in the hoops which makes it very convenient. These si-

los will not stand any neglect and the hoops should be watched very closely when the silos are empty. I consider the full stave silo the cheapest silo on the market.

For silage crops, I believe kafir ranks first, cane second and corn last. One of the most important points is to have your silage cut in nothing larger than half-inch lengths. You will be disappointed if you fail in this as longer lengths do not pack well and make a lower grade of silage.

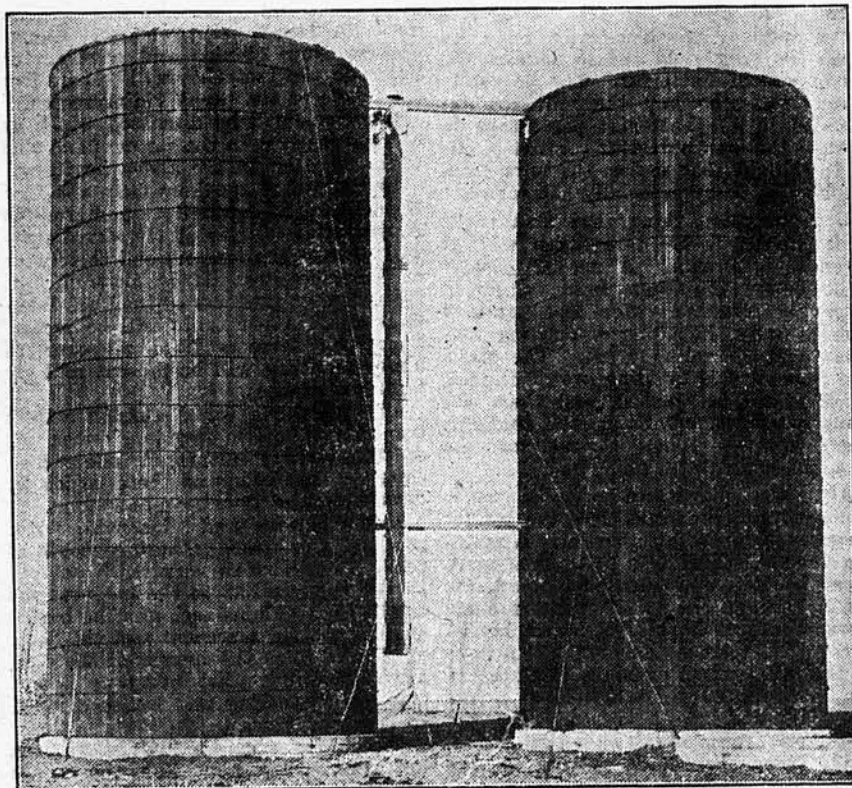
### A Silo Built of Flooring

Every year sees improvements and new ideas worked out in the building of silos and the end is not yet in sight. One of the newest patterns is what is known as the "Tulsa" silo, built of tongued and grooved flooring reinforced by angle irons nailed and clinched to



the staves and placed at regular intervals. These angle irons help insure the stability of the silo when completed, along with the hoops placed at top and bottom and between the angle iron hoops. Besides this a very effective system of anchoring is used. These features make it perhaps the strongest stave silo to be had.

This silo is delivered in sections, each containing 11 lengths of flooring, and fitted with lugs and angle irons ready to be bolted together. These silos are made in sizes of from 20 to 120 tons capacity and are sold through local lumber dealers.



Stave silos on the farm of James Stephenson near Clements, Kan. He has two more on the place like these.

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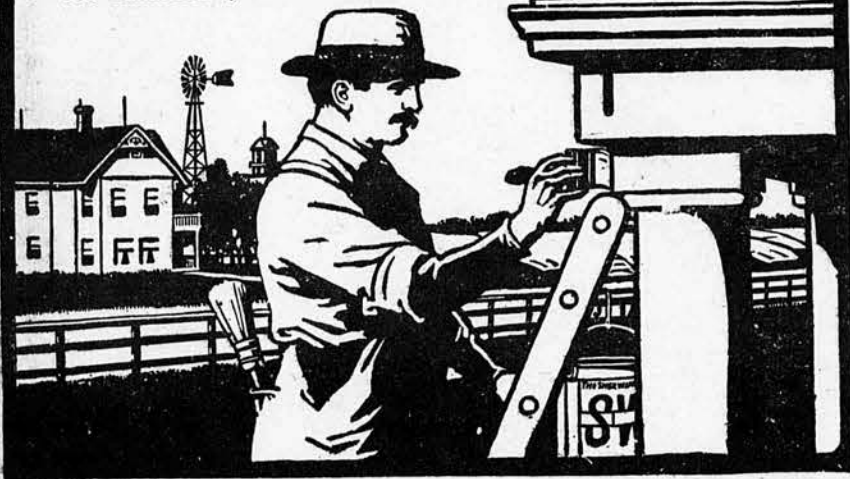
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## Building a Silo in the Barn

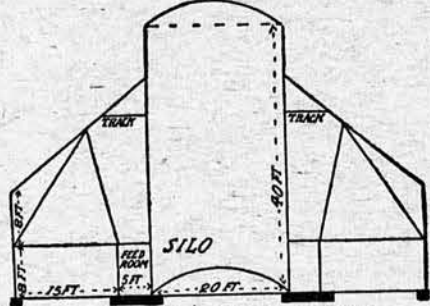
Proof Against Wind and a Saving of Steps Are the Advantages

BY J. O. DOLSON  
Neal, Kan.

OUR barn is 16-sided with a silo 20 by 40 feet in the center. The foundation is of concrete placed on solid rock and the wall is 12 inches thick. Each side of the foundation is 11 feet 9 1/4 inches long and as there are 16 sides, this makes the barn 60 feet across.

The loft holds about 100 tons of feed. There are eight good, roomy, double stalls, 15 feet from the front of the manger to the back of the barn which gives plenty of room to pass back of the teams. This is the horse room. A door leads from the horse room to the cattle room. The cattle room shelters 50 head of 3-year-old steers which are being fed on silage.

The silo will furnish enough silage, with some cake and hay added, to winter the steers in good condition until grass. It is built of 2 by 4 studding set 16 inches apart, with two thicknesses of ceiling on the inside. Heavy tar roofing is laid between the two. One thickness of ceiling was nailed on the outside of studding. There is a 5-foot feed room all around the silo, with a floor made of concrete. The silo rests on the inside edge of this concrete floor, in a groove 1 inch deep. This groove is filled with



Cross section of barn and silo.

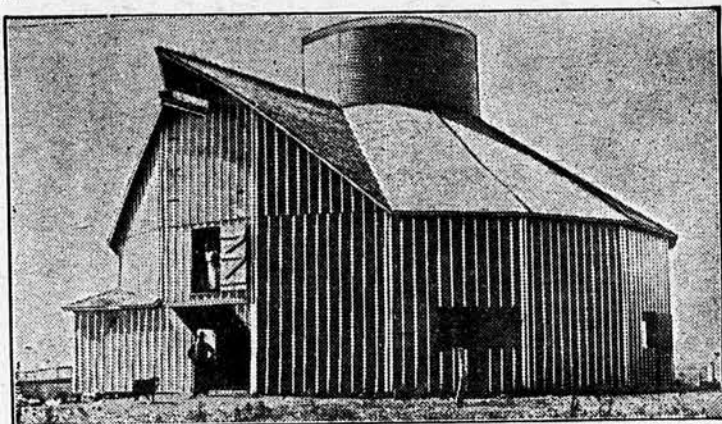
pitch which excludes the air and preserves the wood. On the outer edge rests the summit or support to the loft.

The joists are 2 by 8-inch plank. They are two feet apart at the outside and running toward the center they get closer together. Every

other joist is nailed to a studding and the rest stop on the summit 15 feet from the outside of the barn. From each studding a rafter is spiked which makes a support for the roof and a good stay for the silo.

The mow is equipped with a Loudon circle track carrier and slings. The track extends out at the gable end where there is a double door. The mow is floored with 4-inch flooring. There are two large roller doors and five small outside doors. The silo extends 8 feet above the roof of the barn. There is a trap door in the roof which is opened to fill the silo and a side door is provided to run the belt through.

The silo can never blow down unless there is a tornado. It is also very handy to feed from. I have filled it twice, once with dry kafir and corn, and the second time with green kafir. The cattle liked both fine.



The Dolson barn of sixteen sides with a silo built into the center

### Holstein Cows Produce Well

Records for 267 cows were received and have been accepted for entry recently in the Holstein-Friesian Advanced Register; fourteen of which were extended to fourteen days, one to twenty-one, twelve to thirty, and one to sixty days. The averages by ages or classes were as follows:

Ninety-six full aged cows averaged: age, 7 years, 3 months, 8 days; days from calving, 23; milk, 463.8 lbs.; per cent fat, 3.50; fat, 16.224 lbs. Nineteen senior four-year-olds averaged: age, 4 years, 9 months; days from calving, 27; milk, 463.1 lbs.; per cent fat, 3.49; fat, 16.166 lbs. Nineteen junior four-year-olds averaged: age, 4 years, 2 months, 16 days; days from calving, 20; milk, 430.5 lbs.; per cent fat, 3.84; fat, 16.523 lbs. Twenty-one senior three-year-olds averaged: age, 3 years, 8 months, 26 days; days from calving, 20; milk, 424.5 lbs.; per cent fat, 3.32; fat, 14.11 lbs. Twenty-one junior three-year-olds averaged: age, 3 years, 2 months, 1 day; days from calving, 17; milk, 394.4 lbs.; per cent fat, 3.50; fat, 13.801 lbs. Thirty-seven senior two-year-olds averaged: age, 2 years, 9 months, 11 days; days from calving, 24; milk, 372.1 lbs.; per cent fat, 3.31; fat, 12.313 lbs. Fifty-four junior two-year-olds averaged: age, 2 years, 1 month, 18 days; days from calving, 26; milk, 319.2 lbs.; per cent fat, 3.55; fat, 11.32 lbs.

This herd of 267 animals, of which nearly one-half were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days, 109,708.8 lbs. milk containing 3,831.611 lbs. of butterfat; thus showing an average of 3.49 per cent fat. The average production for each animal

was 410.9 lbs. milk containing 14.351 lbs. of butterfat; equivalent to 58.7 lbs., or over 27.9 quarts of milk a day, and 16.74 pounds of the best commercial butter a week.

### Kansas Has Good Guernseys

Kansas has some good Guernsey herds that are beginning to attract attention in the Middle West. This breed is well adapted to Kansas conditions, and it combines reasonably high milk produc-



tion with a good butter fat content. R. C. Krueger of Burlington has been in the lead in the movement for better Guernseys in Kansas.

The picture shows a young bull which he recently sold to Herman Zinn of Topeka. The mother of this bull was Miss Dot, A. R. 924, and he was sired by Mashers Victor, No. 14662. This bull was used by the Kansas Agricultural college on the state herd last season.

A hand force sprayer is a good tool for every poultry raiser to own. It makes easy work of spraying the inside of the poultry house with kerosene or other lice medicine.

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We want you to know all about this wonderful new "TUNG-LOK" before you decide upon a silo of any make. We want to send you our interesting illustrated book, fully describing the "TUNG-LOK" Special money-saving "Neighborhood First Sale" offer, in effect for a short time only. Send name today.

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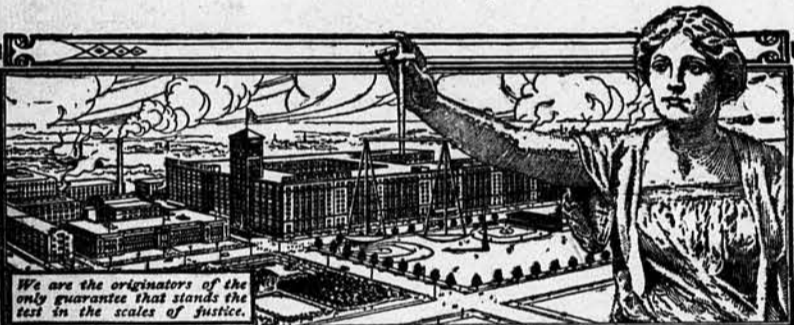
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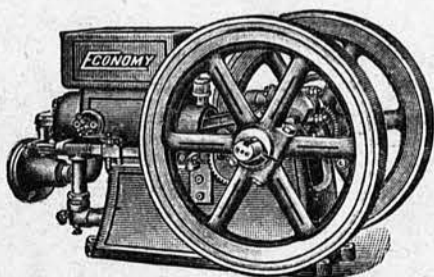
1½-H. P., \$29.95; 2-H. P., \$39.95; 4-H. P., \$72.95; 6-H. P., \$102.95; 8-H. P., \$149.65; 10-H. P., \$219.50.

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If you need a gasoline engine, you will purchase an Economy if you investigate thoroughly, because you cannot find its equal at anywhere near the price we ask.



**Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago**

## Wheat Pasture Helped Harper

BY W. E. BLACKBURN,  
Anthony, Kan.

Harper county had but little feed the fall of 1913 to put into a silo. Even weeds were burned up by the drouth and hot winds. Several silos were built but they stand with clean walls. There was no fodder or hay except in a few favored places, there was not nearly enough to supply the demand. Hay, corn and oats were shipped in for feed, but the high prices made economy necessary.

A large acreage of wheat was put in. Beginning with the first rains of September 9 and continuing until the middle of November, the wheat drills were going constantly. Soon the county was greener than in June, and cattle, hogs, horses and milk cows were turned on the wheat. Cattle were sold off the wheat in December and January fat enough to butcher. Horses have been out in the wheat fields all winter with only a shed or straw stack for shelter, and are fat.

The use of wheat grazing has been common in the county since its settlement 34 years ago, and there seems to be no damage to the grain, the prevailing sandy loam being the better for the

so-called muck soils will produce good beets if they are well drained and properly worked. These facts are emphasized in a new bulletin issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture entitled "Sugar Beet Growing Under Humid Conditions." The new bulletin may be had free on application to the Department.

## Facts About the Feeds

BY L. A. FITZ.

The Kansas feeding-stuffs law applies to manufacturers of and dealers in all commercial feeds, except those exempt by the law, that are sold, offered or exposed for sale in Kansas. The state law governing the sale of commercial feeding-stuffs requires that such feeds must be properly registered in the office of the director of the State Agricultural Experiment station, and must be properly labeled, before they can be legally offered or exposed for sale within the state.

All registrations expire June 30 of each year, and must be renewed before the feed can be sold. The state law defines commercial feeding-stuffs as "all the feeding-stuffs used for feeding live-stock and poultry." Cottonseed meal,

## THE NATIONAL GRANGE ON FARM CREDIT

(Resolution of the National Grange endorsed by the National Farmers' Union committee and American Federation of Labor.)

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

"Resolved, That any farm credit plan which does not include a direct reduction of the prevailing rate of interest, as well as a long term of small annual payments upon farm mortgages, will not meet agricultural credit requirements.

"Resolved, That the government of the United States should borrow money at a rate of interest not to exceed 3½ per cent and lend the money at a rate not to exceed 4½ per cent to the farmers upon long-time farm land mortgages with such restrictions as may be necessary to make the government perfectly secure, and the profit of the government to be expended in road improvement or for some other object that will benefit the whole people."

trampling of the stock. There was a much greater use of it this year than ever before, cattle being bought and shipped in to eat the feed on the immense wheat acreage. The growing wheat affords good pasture all winter for the stock, and it is not even necessary to grow roots or sprout oats for the poultry. It has not been necessary to shelter and feed my milk stock more than one day in ten of this year. The 180,000 acres of wheat in Harper county has been a big help in getting the stock through the winter.

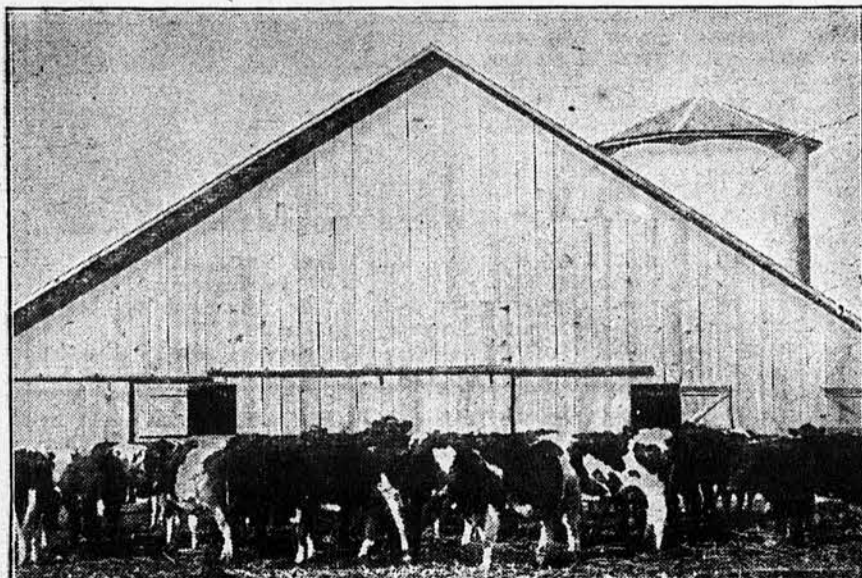
## More Sugar Beet Information

Any good soil if properly worked will produce satisfactory sugar beets, provided the climatic conditions are favorable. Besides being well drained, the soil should be able to hold a sufficient amount of moisture. Even the

cottonseed cake, cottonseed hulls, or other cottonseed products, whole seeds or grains, whole hays, straws and corn stover, when unmixed with other materials, and all other materials containing 60 per cent or more of water. Manufacturers or dealers who desire to register cottonseed products may do so without expense, providing they file a reasonable guarantee.

All feeds except those exempt by the law require registration and label. Some of the common feeds requiring registration are: Corn chop, wheat chop, kafir chop, oats chop; ground, cut or chopped alfalfa; bran, shorts, mill run, red dog, corn bran, corn chop and bran mixed, corn and cob meal, bran and screenings, ground screenings, oil meal, meat meal, bone meal, blood meal, tankage, all poultry feeds and mixed feeds.

An acre of corn will produce from 8 to 12 tons of silage.



M. L. Howard's dairy herd near Mulvane. Silage means milk.

## When Dairymen Get Together

### Southern Kansas Holstein Breeders Have United In a Business-like Organization—A Model Constitution

THE dairy industry in a community can be promoted materially by the organization of a dairy breeders' association. This is especially true if the people in the community are interested in a certain breed, which is the case at Mulvane, the specialty there being Holsteins. The need of a good dairy association is generally pretty well recognized, the main thing that usually is lacking is the constitution and the right kind of leaders. Here is the constitution that was adopted by the Southern Kansas Holstein-Friesian association of Mulvane. It can well serve as a guide for writing constitutions of similar organizations.

#### Article I.

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the Southern Kansas Holstein-Friesian Breeders' association.

Section 2. The object of this association shall be co-operation in buying and selling Holstein cattle, encouraging and aiding beginners, and advancing the interests of the Holstein-Friesian breed.

Section 3. There shall be a regular meeting of the association at least twice a year, to be held the last Saturdays in February and September; the meeting in February to be the regular annual meeting at which time the election of officers shall be held. Said meetings shall take place at Mulvane, Kan., in which place the principal office of the association shall be located.

#### Article II.

Section 1. Any person of good character and interested in the breeding of registered Holstein-Friesian cattle, and the owner of such, shall be eligible to membership in the association.

Section 2. Every application for membership shall be submitted to the board of directors of the association for adoption or rejection as they may deem fit.

#### Article III.

Section 1. The officers of the association shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer and six directors, who shall constitute a board of officers. Of the directors two shall be elected for a term of three years, two for a term of two years and two for a term of one year, at the first annual election, and thereafter at each annual meeting, two shall be elected for a term of three years. All other officers to be elected annually.

Section 2. No person shall be eligible to re-election until after a lapse of at least one year, except for the office of president or secretary.

Section 3. In case of vacancy by death or resignation, the vacancy may be filled for the unexpired term of that office by a majority vote of the board of officers.

Section 4. The board of officers shall have entire control and management of the affairs and business of the association, with full power to do what they deem best and proper for the best interests of the association; but they shall have no power to contract any debt against the association, beyond its current expenses and in no case beyond the cash in the treasury.

Section 5. The board of officers shall have power to expel any member whenever in their judgment they consider it to the best interests of the association to do so, but only after the accused shall have been heard and the charges preferred in writing shall have been investigated and sustained. When action has been had before the Holstein-Friesian association of America, further investigation by this association will be unnecessary.

Section 6. The board of officers shall have power to transact all necessary business between annual meetings and may vote by proxy or letter.

Section 7. At any meeting of the board of officers, duly called, a majority of its members shall constitute a quorum.

#### Article IV.

Section 1. Notices of all meetings shall be given to each member in writing or by personal word of mouth, by the secretary at least ten days before date of such meeting.

Section 2. Special meetings may be called at the request of three members of the board of officers, the business to be transacted to be stated in the notice of the meeting.

Section 3. Seven persons shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of transacting business, but no amendment to the constitution can be made without notice having been given in the call for the meeting and such notices must be sent to each member at least 30 days previous to the meeting at which such amendment is to be acted upon.

#### Article V.

Section 1. A membership fee of \$1 shall be paid by each member, which fee shall entitle him to all the rights and privileges during the current year in which he becomes a member.

Section 2. Each member shall pay an annual fee of \$1 to the secretary at the regular annual meeting on the last Saturday in February of each year.

Section 3. In so far as is practicable this association and its officers shall be governed by the by-laws of the Holstein-Friesian association of America.

### Silos For Every Pocketbook

BY H. M. COTTRELL.

Every farmer in the Southwest should build a silo this season and get the profits from it. Most farmers should build several silos. The silo is adapted to every size of farm and ranch and to every pocketbook. The silo will be profitable to every farmer. A. C. Tinsley, Seibert, Colo., dug a round hole in the ground 7 feet across and 18 feet deep. He made a silo by plastering the earth walls with cement that cost \$5.05. Mr. Tinsley's profits from feeding the silage from this silo were \$100 more than when he fed the same amount of feed dry. H. B. Johnson, Chickasha, Okla., spent \$3,300 for six large wood silos. He fed the silage in these to 1,250 steers that were being fattened. He made \$12,500 more on these steers than he did on the same number fattened without silage. Build a silo this season.

### Sore Eyes of Cattle

There is a disease among cattle, seen mostly in the summer months, affecting the eyes and causing many of them to go blind. This is an infectious sore-eye, and by cattlemen on the range is spoken of as "pink-eye" of cattle.

This disease is undoubtedly infectious and spreads from one animal to another, probably through the medium of flies. The disease runs its course in an animal in from one to two weeks and may result in total blindness, though usually the sight is not impaired. Only one eye may be affected.

The "pink-eye" symptom is a profuse flow of tears, soon the eye becomes very sensitive to light and is kept constantly closed. The eye ball becomes clouded and gives the appearance of "a film over the eye."

Animals affected with this disease should not be neglected. They should be confined in a comfortable stall with the light excluded and given laxative nourishing food.

A simple treatment consists in bathing the eyes with a strong solution of boric acid, or perhaps what will be still better, a few drops of the following mixture may be placed in the eyes with a dropper several times a day: Add half a grain of zinc sulphate and ten grams of boric acid to an ounce of distilled water.

The animal should be protected from the flies as they greatly increase the irritation to the eyes and probably spread the infection to other animals.

George H. Glover.

Colorado Agricultural college.

### To Put His Baby Bunting In?

Mr. Editor—I should like to know how to tan a rabbit skin with the fur still on it.

Van B. Prather.

Oakley, Kan.

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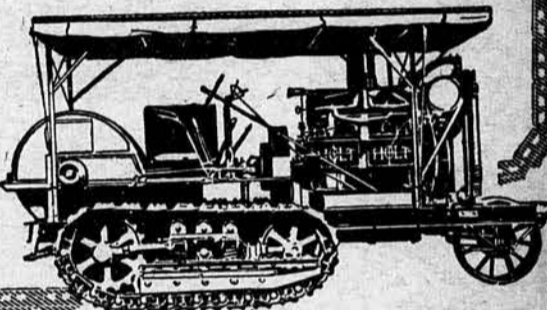
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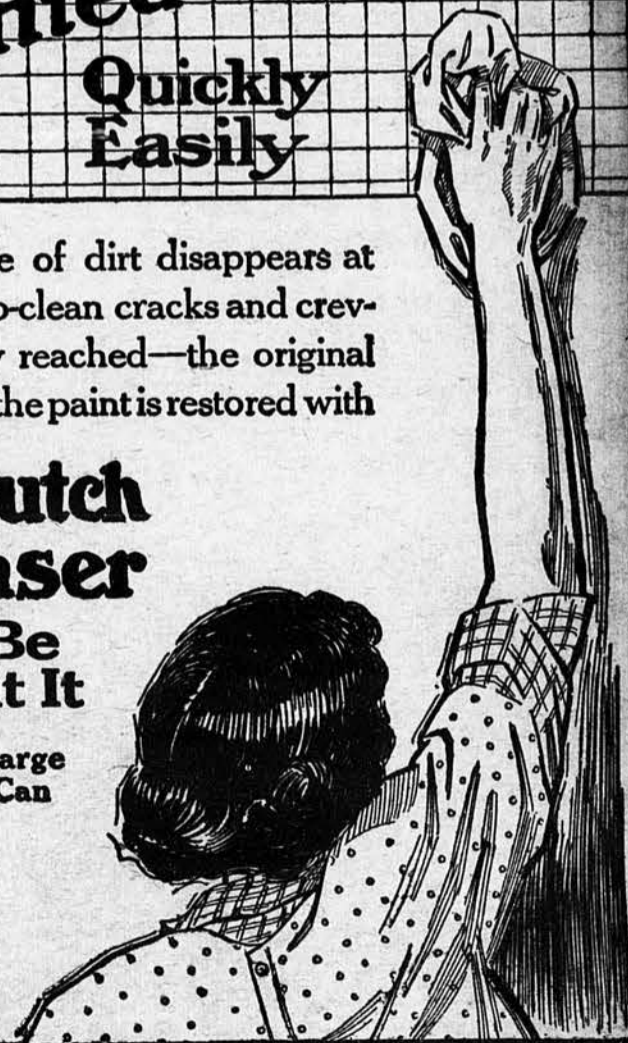
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Quickly  
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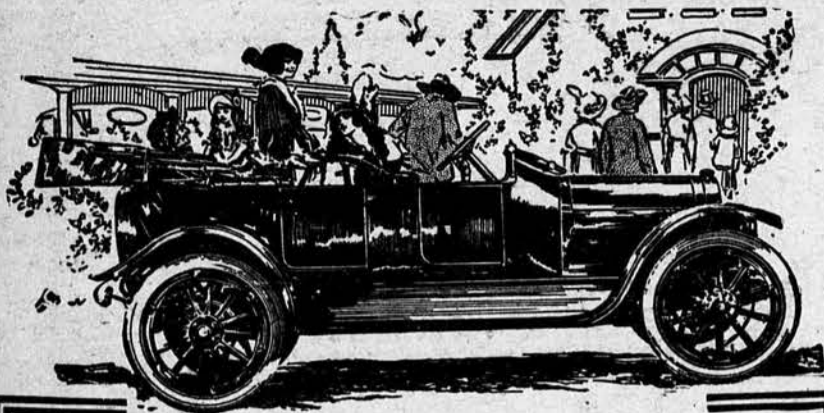
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# The Secret of the Blotter

Conclusion of the Story Begun in Last Week's Issue

BY MABEL BURKHOLDER  
(Copyright)

(Concluded.)  
GREATLY agitated, Robert Lane came to a full stop under the street lamp. Latin had no interest for him that evening. He was trying to consider how it had all come about. His mind leapt back to the words made known to him by the telltale blotter.

"Mr. Simon Kerr—of Kerr's Corners—we submit—to your terms."

What were those terms? Why must the old people submit to that notorious usurer in anything? Were they in his debt? He had not heard about it, if it were true. It was one of the weaknesses of his parents to consider him still a child. They could not realize that their boy had become a man.

While he pondered, some one passed him in a buggy. It was a little, creaky buggy, drawn by a shambling pony. The driver cracked his whip in a surly way, as if angry with the animal for its limping gait. It was Simon Kerr, of Kerr's Corners.

Robert Lane was completely turned toward home now. His eyes strove vainly to pierce the gloom of night, but all that assured him of Simon Kerr's actual passing was the clatter of the distant buggy on the stone road.

"Simon Kerr—of Kerr's Corners—we submit—to your terms!"

The words would drive him insane. Oh, to what had those two old people submitted in order to procure the bills which seemed to sting his fingers like nettles?

The instinct of the lawyer seized him. It was his business to protect, defend those who could not speak out very forcibly for themselves. He dashed up the highway toward home, as if the near presence of the old usurer was a menace to the little home on the windy hill, a vampire abroad at night to drain the veins of his victims.

When he reached home he found Simon's horse tied to the lane fence. Softly he passed it and approached the house. The kitchen window stood open, and through it he discerned three people gathered around the table. Simon Kerr had seated himself and spread out some papers to which he was drawing the attention of the others. The father stood at attention with folded arms, and the mother, with weary eyes, made a pretense of looking after some bit of work.

"The five hundred dollars due today on the mortgage you say you are not in shape to pay," spoke the voice of Simon Kerr.

"No-o," muttered Robert's father.

Then the very letter, whose contents Robert partially knew from the telltale blotter, was unfolded in front of Simon Kerr.

"I understand by your message that you wish to have the time extended for another year, at which date the whole thousand dollars will become due. If you are still unable to pay, I am at liberty to foreclose."

"Yes—." The word was like a cry.

The mother's fingers clutched a chair for support.

"You have had good crops this year," grumbled Simon. "I thought you were saving money. Mercy on us, there are some people who never have anything."

"We had to have the money for other purposes," murmured Mr. Lane.

"You ask a great deal," Simon Kerr was mumbling, in an aggrieved tone. "You certainly expect great leniency."

"We have done our best," said the father wearily.

"You are aware that the interest has been very low. Friends, you know, and all that—I hated to be mean. It must be raised on such tardy payments to make it profitable to me. I have been very considerate—easy, I might say."

Robert strangled an impulse to hurl his Latin grammar at the old shark's bald head.

Simon Kerr wrote steadily for some minutes, then he handed the pen to the old man.

"I have done all you ask," he said. "I have allowed a year's delay, but with the plain understanding that affairs must be settled up at the expiration of that time. Sign here, please."

With one bound, Robert Lane was inside the door.

"Sign nothing, dad! You sha'll not do it! I have something to say about it!"

The three occupants of the room stared in amazement at the sudden apparition. Simon's lip curled back in a wolfish snarl as he sulkily demanded what he had to say about it. He suddenly saw himself deprived of a high interest on his money and the certainty of getting the old Lane place at the end of the year.

"It is my wish," said Robert firmly, "that the five-hundred-dollar payment be made now, and the other five hundred be met next fall as stated in the first agreement."

"What has your wish to do with it?" sneered Simon Kerr. "Money talks!"

For answer Robert opened his fist. There crumpled carelessly between his fingers were five hundred-dollar bills. Simon stared at him as if he strongly suspected that he had stolen them.

"If you will give us a receipt for the money," said Robert brusquely, "we shall consider the affair closed for this year."

It was all done so quickly that the old couple sat stunned and unbelieving when Simon Kerr closed the door behind him. The vampire of the night had passed seeking other prey.

"Mother! Dad!" cried Robert impetuously. "You didn't treat me fairly in this matter. It makes me sick to think of what might have happened if I hadn't stumbled on the truth by a mere incident."

"We have dallied with you so long, son," said his mother. "We have put you off until you must almost have made up your mind that we did not care about your future. This year we saw that something had to be done—to give you a start—"

"Truly a brave start in life," cried Robert, choking back indignant tears, "to reflect that I had turned my parents out of doors to accomplish my ends!"

"It might not have been so bad as that," sighed his mother. "At any rate, it doesn't matter much about us. We are getting nearly through, Robert."

"We had set our hearts on your having your chance in the city this year, Bob," said his father. "Even yet something must be done about it."

"I have decided not to go to the city this year," declared Robert sturdily, though he did not mention how very sudden this decision had been. "You acknowledge that I have helped on the farm this year, that the crop, such as it was, has been practically the result of my effort?"

"Yes, lad."

"Do you reckon I can clear the other five hundred with the interest next summer, and give you back the old place clear of debt before I strike out for myself?"

"Robert—it hurts us—"

"It doesn't hurt me. All the sting went out of my heart standing out there in the dark, when I learned that you cared so deeply, that you were willing to sacrifice so much. I had almost made up my mind that you didn't love me before that."

"Robert!" reproachfully.

"Foolish, wasn't it?"

"And you won't be too unhappy over this delay?"

Robert nestled his mother's hand against his cheek, and gazed into her eyes as if to make sure that no more misunderstandings could ever arise between them.

"Don't you think," he said softly, "that most of the misery of the world is caused by people not understanding one another?"

### A National Mule Organization.

At a meeting held recently at Columbia, Tenn., the National Mule Organization was arranged for. The organization committee was composed of representatives of various mule interests. Offices have been established in the Board of Trade building, Nashville, Tenn., and inquiries will be promptly answered by W. S. Williams, secretary of the organization committee.

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## Pit Silos Are Paying Well

Western Kansas Farmers Believe in the Underground Type

BY L. D. GRIFFEE  
Goodland, Kan.

THE silo special of the Kansas Agricultural college and the Rock Island railroad, which passed through western Kansas last summer, came at a strategical time. The weather was dry and the forage crop was short. The farmers in this part of the state were remembering the bitter lesson of the winter of 1911-1912, when heavy snows fell late in the winter, after the scanty supply of roughness was nearly exhausted. Many farmers were forced to go to the banks and borrow money at 10 per cent with which to buy hay at \$15 to \$20 a ton to save their stock from starvation. With the memory of all this fresh in their minds and the short feed crop of 1913 showing signs of drying up it was a mighty good time for a silo train.

Along the Rock Island railroad from Phillipsburg to the state line one now sees very few silos. There is a large number of them there nevertheless. Most of the silos in this country are pit silos, and a large per cent of them were dug after the passing of the silo train last summer. The concrete monolith, or the metal lath silo of central and eastern Kansas can often be seen for miles. The humble pit silo in the western part of the state is dug unobtrusively beside the feed lot, and in many cases is not noticeable at a distance of ten rods.

### In Sherman County.

In Sherman county there was just one silo prior to 1913. This is a concrete monolith near Kanorado. There

pense. Some of the unplastered silos have cost nothing at all in money, the farmer assisted by the hired man or the neighbors doing the digging and absolutely no material being used. The plastered silos cost from \$15 to \$75. There is an abundance of coarse sand to be found in the beds of the dry streams in this part of the state, so if a man is willing to do his own work he need spend money only for cement, roofing material and a windlass of some sort, if he is not fortunate enough to have one already. If one wishes to hire the digging done there are men willing to contract to dig a silo 12 feet in diameter for \$1.25 a foot of depth, making the cost of digging a pit 26 feet deep \$32.50.

Silage is now being fed from nearly all of these silos, and in every case that I have observed it seems to be giving good results. Most of the farmers are feeding with a good degree of intelligence, mixing alfalfa with the ration where possible, and where alfalfa is not to be obtained either feeding barley straw as a filler or letting the stock range on the buffalo grass. In one feed lot I found a number of calves which had been brought in off the range so weak as to be scarcely able to walk. After two or three weeks on silage they were showing an interest in life and were rapidly gaining in weight. One of the largest silos in this vicinity has its contents still untouched, the owner expecting to use the silage in the early spring to feed a large bunch of mares before and after foaling time.

### More Silos Planned.

Although there has been more rain than usual this winter, there has been no caving of these silos, and none has filled with water.

The western Kansas farmer is less conservative than his eastern neighbor. From present prospects the number of pit silos in this part of the state will be at least tripled before fall. There are a number of stock-raisers who will dig two silos apiece, and one at least who plans to dig four, the idea being to fill them all in the good years and save over at least one for the year of crop failure. Pharaoh needed the services of a prophet to foretell crop failure in Egypt, but the man who farms in western Kansas needs no prophet to tell him that there will be a partial failure of the forage crop about every second year. How to get winter feed for these lean years has long been one of the biggest problems of the short grass country. If the pit silo with fetterita, sweet clover and other drouth resistant crops will enable farmers to solve the vexing problem, it will be a bright day for western Kansas.

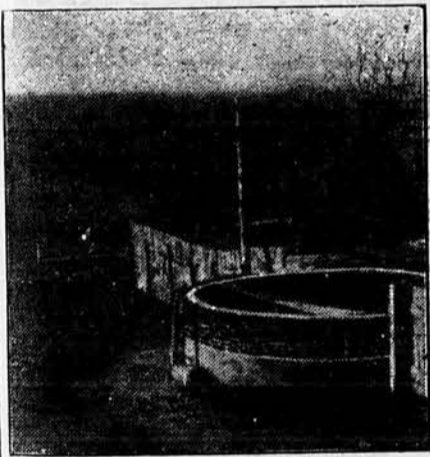
### Grow Some Early Corn

If Kansas farmers will plant a few acres this spring to early maturing corn it will be possible to have grain for feed during August. L. E. Call, professor of agronomy at the Agricultural college, says that the short corn crop last year means that many farmers will be out of feed before the next crop matures, or paying high prices for it. He advises the planting of a few acres to any one of the varieties which yield grain in about ninety days.

Home grown seed of these early varieties or seed from the early maturing types grown in north central Nebraska or South Dakota should be planted, Professor Call says. Such varieties as Minnesota No. 13, Pride of the North, or early strains of Iowa Silver Mine and Reid's Yellow Dent should furnish corn for feed during most of August if planted as early as possible this spring.

It is not advisable to plant a large acreage to these early varieties. They do not make large yields under Kansas conditions. Only local varieties, known to be adapted to this state, should be planted for the main crop.

Chinch bugs may take the wheat and drouth the corn, but it takes more than these calamities to stop the cream check. It comes once a month the year around.



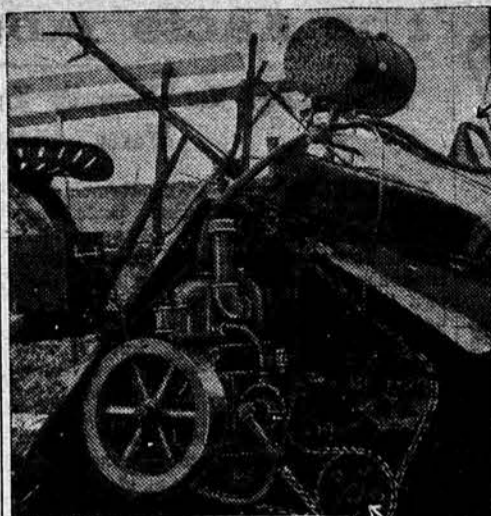
Here's a model collar for a pit silo.

are now about fifteen, all but the one being pit silos, and all were dug during the past summer. They represent all types of the pit silo. In one place near Goodland there are three silos within a mile of one another. One is cement, plastered in the very best style, and it has a heavy concrete collar at the top and a good roof. Another has a concrete collar, is plastered for a few feet from the top only and has no roof. The third of these silos is simply a circular hole in the ground, with no plaster on the sides and no roof. All these silos were filled by the same crew of neighbors working together, and much interest was felt in the ability of each of the three types to make good silage. A bunch of mixed cattle is now being fed from the unplastered silo. The silage from near the sides is somewhat moldy, the dirt sides having evidently absorbed much of the moisture and having thus interfered with fermentation.

### One Man's Experience.

E. H. Thomas, who lives north of Goodland, had thirty acres of corn that was badly stunted by the drouth. He realized that this would be of little value as fodder, the dry winds in this part of the state having a tendency to dry up this kind of fodder until one can hardly find the shocks. He dug a pit which he left unplastered and unroofed. Having no ensilage cutter, he simply cut the fodder and dumped it into the pit. He tramped it well and put on plenty of water. The stalks were short and small, and so they packed together closely and made a very fair grade of silage.

The pit silo is well suited to western Kansas. It can be built at small ex-



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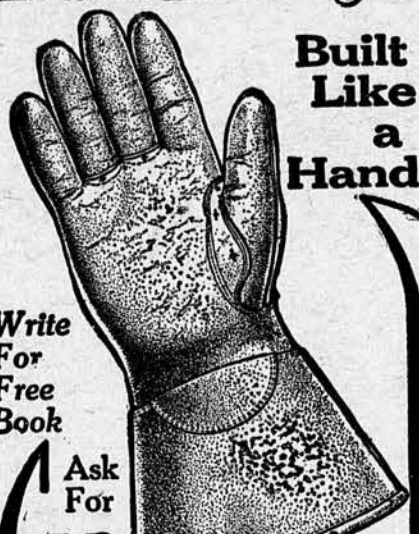
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## The Facts About St. Patrick

Some Things Not Generally Known About Him—Things That Weren't Easy to Find Out

AMERICANS can't wax patriotic over anyone much farther back than George Washington. They haven't time. It's come to a point where heroes that have been departed for more than two hundred years have really quit expecting it. There's Saint Patrick, for instance. Goodness only knows how many yards of vivid green ribbon Americans buy just before his birthday, or how many thousand Saint Patrick's parties are given, or how many million Saint Patrick's post cards are sent.

A queer person in Kansas started out a few weeks before Saint Patrick's day this year, to find out what people really knew about him, if he really had been a saint, if he ever had seen a snake, if—well, to find out all about Saint Patrick. The queer person was a woman. What man would ever think of another man's birthday two weeks in advance?

The first opportunity came at the boarding house. The popular young

thing to do, too, especially if one is—er—a bit puzzled, so to speak—concerning the next move. One must be careful, when one is the guardian of a lot of dignity. Dignity needs watching. The professor cleared his throat and smiled forgivingly.

"So far as I know—"

He paused. One must know just how to pause if one wants to be a master of men. One can't afford to be careless about the inflection of his pauses.

"So far as I know, the records do not give us the history of this man. His career is—er—shrouded with mystery, so to speak. In fact I am unable to give you any information that might be regarded as definite. I would suggest however that you consult some of the original source material of the period in question. Perhaps the Encyclopedia Britannica might be of some assistance, or the—"

The Encyclopedia Britannica! Precisely! She found him in the book PAO to PAY. She jotted down: "Probably born about 389—introduced Latin into Ireland as the language of the church—brought Ireland into touch with western Europe, particularly with Rome—did missionary work among Irish."

Not a word about shamrocks—not a whisper of snakes—nothing about green ribbons or red beards or cob pipes or—Wasn't he the careless man, this Mr. Britannica?

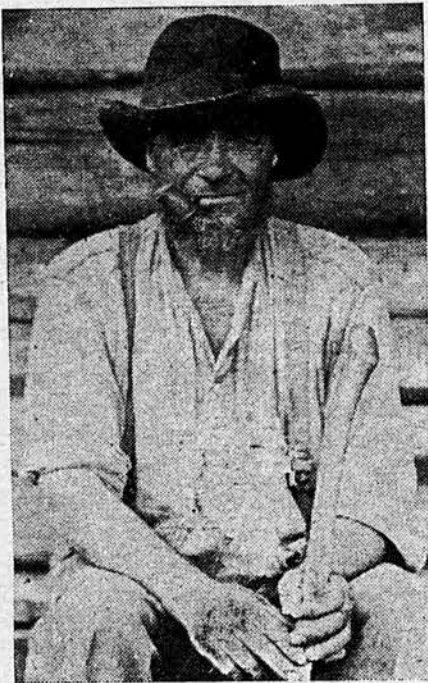
The investigator was a little Irish; not enough to make her father a policeman or a street car conductor, but enough to make her resent the Authority who would discuss Saint Patrick and leave out the snakes. She tumbled books down from the shelves in the library, green, red, blue, all colors of books. She tussled with them, dashed off parts of them, scorned parts of them. When she had finished she knew the truth about Saint Patrick.

Saint Patrick was born no one knows where. He was kidnapped by pirates when he was young—that was before he was a saint, understand—and sold into slavery in Ireland. No one knows who he worked for or what they did to him when he didn't work, or how he escaped, but it all happened; all the books said so. Between the first and second acts, he went to the continent, was ordained everything and the second act finds him in wild, snaky Ireland.

The first obstacle to overcome was the opposition of the Druidical priests. This Saint Patrick did very effectively. First, he cursed their fertile fields so that they produced nothing. Then he cursed their rivers, so that the fish in them died. Then he cursed their kettles so that they would not boil. The master touch came as he cursed the Druids themselves, and the earth opened and swallowed them alive. The books all said so—all but the Encyclopedia Britannica.

That wasn't all that Saint Patrick did. He took a drum, an ordinary drum, and decided to exterminate the snakes in Ireland. He began to beat it, and he beat it with such fervor that he knocked a hole in it. Even Saint Patrick couldn't do much with a drum with a hole in it and for a while it looked as if ribbon counters would have to get along without Saint Patrick's day to help out business. But just at that moment an angel appeared and mended the hole. That was the incident that gave rise to the cowboy plot where the beautiful girl dashes up on a bronco as the hero is having the noose adjusted about his neck. But this thing really happened to Saint Patrick, and the snakes all left Ireland forever. If a snake touches the shores of Ireland even today it dies at once. The books all said so—all but the Encyclopedia Britannica.

While he was driving the snakes out, he came across a monster snake in the Galtee mountains. He chained it in a lake there and told it to stay until Monday. Every Monday morning since that time, the serpent rises from the water, and calls out in Irish, "It's a long Monday, Patrick." The natives all say that this is true, and so do the books—all but the Encyclopedia Britannica. Who cares? Isn't it facts the public wants?



"Shure, an' ye can't tell me anything about St. Patrick."

woman who sat across the table remarked that she had been invited to three Saint Patrick's parties.

"Well say now, who was Saint Patrick, anyhow?" the investigator queried.

"Don't you really know who Saint Patrick was?" The question came in a chorus, a confident, incredulous chorus, from the traveling man's wife, the insurance agent, and the school teacher.

"Someone tell the poor dear thing who Saint Patrick was," added the young man just out of college.

"May I have some salt, please?" from the school teacher.

"Some sodium chloride? Well, rather!" answered the young man just out of college.

Right there the incident closed.

When the investigator asked the little newly married woman at the house where she lived, who Saint Patrick was, the little wife looked up.

"Blessed if I know just who he was. I never stopped to think. We always got some ribbon if mother gave us some of the cream money but—Dick—Richard, dear—Richard—Now listen! Who, what, and where was St. Patrick?"

Richard dear looked up from his paper. "St. Patrick? Co-ome ba-ack to-o-o A-a-iren—" he hummed.

"Now Dick, we are in earnest, in earnest, understand? Dick, I don't believe you know who St. Patrick was. Dick, who was he?" She waited with all the confidence of a newly-wed.

"Saint Patrick, my dear, was an Irishman—no doubt about it, Saint Patrick was, is now, and ever more shall be—an Irishman. Co-me ba-ack to A-a-iren—"

"That's just Dick for you—won't be serious a minute," she laughed at the investigator.

When a professor was approached he cleared his throat. It is a very good thing to do on certain occasions. Then he smiled forgivingly. That is a good

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**LA FOLLETTE'S WEEKLY, Dept. M.B. MADISON, WIS.**

## Profits in a Duck Farm

BY RALPH L. KING,  
Atchison, Kan.

That there is money in ducks if the business is conducted along common sense lines and up-to-date methods has been fully demonstrated by C. W. Jackson, of Atchison, Kan. In order to do well ducks must be well housed and carrying out this idea Mr. Jackson equipped his duck house with a hot water heating plant, installing natural gas for heating the water. Hot water pipes are laid about 20 inches from the floor so that the ducks can roost under them. Above the pipes are wooden doors that can be raised and fastened against the walls of the house. The doors are only put down during severe weather in order to conserve the heat. When the doors are up the heat in the entire house is general.

Mr. Jackson's specialty is the raising of "green" ducklings which he sells to large hotels and restaurants. The ducklings are marketed in 10 weeks after they are hatched, their average weight being about 5 pounds. In his season's run last year his ducklings averaged about 95 cents apiece.

It is his opinion that ducks are more easily raised than chickens, as they are not subject to so many diseases. The greatest difficulty one has with ducks is rheumatism, which can be avoided by providing dry sleeping quarters for them.

Mr. Jackson raises Pekin ducks and it costs him about \$3 a year to feed each one. These ducks laid on an average 120 eggs apiece, which, he says, any of this variety will do with proper care. To raise a duckling until it is 10 weeks old costs him 30 cents.

Mr. Jackson's duck farm is equipped for raising about 3,000 ducks. Next year he expects to increase its capacity to accommodate 10,000.

## It Pays to Keep Up the Flock

On February 1 we had an opportunity to buy at market price, 125 Barred Plymouth Rock hens and pullets. These birds had scarcely laid an egg all winter. Their owner said they were too fat to lay as he had been feeding them a very poorly balanced ration.

We considered that we got a bargain and began feeding them. Our system of feeding includes a dry mash of mill feeds and beef scraps, of which the fowls are allowed to eat all they want, and all the grain is fed in a deep litter. These Rocks were fed, the first month, on a gallon of wheat in the morning, a gallon of oats at noon and a gallon of kafir at night, the latter feed being replaced by shelled corn when the nights were cold. In addition to this they ate a half bushel of dry mash a day, more than twice as much as that consumed by a flock of 150 Rhode Island Reds in another house that had been laying heavily all winter. The Reds had the same amount of hard grain.

The Rocks have increased from no eggs at all the first week to 25 dozen the sixth week. They are now consuming very little more mash than the Reds. This experience proves that when hens are allowed to run down it is expensive business getting them back into laying condition, especially in cold weather. We expect a nice profit from them from now till July 1 when we will sell them.

The house we built for these chickens is as practical, economical and as easily built as could be designed. It is 12 by 24 feet and faces the south. It is 6 feet high in front and 5 feet in the rear and has a gable roof with two-thirds of the slope to the north. The roof is made of cypress boxing and covered with a good grade of rubberoid roofing. The walls are made of 12-inch white pine barn boards. The north side and the two ends have the boards running up and down with the cracks battened. The south side is boarded up 3 feet with the board running horizontally. The upper half is of netting with a burlap curtain made of old feed sacks.

One objection to a one-room chicken house is that the hens roost on the nests. To remedy this the second board of the south wall is omitted and orange-box nests are placed on the outside of the house opening in. These are protected by a tar paper covering. The roosts are 3 1/2 feet from the ground with a dropping board 6 inches lower. This leaves the entire floor space, except the corner where the mash box and water fountain are placed, clear for scratching room and

it is covered with straw from 8 to 12 inches deep. The charcoal, oyster shell and beef scrap are in a partitioned box nailed to the wall just high enough to be out of the way of the scratching fowls and yet not too high to be easily accessible. The entire cost of this house, not counting the labor, was \$31.25 and it will easily accommodate 150 chickens even in the winter months when they must be shut in.

Mrs. Chas. E. Ellis.

Holliday, Kan.

## One Year's Work With Runners

I bought 45 eggs and placed the first 20 under Leghorn hens in nests that were raised a little from the ground. Only 12 of the eggs hatched and one little duckling got his head skinned before leaving the nest, living only two or three days. The other 25 eggs were placed under Brahma hens. Their nests were hollowed out of the ground and then filled with straw. All the eggs were soaked in warm water two or three minutes every other day during the last week of incubation. This time 22 ducklings were taken from the nests. These results seemed to show that duck eggs should at least be placed in nests on the ground if a good hatch is expected.

As soon as the ducklings were taken from the nest we gave them water containing clean, fine sand. The water was placed in a fountain where the ducklings could drink without getting their bodies or feet wet. They had no feed until they began calling for it, which was about 24 hours after they left the nest. Stale bread soaked in whole, sweet milk and squeezed dry was fed in very moderate quantities every two hours the first week. Then the milk was left in the bread and enough bran stirred in to take up the extra moisture for the second week. After this they received a mixture of milk, bran, shorts, meat scraps, scraps from the table and once in a while a little corn chop. We gave meat scraps at least three times a week. At 3 weeks old they received their feed five times a day as long as they cared for it. It wasn't more than two or three weeks longer, however, until they didn't care to be fed more than once a day.

At 10 weeks old the drakes were dressed and sold. The ducks began laying when less than 5 months old and have more than supplied eggs for the table ever since. The money from the drakes plus the eggs received has paid the first cost of the eggs for hatching and for the feed eaten up to Christmas time. I lost only two out of the whole lot.

Mrs. Harlon Winter.

Mankato, Kan.

## Beef Cattle Are Decreasing

The indicated total shortage of meat animals since the census of 1910 is nearly nine beef cattle, seven sheep and over three hogs for each one hundred of the total estimated population of the United States in January, 1914, according to the estimates of the Department of Agriculture just published in the Agricultural Outlook. This means that it would take 18,259,000 more meat cattle, sheep and swine than the estimates show at present in this country, to give the present population the same meat supply that the census of 1910 showed to exist.

The figures by years are as follows, those subsequent to 1910 being estimates of the Department of Agriculture:

	Beef Cattle	Sheep	Swine
Jan. 1, 1914	35,855,000	49,719,000	58,933,000
Jan. 1, 1913	36,030,000	51,482,000	61,178,000
Jan. 1, 1912	37,260,000	52,362,000	65,410,000
Jan. 1, 1911	39,679,000	53,633,000	65,620,000
Census, April 15, 1910	41,178,000	52,448,000	58,186,000

In swine breeding we must consider the shape of hog the nearest market demands.

Advertising of purebred poultry and eggs will be found on page 40 in the Farmers' Classified advertising department. You can get a start in purebred poultry or you can improve your flock by dealing with our poultry advertisers. Farmers Mail and Breeze is the leader among the farm papers of the country as a poultry advertising medium.

# LOST!

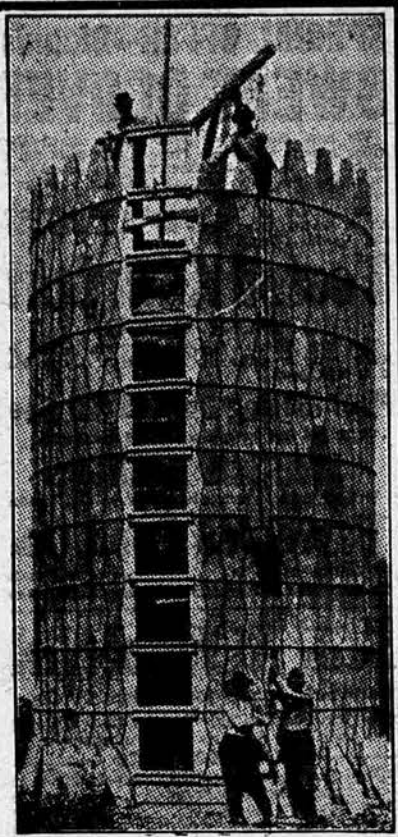
cracks, air-holes, shrinkage, automatic wrenches for bands, bulges, twists, leaks, repairs, trouble, inconvenience in handling silage and expense and time in erection, fire, rats—but NOT alcoholic juices or any of the silage. I'm no enemy to nature—I'm made of concrete and bound with steel—the sun, rain and wind are my best friends, they add gradually to my strength. I get better constantly—I'm a certainty from the day I'm erected for you ready for use.

## There's the Price Too

See if you don't wonder how I, the Diamond Concrete Stave Silo, can be erected upon your foundation for the one and only cost as printed (yours upon request, also ten year written, responsible guarantee). The answer is a simple home product, honest in all respects and open to inspection to the minutest detail. Write for prices, guarantee and pamphlets and you'll be rewarded with facts and opportunity.

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Dept. C, Kansas City, Mo.



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140 EGG

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ed like some do to cover up poor quality of material.

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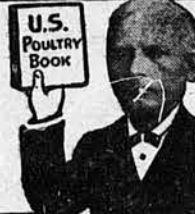


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A. F. HUSE, Manhattan, Kan.

## Farming is On In Earnest

First Damage to Wheat Reported—Other Crop News

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

THE mild weather the first of the week started off field operations with a rush. Oat seeding will be finished in a few days and work on corn, barley and potato ground is well under way. Better conditions in the soil, so far as moisture is concerned, could hardly be asked for. This fact and the experiences of former years, when bumper crops followed a-drouthy year, are responsible for a degree of optimism among farm folks that is good to see. "This is certain to be the banner crop year," writes Sam Teaford of Norton county, Kansas, "and farmers are ready for the fray." The first reports of damage to growing wheat, of any consequence, were received last week. March winds in western Kansas have blown out occasional spots in fields while in eastern portions of the state some patches are reported dying out due to alternate freezing and thawing. But taking the state as a whole, wheat fields are looking fine and have rarely shown up better for the middle of March.

Farmers' unions in western Kansas are making themselves useful along the right lines. In Norton county the unions have already shipped in 20 cars of corn and oats, and work along the same lines is being done or planned for in other counties.

### KANSAS.

Chase County—Roads in bad condition. Ground in good shape so far as moisture is concerned. Alfalfa \$12 and \$15 a ton; corn 80c; oats 55c; butter 25c; eggs 20c; potatoes \$1.40.—W. J. Daugherty, March 3.

Chautauqua County—Weather changeable. Many gardens planted. Farm operations beginning. Outlook good and farmers are optimistic. Much feed being shipped in. Corn 72c; alfalfa \$15.—F. B. Mantooth, March 7.

Greenwood County—Snow all gone except the large drifts. Warm and nice today. Feed getting scarce. Roads bad. Ground is full of moisture. Prairie hay \$8 to \$14 corn 73c; potatoes \$1.20; butter 20c; eggs 21c.—E. E. Rardon, February 27.

Sherman County—Blizzard on February 22 but not much moisture in it. Snow all gone. Not much farm work done yet. Winter wheat not doing much as the ground has been frozen most of the time. Corn being shipped in at 70c.—G. G. Corkill, March 1.

Rooks County—Plowing and disking for oats and barley is the order of the day. Ground works fine. Cattle doing fairly well. Hogs scarce. Cane, millet, oats and barley being shipped in for seed. Wheat 78c; corn 74c; eggs 18c; butter 20c.—C. O. Thomas, March 6.

Reno County—Having a cold wave once a week. Feed getting scarce. Some oats sown and some ground being prepared. Many public sales and livestock brings good prices. Everybody wants cattle and hogs. Wheat 80c; corn 70c; eggs 20c.—D. Engelhart, March 7.

Pottawatomie County—No farming being done on account of mud and stock kept up and fed. All kinds of roughness for stock scarce. There will be plenty of poor stock and horses this spring. Wheat dying out in spots caused by heavy frosts.—S. L. Knapp, March 5.

Sedgwick County—Real March weather at present. Oat seeding will begin next week but acreage will not be very large. A lot of alfalfa will be put out this spring. No spring pigs yet and it's a big job to get together a bunch of stock hogs.—J. R. Kelso, March 6.

Rawlins County—Wind has blown every day this month. Farmers getting ready to work in the field next week. Last month was rather hard on fall wheat. Continual freezing and thawing seems to have killed considerable of the late sown wheat.—J. S. Skolout, March 7.

Cloud County—Snow nearly all gone. Feed getting scarce. Farmers preparing ground for oats. Wheat looking fine for this time of year. Not many spring pigs. Farmers' union doing good in some parts of the county and saving the farmers money.—W. H. Plumly, March 6.

Harvey County—Roads fairly good after a long siege of mud, snow and slush. Wheat still looking fine. Livestock doing well. Wheat fields too soft for grazing. Wheat 81c; corn 71c; oats 46c for feed and 60c for seed; hogs \$8; butter 20c to 25c; eggs 19c in trade.—H. W. Prouty, March 5.

Finney County—Having fine weather with the exception of the wind. No moisture for some time. Stock holding their own pretty well. Considerable alfalfa being shipped. Stock selling fair at public sales. Seed of all kinds high. Butter 25c and 30c; eggs 18c; and 20c.—F. S. Coen, March 7.

Decatur County—Winter unusually mild so far. The feed will be all used up and some farmers will be short. Wheat in fine condition. Ice harvest has been very light. Corn 69c; wheat 78c; eggs 20c; butter fat 22c which is the lowest price for butter fat for a number of years at this time of year.—G. A. Jern, Feb. 28.

Elk County—Weather fine with no snow. Plenty of moisture in the ground and it is in fine shape for spring work. A lot of plowing being done. Fall sown alfalfa looking fine. Feed scarce. Corn and alfalfa hay being shipped in. Hogs \$8; eggs 20c; butter fat 24c; potatoes \$1; alfalfa hay \$10.—Mrs. S. L. Huston, March 6.

Marion County—Ground in very good condition for spring crops. Cattle on wheat

pasture again. Stock in pretty good condition. Quite a number of hedges have been pulled out this winter. A number of sales the last few weeks. Wheat 81c; kafir \$1.45 a hundred; cane seed \$1.50; oats 47c.—J. H. Dyck, March 7.

Norton County—Wheat looking well but late sowings not so good. Silos and careful feeding are bringing the stock through the winter in good shape. Several up-to-date farmers are digging pit silos now. Local farmers' unions have shipped in about 20 carloads of corn and oats to date. This is certain to be the banner crop year, and farmers are ready for the fray.—Sam Teaford, March 7.

Stevens County—Considerable wind this spring. Wheat ground blowing and on account of drouth last year there is very little trash to scatter on fields. All the farmers who put in pit silos last fall are very glad of it and most of them are now digging more. Cattle and horses have done well on grass. Cattle selling well at sales but horses go slow. Corn \$1.50 a hundred; hay \$18.—Monroe Traver, March 4.

Thomas County—February closed with good weather. Stock pasturing wheat. Spring work will begin next week if good weather continues. Large crop of barley to be sown and a lot of kafir, milo and sorghum to be planted. Horses slow sale. Cows higher than last year. Ground in better condition for four or five years. Corn 68c; wheat 75c; butter fat 26c; eggs 22c.—C. C. Cole, February 28.

Gray County—Farmers busy preparing to sow oats and barley. Ground in excellent condition. Wheat not growing much as it is too cold, but is in fine condition and promises a good crop. Acreage of spring crops will be smaller than usual as so much ground was sown to wheat. Stock doing well on wheat pasture. Roughness cheaper than last fall. A car of northern oats was brought in recently for feed at 47c; eggs 20c.—A. E. Alexander, March 7.

### OKLAHOMA.

Kingfisher County—Not as large an acreage of oats sown as usual. Wheat looks fine. A good deal of stock still on the wheat. Corn 71c to 73 1/2c.—H. A. Reynolds, March 7.

Pawnee County—Nearly all the oats are sown. Alfalfa acreage will be increased this year. Some hog cholera in this neighborhood. Some gardens planted. Corn 60c to 68c; oats 45c to 50c; alfalfa \$15; prairie hay \$13.—V. Funkhouser, March 5.

Caddo County—Continued cold weather is hard on young oats. Wheat promising a good crop. Stock in good flesh. Sales numerous and everything bringing satisfactory prices. Hogs \$8 to \$8.25; cattle \$5 to \$6; corn 61c; wheat 80c; potatoes \$1.15.—S. A. Gilmore, March 7.

Comanche County—Weather cold and windy. Early sown oats growing slowly and were damaged by frost. Some fields will be replanted to other crops. Potatoes about all planted. A good acreage of alfalfa will be sown. Farms well stocked up with cattle and the average is in good condition.—Fred E. Wiersig, March 7.

Rogers County—Very little rain since last report but plenty of moisture in ground. Most of the oats sown. Fine weather this week for seeding. Farm work pretty well along. Stock in fine condition. Plenty of wheat and rye pasture. Good crop of pigs and little chicks. Wheat 80c; corn 75c; oats 40c; seed oats 45c to 50c; old hens 11c; eggs 20c; butter 25c.—W. S. Crouch, March 7.

Washington County—Some nice weather now and oat sowing being pushed. Large acreage will be sown. Wheat seems to have come through the winter in excellent condition. Considerable alfalfa being sown this spring. Have had the mildest winter for many years. Grass remained green the entire winter. Ground full of moisture and everybody anticipating good crop year.—J. M. Brubaker, March 7.

Roger Mills County—Spring work has commenced. A lot of listing and disking have been done. Cold spell of two weeks ago has frozen out the volunteer oats and sand storms have damaged some of the wheat. A large acreage of oats will be sown within the next week. We need rain again. Not much demand for horses and mules. All stock looking good. A lot of feed for cattle left.

Grain scarce and high. Wheat 90c; corn 85c; oats 65c; hogs \$7.50; cream 25c; prairie hay \$12; alfalfa hay \$14; kafir and milo 70c; milk cows \$50 to \$75.—E. A. C. Moeller, March 3.

### To Learn About Silos

"Meet me at the silo," is the invitation W. A. Boys, district farm demonstration agent in western Kansas, has been sending to farmers lately. A series of silo meetings is being conducted in that district. The meetings are held on farms where silos are in use, and talks on silos and silage are made, using the silos on these farms as object lessons. In spite of the bad weather last week, many of the lectures were attended by twenty-five to fifty farmers.

This method of doing demonstration work is proving very effective. Mr. Boys has planned campaigns for several counties, and will be busy for the next few weeks in this kind of work.

The silo offers the best solution of the stalk disease problem so far discovered. The man who puts his corn or kafir into a silo need not lie awake nights for fear he will find two or three animals lying dead about the place next morning.

## FUNK'S Seed Corn

Has been successfully grown in every corn growing State in the United States. The average increase has been

**15 Bushels More per Acre** than low priced commercial or home-grown seed.

**Tests 96 to 100%**

We are recognized leaders in scientific corn breeding. 25,000 acres. Headquarters also for oats, wheat, alfalfa, clover—all farm seeds.

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Kansas Grown—hand sorted—expertly graded, tipped and butted. Will produce larger crops in Southwest than Northern Varieties. Prices and Samples free on request, with our big new 1914 Seed Book. You need a corn crop this year more than ever. Make sure of getting good seed by writing today to

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## We Will Send Grains of GOLD AND SILVER

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Send name and address—we will mail free samples of the best yellow and white seed corn for the corn belt.

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Planted in all parts of the world where corn is grown.

Seven lb pkg. either variety, enough for 1 acre prepaid to any address, for \$1.00. Will increase your yield 50 per cent. Large illustrated catalog and special seed corn circular free. IOWA SEED CO., Dept. 20, Des Moines, Ia.

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DIRECT FROM GROWER AT GROWER'S PRICES. We pay freight on \$10.00 tree orders. Full line of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Forest Tree Seedlings, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Flowering Shrubs, and Roses.

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## The Culture of Onions

BY JOHN H. BROWN,  
Atchison, Kan.

Many times has the question been asked "Are onions raised from the seed or sets, and where do growers get the seed and sets?"

To produce the sets that are planted to give early onions, to be sold green, a rather poor piece of ground is chosen, and as early in the spring as it is fit to work it is brought to a thorough state of pulverization by plowing, harrowing and raking. A string is then stretched, and lines are drawn nine inches apart; in these the seed is sown in beds six rows wide. Leave out the seventh row, to form an alley eighteen inches wide. The seed is sown quite thickly. The purpose in using poor soil is to produce the sets as small as possible, for it has been found that whenever they much exceed half an inch in diameter they will run to seed.

The sets are taken up in August. They are dried, and are placed with chaff in the loft of a stable or barn. Make the layer four inches deep and cover it with about six inches of hay, on the approach of frost.

The method of raising onions from the seed, as a farm or garden crop, differs but little from that adopted for sets, except that they are sown generally in rows, about one foot apart, and manured at the rate of about twenty-five tons to the acre. It is of the utmost importance that the ground for onions, grown from the seed, be as nearly level as possible, so the seed may not be washed away by the rains. It also saves considerable labor in hoeing, as it can more easily be kept free from stones and weeds.

The seed of onions, when planted as a field crop, is mostly sown with a machine, made for the purpose. This machine sows two rows at a time, making the drill and sowing as it goes along. The operation of sowing is begun as soon as the ground is fit to work in the spring. It is always found, other conditions being equal, that those earliest sown produce the heaviest crop. The covering of the seed is best done by rolling the ground with a light roller, drawing it lengthwise of the lines. Rolling is also of great advantage in smoothing the surface, so that hoeing is much more easily performed.

The quantity of seed an acre is about four pounds, when sown with the machine. New seed should be used, as onion seed of more than one year old is not apt to produce a vigorous crop. The seed may be quickly tested by placing a little of it in damp cotton or moss, in a moderately warm room; if fresh it will sprout in three or four days.

The early attention to weeding and hoeing is, if possible, of more importance when the crop is raised from seed than from sets, for the growth is slower. If weeds once get ahead of the onions, the crop may be ruined. Here, as well as in all other garden operations one man will hoe over more ground, before the weeds start to grow than 10 men will, after the weeds get to be 6 inches high.

The crop is always harvested in August, the bulbs being lifted by slightly digging under the row with a light digging fork. The onions are left on the ground, usually for two or three weeks, according to the conditions of the weather, to get thoroughly dry, and are then placed in barrels or boxes, or about six inches deep upon shelving made for the purpose, in a barn or cellar; any place that is dry, without being too warm, is suitable. Onions will endure only a certain amount of frost without injury so it is always safer to cover them up from intense freezing, as cold weather approaches.

## How to Grow Horseradish

BY JOHN H. BROWN,  
Atchison, Kan.

The time to plant horseradish is in the latter part of March or the first of April. The ground must be deeply plowed and smoothly harrowed, then marked off in rows, 2 feet one way and 4 feet the other. This will allow plenty of room to cultivate with a plow. The plants are then small rootlets that are attached to the roots that have been in the ground two years. A plant should be as large as your finger, or about

one-half an inch in diameter and four or five inches long, cut square on top and on a slant at the bottom, then placed in a hole in the ground that has been made with a pointed broom handle or similar stick, on which a stop has been nailed so the hole will be 10 inches deep.

At every cross you have made on the ground punch a hole and drop in a plant, slant end down, and drag the earth over it with your foot. An acre patch is soon planted and in a few weeks a shoot will come up from the plant, then by going over the ground with a cultivator, a few times, loosening up the soil and killing the weeds, the plants will soon be so vigorous they will take care of themselves. In the fall you can turn it out with a deep cutting plow, and if you have put in 3,000 plants you will have 3,000 pounds of horseradish roots.

## Spanish Peanuts Pay Well

BY H. M. COTTRELL.

I have carefully watched the raising of Spanish peanuts during the past four seasons. I have studied their growth and the returns secured from them in seven states that present as wide a range of soil, temperature and rainfall as there is in the United States. I believe that the time will come when Spanish peanuts will be generally grown for feed by all stockmen who live where there are one hundred or more days between frosts and where the rainfall exceeds six inches during the growing season. I believe that Spanish peanuts will become a staple crop, the same as wheat or kafir, in Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas.

This extension in acreage of Spanish peanuts will be somewhat similar to the increase in the use of silos. The value of silage, its saving in feed and the larger profits secured from its use were fully demonstrated twenty-five years ago. We do not know a thing now about the value of silage for beef and dairy cattle that was not known then. Feeders held off for years and said that silage was all right for the dairymen but not for them. The beef men all through the West about three years ago suddenly woke up to the fact that silage was essential to good profits. Now the sentiment is strong for a silo on every farm.

I look for a similar happening in the growing of Spanish peanuts. The increase in acreage may be exasperately slow for several years to those who appreciate the wonderful feed value of this crop. Some day an influential dairyman up in Wisconsin or Minnesota or back in New York will travel through Oklahoma and become so interested in the Spanish peanut that he will plant a few acres and feed them. His results will induce him to action that will make the growing of Spanish peanuts general by the dairymen north and east. Some day a noted hog raiser in Iowa or Illinois or Kansas will raise a few acres of Spanish peanuts to please a son down in Oklahoma or Texas. He will be surprised at their value for feeding brood sows and growing shoters and his influence will start a movement that will make Spanish peanuts a staple crop among the hog raisers of the northern corn belt. The general raising of Spanish peanuts for feeding horses, mules, beef cattle, sheep and poultry will be started in similar ways. It is a crop that the farmers of the United States need.

Spanish peanuts to be threshed and the nuts marketed will be grown largely on the sandy lands of Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas. Spanish peanuts will be generally grown for feed on all tillable land of the Southwest. There are tens of thousands of acres of sandy scrub oak land that will yield \$20 to \$60 an acre in Spanish peanuts threshed.

## Planting Oats After Oats

Should oats be planted as a crop following oats? The land was plowed last fall, and I expect to sow the seed with a drill.

FRANK BERGER.  
Clifton, Kan.  
As the land was plowed in the fall, it is probable that oats would do well this season if good seed were drilled. However, it is not best to follow this practice as a rule. Oats should be used, under Kansas conditions, as a rotation crop. The best place it fits in, as a rule, is between corn and wheat.



The problem of getting hogs in shape quickly for the market is solved at last through the use of Morris and Company's Big Brand Meat Meal Digester Tankage. Farmers and stock-raisers throughout the country are rapidly recognizing the value of the scientifically prepared product. Send the coupon below for book written by John M. Evvard of the Iowa Experiment Station.

The value of Big Brand Meat Meal Digester Tankage lies in its abundance of Protein or flesh-forming substance. Morris & Company's Big Brand Meat Meal Digester Tankage is made of fresh material—selected for feeding purposes—in our 6 mammoth slaughtering establishments. It is especially rich in Protein—it contains not less than 60 per cent of this substance that forms flesh, builds the frame and tissue and matures hogs quickly. It also contains not less than 8 per cent fat and 8 per cent bone phosphates, ingredients that assist in the quick production of sound, substantial hog flesh. Here's the important point—Big Brand Meat Meal Digester Tankage will produce hog flesh at a less cost per hundred pounds than any other food.

## BIG BRAND MEAT MEAL DIGESTER TANKAGE

Increases Hog Profits  
—EASY TO FEED

Agricultural Experiment Stations will tell you of the value of Big Brand Meat Meal Digester Tankage as a hog food. The abundance of flesh-forming Protein and bone building phosphates and the ease with which they are assimilated, helps to bring hogs to maturity quickly. That means profits for you.

Big Brand Meat Meal Digester Tankage comes packed in 100-lb. white drill bags—a clean, healthful food. It is easy to feed—can be fed wet or dry all the year around with or without other foods. Most stock raisers mix it with other foods to form a well balanced ration and use about 1/4 to 1/2 lb. per day per hog.

Write at once for the free book on hog food by John M. Evvard and learn the value of Big Brand Meat Meal Digester Tankage.



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## OLD SEED CORN—Also Seed Oats

Don't plant light chaffy corn of the 1913 crop. All our seeds are tested and guaranteed. Kherson and Swedish Select oats, yield 65 bushels per acre last year. Write for illustrated catalogue. No advance in prices. FRANK J. RIST, Box 6, Humboldt, Neb.

## Trent's Seed Corn

Dent and Boone County White, fire dried, tested and guaranteed. Write for free catalog. Every farmer should have it. BROWN COUNTY SEED HOUSE, S. G. TRENT, PROPRIETOR, HIAWATHA, KANSAS

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ST. CHARLES RED COB WHITE CORN  
BEST FOR CORN; BEST FOR ENSILAGE  
Grown in St. Charles County, Mo.; buy it direct and get the genuine article. Write for prices.  
LOUIS F. MARTEN, Dept. H, St. Charles, Mo.

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at Wholesale to farmers.  
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ASPARAGUS AND RHUBARB ROOTS AND SEED  
Varieties and prices in 160 page seed catalog, free.  
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## 1912 SEED CORN

Reid and Hiawatha Yellow Dent. Shelled and graded. Test 98%. Catalogue Free. J. F. Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

## GOOD FINE DRIED SEED CORN

Four varieties: Silver Mine, Reid's Yellow Dent, Brown's Choice and Yellow Rose. For particulars write EMORY BROWN, Mitchellville, Iowa

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Be safe. Buy from reliable Mt. Hope Nurseries, oldest established nurseries in state. Every kind highest grade fruit tree, berry or shrub. Free book of important information for fruit growers. Write today. MT. HOPE NURSERIES, (Founded by A.C. Griess), 405 Missouri Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

## Pure Bred Seed Corn

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Reid's Yellow Dent in ear. New Kherson. All seeds guaranteed to please. Send for samples and prices. F. M. RIEBEL & SON, Arabel, Missouri.

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Pure white bloom variety by the originator of the sweet clover business in the Arkansas Valley; also alfalfa meal. Write for prices. C. N. BOWERS, GARDEN CITY, KANSAS

## NURSERY STOCK Dollar Specials

50 Concord Grapes \$1  
20 Apple \$1 20 Peach \$1  
Hardy, vigorous, thrifty. All guaranteed. Only best stock shipped. Catalog and 25c Due Bill sent FREE.  
Fairbury Nurseries  
Box J, Fairbury, Neb.

## WHITE CORN WONDER CORN

YIELDS 100 TO 135 BUSHELS PER ACRE  
Investigate now. White Wonder, most Wonderful Yielder ever originated. Bumper crop of prize-winning corn this year. Outyielded Reid's Dent 40 bu. First year ever offered. Drought resisting, ears enormous size, deep grains, fine quality. Early to maturity. Write for Free Sample, 74-page Seed Corn Catalog, and circular describing this wonderful yielder. A. A. BERRY SEED CO., Box 635 OLARINDA, IOWA



If the average Farmer is as shrewd a merchant as he is said to be—and we *know* he is—the fact explains why so many Mitchell cars are in *daily use on the farm*.

It is because the Mitchell is a sturdy and lasting proposition and may be maintained with maximum economy that the farmer finds it suited to his needs. When he buys it he realizes that he has made an investment which *pays big dividends in efficiency*.

The car that does the most work, lasts the longest and can be kept up with the least expense for repairs, is *the car that the Business Farmer needs* and this we declare to be the Mitchell because years of experience have *proved* it definitely.

The purpose of this advertisement is to request you Business Farmers to go at once to the nearest Mitchell dealer, examine the car carefully, take a ride in it and *drive it yourself* so as to get the *personal feel* and the *personal touch*. If it proves its merit it is the car you want. That's the *only way* to buy an automobile and the *only real way* to sell one.

**Equipment of All the Mitchell Models That is Included in the List Prices:**

Electric self-starter and generator—electric lights—electric horn—electric magnetic exploring lamp—speedometer—Tungsten valves—mohair top and dust cover—Jiffy quick-action side curtains—quick-action rain vision wind-shield—demountable rims with one extra—double extra tire carriers—Bair bow holders—license plate bracket—pump, jack and complete set of tools.

Prices F. O. B. Racine

**Mitchell-Lewis Motor Co.**  
Racine, Wis. U. S. A.

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### SAVE 20% ON CEMENT

With special machinery ASH GROVE SUPERFINE is ground 10 per cent finer than Standard Ground Cement. That means 10 per cent more real cement (called "flour") in every sack. In actual concrete work this 10 per cent results in 20 per cent greater bonding strength. Four sacks of ASH GROVE SUPERFINE will give the same result as five sacks Standard Ground Cement. Ask your dealer for ASH GROVE SUPERFINE.

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**Ash Grove Lime and Portland Cement Co.**  
701 Grand Avenue Temple, Kansas City, Mo.

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Write for it **TODAY** **H. & M. Market Harness Shop** Box K Stock Yds. St. Joseph, Mo.

## And Now Comes Commelina!

Here's Another Drouth Resistant Crop for Semi-Arid Regions.  
Interesting Bits of News From the Capital

A NUMBER of Hodgeman county farmers have decided to experiment with the raising of commelina, a new plant touted as a success for semi-arid culture. It is said the plant is perennial and has been known to live for 20 years. It is said to contain greater food values than alfalfa, cowpeas or wheat bran and that it will produce on land that will not grow alfalfa or clover. The Hodgeman county men will plant it in rows and cultivate it like corn. They expect no crops for three years, after which they say they will cut about four tons an acre annually.

### Clark County Has Good Wheat:

"We have never had such a fine winter, or such a splendid prospect for a big wheat crop," remarked William Bolinger, a Hutchinson man who owns a big ranch in Clark county.

There are 1,800 acres of wheat on his land, and it could hardly look better, he said.

"We have been pasturing the wheat all winter," said Mr. Bolinger. "It is better for the wheat to keep it pastured down. It would get rank, and make good hiding places for bugs and pests of all kinds. It has been a splendid thing for the stock, too. We may keep pasturing it for another month yet."

Two years ago Mr. Bolinger harvested 23,000 bushels of wheat. Last year he didn't do so well, but he is looking for a bumper crop this season.

### A Farm Agent for Sumner?

At a meeting of the Wellington Commercial club recently it was decided to inaugurate a movement to have a farm adviser employed for Sumner county, following the lead of seven of the more important farming counties of the state which have already secured the services of a farm expert. The demonstrator's salary will be raised by popular subscription, the various banks over the county having already interested themselves to the extent of pledging financial support and also opening subscriptions for the farmers and business men of their several localities.

The farm expert is to work under the management of the Kansas Agricultural college, thereby securing the co-operation of the institution in handling various farm problems. It is believed the necessary funds will be raised in a few days.

### The Potatoes Still Come.

In July, August and September of 1913 potatoes were imported under the old tariff act. After that they came in under the new act. Here's the way the imports of potatoes count up under those months of the old tariff and under those of the new tariff:

OLD TARIFF.	
July .....	5,310 bushels
August .....	10,411 bushels
September .....	8,106 bushels
NEW TARIFF.	
October .....	472,052 bushels
November .....	764,829 bushels

### Condensed Milk Brings the Money.

The quantity of raw milk necessary to produce a pound of condensed milk is 2.6 pounds; of evaporated milk a trifle less; the number of pounds of raw milk necessary to produce the condensed and evaporated milk in the United States is 1,453,125,000.

The price paid by factories to farmers for milk ranged in 1913 from \$1.28 a hundred pounds, in June, to \$1.88 a hundred pounds, in December.

### Sixty Companies Condense Milk.

The production of condensed and evaporated milk in the United States by about 60 companies scattered all over the country, amounts annually to between 12 and 13 million cases, taking as a base a case of 48 cans of 15½ ounces each, or 581,250,000 pounds.

### In the Mail and Breeze Also.

L. C. Jones, president of the Franklin County Retail Merchants' association, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at Lawrence during merchants week at Kansas University May 5, 6 and 7. Mr. Jones will talk on "The Ottawa Idea," outlining the work of the Frank-

lin County association in interesting farmers in the Commercial club feature of the booster organization. Recently Mr. Jones's address on "The Ottawa Idea" was read at the convention of retailers of Illinois, which was held at the Sherman house, in Chicago, on February 4 and 5. A resume of the address was printed in the Merchants' Journal, published at Chicago, and the men who are arranging the merchants week at Lawrence read it.

### Alfalfa Has a Good Start.

The past winter was the most favorable on record for wheat and alfalfa in Kansas, is the consensus of opinion expressed by the 125 weather observers in Kansas, as shown in their reports to the Topeka weather bureau.

Unusually heavy precipitation and the fact that the winter was mild, with few severe storms, favored the wheat. The wet autumn season also helped.

Not one observer reported poor prospects. In many instances, the fact that the wheat furnished excellent pasturage, was noted. The alfalfa sown in the autumn months has had opportunity to get an excellent start. The start is the chief factor in raising alfalfa.

### To Grow More Alfalfa.

"The day of raising wheat for money on high priced Kansas farm land is over," said George Sanderson, a Geary county pioneer and heavy land owner today. "I have decided to put in 100 acres of alfalfa this spring, in place of wheat and with that amount will have 150 acres of alfalfa."

Next year Mr. Sanderson intends to increase his alfalfa acreage again, and within a short time will give over his fine farm south of Junction City entirely to it. Last year, from his 50-acre field, he cut five good crops in spite of the dry season. Every crop went better than a ton to the acre, and for a lot of the hay he received \$15 a ton in the stack. Mr. Sanderson will use modern haying tools and machinery to handle his crops. For years the wheat grown on the Sanderson farm has been the equal of any grown in the county, but wheat growing is not in it as a money maker with alfalfa according to Mr. Sanderson.

### To Improve Assaria Roads.

With a view to demonstrating to the rest of Saline county when and how to build a good road, the farmers around Assaria and the business men here are building a gravel road east of the town. The road extends a distance of a quarter of a mile east and west.

Ten farmers started the scheme at a gathering last winter, when each promised to haul 10 loads of gravel free of charge. There have been 90 loads of gravel put on the road now and the work is being continued, other farmers joining in the work.

The business men of Assaria, including the bankers, professional men and merchants, have put from one to five days' work on the road with shovels, and with these ninety loads of gravel this little quarter of a mile is the best road in central Kansas. A strict account of all work done is kept and an estimate of the cost is placed on the work, in order that some estimate can be made of what such a road will cost in the future.

Efforts may be made to have this kind of a road built in various parts of the county, as there is plenty of gravel.

### More Oats Are Imported.

In October, 1912, we imported 379 bushels of oats. In October, 1913, we imported 2,524,793 bushels. That is to say, in a single year there was an increase from 379 bushels to nearly 3,000,000 bushels.

### This Hen Was Profitable.

Cornell University poultry department has recently published the record of a White Leghorn hen that produced 257 eggs in twelve months. These eggs weighed 29½ pounds and were sold on the local market for \$7.43. She consumed 110 pounds of feed that cost \$1.66.

### A County Agent For Shawnee?

After listening for forty-five minutes to an address by P. H. Ross, farm agent for Leavenworth county recently, the members of the Shawnee Alfalfa and Farmers' Institute were much in favor of securing a local farm agent, and it is probable that immediate agitation will be started among the farmers which will result in the hiring of a farm expert.

Just what a farm agent is good for was explained by Mr. Ross when he told of the work he was doing. The county agent is not a dictator or a manager. He is simply an adviser to whom the farmers go for suggestions. If they do not wish to follow the suggestions they do not need to. Making suggestions is one of the largest parts of the county agent's work. Every Saturday Mr. Ross designates as his office day, and farmers come at that time to consult him.

He maintains a bureau of information in which he registers farmers or merchants having the best seed of all kinds for sale. He also registers the owners of purebred sires to whom he refers the farmers seeking to improve their stock.

Then there is the actual field work. Mr. Ross told of the test plots which the farmers willingly allowed him to use for experimental purposes. On these plots seeds are tested and the farmers are actually shown, how under scientific cultivation their crop yields can be increased and made more profitable. These plots are all small and are located on any farmer's land who is willing. The work is done by the farmer in accordance with suggestions from Mr. Ross.

### A Bridge Within a City

Have the county commissioners of a county in Kansas the right to advertise for bids, and to build a bridge within the limits of a city? J. E. S.

Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

There is nothing in the statutes which prohibits the county commissioners from appropriating money from the general fund of the county to construct a bridge any place in the county. However, it is customary for the county commissioners and the city officials to make some agreement by which each will pay a part of the expense on bridges within city limits. This is not mandatory, however.

The county commissioners of Harvey county and the city of Newton and the Interurban Railway company jointly built a bridge in Newton in the past year. The parties agreed beforehand what proportion of the cost each should pay. Harvey county and the city of Halstead are now arranging to build a bridge which will cost about \$13,500. Salina recently voted \$4,000 bonds and the county has appropriated \$26,000 to be used in the construction of a reinforced concrete bridge over the Smoky Hill river in Salina. Several bridges are now advertised for letting in Topeka which are to be paid for jointly by the county and the city.

There is nothing in the statutes to prohibit the county from paying all of the cost of a bridge within the city limits but it is customary for the expense to be borne jointly by the county and city.

W. S. Gearhart.

Kansas Agricultural college.

### Who Can Answer This?

I have a 640-acre improved farm (276 acres under cultivation; none under irrigation) in Hodgeman county, Kansas. I wish to know the usual terms of rental of land when it is placed under irrigation and sown to alfalfa; the owner paying all the first irrigation installation costs, with the cost of the alfalfa seed; the renter furnishing all labor incident to sowing, irrigating, harvesting, and delivering crop to railway station two miles distant, and paying operating and maintenance costs for the irrigation plant. The present rental for the 276 acres under dry-farming is one-third delivered in marketable condition to the railway station.

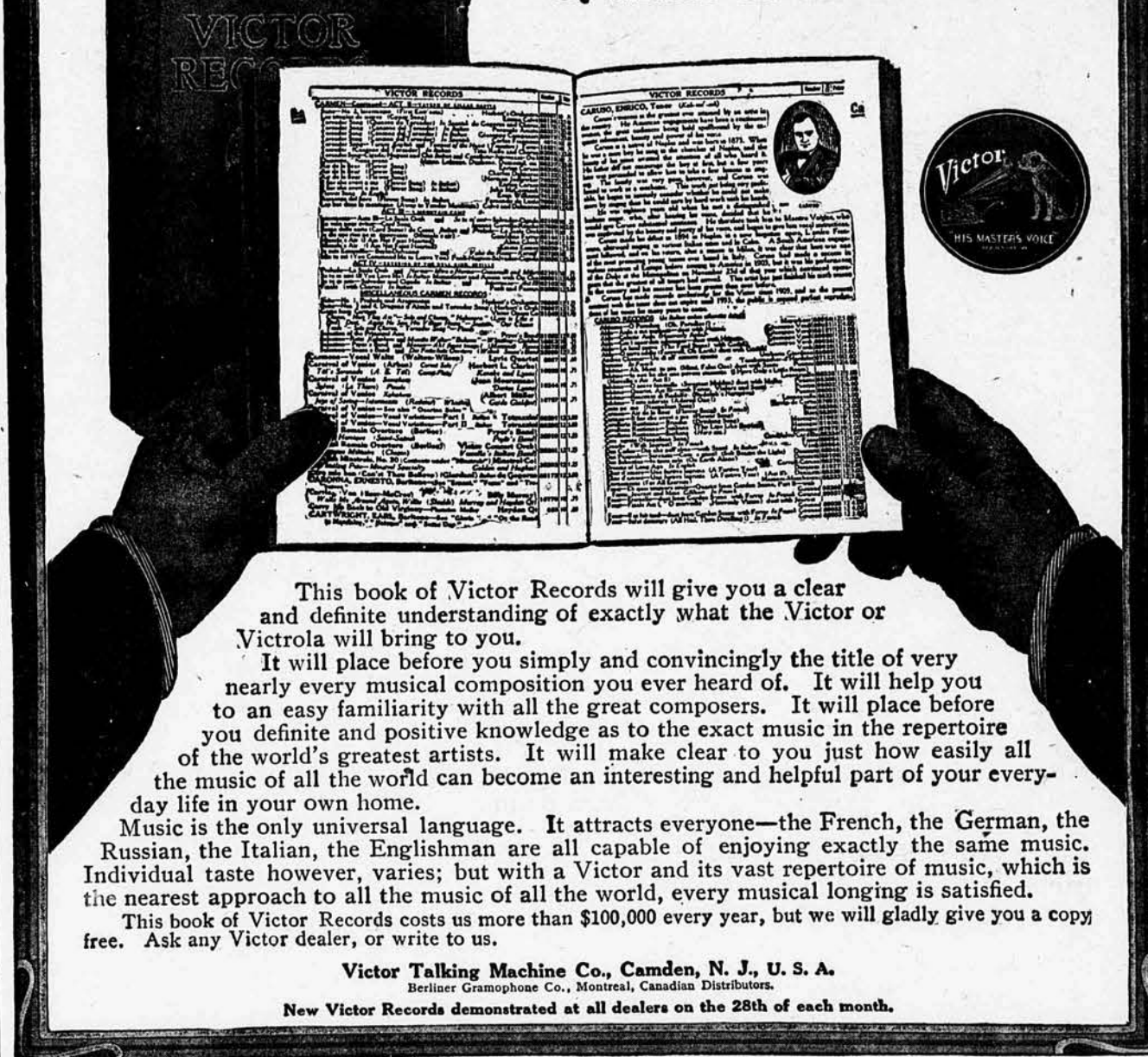
A. G. G.

Jetmore, Kan.

### Threshermen Meet at Wichita.

Threshermen from Texas, Oklahoma City, and Kansas, to the number of more than 800 met in Wichita recently for a three days' talkfest and machinery exhibit. Speeches were made by Joseph Cleary, president of the parent association, and Mayor Babb, of Wichita.

## The greatest repertoire of music in all the world



**VICTOR RECORDS**

This book of Victor Records will give you a clear and definite understanding of exactly what the Victor or Victrola will bring to you.

It will place before you simply and convincingly the title of very nearly every musical composition you ever heard of. It will help you to an easy familiarity with all the great composers. It will place before you definite and positive knowledge as to the exact music in the repertoire of the world's greatest artists. It will make clear to you just how easily all the music of all the world can become an interesting and helpful part of your everyday life in your own home.

Music is the only universal language. It attracts everyone—the French, the German, the Russian, the Italian, the Englishman are all capable of enjoying exactly the same music. Individual taste however, varies; but with a Victor and its vast repertoire of music, which is the nearest approach to all the music of all the world, every musical longing is satisfied.

This book of Victor Records costs us more than \$100,000 every year, but we will gladly give you a copy free. Ask any Victor dealer, or write to us.

**Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.**  
 Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors.

**New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month.**

**\$100**

**Puts It On Your Farm**



**THE CHATHAM Grain Grader and Cleaner**

Handles 70 Kinds of Seed Grain and Grass Seed From Wheat, it takes Wild Oats, Tame Oats, Cockle, Rye and Smut. Cleans the dirtiest Flax. Has special knocker and skimmer which prevents clogging. (Other machines choke up.) Takes Dodder, Barn Yard Grass and Foxtail out of Alfalfa and Millet "slick as a whistle." Takes Buckhorn from Clover. Sorts Corn for Drop Planter. Famous BEAN MILL. Handles all varieties, takes out the SPLITS, Clay, Straw, etc. Handles Peas as well as any Grain or Grass Seed. Removes foul weed seed and all shrunken, cracked and sickly grains. Takes out all dirt, dust and chaff. It is also a bulky chaffer. Handles 60 bushels per hour. Gas power or hand power. Easiest running mill.

**For \$100, I Clean and Grade Your Seed Grain**

**Manion Campbell**

You can't afford to plant common Seed and take chances on a poor crop, when I am offering to scientifically clean and grade every bushel of your Seed Grain for this spring's planting for one paltry dollar.

Here's my proposition, and if you are a smart man you will write me before sunrise tomorrow: Send me one dollar and I will ship you, FREIGHT PAID BY MYSELF, this improved 1914 Chatham Grain Grader and Cleaner, with all equipment. Clean your Seed Wheat, Oats, Flax, Barley, Peas, Beans, Corn, Grass Seed, etc. Then PLANT those fine seed. AFTER you have harvested a bumper crop, pay me the balance of my low price. Not one penny need you pay, except the \$1, until next October. And by October YOUR CHATHAM WILL HAVE MORE THAN PAID ITS ENTIRE COST IN INCREASED CROPS. Then you'll have it to work FREE for you the rest of your life.

**Your Dollar Returned**

I only want the dollar as evidence of good faith—to protect myself from mischievous boys. If after 30 days' hard test, you don't want my "Chatham," send it back at my expense and I will return the dollar.

**A "Made-to-Order" Machine**

Every "Chatham" is practically a made-to-order machine, for I send you the exact and proper Screens, Riddles, Hurdles and Sieves to grade and clean every Grain and Grass Seed grown in your locality. That's the secret of my success. I would not be the leading maker of Graders and Cleaners if I had tried to make my equipment fit ten million farms. What would you think of a clothing maker whose suits were all one size? Wouldn't it be a miracle if he gave you a fit. Yet

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.

**Extra Screens Free**

I use, all together, 81 Screens and Sieves. It usually requires 15 to 17 for the average farm. These I select from the 81. After 41 years in the business, I am pretty sure to pick the exact equipment needed on your farm. If I shouldn't, just drop me a line and I'll send your additional requirements. There will be no charge for this.

**Samples Graded Free**

Maybe you have some Seed Grain that you can't clean or grade or separate. Send me a sample. I will purify it and tell you how you can do it cheaply. No charge for this.

**Seed Corn Sorted**

My big Corn Sorting Attachment, invented 2 years ago, is a great success. Twelve thousand farmers and many leading Agricultural Colleges are using it. It is the only machine I know of which scientifically sorts seed corn for drop planters.

**New Book Ready**

Send me no money now—just a Postal, for the finest, most complete Book on Seed Selection I've ever written. After the Book comes, write me what size machine you want and I'll ship it, freight prepaid, on receipt of \$1.00. Then clean and grade all your Seed Grain. If you write today, you get my Book by return mail. Address nearest office.

**Manion Campbell Company**  
 Dept. 47  
 Detroit Kansas City Minneapolis

**1 1/2 H.P. GASOLINE ENGINE \$24.75**

Simple, durable, powerful. Carefully made to give satisfaction. 34 sizes and kinds. Shipped anywhere on trial. Fully guaranteed. Send for Big 48 page Catalog. It will help you to buy a better engine for less money.

OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO., 557 King St., Ottawa, Kansas.

**\$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder.** | **\$14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.**

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

**CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,**  
 Topeka, Kansas.

**IF YOU STAMMER**

Write McKie School for Stammerers, 2416 E. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo. Home and school combined. Highly endorsed. Conducted by former stammerer. Stammering, if neglected, ruins your chance for success in life, but it can be speedily corrected by proper training.

**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. 33 Portland, Mich.

**To Hold the Horse**  
And make him stand while shoeing or trimming hoofs, operating or giving medicine, use the

**Tyto Twitch**

Made of 1-4-inch square tool steel, twisted to make sharp edges that prevent slipping from the horse's nose. The loop of one arm catches in the notches of the other, and holds tight. Can be tightened as you wish. Strong and handy. Guaranteed to do the business and stand the strain. Only 50 cents, post or freight paid. Address,

**A. L. LOEWEN**  
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**Kill These Pests**

that ruin your fruit and destroy your trees, vines and plants. Get rid of scale, fungi and worms by spraying. Stahl's Treatise on Orchard Enemies (sent free) will tell you how to do it with easy working—and efficient—

**Stahl's Excelsior Spraying Outfits**

Send \$3 and we will ship outfit complete. Try 10 days and if found O. K. pay balance. If not return and we'll refund your money. Write today

**WM. STAHL SPRAYER CO.**  
Box 171 Quincy, Ill.

**HIDES FURS**

Salt Cured Hides..... 15c lb.  
No. 1 Horse Hides \$3.50 to \$4.50 each  
No. 2 Horse Hides \$2.50 to \$3.50 each

Honest weights, highest prices, and no commission. Your check sent same day shipment arrives. This company has been highest in favor for 45 years. Ship today or write for free price list and tags.

**JAS. G. SMITH HIDE COMPANY**  
122 THIRD ST., TOPEKA, KAN.  
Wichita, St. Joseph, Joplin, Grand Island

**Harness Leather 20c lb**  
**Save 50 per cent**

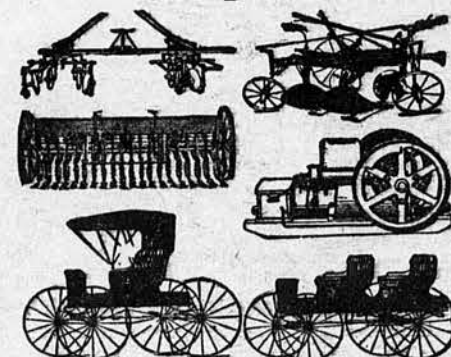
We tan your cow hides and make harness leather, finished black, for 20c per lb., also lace leather for 12 1/2c per sq. ft. It costs 60c per ft. when bought from a dealer. Your hides are good for harness leather any season of the year. We also tan hides for coats and robes. Write for free booklet of information on handling and shipping hides. **BAYER TANNING CO.** 101 S. W. 9th St., DES MOINES, IOWA.

**SPOT CASH FOR FURS**

HIGHEST PRICES AND HONEST GRADING! Ship your hides and furs to me. I charge no commission and remit promptly same day shipment is received. Satisfaction guaranteed on every shipment. Let me tan your cow or horse hide for a robe or coat. Write today for FREE CATALOG—PRICE LISTS AND SHIPPING TAGS.

**C. W. SWINGLE, 323 E. 9th St., Lincoln, Neb.**

**Flying Swede Machinery**  
**SOLD DIRECT.**



Send for Catalogue. It's Free.  
Write today.

**Marvin C. Van Derveer,**  
Factory Distributor,  
COUNCIL BLUFFS, - - - IOWA.

## The "Big Jars" Underground

Testimonials From Feeders Who Use Pit Silos

A READERS' DISCUSSION

BECAUSE of the scarcity of feed last fall I put down a pit silo 8 by 10 feet which I filled with immature corn fodder from the upland. I began feeding this silage December 21 to two milk cows and two yearlings, at the rate of 125 pounds a day. In addition to this the cattle received 1 pound of oil meal a day each. They also had access to wheat straw all the time.

When I began feeding this silage these cattle weighed 2,593 pounds altogether and on January 18 they weighed 2,675 pounds, which was a gain of 82 pounds in 28 days. Figuring the silage at \$3 a ton and the oil meal at \$1.80 a hundred, it cost me \$5.70 to feed these cattle the 28 days. Figuring their gain on a basis of 6 cents a pound, it would be \$4.92. Thus it cost me only 78 cents to feed these cattle the 28 days and the cows gave a nice lot of milk besides.

Harvey Duncan.  
Clay Center, Kan.

### Here's One on a Rented Farm

Last summer I built a semi-pit silo about 8 by 23 feet, half of which is above the ground. I had heard that silage would not keep in a pit in eastern Kansas, but mine kept better below the ground than above. I rent 80 acres and built the silo out of old lumber at my own expense. I first dug a hole about 13 feet deep and 9 feet across. Then I stood up nine 2 by 6 planks around the hole and nailed inch-boards around inside of them. Inside of the inch stuff I put rubber roofing. This roofing was a mistake, as it let in air above the ground and a ton or so of silage spoiled. I will plaster it with cement and sand before I fill the silo again. I paid out \$2 for digging, \$2 for nails and \$14.40 for the roofing, making a total expense of \$18.40 for the silo.

It took about 5 acres of corn to fill it and this made about 18 tons of feed. I commenced to feed on December 8 and the silage was all gone on February 24, 78 days later. I fed four cows, three yearlings, five horses and two colts, or 14 head in all. The cattle and horses would leave alfalfa hay and clean silage to the last crumb. My dog got into the manger, drove the cattle away and ate the silage himself. I unhesitatingly endorse silage as horse feed. Of course a man must use good judgment in feeding it.

I milk four good cows and feed them silage and alfalfa hay but a grain. During January we sold 35 gallons of



Clyde Miller's crane and silage bucket.

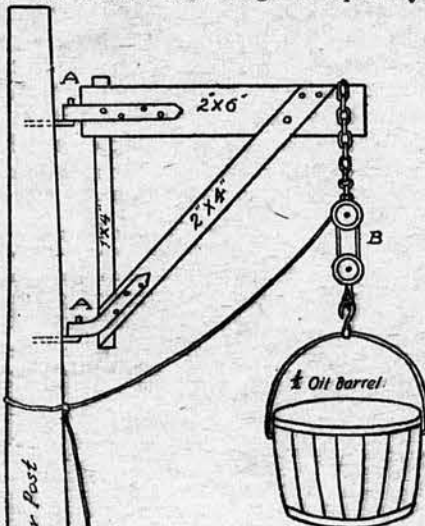
cream or 103 1-5 pounds of butter fat and received \$30.46. Besides, we used all the butter and cream we wanted for a family of five. I have been an alfalfa crank for a long time, but now I am daffy about alfalfa and silage. If alfalfa is king, I am sure that silage is queen.

Louie S. Whitney.  
Fairview, Kan.

I dug a pit silo last fall that has a capacity of 103 tons, and filled it with kafir and milo silage. This silo cost me \$60 for labor and material. The top 5 feet is lined with flooring. The balance of sides and bottom, cemented on earth wall. This silo saved a crop of kafir and milo that would have been of little value as cured feed. Quite a number of steel and concrete block silos are being built in this vicinity, but I prefer the pit to an over-ground silo for the Panhandle.

My silage has kept in excellent condition so far and have fed about half of it to 20 full grown cattle and horses, and 10 calves. The cattle have done fine on it, but it is not so good for horses. There seems to be too much acid in it for them, but this can be counteracted by feeding cottonseed meal with it. The silage is especially good for milk cows.

Scott Laycock.  
Claude, Tex.



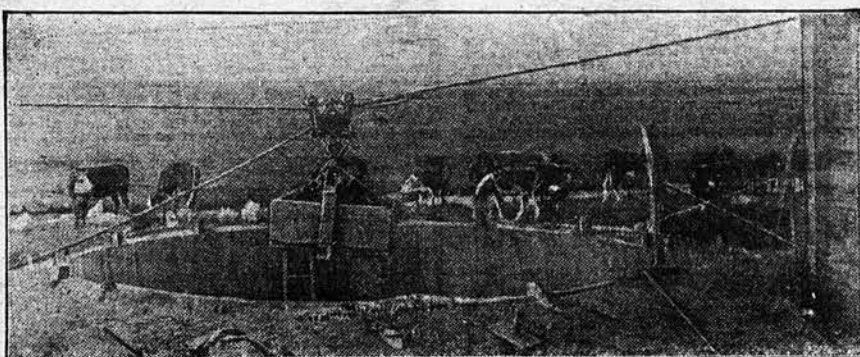
A useful homemade silage lifter.

the surface. I shall risk digging it 5 or 6 feet deeper next summer.

When we began feeding on January 1 there were but two wagon loads of spoiled silage. Most of this was against the wall within 2 1/2 feet of the surface of the silage. Below that, so far as we have gone, there is no loss. The feed is as fresh against the wall as it is in the center.

We are feeding silage to stock cattle and horses, as a part of their ration. The cattle and horses seem to relish it equally well, though it benefits the cattle more than the horses. They eat it up clean. Nothing is trampled under foot. This saving of waste, compared to the methods of feeding fodder

(Continued on Page 35.)



Mr. Laycock's pit silo in the Panhandle of Texas.

## A Cutter That Does More Than We Claim

that's why Silberzahn owners are satisfied, why they always recommend the Silberzahn to their friends. Has the strongest frame, is exceptionally light running, has a throat and a blower that simply can't clog; and many other valuable features that make the

**Silberzahn**

supreme among ensilage cutters. Impossible to overfeed. Its positive safety device prevents breakage, so strongly built it will give years and years of hardest service without a cent for repairs. Sold under positive guarantee. Built in sizes for every farmer's needs. Write for catalog and full details before you buy a cutter.

**GEHL BROS. MFG. CO.**

126 South Water Street,  
West Bend, Wis.



## Law Should Stop Sale of Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

Wrong To Buy Anything For Rupture Without Getting 60 Days Trial

Depending on leg-strap or spring trusses—like shown below—is little less than slow suicide. They are almost sure to shorten your life. It's next to impossible to make them hold without hurting. —They are simply a curse to wear.



### Away With Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of good enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Cluete Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg-straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in case after case that seemed hopeless.

Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 104 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why drugstores should no more be allowed to fit trusses than to perform operations. Exposes the humbug—shows how old-fashioned worthless trusses are sold under false and misleading names. Tells all about the care and attention we give you. Endorsements from over 5000 people, including physicians. Write today and find out how you can prove every word we say by making a 60 day test without risking a penny.

Box 545—Cluete Co., 125 E. 23rd St., New York City

**FLORIDA** Fruit, Vegetable and Stock Farm Land. Peace River region. Low price. Joins own big farms. Help wanted. Farwell & Sons, 78 Fenelon St., Dubuque, Iowa.

## THIS BIG, 3 1/2 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 8 1/2 inches. When all 5 sections are pulled out the full length is over 3 1/2 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**  
Eighth and Jackson,  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.



## Farmers' Organizations Needed

BY J. C. MOHLER.

It is in a state like Kansas, where agriculture is the over-shadowing industry, that farmers' organizations should find their widest scope and greatest field for real usefulness. The necessity for such associations is found in the changed and changing conditions, as the country grows and develops and becomes more populous. Fifty years ago there were no farmers' unions, no granges, no farmers' institutes. In the earlier days they would have been impracticable in America because they were not then needed. Then nearly everybody was a farmer, and there was little, if any, incentive to produce a surplus.

Years ago our Kansas farmers were engrossed in subduing the wild nature of the prairies. If they thought of co-operation at all it was to protect themselves against the Indians, the bush-whackers, and ruffians of the border. Land was cheap and plentiful. The inhabitants were comparatively few and far between. The farmer was intent in his own limited sphere in working out his own salvation. A soil that was misunderstood refused to yield reliably. He was confronted with the pressing problem of learning what to grow and how to grow it. This required infinite faith and patience and time, unending study, and progress was made at the cost of bitter experience.

He was engaged in exploring the resources and possibilities of a region of which little was known and that little discouraging. The task would have disheartened a less vigorous and sturdy race. The pioneers who braved the perils and endured the hardships of the frontier, made the Kansas of today possible. They formed the picket line of eastern agriculture and the advance guard of profitable farming—and won against great odds. Ardent love of hardy enterprise was theirs, and this is an inherited characteristic of the Kansan—a characteristic that largely contributed to the wholesome up-building of this incomparable commonwealth.

Kansas was the borderland of civilization and the theater of new conditions. The fact is the state was not settled by a class intent on farming so much as on fighting in the cause of human liberty. While the battle may be directed today in a somewhat different channel, the Kansans are still imbued with that spirit that impels them to fight for things they believe right and just. It is that motive that gives strength and power to this union.

## The "Big Jars" Underground

(Continued from Page 34.)

through the rack or on the ground, is one of the strongest appeals of the silo. The silage is lifted from this silo and placed in the feed troughs by means of a swinging crane. A 12-year-old boy often does the feeding alone, lifting enough silage for 50 head of stock at one draft. By actual test, a man lifted 625 pounds of silage out of the half filled silo in exactly one minute.

The mast of the crane rests on a concrete base 8 feet from the silo. The bucket swings around a 22-foot circle, and will distribute the feed from end to end of four 16-foot feed troughs arranged end to end around this circle. It will empty into the ends of five such troughs arranged to radiate from this circle, like the spokes of a wheel. The latter arrangement will accommodate 75 head of cattle. The bucket is a galvanized water tank hung at its center of gravity, inside a bail. It is held upright with a latch. When the latch is drawn, it easily rolls over and deposits its contents in the feed troughs or wagon, as desired.

The lifting is done with a geared windlass, operated by a crank. A steel hoisting cable is used in preference to a rope. The cost of labor and material for this silo was \$115. The lifter was designed and built on the ranch at a cost of \$25. The feed troughs cost about \$4 apiece for material.

Mahaska, Kan. Clyde W. Miller.

The man with a silo never appreciates his investment more than while watching his neighbor drive to the field to dig a load of fodder out of the snow or mud.

## Know 1914 Harvesters Before Buying a Hay Carrier—

**YOU** certainly won't even consider the ordinary, everyday hay carrier after seeing the new, 1914 Model Harvesters—because with the Harvester, you can handle bigger, heavier loads and do it easier. The carriers are built to stand it. Eleven new and highly desirable mechanical improvements make the Harvester Hay Carrier the one best buy for you!

## Harvester Hay Carriers

Star Goods

**All Guaranteed STAR Stalls, Stanchions, Litter and Feed Carriers. Harvester Hay Tools, STAR Hoists, Cannon Ball Hangers, etc. Write for details.**

## 1914 Models—For Steel, Wood or Cable Track

Sling or fork style—three types. Construction can't be bettered. Without changing pulleys or re-rope, these carriers can be adjusted to hang parallel or at right angles to barn so you can drive in or pull up at end to unload.

For the sake of making the same money bring you the latest thing in Hay Carriers instead of an old-fashioned, unsatisfactory kind, send us your name and we'll send our new "Hay Tool Book"—We'll also send the name of the dealer in your town who sells Harvesters.

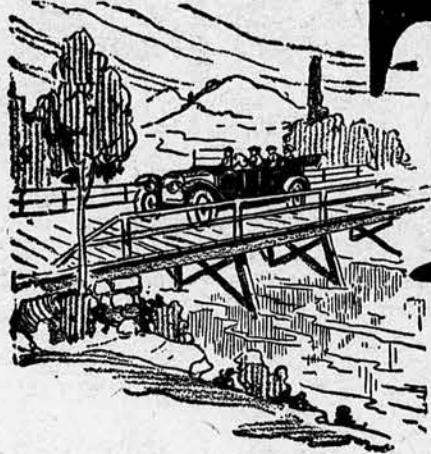
**HUNT, HELM, FERRIS & CO.**

76 Hunt Street

Harvard, Ill.

## Free to You

Write for our new Hay Tool Book. You'll be glad you informed yourself.

**PAIGE**

Model Glenwood "36"—Electric lighting and starting—\$1275

Model Brunswick "25" 5-passenger—Electric lighting and starting—\$975

**T**HE car that you want on the farm is the car that represents a full dollar of actual value for every dollar of selling price.

A car that is good to look at—well designed—big and roomy and powerful—

A car that you can be proud of—and that you can depend upon—

A car that will take you and your family anywhere—and bring you back again.

And, withall—a car that is economical in operation and upkeep.

Investigate the Paige along these lines—

Judge it alongside of cars costing twice as much and you will find that it measures up to the high priced standard in beauty and finish, in roominess and power and in the essential features of construction that mark the car of high quality.

Take for instance the large unit electric starting and lighting equipment—the multiple disc cork insert

clutch, the silent chain drive to motor shaft—money can't buy any better equipment than this—and the same high grade construction marks every detail of the car.

Then look into the company back of the car and you will find a thoroughly sound organization with no bonded or other indebtedness on which it has to pay interest—no excessive capitalization on which it has to earn dividends—no heavy overhead expense of any kind to eat up its income.

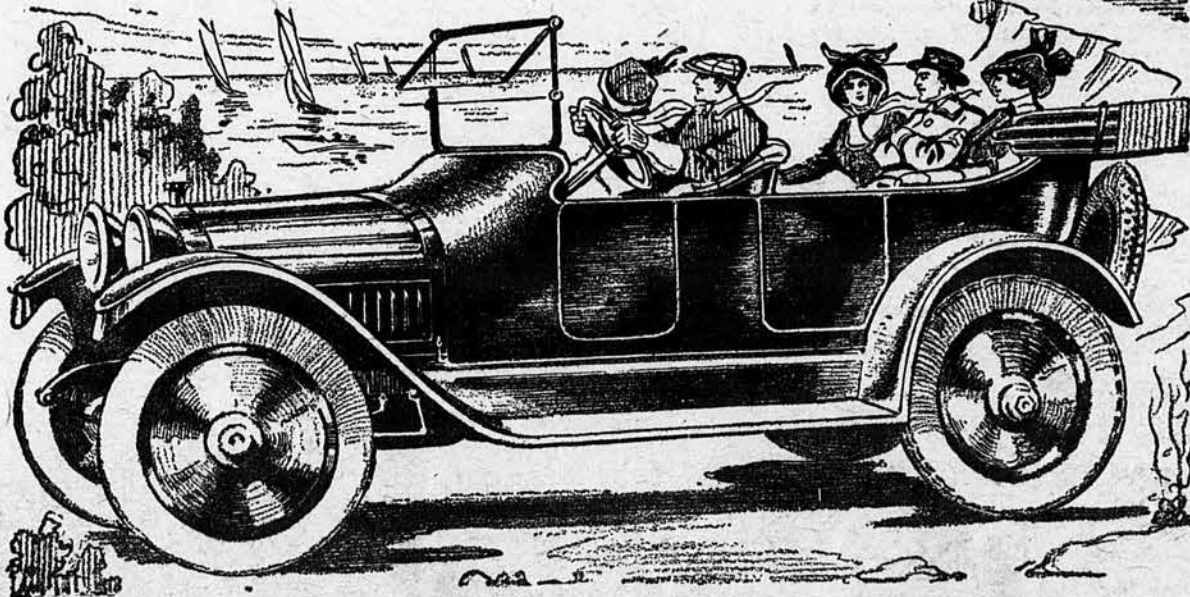
Nothing to do or worry about but just to build cars and put every possible dollar's worth of value into them.

Is it any wonder that Paige cars are continually selling faster than we can produce them?

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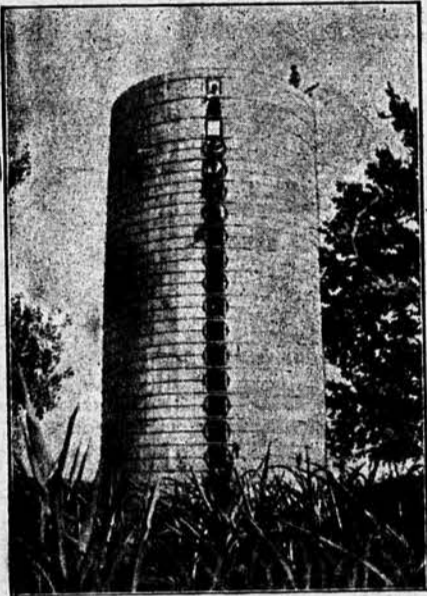
One Ring Free to all who send 25 cents to pay for a year's subscription to our big home and story magazine "The Household" and 5 cents extra for mailing expense—just 30 cents in all. Be sure to say what size you want. Address HOUSEHOLD, Dept. 12-R, Topeka, Kansas.

# Silage is Just Canned Feed

**Fermentations Are Always Stopped If the Walls of the Silo Are Tight Enough to Exclude Air**

THE principle upon which rests the storage of a crop in the form of silage is the same as the canning of fruit and vegetables for human consumption. The food remains good so long as fermentation is prevented. When this principle was adopted in the storage of green crops in the silo, another great

In the early history of silage, exclusion of the air was accomplished by storing crops in pits in the ground. A French farmer, Goffart, was the first to describe the modern silo. In 1876 Francis Morris built the first silo in America. J. B. Brown of New York and Dr. J. M. Bailey of Massachusetts were identified with the early history of silage in the United States.



A Stave Cement Silo Used in Oklahoma

step was taken in the conservation of materials for food for animals.

In the case of food for human consumption, no fermentation is allowed to take place, whereas in the silage a certain amount of fermentation is allowed to go on, although the less fermentation the better the silage. The difference between a can of corn put up for human food and a silo full of silage is merely a difference in size of receptacles and purpose for the food, the principle involved in the two cases is identical.

Fermentation is due to the growth of bacteria and yeasts, both of which are small plants and require the same conditions of air, warmth and moisture for their growth. These little plants work through the formation of substances in their cells known as enzymes. These enzymes, according to Elmer S. Savage in Farm Engineering, bring about the fermentation and break up the proteins and carbohydrates in the foods into simpler forms which are not so nutritious in their effect.

## Removing the Moisture.

Fermentation can go on in a substance only when three conditions are satisfied. There must be heat, moisture and the oxygen of the air that the bacteria may grow and produce the enzymes. If any one of these conditions be removed, the fermentation will stop. In the case of canning fruit, the fruit is sterilized, the bacteria and yeasts are destroyed completely and the cans sealed so that no more organisms can get in.

With hay and the other crops cured by drying, the condition of moisture is removed so that no fermentation can take place. In other cases connected with the preservation of food the temperature is lowered by refrigeration so that the organisms causing the fermentation cannot grow.

With silage the troubles causing excessive fermentation are stopped in another way. The material is packed so tightly in the silo that most of the air is excluded, and after the silage is settled, no further air can get in. Therefore, the fermentation must stop through lack of oxygen. There is a partial fermentation or souring taking place at first, until all the air has been used up which was trapped between the particles of silage when the silo was filled.

This fermentation does not go far enough to destroy the usefulness of the crop as food, nor so far as to make the crop unpalatable. Thus it is seen that the principle on which silage rests is very simple, merely the exclusion of the air just so far as is practical and economical. The proper silo to buy and erect is the silo that will keep out the air effectively and is at the same time economical in first cost.

## Farmers Will Have to Know More

Mr. Editor—Mr. Birtell, writing from Oskaloosa on the cost of living and the importation of meat and grain from foreign countries says, "we are not producing enough ourselves to supply the demand. If other countries can supply it, why not?" He also says that he thinks we are getting so well educated that we are above manual labor and that living must be high until more people are willing to labor in the fields.

I feel certain Mr. Birtell is not a farmer, or if he is, there is something wrong. What we want is to have the government lend money direct and cheaply to farmers. Then renters can better afford to own their farms than rent. When the government does this you will see people from the city flocking to the small farms, and the difficulty of high cost of living will be solved. It looks as if the tariff was going to make the farmer feel mighty blue. As to my opinion farmers will have to become better educated and wake up and elect such men as Arthur Capper—men who will give them justice. I think the Mail and Breeze is the best farm paper printed and wish to encourage Mr. Capper in his work.

R. 1, Altamont, Kan.

S. Kirkham.

## 264 Page Book On Silos and Silage

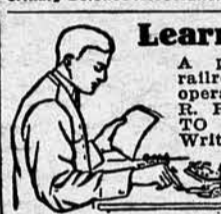
1913 copyrighted edition now ready. Most complete work on this subject published. Used as text book by many Agricultural Colleges. Gives the facts about Modern Silage Methods—tells just what you want to know, 264 pages—indexed—over 45 illustrations, a vast amount of useful information boiled down for the practical farmer. Tells "How to Make Silage"—"How to Feed Silage"—"How to Build Silos"—"Silage System and Soil Fertility"—"Silage Crops in Semi-Arid Regions." All about "Summer Silos" and the Use of Silage in Beef Production. Ninth Edition now ready. Send for your copy at once. Enclose 10c in coin or postage stamps and mention this paper.

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In all respects, this season's model marks the best that men can hope for in this class of car.

## Now \$220 Less

And the price this year gives you record value. It is \$220 less than last year's model, similarly equipped. This is because we have for three years centered on this chassis. All the costly machinery needed for it has been charged against previous output. From this time on this entire item is deducted from our cost.

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Other cars may look as well, may run as well when new. But a man who buys a car to keep wants it built like this.

Here is steel made to formula. Here all driving parts are given 50 per cent over-capacity. Here are 15 roller bearings—190 drop forgings.

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We could save at least \$200 by building a shorter-lived car. But Reo the Fifth will save you two or three times that if you keep it until it wears out.

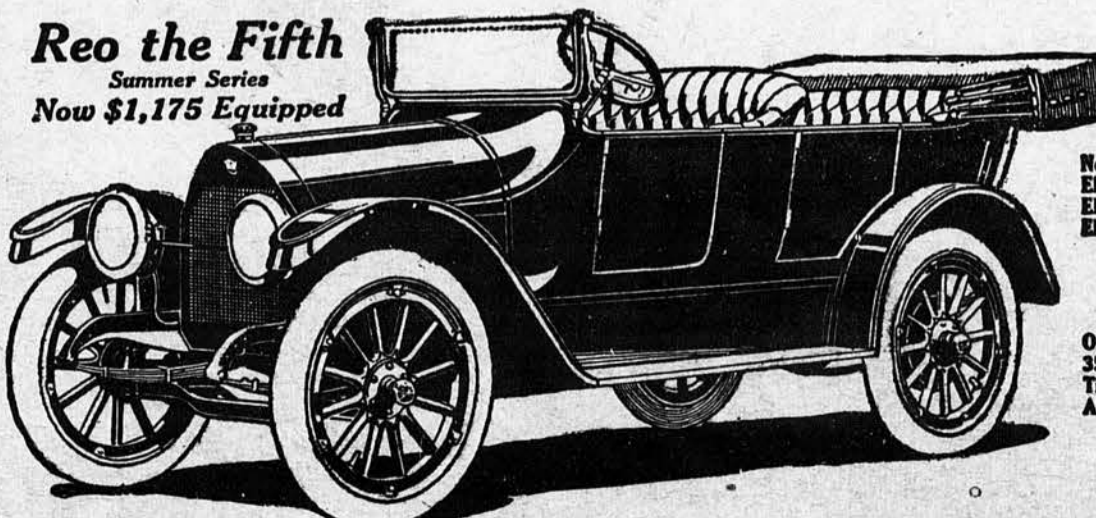
Here also is the only car with one-rod control. Never were gears so easily shifted. And no levers are here in the driver's way.

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REO MOTOR CAR CO., Lansing, Mich.

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are undoubtedly the finest Quality Seeds in the world. Raised on our immense farming tracts at Bristol, Pennsylvania, under the most careful and scientific management, Landreth's Seeds can truly be said to be treated with the same loving attention bestowed on the rearing of a beloved child. **NOTHING IS LEFT UNDONE TO MAKE THEM PERFECT IN HEALTH, VIGOR AND QUALITY.** Many families of wise market gardeners have used Landreth Seed generation after generation; in fact it is very difficult after a man has once tried "Seeds which Succeed" to wean him to any other brand. Try them yourself this year on a part of your farm, and then compare the crop. That's the best test and the fairest.

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## Silos Cost \$25 at Liberal

The Expense is Lower When You Go Down in the Earth

BY VICTOR SCHOFFELMAYER

**P**IT silos, as practical as any and the most inexpensive kind for the man with small means, are being extensively used by farmers and stockmen in the vicinity of Liberal, Kan. About 25 underground silos, most of them 20 feet deep and 15 feet in diameter and circular in shape are being built, though some are four-sided and only about half as deep. Several pit silos are almost 2 years old and have been giving satisfactory service. Reports that these pit silos were a failure brought the writer to Liberal for investigation. Not one complaint against them was heard from the owners and those who had but one silo were thinking of constructing more.

### The Average \$25.

The average cost of a pit silo in the Liberal district of about 75 tons' capacity was \$25, including cost of labor and materials. No other silo can hope to compete with such a showing. In order to lower the cost farmers exchanged work with one another, having to pay only for the cement, which in a 75-ton silo of the pit variety only amounted to about \$10 or \$12, according to the thickness of the application or the size of the

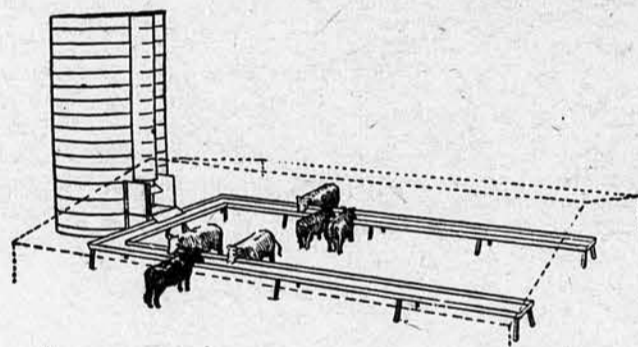
"collar" at the top. Important lessons have been learned by the pioneer pit silo builders at Liberal, chief of which is to let an experienced mason or concrete worker do the plastering. Improper mixture of material has caused some trouble in a small way, but in every case the silos are giving a maximum of service. In just one instance did the owner abandon a pit silo. This one was built by William F. Hubbard and was unprotected at the top with a collar to prevent the rain from effecting the plaster and snow and ice from getting between it and the soil. Every winter large slices of the concrete caved in and made the silo worthless. Mr. Hubbard acknowledged frankly that the fault was all his and not the silo's.

Profiting by the mistakes of others, O. M. Nix built a collar 12 inches wide and 3 feet deep around the top of his pit silo.

He drew a circle the size he wanted the diameter of his silo and then dug a trench 3 feet deep and 1 foot wide and filled it with concrete. He was familiar with handling cement and had no trouble in getting the proper mixture. After

this collar had hardened he and his men followed the inside circle to a depth of 22 feet after which the concrete was applied in thin coats to the dirt walls. When stock came too close to the edge of the silo the collar saved the rim from crumbling. Also the concrete collar kept the rains and snows from having any effect on the top of the silo. It took three men just three days to dig the

12 milk cows increased their flow at least a fourth to a third. I usually feed about 30 pounds of silage a head a day. I also fed it to my horses and they never looked so well before. There is no cement floor in my silo and last year I had an experience with sorghum which has set me thinking. I had put the cane in the bottom of the pit and when I reached about the middle of



Another Idea from the Feeders' Club Book

silo and the plastering took two days. The expense for materials was about \$15.

### Here's an Example.

The best equipped pit silo is owned by A. G. Morell near Liberal. His was built at an expense of exactly \$25—\$7.50 for cement blocks with which the silo is reinforced at the top and \$7.50 for plasterer's hire to give the walls a three-coat application of cement and \$10 for cement. He says that had he known as much about pit silos as he now does he could have saved at least \$5 or \$6 in constructing a concrete collar before digging the hole in the ground. The concrete blocks were an after thought and wholly unnecessary, says Mr. Morell, if the collar had first been put in. The layers of plaster in the Morell silo are about an inch thick, making the total thickness of the walls at least 3 inches. He says it is folly to make the walls thinner than that if the concrete is to stand the variations of temperature and the rains. From the silo to his dairy barn a hay carrier running on a steel track carries a large steel bucket holding a barrel and a half of silage. It is drawn by a horse after it is filled in the pit. It only takes a few minutes for Mr. Morell to fill the bucket and the horse to draw it up and over to the troughs where the cattle are fed.

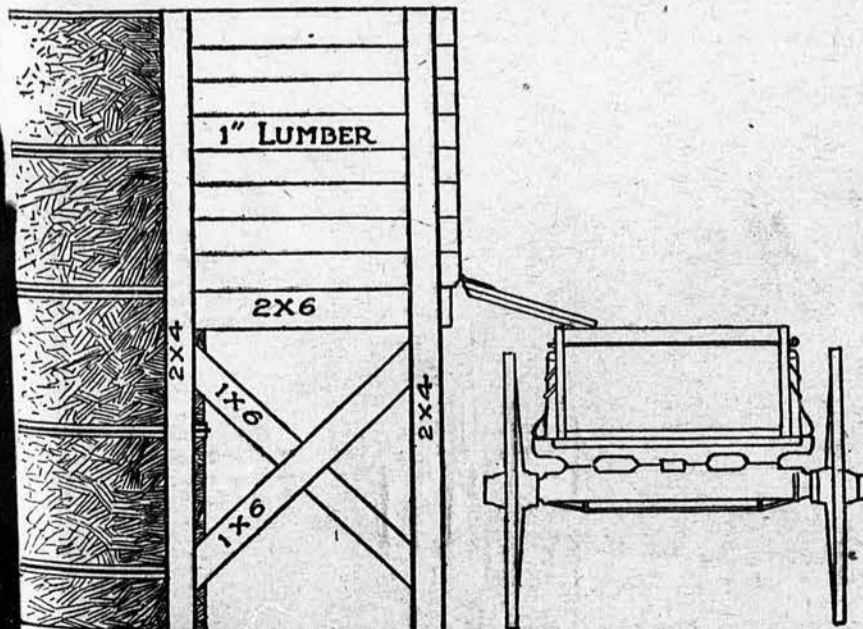
"I am well satisfied with my pit silo," Mr. Morell told the writer, "and I am convinced of the great feeding value of kafir and milo silage. I fed about 100 head of stock silage all winter and my

February it was sour and the cattle wouldn't eat it. I examined the floor of the pit, thinking that the juices of the cane had been absorbed by the ground, but found that they had not penetrated more than 2 inches. I concluded to soak the floor of the silo well this year before putting in any silage. I also will soak the walls. The only reason why some farmers near here are slow in building pit silos is because of the annual scarcity of labor about silo filling time. It is much easier to fill a pit silo than the overground kind, though. I am well satisfied with mine. I have no roof on it and keep it covered with straw during fall till feeding time."

Mr. Morell says his silage has fed from two to three times as much stock as the dry feed would have done. He expects to dig another pit silo when his work in the fields will permit.

The most unusual pit silo in the Liberal district is one built by J. W. Norris, a Methodist minister and the most extensive dairyman in the Liberal district. It is 36 feet long, 16 feet wide and 11 feet deep. It holds about 100 tons and has given complete satisfaction. It has been filled twice and the only change that Mr. Norris would make in it would be to dig it deeper so as to get additional pressure for the silage. It is the height which packs the contents of a silo and keeps out the air.

The weight of silage will average about 40 pounds to the cubic foot when in the silo.



Suggested by the Perfection Metal Silo Feeders' Club Book

### World's Best Corn to Kansas

(Continued from Page 7.)

more land in a day than the first man, but he stays a good long ways away from the corn, and his yields are always lower. He can never see why, either.

The two main aims in cultivating corn are to kill weeds and to keep the capillary attraction broken. It is a fact that most Kansas farmers cultivate mostly to kill the weeds, but these are so bad in most Kansas fields that the surface will be stirred all right if the weeds are killed.

Perhaps the most important thing in the cultivation of surface planted corn is to do a good job the first working. Both the weeds and the corn are small at this time, and it therefore is possible to plow just as deeply as you wish, and the corn roots will not be injured. As the weeds are small and not well established, they are easily killed; proper cultivation at this time will save some expensive hoeing later. Stir the soil just as close to the little corn plants on this cultivation as you can; go slow and clean out the weeds.

Cultivate just a little farther away from the corn every time after this, for the development of the corn roots begins promptly. The shovels should gradually be raised, also, or the roots will be pruned materially, and the drouth resisting ability of the corn will be injured to just that extent. We have passed the time in Kansas, fortunately, when we can afford to rip out a lot of corn roots, for corn is too valuable.

Cultivate corn just as long as it needs it. How long is that? It is until well along in the tasseling stage, and until the corn roots are well established, and the plants are large enough to shade the soil well. Many Kansas farmers have queer systems of corn plowing; some men cultivate the crop until the Fourth of July, and under no condition can you get them in the fields after that. Other men plow the corn five times and then quit, no matter how small it may be. Still another class of sinners in the prairie hay sections of southeastern Kansas cultivate corn until about the last week in June or the first week in July, and then they quit to go to the prairie hay camps, no matter in what condition the corn is left. Kansas has passed away from the time when these queer systems pay.

Another thing that we must get past in Kansas is the belief that some certain kind of a cultivator is the best and only kind. That is all rot, of course. There is a place in Kansas for shovel, disk and surface cultivators, and one usually can do the best work if he has more than one kind. When a young man is starting out in the farming game, however, and he wishes to buy but one cultivator at the start, he usually would do well to buy a shovel cultivator, for it is more adapted for use all through the season than either a disk or a surface machine.

It does not pay to quit cultivating corn when it is too large to go over with the large tools; the best plan is to take one horse and a small cultivator and get into it. It is hot work on both the man and the horse, but it usually pays well. The demands of the corn plant on the soil for water at this time are great, and it is important that the supply in the soil should be conserved. If the surface of the ground is stirred the capillary attraction between the air and the water in the soil will be broken, and the loss of this water will be much reduced.

### To Guard Against the Pests

All Kansas nurseries were examined carefully last year by the entomology department of the Kansas Agricultural college, and were found to be entirely free from San Jose scale and seriously injurious plant diseases.

This department, which is in charge of G. A. Dean, professor of entomology, also examined all nursery stock shipped into Kansas from abroad, accomplished a great deal in the location and suppression of the San Jose scale in orchards of the state, and did orchard demonstration work. In addition to this, much work was done against the chinch bug, grasshopper, Hessian fly, and other staple crop insects.

"Inspection of the imported stock failed to reveal a single seriously injurious insect," said Professor Dean. "This shows that more careful and thor-

ough inspections are made by the inspectors of the countries in which the stock is grown. Not so very many years ago the inspections abroad were a mere farce, and the stock arriving in this state was infested with the larvae of the brown-tail moth. With the protection of the Federal Plant Quarantine Act, the introduction of the brown-tail moth, gipsy moth, and the other seriously injurious insects will be reduced to a minimum, and should never gain a foothold in Kansas."

It is unlawful for anyone to open a box, bale, crate, or package of imported nursery stock shipped into Kansas, before it has been inspected by one of the duly authorized inspectors of the state. It is the duty of the one who receives the stock to notify the state entomologist of his district, who will without

delay send an inspector to open the stock and make an examination.

### Learn About the Feeds

The Kansas State Agricultural College Experiment station at Manhattan has recently issued Bulletin 195, entitled "Analysis and Registration of Commercial Feed Stuffs."

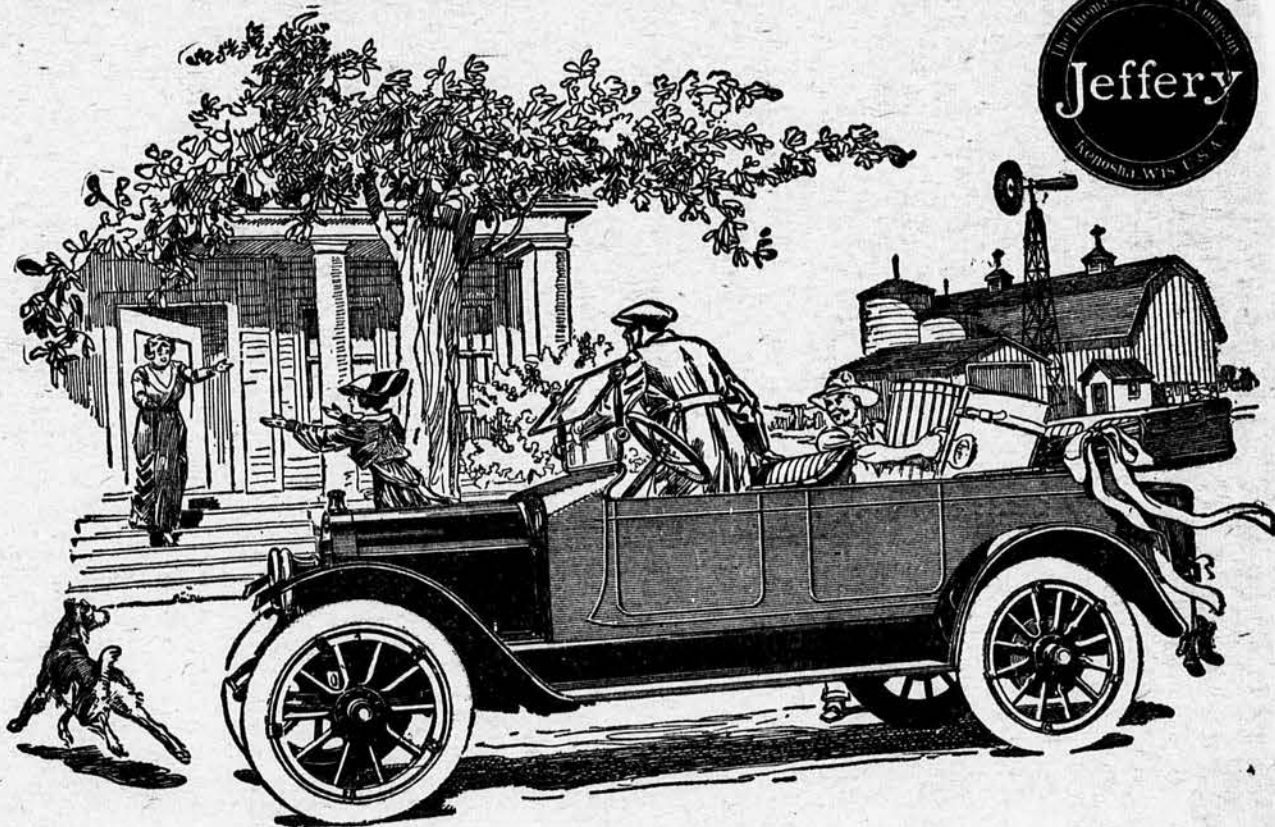
This bulletin gives a brief explanation regarding the present feeding stuffs law, which is followed by the list of firms registered from July 1 to September 30, 1913. Under each firm is given the list of all feeds registered, together with the guaranteed analysis and the minimum net weight of the package. By consulting this bulletin, manufacturers, dealers, or consumers can determine what feeds are registered, their composition as

shown by the guaranty, and whether or not these feeds are packed in standard-weight packages of 100 pounds gross with the minimum net weight of 99 pounds. Certain manufacturers and dealers are selling feeds packed in less than standard-weight packages, and this weight should be carefully noted by the purchaser.

This bulletin will be mailed upon request made to the Kansas Experiment station, Manhattan, Kan.

### Horse Buyers Are Busy.

Horse buyers and dealers have been doing a big business in north central Kansas during the past winter, scarcely a day passing but what one or more have visited the towns of this section. The town of Munden shipped out three cars of mules on one day recently.



## Their New Home and Their New Jeffery

**LOOKS** like a fine start, doesn't it? Fine little modern house, big barns—all up-to-date; latest kind of concrete silo.

These young folks have the right idea. Everything practical, everything comfortable and nice-looking. No frills. This young man has spent his money carefully—spent it right. He's laid out his savings so as to give his bride the best he can.

And this is the biggest moment in his life. He's giving her two surprises—the lovely little home she's seeing for the first time, and their new Jeffery four.

It's hard to tell which he's proudest of—his farm or his automobile. Do you wonder? Look at this car he's bought for \$1550. Look at its lines, the style, the class. No one has ever before been able to buy a car that made an appearance like this at such a price.

But a young man of the common sense of this one doesn't buy for looks alone. Not much. He's found out all about the Jeffery. Like lots of other fellows, he's been automobile-wise long before he had the price of his first car.

The dealers and the garage men in the nearest big town are good friends of his; he's heard them talk. They've told him about the Jeffery motor. They've shown him how this high-speed, high-efficiency engine develops power without weight and the consequent expense of gas, oil and tires. They've pointed out the strength and reliability obtained by the use of Vanadium steel in the axles

and drive shafts. He went to one of the big shows and got the facts from experts. He learned that 7,000 of these cars were sold within 90 days. This has been a Jeffery year and he has found plenty of men who are enthusiastic over the first high-grade car sold at a moderate price.

Nor has he forgotten comfort. He doesn't propose to have his girl jostled around in a cheap, small car. He proved out Jeffery comfort before he would consider the proposition for a minute.

This is the type of men who are buying Jeffery cars. The hard-headed providers. The men who are not deceived by flashy generalities in automobile advertising; who believe a car has high-grade quality only when it is proven; who study specifications. That's why we put imported annular ball bearings, Spicer universals, Daimler leather couplings, U-S-L starters, Warner autometers and Vanadium steel axles and drive shafts into these cars. We knew we must first win the endorsement of practical garage men, mechanics and expert chauffeurs and then the careful buyers. You should look in these things yourself before buying a car.

Jeffery Four		Jeffery Six	
Two Passenger Four	\$1550	Two Passenger Six	\$2250
Five Passenger Four	1550	Five Passenger Six	2250
Two Passenger All-Weather Car	1950	Six Passenger Six	2300

**The Thomas B. Jeffery Company**  
Main Office and Works, Kenosha, Wisconsin

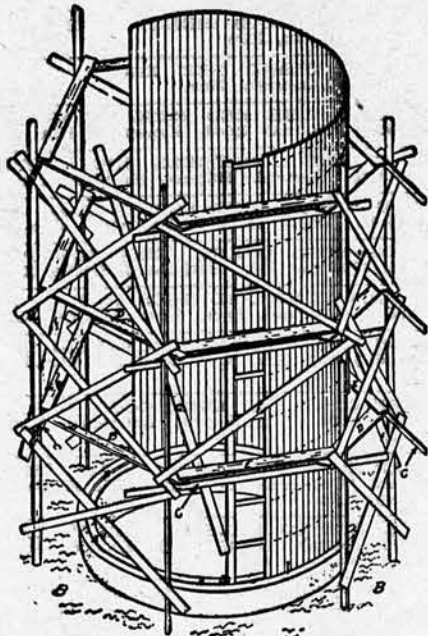
## How Silage Does Its Work

BY HARRY PUGH,  
Beatrice Creamery Company.

There are two ways of making money on the farm. One is by getting high prices for products. The other is producing these products more cheaply. When the prices rule lower, the farmer looks about to find out how he can produce more cheaply. Naturally, as the silo is offered as a solution, he wonders whether it will meet the needs of the Kansas farmer and his own particular needs especially. As a feed for beef animals both for the block and show purposes, silage has given especially good results. As a buyer of dairy products I know the actual results. Corn or sorghum cut green in the field and placed in the silo is juicy, succulent, palatable, and digestible, and comes nearest being a substitute for pasture of anything that can be had. No one will argue that it equals grass pasture, but no one can deny that it is a substitute of almost equal value. When we consider that corn, sorghum, milo and kafir grow so much more tonnage to the acre we must concede that it excels pasture almost four to one. The only advantage the pasture has is that it eliminates the labor of feeding; but as we can have pasture only a short time in the year, common sense will tell the Kansas farmer that the silo will make him independent of the season and that he cannot afford to do without it. He tries to supply the need by cutting fodder, but no man who has ever used a silo would go back to such labor-creating, wasteful methods. The winds of Kansas and the chemical action of the air must be taken into consideration, as well as the fact that the cattle waste so much. The actual waste in large shocks of fodder is at least 30 per cent while in small shocks it is more than 40 per cent. The farmer who depends upon this source of feed must become discouraged with the wastefulness. He recognizes the need of the stock both as money-makers and their relation to

soil fertility, but for lack of feed of the right kind he has to do without them. The silo is the solution of the feed and labor problems.

There is scarcely a farmer in Kansas who is feeding any number of farm animals who does not realize that the cost of production is too high. There is only one way of changing this condition, and that is through the silo. Thousands of cattle are now being fed by



A stave silo in process of construction.

somebody besides the owner. The owner has been forced to drive his cattle to some point where a silo has been erected and filled, to feed them out or winter them. These men have been forced to buy silage at a high price and have it fed out by strangers instead of looking after the feeding themselves. The greater part of this stock could have been fed at home had the owner put up a good silo and put therein such crops as he raised on his own farm. Waste has

brought about a large part of this condition.

An observing cream buyer can sit in his office and check up the men who are using silage. It is easy to determine from the size of the cream checks as to who is feeding silage at this time of year. There is a gradual falling off in dairy products from the time the grass begins to dry up until such time as the cows begin to receive silage as a part of their ration. Cream checks increase where a man is feeding silage almost to the increase noticed when cows are on pasture. There is some cause for this, and 5,700 farmers in Kansas have figured out what that cause is; there are about that many silo owners in the state.

I have taken considerable time in trying to find out the actual number of silos in Kansas. Time and money have been spent with a view of determining this as accurately as possible. After making all the inquiry through reliable sources that it was possible to make, I found that the following figures are fairly accurate: 4700 wood stave; 400 2x4 known as Common Sense! 50 built of flooring; 5 Buff Jersey type; 160 monolithic concrete; 125 metal lath; 100 cement stave; 20 hollow tile; 100 galvanized iron, 40 pit or hole-in-the-ground, and 15 brick.

About thirty-two years ago at the Wisconsin Experiment station a stone silo was built. Following this several square wooden stave silos were built. Professor Henry reported that silage kept much better in the wooden structures, and in later years he brought this out in an article in a farm paper in Chicago.

There are many things which favor the stave construction. These may be mentioned as follows: The quick and simple erection. The ease with which the building can be placed in any position where it can save labor and is most needed. It can be easily moved. The wood stave silo can be bought late in the season, and a day or two after ordering can be in place and ready to fill. Every farmer knows just what he

has got after once getting it; it is no experiment. The renter can put up a stave silo and move it every year if necessary.

## To Remove Warts

A little castor oil applied once a day with a feather will dry up and remove any wart from a horse or mule.  
Lucas, Kan. H. Frederking.

The big layer is always a big eater, and she pays a good premium on what she eats. The big eater is not always a big layer. Can you tell which of your flock are which?—W. A. Lippincott.

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**SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.** Blue ribbon winners at the largest shows in U. S. Eight grand pens mated. Eggs guaranteed to hatch. Wm. Tallant, Edmond, Okla.

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**EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM FARM** range Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds exclusively. Our flock is healthy and vigorous; our eggs were almost 100 per cent fertile last year. \$5 per 100 or \$1 per 15 eggs. Day old chicks 20c each. Order from this ad. J. B. Heisel, Route 5, Grinnell, Iowa.

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS** —5 grand pens mated to roosters costing from \$10.00 to \$35.00 each that have shape, size and color. 15 eggs \$2.50; 30 eggs \$4.00 and 50 eggs \$6.00. Good range flock, 30 eggs \$2.00; 50 eggs \$3.00; 100 eggs \$5.00 and 200 eggs \$9.50. Send for free catalog. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

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**BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS FROM HIGH** scoring winter layers, \$1.00 per 15 or \$4.00 per 100. Geo. W. Shearer, Lawrence, Kan.

**BLACK LANGSHANS. 1ST PRIZE FED-** eration eggs 15 \$2.50, 30 \$4.50. Range eggs 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5. Mary McCaul, E. City, 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.

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**MOTTLED ANCONAS. EGGS 15 \$1.00, 100** \$5.00. M. Hampton, Bronson, Kan.

**EGGS FROM UNDEFEATED ANCONAS, 15** \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. Lucie House, Haven, Kan.

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**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE** eggs 15 for \$3.00, from first prize winners at the combined show last Dec. Mrs. J. M. Post, Colony, Kan.

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"QUALITY" FAWN AND WHITE RUNNERS for sale. E. H. Killian, Manhattan, Kan.

"QUALITY" FAWN AND WHITE RUNNERS for sale. E. H. Killian, Manhattan, Kan.

FAWN-WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS. White eggs. 13 \$1.00, 50 \$3.50. Eva Neal, Climax, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER ducks. Eggs. 12 \$1.25; 24 \$2.25. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

EGGS—FAWN INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS. State Show winners. Catalogue free. Mary Culver, King City, Mo.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS. EGGS 11 for \$2.00, 50 for \$7.00. Waters Poultry Farm, Uniontown, Kan.

VIRTUE'S STRAIN WHITE INDIAN Runner duck eggs 10 cts. apiece. Mrs. Daisy Cavener, Yukon, Okla.

WHITE RUNNERS. SNYDER FISCHER strain. Eggs \$1.50 per 12. Mrs. C. B. Kellerman, Burlington, Kan.

ENGLISH PENCIL INDIAN RUNNER ducks. Eggs 15 \$1.00, 50 \$3.00. Mrs. Henry Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, FANCY stock, white eggs. Free mating list. J. F. Cox, Rt. No. 8, Topeka, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, FAWN and White, \$1.25 for 15, \$7.50 per 100. W. W. Eddy, Havensville, Kan.

AMERICAN STANDARD INDIAN RUNNER ducks. Eggs \$1.50 per 14, \$8.50 per 50. Mrs. Otis Russell, Canton, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER duck eggs 75 cts. for 12. Ducks \$1 apiece. Naomi Thompson, Wellston, Okla.

ENGLISH RUNNER DUCKS. SELECTED birds, white eggs, 15 \$2, 30 \$3.50. Mrs. Ed Bergmann, Route 9, Paola, Kan.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS. Money makers. Try some. 13 for \$2.00. Mrs. C. B. Palmer, Uniontown, Kan.

EGGS FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER ducks. White eggs. \$1.00 12, \$5 100. Mrs. Robt. Whitesell, Clearwater, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS AND DRAKES, prize winners, one to two dollars each. All varieties. Booklet. Dr. Haskell, Garden City, Kan.

FAWN-WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS \$5.00 trio. Eggs \$5.00 100, \$3.00 50, \$1.00 14. White eggs. White I. R. drakes \$1.50. G. W. Skinner, Baxter Springs, Kan.

DUCKS—MAMMOTH AND JAPANESE White Pekins. (Our specialty.) Six pound ducklings in 10 weeks. Fawn and White Indian Runners that are bred to lay. Jackson's Duck Yards, Atchison, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DRAKES, WHITE. English Penciled, Fawn and White. \$1.00 each. Eggs from White ducks 10 \$1.00, 100 \$8.00. Other varieties 12 \$1.00, 40 \$3.00, 100 \$7.00. All White egg strains. Ready now. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan.

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WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS. GEO. Forney, Covert, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCHING. Gustaf Nelson, Falun, Kan.

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S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. FERTILITY tested. A. R. Carpenter, Council Grove, Kan.

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BUFF ORPINGTON HENS \$5.00. EGGS \$1.00 per setting. Ella Sherbonaw, Fredonia, Kan.

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BUFF ORPINGTONS, 15 EGGS \$1.00, 100 \$6.00. Ralph Chapman, Arkansas City, Kan., Route 5.

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BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM HEAVY layers. Prices reasonable. Clarence Lehman, Newton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. EGGS \$1.50 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. Mrs. Otis Russell, Canton, Kan.

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THOROUGHbred S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs \$1.00 for 13; \$6.00 per hundred. J. A. Blunn, Sta. A, Wichita, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON HENS AND PULLETS. Eggs for hatching. Send for mating list. Frank Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

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BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Good layers, and farm range. Mrs. S. W. Heilman, Pleasanton, Kan.

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PURE BRED WHITE ORPINGTONS. Eggs two dollars per setting. Phone 216 Viola. Address Mrs. Henry Krele, Anness, Kan.

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EGGS FROM BRED TO LAY AND ARE laying White Orpingtons, \$1.50 per setting, \$7 per hundred, express paid. A few fine cockerels left. J. H. Lansing, Chase, Kan.

DON'T OVERLOOK OVERLOOK FARM. If you are interested in Buff, White or Black Orpingtons, send for my 1914 mating list. Chas. Luengene, Box 149, Topeka, Kan.

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PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Pen headed by sons of Wm. Cook's (1912) First Madison Square Garden and Allentown, Pa., cockerels. Eggs, 15 \$1.50; 100 \$5.00. Adolph Berg, McPherson, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 15 \$1.00. I. M. Farris, Agency, Mo.

PURL S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS 15 \$1.00, 100 \$3.00. J. L. Young, Haddam, Kan.

PURE S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$3 per hundred. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

FINE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Eggs, chicks. Armstrong Leghorn Range, Arthur, Mo.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS 4 CENTS each. C. R. Boggs, Columbus, Kan.

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

SILVER WYANDOTTES. EGGS \$1.00 PER 15, \$4.00 per 100. D. J. Waters, Uniontown, Kan.

CHOICE SILVER WYANDOTTES. 15 EGGS \$1.50; 100 \$6.00. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

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SILVER WYANDOTTES. EGGS \$1.50 FIFTEEN. \$8.00 hundred. Write for circular and guarantee. W. D. Ross, Wakita, Okla.

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EGGS FOR HATCHING. PURE WHITE Wyandottes exclusively. Rose Comb best laying strain. Fertility guaranteed. \$1 setting, \$3 fifty, \$5 hundred. Snowflake Poultry Farm, Mrs. H. S. Tonnemaker, Beatrice, Neb.

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PURE BRED POULTRY—FERTILE EGGS. Black Langshan eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 100. English Pencilled Runner ducks, eggs \$1.50 per 15. Bourbon Red turkeys, \$3.00 per 11. Mrs. Chris Knigge, Forest Home Farm, Alexandria, Neb.

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.

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FOUR GOOD JACKS, SOUND AND GUARANTEED, \$350 to \$500.00. Lewis Cox, Concordia, Kan.

O. I. C. SOME FALL BOAR PIGS FOR sale, and collie pups. A. W. Toews, Inman, Kan.

JACK FOR HORSES, MULES, CATTLE or western Kansas land. W. J. Blair, Netawaka, Kan.

FOR SALE—EIGHT HEAD OF PURE bred Shorthorn bulls, twelve months old. Ely Bros., Marion, Kan.

DUROC-JERSEY BOARS FOR SALE Sired by Tatarax Jr. and Graduate Col. Write for prices. D. H. Axtell, Sawyer, Kan.

THREE BLOCKY, GOOD BONE, GOOD colored average height Jacks; price low. E. Brown, Mineola, Montgomery Co., Mo.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex, 3–4 weeks old, \$17 each, crated. Burr Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

REGISTERED ROAN SHORTHORN BULL coming three. For sale cheap. H. L. Jones, Frankfort, Kan., Route 6.

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

FOR SALE—FOUR SHORTHORN YEARLING bulls. Good individuals and good breeding. E. E. Heacock, Hartford, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED ANGUS BULLS. The very best of breeding. Write for prices. J. W. Taylor, R. 8, Clay Center, Kan.

REGISTERED POLLED HEREFORDS. 1 bull 2-year-old in June and 18 months old heifer. Jack Hammel, 215 Adams St., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—2 LARGE BONED JACKS, 15 hands 3 in. standard. 1 jinney, 1 fine Connadrian Coach stallion. Ed Williams, West Line, Mo.

TAMWORTH SWINE; HARDY BERMUDA roots, \$1.00, 2 bushels; collies, oldest, largest breeder in state. Howard Pendleton, Yukon, Okla.

SHETLAND PONIES. THREE MARES broke for children, also two yearlings. Will close them out cheap. W. W. Dillworth, Beloit, Kan.

ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF ALL classes of dairy cattle on a commission basis are solicited. Write me your wants. L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—TWO YOUNG stallions; one registered Percheron, one splendid road horse. If interested write me. John J. Roskam, R. R. 3, Geneseo, Kan.

FOR SALE. TWO PURE BRED JERSEY cows 4 yrs. old, one fresh, other will be soon. Also a high grade Guernsey 6 yrs. old, fresher soon. One registered Guernsey bull coming two yrs. old and one high grade Guernsey bull one yr. old. All priced reasonably for quick disposal. Write today; this ad will not appear but twice. E. G. L. Harbour, Baldwin, Kan.

## HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP

JACK FOR SALE. 16½ HANDS, 9 IN. cannon bone, 34 in. ears, 7 yrs., black, light points, quick, sure; colts to show. Priced for quick sale. T. Fine, Harveyville, Kan.

I HAVE TWO STANDARD BRED STALLIONS, age two and eight; can spare one; will sell or trade either for large No. one Jack three to eight years. Cliff Britt, Hiattville, Kan.

FOR SALE. BLACK CLYDESDALE STALLION. Registered. 5 yrs. old. Weighs 2,000 lbs. Grade Belgian 7 yrs. old, weight 1,650. Sure breeders. N. P. Matter, Colony, Kan.

FOR SALE. DARK BAY FRENCH DRAFT stallion, five years old, wt. about 1,500. Good sure breeder and gets fine colts. \$350 cash or will trade for young cattle or mules. J. I. More, Anness, Kan.

FOR SALE—2 POLED HEREFORD bull calves, one heifer calf. Fall boars and gilts, Poland Chinas. Also some good farms near Lawrence, Kan. Write me at once. Ben Anderson, Eudora, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion, dapple gray, two last November. Don't come unless you want first class horse. Also yearling stallion. Both priced right. Joe King & Sons, Potwin, Kan.

## SEEDS AND NURSERIES

SWEET CLOVER. T. MARDIS, FALMOUTH, KY.

NEW POTATO. EARLIEST. WHITE SIDNEY Schmidt, Chillicothe, Mo.

EARLY OHIOS (RED RIVERS) \$1.10 bushel. The Cope's, Topeka, Kan.

FETERITA. PURE RECLEANED SEED \$2.00 per bu. Chas. Geist, Aline, Okla.

RECLEANED ALFALFA SEED AT \$5.75 per bushel. F. E. Wentz, Burlington, Kan.

FRUIT TREES, SHADES, ORNAMENTALS, berry plants. Waverly Nurseries, Waverly, Kan.

SEED CORN. GUARANTEED TO PLEASE. For free booklet address Merritt, Kellerton, Iowa.

SEED SWEETS FOR SALE. WHITE FOR price and list of varieties. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED. RECLEANED, FREE OF weed seed, \$6.00 per bu. Sack free. John Eble, Virgil, Kan.

BLACKHULLED WHITE KAFFIR, 1913 crop, tested, \$1.50 per bu., sacked. W. D. Austin, Isabel, Kan.

TREES AT WHOLESALE PRICES. FRUIT Book free. Address Wichita Nursery, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE: EXTRA quality; sack free; send for samples. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

FOR SALE—SWEET POTATOES FOR seed. Also choice cantaloupe seed. E. H. Pixley, Wamego, Kan.

SEED CORN—IOWA GOLD MINE; strong germination; \$1.50 per bushel. H. A. Hamilton, Yutan, Neb.

SEED CORN—BOONE COUNTY WHITE ear corn; extra quality; \$2.00 per bu. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

300 BU. OF YELLOW DENT AND CALICO corn for seed, hand picked, at \$1.50. I. N. Chilcott, Mankato, Kan.

WHITE MAIZE AND FETERITA SEED, both pure, re-cleaned, \$3 per bu. each. S. A. Bauersfield, Tyrone, Okla.

KAFIR SEED, PURE BLACK HULLED, tested and guaranteed, \$1.60 per bu., sacks free. William Zuck, Stillwater, Okla.

FETERITA SEED GRADED AND TESTED 97% germination \$2.75 per bu. Ask for samples. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

IF YOU WANT DICKINSON COUNTY wheat, corn and alfalfa land, write Grover Anderson, Chapman, Kan., for his list.

SEED CORN. KANSAS GROWN. ST. Charles and Shawnee \$1.75 per bushel. St. Marys Grain Co., St. Marys, Kan.

BLACK HULL WHITE KAFIR. BEST quality, thrashed and graded \$3.25 per hundred. A. Ramsey, Mayfield, Kan.

SEED CORN. BOONE CO. WHITE, tipped, shelled, test 98, \$2.00 per bu. George L. Wright, R. 3, St. John, Kan.

KAFIR SEED GRADED AND TESTED 97% germination, \$1.75 per bu. Ask for samples. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

BLACK DWARF CANE SEED AND WHITE-hulled white kaffir \$3.00 per hundred, sacks free. J. G. Harkness, Ransom, Kan.

FOR SALE—ALFALFA SEED. FINE quality alfalfa seed. Write for samples and prices. David Badger, Eureka, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE AT \$5.00 PER bushel (free from weed seed). Sample sent on request. J. J. Knight, Goodland, Kan.

KAFIR SEED, PURE BLACK HULLED white, crop of 1913, thrashed and graded, \$2.50 per 100 lbs, sack free. J. C. Lawson, Pawnee, Okla.

McGEE TOMATO—1,200 BUSHELS PER acre. Please send your address for the proof of this great fact. M. C. McGee, San Marcos, Tex.

SEED CORN—WHITE ELEPHANT. Extra heavy, cribbed early. Matures 90 days. Graded \$2.00 bu. J. C. Clemmons, Anadarko, Okla.

JOHNSON CO. WHITE SEED CORN OF 1912, a sample of which won first at state corn show. Germination high. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price \$2.25 per bushel including sacks. Cash with order or C. O. D. H. H. Neumann, Hanover, Kan.

## SEEDS AND NURSERIES

CHOICE RECLEANED FETERITA SEED. Three pounds, 50 cents delivered. \$2.00 bushel our track. W. R. Hutton, Cordell, Okla.

KAFIR SEED. BLACK HULLED WHITE, thrashed, sacked, on cars, \$1.90 per 100 lbs., sacks free. Edward Carson, Mountain Park, Okla.

DIAMOND JOE WHITE CORN, 1912 CROP, first class, 95 to 100 per cent germination. Price \$2.25, sacks free. Hull and Lemon, Kirwin, Kan.

SEED CORN. EARLY WHITE FLINT, Reid's Yellow Dent, Early White Dent, shelled and graded \$2.00 per bu. Haz Read, Jr., Coffeyville, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED—HOME GROWN, RE-cleaned, non-irrigated, extra good. Write for sample. Per bu. \$6.00. Bags free. Jno. O. Evans, Asherville, Kan.

SEED FOR SALE—KAFIR CORN \$1.25; German millet \$1.50; yellow and white corn \$1.60; cane \$1.60. F. O. B. Pawnee. Jas. O. Hudson, Pawnee, Okla.

SEED CORN. WHITE, HAND PICKED, tipped and shelled; has been raised here several years; my own raising; 1913 crop. J. D. Stevens, Route 5, Jewell, Kan.

10 ELBERTA AND 5 CHAMPION PEACH trees for 95¢ by parcel post, prepaid. Pruned ready to plant. Order today and write for prices on other stock. Wellington Nurseries, Wellington, Kan.

1912 WHITE SEED CORN. CAREFULLY selected, shelled and graded, \$1.25 per bu. P. A. Finigan, Havelock, Neb., R. 3, Box 40.

SEEDS DWARF WHITE AND YELLOW maize, kaffir, feterita, millet, broomcorn seed, alfalfa, beans and peas. I. T. Reid, Goodwell, Okla.

ALFALFA SEED. NINETEEN THIRTEEN crop alfalfa seed, five to six dollars per bushel. Re-cleaned and fine. Ask E. A. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan., for samples.

GOOD SEED AT THE RIGHT PRICES. pure and non-irrigated. Feterita bu. \$3.50; kaffir \$1.60; cane \$1.75; alfalfa \$6.00. Sax free. American Seed Co., Eldorado, Kan.

1912 SEED CORN. RAISED ON PRAIRIE land, 60 bu. per a. Boone Co. W. and Golden Beauty. \$1.50 bu. F. O. B. Overbrook, Kan. A. Radcliff, Overbrook, Kan.

SHAWNEE WHITE SEED CORN, WILL grow. Sure and heavy yielder. Seed selected, tipped, shelled, graded and sacked \$2.00 per bu. J. A. Ostrand, Elmont, Kan.

CAREFULLY SELECTED HAND PICKED, graded, tipped and shelled 1912 grown white seed corn 98 per cent germination, \$2.25 bu. sacks free. Joe Novotny, Narka, Kan.

SEED CORN—KANSAS SUNFLOWER \$2.25. Boone County White \$2.00 per bushel. Tests well. Hand selected, tipped, shelled and sacked f. o. b. W. T. Foster, Republic, Kan.

BLACK HULL WHITE KAFIR, GERMINATION tests high, crop 1913, thrashed and re-cleaned, \$3.25 per 100 lbs., bags free. Reference, Bank of Gage. G. E. Irvin, Gage, Okla.

SEED CORN—BOONE COUNTY WHITE and Hildreth Yellow Dent, carefully selected, \$2.00 per bu. Choice feterita, 12 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$2.85. B. A. Nichols, Hutchinson, Kan.

FOR SALE. TWO CARS WHITE WONDER corn, in ear. First class seed can be selected. 70 cts. per bushel on track here. Santa Fe R. R. E. C. Wheeler, Pawnee, Okla.

FINE CLEAN ALFALFA SEED DIRECT from grower. \$6.00 and \$7.00 per bu., sacks 25 cts. \$6.00 seed has some black seed, but will grow. G. A. Chapin, Belleville, Kan.

SEED CORN FOR SALE. RED'S GOLD Mine, Silver Mine and Silver King. Send for booklet Seed corn honesty. Breeder's calendar free. E. P. Myrland & Sons, Onawa, Iowa.

ALFALFA SEED—TESTED 99.6 BY KANSAS State Agricultural college. \$7.00 per bu. Sack free. You may pay more but will not get any better seed. J. W. Morton, Elk Falls, Kan.

WHEAT RAISERS. THIS ADVERTISE-ment 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.

KAFIR CORN SEED. WE HAVE SOME tested white kaffir we can furnish at \$2.75 per cwt. F. O. B. Redfield, sacks free. Reference Redfield State Bank. Redfield Lumber Co., Redfield, Kan.

SEED CORN, DWARF MILO MAIZE, white maize, white kaffir, stock peas, feterita thrashed and in the head. Ask for prices and our seed book for 1914. Binding Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa, Okla.

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

BOONE CO. WHITE SEED CORN, RAISED on my farm 1912, carefully selected, butted, tipped, shelled. Germination 98%, \$2 per bu. Sacks free. Send for sample. A. H. Epperson, R. 1, Hutchinson, Kan.

OUR SEED CORN MATURED UNDER perfect conditions. Grown near Sioux City, Iowa. Germination is almost perfect and very strong. Just what Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois need. Reid's Yellow Dent, Wimple's Best (Yellow), Iowa Silver Mine, etc. Carefully selected, prepared, tested, \$1.50 per bushel sacked, track Sioux City, Iowa. The McCauli-Webster Elevator Company, Sioux City, Iowa.

FOR SALE—"PURE BRED COMMERCIAL White" seed corn, shelled and graded; grown 1913, made 50 bushels per acre, \$3.00 per bushel, F. O. B. Iowa. Sacks free. Also, re-cleaned feterita seed \$3.00 per bushel. Will sell farm this was raised on, consisting of 187 acres fine creek bottom soil, don't overflow; 2½ miles Iowa, on macadam road, street car line, for \$11,500.00. Half cash. No trades. H. Hobart, Iola, Kan.

## SEEDS AND NURSERIES

**SEED CORN—A GREAT WHITE CORN.** Large ears, deep grains, drought resisting. Sample free. Price in ear \$1.75. Shelled and graded \$2.25 per bu. Money back if not satisfied. Sax free. John S. Hill, Melvern, Kan.

**FOR SALE—PURE RECLEANED FETERITA** seed at \$2 per bu. Also black hulled white kaffir corn at \$1.50 per bu., which won gold medal at Dry Farming Congress at Tulsa, Okla., 1913. Chas. Kemnitz, Orlando, Okla.

**FARM SEEDS—CHOICE RECLEANED** maize, kafir, cane and millet \$2.50 100 pounds. Feterita \$4.00. Mexican June corn \$4.00 100 pounds. Dwarf or standard broom corn \$3.50 100 pounds. Sweet clover \$3.00 pound. Buy now. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

**FOR SALE! SWEET POTATO SEED.** Varieties: Yellow Jerseys \$1.25 to 5 bu., over 5 bu. \$1; Southern Queen, \$1.50; Red Jerseys, \$1.50; Browns, \$1.50; Bermudas, \$2.00. Plants of all kinds in season. D. Childs, Oakland, Kansas.

**1912 CORN. ALL KANSAS GROWN.** Boone County White, Iowa Silver Mine, Kaw Valley Imperial White, Reid's Yellow Dent. Bars 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.

**OKLAHOMA GROWN SEED CORN. IOWA** Goldmine, Golden Beauty, Reid's Yellow Dent (90 day), Iowa Silvermine, Oklahoma White Wonder, Bloody Butcher and Improved Strawberry seed corn, milo maize, feterita, white kafir, white milo maize, all re-cleaned, graded and ready for the planter. Address J. E. Farrington, Seed Corn Specialist, Anadarko, Oklahoma.

**FOR SALE—AFRICAN KAFIR SEED. THE** early-maturing sure crop kind, direct from its original home. This was tried with so great success here last year that I am importing direct from South Africa. This matures in 75 days while the home grown is so late that it does not mature even in the best season. \$5.00 per bushel. Will reserve with a deposit of one dollar per bushel. Write for quantity discount quick before it is all taken. Asher Adams, Osage City, Kansas.

**ALFALFA SEED. OUR OWN RAISING** 1913 crop in the famous Cottonwood valley, non-irrigated, high germination and purity tests by Kansas State Agricultural College, free from dodder and other weeds. \$6.00 per bushel, f. o. b. here, sacks 25c each, cash with order, sample on request. References: R. G. Dunn & Co. or Chase County National Bank here. Keep our address for future use. Gregory Bros., Alfalfa Growers, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

## STRAWBERRY PLANTS

**200 STRAWBERRY PLANTS CHOICE 15** Varieties \$1.25; 20 best fall bearing strawberries \$1.00; 25 black raspberry seedling never winter kill \$1.00; plants sent parcel post paid. W. H. Koell, Hampton, Iowa, Box 740. Catalog free.

## LANDS

**FORTY ACRES, SUBURBAN, CLOSE CAR** line. Fred Deem, Columbus, Kansas.

**IMPROVED RELINQUISHMENT FOR** sale. Pasture and hay. Geo. Ammon, Ponyslake, Neb.

**FARM WANTED. WILL TRADE GOOD** stock general merchandise, invoices about \$3,800. S. Redfield, care Rail Exch., St. Louis, Mo.

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

**DELAWARE IS A GOOD STATE TO LIVE** in; land is good for fruits, grain and livestock. Free pamphlet. State Board of Agriculture, Dover, Delaware.

**FOR SALE BY OWNER, \$55 PER ACRE,** 1/2 sec. 6 miles Hutchinson, 4 1/4 from Nickerson, joining Yaggy plantation. E. F. Fitzgerald, R. 2, Spearville, Kan.

**YOU CAN SELL YOUR FARM OR BUSI-**ness quickly for cash wherever it is, by our system. Particulars free. Black's Business Agency, Desk 9, Durand, Wis.

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY, NO** matter where or what it is. Be your own agent. Pay no commission. Particulars free. Dep. F. Cooperative Salesman Co., Lincoln, Neb.

**HARPER COUNTY, KANSAS. 160 ACRES** 2 1/2 miles from county seat, fine improvements, good soil, no waste land. Price \$8,000.00. J. E. Couch Land Co., Anthony, Kan.

**45 ACRES IMPROVED NEAR TOPEKA,** \$4,800. Would exchange for best wheat land unimproved northern Kansas. Axtell, 1352 Mulvane, Topeka, Kan.

**FOR SALE—160 A. 3 MILES PRESTON,** good improvements, 1/4 mile school, phone line and mail route; 110 a. wheat 1/2 goes. Price \$7,500, good terms. Chas. E. Dye, Preston, Kan.

**FOR SALE—80 ACRES SMITH COUNTY;** unimproved; 75 acres in wheat; also two quarters Rawlins county, Kan. Will take auto or live stock. Durrett & Shook, Agents, Lebanon, Kan.

**FOR EXCHANGE. 160 ACRES NEAR** Osage City. Will consider an 80 or merchandise, prefer hardware or grocery, up to \$4,000.00, terms, for balance. L. W. Silven, Osage City, Kan.

**WHEN YOU SAY MINNESOTA SAY MAX-**field. Don't think of buying a Minnesota farm without seeing Maxfield. He guarantees bargains and satisfaction. 158 E. 5th St., St. Paul, Minn.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—TWO HUNDRED** acres Red River Valley improved land, near Ada, Minnesota. A bargain for some one. For full particulars, write F. E. Reinhardt, Chanute, Kansas.

**COLORADO—160 ACRES, NEAR GREAT** Greeley irrigated district, good level land, clear, will exchange for lumber yard or other land and put in some cash. Weaver & Myers, Wakefield, Kan.

**POULTRY LOT—1 ACRE, WELL EQUIP-**ped. 4 room house, all improvements new, suburbs Lebanon, more land can be bought, \$1,350, mortgage \$600. Owner moving to Montana. Durrett & Shook, Lebanon, Kan.

## LANDS

**FOR SALE—380 ACRES FINE GROWING** wheat, five horses, cow, hogs, machinery, household goods. Ground for spring crops. Tenant, 1/2 crop delivered. Priced right for quick sale. Must go higher altitude. Box 37, Ford, Kan.

**160 ACRES FINE BLACK LAND, WHAR-**ton 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.

**ADVERTISE YOUR PROPERTY IN CAP-**per'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.

**2,500,000 ACRES OF FREE GOVERNMENT** land thrown open this spring. Everyone can get 160 or 320 acres. We furnish revised lists, locating the land; maps, guides and full particulars. Write us today. Webb Publishing Company, Dept. 92, Webb Building, St. Paul, Minn.

**FOR SALE—160 ACRES OF LAND IN** Logan Co., Kansas. Located on South Oakberry creek, 12 miles southwest of Oakley, 65 acres in cultivation, good well, pump, windmill and never failing water, rural route and phone line. Price \$1,600.00. Address owner, Peter Lund, Cedar, Kan.

**FOR SALE—120 ACRE IRRIGATED** ranch near Durango, Colo. Good buildings and improvements, adjudicated water rights, fine orchard, twelve excellent milch cows and fifty head hogs; 6,000 acre forest reserve grazing rights; All go at \$60 per acre. Surrounding ranches valued at \$100 to \$200 per acre. Smith & Austin, Owners, Durango, Colo.

**STOCK AND GRAIN FARM IN NORTH-**west Arkansas on the War Eagle River. 700 acres fenced into eight fields. Good spring in each field. 450 acres cultivated. 200 acres bottom and second bottom. 200 acres timber. Good six room house. Large barn. \$30 per acre. Terms. Will trade for improved Kansas farm. Write F. W. Johnson, Larned, Kansas.

**WE ARE OFFERING THOUSANDS OF** acres of choice and well improved lands in the Red River Valley. Also cut over lands at retail and wholesale prices. Prices and terms reasonable. Write us for lists. Active agents wanted in Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska. Stewart Land Co., 405 New York Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

**DON'T PAY RENT—BUY SOUTHERN** land—prices now extremely low—natural increases will return your money in a few years—well farmed, annual profits will run seven moths. Dairying, livestock, poultry, fruit and truck are a few of the big money-making lines. Write for "Southern Field" magazine and farm lists. M. V. Richards, Land & Ind. Agt., Southern Ry., Room 36, Washington, D. C.

**INVESTIGATE THIS: EXCELLENT LAND** in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon—adjacent to the Northern Pacific Railway—the best developed sections of the Northwest; obtainable at low prices. State land on long payments and deeded land on crop payment plan; good climate; good schools—no isolated pioneering. Send for literature saying what state most interests you. L. J. Bricker, Gen. Immig. Agt., 216 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

**THIRTY YEARS' TIME. A FINE FARM** for you in the Golden Goose Lake Valley of California and Oregon. Honest land and low prices. Fruit, grain, alfalfa, hogs, poultry and dairying. Ideal soil and climatic conditions. Very small payment down, thirty years on the balance if you want it. Good markets. Big irrigation system. Fairport new town on Lake Shore and railroad. A big, honest, broad-daylight opportunity. Particulars free. Write Land Commissioner, N. C. O. Ry., Fairport, Calif.

**80 A. 36 ACRES IN CULTIVATION, 30** acres in pasture, running water, one one-half acres of timber, all enclosed with woven wire fence. Barn holds eight horses; stanchion for five cows, carriage house and granary. Well at barn. New six room house, cellar, cistern, two hen houses, other outbuildings, fourteen acres of alfalfa, apple, peach, plum, cherry trees, grapes, rhubarb, straw, goose, black and raspberries, all bearing. Four horses, eight cattle, implements, chickens. Six thousand. One-third down, rest on time. Chas. Wright, Cedar Vale, Kan., Chautauqua.

**280 ACRE FARM, 35 MILES FROM MIN-**neapolis, 1 1/2 miles from a good railroad town; part under cultivation, balance meadow and pasture land; good soil; good eight-room house, worth \$3,000; barn, granary, corn cribs, cattle sheds, machine sheds, etc.; 14 cows, 20 head of steers and heifers, three horses, hogs, chickens, complete set farm machinery, buggies, wagons, sleds, 50 tons of hay, 1,200 bushels of corn, 150 bushels mixed grain, 175 bushels potatoes; in fact, everything on the farm goes except the furniture. Price \$12,000. One-half cash. Schwab Bros., 1028 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

## FARMS WANTED

**WANTED FARMS FROM OWNERS FOR** sale. We have direct buyers. Send description. Magazine, particulars free. Western Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

## DOGS

**FOR SALE—FINE SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS.** A. A. Artz, Larned, Kan.

**SABLE AND WHITE SCOTCH COLLIES** from registered breeder. Seth Sylvester, Burlington, Kan.

## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

**TO TRADE FOR LAND, PATENTED** threshing machine accessory. A. Boughton, Iola, Kan.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR LAND, 12,000** bu. elevator located at Geneseo, Kan. J. E. Schmidt.

**EXCHANGES, 1000, FARMS, MDSE., ETC.** Everywhere. Write for list. Reidy & Overlin, California, Mo.

**160 ACRES IN EASTERN COLORADO.** Partly broke, fenced and good well. \$8 per acre or will trade. J. S. Hill, Melvern, Kan.

## FOR SALE

**FOR SALE—20 H. P. TRACTION. J. D.** Yoder, Hesston, Kan.

**FOR SALE—POSTS BY THE CARLOAD.** Hugh Lawlor, Topeka, Kan.

**WANT TO SELL 50 CARS HEDGE POSTS.** W. H. Bitts, Melvin, Kan.

**CONSIGN YOUR HAY TO E. R. BOYNTON** Hay Co., Kansas City, Mo. Established 1889.

**ALFALFA HAY IN CAR LOTS. WRITE** or wire for prices. Geo. R. Wilson, Lamar, Colo.

**WELL DRILL, GOOD ORDER, 500 FEET** capacity, \$400.00 cash. Box 160, Chapman, Kan.

**FOR SALE—22 H. AVERY UNDER-**mounted. Run one season. Edward Holm, McPherson, Kan.

**FOR SALE—25 H. P. GAS ENGINE AND** four-bottom plow, run one season. Walter Buck, Bethany, Mo.

**RESTAURANT FOR SALE—REASON-**able. Doing good business. Address "Z," care Mail and Breeze.

**BALED ALFALFA FROM THE BIGGEST** alfalfa farm in north Kansas. Address Robert Hanson, Concordia, Kan.

**FOR SALE CHEAP: 16 H. P. GEISER EN-**gine. 36 in. Frick separator and 10 disc plow. L. Seewald, Le Roy, Kan.

**LONG GREEN LEAF TOBACCO TO CHEW** or smoke. Twenty and twenty-five cents per pound. True Cutler, Holt, Mo.

**AUTOMOBILE—A MODEL F BUICK** touring car in good running condition. Price \$70.00. Sheldon Jones, Linwood, Kan.

**FOR SALE—ALFALFA HAY. WRITE FOR** prices f. o. b. or delivered. Eleonora Poultry and Alfalfa Ranch, Brighton, Colo.

**GIVE GERMAN DISTEMPER REMEDY A** trial. Your money back if not satisfied. German Distemper Remedy Co., Goshen, Ind.

**FINE ALFALFA SEED \$6; FINE PRAI-**rie hay \$10; pea green alfalfa \$11 per ton f. o. b. St. Francis, Kan. G. J. C. Feilzen.

**BALED PRAIRIE AND ALFALFA HAY.** Alfalfa seed. Lyon County Farmers' Produce Ass'n, A. B. Hall, Mgr., Emporia, Kan.

**FRESH FROM MILL, 100 LBS. BEAUTI-**ful clean white table rice, freight prepaid \$4.65. C. C. Cannan, 304-9 Scanlan Bldg., Houston, Texas.

**GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET. WILL** sacrifice for cash. Trade for anything worth the money. Address Lock Box 71, Manhattan, Kan.

**FOR SALE—TWO SECTIONS LA CROSSE** tractor plows, complete. Five discs each. Practically new and in perfect condition. C. B. Oldfield, Garden City, Kansas.

**CADILLAC FOR SALE CHEAP. FIVE** passenger, fully equipped, 12 H. P. car in really good condition. A real bargain for short drives or delivery work. W. P. H., care Mail and Breeze.

**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; FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT,** (only one in good town) good country. Ten regulars, good transient and short order, making money, but must go to my farm. \$350 will handle clear stock and furniture. Real bargain. T. B. Jolly, Manchester, Grant Co., Okla.

**ADJUSTABLE LEG BANDS—BOTH THE** Leader and Perfection. Ready for instant use. 12 for 15c; 25 for 25c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 65c. Order today. Jayhawk egg shipping boxes—1 setting size 12c each, \$1.25 dozen; 2 setting size, 20c each, \$2.25 dozen. The Central Supply House, 627 Quincy St., Topeka, Kan.

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**SEVEN PASSENGER 60 HORSE POWER** Winston six, fully equipped, self-starter, top and windshield. Cost \$3,000 when new. Can be bought at a great bargain. This is a great family car and has only been used by owner. Would also make profitable investment as livery car in country town. T. D. Costello, 1512 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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**FOR EXCHANGE, 12,000 BU. ELEVATOR** and feed mill fully equipped, only elevator in town of 5,000, coal business, 80 ton hay shed, and two good 4 room houses. Oakleaf & Hill, Cherryvale, Kan.

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

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**WORK WANTED: ON FARM, BY MONTH** or by the year. Am 17 years of age. Raised on farm. Perry A. Seward, Opwey, Kan.

**MARRIED MAN OF ABILITY AND RE-**sponsible, wants position on farm, or share of crop. Experienced in farming and stockraising. Good references. C. S. Venard, La Harpe, Kan.

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**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 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.

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

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**WE HAVE** a fine list of impr. and unimpr. farms. Rowland & Moyer, Ottawa, Kan.

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**80 A.** Nemaha Co., 1/4 ml. town. 40 a. alf. 8,500 quick sale. W.F. Thompson, Seneca, Ks.

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**SNAPS FOR SPECULATION** in western Kan. at from \$4 to \$8 an a. These are bargains. No trade. Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kan.

**160 ACRE FARM** in Osage county, Kan., 3 miles from good town. \$30 per acre; can make terms. Watkins Land Co., Quenemo, Ks.

**LAND.** Send for my price list of wheat, alfalfa and pasture lands, improved and unimproved, in Clark Co. Every one a bargain. C. W. Carson, Ashland, Kansas.

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**FINE RANCH FOR SALE.** 3,000 acres improved; 75% tillable. Cowley county, Kan. List your exchanges with White Way Real Estate Exchange, Winfield, Kan.

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**BARGAIN FOR SALE.** Well improved farm close to town, Gray Co., Kan. Large modern house and barn. 100 acres wheat; rent, half, delivered market; good terms half or more. \$6,800. Might consider good general mdse. Gonder Land, Loan & Immigration Co., Cimarron, Kan.

**BEST LAND, LOWEST PRICES,** greatest natural advantages in southeastern Kansas. Send for illustrated booklet. The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

**160 A. 3 ML. OUT;** 34 a. wheat; dandy imp.; \$8,400. 60 a. 5 ml. out; good imp.; \$3,200. 80 a. 3 1/2 ml. out; good imp.; \$4,200. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kansas.

**YOU CAN BUY** one of the best bargains in Franklin county, Kansas. Smooth land, fair improvements, well located close to trading point, fine neighborhood, price right, \$2,500. Encumbrance runs 8 years at 6%. Come at once. Possession March 1st, 1914. Allen Mansfield, Ottawa, Kansas.

## Bates County Farm

136 acres, 4 miles from Adrian, highly improved; all good, deep black soil; owner a non-resident and will make great sacrifice price and easy terms on this farm if sold before March 1.

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40 acre tract on car line within 5-cent limit of Independence, Kansas; an exceptional bargain. Write at once for full details. Get our free list of Montgomery Co. farm land. Foster Bros., Independence, Kansas.

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

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Land bargains. Write for descriptions. Several of my own farms; can make terms to suit. C. W. Phillips, Greensburg, Kan.

## 800 Acres

In Missouri about 40 miles from Kansas City, adjoining a city of 2,500 people with three trunk railroads; is a splendid farm. It is rich land. Perfect blue grass sod in large woodland and prairie pastures. Heavy white oak, walnut and hickory trees. Largest per cent of tillable land. Abundant water. Well improved; well fenced; ideal home. Measured by what same quality of land not so well located sells for it is cheap at \$125 per acre. Price \$85 an acre. Easy terms. Need money. J. H. Lipscomb, 511 R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

**WELL IMPROVED** quarter section near Overbrook, Kan. Black soil, good water. Progressive neighborhood. Price \$60 per acre. Part terms. Address John Harrison, Owner, Collyer, Kansas.

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

**WRITE BOX A, Wamego, Kan.,** in regard to farm land that can be bought at its agricultural value over what may prove to be a rich oil field. A farm of 160 bought now will in a few months make a man rich if oil is found. Drilling will soon begin.

**BARGAIN.** 240 a. finely imp. farm, 1 ml. town; 100 a. wheat, 25 a. alfalfa; all nice level land, running water. Price \$65 a. Terms. Gile & Bonsall, South Haven, Sumner Co., Kan.

**ALFALFA FARMS.** 80 acres five miles out; 50 in alfalfa, well improved, \$75 per acre; 100 acres 3 miles out; 40 in alfalfa; good improvements. \$100 per acre. Write for list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

**MONEY FROM HOME.** Improved 160 acres. Well, windmill, 80 cult.; 80 pasture. All can be farmed, well located, 10 miles Spearville, \$2,800. Terms. Send for list. Thos. J. Stinson, Spearville, Kansas.

**80 ACRES GOOD LAND IN OKLAHOMA.** Good house, stables, smoke house, well and good 6 acre orchard. 35 acres in cultivation and all under good 3 wire fence. Will sell at a great bargain. Address Anna L. Jones, Zeandale, Kansas.

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**WALLACE COUNTY, KANSAS.** Stockmen, attention! 50,000 acres choice grazing and alfalfa land for sale. Best watered county in Kansas. No stock diseases known here. For reliable information apply Box 244, Peter Robidoux, Wallace, Kansas.

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**ONE GOOD REAL ESTATE** investment NOW in the new town of Homedale is worth a lifetime of labor. Homedale Townsite Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

**\$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 S. E. 28-26-8 Butler Co., Kans. No trades considered. Address W. H. Dayton, Abilene, Kansas.

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**IMPROVED** Idaho, Kansas, Minnesota and N. Dakota land. Wadsworth, Grinnell, Ia.

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

**OWNERS!** Get results! Write for my "No commission plan". Sales and exchanges, anywhere. Box 262, Burlingame, Kan.

**I WILL TRADE** for western land, or sell cheap, a registered, black, 3-year-old Percheron stallion. John Raetz, Junction City, Kan.

**\$10,000 GENERAL** stock to trade for clear E. Kan. or N. W. Mo. land. 80, \$20 and 320 a. clear for mdse. List your stock for quick action. Tinklin & Jasper, Corning, Kan.

**FOR LEASE,** trade or sale; 2,100 acre ranch in Greeley Co., Kan. 200 acres under cultivation, 3,000 acres under fence. 3 wells and windmills; 2 sets improvements. Address 711 East Horay Ave., Wellington, Kan.

**EXCHANGE:** 320 acres, half cultivation, near Montezuma; new R. R. Gray Co., Kan. Smooth, good wheat land. \$25 acre. Want smaller place or mdse. Gonder Land, Loan & Immigration Co., Cimarron, Kansas.

**320 A. WALLACE CO.,** 3 ml. N. Weskan, 40 a. Smoky Hill river bottom land; good for alfalfa, to trade for registered or grade stallions, mares or cattle. \$12.50 per acre. No incumbrance. James T. Rafter, Holton, Kan.

**160 A. LAND** in western Oklahoma to trade for Missouri land. For particulars address Wm. Gens, Greensburg, Kansas.

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

**MISSOURI, Ark. and Okla. farms.** Conner-McNabney Realty Co., Southwest City, Mo.

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

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

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**FOR SALE:** 156 acre farm in Jasper county, close to town. Write for full information. J. E. Hall, Carthage, Mo.

## HOWELL CO., MISSOURI

120 a. farm 2 ml. 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. 1/4 ml. school. \$28, terms. Farms for merchandise or town property. A. P. Cottrell Land Co., Pomona, Mo.

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**WE ARE RETAILING** choice Montana lands where crops are large and sure. Price \$12 to \$25 per a. Danaher-Holton Co., 806-C Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

**7,000 ACRES** choice agricultural land, irrigated, first water right, Teton county, Montana; good transportation facilities; first class stock ranch, also adapted for colonization; mixed farming; low price; easy terms. Address Geo. C. Harper, 13 Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis, Minn.

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

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

**1,700 acre ranch,** 200 acres bottom land, 60 acres alfalfa, balance limestone pasture, good improvements, near railroad. Will trade for western Kansas, Oklahoma or Texas land. Also irrigated farms for sale. Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Kansas.

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**BARGAINS** in Lyon county. Trade anywhere. S. M. Bell, Americus, Kansas.

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

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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.

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1,700 acre ranch, 200 acres bottom land, 60 acres alfalfa, balance limestone pasture, good improvements, near railroad. Will trade for western Kansas, Oklahoma or Texas land. Also irrigated farms for sale. Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Kansas.

## 1000 Farms Wanted

listed with me—sale or trade. Owners write me—giving complete description—what you will trade for—where, price, etc. If you don't mean business don't write. Frank W. Thompson, Beloit, Kansas.

## I Want a Farm

for a fine new brick building strictly modern; steam heated, oak finish, concrete basement, tile floors in bathrooms, beautiful lot, paved street, has 36 rooms, three stories high. Rents for \$3,120.00 per year on leases. Price \$35,000. R. L. Binker, 224 Reserve Bank Building, Kansas City, Mo.

## To Exchange

A \$12,000 equity in two nicely improved 160 acre farms, 3 miles apart in southwest Neosho county, Kan. Mortgage \$8,000 due in two, five and seven years. Will trade for hardware or merchandise or clear rental property.

M. W. Peterson  
Hanston, Kansas

## I Own and Will Trade

A fine 320 acre farm 3 miles from a good railroad town, and about 40 miles from Wichita. All good level land and good black soil. Fair improvements. Prefer good clean general merchandise, hardware or smaller farm.

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

**IMPROVED AND UNIMP.** land bargains. Black & Pitts, Scott Co., Waldron, Ark.

**DOWELL LAND COMPANY** will furnish you lists of farm, timber and rice lands at lowest prices. Walnut Ridge, Arkansas.

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

**FARM BARGAINS IN OZARK FOOTHILLS.** New list and information book on application. McKamey & McCarroll, Imboden, Ark.

**CORN, OAT, CLOVER** land. Sure crops. No swamps, hills. Fine climate, schools, churches. Small pay't down, bal. long time. Maps, circulars. Tom Blodgett Land Co., Elson, Ark.

**80 A.** improved rich creek farm; 1/4 cult., fenced; orchard; water; public road; mail route; phone; 3 ml. Winthrop on Ry. \$25 a., terms. Sessions Bros., Winthrop, Arkansas.

**QUIT RENTING** and write Eugene Parlick, 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.

**1,580 ACRES** sandy loam soil, half under cultivation; 65 a. orchard; good house, several tenant houses; 3 ml. of town; \$25 per a. Will take half in other property and make terms on balance. Horton & Co., Hope, Ark.

**ASK US ABOUT** northeast Arkansas lands, they will produce a large variety of paying crops; can be bought at reasonable prices. Come to the land of sunshine and prosperity. H. H. Houghton & Son, Room 3, 408 1/2 Main St., Jonesboro, Arkansas.

**ONE OF THE VERY BEST** 40 acre farms in Arkansas; nice new improvements; 10 acres of alfalfa; 10 a. of wheat; 3 good cows and calves; 15 shoats; 1 thoroughbred male hog; 1 pure bred sow; 1 sow and 5 pigs; 65 chickens; new mower; hay rake; spring wagon; new lumber wagon; 1 stirring plow; corn drill; riding cultivator; gas engine and saw mill and 5 sets of burrs; low-wheeled wagon; lots of small tools. This is one of the prettiest little farms you ever saw. New barn; good 5 room house. All nicely painted. Price for all of this property is \$2,500, no more, no less. A. T. Garth, Cotter, Ark.

**BENTON COUNTY'S** altitude 1,450 ft. Come to the Ozarks in Benton county, Ark., for your fine fruit, grain and stock farms, fine prairie and timber lands, from fifteen to seventy five dollars per acre.

**Gentry Realty Co., Gentry, Benton Co., Ark.** 70 ACRES, 1/2 CLEARED, 3 miles from city, \$20 per acre. Other good bargains. Write J. F. Black, Texarkana, Arkansas.

**NOTICE—**160 acres improved; \$23 per acre. 40 acres improved, \$20. I am interested in south Missouri, northwest Arkansas, or eastern Oklahoma, for particulars address Oswald & Hayes, Gravette, Ark.

**60 ACRES OF GOOD** farm land 1 1/2 miles Co. seat, Scott Co., Ark. Good orchard, barn, residence; 25 acres in cultivation; balance meadow and timbered pasture. Fine water; daily mail and phone. Price for quick sale \$1,800. Half cash, terms on balance. Need proceeds to improve city property. R. G. Oliver, Owner, Waldron, Arkansas.

**1,000 ACRE** bottom cotton plantation in Arkansas river bottom, well improved, thirty tenant houses, cotton gin, in high state of cultivation; three miles this town, county seat \$3,500. Fine alfalfa and corn land. Rental value \$12,500. Price \$30,000; \$17,500 cash. Owner will pay \$10,000 rent this year and apply same on purchase price. Stephens, Cazort & Neal, Morrilton, Ark.

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### 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.

### Greatest Bargain of All

142 a. Allegheny Co., N. Y. Good 8 room house; 2 barns, 30x40 and 20x40; other out-buildings. Good water at house and barn; 112 a. plough land, bal. woods pasture. No waste land; never-falling spring. Everything ready to make money and priced to sell. Owner, J. A. Young, Arkport, N. Y.

### Money-Making Farm

#### 16 Cows, Tools, Crops

Immediate income from big dairy herd included with this splendid 119 acre farm; markets close; land level, cuts 70 tons hay; keeps 24 cows; 12 room residence, furnace heat; 100 ft. barn; owner old, retiring; if taken now farm with 16 cows, horse, wagons, harness and crops are yours for \$4,800. Only \$2,000 cash, bal. easy terms; full details, page 3 "Strout's Winter Farm Bargains." Write today for free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 20, Union Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

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**FAMOUSLY** rich everglade land ready for plow, handy to market, \$25 per acre; one-fourth cash, bal. 1, 2 and 3 years. Parker & Ausherman, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

**FLORIDA** grape fruit grove and truck garden, 2 acres \$1,000; adjoining city; productive soil; easy payments. Write for booklet. Realty Securities Corporation, Miami, Fla.

# MINNESOTA

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

**MINNESOTA.** No crop failures; good soil; best markets; finely improved corn and dairy farms, \$30 to \$65 per acre. Frick Farm Agency, Sauk Center, Minnesota.

**CORN, CLOVER, POTATO** and dairy farms and lands; very best loam soil on clay, within 50 mi. of St. Paul. For desc. list write Frank Fredeen, Taylors Falls, Minn.

**PARTIES LOOKING** for wild or improved farm bargains should send for Real Estate Bulletin; several thousand acres to select from; between St. Paul and Duluth. Aker-son, Lindstrom, Minn. Drawer B 12.

**NORTHERN MINNESOTA:** The greatest natural cattle section. No drouths. Alfalfa, clover, corn, potatoes, are principal crops. Prairie or timber. Free information. Write to land for sale. W. E. MacKenzie, Immlig, Com., 911 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

**CENTRAL MINNESOTA** lands. Great clover, corn, potato and dairy section. Price \$15 to \$40 per acre. 1914 list free. Chase Bros., Box B, Staples, Minn.

**CORN AND CLOVER FARMS** Offer Tall, Todd and Wadena Cos. For list write Bigelow & Freeman, Wadena, Minn.

**Southwestern Farmers, Attention!** Northeast Minnesota is better. More certain moisture, pleasanter climate, richer soil, better markets, cheaper lands. May I send literature describing our dairy lands near Duluth? Iron Range Ry., 100 Wolvin Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

**Farmseekers** Write for our Minnesota farm book of 30 pages and list of farm bargains. We have the farm which you are looking for. Catalog in German and English. Louis W. Traub Company, 405 Temple Court, Minneapolis, Minnesota; also Royalton, Minnesota.

# 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.

**70 A. 2 1/2 MILES McALESTER.** City 15,000. 30 a. cult. 15 a. bearing orchard. 5 a. alfalfa. 6 room house. Other improvements. \$33.00 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

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

# Indian Land

100 farms improved and unimproved, in the corn, rain, oil and gas belt of north-eastern Oklahoma from \$25 to \$40 per acre. Agents wanted. J. A. Wettack, Nowata, Okla.

# OREGON

**OREGON FARMS.** The famous Umpqua valley, the best in the West. Free booklet with general information and prices of fifty farms. Douglas County Investment Co., Roseburg, Oregon.

# March Record for Fat Steers

## Price Levels For Cattle Are Rising—Other Market News

BY C. W. METSKER

**BEFORE** it was a week old, March 1914, had uncovered new high price levels for the third month of the year on fat steers. In Chicago the top was \$9.75 and in Kansas City, \$9.25. The top prices last year in March at these two markets was \$9 and \$9.25, and up to that time they constituted a record. Every week sees reduced supplies of seasonably fat corn-fed steers and a widening in the marketing zone that increases the supply of short fed kinds. Killers say that cattle are costing 40 to 50 cents more a hundred pounds than the price live weight indicates, owing to the low relative per cent of beef yielded. For killers to advance prices during the Lenten season is unusual, but to make new record prices for March is clearly out of the ordinary. Practically all steers that show gain are selling at \$8.25 and up, and the bulk of the fed steers are bringing \$8.50 to \$9. The market is 15 to 25 cents higher than a week ago. Receipts early last week were heavy but by Wednesday there was a falling off in the movement.

## Trade in Cattle Wavering.

The cattle market is in the period of hesitation. Feeders do not know whether

to clean up present supplies and wait for another corn crop before feeding others or buy now and have the advantage of the grass in leading cattle up to fall condition. The fear of higher prices for corn and the high prices for thin cattle combine to produce a veritable mountain in the path of summer feeding. Fall prospects indicate that prices of fat cattle will justify the risk.

Some Illinois feeders have bought 800 to 900-pound steers for summer feeding and fall marketing, but unless many more are bought in the next few weeks grass-corn-fat steers in August, September and October will be the scarcest in a number of years. More seems to depend on the feeding side than the grazing side, as the latter incurs less expense and a month or two earlier turn in the cattle.

Pasture men have already shown satisfaction in conditions by recent, large purchases of cattle at high prices, and they figure that if the corn crop this year is near normal, the entire light end of the grassed cattle will be needed for winter feeding. In other words they are counting on double demand for herds, a condition that makes prices high.

## Marketing Area Widens.

Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah and Colorado are moving their hay-fed and best-pulp cattle. This movement is usually made in late March and April but prices are such that the marketing now is well under way and will continue to completion. This makes the area included in marketing cattle reach from Pennsylvania to the west slope of the Rockies yet the total number is small and generally deficient in weight.

No one section has a large number and hay-feds are the most promising source of supply for the next six weeks. Last week Northwest steers brought \$7.50 to \$8.50 in Omaha and Kansas City. Few will reach Chicago, as there are too few cattle reaching river markets.

## Kansas Buys Stock Cattle.

Kansas sees hopes in the spring grass. In anticipation of the new growth and prospects of a good season she is buying stock cattle. Last year was hard on that state in many ways but she is starting the spring with renewed energy. Shipments of 400 to 800-pound stockers were made into all sections of the state and demand in the next few weeks will broaden. Kansas has the right idea, as she is showing a preference for good young breeding cattle. Prices for such are high, but the increase figured, it is

winter could \$8 be counted on as an established price for lambs, and there have been few times early in the last five years when \$8 to \$9 was not the established price. In May, 1910, lambs sold as high as \$10 to \$10.50, and early spring lambs up to \$13.

## 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 .....	28,550	40,675	33,575
Chicago .....	45,700	123,000	113,000
Omaha .....	18,900	50,500	51,100
St. Louis .....	11,775	60,000	12,900
St. Joseph .....	5,250	29,300	14,000
Total .....	110,175	303,475	234,575
Preceding week .....	111,125	337,200	288,600
Year ago .....	110,150	297,800	187,400

The following table shows the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep in Kansas City thus far this year and the same period in 1913:

	1914	1913	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle .....	258,970	301,687	.....	42,717
Calves .....	14,877	17,901	.....	3,024
Hogs .....	413,787	495,825	.....	81,601
Sheep .....	334,068	353,378	.....	19,370
H. & M. ....	22,341	23,368	.....	1,025
Cars .....	17,057	20,843	.....	3,786

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	1914 1913
Chicago ..	\$9.25 \$9.20	\$8.80 \$8.80	\$7.00 \$8.20
Kan. City ..	9.35 9.00	8.70 8.60	6.80 7.75

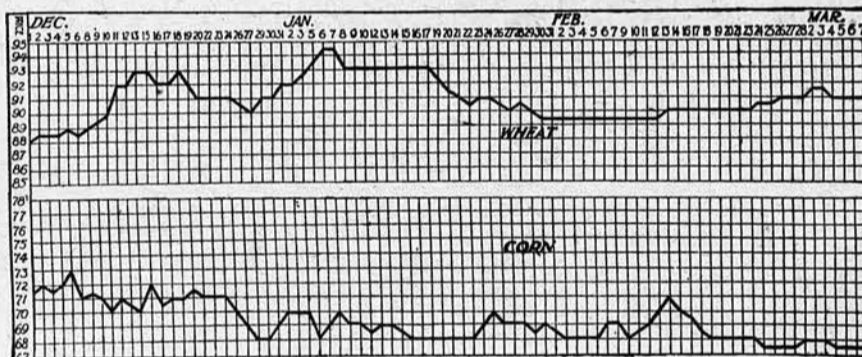
## Demand for Horses Revives.

After two weeks in which storms in the East practically suspended buying in the West by eastern shippers the demand is now broadening and it looks as though last time will have to be made up. During the suspension of demand, prices were quoted off \$10 to \$20 a head on heavy drafters and chunks and this week \$5 to \$10 of that loss was regained. Southern demand remained about the same on a steady price basis. Farm inquiry is broadening and dealers expect a large volume of business the rest of this month.

## Stagnant Grain Trade.

Grain prices still show no ability to make any decided movement either way. Prices now are such that stocks held in elevators would not pay storage and cost of handling over the price at which they were stored and the immediate future seems to hold no definite change. Feeding of corn seems to be at low level, and with prices holding at 62 to 68 cents a bushel, there is no increase in the outlet.

When country roads improve and the movement of corn increases some expect lower prices. However, on the basis of



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

the cheapest way to establish normal numbers. March, April and May will see many new cattle in Kansas.

## No Merit in Hog Market.

Packers last week proved a joke in hog market competition. They had their usual spring attack of trying to jar countrymen loose from supplies by breaking the market at mid-week, and later advancing the price position again. Friday and Saturday in reality were not fair tests to values as receipts were so small that packers did not fill their orders, fearing a sharp rise in prices.

The general action of the buying side shows how strongly they fear an advance. As one packer said last week, "If the market crosses the 9-dollar mark, look out, it will go up by jumps." Many traders believe that packers have already reached the end of bear tactics and that a material advance in prices is due. Unless all information is entirely wrong, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska have few hogs to market in the next six weeks, and such as they have will about exhaust the winter's feeding.

## Northwest Sheep Run Subsides.

The Northwest, which has been the most important supply source this winter and has marketed more fat lambs in the last three months than in any previous similar period is about through marketing. That source of supply has been the cause of abnormally low prices all winter, and the cause of considerable loss to corn belt sheep feeders. With that run ended packers will look to the central valleys to keep up the supply until the early Texas grass fat sheep are available.

The market early last week declined 15 to 25 cents and then regained the loss, closing about steady, with the preceding week. Killers anticipate an increased demand for mutton in the next few weeks, and on their theory that supplies will lighten the market ought to show material improvement. At no period this

the deficient yield last year there seems little probability of any slump in prices. Wheat prospects in the West and Southwest are above normal and if the area now sown is harvested with no more than a normal decrease the largest crop on record will be produced in the Southwest. Prices for oats remain steady. 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....	96 1/2c \$1.06	64 51 1/2	41 36
Kan. City..	90 1/2c 1.06	67 1/2 50	47 34 1/2

## Kansas City Hay Prices.

Prairie, choice .....	\$16.00@17.00
Prairie, No. 1 .....	13.50@15.50
Prairie, No. 2 .....	10.50@13.00
Prairie, No. 3 .....	6.50@10.00
Timothy, choice .....	16.00@16.50
Timothy, No. 1 .....	15.00@15.50
Timothy, No. 2 .....	13.00@14.50
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, \$1.33@1.36 a bushel; timothy, \$3.75@4.50 a hundred; cane seed, \$2@2.35 a hundred; millet, \$1.75@2; kafir No. 2, \$1.70@1.75; No. 3, \$1.55@1.60. Feed—Barley, 52@57 1/2c; bran, \$1.14@1.16; shorts, \$1.16@1.25; rye No. 2, 59c; corn chop, \$1.29.

## Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Elgin, March 9.—Butter this week is firm at 27 cents.

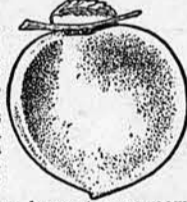
Kansas City, March 9.—Prices this week on produce are:

Eggs—Firsts, new white wood cases included, 24c a dozen; current receipts, 23c. (Continued on Page 51.)

# THE OZARKS, WHAT OF THEM?



Southern Missouri has made wonderful strides in the dairy business lately. Not long ago the few skinny, scrubby cows were left to range the hills and the sale of cream was unknown. Now practically every farmer has a dairy herd which assures him a monthly check and is improving the quality right along. Cow testing associations have been formed, communities have united in buying high grade bulls and modern methods of dairying are being adopted. The man with milk on his shoes is making history for the Ozark region.



H. W. Jensen, a former Kansas dairyman is president of the largest creamery company in the Ozarks. Mr. Jensen is very enthusiastic over the possibilities of southern Missouri as a dairy country and feels confident that it will soon rank with the best sections of Wisconsin and Minnesota. He estimates the total sale of cream last year in the Ozarks to be at least three million dollars. The one company paid out more than \$225,000 in cash for cream in 1913. Any man who understands handling the Ozarks and make a start off buying double in value within a very few years.

**THE FOOTHILLS** of the Ozarks is the land of sunshine and good health. Write Spring River Land Co., Ravenden, Ark., for list.

**GOOD LAND BARGAINS** in S. W. Missouri. Improved farms and timber lands for sale; also exs. J. H. Engelking, Diggins, Mo.

**HOWELL CO.** bargains. Farm, dairy, fruit and ranch lands for sale or exchange. West Plains Real Estate Co., West Plains, Mo.

**FREE!** "The Truth About the Ozarks" with large list of farms for sale in best locality. Map. Durnell & McKinney, Cabool, Mo.

**SPECIAL BARGAINS** in fruit, dairy and farm lands. Unsurpassed for poultry raising. J. M. Huff, Koshkonong, Oregon Co., Mo.

**2500 ACRE RANCH** 3 miles of town. Fenced. Good farming land. 200 a. in cult. 3 sets good bldgs. I. T. Workman, Chadwick, Mo.

**BARGAINS** in fruit, stock and grain farms in the Ozarks. Climate and water unsurpassed. G. G. Rice, Mammoth Spring, Ark.

**25,000 A.** timber land, imp. farms. Douglas and Ozark Cos. Best bargains on earth. Homeowners Real Estate Co., Ava, Mo.

**IF YOU WANT** farms or stock ranches in the Ozarks of Missouri, write A. J. Johnston, Mchats. Nat'l Bank Bldg., Springfield, Mo.

**WE HAVE** well imp. Missouri farms for sale or exchange. Good climate and soil. Easy terms. F. M. & C. G. Morgan, Springfield, Mo.

**IF YOU WANT A HOME** come to the Ozarks. For particulars write J. E. Twohig & Co., Norwood, Missouri.

**A GOOD ONE, POSSESSION NOW.** If you have the means to handle 260 acres, 160 in cultivation. 80 valley. Large frame house, barn, etc. Fine springs. Family fruit. A splendid, all purpose stock, dairy and poultry farm. An ideal home. Price \$7,500.00. Terms. Write today for my farm list and booklet, inclose ten cents for Missouri State map. Ward B. Hitchcock, Mansfield, Wright county, Missouri.



# Who Gets It?

**THIS \$1850 STODDARD - DAYTON AND FOURTEEN OTHER PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN AWAY ABSOLUTELY FREE by The Farmers Mail and Breeze**

Do you want it? Someone is going to get this automobile absolutely without one cent of cost as soon as this contest closes on May 16th, 1914. We have decided to conduct another subscription contest and are making it larger and more liberal than any contest we have ever conducted before. We have secured two automobiles, and are giving a list of 15 prizes, aggregating more than \$2,700 in value.

Of course you know the object of our giving these expensive prizes is to secure subscriptions to our publication, the Farmers Mail and Breeze. We could spend this \$2,700 and secure the desired subscriptions by some other method, but we would rather distribute this money in the form of prizes among our readers. We want our publication introduced into every farm home in Kansas and believe that our readers are the best persons we could call upon to do this work. We will allow you a stated number of points for each subscription secured in this contest, and the contestant who has the most points on May 16, 1914, will receive the \$1850 Stoddard-Dayton Automobile. The next highest will receive the \$395 Saxon Road-

ster. The third highest, a \$200 Flanders Motorcycle, and so on until the 15 prizes have been awarded. Every contestant who works in this contest regardless of whether he wins a prize or not, will receive a commission of 25 per cent on all subscription money he collects. This commission is to be deducted at the time the subscriptions are sent to us, so that you are sure of being well repaid for the time you devote to taking subscriptions during the contest. This contest will be restricted to the state of Kansas—that is, any reader of the Mail and Breeze living outside of Kansas will not be eligible to entry in this contest. This of course will very materially cut down the number of workers, and make it much easier for those who do enter in the contest to win one of the prizes.

## \$2700 In Prizes—\$2700

The list of prizes below represents a value of over \$2,700. Every one of these prizes is absolutely first class and guaranteed to be entirely satisfactory. A full description of the prizes will be sent upon receipt of your name and address. This literature contains a general description and picture of the two automobiles, motorcycle and grafonola, and also a shorter description of the other prizes. The list of prizes is as follows:

### 1st Prize, \$1850 Stoddard-Dayton, 5-Passenger Automobile

- |                               |                            |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2nd, \$395 Automobile.        | 9th, 17 Jewel Gold Watch.  |
| 3rd, \$200 Motorcycle.        | 10th, 15 Jewel Gold Watch. |
| 4th, \$75 Grafonola.          | 11th, Folding Camera.      |
| 5th, Graphophone, 10 records. | 12th, Folding Camera.      |
| 6th, Graphophone, 7 records.  | 13th, 7 Jewel Gold Watch.  |
| 7th, Graphophone 5 records.   | 14th, 7 Jewel Gold Watch.  |
| 8th, Sewing Machine.          | 15th, 7 Jewel Gold Watch.  |

## How Points Are Credited

Every person who enters this contest within the next ten days will be given 10,000 free points to start. Then you may add to this bonus of points by securing subscriptions to Farmers Mail and Breeze as follows:

- FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, 1 YEAR \$1.00 . . . . . 500 POINTS**  
**FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, 3 YEARS \$2.00 . . . . . 2,000 POINTS**  
**FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, 6 YEARS \$4.00 . . . . . 5,000 POINTS**

Subscriptions will not be accepted for a longer period than six years. All contestants who enter the contest right away and start sending in subscriptions will receive double this number of points on every subscription that they send us from the beginning of the contest until April 16. This offer will be discontinued promptly at midnight, April 16, and will not again be repeated in the contest. It is to the advantage of every one wishing to win one of these automobiles to send in his name at once and get a good start in the contest during the extra offer. This is the largest number of points that will be allowed during the contest. Any other special point offers which may be made will be at a reduced scale.

## MAIL THE COUPON — LET US TELL YOU ALL ABOUT IT!

Now if you think you would like to win one of these automobiles the thing for you to do is to cut out the coupon below and mail it at once. You have plenty of time to enter the contest and get a good start. The names and standings of all the contestants will be announced on April 4. The thing for you to do is to send in your name at once and get all the necessary supplies and information so that you can have your name at the top of the list when these standings are announced. With the 10,000 free points that we give you at the start, it should be a very easy matter for you to accumulate a large number of points in this contest. You may have felt heretofore that you could not afford to purchase an automobile. This gives you an opportunity to win one without any cost to you. You

would be willing to give a little of your time taking subscriptions for one of these automobiles, wouldn't you? That is all we ask. None of our winners in the past have had any more experience than you. They just went into the work with the determination of winning, and then stuck to it. This is the greatest opportunity that you will ever have to get an automobile. Don't hesitate, but write for full information at once, so that you can get an early start and get one of these dandy machines.

**FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE**  
**415 Capital Building, Topeka, Kan.**

**SECOND PRIZE**

**FULL EQUIPMENT**



**\$395 SAXON**

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

**FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, 415 Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan.**

Gentlemen:—Please send me full information regarding your great automobile contest, credit me with 10,000 free points as per your special offer, and enter my name as a contestant.

Name .....

Town .....

State ..... R. F. D. .... Box .....

It is understood that this does not obligate me in any way even though I never send in a single subscription.

# 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.

March 24—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.

## Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

March 18—R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.  
March 25—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.  
Apr. 8—S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla.

## Jersey Cattle.

May 11—H. C. Johns, Carthage, Mo.

## Hereford Cattle.

Mar. 31-April 1—Breeders' sale at Kansas City. R. T. Thornton, Mgr., 3029 Charlotte.

## Percheron Horses.

March 19-20—North & Robinson, Grand Island, Neb.

## S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Evans Bros., of Chandler, Okla., are going to close out all of their breeding stock and devote their entire time to the mercantile business. On March 24 at Chandler they will sell one registered German Coach stallion, three registered Percheron stallions, two grade Percheron stallions, two registered Percheron mares, 8 registered black jacks and six breeding Jennets. The offering will be presented in an ordinary farm condition and will doubtless sell at bargain prices. Any of our readers interested in this stock should write Evans Brothers for descriptive folder and arrange to attend the sale.

## The Whistler-Scott Sale.

J. D. Scott and J. R. Whistler, Watonga, Okla., Saturday, March 7, made a record breaking sale of Poland Chins. A total of 45 head sold for \$2,067.50. Twenty of the top sows and gilts sold for \$1,453.50, making an average of \$72.67. Only four boars were offered. There seemed to be few boar buyers present. Many of the gilts were either open or bred for late litters or they would have sold much higher. The sale of 50 cattle and 50 hogs in one afternoon was too little time for such an important sale and considering the quality of both offerings and the buyers and bidders present, more money could have been taken for both cattle and hogs had the auctioneer, Col. Hurt, had sufficient time. The hog sale did not begin until 4:15 p. m. H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., J. B. H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., and Scott (not a relative), Hitchcock, Okla., were spirited bidders and took a large part of the best of the offering. Many of the good ones went to farmers of Blaine county and to breeders from neighboring counties. The top of the sale was a daughter of Long King 2d, bred by J. D. Scott, and went to H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, at \$200.

## N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

This is the last call for R. P. Wells's Duroc-Jersey bred sow sale at Formoso, Kan., Wednesday, March 18. The sale will be held at the farm four miles out and autos will take anyone coming to Formoso on trains to and from the farm. Thirty-five bred sows and gilts go in the sale and it is a good, useful lot. Those who cannot attend the sale may send bids to J. W. Johnson in care of Mr. Wells and they will be handled carefully. Ask for catalog at once.

O. I. C. hogs are prolific and hardy and they cross well with other breeds. Harry W. Haynes of Meriden, Kan., is making special prices on O. I. C. pigs. These pigs are sired by Brigham 34175, Dick Frost 42075 and Contractors Second 43606, he by Contractor 15427 that won senior and grand championship in Missouri State Fair and senior championship at American Royal. This strain of O. I. C.'s shows a continuous chain of prize winners for five generations. Note his ad in this issue and write him if you want O. I. C.'s.

## Tat-A-Walla Fall Pigs.

Searle & Cottle, owners of the Bonnie View Duroc-Jersey herd of Berryton, Kan., are offering some special bargains in fall pigs sired by the grand champion Tat-A-Walla and S. & C.'s Col. This is the finest bunch of pigs this firm has ever raised and that is saying a good deal when it is remembered that the Searle & Cottle show herd always carries off the lion's share of ribbons wherever shown. These pigs are fit to go into any herd in the country and they will be priced so that they will make the buyers good money. Write Searle & Cottle for prices and particulars and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

## Mott's Big Bred Sow Sale.

Wednesday, March 25, is the date of W. H. Mott's Duroc-Jersey sale at Herington, Kan. The sale will be held at Maplewood Stock Farm which is located a short distance from Herington. It is the big Duroc-Jersey event in that section this spring and

breeders who are at all interested should attend. Forty head will be sold and 34 of them are big, well grown gilts of last spring farrow that have been conditioned and reserved for this sale. The six tried sows are money makers. Catalogs are ready and Mr. Mott will be pleased to mail you one by return mail. Write him today and arrange to attend this sale. Free hotel accommodations for breeders out of town and free transportation to and from the farm. If you can't possibly come send bids to J. W. Johnson in care of Mr. Mott. Look up advertisement in this issue.

## Choice Poland Chinas.

W. A. McIntosh, Courtland, Kan., is offering a few choice boars of last June, September and November farrow. They were sired by Long John, by Kansas Wonder, by Long Wonder. Long John is one of the big boars of north-west Kansas and could be put to the 1,000 pound mark with a little effort. Mr. McIntosh is ready to book orders for pigs of either sex of this spring's farrow, sired by him. He has recently bought a fine yearling boar recorded as Miller's Sioux Chief 2d. He is a great prospect and pronounced one of the best boars ever brought into that part of the state. He is a great individual and is prized very highly by Mr. McIntosh. Look up his advertisement in Jewell county breeders' section.

## Kemmerer's Sale Satisfactory.

John Kemmerer's Poland China bred sow sale at Mankato, Kan., last Wednesday was well attended and very fair prices were received. They ranged very even and were very satisfactory to Mr. Kemmerer. He had splendid support from his friends and neighbors and there was also a good attendance of breeders, among them J. E. Wills of Prairie View, Kan., W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan., Geo. W. Nowles of Glasco, Kan., and a number of others. Below is a list of the principal buyers:

2—Geo. Seaman, Jewell, Kan.	\$38.00
3—W. B. Brewer, Jewell, Kan.	50.00
4—L. A. Breed, Jewell, Kan.	41.00
5—C. R. Asper, Downs, Kan.	39.50
6—Fred Falger, Cawker City, Kan.	51.00
7—Chas. Hutchinson, Randall, Kan.	45.00
11—A. C. Pfander, Lebanon, Kan.	40.00
16—Ira Headley, Downs, Kan.	37.50
19—A. R. Reystead, Mankato, Kan.	38.00
20—W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan.	40.00
21—Chas. Hutchinson, Randall, Kan.	42.00
24—Quincy Norris, Jewell, Kan.	42.00
23—John Divil, Jewell, Kan.	32.50
25—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.	48.00
29—H. B. Westbrook, Jewell, Kan.	38.00
30—Chas. Tillquist, Osborne, Kan.	29.00
33—C. J. Lienburger, Jewell, Kan.	40.00
34—Seaman Bros., Jewell, Kan.	35.00
Extra—Geo. W. Nowles, Glasco, Kan.	49.00

## "Western Kansas Buying the Best."

A. D. White of Deerfield, Kan., whose picture appears here, recently purchased from C. W. Lamer at Salina, Kan., for a consideration of \$3,500, the large, young Percheron stallion "Kangourou" (92369) 91241 which Mr. Lamer imported from France in the fall of 1912. Kangourou (92369) 91241 took first premium in the 3-year-old class and was awarded reserve championship at the American Royal livestock show at Kansas City in 1913. Although only a coming 4-year-old, he weighed very close to 2,250 pounds when loaded a few days ago for departing to



## N. E. Kansas and N. Missouri

BY C. H. WALKER.

It was estimated that close to \$15,000 was realized by J. E. Clary, Sheridan, Mo., from his general farm and jack sale held at his farm March 4. For the most part the jacks were young and for that reason did not bring the money matured stock would have brought. The top was \$550 paid by Wm. Burns of Parnell, Mo., for lot three, Joseph 2d 5830, a 3-year-old jack. W. A. Cravens, Denver, Mo., secured a good jack colt at \$225 and prices generally ranged from \$100 to \$550. Following are names of those who bought: Phillip Sales, Gentry, Mo.; Wm. Burns, Parnell, Mo.; Herndon, Parnell; Ben Cooper, Sheridan; Glass, Sheridan; Gene Ewing, Grant City; Wm. Guyette, Burlington, Mo.; W. A. Cravens, Denver; Ed Allen, Conception; N.

O. Burns, Sheridan; S. F. Sanders, Grant City and Jas. Ray, Isador, Mo. Cols. Hariman, Dawson, Evans and Cummings were the auctioneers.

## The Kansas City Hereford Sale.

One hundred fourteen head of Hereford breeding cattle sold in the big two days' combination sale at Kansas City on March 3 and 4 for a general average of \$208.81. The 82 bulls averaged \$208.35 and the 32 females \$210. Everything considered it was a good sale, yet as is the case in every combination sale and where so many head are sold, there were numerous bargains. One of the most notable of these was the great bull, Caesar, C. C. Waters of Wells-ville, Kan., secured this splendid sire for the bargain price of \$450. A feature of the sale was the heavy buying done by Missouri and Kansas breeders, over two-thirds of the offering going to new homes in these two states. John Schmidt of Tipton, Kan., topped the sale at \$1,000, securing at that figure, Beau Dare 417516, a great yearling from the Dallmeyer herd, by Paragon 12th, out of a line bred Beau Brummel dam. E. P. Clark, Brayton, Ia., topped the female offering at \$340, securing a good daughter of Columbus 33d with heifer calf at foot. This cow was from the S. J. Gabbert herd at Dearborn, Mo. Prices generally ruled even and an indication of the healthy condition of the Hereford business is shown in the keen demand for females. In this sale as well as several others recently held the females have been in strong demand and in several instances have out-averaged the bulls. Cols. Reppert and Zaun conducted the sale.

## SUMMARY.

82 bulls	.....\$17,085; average.....\$208.35
32 females	... 6,720; average..... 210.00
114 head	.... 23,805; gen. average... 208.81

## Groninger's Bred Sow Sale.

To our knowledge the last opportunity to buy Poland China bred sows and gilts in this territory will be the sale scheduled for

## LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

**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.

**BOYD NEWCOM, Wichita, Kansas.**  
Livestock and Real Estate Auctioneer. Write, wire or phone for date.

## LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

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

**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.

**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

## Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Write today for big, free catalogue of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School. Next term opens April 6, 1914.

**MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL**  
Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres.  
1400-04 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

## Jewell County Breeders' Association

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



F. W. Bevington, Pres.



I. W. Kyle, Secy.

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

**Hampshire Hogs**  
No stock for sale at present. Wanted: S. S. Hamburg chickens. ROY HAGGART, Mankato, Kansas

## O. I. C. HOGS.

**O. I. C. SEPTEMBER PIGS**  
for sale also White Holland Turkey toms.  
DR. W. W. SPENCER, Mankato, Kansas

## POLAND CHINAS.

**Polands, Shropshire Sheep** 100 Spr. pigs, both sexes, strictly big type. Ram lambs. Write for prices. Ira M. Swihart & Son, Webber, Kan.

**50 BIG BOARS** Spring farrow. Big and smooth. Priced to sell. Also choice gilts. Bred Sow Sale March 10. JOSHUA MORGAN, HARDY, NEBR.

**Three June Boars** sired by Jumbo Ex. Toppest I have ever raised. For sale right. Bred Sow Sale March 4. JOHN 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 Boars.** Also booking orders for Spring pigs (both sexes) at weaning time. White, Wandottas, E. I. Reds, Barred Rocks. Eggs for sale. W. A. McIntosh, Courtland, Kan.

## DUROC-JERSEYS.

**BRED GILTS** A few very choice well grown spring gilts bred for early spring farrow. Priced right. Write for prices. E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kas.

**SUMMER BOARS** Choice heavy boned fellows by Buddy O. K. Also herd boar, Tat's Chief for sale. R. P. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS

**Fall Boars and Gilts** Sired by Model Chief and Orlson Burr. Pairs and trios not related. Bred Sow sale at Burr Oak, Feb. 21. DANA D. SHUCK, BURR OAK, KAN.

**50 Duroc Bred Sows** Feb. 9. Five spring boars for immediate sale. Good. Write for Bred sow catalog. E. A. TRUMP, FORMOSO, KANSAS.

**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

## SHORTHORNS.

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

## POULTRY.

**Mammoth White Holland Turkeys** Toms \$4.00, Hens \$3.00. Excellent Stock. W. E. MONASMITT, Formoso, Kansas

**EGGS FROM WHITE POULTRY** Pekin and Runner ducks, Rocks, Holland turkeys and Cochins bantams. Also Spitz dogs and Fantail pigeons. A. T. GARMAN, COURTLAND, KS.

## GUERNSEY CATTLE.

**Registered GUERNSEY BULL CALVES** for sale. Write for description and prices. W. E. EVANS, JEWELL, KANSAS

## JERSEY CATTLE.

**Jersey Heifers** that will freshen in Jan., Feb. and March. Four fall yearlings bred, six heifer calves 10 months old. Write for prices. J. W. Berry, Jewell City, Kan.

## D. S. POLLED DURHAMS.

**Bull Calves**, year old in April and May. Dark red in color. \$100 apiece. We want a herd bull. Can't we trade? R. T. Vandeventer & Son, Mankato, Kan.

## PERCHERONS.

**PERCHERON 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.** Livestock AUCTIONEER. Write or phone for dates.

**DUROC-JERSEYS.**

**MODEL AGAIN** Duroc boars, \$15.00  
Bred gilts, \$35.00  
Immune. **R. W. BALDWIN, Conway, Kan.**

**TWO HERD BOARS** Fall pigs;  
also book-  
ing orders for summer gilts bred and spring pigs at  
weaning time. **R. C. Watson, Altoona, Kan.**

**Guaranteed Immune Duroc Sows**  
Duroc-Jersey bred gilts for sale, guar-  
anteed, immune and in farrow. I ship on ap-  
proval. 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.**

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

**DUROC JERSEY GILTS**  
Some fine ones bred to my great herd boar, Dandy's  
Pride, by Dandy Improver. Will farrow soon. Write  
at once for prices. Address,  
**HARRY GIVENS, MADISON, KANSAS.**

**Otey's Grand Champion Durocs**  
BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE  
**W. W. OTEY & SONS, Winfield, Kansas**

**MCCARTHY'S DUROCS**  
Handsomeness fall pigs, either sex. Champion blood  
on both sides. Priced for quick sale. They will  
please you. **Daniel McCarthy, Newton, Kan.**

**RED, WHITE AND BLUE HERD**  
**AMERICAN ROYAL WINNERS.**  
We are offering the Grand Champion Duroc boar  
of the American Royal 1913; also choice high class  
serviceable males by him.  
**JAMES L. TAYLOR, OLEAN, MISSOURI**

**QUIVERA HERD DUROCS**  
Am now receiving orders for spring pigs. Will  
have some nice things to offer in the way of bred  
gilts about March 15. Everything immune and priced to  
sell. **E. G. MUNSELL, Route 4, Herington, Ka.**

**DUROC BOARS**  
Hillside Farm offers a dozen growthy fall  
boars ready for service, weighing 125 to 160  
pounds. Write today.  
**HAROLD F. WOOD, ELMDALE KANSAS**

**Bryan Bros. Durocs**  
Pigs in pairs, unrelated, by III Chief Buddy  
No. 145879 and Wonder Chief II No. 139051,  
at reduced prices for 30 days.  
**BRYAN BROS., Hutton Valley, Mo.**

**Bonnie View Durocs**  
Some choice fall pigs for sale. They are sired by  
Grand Champion Tat-A-Walla and S. & C's. Col.  
**Searle & Cottle, Berryton, Kansas.**

**Stith's DUROCS**  
Sows and gilts bred to and young boars and gilts by  
Model Duroc, one of the best sires of the breed. His  
half brother and sister were grand champions.  
His sire was a champion. Write today.  
**CHAS. STITH, Eureka, Kansas**

**MAPLEWOOD DUROCS**  
Boars all sold. 40 open and bred gilts for  
sale. Will ship on approval. Write for prices.  
**W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS**

**WELLER'S DUROC BOAR BARGAINS**  
A few choice March boars for sale at \$25, one at  
\$35. These are sired by E Pluribus Unum 150853 and  
are bargains. Also yearling gilts, bred, at \$30.  
**J. E. WELLER, FAUCETT, MISSOURI.**

**BANCROFT'S DUROCS**  
We hold no public sales. Nothing but the  
best offered as breeding stock. Choice 250  
to 280 pound bred gilts \$35.00. Sept. pigs,  
pairs and trios, not akin, 100 pounds up,  
\$20, two \$37.50, three \$55. Customers in 11 states  
satisfied. Describe what you want. We have it.  
**D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS**

**O. I. C. HOGS.**  
**O. I. C. PIGS** \$25 a pair; young herd (4)  
\$45. **Harry W. Haynes, Meriden, Kansas.**

**Tried Sows** and bred gilts, also registered boar,  
Harry Kampling, Elmore, Kansas.

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

**SUNNYSIDE O. I. C. HOGS**  
Boars and gilts ready for service. Pairs  
not related. Best breeding. Priced to sell.  
**W. H. LYNCH, READING, KANSAS.**

**EDGEWOOD O. I. Cs.**  
Three extra good early spring boars, also big growthy April  
gilts, open or bred to order. A few choice fall pigs. Mention  
Mail and Breeze. **Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kans.**

**Grandview Stock Farm**  
Herd headed by O. K. Wonder. Choice O. I. C.  
May boars. January and May gilts bred or open.  
Priced for quick sale.  
**ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KANSAS.**

**BOARS! BOARS! BOARS!**  
A great line of spring O.I.C. boars, large  
and growthy and priced at rock bottom  
prices to move them quickly. Booking orders  
on fall boars and gilts for December delivery.  
**JOHN H. NEEF, BOONVILLE, MISSOURI**

**URIEDALE HERD O. I. C.'S**  
**URIE BOY** by Don Magna, out of a litter of 24,  
heads the herd. The most unique hog plant in the  
country. Size, prolificness, quality and cleanliness.  
Sows of best breeding. Booking orders now for  
spring pigs at weaning time. **W. T. URIE,**  
**BOX 93, INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI.**

March 24 by Herman Gronniger & Sons at  
Bendena, Kan. Messrs. Gronniger & Sons have  
an excellent offering for this date and they  
write that the sows and gilts are coming  
along in great shape. The 11 fall yearlings  
are a great lot and offer exceptional buying  
propositions. All but one of these good  
yearlings are showing up heavy. This is  
the same class of stock that is being re-  
tained in the breeding herd. To date over  
70 spring pigs have arrived and they are  
averaging from seven to 11 to the litter.  
That is the class of stock buyers who at-  
tend this sale will have an opportunity of  
purchasing. There is every reason to ex-  
pect these yearlings will do as well as the  
herd sows, their mothers. The breeding of  
this offering is right, daughters of the best  
big type boars of the breed being listed and  
they are bred to sires of equal note. An  
exceptional proposition in the way of a Sep-  
tember first boar is offered in a son of  
Big Look. Mr. Gronniger weighed this  
pig at five months of age and says he  
weighed 236 pounds. That's some pig. He  
has all the ear marks of a great herd  
leader prospect and those in the market  
for a good young boar should look after  
this one. He is one of the best pigs to be  
sold this year. The catalog gives full in-  
formation of the offering and it should be  
in the hands of every man in the market  
for good Poland Chinas. It will be sent  
upon request by mentioning this paper to  
Messrs. Gronniger. Write them today.

**Hereford Breeders' Combination Sale.**  
One hundred twenty-five head of Here-  
ford breeding cattle, 85 bulls and 40 cows  
and heifers, a carefully selected lot from  
26 of the best herds in Missouri, Kansas,  
Iowa and Illinois will sell in big two days'  
sale at the fine stock pavilion at the Kan-  
sas City stock yards on Tuesday, March  
31, and Wednesday, April 1. The 85 bulls  
include several tried herd bulls with en-  
viable show and breeding records, one of  
the most prominent of which is the many  
times winner, Castor 259475. It will be re-  
membered that in 1907 and 1908 Castor was  
shown at the leading fairs and livestock shows  
and never failed to capture the blue rib-  
bon but once. Since that time he has been  
doing valuable service in the F. L. Brown  
herd at Sylvan Grove, Kan. He is now 7  
years old and just in his prime. He pos-  
sesses wonderful smoothness and unexcelled  
feeding and thick fleshing tendencies. An-  
other great aged bull to sell is Gallant  
Lad 3d from the Renick Bros. herd at  
Napoleon, Mo. This bull is a son of Beau  
Gallant, by Beau Brummel and is out of a  
granddaughter of old March On and Lamp-  
lighter. He is a tried sire of proven merit.  
Woodrow Wilson 403018, a coming 2-year-  
old, by Crusader 3d and out of a grand-  
daughter of Dale Jr., and March On 6th  
is a show bull of quality and merit. This  
fellow is consigned by F. T. Wadsworth &  
Son of Monroe City, Mo. R. T. Thornton,  
manager of the sale is consigning his usual  
good lot of cattle. The reader will readily  
see that individual mention of the entire  
offering is impossible. The above men-  
tioned animals are just a sample of the 125  
head to be sold. Several double standard  
polled bulls will be sold that deserve a  
place at the head of good herds. The 40  
young cows and heifers offer exceptional  
buying propositions. They are of superior  
quality and popular breeding. Many have  
calves at foot and all are bred to high class  
bulls. There will be specimens to suit the  
most exacting breeder, farmer and ranch-  
man. R. T. Thornton, 3629 Charlotte street,  
Kansas City, Mo., is manager of the sale  
and catalog inquiries should be addressed  
to him. Write for the catalog today and  
kindly mention this paper.

**Hayes's Jerseys Sell Well.**  
One of the largest crowds that ever at-  
tended a sale in Brown county was in at-  
tendance at the dispersion sale of the  
Everett Hayes Jersey cattle herd at Hla-  
watha, Kan., Thursday, March 5. Close to  
1,000 people were attracted to the sale by  
the high quality of the offering which Mr.  
Hayes sold and it showed to what extent  
the farmers of northeast Kansas are inter-  
ested in the dairy end of livestock and farm  
improvement. Thirty-one head of registered  
Jerseys sold for a total of \$3,090 or an av-  
erage of \$99.67 and 21 head of grade Jer-  
seys sold for a total of \$1,905 or an average  
of \$90.71. The total amount of the entire  
sale which included a number of grade  
milking Shorthorns and others of mixed  
breeding was \$7,195. This sale included  
everything from sucking calves to matured  
cows and all are included in the average.  
The registered Jerseys, that were mature  
and even the grade cows in milk averaged  
close to \$150. Dr. J. H. Lomax, of St.  
Joseph, Mo., who maintains one of the good  
Jersey herds of the West at Leona, Kan.,  
topped the sale at \$165 on a good daughter  
of Guenon's Golden Lad. Col. H. S. Duncan  
conducted the sale assisted in the ring by  
Cols. Scott, Randall and Moore. Below is a  
representative list of pedigreed sales.

1-Bull, D. F. Hunstead, Hlawatha, Kan. ....	\$5.00
2-Bull, G. W. Mellenbroek, Wash- ington, Kan. ....	75.00
3-Jno. Benschooter, Falls City, Neb. ....	155.00
4-D. E. Reber, Morrill, Kan. ....	105.00
5-W. H. Maxwell, Topeka, Kan. ....	125.00
6-R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kan. ....	130.00
7-B. K. Hamm, Muscatine, Kan. ....	70.00
8-A. F. Roberts, Hamlin, Kan. ....	95.00
9-C. A. Randall, Hlawatha, Kan. ....	135.00
10-Geo. McCauley, Hlawatha, Kan. ....	110.00
11-Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan. ....	165.00
12-B. E. Gould, Hlawatha, Kan. ....	115.00
13-Wm. Duesing, Fairview, Kan. ....	115.00
14-E. Ferbrache, Hlawatha, Kan. ....	145.00
15-J. R. Spurgeon, Morrill, Kan. ....	90.00
16-Frank Honnell, Horton, Kan. ....	135.00

**Robinson & Co.'s Polands.**  
F. P. Robinson & Co., of Maryville, Mo.,  
breeders of Poland Chinas of immense size  
and quality probably do a larger mail order  
business on straight big type Polands than  
any firm or breeder in the state and South-  
west. Mr. Robinson is one of the leading  
lawyers of the state and is a thorough hog  
man along with it. The hog business is  
and isn't a side line with him. Fred Jamil-  
son, Mr. Robinson's partner and the man  
who has actual charge of the management  
and care of the herd, is one of the best  
practical hog men and fitters in the busi-  
ness. This combination with Mr. Robin-  
son's value as adviser and his ability to  
handle heavy correspondence (he received  
over 1,000 inquiries last year) are a few  
of the reasons for this firm's big business.  
But back of all that is the fact that this  
firm breeds a superior type of Poland China.  
The class of hogs produced by this firm  
are the result of 20 years' continuous ef-  
fort. The herd sows were practically all  
bred by this firm and several of them for

# A Great Offering of Big Type Poland China Bred Sows and Yearlings From Kansas' Pioneer Herd BENDENA, KAN. TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1914

**55** head of tried sows, fall and spring yearlings,  
well grown, heavy boned, strong producers—the  
product of 33 years knowing how. This number  
includes daughters of BIG LOOK, O. K. LAD,  
DEFENSIVE, BANNER HADLEY, PAWNEE  
GIANT, MELBOURNE JUMBO, WONDER BOY, MOORE'S  
HALVOR, EXALTER AND OTHERS.

Bred for April and May litters to TECUMSEH EX, EX-  
ALTER'S RIVAL, JUMBO CHIEF, DEFENSIVE, BIG LOOK,  
GRONNIGER'S VICTOR PROSPECT.

**A FEW EXTRA TOPPY FALL BOARS ALSO SELL**  
including a great Sept. 1st pig by Big Look that weighed 236  
pounds at 5 months old.

A great offering selling at a time when the feed problem is  
solved—bred right, right individually and from one of the  
West's best herds. An excellent opportunity for breeders and  
farmers to stock up on high class breeding material. We want  
every man interested to write for our catalog. Mail bids may  
be sent to C. H. WALKER of this paper in our care.

**HERMAN GRONNIGER & SONS**  
Bendena, Kansas

# Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows DRAFT SALE of 40 HEAD From Maplewood Stock Farm Herd Herington, Kan. Wednesday, March 25 Sale at the Farm

The offering consists of six tried sows and 34 spring gilts.  
The entire offering has been carefully handled and its future  
usefulness is assured. The tried sows are the good, useful kind  
and are money makers. The 34 spring gilts are well grown  
and in the best possible breeding form. They were sired by  
**M & M Col.** (by G. M.'s Col.) **Quivera** and **U Need A Belle's**  
**Chief 2nd.** They are of good colors, best of feet and are the  
big smooth kind that breeders are looking for. They are bred  
to **I Kant Be Beat** by old **King of Kant Be Beat** the big 1,000-  
pound sire. Also a few of the gilts are bred to **Quivera's Best**  
**Boy.** All of the bred sows are bred to **I Kant Be Beat.** The  
dam of **I Kant Be Beat** was sired by **Golden Ruler**, another  
noted sire. Everything will be showing pig nicely and is alto-  
gether as attractive an offering as has been made this winter.  
**Catalogs ready to mail upon request. Sale in big barn if**  
**stormy. Address,**

**W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kan.**

L. R. Brady, Auctioneer; J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

**POLAND CHINAS.**

**BIG TYPE POLAND SPRING GILTS**  
Bred to The Giant 68631 for spring litters. Priced to move them now. J. F. Foley, Orinogue, (Norton Co.) Kansas.

We are booking orders for pigs by the Grand Champion, King Hadley, that won more sweepstakes prizes in 1913 than any other Big Type Poland China hog. W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.

**Polands With Size and Quality** Bred and sold by Waechters Referee and King Hadley, Cholera immune. Lambert Bros., Smith Center, Kans.

**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.

**One Hundred Poland China Sows** Pay the price and take your choice. Pedigree and guarantee goes along with the sow.  
**Ben Frank, Jefferson City, Missouri.**  
WRITE IN ENGLISH OR GERMAN

**EVER GREEN STOCK FARM**  
Offers 20 extra good Poland China bred gilts, 10 boars that will weigh 200 pounds and 60 fall pigs good enough for 1914 prize winners. Extra large type. E. E. CARVER & SON, Guilford, Missouri.

**Mt. Tabor Herd Polands**  
30 tried sows to farrow in March and April, 30 yearling gilts to farrow in May and June. Also open sows and gilts bred to order. Four great boars in my herd. Prices right. Immune. Address  
J. D. WILLIAMS, ZEANDALE, KANSAS

**25 BOARS and GILTS**  
Of August and September farrow. Sired by Bell Metal Again and Chief Price. Out of my big, mature sows. Prices right to move them quick.  
L. E. KLEIN, ZEANDALE, KANSAS.

**BRED GILTS FOR SALE**  
25 big Poland China gilts sired by Cavett's Mastiff and Tom Jr. and bred to Sterling and Tom Jr. Write for prices. A. L. Albright, Waterville, Mo.

**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 and to my herd boars. Write for prices and descriptions.  
J. M. Baier, Dickinson Co., Elmo, Kan.

**Poland Chinas \$25 Each**  
I will deliver at your station in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, fall boars weighing 130 to 140 lbs. for \$25 each. They are sired by Mammoth Orange, one of the biggest and best breeding sows of Big Orange. He would weigh 800 lbs. at 18 months if fat and has plenty of quality. Dams are sired by Cowles' Tecumseh and Expansion Too. These pigs have the best of big type breeding back of them and can't help but grow out good.  
F. S. COWLES, ROUTE 2, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

**BERKSHIRES.**  
**BUY BERKSHIRES FROM BAYERS.** They sell SHORTHORN BULLS too  
J. T. Bayer & Sons, Yates Center, Kan.

**ENGLISH BERKSHIRE BOARS**  
Pure Bred, weight 180 pounds. They will please you. \$25 each.  
A. M. BRANDT, SEVERY, KANSAS.

**Hazlewood's Berkshires!**  
A few good bred sows and gilts. Write today.  
W. O. Hazlewood, Route 8, Wichita, Kan.

**Walnut Breeding Farm**  
BERKSHIRE boars and gilts, spring farrow, grandsons of Barron Duke 50th, Big Crusader and Masterpiece 77000 and out of Lord Premier sows, also an imported bred outstanding 2-year-old boar and a few good Hereford bull calves. Leon Waite, Winfield, Ka.

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

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

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

**SPECIAL PRICES**  
on Pedigreed young Hampshire boars, bred sows and gilts. Call on or write,  
J. F. PRICE, Medora, Kan.

**HAMPSHIRE** All sold out except a few fall boars.  
FRANK H. PARKS, OLATHE, KANS.

five generations back have been bred in this herd. They claim for their hogs as much size, stretch, finish and fine feeding qualities as anybody's and have demonstrated the fact several times in recent years at the leading state fairs. Old Pawnee Pete, one of the largest and most prepotent Poland China sires of the last decade has worked a wonderful influence for good in this herd and the stock now offered for sale descends largely from this great line of February and March spring pigs, sired by Monticello Boy, the first prize junior pig at Missouri two years ago; Giant Prince probably the best son of the renowned Bell Prince and Spotted Mammoth, a grandson of Panorama and Pawnee Lad offer exceptional buying propositions. These are out of daughters and granddaughters of Pawnee Pete and Long King's Equal. Another reason for this firm's success is the broad and liberal guarantee under which they sell. An animal is sent out upon approval and if it does not suit or is not as represented the purchaser may return the animal without cost to him. In all the years this firm has been doing business that way, but one animal has been returned. If you want to increase the size and quality of your herd buy one of Robinson & Co.'s Mammoth Polands.

**S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri**  
BY ED. R. DORSEY.

If in need of a good Duroc-Jersey herd boar write R. C. Watson, Altoona, Kan. He is offering to sell two of the good boars he has been using at the head of his herd. He also has for sale at reasonable prices a choice lot of fall pigs; summer gilts, bred; and will take orders for spring pigs to be delivered at weaning time.

A. G. Dorr of Osage City, Kan., is now ready to supply good, fresh, hatchable eggs, from his prize Rose Comb White Leghorns. Mr. Dorr's Leghorns were never defeated in the poultry shows. They won 65 ribbons, also a grand champion silver medal for best cockerel in the Mediterranean class. He has one pen that scores 95 points, pullets and cock. His range flock contains 150 hens and pullets that are mated to prize cock and cockerels that score better than 90 points. Look up his ad in poultry column and write him for mating list.

**Grand Champion for Sale.**  
Jas. L. Taylor, of Olean, Mo., is now offering the 1,000 pound champion Duroc-Jersey senior yearling boar at the American Royal in 1913; also a few extra good pigs by the grand champion and other herd boars. Mr. Taylor has used this hog as much as is possible as he has daughters and litter mates to this the largest Duroc-Jersey for his age ever shown in the Central West. If interested in a great show hog with as much size as can be found anywhere just write the owner for "Whiskey and Faith."

**Harris's Good Stock Sale.**  
G. A. Harris of Pattonburg, Mo., had a great sale of farm horses, brood mares, mules, cattle, stallions and jacks which totaled several thousand dollars. The sale was conducted by Col. J. W. Sparks of Marshall, Mo., and was advertised in the Missouri Ruralist and Farmers Mail and Breeze. Since the sale Mr. Harris has concluded to sell two more of his jacks. They are as good as one will find anywhere. He has four and no one man can show four better in one breeding stable. Persons looking for real high class jacks will not be disappointed and it matters not how high their ideas may run and we mean every word of this to interest jack judges.

**Givens's Duroc Bred Gilts.**  
We don't want any of our readers, who are in the market for extra good Duroc-Jersey gilts, to overlook the extra nice lot which Harry Givens of Madison, Kan., is offering. They are bred to Mr. Givens's great herd boar, Dandy's Pride, by Dandy Improver, and will farrow soon. Some of the same kind bred earlier have proved to 12 pigs and are saving them which proves their value as mothers. They are the big boned, lengthy kind. Mr. Givens's herd has had free run to the alfalfa, which, with the addition of meat meal and shorts, makes an ideal hog feed. If interested write Mr. Givens, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

**Bayless' Big Mare Teams.**  
W. H. Bayless & Company, of Blue Mound, Kan., importers and breeders of Belgian and Percheron stallions and mares, have on hand about 20 as good Belgian mares from 2 to 4 years old, as one would find on either continent and they are making a specialty in mating these mares up and selling them in pairs. They are a great lot. One could not visit his importing stable without having a high regard for the large lot of all draft horses and we have seen them as closely mated as the fanciest harness horses. Instead of pampering these mares they are used on their farms and the older mares do all the farm work on 1,100 acres. Anyone can buy these mares with or without the cash and at a trifle more than such animals are really worth on the market. Mr. Bayless goes over two or three times a year and brings these good mares over and no one can handle them with less expense. No one knows more about horses or any kind of stock than the senior member of this firm has been his life's occupation. They also have a few extra fine stallions but their specialty now is these big brood and farm mares.

**The Breeder Not Forgotten.**  
E. D. King of Burlington, Kan., breeds and sells more Berkshire hogs than any other breeder in Kansas. Mr. King has as good blood in his herd as runs in Berkshire veins. He is an expert feeder and judge. Only the animals that show the correct breed type are sent out for breeding purposes; others are fed for, international champions and market toppers. What the King farm is clearly told in a letter of recent date received from Mr. King, which reads as follows: "I have had a pleasant experience lately that shows that good honest stock sent out will be appreciated. In January I received a letter from a breeder at Marshall, Texas, saying he was the owner of 'King's Black Girl 101,' a sow I sent out three years ago in a carload of 40 bred gilts, sold to a party in

**R. P. Wells' Durocs**  
**35 Immune Bred Sows**  
**Sale at Farm Near Town**  
**Formoso, Kan., Wed. March 18**  
Of the 35 head in the sale five are tried sows by such boars as Tat's Chief, Belle's Prince Wonder, Prince Wonder 2nd and Agra Topnotcher. The gilts are by Tat's Chief and Buddy O. K. Everything bred to Crimson Defender, by I Am a Crimson 2nd by I Am a Crimson Wonder. This is a great young boar a year old in March. His dam was by old Defender. Write for my Catalog. Send bids, if you can't come, to J. W. Johnson in my care. Address  
**R. P. WELLS, Formoso, Kan.**  
Auctioneers: John Brennen, Jesse Howell. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

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

**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, E. 10, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

**Joe Hemmy's Herd Big Type Polands**  
For Sale: My herd boar, Hemmy's Hadley by Spangler's Hadley, by old Big Hadley. I will take \$50 for him and he is certainly a bargain. Also an August boar at \$10, an August gilt at \$20 and a March boar at \$18. Everything guaranteed.  
JOE HEMMY, HILL CITY, KANSAS.

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

**A. J. Erhart & Sons Have Them For Sale**  
We have twenty big, roomy, mellow, bred gilts by Major B. Hadley and Giant Wonder in pig to Orphan Big Gun and Big Hadley Jr. Price \$35 each, no more, no less for one or a dozen. 20 as good fall males as we ever owned or saw by Major B. Hadley, at \$25 each.  
A. J. ERHART & SONS, NESS CITY, KANSAS.

**Robinson & Co.'s Mammoth Polands**  
We offer for sale some extra good September and October farrowed pigs, both sexes; two boars farrowed May 20 last, that are herd headers, and are booking orders for this spring's pigs of February and March farrow, to be shipped at weaning time. We ship on approval and if you are not satisfied you return the hog and are not out a cent.  
F. P. ROBINSON & CO., MARYVILLE, MISSOURI.

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

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

**RED POLLED CATTLE.**  
**FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE** Write for prices on breeding cattle.  
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

**RED POLLED CATTLE**  
Choice Young Bulls. Several good enough to head good herds—heavy boned, broad headed, breezy kind. Show prospects. Also a few cows and heifers. Visitors welcome. Call or write.  
I. W. FOULTON, Medora, Reno Co., Kan.

**RED POLLED CATTLE.**  
**Red Polled Cattle** Young bulls ready to ship. Cows and heifers for sale. Best of breeding. Write, or better come and see.  
CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Ka.

**HEREFORDS.**  
**REGISTERED HEREFORDS For Sale**  
Three year old double standard polled bull; eighteen bred horned cows; polled and horned yearling bulls.  
JOHN M. LEWIS, LARNED, KANSAS.

**HEREFORD BULLS From Star Breeding Farm**  
65 yearlings, two's and three year olds, of the best of breeding. They are excellent animals for the range or to head good herds; the same class with which I have been furnishing the government.  
SAM'L DRYBREAD, ELK CITY, KAN.

**Clover Herd Herefords**  
Headed by Garfield 4th, by Columbus 53rd. Choice cows from Funkhouser, Sunny Slope, Newman and other noted herds.  
FOR SALE—Bulls from 6 to 12 months old, at \$75 to \$100. Also 15 extra good 3-year-old cows, by Garfield 4th, all bred to calve in spring.  
F. S. JACKSON, Topeka, 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—our personal inspection preferred. Call on or address  
**Overland Guernsey Farm, Overland Park, Mo.**  
C. F. Holmes, Owner. W. C. England, Station  
Eight miles S. W. of Kansas City on Strang Line.

March 14

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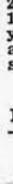
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March 14, 1914.

POLLED DURHAMS.

SleepyHollow Polled Durham Cattle

12 good bulls coming 1 year old, bred cows and heifers for sale. Also a number of good jacks. C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Kansas.

PUREBRED HORSES.

SCHWAB'S PERCHERONS

High class stallions, 2 to 7 years old—1,700 to 2,100 pounds—produced under natural conditions. Acclimated, absolutely sound and sold fully guaranteed. GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

Home-Bred Stallions

Stallions cheaper than any firm in Creston. A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa. Imported Percheron and Belgian Stallions, Home-bred Stallions, \$275 to \$600. Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa

PERCHERON STALLION

I am offering my Percheron Stallion at a sacrifice price on account of so many of his fillies being kept for brood mares. Will also make close prices on a few well bred Hereford Bulls. Address J. E. DIFFENBAUGH, TALMAGE, KAN.

Excelsior Shetland Pony Farm

Registered and High Grade Ponies for Sale W. H. Fulcomer Belleville, Kan.

Imported Stallions

Percheron and Belgian, also Percheron and Belgian mares, and a few registered jacks. These horses were prize winners at Topeka, Hutchinson, and American Royal, including grand champion and reserve champion at each show, winning 28 first and champion ribbons, three Gold Medals, and two Silver medals. These prize winners and others for sale and can be seen at my farm 7 miles N. W. of Alma. Reference any bank in Alma or Wamego. Choice White Holland turkeys, toms or hens. LEW JONES, R. R. No. 1, ALMA, KANSAS.

JACKS AND JENNETTS.

Kentucky Jack and Percheron Farms

200 head of big bone, Kentucky, Mammoth Jacks; Percherons and saddle horses. Special prices in half car and car load lots. Write your wants or visit our farms 2500 bushels of bluegrass seed. Cook & Brown, Props., Lexington, Ky.

Forty Years a Breeder of High-Class Jacks

We have for sale twenty jacks of the big blocky type, also ten very large, well bred Jennetts. R. M. JOHNSON, BOLIVAR, MO.

Leavenworth County Jack Farm

25 jacks and Jennetts for sale; good individuals and bred right. Farm located between Atchison and Leavenworth on Santa Fe. CORSON BROTHERS, POTTER, KANSAS.

REGISTERED, BIG BONED, Black Jacks and Jennetts.

Fine individuals, best breeding. PRICE AND TERMS RIGHT. J. H. Smith, R. R. 3, Kingfisher, Okla.

JACKS

The kind all are looking for. Large boned black mammoth Tenn. and Ky. jacks, 2 to 6 years old, guaranteed and priced to sell. All broken and prompt servers. Reference, banks of Lawrence, 40 miles west of Kansas City on U. P. and Santa Fe. AL. E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kan.

Jacks and Jennetts

25 head of Black Jacks from 14 1/2 to 16 hands coming 3 to 6 years old; all stock guaranteed, as represented when sold. Also some good Jennetts. PHIL WALKER Moline, Elk County, Kansas.

Big Black Missouri Jacks

Ten head of large, well bred, registered jacks and ten Jennetts. All of my own breeding. A genuine guarantee goes with each and every sale. Can furnish more if necessary. HENRY OBERMANN, Freistatt, Mo. 8 Miles N. of Monett.

50 Mammoth Jacks and Jennetts

A lifetime experience in breeding the large, heavy boned, big footed, good head and eared kind that produce the good Missouri mule. Remember if you come here and are disappointed in our stock I pay your expense. Quiet Glenn Stock Farm, Route No. 2, Rea, Mo.

Boen's Big Bone Jacks

They are from 15 to 16 1/2 hands high. Forty jacks and Jennetts of the best and biggest on earth. Four three-year-old jacks and two-year-old jacks are larger than thousands of grown jacks. Four-year-olds 15 3/4 hands to 16 1/4 hands, standard and weigh from 1100 to 1900 pounds. All have plenty of bone. Will sell jacks for \$800 that can't be bought elsewhere for \$1200. ED BOEN, LAWSON, MISSOURI.

The Facts and the Figures

I sold 14 calves on the Kansas City market the second week in February for an average of a little more than \$55 a calf. The cows that produced these calves were bought in the Kansas City stock yards January 2, 1913, at \$5.75 a hundred pounds. They were of Angus breeding and between three and six years old. They cost me \$61.20 a cow delivered at Half Mound, my shipping station.

These cows were fed corn fodder and cowpea hay from the time they were unloaded until they were turned on bluegrass pasture the second week in May. As the feed was not weighed it is not possible to give exact figures but a fair estimate of the cost can be made. All the cows except four calved in April and May. The other four calved the first week in July.

The cows and calves were allowed the run of the alfalfa and prairie meadows after about August first. Care was taken not to turn them on the alfalfa while it was wet with dew. They were turned on a field of corn, the kind that was grown in Kansas this last year and did not produce ears later in the season. I was compelled to put them on dry feed the first part of November.

The calves were now given some extra care. Part of the barn was partitioned and a small opening left for the calves to slip through to their feed bunks where they were fed all the clover hay they would eat and about three-fourths of a bushel of oats once a day. They were kept on this feed until the first of December when the ration was changed to one half a bushel each of corn and oats fed twice a day. The corn was increased gradually to three-fourths of a bushel at a feed.

I started to wean the calves the first of January. They were turned with the cows once a day for about ten days and after this they were given a small amount of linseed meal with the oats and corn. I sold them on the Kansas City market February 10, 1914. Here is the financial statement:

13 calves 7,950 lbs. 9c.....	\$ 715.50
1 calf 710 lbs., 8c.....	56.80
1 calf kept at home, 9c....	47.70
	\$ 820.00
15 cows at \$70, present worth.....	1,050.00
1 bull present worth.....	75.00
	\$1,945.00
Cost of cows.....	\$ 918.00
Cost of bull.....	65.00
Cost for keeping cows.....	300.00
Cost of calf feed.....	200.00
Ex. of shipping and selling calves.....	19.00
Int., tax, other ex.....	68.00
	\$1,570.00
Profit.....	\$ 375.00

You will notice that no charge is made for labor as I consider that the manure returned to the farm and the feed gathered by the hogs that followed the cattle more than paid me for my work. I have found, however, that it does not pay to allow too many hogs to follow calves. There were ten heifers and five steers in the bunch. Salt and sulphur were fed to keep them in good condition. It pays to keep good cattle and give them good care. I believe that 20 cows can be made the basis for stocking a 160-acre farm, and no one who handles this number of cows on such a farm need have fewer dollars at the end of ten years than he had in the beginning but one thing is sure, he will have a better farm. W. J. Hefty.

Valley Falls, Kan.

March Record for Fat Steers

(Continued from Page 45.)

Butter—Creamery, extra, 28c a pound; firsts, 26c; seconds, 24c; packing stock, 17c. Live Poultry—Broilers, 20c a pound; spring chickens, 16c; hens, No. 1, 14c; culls, 8c; young roosters, 11c; young turkeys and turkeys, 17c; young ducks, 16c; geese, 10c.

Produce Prices Now and One Year Ago.

	Butter	Eggs	Hens
	1914 1913	1914 1913	1914 1913
Chicago....	28 36	27 1/2 17 1/2	15 15
Kan. City....	28 35	24 17	14 14

For More Farm Engineering.

More attention is to be paid to agricultural engineering at the Kansas Agricultural college. The courses that will be offered are: Milling engineering, agricultural engineering, and highway engineering. It is expected that some definite announcement regarding the matter will be made this spring and if the courses are installed they will be offered at the beginning of the fall term.

125 Stallions and Mares

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS and SHIRES

The West's Largest Importing and Breeding Establishment. More actual ton stallions at my Emporia Sale Barns than any other in the West. Do you need a Stallion? I will save you from \$100 to \$200 on a horse. Am making special prices to make room for another consignment. Look at all the horses you can before coming and then you will know you are getting more for your money than any other offer—more bone, size and quality, for the money. I do an exclusive horse business and to stay in business must satisfy my customers. Therefore a gilt-edge guarantee goes with every horse. Come and stay with us a day or two and compare my horses and prices with those you have seen. Drop a line and tell me when to meet you. Barn close to Santa Fe depot.

L. R. WILEY, Route 9, Emporia, Kan.

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.



CLOSING OUT SALE

Registered Percheron Stallions and Mares, Jacks and Jennetts At I. B. Stewart's Barn, Chandler, Okla., Tuesday, March 24th.

1 Registered German Coach Horse, 3 Registered Percheron Stallions, 2 Registered Percheron Mares, 2 Grade Stallions, Percherons, 8 Registered Black Jacks, 6 Breeding Jennetts. This offering ranges in age from colts to maturity. Everything will be sold without reserve and guaranteed to be as represented. A great opportunity for the purchase of desirable breeding stock at your own price; as we are going to devote our entire time to the mercantile business and must close out this stock at auction. The stock will be presented in every day farm condition and will sell perhaps at much less than its real value. If interested write for descriptive folders, mentioning this paper.

EVANS BROS., Owners. Route 4, Chandler, Okla.

Auctioneers—Col. O. R. Lilley, Cushing, Okla.; Col. J. O. Lay, Chandler, Okla.; Col. J. Cline, Stroud, Okla.

Special Prices for 30 Days

Do You Want a Draft Stallion?

If so, come to Lincoln and see the best lot of big Percherons, Belgians and Shires in America. We are making special prices for 30 days and sell under a guarantee that has stood the test for fair treatment with our customers for the past 28 years. If you can't come next week, write us for full particulars.

Watson, Woods Bros., & Kelly Co., Lincoln, Neb.



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 that has ever been imported. The St. Louis Fair Champion Milon 3159 and the Kansas State Fair prize winner Mephistoles 4221 at head of herd. We are pricing these horses to sell and guarantee satisfaction. Write today or call soon. J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Waldock Ranch, PRATT, KANSAS.

Imported Percheron Stallions

Each year I select 35 or 40 horses in France, so good and so correct in type, that any one of them will prove a great benefit to the man who buys him. I have a new lot now. At the Shows of the Southwest Circuit, our horses won every Championship and every Group of Five in 1913, as they have done most of the past five years. Our horses are handsome—our contract just and right—our insurance the very best. Come or write.

PERCHERON IMPORTING COMPANY

Charles R. Kirk, St. Joseph and South St. Joseph, Mo.

Blue Valley Stock Farm

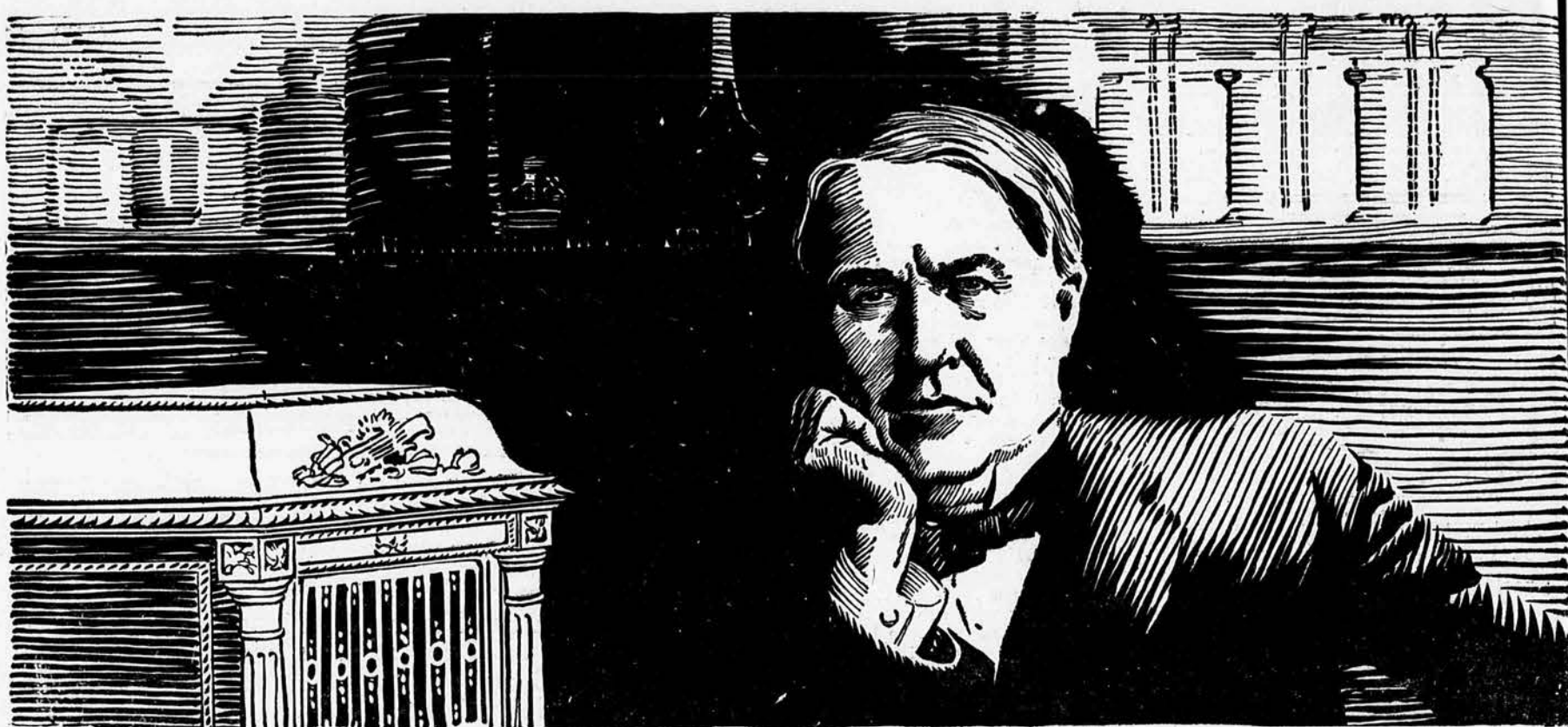
Largest importers of high-class Belgian Draft Horses in the West. Prize-winners in Europe and America. Sound, acclimated and ready for service. Our American-bred stock goes back to the blood of BRIN D'OR or his descendants. Lowest prices and safest guarantee of any firm in the business. Also a few extra good Percheron stallions. Come and see us, or write W. H. Bayless & Company, Blue Mound, Linn County, Kan.

Lamer's Percheron Stallions and Mares

BUY NOW while there is the most of Variety to select from C. W. LAMER, Salina, Kansas

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



# Success Again Crowns Labors of Edison!

Four years of continuous application—four years of infinitely patient labor on his hobby—has brought the result:

The *Perfected Phonograph*!

The instrument that produces with *absolute* fidelity the human voice and every known instrument—solos, opera and concerts.

Perfect reproduction now in every detail.

To quote the inventor: "*REAL music at last.*"

When Mr. Edison, four years ago, announced that he had decided to perfect his favorite invention, to make it not only the *best* of phonographs but absolutely perfect in every detail, those who were acquainted with him knew that there was only one calamity that could stop him—his death. He lived and he worked, and *now he has announced* that the phonograph is indeed perfected.

The new instruments are sent out on Mr. Edison's *personal statement* vouching for their superiority.

Here they are:  
the *new* Edisons—on  
a wonderful

**Free Loan  
Offer!**

Read the Offer!



## The Offer:

We will send you your choice of the new model Edison Phonographs with the Diamond Reproducer and your choice of all the brand new wonderful Blue Amberol Records on an **absolutely free loan**. We want you to hear all the waltzes, two steps, vaudevilles, minstrels, grand operas, the old sacred hymns—every kind of comic and popular music—also your choice of the highest grade concerts and operas as rendered by the world's greatest artists. Entertain your family and friends. Give plays and concerts right in your own parlor. Hear the songs, solos, duets and quartettes, the pealing organs, brass bands, symphony orchestras, choirs of Europe's great cathedrals, piano and violin concerts, virtuoso—all these we want you to hear free as reproduced on the new Edison. Then, when you are through with the outfit, you may send it back at our expense.

Remember, not a penny down—no deposit—no guarantee—no C.O.D. to us—no obligations to buy—a **full free trial** in your own home—*direct* from us—*direct* to you. Returnable at our expense or payable (if you want to keep it) at the rock-bottom price.

## The Reason:

Why should we make such an ultra-liberal offer? Why should we go to all this expense and trouble just so you can have all these free concerts? Well, we shall tell you: we are tremendously proud of this magnificent new instrument. Mr. Edison himself says "*real music at last.*" So when you get his new instrument in your town we know everybody will say that nothing like it has ever been heard—so wonderful, so grand, so beautiful, such a king of entertainers—so we are pretty sure that at least someone, if not you, then somebody else, will want to buy one of these new style Edisons, especially as they are being offered now at the most astounding rock bottom price and on easy terms as low as \$2.00 a month. But even if no one buys, there is no obligation, and we'll be just as glad anyway that we sent you the new Edison on our free trial; for that is our way of advertising quickly everywhere the wonderful superiority of the new Edison.

Be the first in your town to show the new style Edison Diamond Stylus.

To  
**F. K. BABSON,**  
Edison Phonograph Distributors,  
Dept. 4563, Edison Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—Please send me your new Edison Catalog and full particulars of your free trial offer on the new model Edison Phonographs:

Name .....

Address .....

**Our New Edison  
Catalog Sent Free!**

Your name and address on a postal or in a letter, (or just the coupon) is enough. Get this offer—**while this offer lasts.** Send coupon today and get the new Edison catalog. No obligations whatever in asking for the catalog.

**F. K. Babson,** Edison Phonograph Distributors, 4563 Edison Bldg., Chicago, Ill.  
Canadian Office: 355 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Un-headed  
URIA reel, st.  
heads made an  
country, regist.  
Sows of TEST R.  
spring pig  
BOX 93.