

Sixty-Four Pages



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# The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

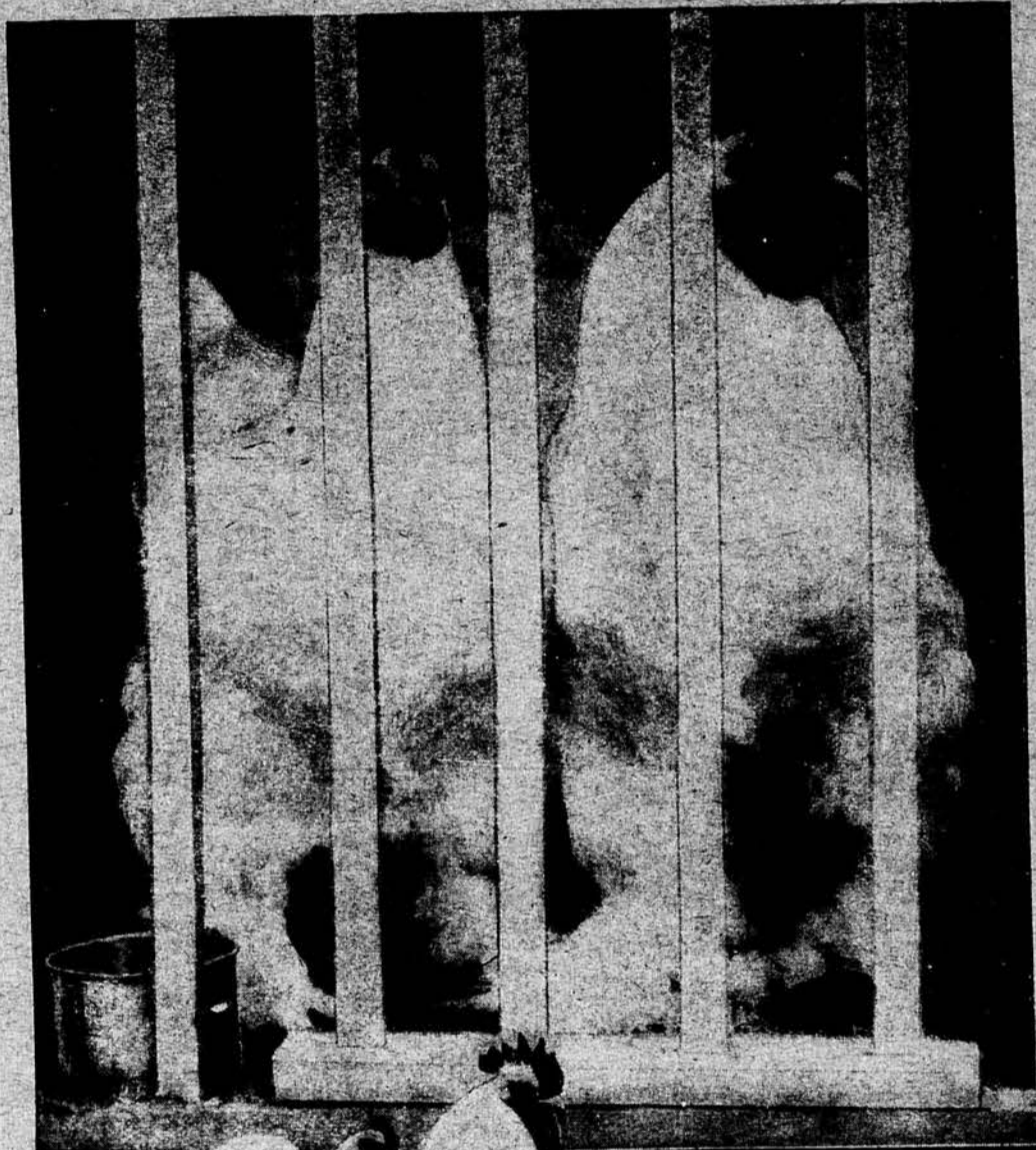
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Vol. 44.

February 7, 1914

No. 6.

Capons,  
the  
New  
Money  
Makers



Bringing  
Up  
the  
Whole  
Hatch



Poultry Chat by the Women





# THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



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## Bringing Up the The Poultryman's Most Vexing Problem

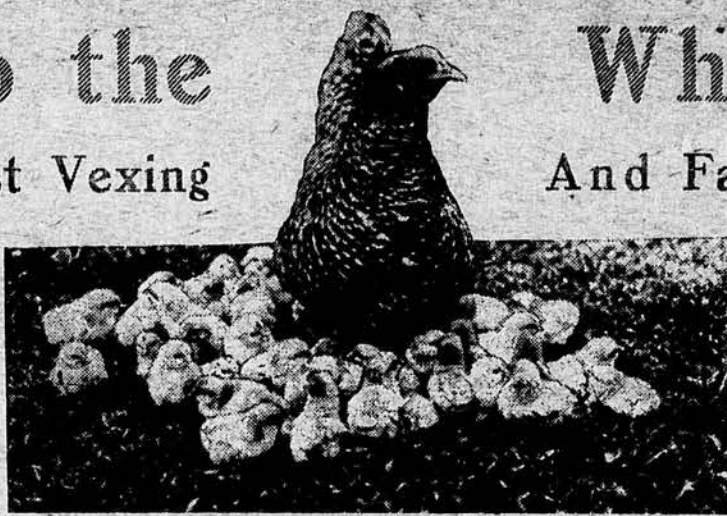
THE care of the young chick, from the time it is hatched, till it is sold, is bound up in the one word "comfort." The normal amount of heat, clean quarters, good, fresh air with plenty of room and exercise—these are the essential requirements and must be supplied. Good brooding has more to do with healthy chicks and normal growth than good incubation. Many persons can hatch large numbers of chicks but comparatively few can raise them successfully. The experienced breeder begins long before the hatching season to prepare for the management of his growing stock, by the careful selection of breeders. Labor and feed will avail little or nothing if the chicks do not inherit a strong, vigorous constitution. This quality is entirely dependent upon the age and condition of the breeding stock. Discouragement and failure are sure to follow where immature pullets, diseased hens or hens of low vitality are used as breeders. Only strong vigorous hens which have passed their first year as layers should go into the breeding pen. In other words, no hen under two years of age should be selected from which to set eggs and she should be in the best of health and of known vitality. The eggs from such hens which have been mated to large, healthy cockerels, should be gathered carefully and kept in a temperature of not more than 60 degrees and 50 will not do any harm. The sooner the eggs are incubated after being laid the better.

Let us assume we have used an incubator to do the hatching. Before the chicks are removed from the incubator and as soon as they are all dry, the door of the machine should be gradually opened, an inch or so at a time. Thus they become used to the outside air and tempered, as we call it, to normal conditions. If this precaution is observed they will not feel the change from the air of the machine to that of the outside so much and there is little danger of chilling in removing the hatch to the brooder.

Now comes the critical period, when success or failure are in the balance. Incubator chicks have no instincts or mother hen to guide them and it is up to the "hen-man" or woman to supply this lack. They are as apt to stray to some cold corner and perish as to seek the hover and warmth. The sense of location is one of the first to be developed, hence when a chick has found that it is warm and comfortable under the hover it is fairly safe to trust it to return there when cold. It is necessary, however, the first day or two, to make frequent visits to the brooder and any chick that seems cool should be gently pushed under the hover where a temperature of 100 degrees should be maintained the first week.

After the first week the heat can be gradually diminished. Here is where care and judgment must be used as the outside temperature will largely determine the amount of heat required to keep the chicks comfortable. Ordinarily a chick 2 weeks old will not require more than 85 to 90 degrees of heat. In the late spring, the heat can be entirely removed at the age of 7 to 8 weeks except on cold, damp days. This must be done gradually.

A brooder must have sufficient room to allow for ample exercise. Exercise is as necessary to the normal growth of a chick as food and must be stimulated by every possible means. There should be a room in the brooder where the chicks can get away from the heat and scratch for their feed that has been scattered in some fine litter such as alfalfa leaves, cut



By NORTON L. HARRIS—  
Superintendent of Poultry Plant Kansas  
Agricultural College

straw or the like. This cool room hardens the chicks and gets them ready for outdoor conditions. As early as possible they should be let out on the ground in a small run no matter if it be quite cold. If they are not out on the ground by the time they are 2 weeks old, they will be likely to suffer from leg weakness, indigestion and many other ills.

The chick's nature demands a large amount of open air conditions. Fresh air must be supplied at all times. The brooder must be so constructed as to avoid all drafts and yet furnish a constant supply of warm fresh air. Without fresh air the chick will not be able to keep up the heat of the body and it will become stupid and chilled. At night they will pile up and crowd each other and not be able to rest well. A chick which does not get a good night's rest will come from the hover in the morning with feathers ruffled and a dull listless appearance which means poor growth or worse.

Another precaution is sanitation. The brooder and runs should be cleaned frequently. By all means avoid damp sleeping quarters and scratching floors. It does not hurt a chick to get wet if there is a warm dry place to go before it gets chilled. Damp quarters are frequently the cause of rheumatism, colds, bowel trouble and death. All parts should be removed from the brooder every few days and thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Kerosene is splendid for this purpose as it quickly dries and will not hurt the chicks. But do the cleaning in the morning so that the machine may become thoroughly dry before the chicks are allowed to return to the hover.

The question of feeds and feeding varies about as much as there are feeders. There can be no set rule to apply to all conditions. Each person must vary the methods and feeds to meet the requirements and locality. There are a few rules that must be followed. Aside from this many variations may be made without materially affecting the results. It has been proved, nevertheless, that a person can very easily reduce the normal size of poultry by improper feeding.

For the first 38 to 48 hours no food is required as nature has provided the body with the yolk of the egg which takes the place of other foods. To feed before this time will do more harm than good. The first feed to be given should be a small supply of fine grit and fresh water. Following this some stale bread and rolled oats crumbed fine is perhaps the best feed for this state. On the second or third day some small particles of cracked wheat and corn can be added to advantage. A tablespoon-

## Whole Hatch And Factors That Aid in Solving It

ful is sufficient for 50 chicks for the first few feeds. This may seem like a small amount but considerable harm can be done by feeding too much and it is better to err on the safe side.

Small feeds and often, every two hours or at least five times a day, for the first few days, have been found to give the best results. The usual method is to scatter a small amount of feed on a smooth board or very shallow trough and gently tapping it with your finger nail. This will attract the chicks' attention and they will commence to pick to see what you are after. Be careful to see that each chick gets a little of the feed. An excellent way to teach chicks to eat is to put in a chick that is a week or so old. They are quick to imitate an older bird in locating and scratching for feed.

Unless you are familiar with their use, never feed hard boiled eggs as the little fellows are very fond of them and there is danger of over feeding. If used at all, they should be thoroughly mixed with oat meal and bread crumbs. To overfeed a small chick is to court disaster as their digestive organs are very delicate and easily upset. Much of the so called white diarrhea is simply indigestion, brought on by too much feed or feed that is musty. Musty or sour feed is one of the surest and quickest ways of killing young chicks.

After the third day add to their feed a mash composed of 1 part fine beef scrap, 2 parts corn meal, 2 parts wheat shorts and 2 parts bran. Mix thoroughly and feed a handful or two dry in the shallow troughs twice a day. As soon as chicks have learned to pick up small particles of grain, scatter cracked wheat and corn or kafir in an inch or so of fine chaff or leaves, in the scratching room. This will induce exercise and help keep up the body heat, and digestion will be stimulated.

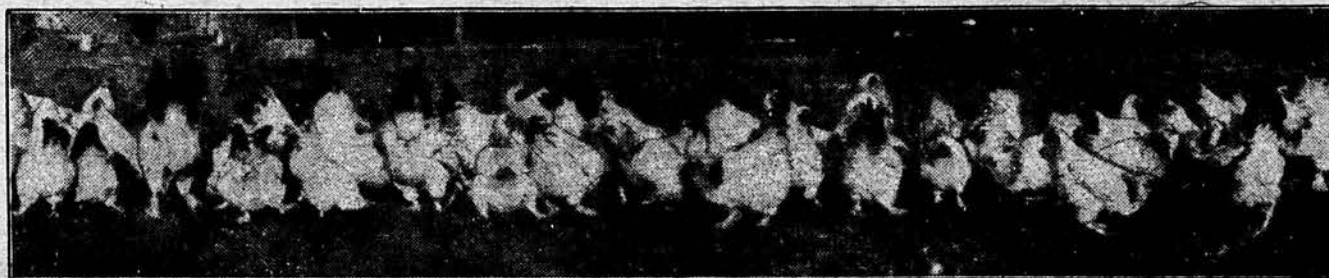
Never change from one feed to another suddenly as some chicks which have learned to eat corn chop will starve to death running in a bin full of wheat as they do not recognize it as good to eat. When chicks are 3 weeks old the mash can be fed in hoppers and the feeding reduced to three times daily.

When free range can be supplied there is little danger of overfeeding and the mash can be made of equal parts beef scrap, bran, shorts and corn meal. Cracked corn and whole wheat can now be fed in the straw and at night all they will eat up clean before going to bed. A splendid feed for growing stock is freshly soured milk. Begin giving it in small quantities and increase it till they have it by them at all times and are allowed all they will drink.

Very often when chicks become slightly peevish or stand around stupid, an onion sliced crosswise and the sections scattered in the feed room will induce a lively scramble and produce the much needed exercise. A few fish worms dropped on a board will have the same result. This exercise seems to be what is needed to produce good appetites and stimulate digestion. It has also been found that a feed once or twice a week of wet mash, of the same ingredients as the dry mash, acts as an appetizer and helps produce a more rapid growth. When wet mash is fed, feed just enough to keep the chick a trifle hungry.

Some form of green food should be supplied from the first day. Grass clippings are ideal. If it is too early for these, sprouted oats are of much value.

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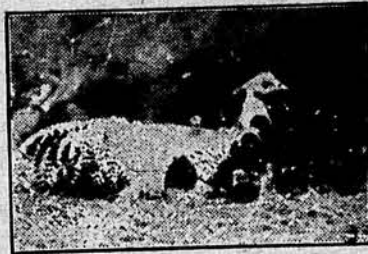






# Capons—The New Farm Money Makers

Double Profits  
Realized  
From a Simple  
Operation

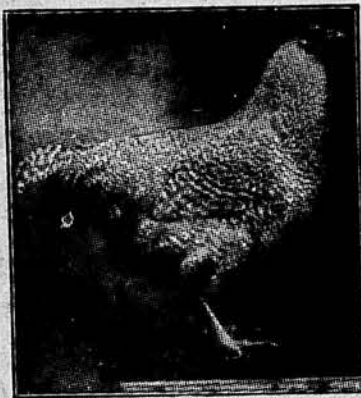


The Best  
Way to  
"Swat the  
Rooster"

BY GEORGE BEUOY, CEDARVALE, KAN.

IT WILL be but a very short time until capons will be found on nearly every farm in the country. The signs of the times point that way and the issue cannot be dodged. Capons are bound to come. A capon gets his growth usually during February or March and is ready for the market at that time. This is too early in the season for young chickens or broilers and those who have wintered a flock of hens do not care to sell them. There are no grass cattle on the market, and beef, pork and all other meats are usually at the top prices of the year. The capon is at his best at this season and comes in at exactly the proper time to fill a long felt want and to supply the market with the best possible quality of meat.

The bulk of the chicken crop is hatched during March, April and May. This means that the young males or at least half of all the chickens raised will reach the market as frying chickens or broilers, under the best condi-



A capon weighing 12 pounds.

tions, within a period of 90 days and during the hottest time of the season. This naturally means a glutted market. Modern conditions demand modern methods, and it is only by caponizing the young males that this valuable source of wholesome food can be conserved and distributed over the entire year instead of being rushed to the market in large quantities in a brief period of time.

Conditions demand that the surplus male birds be caponized in order to protect the egg crop if for no other reason. It has been proved that unfertilized eggs can be kept in a perfectly fresh condition for many months. It is also an established fact that unfertilized eggs will sell at a premium over those that are fertilized. The problem with the farmer who produces the bulk of the egg crop has been to find a practical way of disposing of the males.

We began caponizing all our surplus male birds, five or six years ago and since then the capons have been the most profitable part of our poultry business. As a matter of fact we had lost money on the male half of our flock previous to the time we began to caponize. We have been caponizing several hundred birds each year with the very best of success. What we have done and are still doing, any farmer can do.

I have a little boy only 7 years old who can do the work just as well and almost as fast as myself. There is scarcely any danger in the operation if the proper instruments are used. Best results can be obtained if the birds are worked on when quite small. In the American breeds they are "ripe" for caponizing when about like quails in size and appearance. In the small breeds like Leghorns they will have to be worked upon when smaller even

than that on account of the fact that birds of small breeds develop much faster sexually than the larger breeds. The idea is to get them just before the comb and wattles begin to grow or reddened up.

This work is done much more easily and rapidly on poultry than similar operations performed on any other kind of stock. The danger to the fowl is not so great and the bird will recover from the operation more quickly than a pig or calf. With a little practice one can soon learn to make 30 or 40 capons in an hour. As a starter it is best to practice on a dead bird. Commence on one that you have just killed for the table. Work on one or two in that way and you will become accustomed to the instruments and will get the parts to be removed fixed in your mind. You will then be anxious to try on a live bird, and you will proceed with more confidence. It pays to take plenty of time and go slow on the first few birds. Should one be killed, it would simply bleed to death and would die more quickly than if its head were cut off in the usual way. Of course it would be just as good to eat in any case.

I well remember my first bunch of capons and the nice profit they made. Along in July we found that we had more than 100 young cockerels that we had to dispose of. On the market we could not get more than 20 cents apiece for them, or a total of \$20 for the 100 birds. At that time I had not had any experience with capons. In fact had never seen the operation performed. I got a set of the best instruments I could find and started in. At first it was a bit awkward, but with a little practice I was soon getting along all right. We fattened out that bunch of capons and sold them on the Kansas City market the latter part of February. As I remember it we received 21 cents a pound for them, live weight, and they averaged more than 10 pounds each. This made the 100 capons bring something more than \$200, or \$180 more than they would have brought if sold as cockerels. It was a net profit of at least \$1 each.

Usually capons will bring about double the price of hens by the pound. It costs about the same to raise a capon as a hen. The capon will weigh at least twice as much and as a result he will bring about the same amount of money as four hens of the same breed.

Capons make excellent mothers for newly-hatched chicks. In connection with an incubator they are the best means of raising little chicks we have ever tried. But don't get the idea that a capon will lay eggs, and it is no use to write me for "capon eggs". Neither will they set, but they do love to look after a bunch of little chicks. They will hover them and cluck to them exactly like a mother hen and in most cases are better to the little fellows than the best of hen mothers. It is no trouble to teach them to do this as they just naturally take to little chicks like a small boy to a mud hole. A few years ago capons were scarcely known in this section, now they are becoming quite common. Following my success with capons on the market, I was requested to give a lecture and demonstration at our Agricultural college at Manhattan, in connection with the annual field

meeting of the Kansas State Poultry federation. So much interest and enthusiasm was shown that I was engaged by the Missouri state poultry board last summer to attend a series of field meetings in that state to lecture, and demonstrate the art of caponizing. Within the last few months I have also given lectures and demonstrations at many Kansas and Oklahoma farmers' institutes. Judging from what I have seen and heard, the farmer that does not caponize his male birds the coming season is entirely behind the times and will lose a nice profit to which he is fully entitled and should have.

Make a few capons this season, even if you don't intend to sell one. Make a few for your own use for it will pay you well. I do a lot of lecture and demonstration work on this subject not because I want to but because I cannot get out of it and do my duty to the industry. To be honest with you, I don't believe it helps the beginner to have some one show him. Just get out by yourself without any one to bother and you will be surprised how easy and simple it really is.

## Better Mothers Than Hens

We have been caponizing for two years and think it will pay any one to learn how to do it. Last spring we used capons instead of hens for the little chickens and found that they are better mothers than the hens. We gave one capon 30 chicks and an old hen the same number and gave them both the same care, but when it came time to wean the chicks the capon had almost all of his chicks while the hen had lost more than half of hers. The capon's chickens were also much larger than those mothered by the hen.

We have not tried to sell any capons but it would surely pay as they get so much larger than ordinary chickens and are certainly fine eating. It is not hard to caponize. I ordered a set of tools from George Beuoy of Cedarvale, Kan., and the instructions which come with them are plain enough so that any one can perform the operation. We have six capons that we are keeping for brooders this spring. We will try to caponize all the surplus males this year. Mrs. B. C. Baker, Ashland, Kan.

## More Profitable Than Hogs

I have been caponizing for several years and consider it the most profitable part of the poultry business. Any of the larger breeds of chickens can be caponized when they are not worth more than 20 or 25 cents apiece and if fed so as to keep them growing until the next March or April, they ought to weigh at least 9 or 10 pounds dressed. I have never received less than 18 cents a pound for them dry picked, but not drawn. I have not sold any the last two years but presume they are higher than that now.

I began caponizing so we could have chickens to eat in the spring before young chickens are big enough, and I soon found out that besides being the very best of table fowls they are the best money makers in the poultry line. I believe that \$100 invested in good young cockerels will, after the cockerels have been caponized and fed out, make more



Automatic Remover.

clear money than any carload of stock hogs bought and fed out.

Any one can perform the operation necessary in caponizing. Keep the birds off feed for 36 hours previously so as to have them empty and then follow the printed directions which are sent with the caponizing tools.

Cedarvale, Kan. E. A. Drumm.

## Turn Them Out To Graze

I have tried caponizing and believe it the most profitable way of disposing of the cockerels when not close to a good market for broilers. I use the Dingley Dell instruments and like them fine and the instructions with them are so plain that it is no trouble to learn to caponize. The early hatched chickens make the best capons as they are the largest and the larger the capons the better price you receive for them. Last year I received 20 cents a



A girl of ten years performing the operation.

pound for my capons and they only weighed 6 1/4 pounds dressed.

I have had very little loss in caponizing. Last year I caponized 150 birds and only killed nine of them. As they just bleed to death at once they are just as good for the table as if killed for that purpose. Capons should not be allowed to run around the feed corals in the fall and winter as they are so awkward and clumsy that the stock step on them and cripple them. They need more feed than the utility flock does therefore it is better to have them by themselves in a field where they can get green feed if possible. Green picking makes them grow faster and with less expense than when dry feed and grain are fed exclusively.

Mrs. H. H. Darnall,

Sawyer, Kan.

## No Good Market in Oklahoma

Having read a great deal about the big money to be made with capons, we decided to try our hands at it. So last summer we ordered a set of tools. The manufacturer said it was almost impossible to make a "slip" with his tools. We only killed a few while operating on them and they were no loss as we ate them. We had 24 that survived the operation and of these 11 turned out to be "slips" so we ate them also.

They had free range and the same feed as the pullets. We put them up to fatten a few days ago and they averaged 6 pounds each. We can probably make them weigh 8 or 10 pounds by the time they are good and fat. Our poultry dealer says he can pay only regular hen prices since there are not enough of the capons to make a shipment of them alone. If all of ours

(Continued on Page 31.)

# Poultry Chat by the Women

Every-Day Experiences in Chicken Keeping as Related by Readers of The Mail and Breeze

**M**Y receipts from eggs and chickens sold in 1913 amounted to \$358.27. I look after the flock myself, almost entirely, as I like the work. As scarce as feed was last year I raised 340 chickens. I keep three pens of breeding stock from which to obtain my eggs for hatching. I always put out a patch of rape for my poultry flock, and plant radishes, lettuce, and mustard for early green feed. I raise mangel-wurzels and bury cabbage in the fall for green feed in winter. I cut up the beets by running them through a bone cutter that has been cleaned previously. This is then mixed with bran and shorts and makes a fine feed.

Mrs. L. L. Holmes.  
R. 2, Piedmont, Kan.

### Rough Treatment For Lice.

To get rid of mites I clean out all the nests and burn the nesting material. Then I put coal oil in the cracks and rough boards with a machine oil can. I fill the nests with fresh alfalfa hay. Mites do not like alfalfa and will not bother hens if they are dusted with lice powder and set in alfalfa nests. Boil infertile eggs hard, put one in each nest and the hens will be more likely to lay in the nests than out in the weeds.

Mrs. Mary Robbins.  
Fowler, Kan.

### Open Front House Suits Her.

I have had excellent luck raising chickens in sheds having the south side open the year around. Such a shed is easily cleaned and does not get foul-smelling like the air tight sheds do. In a shed of this kind the chickens keep well and hearty. The shed is deep and has a good roof and rather low walls. Chickens kept in a tight house get warm and chill easily when they get out in the frosty air. There is also less trouble from mites and lice in an open house than in a closed one.

Mud Creek, Colo.

### Don't Let the Flock Run Out.

The only way to keep up a flock of good-sized, vigorous birds is by using that kind as breeders. Quite often we see farm flocks of some of the larger breeds that are even in color but no larger than Leghorns. One reason for this is that when the birds are taken to market the heaviest and largest are chosen because they will bring the most money. While most of us need all we can get for the chickens, we need the large-boned, heavy bird far more in the breeding flock.

Another thing that decreases the size of the birds is that many of us keep only pullets. Many of the pullets don't get their full growth until the second year and so naturally their eggs are small and a small egg can't contain a large chick. When disposing of the pullets it is well to keep those with large leg bone and big frame because



when they are filled out they will be the finest birds. The males should be large boned and should stand out firm and brisk-looking, and have bright, snappy eyes.

We raise about 200 Buff Rocks each year but in the spring have only about 50 or 60 of the best. We use the eggs for our own hatching and so cannot afford to keep any but the best. A flock may be purebred but if it is not continually improved, it will degenerate until it is no better than a scrub flock.

Mrs. Will Kowing.  
R. 9, Winfield, Kan.

### Why Not Raise More Guineas?

Since the game law prescribes that we cannot kill quail or prairie chickens, why not raise guineas for the home table? They are a fine substitute for either of the wild game birds. They are of a wild nature and the flesh has that "gamey" flavor so many persons like. The young guineas are hardy and easy to raise. I raise them with chicken hens, never with guinea hens, for they are apt to lose them in tall weeds and grass. Their natural food is insects so do not feed them much grain or it will give them bowel trouble. The hen guinea is a great layer of small speckled eggs. She rarely misses a day from spring till fall.

Mrs. C. S. Anderson.  
R. 5, Oswego, Kan.

### Brooder House That's O. K.

My brooder house is 6 by 8 feet in size 4 1/2 feet high in the back and about 6 feet in the front, with one door and one window opening on the south. The window is set low down so the chickens can stand in the sunshine. The room is heated by an airtight wood heater. Plenty of ashes are kept in the bottom of the stove to keep too much heat from the ground underneath for there is where the chicks go to get warm.

I keep plenty of litter on the floor for them to scratch in and they have plenty of clean water, bran and grit before them all the time. All they have to do is to eat and grow. I feed corn chops, cracked wheat, and kafir in the litter. I always sift the corn chop and occasionally bake the sifting for a change. For green stuff I feed sprouted oats, onion tops or anything green to be had.

The door and window in the south open in a yard about 8 by 16 feet. This yard is spaded up and sowed to oats early in the spring and when the weather is warm enough for them to run out the oats are ready for them. They are kept in this house and yard until they can take care of themselves.



I sometimes keep 200 in this house at one time and lose very few. This is the easiest method of raising chickens I have ever tried, also the cheapest. The fuel used can be of waste material which is found on almost all farms. The chicks are never bothered with bowel trouble.

Mrs. D. B. Snyder.  
Richmond, Kan.

### Feed For the Youngsters.

I get the first cut on the neck of beef or mutton, cook it well and hash it fine and give it with whole wheat and pin head oatmeal to the little chicks as soon as they are out of the shell. Then three times each week I give them a little corn meal with a small dash of red pepper. I give about a spoonful of the corn meal to six chicks. The meal is a heating food and gives warmth to the chicks while the other feed puts on the feathers and makes them grow. Try this method of feeding and you will always follow it. I never lose any of my chicks except by some accident.

No address. Anna Wilcox.

### The Langshans Rank High.

The Langshans today are as pure as when originally found in the Langshan hills of China, as it has not been found necessary to cross breed to improve them. They are the only white skinned fowl laying dark brown eggs, which are of large size and usually run very even in both shape and color. Langshans rank very high as winter layers.

Langshans are not, as some think, so late to mature, as we have had chickens that weighed 3 pounds at 9 weeks of age, 8 1/2-pound chickens at 7 months, 9-pound pullets at 8 months, and pullets that laid at 5 and 6 months old. Our hens are quite large, usually weighing from 7 to 11 pounds each. They are not easily overfatted unless kept closely confined, as they are great rustlers, strong and vigorous.

What is more beautiful than the lordly Black Langshan with his graceful carriage and beautiful plumage?

Mrs. J. A. Staples.  
Lamonte, Mo.

### So Market Eggs Won't Hatch.

To render eggs unhatchable and still not injure them for table uses, put them in a jar of brine and keep them there for 10 or 12 hours. The brine is made by putting 1 pint of salt in a gallon of water. Some persons try to get eggs from purebred stock at regular market prices at the stores instead of paying a reasonable price for them

and getting them from the breeder. If all the purebred eggs that are sold on the market for food were given the brine treatment, those same persons would soon buy their eggs for setting from the breeder.

Oklahoma Farm Woman.

### Every Day Care For Winter Eggs.

I raise the Barred Rocks exclusively and have always found them very satisfactory as a utility breed of fowls. I feed corn in a litter in the evening wheat in the morning and every other day either warm parched corn or ground feed mixed with meat meal. For green feed I give them sprouted oats, cabbage and the leaves of the last cutting of alfalfa. I change their grain ration every few days with the exception of corn. I feed corn every night because I think the chickens need the warmth which the corn gives.

Until this winter, I have always gotten enough eggs to market some all through the winter beside what we use. We have enough for table use this winter but none to sell. This is because our crops were so short that I did not give the chickens the care I usually do in the fall and they didn't get their coats until November and December. The ration given above with plenty of water and grit, has always given the best results, other conditions being favorable.

Haddam, Kan. Mrs. M. Burton.

### Begin Early With Laying Stock.

Here is the plan I have followed for three years to get winter eggs: I cull out all old hens, keeping only pullets, and if necessary a few 2-year-old hens. I feed sparingly but let them have all the sweet or sour milk they will drink. I begin this dieting about July 10 and continue until hens stop laying or at least two weeks. During this time I make sure there are no lice or mites on them.

After two weeks I begin heavy feeding of good clean grain scattered in straw or hay. I feed a bran mash in which a little tonic has been mixed three times a week and by October the hens will be nicely feathered and usually begin laying by that time.

Do not keep too many hens in one house. It is not necessary to have expensive feed. Last year I had only a pile of black cane seed shatterings from the machine and fed a small quantity of corn at night with the bran three times a week. All the meat they had was the scraps at butchering time.

Mrs. H. Daugherty.  
Manning, Kan.

## Kansas Kafir Running Out

What a Little New Seed From Africa Did Last Year

BY HARLEY HATCH

TWENTY bushels of kafir to be used for seed was imported direct from Africa last spring by a firm in Osage City. The seed was distributed among 126 farmers in Osage county in amounts ranging from 1 to 2 gallons to each man. The resulting crop proved what has been long contended, that our kafir was running out. Kafir from native seed made nothing while from the imported seed a fair crop was harvested. Some of these farmers say they obtained 30 bushels to the acre. We read this last fall and made up our minds to get some of this seed for this year's crop but have found all the seed is spoken for.

So well did the imported seed perform and so great has been the demand that another full carload of kafir seed from Africa is to be imported into Osage county this spring and we have put in our bid for enough to plant our usual acreage. We hope to see 50 bushels of this seed placed in the neighborhood of Gridley, for goodness knows we need something new in kafir seed. That we have been growing has gradually been getting later until now a full season is hardly long enough to mature the seed. In addition to this a large part is mixed with a little of everything of the sorghum family from broomcorn up. For this imported African seed we expect to pay \$4 a bushel and it will be cheap at that for a bushel ought to plant nearly 20 acres.

There is hardly a farmer in Kansas but sows his kafir too thickly. We plead guilty and know all others in this neighborhood are guilty, too. If fodder is the main thing planting kafir thickly is all right but if grain is wanted the usual field contains enough of a stand for 3 acres and still have plenty. The plant is so small when it first comes up that a good stand looks sparse and we have often known a good stand to be torn up and the field replanted, just because it didn't look as if there was enough on the ground. Two years ago we had a spot in our kafir field where there seemed to be less than half a stand but we neglected replanting it. When fall came the kafir grown on this spot was by far the best kafir raised on the farm. If grain is wanted every 6 to 8 inches is close enough for kafir stalks.

We got our seed oats last week. They were Texas Red, came direct from Texas and cost us 60 cents a bushel. We are going to risk chinch bugs and rust in the endeavor to get some early horse feed. We would much rather pay 60 cents for good oats right from Texas than 40 cents for seed from oats grown here a number of years. If we want early, hardy oats we have to send south for them; if we want early corn we have to go north for it. Oats and corn are exact opposites in this.

If we want an early variety of anything we have to get it from some region where it has to hustle in order to make seed. In Texas oats have to hurry to escape the hot weather, for if they were not ripe early there would be no oats. In the north the corn has to hustle to get out of the way of the frost. So there ensues what would seem to be a contradiction; we go north for our early corn and south for our early oats.

The principle is the same with the second crop of potatoes which are grown for seed in Oklahoma and Texas. They have to grow rapidly to get out of the way of the frost and so, by reason of this energy they make the best seed for an early crop the next spring. Potatoes grown here for a number of years forget all about frost and get lazy; when this happens it is time to get a new supply which has not forgotten how to hustle.

The "shorn lambs" in the territory west of the Missouri river have had the wind tempered to them this winter for a certainty. The weather so far has been in marked contrast to that of our old New England home, where heavy snows have fallen and where 40 degrees below has been registered this month.

Today's hauling makes 32 big loads of

wood and post timber that our wood company has taken out of that 2½ acre piece of timber. There will be a little left tonight, perhaps three loads of lighter wood. We made good substantial posts of the walnuts, using nothing but what had plenty of heart wood in it. The smaller walnuts went into the wood pile. There will be more than 1,000 fine posts in the lot.

A young man living near here took the job last fall of clearing a piece of timber lying along the side of a hill close to the creek. He gives the landowner half of the wood. He has been selling part of his share lately cut into 14-inch lengths, for \$3 a cord of three ranks. A double wagon box load of this wood is counted as half a cord and it will just about figure it out in cubic feet. We should hate to work up wood in this way, giving half and taking only \$3 a cord for what was left sawed into stove lengths.

Several good friends of the Mail and Breeze have kindly answered our questions asked two weeks ago about how to dispose of chinch bugs, how to cure chilblains and to split wet elm chunks. The remedy given for chinch bugs was to burn all grass and other material in which they could winter. For this neighborhood the remedy would be as damaging as the bugs. One of our main standbys is our prairie grass crop and we could find no more certain way to ruin it than to burn it off in the fall. Should we do this we might well expect poor, weedy pastures next year and an almost total failure of the hay crop, should the spring be as dry as the last one. Here we cannot afford to burn our meadows and pastures, even to get rid of the bugs.

For the chilblains two good remedies were given one of which is in every home and the other not so easily obtained in Kansas, since it calls for alcohol. Here is the first: Take lard and heat it on the stove until it boils; then pour it on a chunk of ice. It will turn yellow and should then be rubbed into the "blains" with almost sure hope of a cure. The other remedy is to take alcohol and into it pour enough shellac to make it about as thick as varnish. Put this on the chilblains and heat and rub it in. Since the warm weather has arrived and the snow has gone our chilblains no longer trouble us, but when they do we shall give the first remedy a trial expecting it to do the business. If it does not, then we shall try the second one. Those who read this and "enjoy" chilblains had better cut out this paragraph for future reference.

As to the elm chunks, there was only one opinion. Nothing would touch them but some form of explosive. Some said use black powder and some dynamite. It is likely the wood would not be worth fooling with in this way unless the boys wanted the fun of seeing the thing go off. Should the chunks be blown up one had better be some distance away for it would not be like blasting in a well; in that case the well is fast and cannot get away while the chunk may go in any direction. We have sold the largest of these wet elms to a man who has a furnace; he can make use of them pretty handily.

The recent course of the livestock market has greatly encouraged farmers here, who are feeding stock for market. We expect to see cattle sell very high for a year, and it is possible hogs will go still higher. Corn is on the down grade, too, which helps. The course of the grain market has been a relief to those who last fall expected to pay exorbitant prices for all the grain they fed. The price is really not much higher than it was last year.

### Silo Lecturers Got Him

Mr. Editor—As I see so much about silos in your paper I thought I would give my experience in northwest Kansas. I had never seen a silo or heard much about them until last summer when the Rock Island ran a special silo train through Dresden. I heard the graduates lecture on silos and I came

home with 15 sacks of cement and started to dig one. Now I am getting value received. I dug mine 10 by 28. I have a boy 18 years old who did most of the digging. I got two neighbors to help me. It took us three days. After we had gone down six feet I used a wire rope and a hay carrier to remove the dirt. I used 30 sacks of cement at 50 cents a sack, so you can see that it didn't cost me very much. I think that the pit silos will be more and more popular. I think them a great thing for western Kansas. I think in a few years everybody will have one, as they are so cheap and worth so much.

Dresden, Kan.

D. H. Perrin.

### Course in Poultry By Mail

We have just formed a practical course in poultrying that will be of interest to the farmer, his wife, the boys and girls or the expert poultryman. The texts and bulletins used should be in the possession of everyone who has even a dozen hens. The course is divided into three

divisions—incubating and brooding, feeding and housing, and the prevention of disease.

Poultry is a paying sideline, not only for the farmer, but for the man on a small city lot. It sometimes solves the "boy-on-the-farm problem" where the farmer gives the care of the flock to the boys and they make it a profitable business. The professional man finds it of profit to spend his time in working with a few chickens and it is a fine diversion. At present there is an increasing demand for poultry products because of the high price of meat. This correspondence course will teach anyone the fundamentals in scientific management of poultry.

J.-C. Werner.  
Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Do not hatch your turkey eggs under chickens for they do not get the proper food and are polluted with lice. If you do hatch under chicken hens be sure and dust your hens with lice powder several times during hatching.

## The Greatest Modern Educator Of Children— Mme. Montessori

on her recent tour of America included Battle Creek, the great Pure Food Center, in her itinerary. Speaking of diet for children she makes the following statement (in the Chicago Daily Journal of Dec. 31, 1913):

**"Coffee and tea should never be placed within reach of a childish hand."**

Besides being an educator, Madame Montessori is a physician, and bases this advice on her scientific knowledge that an ordinary cup of coffee contains about 2½ grains of caffeine—a poisonous drug, (also found in tea).

In these days of liberal education the average American parent is becoming informed concerning the baneful effects of tea and coffee drinking, not only on the youth, but on those further along in life.

How much better to place before the children (and older ones too) a wholesome, nutritious, pure food-drink such as

# POSTUM

Made only of prime whole wheat and a small percent of pure molasses, Postum contains only the rich native value of the grain—good for young and old. Postum is free from caffeine or other harmful substance.

Postum comes in two forms:

**Regular Postum**—must be well boiled to bring out its rich flavour and food value. 15c and 25c packages.

**Instant Postum**—a soluble powder. A teaspoonful stirred in a cup of hot water—with cream and sugar—makes a delightful beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

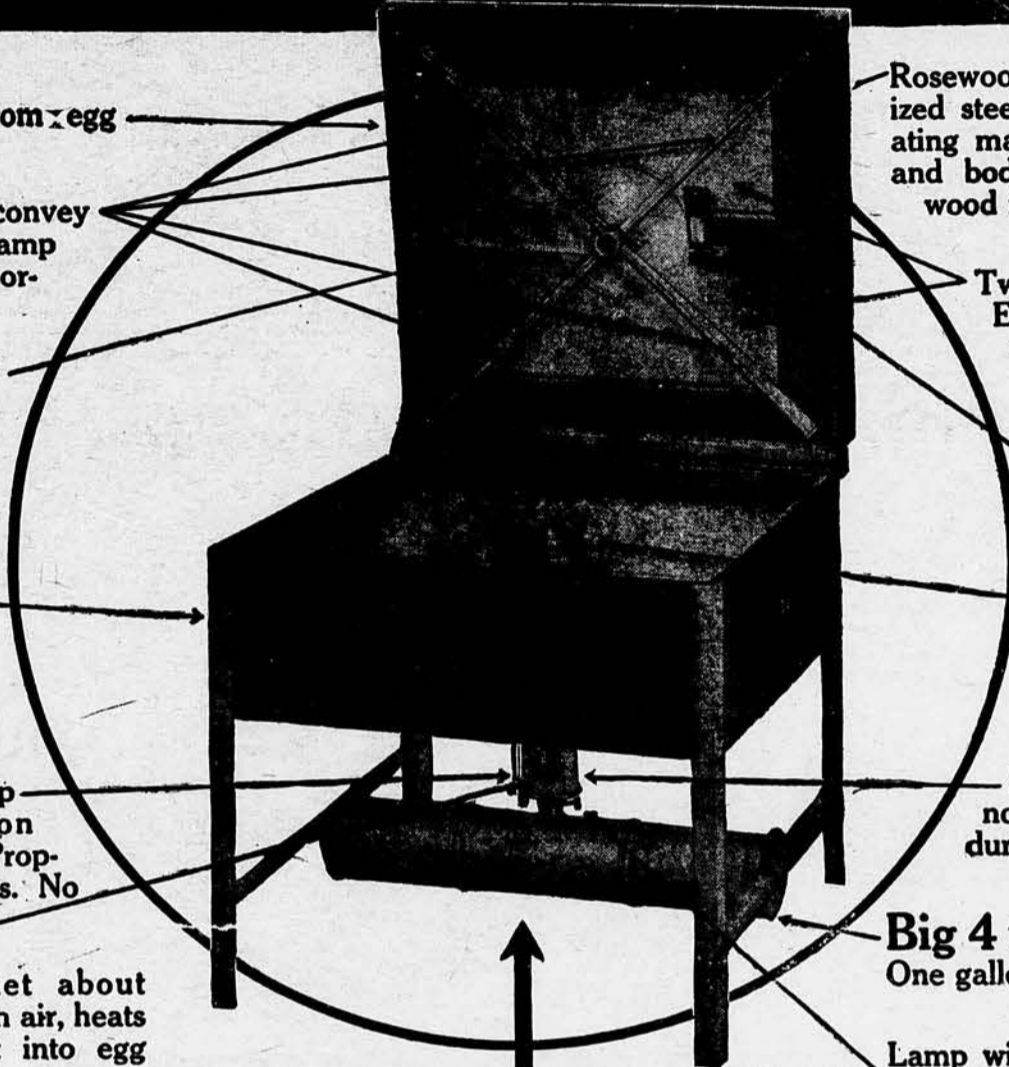
The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

**"There's a Reason" for POSTUM**

—sold by Grocers everywhere.



# How X-Ray Saves Oil Money and Takes Work Away from You



Air tight. Lid can be raised from egg chamber.

Four X-Ray tubes convey heat directly from lamp equally to extreme corners of machine.

Thermostat shuts off the flame when hot enough; turns on the flame when needed; regulates automatically.

X-Ray weighs from one-fourth to one-half less than any other machine of same egg capacity.

Self-regulating trip shuts off or lets on blaze as needed. Proper temperature always. No waste of oil.

Metal heating jacket about chimney takes in fresh air, heats it and discharges it into egg chamber. Eleven square inches of inlet for fresh air.

Rosewood enameled galvanized steel. Covers fine insulating material which lines lid and body. California Redwood interior.

Two paneled glass top. Eggs, thermometer, chicks, visible at any time.

Thermometer adjusts itself on top of eggs—is always in sight.

Not necessary to remove or lift egg tray. Simply raise lid to air or turn eggs.

Lamp chimney does not have to be moved during entire hatch.

Big 4 to 8 quart tank. One gallon of oil to hatch.

Lamp wick is trimmed without removing lamp.

**Heating System Underneath, in the middle, gives direct heat—the use of all the oil.**

Just one gallon of oil to the hatch—that's all! The old-style lamp-on-the-side machines use 3 to 5 gallons. And you have to put oil into the oil tank every day. But X-Ray not only saves you worry, work and dirty hands—no—

**P**OULTRY RAISERS! Note every one of these great X-Ray features. No other incubator is so *scientifically* built—so perfectly designed to produce perfect hatches.

## The biggest improvement—exclusive with the X-Ray—is the Central Heating Plant Underneath

X-Ray Incubator is the only hatcher on the market that's built on the right principle! It has the lamp underneath—square in the middle—and not on the end or side. This way it gives an absolutely even temperature in egg-chamber all the time. There's no cold side—no outside draughts. Always proper ventilation and heat. And you get bigger hatches, strong, healthy chicks—and you make more profits. A big four-to-eight quart oil tank is used on X-Ray. Once it is filled it doesn't need to be touched again until the next hatch! All other machines require filling of lamp every day—at least 21 times.

## X-Ray Incubator Uses Only One Gallon of Oil for the Entire Hatch and Requires Just One Filling of the Lamp

## X-Ray Saves You from 75c to \$1.25 on Every Hatch

The X-Ray patented automatic trip—an exclusive X-Ray feature—cuts down the flame at the burner when egg-chamber gets too hot. So there's no excess heat—can't be any! No smell. Absolutely no waste of oil!

Another X-Ray Regulator requires no attention whatever—it is purely automatic—takes care of itself. All worry is eliminated. Instead of wasting heat and having a regulator that keeps you busy all day looking after it—X-Ray has improvements that control the heat, regulator that does its own regulating.

To use the X-Ray Incubator means less handling of eggs, much less oil expense, less heat generated and absolutely no waste whatever. Eggs need not be removed during entire hatch. Anyone can get the biggest results from this hatcher that is so simple in construction and so easy to operate. If you are going to get an incubator or brooder why not get the one that is miles ahead of the old-fashioned, clumsy, wasteful machines? The X-Ray Brooder has the same successful heating system as X-Ray Incubators.

### Write Today for Our Free Book No. 47, on X-RAY Incubators and Brooders

Learn all the X-Ray's better features. Learn of the big failure after failure with the old style hatchers. Your order filled the very same day it is received. Freight prepaid. No agents. **Write today.**

**X-Ray Incubator Company**  
Des Moines, Iowa



X-Ray Brooder also has Central Heating Plant

**X-Ray Brooder**

Name.....

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R. R. No.....

State.....

Send me X-Ray Book No. 47.....



Jim Rohan, Pres.

## Jim Rohan and Winners of Belle City's Eight World's Championship Hatches



Mr. Geo. W. Week, Ind. Winner 1911



Mr. Wm. C. Schell, Iowa Winner 1912



Mrs. Laura J. Clark, Illinois Winner 1911



Mrs. Alta Hamlyn, Ind. Winner 1910



Mr. F. E. Bennett, Ohio Winner 1912



Mrs. F. H. Owen, Ohio Winner 1910



Mrs. M. J. Coffin, Ohio Winner 1910



"Tycos" Cup, won by the Belle City

# Write For My Free Book "Hatching Facts" Get the Whole Story

**G**ET the whole story of these Championship hatches with the Belle City. Get the stories of thousands of men and women who are getting 100% perfect hatches. Over a quarter of a million Eight-Times World's Champion Belle City Hatching Outfits are in use. Satisfy yourself. No other incubator made—not even the highest priced—approaches the amazing records of my Belle City. I have the letters of owners to prove it. Many of these letters are printed in my free book "Hatching Facts." They tell you how Belle City owners are making the most money in the Poultry Business. How you can make big profits on a small investment. You certainly want this book. It illustrates and describes

## 8-Times World's Champion Belle City

in actual colors. Great big illustrations give you an exact idea of the kind of Hatching Outfit the wonderful World's Champion Belle City is—the kind used by all of the Belle City World's Champion Prize Winners—the kind chosen by the U. S. Government Department of the Interior—the kind used by leading Agricultural Colleges—the kind that won the gold-lined silver "Tycos" Cup.

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### How to Make Big Money on a Small Investment

With the book comes my low price. The Greatest Incubator Bargain ever offered. My personal, money-back guarantee—tells you the particulars of my one-, two-, three-months' home test. You can't lose. Whether you are going into the egg or poultry business on a large or small scale—no matter what machine you had thought of buying—you want to see my great Free Book of "Hatching Facts" before you make another move. Write for it before you lay this paper aside. Just say: Send me "Hatching Facts"—and my whole interesting proposition will come to you free. Address

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This is my book "Hatching Facts" Be sure to write for it



Get My 1-2-3 Months' Home Test Plan Freight Prepaid

We Ship Quick from Buffalo, Kansas City, Minneapolis or Racine.

# Here's a Poultry House of Concrete

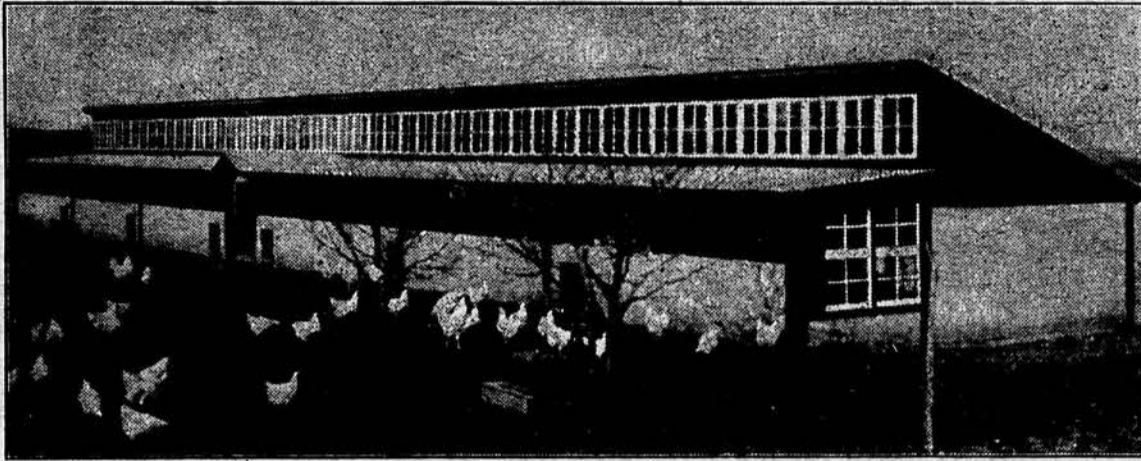
**Built Entirely By  
Farm Help**

A CONTINUOUS open-front structure of concrete, built in sections, is the best poultry house for us. Clean, "river run" gravel with nearly the proper ratio of sand was obtained at the river nearby. A concrete mixer costing \$35 with a capacity of several loads a day, was turned by a 3½ horsepower engine, this machinery having been bought for general use about the farm. Such a combination gave us a permanent, ratless, draft-proof house at a very low cost.

The house is 20 feet by 100 feet and faces south. The walls except for the gables are made of concrete. The gables are of shiplap, and have a door for ventilation in hot weather. Windows in each end give early morning and late afternoon sun. This is important if brooder rooms are wanted for early chicks. The rear and end walls are 6 feet high above the floor, the front walls 3½ feet.

In making walls four posts were set 104 feet apart east and west, and 20 feet apart north and south. In line with the posts a trench was dug to receive the concrete for the foundation. The two being made together. Between the posts, old but strong diamond-mesh netting was tightly stretched, the wire extending down into the trench. No. 6 wire stays were inserted vertically in the netting every 8 or 10 inches, completing the reinforcement. Sixteen-foot forms of 4-inch flooring, nailed to 2 by 4s placed flat 2 feet apart, were made for each wall. Five eight-inch bolt holes were bored 20 inches apart in the 2 by 4s these being placed to match so that each bolt passed through a 2 by 4 and form board at both head and tail ends. Then 2 by 4 spacers were placed flat on both sides of the netting every 16 feet and spiked together, thus dividing the sections. The spacers were left about 12 inches higher than the forms for convenience in bracing against winds until the walls hardened.

The forms were placed in position for raising and then well coated on the



BY COL. WARREN RUSSELL, WINFIELD, KAN.

inner sides with crude oil. Then they were ready to be drawn up against the spacers by bolting through with ¾-inch bolts, leaving a 3½-inch space for the walls. No spacers were used in the length of the forms. The outer form was braced to place, bolts of equal length being used with large washers to prevent sinking. The pressure of the concrete brought the inner form out and the space was easily gauged.

The machinery was mounted on a hayrack to be moved up as the filling proceeded. This also meant convenience in placing the concrete. Ample room was left on the south side of rack for the wagon hauling material to pass, all bracing having been placed on the outer sides.

In the top of the rear wall ½-inch bolts 10 inches long were set to hold the 2 by 4-inch plate for the roof. A frame was placed between the forms in front, leaving an opening in which the small sliding doors were afterwards cemented.

The concrete was allowed two days to set, when the bolts were loosened, drawn out, and the forms moved up for another section. Both the front and rear walls were under construction at the same time. With the running walls done, the large forms were used on the ends of the high rear part, two-thirds of the width of the house in length, the tall post and rafter staying the reinforcement here.

The spacers were left in the walls as posts, to which the partitions were fastened. The rafters are 2 by 4s, 16 feet

long, and placed 4 feet apart. They are sheathed with shiplap. For roofing 24 squares of the best grade of paper were laid, with asbestos underneath to make the shelter less subject to temperature changes. A row of 4 by 4-inch posts was set in concrete 8 feet apart for the front of the high, rear part of building. A row was also placed every 16 feet half way back to carry a 2 by 6-inch stringer and braces supporting the long rafters. The posts in front are of the same height as the rear wall. A 2 by 4 stringer was spiked to the tall posts high enough to give an 8-inch fall to the low roof. The gable in this roof covers the entrance to the hall.

Six sections were built, leaving 4 feet at the middle for the hall extending across the building into a 16-foot square central feed room to be located at the rear. Over this room will be a loft to hold several loads of bundle grain for winter threshing by the hens. The bundles will be thrown down into the hall of the main building for distribution, the loft extending over the high rear part shown in the picture. A hip-roof will give the loft large capacity for its ground size.

On either side of the hall a wall of shiplap extends through the high rear part, while the low part is partitioned with netting, over which is a curtain to be lowered in extremely cold or stormy weather. The same plan is used for all partitions between sections. Netting of 1-inch mesh is used over the open front, this size keeping the sparrows out. The

**It Is Permanent, Ratless and Draft-Proof**

dropping boards are 2½ feet from the floor, allowing a good depth of scratching litter below. The roosts hang from the roof by wire, 10 inches above. Each roost will accommodate 100 birds nicely.

Doors in the partitions open at the front of the dropping boards, and large doors, with openings covered with netting correspond with ventilating doors in the gable-ends. Further ventilation is provided by means of the windows in

the top. Sash centers are used, the upper two-thirds of every other window swinging in. The nests are placed beneath the large doors, on both sides of the partitions. Water is piped the length of the building in front, a hydrant in each section supplying water from an elevated tank.

In building the floor we used several inches of broken rock, pounded down, into which a wet mixture of concrete was tamped. A cement top coat was used in finishing.

The floor in each section required 7½ sacks of cement. The walls and foundation contain 70 sacks of cement and about 20 yards of sand and gravel. The low wall forms were left intact for dropping boards. The larger forms had been intended for use likewise, but were finally kept for work on other buildings. The labor was all performed by the regular farm help and no account of it was kept.

We are at present housing about 300 Rhode Island White breeders in this building. Some of them can be seen in the picture. Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds are kept in two sections, and three varieties of the Indian Runner duck, the White, the Fawn and White, and the English Penciled, occupy the remainder. The stock shows remarkable thrift and vigor. Both ducks and hens are laying well this winter, although we are not forcing them for egg production, reserving their strength for the hatching-egg trade in the spring.

A bright eye and red comb indicate health in a hen.

## Recipes That Are Worth Dollars

BETTER PRESERVE THEM.

**Government Whitewash**—Every poultry house should be thoroughly white-washed in May and September of each year, the principal purpose being to disinfect the house and fill small cracks and crevices so that they cannot harbor vermin. The following formula known as the "government" whitewash is considered the very best for this purpose: Take ½ bushel of unslaked lime, slaked with warm water. Cover it during the process to keep the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer. Add a peck of salt previously well dissolved in warm water, 3 pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste, and stir in boiling hot ½ pound of powdered Spanish whiting (plaster of Paris) and a pound of glue which has been previously dissolved over a slow fire. Then add 5 gallons of hot water to the mixture. Stir well and let it stand for a few days. Cover up from dirt. It should be put on hot. One pint of the mixture will cover a square yard if properly applied. Small brushes are best. There is nothing that compares with it for outside or inside work, and it retains its brilliancy for many years. Coloring may be put into it and made of any shade, Spanish brown, yellow, or common clay. By adding 2 pints of carbolic acid, you will make a disinfectant of it.

**Lice Killer Powder**—Every poultry raiser can easily make a very cheap and at the same time effective lice powder. This powder should be worked into the feathers of the birds affected with vermin, the bulk of the application being in the fluff around the vent and on

the ventral side of the body and in the fluff under the wings. A second application should follow at an interval of four days to kill such "nits" as may have hatched in the meantime. The formula is as follows: Mix 3 parts of gasoline with 1 part of crude carbolic acid, 90 to 95 per cent strength, use if the latter cannot be obtained, 1 part of cresol. Add gradually, while stirring, enough plaster of Paris to make a dry, pinkish brown powder having a fairly strong carbolic odor and a rather less pronounced gasoline odor. As a general rule, it will take about 4 quarts of plaster of Paris to 1 quart of the liquid.

**Liquid Lice Killer**—For a spray or paint to be applied to roosting boards, nest boxes, or walls and floors, the following preparation is used: Three parts of kerosene and one part crude carbolic acid, 90 to 95 per cent strength. This is stirred up when used and may be applied with any of the hand spray pumps or with a brush. If 90 to 95 per cent crude carbolic acid cannot be obtained cresol may be substituted for it in this paint.

**Douglas Mixture**—The preparation known as the Douglas mixture has for years been considered one of the best preventives and cures of fowl cholera on account of its tonic and astringent qualities. It is made as follows: Sulphate of iron ¼ pound, aromatic sulphuric acid 4 ounces, water 1 gallon. Place the sulphate of iron and the acid in a strong earthenware pot; pour on the water and stir well with a stick. Cover the mixture with a wooden cover and leave for a day. Then run it off into bottles and cork well and seal. Dose—A teaspoonful to each half pint of drinking water, or in similar propor-

tions in the water used for mixing the food every third or fourth day. The drinking vessel and others holding the mixture should not be metal.

## What Farmers Are Thinking

**The Man Not the Party, Counts.**

Mr. Editor—I think if we could get men like Capper in office we would be on the right track. Because I am a Progressive, I don't think the good men are all in that party. There are many good men and women in all parties and if we can get that kind in power we will make progress; if not, we shall stand still.

L. T. Houck.

Delia, Kan.

**Texas O. K.'s An Editorial.**

Mr. Editor—We like progressive Democrats and also progressive Republicans. Mr. Capper's article concerning President Wilson was all right. We here in Texas think he is right concerning affairs in old Mexico. I see no reason for us to entertain the idea of going to war with Mexico unless the capitalists will go along in the front line of battle.

Nevada, Tex. J. S. Jones.

**Capper Papers the Cleanest.**

Mr. Editor—I like publications which leave out those things a thoughtful mother does not want her children to read. I am glad to say the Capper Publications are the cleanest I have found. I think one should have a newspaper for discussion of the principal political events and all those of particular interest to the state and nation, without the objectionable advertisements and trashy stories so common in the average news-

paper. It seems to me Mr. Capper is doing more for a better Kansas than anyone else and I hope I may have an opportunity to vote for him in 1914 for governor of Kansas.

Ford, Kan. Mrs. Martha Walker.

**Elm Logs and Winter Pastures.**

Mr. Editor—I see that Neighbor Hatch seems to be in some trouble about splitting those damp elm logs. This is the way I do: Saw the blocks this winter, stand them on end (preferably in the shade) till next winter, then take a heavy thick ax and slab them off from the side working around. Lying next to the earth seems to take about all the stubbornness out of an elm block.

It seems strange having the pastures greener in January than they were last July and August. Sometimes I am almost persuaded we are not in the worst part of the world as we have no wars, famines or earthquakes. Long may the gentle Breeze come our way bringing cherished thoughts, information and cheer, and may Mr. Capper continue to hold up the right and oppose the wrong.

Lafontaine, Kan. J. A. McKinney.

**Silo and Ice House, Too**

Mr. Editor—I have been reading in your paper about pit silos. I built one last fall, 9 by 14 feet, just for an experiment. It cost me less than \$10 for cement and roof, as I had my own sand and gravel and did my own digging. The only fault I found with it was that it did not last long enough. As soon as I fed it out I filled it with 7 and 8-inch ice, so I have a cheap ice house, too.

Hoxje, Kan. B. F. Taylor.

# New Ways to Cook Vegetables

## Variety Adds Flavor Even to Beans and Potatoes

BY ADAH LEWIS

VEGETABLES are composed chiefly of starch, sugar, cellulose (or the framework of plants), mineral matter, and water. With the exception of peas and beans, which contain proteid material, vegetable foods are largely carbohydrate in nature, and the ones rich in sugar and starch are heat and energy producers. The cellulose has no nutritive value, but is a digestive stimulant. The mineral matter contained in them deserves special attention. Potatoes are rich in potassium; spinach contains a high percentage of iron; cauliflower contains sulphur.

Vegetables should always be washed before being served, either raw or cooked. Even when they appear to be clean, they may contain eggs of insects which if swallowed may produce worms in the body. Wilted vegetables may be freshened and made crisp by soaking in cold water. They should be gathered in the early morning while the dew is yet on them. Dried vegetables such as peas and beans should always be soaked in water over night before cooking.

### Cookery Depends on Flavor.

In the cooking process the cellulose is softened and made more digestible. We should not be content, however, with cooking merely to soften the vegetable, but should take into consideration its flavor. Mild flavored vegetables, such as spinach, potatoes, celery, peas, and beans, should be cooked by a process whereby their flavor will be retained as much as possible. This is accomplished by cooking them in large pieces and by serving the stock in which they are cooked in soups or flour sauces. More of the flavor is retained if the vessel is covered during cooking than if it is left uncovered. Strongly flavored vegetables such as cabbage, onions and cauliflower, should not be covered during cooking; they will be more delicate in flavor if subjected to the "blanching" process. This is accomplished by dropping them into rapidly boiling water to which one level tablespoonful of salt has been added for every two quarts of water. The water is boiled rapidly for five to 20 minutes and then drained off. The cooking may be completed in fresh water, butter or drippings.

### Let Us Have a Change.

The more commonly a vegetable enters into the diet, the more variety there should be in its preparation. Potatoes, corn, peas, cabbage, cauliflower and oyster plant are delicious when served as creamed or scalloped dishes. The vegetable is cooked in boiling salted water until tender. It is then drained and combined with a white sauce mixture made by combining 1 cup of milk with 1 tablespoon of butter and 2 tablespoons of flour, with seasoning added.

The creamed dishes are prepared by combining the cooked vegetable with this white sauce and serving immediately. The scalloped dishes are made by placing alternate layers of the cooked vegetable and white sauce in a buttered baking dish and placing a layer of buttered browned bread crumbs on top. The mixture is then baked for a few minutes and served hot in the dish in which it is baked. These methods of serving provide a pleasing variation from

the time honored boiled or fried potatoes, and are far more digestible than the latter.

During the winter months we miss the fresh vegetables of spring and summer; and during the season when they are plentiful we should prepare them for winter use. They may be canned successfully by using the three-day-heating process. A false bottom of slats or wire netting should be made for the wash boiler. The prepared vegetables are placed in fruit jars and water is poured on until the jar is full. Fruit jars provided with glass lids should be used, preferably a jar with a wide mouth. New rubbers should be used each time. After filling the jars the lids are put on loosely and the jars placed on the rack in the boiler. Enough water is poured into the boiler to bring it up two or three inches on the sides of the cans. The water is then boiled for one hour, the cans sealed and left to stand 24 hours.

The second day the process is repeated with the lids securely fastened (for all the expansion will have taken place during the first heating). The length of heating on the second day



**The Most Popular Vegetable in Kansas** varies with the vegetable. Asparagus should be heated 45 minutes, string beans 1 hour, beets 50 minutes, peas 1 hour. Tomatoes require only one heating for 1 hour.

On the third day the process is repeated. Corn, beans and peas should in the beginning be thoroughly cooked in an open kettle and then placed in a sterilized jar. This will suffice for the first day's sterilization. With the exception of peas and beans, which are toughened if cooked in salted water, it is advisable to add 1 teaspoon of salt to each quart of water used in filling the cans.

The digestive disorders sometimes produced by eating green vegetables are generally occasioned by the large amount of cellulose present, which ferments because of the action of bacteria, producing gas. Individual peculiarity as regards the digestion of these various vegetables must of necessity be the controlling factor in their selection for daily use.

### A Handy Whistle Call.

If the farmer's wife will keep a bicycle whistle in a convenient place to use when it is necessary to call one of the men from their work, it will save many steps and considerable effort. I would

use a different call for every man on the place; then you will get the one needed. Let it be understood that that whistle means come!

Mrs. A. M. Thompson.

Marlow, Okla.

### False Sacrifices on the Farm

In a Kansas farm paper, says the editor of the Kansas Industrialist, a farm woman tells how she reduces expenses. This is her letter:

I put up all my fruit and vegetables, raise 200 or 300 chickens and a flock of turkeys each year for eggs and meat, have a big garden and a big potato patch. I bought a cream separator and am going to pay for it myself out of the cream. Then I am going to send my girl to school. I make the chickens and turkeys buy my own and the children's clothes, and the groceries. Sugar we buy by the hundred pounds, as it saves a little.

I do all my washing, baking, mending and help in the field to save hired help. As soon as my ironing is done I sort my clothes and mend the ones that need it before they are put away. I make my own carpets and rugs.

When I want a dollar I don't have to go to my husband for it; I can go to my own pocketbook. I have time to read and visit my neighbors and also the school. I piece quilts and do a little fancy work. I make all of my baby stockings out of larger ones that are worn out, and my little boy looks neat in a suit of his father's cast-offs.

If this woman lives on a farm that isn't paying expenses, her economy and sacrifices are to be commended. If she lives on a farm that supports gasoline engines, silos, hay rakes, hay barns and good dairy cows, her letter is merely a confession of misdirected human effort.

Why are farm girls going to the city? Read this letter for an answer. Farm girls will keep on going to the city until farm women hold new ideals of service. Why should a woman not in actual need take pride in a day's work over the wash tub, when co-operative laundries are possible? Why should a woman take pride in practicing a false economy that drives her children out of God's country where they were born and where they, by all rights of nature and humanity, belong?

Farmers aren't poor—not a bit of it—and there is no reason under the skies why a farmer's wife must weave and hoe and scrub her life away. After the dawn of the new farm day that men are writing and talking so much about, things will be different for the woman on the farm. She'll think less about the expenses and she will realize that a clear brain and a back not perpetually tired are things worth paying for—paying good yellow crop money, if you please.

### Kafir Makes Good Eating

When the rainfall is just a little light and the Kansas farmer figures that his wheat and corn crop may be pretty small, he plants kafir. As he follows his drill along the field he thinks of his hogs and cows, his horses and chickens, and the long winter months they must be fed.

But while he has been thinking about his livestock, someone else who had time to experiment has been trying kafir out as a food; and a dish has been evolved to tickle the palates of fastidious diners. The delicacy is kafir corn cakes—add butter and maple sirup and dine in peace and pleasure. As positive proof that kafir is edible try some of the following recipes:

**Raised Griddle Cakes**—One pint sweet milk, 1 pint warm water, ½ teaspoon salt, 2 eggs well beaten, ½ cake yeast dissolved in a little warm water. Stir all together, add half wheat and half kafir flour, sufficient to make a batter of the usual consistency. Let rise over night. In the morning add ¼ teaspoon of soda dissolved in a little water. If very brown cakes are desired, add 1 tablespoon of granulated sugar. Bake on a hot, well greased griddle.

**Waffles**—Sift together 1 pint kafir flour and 1 pint wheat flour, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon sugar, 2 teaspoons baking powder, rub in ¼ cup butter, add 3 eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately, and sufficient milk to make a thin batter. Cook in hot greased waffle irons.

**Kafir Brown Bread**—Two cups kafir, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 cup sorghum molasses, 1 egg, 1 cup wheat flour, ½ teaspoon salt, 1½ cups sour milk, ½ cup raisins. Steam 2½ hours in a tin coffee can, or baking powder can. Fill tins half full, as the mixture rises.

**Simple Muffins**—Two cups kafir, 2 teaspoons sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ cup water, ½ cup wheat flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, and 1 cup milk.



### Getting Meals for Company

Thanksgiving, Christmas and other holidays generally mean company and lots of extra work getting meals. If you had an

## ENTERPRISE Meat AND Food Chopper

you would be delighted and surprised to see how easy it is to get a meal for a large company. You can have the daintiest dishes—good things that tickle the palates of your guests—and yet they will be inexpensive. But it is for everyday use that this chopper pays for itself over and over again.

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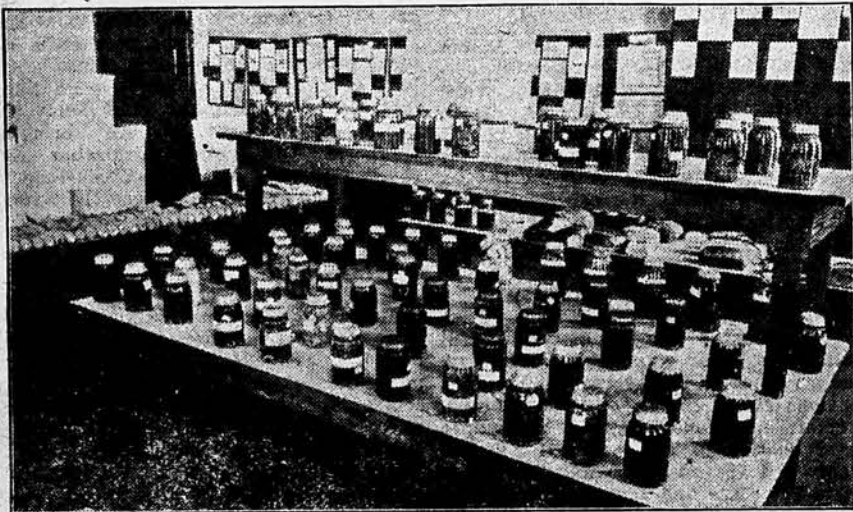
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It Isn't Hard to Can Vegetables When You've Learned the Way.

Start the Spring Sewing Now

[Prize Letter.]

There need be no bugbear of spring sewing, for the bulk of it may be done at spare times through the winter.

When sewing is to do go at it in a businesslike way by getting a good start. I find I can turn off several small or plain garments in one day.

When ready to sew I oil the machine, provide two spools of thread, one for filling bobbins and one to use on top. If it is aprons I hem all openings, then sew up seams.

When several garments are finished I put in a half a day making buttonholes. This can be done when one has company. By laying the opening on a flat surface and marking through each buttonhole, the little girls can sew on the buttons.

Lowrey, Okla. Mrs. Lillie York.

Fitting Your Own Dresses

[Prize Letter.]

Many farmers' wives as well as women in town find it hard or impossible to go to their friends to get them to help in fitting their dresses; and I would like to tell what I do to get my dresses to fit well.

Mrs. Axel Hanson. R. 2, Bremen, Kan.

The Bad Boy of Your Block

HE MAY NEED HELP.

Since the beginning of time criminals have been looked upon as dangerous people, fit only to be shut behind prison bars or to have their heads cut off. It is scarcely more than a half dozen years since we began to suspect that perhaps they were unfortunate, often deserving our help.

A similar instance is given by the American Medical Journal of a boy who was the worst his teacher had ever seen, extraordinarily dull and superlatively mean. She noticed he seemed to have some defect of sight, and persuaded his parents to allow her to get him glasses.

development of a dangerous breaker of law and order of an extreme type was prevented by a pair of glasses.

All this lends point to an editorial published in a recent issue of the Boys' Chronicle, a paper published by the Boys' Industrial School, which as everyone knows is the reform institution conducted by the state of Kansas for young boys. The writer of this editorial says: "It is probably true that the weakest part of most of the state governments has been their management of charitable, correctional and penal institutions.

Teaching Kindness By Stories

[Prize Letter.]

You can't teach a man to be kind to animals. You may have him arrested if he is caught abusing them, but that will not change his disposition. If it is his disposition, the poor dumb creatures will suffer at his hands as long as he has strength to inflict cruelties upon them.

As a child gets old enough to care for stories they may be used to the greatest advantage in impressing any kind of lessons. If you can't find stories to suit the occasion make one up. Let your own child or children be the good little folks (never the bad) in a story.

Then the pets or other stock that depend upon the children for care, if they are about to be neglected can begin a little story via mamma that will very soon bring results. By this story method the children will become more thoughtful of the comfort of animals, they will love them better and take more pleasure in their companionship, realizing that they feel and appreciate good treatment.

Liberal, Kan. Anise Bauersfield.

A Tried Remedy for Colds

[Prize Letter.]

Melt 1/2 cup of vaseline. While it is still on the stove shave into it 1 ounce of camphor gum and stir until dissolved. Remove from stove and add 1 teaspoon oil of peppermint, 1 tablespoon turpentine, and 1 teaspoon coal oil. Mix well, let cool, and put in a small glass jar or anything that can be kept closed tightly. I use vaseline bottles. For sore throat rub some of the mixture, warmed, on throat and cover with a flannel. For a cold on the lungs, dampen a flannel with the mixture (quite warm) and apply to chest. This does not blister. If once used you will never want to be without this remedy.

R. 1, Garden City, Kan.

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

Many chicken ills could be traced to a lack of grit in the feed.



The Magic Flight of Thought

AGES ago, Thor, the champion of the Scandinavian gods, invaded Jotunheim, the land of the giants, and was challenged to feats of skill by Loki, the king.

Thor matched Thialfi, the swiftest of mortals, against Hugi in a footrace. Thrice they swept over the course, but each time Thialfi was hopelessly defeated by Loki's runner.

Loki confessed to Thor afterward that he had deceived the god by enchantments, saying, "Hugi was my thought, and what speed can ever equal his?"

But the flight of thought is no longer a magic power of mythical beings, for the Bell

Telephone has made it a common daily experience.

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Advertisement for 'Over \$1,000 in Prizes Given Away in Farm Life's Big Prize Contest'. Features an illustration of a man on a motorcycle and lists prizes including a National Concert Grand Piano, Harley-Davidson motorcycle, and various tools and appliances.

Advertisement for 'BE AN AUTO EXPERT' by LINCOLN AUTO SCHOOL. Offers a course to teach how to run and repair automobiles in six weeks for a good paying job, with a free illustrated catalog.



# The Home Poultry Flock and Its Future



## Chicken Raising as a Farm Side Line is Likely to Remain the Principal Source of Our Poultry Products



BY W. A. LIPPINCOTT  
Poultryman Kansas Agricultural College

THE average annual income from poultry products is a little more than \$92 for every farm in the country. But the total value of the annual crop of poultry and eggs sold in the United States amounts into the hundreds of millions. In very many cases the size of the flock is still regulated by the needs of the family table. The products which find their way to market under such circumstances, are the surplus left after the home needs are supplied.

Poultry, generally, and chickens in particular, is receiving increasing recognition as an excellent means of converting farm and table waste into cash. Particularly is this true when this waste is supplemented by feeds furnishing certain essential ingredients that are often partly lacking in the waste.

Three main considerations will define the general limits of farm-poultry production beyond that necessary to market the waste. These are: The efficiency of poultry as producers of human food; the relation of poultry to the conservation of soil fertility, and the extent to which general methods of disease prevention may be developed that can cope successfully with the intensive conditions that prevail as the number of birds on a given acreage is increased.

As the question of the food supply becomes more acute and the cost of living becomes higher, the efficiency of the various domestic animals as human food factories will be taken more and more into consideration. The last analysis, other things being equal, the animal that manufactures the least human food from a given amount of digestible feed will be the one whose product will be the most expensive.

Here is a comparison between the hen and her competitors among the larger animals, with regard to the marketable product and the actual edible solids produced from 100 pounds of digestible organic material given in the feed. The table is adapted from figures given in Jordan's "Feeding of Farm Animals".

Animal	Product	Marketable product, pounds	Edible solids, pounds
Dairy cow	Milk	139.00	18.00
Swine	Dressed carcass	25.00	16.10
Calves	Dressed carcass	36.50	8.10
Fowls, large	Live weight	19.60	4.20
Fowls	Dressed carcass	15.60	5.10
Fowls	Eggs	19.60	5.10
Broilers	Live weight	28.70	3.50
Broilers	Dressed carcass	23.80	2.75
Steers	Dressed carcass	8.30	2.60
Sheep and lambs	Dressed carcass	7.00	2.60

### Are the Farms Larger?

F. B. N.

The rural population of Kansas is not increasing in parts of the state; in some communities, especially in the eastern section, there has been an actual decrease in the last few years. There is 89 per cent of the population of Kansas now in cities of more than 1,000 persons, while the proportion was but 34 per cent 10 years ago. If this movement continues it will not be long before population will be about evenly divided in Kansas between the cities and the farms.

This decline of the farming population has come with the increasing interest in the city that has been so evident with rural young men and women in the last few years. It has been even more evident in Iowa and the northern part of Missouri than it has been in Kansas, and it is a movement just opposite to

what one would expect. It is logical to suppose that as the population of the country gets larger, the farms will get smaller, and a more intensive type of farming will come. This has not been true so far, except in a few favored localities.

It would not be desirable to have farms extremely small, as they are in many parts of Europe. The aim in farming is to have the largest possible production with a man as the unit, if a reasonably careful use is made of the land. It is possible to increase the production to a high point when the acre yields are considered, but at the same time have them very small when the number of men engaged in the work is considered. This has happened in many parts of Europe, and it is always unsatisfactory, for it gives a lack of opportunity for the farming classes which we must guard against in the United States.

The ideal condition in Kansas farming is to have farms of a medium size, that are not so small as to keep the owners from making the most economical use of machinery and at the same time will allow the maximum acre production that is possible from an economic standpoint. High yields are not desirable, if the extra bushels or tons were obtained at a cost that takes away all the profits. Very small, highly tilled, low man yield farms are not desirable for Kansas.

But on the other hand this tendency toward larger farms is not a healthy sign. It is caused largely by the land hunger of Kansas farmers, which in many cases leads men to buy additional land that they don't need and can't profitably use, just because they have the money, and would like to "square out the place." This movement is responsible for some of the amazing jobs of farming some men do.

Did you ever consider just where we are headed in this country on the food production business? Do you know that as a food exporting country the United States has just about quit? We now are consuming 98 per cent of the corn grown in America and 91 per cent of the wheat. In 1906, 525,000 head of cattle were exported from this country, and this decreased to 105,000 last year. This was a decline of 75 per cent, and the number of animals imported increased 2,000 per cent in the same time—from 16,000 to 318,000 head. The number of beef cattle in the United States decreased just 30 per cent in those six years.

Better farming on medium sized farms must come or someone will be hungry 20 years from now.

If you are in doubt as to whether you have religion or not ask your wife. She knows.

FOOD	Value of fertilizing constituents in feed required to produce a ton.	Value of fertilizing constituents in a ton.	Per cent of fertility left on the farm.
Butter	\$374.67	\$.64	99.83
Bacon	97.31	7.22	92.24
Beef	161.22	12.99	91.94
Eggs	79.29	8.26	89.56
Milk	18.73	2.56	86.24
Cheese	43.08	18.08	58.03

The problems of growing poultry are difficult under certain conditions and fairly simple under others. This is shown by the fact that while not many large poultry farming enterprises have been profitable through a series of years, the volume of poultry on farms has increased more than 18 per cent in 10 years.

This means that for some reason poultrymen, who are presumably skilled in the various operations that make up poultry husbandry, have failed to do on a large scale what many farm folks who make no pretensions at skill are doing with at least some degree of success on a small scale.

The majority of the very many market poultry farms that have been undertaken and have failed, have failed because they have been unable to maintain the health and productive vigor of their flocks. Where poultry is the main source of income, the conditions are likely to be those of congestion and the methods of management intensive. If the land is good for general farming, it is so valuable that large numbers of birds must be kept on a limited area and the labor minimized in order that a profit may be realized above the interest on the investment in the land.

Poultry particularly chickens and turkeys, and not including ducks, is highly susceptible to disease. In nature the cov. is small and the practice of congregating large numbers on a limited area permanently renders each individual a menace to every other individual. This makes sweeping epidemics possible and makes it difficult, if not impossible, to keep the ranges and runs green. Ground so heavily stocked as to make it bare, is a constant source of danger from disease infection.

To what extent general hygienic measures and highly vigorous stock may be developed that will offset these dangers, is yet to be seen. These are problems of management and breeding worthy of investigators' best efforts.

As the result of keeping complete records of 18 farm flocks of chickens and 13 town flocks, in Ohio, for a period of one year beginning August, 1909, Lloyd and Elser report some illuminating facts regarding the keeping of poultry under intensive and extensive conditions. These may be taken as representing the results to be attained under similar conditions throughout the heavy producing states.

The town flocks, excluding one owned by a commercial poultryman, varied in size from 18 to 97 birds, and averaging 46 birds. These flocks gave results varying from an average loss of 93 cents to an average profit of \$1.64 a bird. The average profit for each bird for all the town flocks was 36 cents for the year.

It is highly interesting to note, however, that the average profit for each bird in flocks exceeding the average size was 26 cents, while the average profit in flocks below the average in size was 44 cents each.

Eight of the flocks were in close confinement and had no range. The feed cost in this case was 99 cents for each bird, while the feed cost for those hav-

ing a limited range was 87 cents for the year. No statement is made of the feeding of these flocks and it is impossible to draw conclusions as to how much of this saving is due to the green feed furnished in the form of pasture.

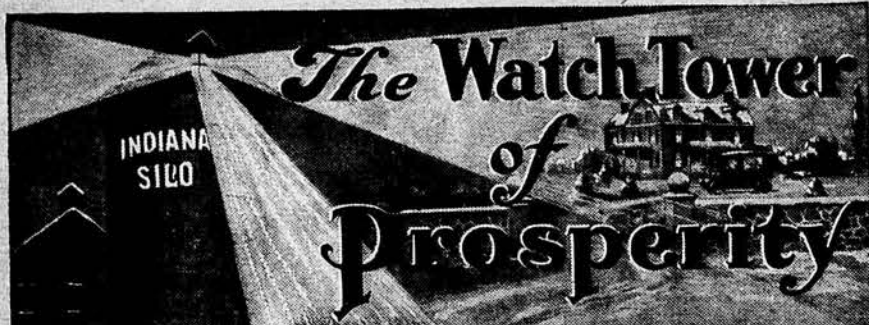
The 18 farm flocks varied in size from 38 to 370 fowls, and averaged 121. The average profit a bird in different flocks ranged from \$2.47 to 62 cents, with an average profit for 18 farm flocks of 87 cents to the bird. These differences were probably due to the skill of the respective farmers and the comparative vigor of the flocks.

The average profit in flocks of less than average size was 98 cents for each bird, while the average profit in flocks above average size was 63 cents. This average result was obtained in spite of the fact that because of intelligent care and rational feeding, three of these flocks, which exceeded 300 birds, gave an average profit of 86 cents for each bird.

The marked differences between the town flocks and the farm flocks were not accounted for by greatly increased production. The average production was 71 eggs for each hen for the farm flocks, and 70 for the town flocks. It arose, rather, from the fact that the farm flocks secured gleanings from grain shattered at harvest and wasted or undigested by livestock, waste from the orchard and garden, offal at butchering time, abundant pasture, weed seeds, and insects, as well as some otherwise unused milk.

The late Professor Gowell of Maine Experiment station, saw clearly when he said, "poultry husbandry is a legitimate agricultural industry. It occupies a special place in agriculture and will never displace other work except on limited areas. It requires large quantities of grains and concentrated feeding material and but small quantities of bulky foods. Larger animals will always occupy the farms and prepare the coarser crops of the land for market."

The farm flock is, and will long remain, the stable factor in poultry production. As Editor Robinson says, "The natural tendency of the poultry industry is not to develop production on a large scale, but to extend and improve ordinary small operations as far as possible without changing the position it occupies as subordinate to other interests of the poultry keeper and other uses of his land."



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## They Were "Fresh" Eggs, Too

The Diverting Adventure of an Ambitious Suburbanite

BY ARTHUR EDWARD JENKS

WHEN eggs went up to 45 cents a dozen, I conceived the idea of taking a dozen to town and arrogantly demanding the value thereof from the cringing grocer. Fate, which has dealt me some queer cards in the past, threw out this suggestion. By eating only one egg instead of two at breakfast, and robbing the baby of its portion, I made up the dozen, put them carefully into a paper sack, and proudly boarded the town-bound car.



ping my head with his club as if he were testing it. "To the station wit youse!"

I caught a fleeting glimpse of a large, murderous looking man mopping a fiery, egg-bespattered neck with a huge blue bandana handkerchief. I laughed harshly, loudly.

I expanded my face into a wreath of smiles. Fate held me in an iron clutch, but I would smile. She could not, at least, crush my spirit.

The officer at the other end of the line probably had telephoned in to have the car watched at the main dispersing point, with a request to arrest an eccentric, thinly constructed man who amused himself by throwing eggs at passersby. I studied it all out as I was marched to the police station. As I entered I heard a soft "spat", and saw the remainder of my precious dozen, which had soaked through the bottom of the sack, deposit itself upon the polished floor.

I stood on the rear platform. Nature has endowed me with a desire for sunshine, fresh air, and unobstructed views of her beauty. At the next stop two men boarded the car, and as it started jerkily, the husky, black-haired one lurched rather heavily against me. "You clumsy yap," I shouted excitedly. "These are eggs!"

He barely looked around. "I couldn't help it," he muttered. But the damage was already done. Angrily I counted them over. Two eggs were badly cracked. I picked out the one in the worst condition, and in a burst of fury cast it into the street. It did not hit the street, however; that is not at once. It first struck the blue uniform of a policeman. An astonished expression appeared upon his face as the car sped away, and he raised his club threateningly. I could fancy his amazement and anger long after the train had faded from his view.

People now began to pile on the car as if it were circus day, and only one car in service. I don't know why it is, but if I am alone and have no bundles, I am often the only one on the car. I find myself longing for society. But if I am over-burdened with freight, the car is at once jammed. The passengers swarm in from all directions. They hang themselves to one-inch projections at the back, and try to climb in at the windows. If the car were empty, nothing could persuade them to pay five cents to ride in it. It would not be worth while. This is a thoroughly American trait.

I figured that I still had 10 good eggs and one cracked one. I could throw in the damaged one for good measure and still realize 37 cents from my stock.

This made me very happy until a tall, spare woman appeared who seemed to fear the car would disappear, or blow up before she could force her way inside. Of course she thumped my precious burden with her shopping bag, and I sorrowfully counted over the remaining six good eggs. The cracked ones I now surreptitiously dropped upon the platform at our feet. No one seemed to mind this. Besides, I could not throw an egg over the heads of the crowd without hitting someone. Not that I did not wish to hit some one, but simply that it was not advisable.

Notwithstanding my efforts to avoid it, I knew, at the next sudden stop, that I had suffered further loss when a large, red-necked, fat man, who probably was accustomed to riding in stock cars, tried to crush me against the railing.

At the down-town destination where everyone got off and walked, or changed cars, or went insane, or committed suicide, or whatever one wishes to do after a ride on a crowded suburban car, I took advantage of the crush to thrust my hand into the slimy mass that was still left in my little sack, and dash a slippery handful upon and down the red neck of the gentleman who had tried to murder me. I thought that in such a crowd I could do this and escape detection. But alas! A burly policeman stepped up and gripped me by the collar. "Come wit me," said the officer, rap-

The fiend in blue uniform, gripping me by the collar, led me before the judge. I still retained my grip upon the now empty sack, with its dripping, gaping bottom, which had mechanically marked my trail from the station entrance.

The expression upon the face of the judge as his gaze fell upon me, reminded me of the look I had often seen upon the face of my mother long ago, as she tenderly bent over the poor, broken drumstick of the speckled hen, or the bruised, aching head of our family cat. It was expressive of condescension, hope, love, pity—a stirring of the milk of human kindness.

"What have you to say to this charge?" he asked tenderly. I explained, with all the lucidity at my command how Fate, the crowds, and the eggs had played with me. How my treasured dozen, each a shattered hope, had bespattered my pathway from the suburbs to the jail. Overcome with emotion, I wept copiously, wiping away my tears with the paper sack.

"This man is harmless. Give him his freedom!" said the judge hoarsely. "He has suffered enough. The loss of a dozen eggs—fresh eggs—in times like these is enough to turn a man's reason. The court will take judicial notice of this. You are free."

### What the Free List Does

The free listing of beef and other food products under the new tariff law, is causing enormous increases in the importations of foodstuffs into the United States, judging from figures issued by the department of commerce. Food importations in November showed a marked increase over imports for the same month a year ago and a considerable increase over the preceding month of October. Importations of fresh beef which amounted to 5 2-3 million pounds in October were practically doubled in November, when 10,856,516 pounds of fresh beef were imported. There were 110,000 pounds of pork and 32,000 pounds of mutton imported.

Cattle importations in November numbered 123,118 head valued at \$3,306,723, against 43,758 head valued at \$829,358 in November, 1912. The total number of cattle imported in October and November under the new tariff law was 253,757. They were valued at \$6,704,790.

Importations of wheat in November were 127,000 bushels against 2,000 bushels in November, 1912, and of flour 10,824 barrels against 6,190 barrels in November, 1912. Importations of oats in November were 5,132,308 bushels against 4,266 bushels in November, 1912. Importations of potatoes were 764,863 bushels against 10,668 bushels in November, 1912.

## Wins in the Two BIGGEST HATCHING Contests Ever Held

Why take chances with untried machines when for only \$10 we guarantee to deliver safely, all freight charges paid (East of Rockies), BOTH of these big prize winning machines fully equipped, set up ready for use? Why not own an Ironclad—the only incubator that has for two years in succession won the greatest hatching contest ever held? In the last contest conducted by Missouri Valley Farmer and Nebraska Farm Journal, 2,000 Machines were entered including practically every make, style and price. With 140-egg Ironclad—the same machine we offer with Brooder freight paid, for only \$10, Mrs. C. F. Merrick, Lockney, Texas, hatched 148 chicks from 148 eggs in the last contest.

**140 EGG**  
Ironclads are not covered with cheap tin or other thin metal and paint—Guaranteed like some do to cover up poor quality of material. Ironclads are shipped in the Natural color—you can see exactly what you are getting. Don't class this big, all metal covered, dependable hatcher with cheaply constructed machines—and don't buy any incubator until you know what it is made of. Note these Ironclad specifications: Genuine California Redwood, triple walls, asbestos lining, galvanized iron covering, galvanized iron legs, large egg tray, extra deep chick nursery, hot water top heat, copper tanks and boiler, self regulator, Tyco's Thermometer, glass in door, set up complete ready for use and many other special advantages fully explained in Free Catalog. Write for it TODAY or order direct from this advertisement.

**IRONCLAD INCUBATOR COMPANY, Box 105, RACINE, WIS.**

**Both for \$10**  
Freight Paid  
East of Rockies

**30 Days Free Trial**  
Money Back if not Satisfied

**140 Chick Brooder**

**The Biggest Poultry-Profit Year**

I advise all my friends to get ready now to take advantage of the greatest demand for Poultry in many years and at the highest prices. There's a big shortage in pork and beef. Poultry raisers must make up the meat deficiency. The sooner you start the longer and bigger your harvest; the bigger your money roll at the end of the season. You can't depend upon the hen to produce your chicks—she's too slow; too bothersome; too unreliable.

**The Sure Hatch Incubator**  
Is the Ever-Ready—Ever-Dependable Chick Producer  
It is strongly built of California Redwood, triple-walled, water-heated, self-regulated, economical. Guaranteed for 5 yrs. Yet my direct-to-you factory price is LESS than you're asked to pay for many poorly built machines. Poultry picks up what would otherwise go to waste on the place. It is a "pick up" for you, too. No experience is necessary with my machine. It's so simple and absolutely self-regulating from start to finish. I guarantee my machine to maintain proper hatching conditions in a room where water freezes; and to hatch every egg that has the germ of life in it. I'm so sure that my machine will do all I claim for it that I'll send it to you on **SIXTY days' trial** and pay the freight. You can try it at my risk. If not satisfied send it back and get your money.

**FRANK HAMMOND, Pres. & Mgr.**  
**SURE HATCH INCUBATOR COMPANY**  
Box 14, Fremont, Nebr.

**MONEY BACK GUARANTEE**

**GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS**

**Why?**

**U.S. POULTRY BOOK**

It's worth \$10.00 to anyone in the Poultry business. A big book of facts on Successful Poultry Raising from U. S. Government Experts. The only book that gives you all the vast fund of absolutely reliable, official information on Poultry and its proper care. It will start you right and make you big profits the first year. I will send it to you free with a Sure Hatch machine. Write for my Big Free Illustrated Catalog which tells all about the Sure Hatch Incubators and Brooders.

**Freight Paid**



# FENCE AT WIRE MILL PRICES

## Get My Big Money-Saving Wire Fence Book FREE

### I Sell the Entire Output of My Big Factories on the One-Profit Direct-to-You Plan!!

If you buy wire fence from any local retailer, or any mail order middle-man, you are needlessly spending two dollars where one would bring you the same quantity and quality!

You are needlessly paying two or three profits and two or three expense bills for freight, rent and handling when you buy from local dealers, or mail order middle-men. There is sound reason and logic behind my statement that I can save you from 50 to 100% on the price you have been paying for first quality galvanized wire fence.

In the first place, I buy all of my wire direct from America's greatest wire mills in train load lots, when the market is at the very lowest point. During the dull season of the year, this wire is made up into fence at my big factories in Brazil, Ind., and Ottawa, Kansas, and from these points is distributed in car load lots to my warehouses in Denver, Colo.; Fort Worth, Texas; San Francisco, Calif.; Lincoln, Nebr. Every roll of fence is carefully inspected, measured, and tagged ready for shipment. Every order received by me is immediately forwarded to the nearest distributing point and shipped direct to the customer with only one small factory profit added.

The great national business which I do direct with the farmers all over America, enables me to operate on a small margin of profit—giving my customers the very best wire fence that can be made at a saving of from 50 to 100 per cent on average retail prices, and still have a reasonable margin left for myself at the end of each season's business.

### Every Rod Guaranteed Perfect—Money Refunded if not Satisfactory!

Every rod of wire fence that leaves either of my factories, or warehouses, is backed with a positive, iron-clad, quality-proving, money-back guarantee. Only the highest quality spring wire is used, every piece is thoroughly galvanized and warranted to withstand all weather conditions.

Every rod of Ottawa fence is made by my own patented process. The Ottawa non-slip tie is guaranteed to hold under any and all conditions.

You do not take a particle of risk when you send me an order for Ottawa fence. I not only save you from 50 to 100 per cent on what the same quality of fence would cost you anywhere else, but I guarantee that you will be absolutely satisfied in every way with every rod of fence you buy from me. If you are not satisfied for any reason whatever, it is your privilege to return the fence, and I will pay transportation charges both ways, and refund every cent you have paid me.

And that guarantee is in full force for all time—it is just as effective five years from the day you put up your fence, as it is right now. If the Ottawa tie ever slips, or if the fence proves defective, or not as represented in any way, ship it back to me and your money will be refunded. I am more than willing to take all of the risk, because I know that my fence has the sort of quality which justifies every claim I make regarding it.



164 Styles to select from

## 11c a Rod and Up!

In my big 40 page catalog, you will find illustrated and described 164 different styles of farm, poultry and lawn fence and gates—all styles, all sizes and a grade to meet every need. I claim that my line is the largest and most complete produced by any American manufacturer—and that I can give you greater value for your money than you can secure from anyone, anywhere. I will sell you any quantity you want, from ten rods to ten thousand or more, and every rod is backed with the same "satisfaction-or-money-back" guarantee.

Just to give you an idea as to the many real bargains which you will find in my big catalog, I list below six popular styles in fencing with my direct-to-you factory price per rod:

	Per Rod		Per Rod
18 in. hog fence.....	11c	60 in. poultry fence....	25 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> c
26 in. hog fence.....	14c	42 in. ex. heavy field fence	22c
48 in. poultry fence....	22 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> c	50 in. heavy field fence.	24 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> c

These are unusual bargains as compared with the price your local dealer would ask you for the same quality fence—but these are not unusual bargains when compared with the other 158 items listed in my big catalog, because every item is a big value bargain which I do not believe you can duplicate anywhere in America.

#### "Perfect in Every Way"

Carroll, Wyo., Oct. 20, 1913.  
The Ottawa Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Kansas.  
Dear Sirs: I am well pleased with the woven wire I got of you last Spring, and don't believe there is another factory in the U.S. that puts out as good wire at the same price. The wire has proved to be perfect in every way.  
Yours truly, C. W. FRIEDRICH.

#### "Saved Money"

Gilley, Texas, July 10, 1913.  
The Ottawa Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Kansas.  
Dear Sirs: The poultry and stock fence which I purchased of you a few months ago, has proved entirely satisfactory, and I do not hesitate to recommend it to anyone. It comes up to your claim for it in every way, and I saved a nice sum of money by ordering direct from your factory.  
Yours truly, J. J. YOWELL.

## Send Your Name for the Free Book Today!

If you are familiar with wire fence prices, you will recognize a genuine bargain in every one of the six items on which I have quoted above. If you are in the market for any quantity of wire fence or gates, you will find it well worth your while to consult my big illustrated price list before placing your order elsewhere.

I don't want the order if I can't convince you that I can give you greater quality and quantity than you can secure anywhere in America for the same amount of money. My big 40-page illustrated book contains full information regarding my plan of factory-to-farm selling, gives you inside secrets about the fence business which you ought to know, illustrates, fully describes and prices in plain figures every one of the 164 different styles of Ottawa fence and gates. The book is sent absolutely free and postpaid, and you place yourself under no obligation whatever by asking for it. It will be money in your pocket if you write for it today. We also manufacture a complete line of gasoline engines, force pumps, wind mills and other farm machinery and appliances. These goods are illustrated and attractively priced in the big 40-page catalog which I want to mail you free. Send your name on the coupon, letter paper, or postal card today. Address

**GEORGE E. LONG, General Manager,**  
**Ottawa Manufacturing Co.**  
409 King Street, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

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Without obligation on my part, you may send me free and postpaid, one of your 40 page catalogs of wire fence, gates, gasoline engines and supplies as advertised.

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**RAYO**  
The First One Gallon Hatcher

Boosts Profits  
Saves Expense  
Kills Dredgery

**HATCHES BETTER**  
On One Gallon of Oil  
Than Others Do on 5

DIFFERENT FROM ALL OTHERS! Different from hot water incubators—no water pipes to corrode, choke, freeze or leak. Different from other hot air incubators—heats with radiating pipes; lamp underneath. One gallon of oil to a hatch! One filling to a hatch! Regulates flame—automatically meets hot days and cold nights.

See thermometer, hygrometer and eggs through double glass top, which raises for turning eggs, airing, cleaning and sunning. Egg chamber always fresh, pure, sweet.

Hatching Chart and \$1.50 Hygrometer FREE with each incubator. Ask for book No. 4, "Turning Eggs Into Chickens Into Dollars" and sample of world's only Hatching Chart, BOTH FREE, postpaid, on request. Send today.

**RAYO INCUBATOR CO.**  
1016 S. 13th St. OMAHA, NEBR.

**Wait!** Don't Invest a Dollar in Any Incubator Until You See the

**"SAFETY HATCH"**  
You will find the Safety Hatch just the incubator that you have been looking for. It has those long-wanted features found in no other incubator—fire-proof, sanitary, safe. Easily operated. Made in all sizes.

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Send name at once for a free copy of our interesting 1914 catalog. Illustrates our complete line and describes most interesting features ever applied to any incubator. Very reasonable price—sold on positive guarantee; endorsed by thousands of successful users. Get catalog at once. Address,  
**ONE-MINUTE WASHER COMPANY, Dept. 102 El Reno, Okla.**

**"HATCH ALL"**  
INCUBATORS and BROODERS RUN THEMSELVES

Keep the lamps filled, they do the rest. "HATCH ALLS" save you worry. Make you more clear profit than any other incubator or brooder in America. Patent copper heating system. Triple walls. Your money back if not satisfactory.

**HATCH ALL INCUBATOR CO.**  
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EASY TO CLEAN

A HOT WATER BROODER

**Lice Proof Nests**  
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Keep your hens happy, get more eggs, bigger profits, by keeping them free from lice and mites with **KNUDSON Galvanized Steel Lice Proof Nests**. These wonderful, sanitary, patented nests (not a trap nest) can't get out of order—last a life time and earn their cost many times over. Regular price \$3.50, set of 6 nests—special introductory price \$2.50; 3 sets (18 nests) \$10. Write for our free catalog. Gal. Steel Brood Coops, Runs, Chicken Feeders, Trap Nests, etc. **KNUDSON MANUF'G CO., Box 552 St. Joseph, Mo.**

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

**Raise Turkeys Nature's Way**

Readers' Methods of Rearing the Poults

BY OUR FOLKS

**WE FIND** turkeys very easy to raise by allowing the hen to take entire charge of them. My turkey hens usually sit in the brush near the barn. As they are natural rovers as soon as the young brood is hatched, the hen may be found strolling slowly around with them. It is well to watch them closely at hatching time. I have had the hens leave the nests as soon as the first two or three are hatched, leaving a nest full of piped eggs. I take the turkeys from her, and take her gently back to the nest.



We find that as they get old enough to take to the roost, it is better to keep them from roosting with the chickens, as lice and mites will leave chickens to worry turkeys. My experience has been with the Bronze variety.

Douglas, Okla. Mrs. Oron Stout.

**Barrels Make Good Nests.**

Along in February I put several barrels in the orchard or in any sheltered place, turn them on their sides and stake them down so they are solid. Put some straw in them for nests. The turkeys will lay in these barrels instead of stealing their nests away.

I take the eggs out every day and put them in a cool place. When the first turkey wants to set I try to have a hen setting at the same time and put 15 or 16 turkey eggs under the turkey and 10 eggs under the hen. When the poults are hatched I give all of them to the turkey. I confine her a few days until the poults can run and then turn her out with them and she does the rest. I have much better success with turkeys this way than to try to raise a part of them with an old hen. The turkey is the ideal mother for her young.

Glascoc, Kan. Mrs. Mary Beesley.

**Valuable as Bug Eaters.**

My experience has been that 100 young turkeys will get away with more bugs and hoppers than all the present day inventions of man. And 100 turkeys at Thanksgiving time mean a good sum of money. We have found turkeys the best thing on the farm in years like the last two or three as they are cheaper to maintain than chickens in a dry year when grain is high.

I think it would be as good a thing for the country at large if every farmer would raise a flock of turkeys, as it would be to protect the quails. A quail will not eat a thing that a turkey or guinea hen won't eat. It is getting so now that most turkeys are not much more trouble than chickens. About the only difference is that the turkeys need more range because they cannot be fenced up.



Forty pounds of Thanksgiving dinner.

I think farmers' wives should raise enough turkeys so that every family in the United States could have one for Thanksgiving or Christmas.

Mrs. J. G. Mitchell.  
Lafontaine, Kan.

**Hatched in an Incubator.**

Out of 200 turkeys hatched last spring I had about 170 to market at Christmas time this winter. I use the incubator for hatching eggs and as soon as a number of the young poults are out of the shell, I remove them to a brooder heated a degree or so lower than the temperature of the incubator. Afterwards I gradually lower the temperature until only high enough for comfort, about 90 degrees. When comfortably warm, the little fellows are content to sit or lay spread over the floor of the

brooder and sleep most of the time until they begin to get hungry.

I do not feed the poults until they are about 48 hours old. Their first feed is usually hard boiled eggs chopped fine, with about a third of clean, coarse sand mixed in. I give them just a little at a time and repeat the feed about every two hours for three or four days, alternating with other foods after the second day or so. I do not give them cold water to drink and do not let them drink too much at first. It is very necessary to guard against their getting chilled for the first eight or 10 days as it means almost certain death. Overheating is just as bad.

It is not necessary to keep the turkeys in the brooder after the first six or eight days unless the weather is very cold. During the day I put them in outdoor pens and at night let them roost in the boxes or coops. At this age they may be fed grain of any kind, although I prefer wheat or threshed milo. If kept free from lice, given clean, dry quarters, and plenty of feed, they will thrive.

Mrs. C. A. Lee.  
R. L. Guymon, Okla.

**Hatch in Warm Weather.**

It is a great mistake to hatch turkeys too early. May is a good time to set the eggs. Bronze turkeys are the largest and are very hardy. The first clutch of eggs the turkey lays should be taken away and replaced by hen eggs and the turkey eggs should be set under a hen. The turkey will soon go to laying and she can hatch the second batch herself. By this method you get two broods from her. Young turkeys should be kept free from lice. More young poults die of lice perhaps than from all other causes combined. We sprinkle powdered sulphur over the eggs a few days before hatching and also rub the young poults thoroughly with it.

We fixed a place for the young poults on a sunny knoll which was free from dampness. They can easily be confined by placing long boards edgewise and driving a few stakes on each side to support them. Then make a coop with a tight roof and put 3 or 4 inches of chaff on the bottom to protect them from the cold, damp ground.

Turkeys require more care at first than chickens. They should be forced along as fast as possible so that their bodies may keep pace with the quick growth of wing and tail feathers. About the first thing a turkey needs is sunshine. It is time wasted to feed them before 48 hours. Feed them dry bread crumbs sprinkled with clean, coarse sand first and after a few days add a little green stuff, such as onion tops. Don't feed much corn to young turkeys. Wheat is good after they are 6 weeks old.

Overfeeding must be guarded against. A turkey is a very greedy fowl and will eat whenever food is offered even if its crop is already full. Grass, insects, especially grasshoppers, are the turkey's natural food. Thus, if they have free range, they will need only a little grain once a day after they get a start. Pure water, fresh air and clean roosting quarters are necessary.

Mrs. L. F. Mikow.  
McPherson, Kan.

Begin early to halter break the colt. Use a strong rope and a firm but gentle manner. Let a colt once break away and an insight into bad manners is established.

**SUCCESSFUL FREE Poultry Lessons**

**N**OW you Chicken Raisers have something to send for that is REAL NEWS. Hurry up and get these Poultry lessons before you hatch once.

Let Gilcrest, the successful man, start you right—keep you going right—and help you cash in on the profits this season that you hope to make, can make and do serve to make raising chickens if you start right. Remember Gilcrest handles high-grade poultry, too—stock and eggs of all leading varieties—land and waterfowls.

J. S. Gilcrest  
President

**Successful**

**Incubator and Brooder Are Really Worth \$25 or More**  
Gilcrest is glad to give these lessons away free to every new customer because they show clearly and plainly how to make the biggest poultry profits right from the start, and for years to come.

**Successful Grain Sprouter**  
Made in sections; gives you green food for fowls all year round. Makes "egg" when egg prices are highest.

Write Today: A postal gets all facts, book and prices free with proposition. Enclose 10c if you also want "Proper Care and Feeding of Chickens, Ducks and Turkeys." Best write sure anyhow.

J. S. Gilcrest, Pres.  
Des Moines Incubator Co.  
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**Pays for Itself on One Hatch**

Test out the infertile and weak germed eggs. Keep the trays full of good ones. No chicks dying at pipping time. No bowel trouble in flock. No poisoning of good eggs by spoiled ones.

**The X-Ray Daylight Egg Tester**  
is the only tester with a magnifying lens. A glance tells. No guess work. No dark room or artificial light. No misjudging of temperature by putting thermometer on cold infertile eggs. Sent postpaid for \$1.50. Positive money-back guarantee.

MRS. DON P. WILLS, Miami, Okla.  
Send for free booklet.

**RADIO THE EQUAL HEAT ROUND INCUBATOR**

Round like hen's nest—no corners to get cold—heat rises through center with equal radiation. Only hatcher combining round box, center heat, complete circuit radiation, visible egg chamber, safety burner attachment which prevents overheating and explosion. Turn eggs without removing. One filling, less than gallon oil, to a hatch. Write today for free Radio Round Book.

**RADIO ROUND INCUBATOR CO.**  
BOX H 506 COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

Radio Bantam Hatcher & Brooder set up freight paid, \$6.75

**Waters Poultry Farm**

White Orpingtons Silver Wyandottes  
White Indian Runner Ducks  
Eggs from best pen \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30.  
Eggs from flock 75c per 15, \$1.25 per 30.

**WATERS' POULTRY FARM**  
UNIONTOWN, KANSAS.

**LEE'S LICE KILLER**  
Germozone, Louse Powder, Egg Maker and other Poultry remedies have a successful reputation of twenty years behind them. They have brought success to thousands of poultry raisers and will to you. Lee's big "New Poultry Book", "Reading Symptoms of Disease" and "Poultry Pointers" free from all Lee's dealers, or write direct. The New Mandy Lee Incubator is a real automatic hatcher. Write for catalogue.

**GEO. H. LEE CO., 990 Harney St., Omaha, Neb.**

**Bee Supply House**  
You need the latest approved supplies. Buy direct from factory. 25 years experience in making the goods you use enable us to make the best for the prices. Early order discounts save you money. Send for free catalog today.

**Leahy Mfg. Co.**  
Roll Street Higginsville, Mo.

**BEE SUPPLIES** Send your name for new Free 1914 Catalog just out. Dept. M.  
**Clemons Bee Supply Co., Kansas City, Mo.**

**22-Cal. HUNTING RIFLE GIVEN**

1914 Take-down Fatters, with all latest improvements, walnut stock and grip. Shoots accurately 22 long or short, handsome, durable. SEND NO MONEY. Just send your name and address for my easy plan by which you can secure this fine rifle ABSOLUTELY FREE EXPENSE PREPAID. Write today.

**H. A. SLOAN, Dept. M-8, 115 W. Main St., Madison, Wis.**

**WATCH, RING & CHAIN FREE**  
Give your handsome silver watch and ring and chain free when you buy 20 pieces of jewelry from us. Write for selling 20 Jewelry articles at 10c each.

**Berman & Co., 2430 N. Halsted St., Dept. 622 Chicago**

**RAISING LITTLE CHICKS**  
That's the hardest problem for poultrymen. We have solved it. NATURAL FEATHERS distribute heat—ventilate just like NATURE INTENDED. Chicks thrive—gain size and vitality when housed under the NATURAL FEATHERS in the SIMPLE-CARE PERFECTION FEATHER HOVERS and BROODERS. Prices \$4.00 to \$10.00. Sizes 60 to 150 chicks. Investigate at once. Ask for catalog A-23.

**Simplex Supply House, Pontiac Bldg., Chicago, Ill.**

# Making Money With a Camera

Pictures of Farm Animals Properly Posed Are Seldom Seen

BY D. G. BEATY  
Madison, South Dakota

**A**MONG the many ways suggested for earning money "on the side" none is more attractive than picture-making—camera work. How often do you see a photograph of a farm animal properly posed? Not twice in a dozen instances. A farmer sent in a picture a few days ago of a purebred Percheron colt, a fine animal worth a place on the cover of any farm paper if the photographer hadn't allowed the colt to roll down at one rear corner, at rest, as if his hips were out of commission. Of course the picture was not accepted for publication.



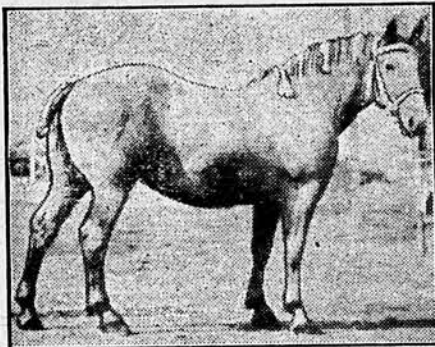
Head strained upward—wrong.

Editors always welcome pictures out of the ordinary and if those having cameras would realize this fact and give it some attention they might earn considerable extra money. Many farmers or farmers' wives have had cameras without realizing their possibility as a business investment. Where livestock is to be sold the camera may be made to serve almost as good a purpose as a special salesman.

With a camera of your own you can make cheaply and at just the right time photographs of the animals you wish to sell. These photographs can be used to considerable benefit, both in connection with advertising and individually in answering inquiries.

If you have a camera you can make a photograph which will show the animal just as it is and moreover you can make a photograph at the exact time when that animal is showing at its best. A photograph of this kind sent to a prospective customer will be the next best thing to having that customer come to your farm and see the animals himself.

Very little livestock is purchased



Feet Placed Improperly.

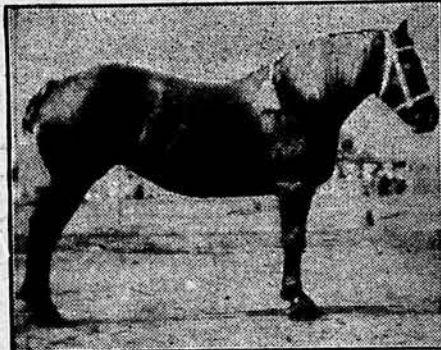
nowadays by special trips to the farm of the owner. There is a growing tendency to buy by letter. Nothing gives quite so much confidence to the prospective customer as a real photograph of the animals offered. They are much

more effective than drawings and certainly much more effective than the use of descriptions alone.

A friend of mine who breeds Berkshire hogs has had excellent results with photographs made by his wife. His wife has three purebred Collies from which she sells about \$400 worth of pups every year and this is what interested her first in the use of photographs in selling stock.

She had a small camera, purchased primarily for pleasure, but after she had made a few photographs of her dogs, it occurred to her that their pictures might be used in making sales. She tried her scheme and the result was so profitable that she at once adopted this method as a regular part of her selling plan.

When her husband saw the results,



Feet Correctly Placed.

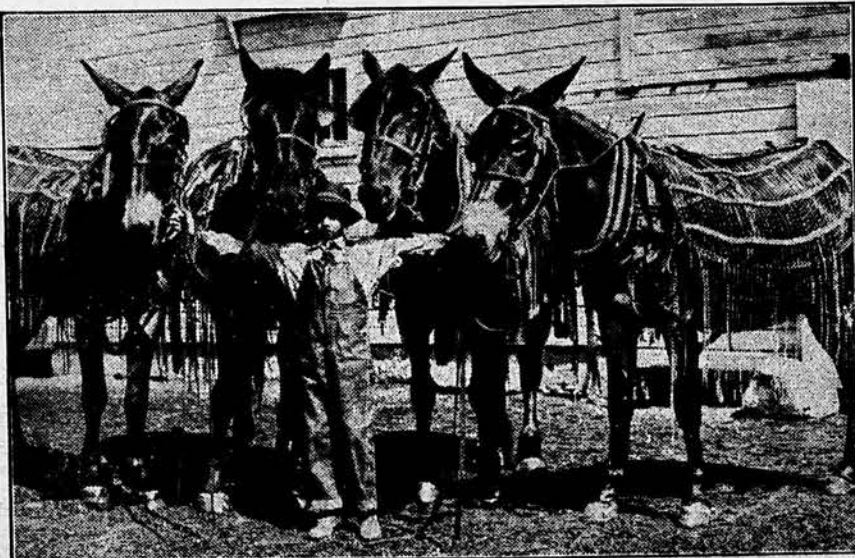
he asked for her assistance in selling his Berkshire hogs. The result has been that the camera has paid very good dividends on that farm.

In photographing dairy cows for example, it is always best to pose the cow so that her front feet will be standing close together and her hind foot on the side of the camera will be placed back of the one on the other side. This will allow a clear view of the size of the udder and will show its shape and development. The picture should be made from the side and slightly to the rear. This is called a three-quarters view and has the effect of emphasizing the rear part of the animal which shows the udder and the wedge shape so much desired in dairy animals.

In making pictures of beef stock, the camera is best held at a point about half the height of the animal and directly to the side. This will emphasize the blocky form desired in beef animals.

In photographing horses, the essential point is to have the animal ap-

(Continued on Page 20.)



A Good Farm "Feature" Picture.

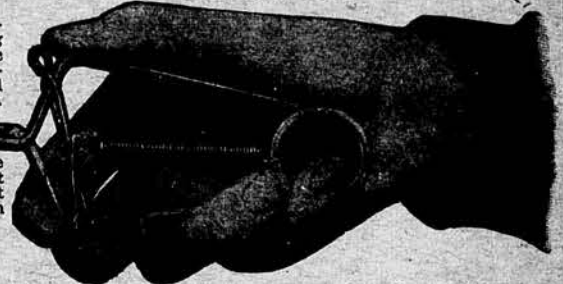
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Capons made with these tools were given Highest Gold Award at the Kansas State Poultry Show. Positive proof that they are best. The book "What's a Capon and Why" is the best information ever published on capons; profusely illustrated, postpaid to any address for 50c; but free with each order for tools. **THE CAPON TOOL COMPANY, BLM. CEDARVALE, KANSAS**

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## The Parcel Post Egg Case is Found

You have been waiting and hoping for a safe parcel post case. Here it is. The "Sack Rack" Egg Case solves the problem of Safety, Cheapness and Ease of Handling.

### The "Sack-Rack" Egg Case

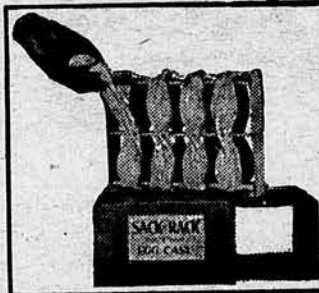
Suspends each egg in a cloth sack—hammock style—on a light, strong frame, enclosed in double, corrugated card board. No excelsior or other packing stuff to bother with. Slip the eggs into the cloth—hitch it over the hook—That's all. Five minutes are ample to pack a 16-egg case.

### Eggs Shipped in This Case Will Hatch

No jar can reach the egg. Case will bear a 175 lb. man's full weight. It is an absolutely safe parcel post case for eggs-to-hatch. No method of shipment can be safer. Gets the eggs to your customers right and at low cost. Write to

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Write for full description, postage cost and prices, on 16, 40, 60, 80 and 100-Egg sizes, or send 25 cents for sample by parcel post.

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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.

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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.

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IT THROWS AND BLOWS

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## Get Stumps Out the CHEAPEST Way

"The use of explosives to pull stumps involves little capital, few and simple tools and requires no experience," says Farmers Bulletin 261, Wisconsin Experiment Station. Blast out your stumps—turn that idle land into money. You can do the work yourself, easily, quickly, and cheaply with

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## A Studebaker wagon bought in 1868 — and working today

AWAY back in 1868 Mitchel Everman of Centerville, Ia. bought a Studebaker Farm Wagon for \$110.00. The wagon has faithfully served three generations of farmers and C. H. Everman, grandson of the man who bought the wagon, writes "there is not a crack in the hubs." Perhaps you would like to read Mr. Everman's letter. It would be difficult to write a more convincing argument in favor of Studebaker Farm Wagons.

**Here is the letter:**

Studebaker, South Bend, Ind.—I have a Studebaker Regular Farm Wagon that was bought in Centerville, Ia. by my Grandfather, Mitchel Everman, in the year 1868—and has been in constant use in the family ever since. The wagon cost my grandfather \$110.00 and has the same wheels, axles, skains and bolsters on it today as when it was bought and there is not a crack in the hubs. The wagon is in reasonably good repair and I have recently been hauling 1 1/2-yard loads of sand in it.

**WHAT THIS PROVES**

It proves that the wagon bought by Mr. Everman was made of the best material and workmanship—that's why it is still working—It proves that it pays to buy the best. Studebaker wagons are the best. Even if a Studebaker wagon costs a little more at the time of your purchase—if it will last a lifetime, it is the best wagon to buy. Studebaker Wagons today are built of the very best material and because of the improved

method of manufacturing they are even better than they were in 1868—and the price is less. Just remember that Studebaker has been building wagons for over sixty years and during all that time their one effort has been to build not the cheapest, but the best—that is the reason they are the largest wagon builders in the world. Studebaker buggies are also built to last a lifetime and have no equal in style and finish.

See our dealer or write us

**STUDEBAKER** South Bend, Ind.  
NEW YORK CHICAGO DALLAS KANSAS CITY DENVER  
MINNEAPOLIS SALT LAKE CITY SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND, ORE.

**Studebakers last a lifetime**

95 cents



### Railroad Watch

To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our catalogue of Watch bargains we will send this elegant Railroad watch by mail post paid for ONLY 95 CENTS. Gentlemen's size, full nickel silver plated case, locomotive on dial, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this advertisement to us with 95 CENTS and watch will be sent by return mail post paid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send 95c today. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.



## Tom Profit's Philosophy

THERE'S always a big crop of farm tools of one kind or another—some of 'em christened and some left to get to the grave without any name at all. It's a good deal like buying horses at the halter. Only the other feller can tell about 'em, and he won't. You're expected to take all the chances with the tools. I don't think that's right. Any concern that makes tools ought to take some of the risks and the Simmons Hardware Company takes all of 'em with

# KEEN KUTTER

Farm Tools

You and I can get our money back for any farm tool, or any other kind of tool, if we have a kick comin' on the quality. They don't say "guaranteed for six months"—or any particular time. They say bring it back any time, even after a year, and get your money back if the tool with the Keen Kutter Trade Mark falls down. Guess that's fair an' square dealin'. That's why I use Keen Kutter Farm Tools and I'm goin' to keep right on usin' 'em. I'm not guessin' at their quality, I know.



Tom Profit.



## Here's a Common Sense Barn

One of Benton Steele's Compact Structures Owned by Charles High, a Farmer in Sedgwick County

HERE is a well arranged barn, compact and convenient. It is a thoroughly sensible kind of structure, well worthy the attention of every farmer. Moreover it is a real barn, not a theory. It was designed and built by Benton Steele of Halstead, Kan., an architect—builder, for Charles A. High, a farmer of Sedgwick county, Kansas. Mr. Steele's specialty is the round barn and while he builds many of the ordinary types the round structure, he declares, is "the cheapest and most practicable of all shapes."



END ELEVATION.

Mr. High's barn was planned to take care of the stock in the easiest possible way, to provide comfortable and sanitary quarters and have storage room for an abundance of hay and grain, all under one roof. The floor plan tells its own story to the man who studies the question of convenience. Particular attention, however, will naturally be given the harness room and its location; the box stalls; the stairway, and the hay chutes and doors. So popular has this arrangement proved that it has been copied many times in Kansas.

It should be noticed that the side walls of the barn shown here do not extend above the mow floor. This not only reduces the cost of the building but gives a stronger, more durable whole. By adopting this style and using the curb style of roof, the lower section of rafters rising at an angle of 67 degrees, a sufficient height for a large hay mow is possible. With this construction there is no danger of bulging side walls or sagging roof. In the mow there are no

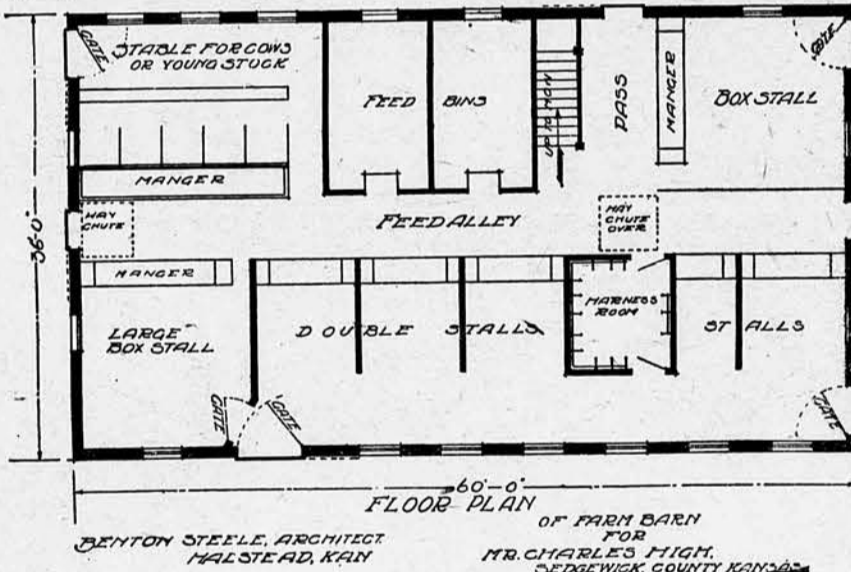
posts, braces, ties or beams to obstruct, or to create expense. There is room for 76 tons of loose hay, which certainly is ample under the most extraordinary circumstances.

The rolling doors in the gable for taking in hay deserve special mention. These are not troublesome and clumsy things, such as one sees so often on many of the so-called up-to-date barns. They are provided with hangers and track similar to the other doors, so that by having each door held in balance by a rope and counter weight, they are as easily opened and closed as ordinary doors. These doors are never in the way, and are protected at all times from the weather.

Clay floors are used in all horse stalls, but cement is thought best in cow stable, harness room, feedway and bin floors, which, with the cement foundation wall, makes the barn practically rat proof.

The mow is floored tight with D. & M. boards. The weather boarding is 1 by 12, vertical style, with 0.9 battens over the joints. The roof is of No. 1 Washington Red Cedar shingles. The windows are hinged at the top and may be raised entirely out of the way by means of a small cord and pulley.

Heavy gates are provided at outside doors so that horses may be kept in the stable when the doors are open. This is especially desirable in hot weather, and on sunny days in winter when muddy barn lots will not permit of stock running out. The frame is of balloon type put together in the most approved manner.



### Making Money With a Camera

(Continued from Page 19.)

pear bright and so placed that his form will show exactly as it is. If you have the hind feet lower than the front feet, the rump will appear to slope more than it really does. If the feet are spread apart the effect will be a slight distortion which will not show the animal to the best advantage. The animal's attention must be drawn just before the shutter is opened so that its ears will be standing forward and its eye will be bright. The character is shown in the face and the real center of the character index is the eye, therefore the eye should show plainly and should be bright.

Here you see two horse poses. The darker animal at the right is standing correctly, but his head gives no suggestion of intelligence. His attention should have been drawn to something at the right instant. The horse at the left is improperly posed but his head and ears show interest.

The picture of the bull illustrates a mistake quite commonly made. Instead of getting the bull to pose nat-

urally and hold his head up by attracting his attention, an attempt is made to hold his head in the air by pulling upon the lead rope. This has effect of pulling the bull's head into an unnatural position which is not only unattractive, but which makes it impossible to determine the exact form of the animal.

Notice the boy and the mules and horses. This is a strong "feature" picture. The grouping is good and the boy suggests control in the way he holds the animals. Little pigs; pets of all kinds; calves; women's and children's work—all these are excellent subjects for the farm camera.

### Need Any Alfalfa Hay?

Mr. Editor—We have two cars of baled alfalfa hay for sale. This hay is well cured, is in good shape, as it has been stored in the barn. Can deliver most any time on Santa Fe, Mo. Pacific, or Frisco tracks. Winfield, Kan. F. M. Giltner.

For fattening old or young chickens, nothing beats a wet mash of corn meal and milk.

# Let the Chickens Pay Your Grocery Bill—and More!

## Old Trusty Book—Mailed FREE—Tells How



**J**UST let me send you the Old Trusty book so you can see how easy and simple it is to let the chickens pay your living expenses. Your grocery bills and bills for dry goods and other necessities of life, can all be squared off with the profits a few chickens can make you. Any grocer is glad to get fresh eggs—and most any butcher is glad to get chickens, live or dressed. Exchange for other products or for cash. It's a good business, and there is no limit to the profits it can bring you. Either keep just enough chickens to pay all the bills, or increase the flock and make a big trade with your town people. Thousands of people are carrying it on. You can, too, once you get acquainted with the Johnson methods. And it's the easiest thing in the world to do that—

just your name and address on a postal or the coupon below is all that's needed to get the Old Trusty Book free. It gives the simple truth about chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys as money makers.

It makes no difference where you live or how much or how little land you have, and you do not have to give up doing anything else. Every state in the Union has had big successes with Old Trusty machines on both large and small farms and city lots. Big hatches in winter as well as summer. It's because the Johnson way is the most simple and practical way and the Old Trusty Hatcher is the best that can be built. If this wasn't true, more people would not be making bigger successes with this machine than any other.

# The Old Trusty Incubator

## Three or Four Times as Many in Use as Any Other Costs \$5 Less than Anyone Else Can Offer It For

In the picture the Old Trusty may not look much different from any other hatcher, but it's what the Old Trusty has done and can do that you are interested in. I believe that you will agree that if a machine can

outsell all others three or four times there must be a big difference. And it is this big difference that has made the Old Trusty factory grow to be the largest incubator factory in the world. And it is this big factory that enables us to keep the price of the Old Trusty down. I don't know of any other factory in the world that can turn out one-third as many hatchers in a year as we do. This year we are building 100,000. Write for my offer based on this many sales.

Every machine will leave here on 20 to 90 days' trial and a 20 year guarantee, and I expect them to advertise us as favorably ten years ahead as those we made and sold ten years ago advertise us now.

### Mail a Postal or the Coupon for this Book The A B C of Poultry Profits

and learn how easy it is to get an Old Trusty working for you. I don't want you to feel under any obligations at all—just get the book—see what others have done—and then figure out your own prospects any way you please. I know that just as soon as you get interested in poultry profits, you will want an Old Trusty hatcher, and nothing could be easier than to get one.

Here and there I've often heard it said that an Old Trusty most always wins when used in a public contest. That's only to be expected. No hatcher could be made better, and anyway there are more of them used than any other. I encourage contests with Old Trusty for that's where it can show how easily it outhatches all other machines.

But that's not the big thing about the Old Trusty. What I want to tell you is that it's so easy to operate that the most inexperienced beginner can understand it readily. There are no high-faluting instructions—no uncertainties. The first hatch pays you back its cost, and then hatch after hatch and season after season you make big profits. And it's all so easy! You will never miss the time—none of your other work will be slighted and there's the extra income coming in all the time.

### Prompt Shipment and Safe Delivery Guaranteed Freight Prepaid—

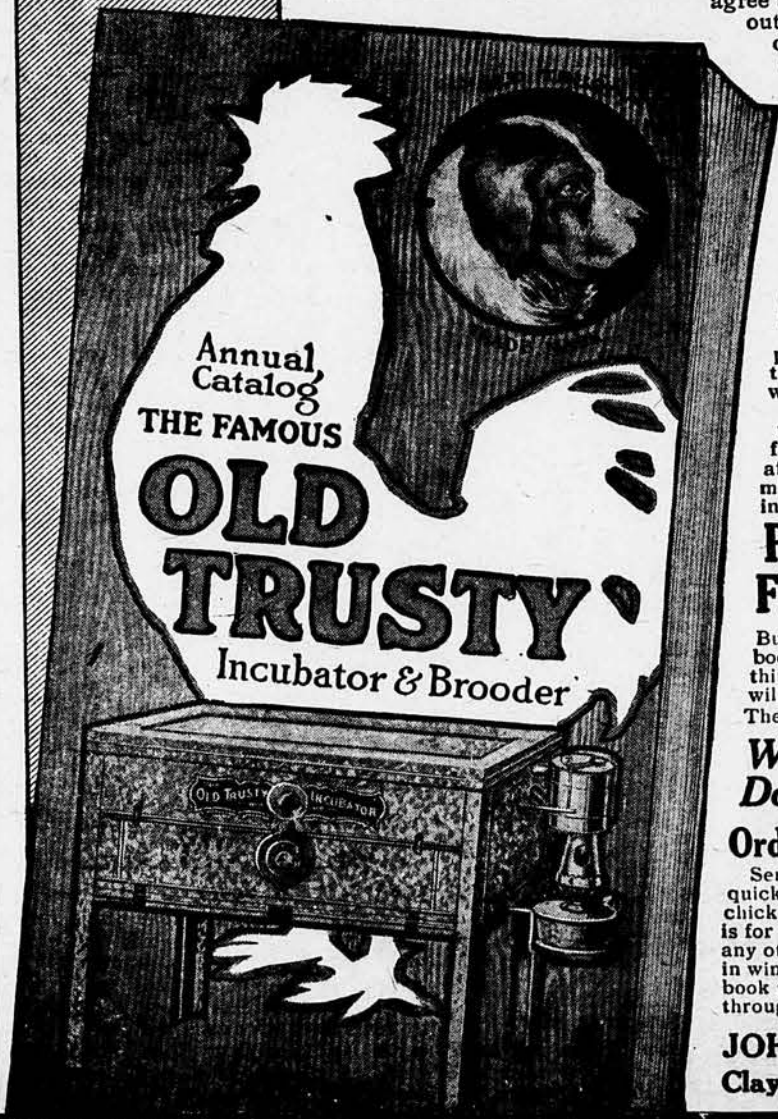
The same day your order reaches us your hatcher will be on the way to you properly crated and we guarantee it will arrive safely and promptly. But, even if you haven't thought much of getting a hatcher, get the Old Trusty book anyway. I'll not write you repeatedly asking you for an order. I don't think it's necessary. If you can be interested in making chicken profits you will do the same as half a million other people did—send for an Old Trusty. There is no mystery about it—the profits are there if you want them and

### We Guarantee the OLD TRUSTY to Do Its Part or You TRADE BACK

### Order Now—Start a Hatch this Winter

Send in your name now for the Old Trusty book. The quicker you know about the easy way you can get the chickens making another income for you the better it is for you. Remember, your locality is as good as any other, and the Old Trusty makes big hatches in winter—and brings in profits by spring. The book tells all about it. Write for it—read it through—then judge for yourself. Address:


**JOHNSON, Incubator Man, Clay Center, Nebraska**



**MAIL THIS COUPON AT ONCE FOR FREE BOOK**

Please send me the New Old Trusty Catalog FREE.

Name.....  
 Town.....  
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**TWO HORSES**  
with this  
4 cycle  
4 h. p.  
Farm  
**Cushman  
Engine**  
on your binder  
are better than  
4 horses without  
the engine.

**Saves a Team**

Horses merely draw machine. Engine does all operating. Runs reel and sickle, elevates, binds and delivers grain. Sickle continues to run when bull wheel skids or in turning. Does away with loose sheaves. Cuts heaviest grain—tangled grain. Binder won't choke. Easily attached to any binder. Has patented clutch pulley with sprocket for chain drive to double sprocket on binder. Throttling governor with Schebler carburetor prevents jerk on engine or binder. No waste fuel.

**Original Binder Engine** For all grains in any section. Weighs only 167 lbs. Tested and proved by 7,000 farmers on soft, sandy, hard and rough ground.

**This Same Engine is also an All-Purpose Engine**

Best for running the grindstone, pump, corn sheller, wood saw, feed grinder, washer, separator, etc. Runs at any speed. Change speed at any time without stopping. We also build 2-cylinder engines, 6 to 20 h. p., for silo filling, operating large balers, etc. See your dealer. Tell us your needs. Start the binder engine matter today. Catalog free.

**CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS 2030 N Street, Lincoln, Nebraska**

**Costs Less Per Year**

**That's the Record of Great Western Spreaders for the Past 12 Years**

**Less Expense—Less Labor—Less Repairs—Longer Service**

The cost of a manure spreader must be figured by the years of service it gives you and the kind of service you get out of it. The first cost of a Great Western may be a little more than the price of some shoddy, poorly-made, heavy-draft spreader, but it costs more to make a Great Western, and that extra cost is made up to you many times in the kind and length of service it gives. Based on the cost per year, the Great Western is the cheapest spreader you can buy. The extra dollars you pay at the start are paid for quality, and you'll get them all back, with many more.

**Great Western—Low Down**

embraces all the great features that have kept it ahead of all others for over twelve years. More than 100,000 farmers testify to the superiority of this machine. There's but one opinion regarding this spreader, and that is that it is the one perfect spreader.

**Features that Count**

Wheels under the load—roller bearings—rear wheels track with the front—lightest draft—no neckweight—simplest direct drive—no hidden parts, no enclosed gears—individual rollers—strong, rigid oak beater rolls—these are

some of the points that put the Great Western in first place years ago, and have held it there ever since.

**Trussed Steel Frame**

The Great Western frame is built for great strength—of best trussed steel, firmly braced. All weight of load and beater, and force of operation, rests on 4-inch steel sills.

**Simplest Drive Possible**

Nothing to get out of order. No enclosed gears. Simple shifting device—no parts in motion when driving to or from field.

Fewest parts on any spreader. Simplicity, strength, service and durability are its crowning features. Write today for Free Spreader Book.

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**Offers the Most Successful Penmanship Training in the World by Mail.**

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OUR ONE GREAT AIM IS TO MAKE A SUCCESS OF EVERY STUDENT ENROLLED. Most beautiful catalog published by any Correspondence School FREE to any one interested in taking one of the above named courses by mail. Address

**L. H. HAUSAM, Pres., Box 124D, Topeka, Kansas**

**Time and Labor Savers**

**Devices and Short-Cut Methods That Lighten the Work of Chicken Keeping—Submitted by Readers of the Mail and Breeze**

I HAVE a rat-proof coop large enough to accommodate six hens and broods, that I find very useful. It is 12 feet long, 2½ feet wide, 3 feet high in front, and 2 feet in the rear. A tight floor was put in and the coop is mounted on legs 6 inches high. The roof may be covered with shingles or tarred roofing. Partitions were put in and at the top in the rear wall a hole about 4 inches square was cut for each compartment. Screen was tacked over these. The front is covered with fine mesh poultry wire and plank doors are fitted over this and hinged at the bottom. A 2-inch opening along the bottom allows the chicks to run in and out. A button at the top holds each door when closed. When let down these doors form a runway for the chicks. This coop beats half a dozen makeshifts scattered about the place. Mrs. Elsie M. Jones. Lowrey, Okla.

then take a piece of the material to be found on top of an old phone battery and cover the hole. The hot metal will melt it and it will close up the break nicely. Anthon, Okla. Fred H. Pettit.

**Warmer Roosts For Layers.**

Mr. Editor—By a simple device anyone can keep the hens warm on cold, stormy nights. Make a frame about 6 inches larger than the dropboard in the chicken house, and tack heavy muslin over it. Hinge this frame to the ceiling above the roosts with a rope and pulley on the front so it can be pulled up in the day time. This makes a canopy that you can drop over the chickens at night and they will keep warm. The muslin should extend down 2 or 3 inches below the roosts. An unused screen door will serve for the frame. C. J. Huncke. Colorado Springs, Colo.

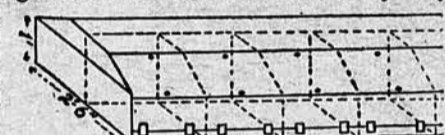
**To Avoid Wasting the Bran.**

This sketch will show you how I made a handy bran box for my poultry. Such a feeder will soon pay for itself with the feed it saves. My box is 6 inches deep, 12 inches wide and it may be made as long as desired. Holes are bored in the upper edge of the box all around and small iron rods, or heavy wire, cut in 8-inch lengths, are inserted in these holes. Holes are bored around the edge of the cover to match those in the box, and when put together your box is complete. The birds can get all the bran they want but cannot waste it. Beatrice, Neb. H. S. Tonnemaker.



**Hatching Coop That Saves Steps.**

The drawing shows the plan of the best sitting coop I know of. It is a general favorite in this community. By



Make it as long as you wish.

having separate, small runs made of poultry netting, connecting with the compartments of the coop, the hens may be kept supplied with food and water at all times. This makes the care of setting hens a small job. The nests are 18 inches square and a foot high at the back. The coops are built double. The doors are hinged at the bottom and are locked by dropping an 8-penny nail into the holes shown in the drawing. Wide inch-boards are used to make these coops. James T. Shortridge. R. 1, Oak Mills, Kan.

**Get a Supply of "Chat" For Grit.**

Poultry can't be healthful unless it has plenty of grit. If your soil is not gravelly, it is not going too far to say that 75 per cent of the sickness in your flock is caused by a lack of grit. A good way to get a supply of grit is to have your lumber dealer supply you with a kind of gravel called "chat" which comes from the lead mines of Missouri. Get 500 or 600 pounds of this and it will last you for several years. It is especially important that the chickens have grit in winter time when they have to be kept up in a small space. Burdick, Kan. W. W.

**Warm Water in Zero Weather.**

A waterer for chickens, which keeps the water from freezing in the coldest weather, is made by sinking a lard can or large tin or metal bucket into the ground in the hen house or scratching shed, fitting a pan in the top, and placing a lighted lamp in the can or bucket. Regulate the blaze so it will just keep the water from freezing. An incubator lamp is a good one to use for this purpose. No. 1 is the pan for holding water, 2, can or bucket in which to place lamp, 3, lamp. By blowing the lamp out in the evening and emptying the water pan it takes very little oil to keep the water warm. Mrs. Blanche W. Tabler. Luray, Kan.



**Feeding Creep For Chicks.**

The device that lightens the labor of raising chicks, more than any other one thing for me, is a feeding creep. It is 10 by 12 feet in size and 3 feet high. The frame was made of four posts and 6-inch fence boards. The top and ends are covered with wire netting and lath enclose the sides. The spaces between laths are 3 inches wide. With a pen like this one can keep a supply of feed before the chicks at all times. Sawyer, Kan. Mrs. H. H. Darnall.



**Drinking Pan of Concrete.**

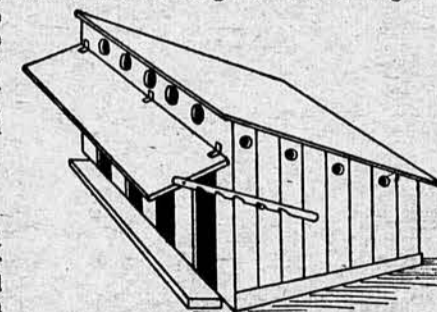
For a drinking trough I turn an old bread pan bottom side up in a box 5 or 6 inches deep and 2 inches wider all around than the pan. I fill this with cement and when it sets, turn it over. It is a dandy and enables the little chicks a week old to get out. I noticed some one advised the use of gas pipes for roosts. I do not consider these practical for winter. Haviland, Kan. J. C. O.

**Inexpensive Repairing, This.**

Sometimes one would like to repair leaks in old pans or other feed and water dishes for chickens without going to the trouble and expense of soldering them. Try repairing them this way: Heat the metal about the hole,

**A Rat-Proof Brood Coop.**

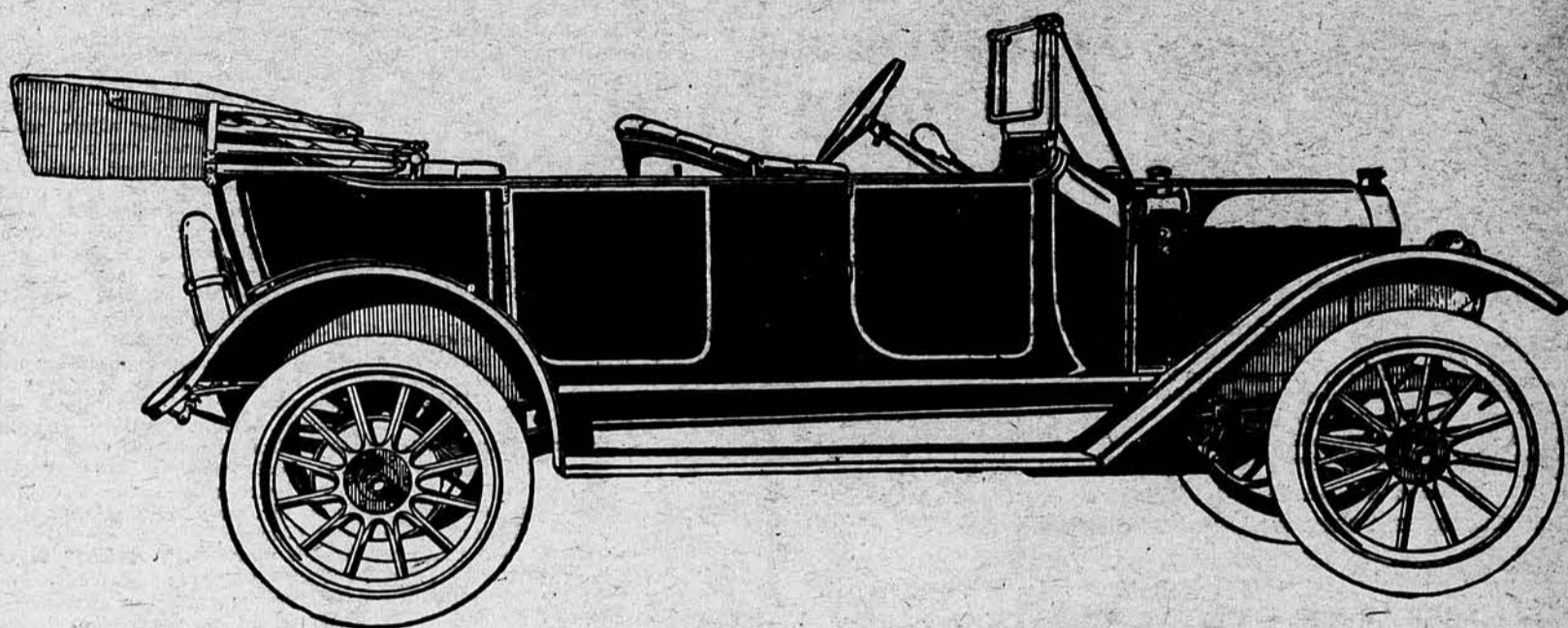
I use a brood coop that is so satisfactory, I would like to pass the idea on to other readers. The drawing practically explains itself. It may be made in any size desired although I think mine is about the right size. It is about 2 feet long, 16 inches high in



Safe shelter for hen and chicks.

front and 10 inches in the rear. I have a board floor in mine which makes them rat-proof. Chicks will thrive better on dry earth floors, however. The last of these coops were made with hinged floors. It takes very little time to turn back the coop and put a little earth on the floor then replace the coop. I change this earth frequently so as not to allow it to become foul. The holes in the coop are for ventilation. Mrs. Ella White. R. F. D., Lincoln, Neb.

# The Pioneer of the Past—and of the Future



## Maxwell <sup>25</sup>/<sub>4</sub> \$750

**The Oldest**, and yet the newest car in this year's Automobile Shows is the Maxwell "25."

**No name dates farther back**, in this industry—and yet if you look where the crowd blocks the aisle, you'll agree that visitors consider the latest Maxwell—the "25-4"—the newest of them all.

To say this \$750 car is the "sensation" of the 1914 Shows, would be trite—tho true. It is more than that.

**It is Revolutionary.**

**Revolutionary**, because never before has it been possible to obtain a car of such size, such capacity, such power, such performance and of such quality throughout, as you will see in this Maxwell "25" at the price—\$750, fully equipped.

**Revolutionary, too**, because maintenance cost has been reduced to the minimum, by putting in this car the best steels known to science—thus making it light, yet practically indestructible. So you can now not only afford to buy, but to keep, an automobile.

**We call it an engineering triumph.** And you'll agree we are justified when you recall that for years, hundreds of thousands have been looking, hoping, waiting, for such a car at the price.

**We say this car is the Oldest** car at the Shows—because more years of experience; more combined engineering skill; more know-how have gone into it than ever went into any other automobile at the price.

**And, backing up that experience; that skill; that know-how; is as much money as ever backed an automobile concern.**

**Add to this**, honesty of purpose, pride, and a desire to make good and to deserve well at the hands of every owner—and you have the elements that combined have produced this car that is the wonder of the Shows—that blocks the aisle in front of the exhibits and thereby is proclaimed the Newest as well as the Oldest car in the Show. The pioneer of the past—and of the future—the Maxwell "25."

Send for our booklets describing this wonderful model and "How to Make Your Car Live Twice As Long"

Address Department "A"

## MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY

(INCORPORATED) DETROIT, MICHIGAN

## School shoes that wear like iron

Mayer Honorbilt School Shoes are strong, sturdy and lasting. They "wear like iron", give twice the service of other shoes, and cost no more. These school shoes have double leather toes—hard to wear out—soles and uppers made of extra tough, wear-resisting leather.

**Mayer HONORBIT SCHOOL SHOES**

are made with special regard to the fit and comfort of growing children—fit perfectly and are handsome looking. Your school shoe money lasts longer if you buy Mayer Honorbilt School Shoes.

**WARNING**—Always be sure and look for the Mayer name and trade mark on the sole. If your dealer cannot supply you, write to us.

We make Honorbilt Shoes in all styles for men, women and children; Dryox, the wet weather shoe; Yerma Cushion Shoes, and Martha Washington Comfort Shoes.

F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co., Milwaukee



HONORBIT



## Ask the First 12 Men You Meet

which is the "one best" wagon built, and at least ten of them will say "The Peter Schuttler." All wagons look good when the paint is fresh, but it makes a lot of difference what is under the paint.

## Old Reliable Peter Schuttler The One Best Wagon

is made in the honest, careful, old fashioned way—in the most modern and completely equipped wagon factory in the world.

Peter Schuttler Wagons cost a little more than the "almost as good" kind but they save much more than the difference in first cost in time, horses, harness, repair bills and trouble.

Write for Booklet About Peter Schuttler Roller Bearing Wagons

**Peter Schuttler Company, Chicago**

The World's Greatest Wagon Factory

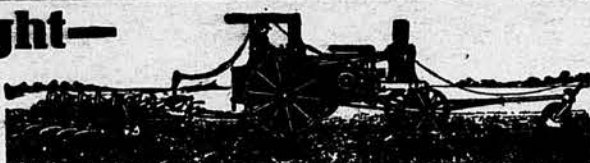
Established 1848

## Trent's Seed Corn

First Prize Five Successive Years at State Show at Manhattan. This proves beyond a doubt that I have the best strains of seed corn in the West. Reid's Yellow

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

## Light Weight—More Pull, Less Fuel



Avery's are the lightest weight tractors built, considering their draw bar efficiency. Every size is built "Light-Weight" from 8-16 H. P., pulling 2 to 3 plows, to the 40-80 H. P., pulling 8 to 10 plows.

Heavy weight tractors waste fuel and power. It takes 2 gallons of gasoline to move around a ton of

extra weight all day. Every extra ton of weight a motor must move also kills just that much pulling power. Avery Tractors save fuel and pull harder because they're "Light-Weight." "Light-Weight" also carries Avery Tractors where heavy weight tractors mire down—and even where horses and mules can't go. That's also why Avery Tractors don't pack the ground or injure crops as heavy weight tractors do.

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The simplest tractors built. Less gears and shafting than any other tractor. No fan, no fuel pump, no water pump. Boys 9 years old are running them.

The Avery "Self-Lift" Plow also makes it possible for one man or one boy to run an Avery Outfit alone. No plowman needed. Saves his wages and board and all the back breaking work.

Thousands of farmers have already proved that tractor farming with Avery "One-Man" Outfits is a big success. You can farm cheaper with an Avery Tractor

than with horses or mules. You can also raise bigger crops by plowing deeper and at the right time.

**Investigate Tractor Farming and The Avery Sold-On-Approval Plan**

We want every farmer to know what Tractor Farming will do for him. That's why we offer to sell Avery Tractors and Plows on approval.

"Tractor Farming" is our New Book telling how and why to farm with Tractor Power. Our 1914 Tractor and Plow Catalogue tells all about Avery Tractors and Plows. Both free. Write, telling how many acres you farm and how many horses you use. Address

**EVERY COMPANY, 1019 Iowa St., PEORIA, ILLINOIS**

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

## So the Brandons Caponized

Profits For a Farmer Who Tried a Specialty

BY ARTHUR EDWARD JENKS

Oakland, Kansas

**A**FTER a year of hustling on the farm the Brandons found themselves at the end of the fiscal year, financially precisely where they had started. With the exception of some young livestock, including a fine flock of 75 Single Comb Rhode Island Reds.

"The only way to succeed," said Mr. Brandon, "is to specialize." And specialize they did, choosing capon raising, with broilers, or "frys" as side lines. Already they had a flock large enough to provide eggs for hatching. So they bought a second-hand 200-egg incubator for \$15.

The cellar was of cement, clean, dry and well ventilated. Here they put the incubator. The cellar being free from sudden changes of temperature, it proved to be an ideal place to hatch chickens, summer and winter. Within a few days the hatch was started.

A brooder house was devised and built upon a plan of their own. When the foundation sills were laid the space was filled in with charcoal and gravel, and cement laid on this within two inches of the top of the sills. This makes an ideal floor, slightly raised above the ground, dry, easily cleaned and rat-proof.

### Getting the Buildings.

The building is 8 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 7 feet high in front; the roof slants to a 6-foot height in back. It faces south, the front being entirely of window sashes.

A passage way 3 feet wide runs the length of the building, with a door at each end. The part of the building not occupied by the passage-way is partitioned off into 6-foot sections. Each section has four floors of 6-inch shiplap, laid without nailing, upon cleats nailed to the sides of the sections, making it possible to remove them if one wishes to do so. This makes four cozy apartments, 3 feet wide, 6 feet long, and 1½ feet high, to each 6-foot section, or 32 apartments, or coops, in all, with a total capacity, counting 40 chicks to the coop, of 1,280 baby chicks. As they grow larger only 15 are allowed to a coop.

The extra space formed by the slant of the roof was boxed in and packed with sawdust. This makes the house warm in winter and protects it from the intense heat of the sun in summer. The roof was first covered with a cheap grade of lumber and then covered with a composition roofing material.

In front of the brooder house is placed a framework of 2 by 4's for an awning. Canvas was bought to cover this, weighted at the lower ends by smooth poles. When the sunshine is wanted, the canvas is rolled up and secured at the top under the projection of the roof.

### The First Hatch.

The window sashes in front of each little apartment are 6 feet wide, 1½ feet high, made up of six 10 by 12-inch panes of glass, the sash being hinged to be lifted up and hooked open if desired. When the glass sash is opened there still remains fitted in the opening, frames of 1-inch mesh chicken wire, made to telescope, so that the attendant can slide one-half of the wire mesh frame to one side while the coop is being cleaned out, or water or feed given. The doors at each end of the passage-way make possible the system of ventilation, for the entire brooder house. In the winter this is the only way it is ventilated, but in warm weather the sashes in front are also opened.

The first hatch brought off 160 chicks. Four big fat setting hens were placed at night in separate coops and 40 chicks given to each. The hens were removed as soon as the hovering was not needed, as the chicks got along better and took more exercise in doing their own scratching. Later the Brandons found capons useful to "hover" chickens. Once a capon was coaxed to do this it was not a difficult task. He had a steady job.

The Brandons own 1½ acres. One-half acre is used for house, barn, hen

house and parking, brooder house and several fruit trees. One acre of alfalfa is fenced off for the chickens. Along the edge of this alfalfa another brooder house was built to catch the overflow of capons from the first brooder. This was a much simpler affair, costing \$75. It faces the east, has no floor, but is divided off into 6-foot sections by wire netting. Perches are placed in each section, the floor is kept covered with a clean litter of straw. Small openings from each section allow the capons to pass through into the alfalfa field, where they are allowed to roam as they please, summer or winter.

The first of every month a new hatch was put on until the July hatch came off, and then no more hatches began until October 1, when a new hatch was started. The first of every month thereafter saw a new batch of eggs in the incubator.

As hatch after hatch came under his care, Mr. Brandon was obliged to hire the farm work done while he attended to his new duties. He paid \$5 for a set of caponizing tools, and after practicing first upon dead cockerels, which were killed for table purposes, then upon live ones, made a success of it with only an occasional mistake. The caponizing was done as soon as the cockerel weighed about 1½ pounds. Often after an operation, the skin under the chicken's wing puffed up considerably. This was caused by the skin healing too quickly and not allowing the gas from the wound to escape. Brandon punctured this and the trouble ceased.

### As to a Market.

At 2 pounds the pullets were sold as broilers in Kansas City at an average of 20 cents a pound. As the hens paid for their feed with eggs laid between the periods when they were being saved for incubating, the eggs for the incubator cost almost nothing.

Mr. Brandon placed the hatching cost of a chick at 2 cents. It cost 1½ cents a week to feed them the first 10 weeks, he learned, at which time they were large enough for broilers. This made the feeding and hatching cost of a broiler 15 cents. Selling for 40 cents, the profit on each broiler was 25 cents. Figuring upon the basis of only one-half the 200-egg hatch reaching the market—50 capons and 50 broilers—this made a profit of \$12.50 a month from the broilers alone.

But the capons were the money makers. At 10 months they weighed from 10 to 12 pounds. The estimated cost was 2 cents a week to feed a capon, Mr. Brandon buying his feed in large quantities. This placed the hatching cost and feed of a capon 10 months old at 82 cents. Brandon deals with a firm in Denver and gets 30 cents a pound live weight for all he can supply. This yields him \$3 for each 10-pound capon, and a very attractive profit after the express charges and feeding cost are paid.

Brandon says it pays to specialize. Here is a summary of the first cost of his venture:

Brooder house No. 1.....	\$175.00
32 self feeders at 65c.....	20.80
Drinking fountains at 20c.....	6.40
Incubator.....	15.00
Caponizing instruments.....	5.00
Brooder No. 2.....	75.00
Total.....	\$297.20

After they had figured up more than \$1,500 in a year from their capons the Brandons believed that specializing had paid. But, they knew it should not stop at the producing of a certain commodity. Special advertising, special naming of products, special preparing of every shipment and finally special marketing are indispensable.

### Good Sires Are Important.

All dairymen realize the great importance of selecting a bull, as much depends upon the success of the sire in dairying. "It is very important, therefore, that when a bull is purchased, he come from a family of good milkers," said F. G. Swanson of Atchison county, Kansas. "Trace the family history back and find whether the bull belongs to the real milk family before taking him."

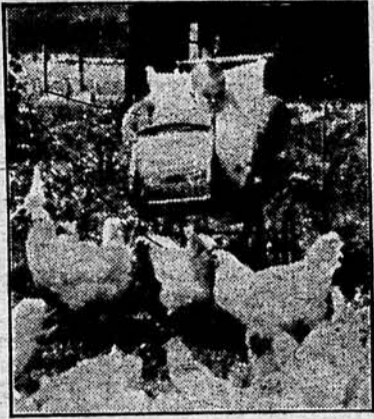


# Managing the Wooden Hen

## Lessons in Machine Hatching Taught By Experience

BY OUR READERS

I HAVE my incubator set up high enough so I do not need to stoop or kneel to get at the eggs. This lightens the labor by a half. For testing the eggs I roll up a piece of thick paper so that one end fits the eyes and the other the egg. Trim this to fit well over the nose. I take the tray of eggs to a sunny window before turning them in the morning, and I can test them all in 15 minutes. I fit the end of the paper tube over each egg as they come in, they will be stronger.



the machine is regulated to stand at 103 or 104 it is almost impossible to keep the temperature from running too high at times. Reasoning that a hen leaves her nest and often stays off until the eggs are perfectly cold, I prefer a lower temperature—one which is likely to run too low at times—to one which is likely to go too high. About 101 or 102 is good, and though the chickens may be a little slow-

Portales, N. M. Mrs. L. Wymer.

Anadarko, Okla.

### Uneven Heat Caused Trouble.

After my incubator had been running a little more than two weeks I discovered that it was not keeping even heat. One side was two degrees lower than the other. The chickens hatched from the side on which the heat was lowest were two days longer hatching and were a sickly lot. One-fourth of them died before eating and the rest only lived a week or so. I raised six out of the 73 hatched. So I think even heat plays a big part in running the incubator.

Kingston, Mo. Mrs. F. E. Goodnow.

### How Eggs Should Be Turned.

I used to think that turning the eggs over and leaving them in the same place was sufficient, but discovered that the eggs in the center of the tray hatch poorly while directly under the tank we have a good hatch. My plan now in turning eggs is to remove them from the center of tray and gently roll those from the outside to the center and put the center eggs on the outside. I do this from the fifth to the 18th day. We use 12 incubators and buy large quantities of purebred eggs of different breeds so it is very important to me to get at least an 80 per cent hatch.

Wakefield, Kan. A. L. Young.

### When the Eggs Need Moisture.

I have learned from experience that it requires plenty of moisture to obtain a good hatch. The second week I begin sprinkling the eggs once a day and sometimes in very dry weather, twice a day. When the eggs begin to pip I dip a cloth in warm water, wring dry, and spread over the eggs. This is done several times while the chicks are hatching. I have warm boxes ready and as soon as the chicks are out of the shell I remove them to the box. By doing this I have much stronger and healthier chicks. The temperature required for hatching chicks is too high for those already hatched and tends to weaken them.

By using plenty of moisture I find very few chicks dead in the shell. After all are hatched I keep them in boxes from 24 to 48 hours. Then I remove them to the brooder house.

Richmond, Kan. Mrs. D. B. Snyder.

### Better Too Cool Than Too Hot.

I should say the regulation of the heat is the most important thing in running an incubator. If the incubator could always be operated in a place not subject to changes of temperature, I believe 103 and 104 degrees would be all right. But most of us have them in places where there are changes, and if



A good many chick hatches are given a bad start by feeding too soon. Let them wait 36 to 48 hours. That's nature's way.

Keep a chronic sitting hen from feeling any warmth under her body and you will break her of the habit.

Fredonia, Kan.

### Care of Eggs Beforehand.

When gathering eggs for the incubator I bring them in several times a day, especially in cold weather, and keep them where they won't chill. I try to gather enough in three or four days to fill the machine. I select only eggs of uniform size.

When I am ready to set the incubator I start the machine a day or two in advance to be sure it will run properly. Keep the temperature at 102 to 103 the first week and 103 to 104 the last two weeks. The eggs should be marked on one side. I turn them twice one day and once the next. Test the eggs on the eighth day and again about a week later. It is best to leave the incubator alone as much as possible while the eggs are in it and to keep the heat up well. After the chicks are hatched I keep them in a big box on the incubator for a few days and then put them in an outdoor fireless brooder.

Lucy Jacobs.

### Treated Eggs for Bowel Ill.

The first time I operated an incubator I followed very closely the instructions which came with the machine. These said we were to keep the temperature at 102 degrees the first week, 103 the second week and about 104 the third week. As a result the eggs began hatching a day late and the hatch was poor. I wrote the manufacturers and asked their advice. They replied that since the hatch was a day late, the temperature had evidently been too low and advised me to keep it at 103 degrees the first two weeks and 104 the last week. I had much better hatches after that.

There were a few cases of bowel trouble among my first incubator chicks. I read an article in a poultry paper which said that this was a bacteriological disease transmitted from hen to chick through contamination of the egg shell. The writer, who was a government expert, advised cleaning all eggs before incubation with 90 per cent alcohol. I tried this and have never had another case of bowel trouble.

I always disinfect each hatch by washing the inside of the egg chamber, the trays, etc., with a strong solution of permanganate of potash and water, and also put clean burlap on the chick tray.

Mrs. I. L. Lafferty.

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You can do it by my simple, practical, humane system. There is a lot of money in colt training. **Make \$1,200 to \$3,000 a Year**

Many of my graduates are making big money as professional horse trainers at home or



### My Graduates Are Doing Wonders

A. L. Dickinson, of Friendship, N. X., says: "I am working a pair of horses that cleaned out several men. I got them for \$110, gave them a few lessons, and have been offered \$400 for the pair." Fred Bowden, R. E. No. 2, Keokuk, Iowa writes: "It's worth many times its cost." "I have many similar letters from graduates all over the world."

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and get the Introductory Course in Horse Training FREE. This special offer may never be repeated. Act now. Tell me about your horse.

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That's what "C. T. X." has proved in the past five years. Comparison and actual test have proved it. Thousands of keen farmers have discarded their ordinary plows for the money-earning advantages of the "C. T. X." There must be great advantages in the new plow. The Rock Island "C. T. X." Universal Plow has won an army of farmers in its five years of existence. In every test, in every kind of soil, the "C. T. X." wins. Tame sod, heavy clay, sandy loam, gumbo, waxy or mixed soil, stubble fields or old corn-stalks—the one universal bottom handles them all.

## Rock Island "C. T. X." Universal Plow

is the best crop insurance you can buy. It's the only plow that absolutely and positively leaves no air spaces to cut off moisture from below. This means real drought protection. In dry weather, moisture comes to the plant roots—just like kerosene comes up your lamp wick. Air spaces have killed many a crop—they won't kill yours if you use a "C. T. X."

The Rock Island "C. T. X." Universal Plow has an auger-like twist of the mouldboard. This exclusive feature makes the dirt travel backward and downward—not backward and upward. This makes a cleaner furrow and a more thoroughly pulverized soil than any other plow bottom. Each slice—either two inches or down as deep as you ever want to go—lies even and flat against the subsoil. It turns clear over, burying all trash completely.

### An All-Purpose Plow

The Rock Island "C. T. X." Universal Plow is adapted to all conditions—all soils. Saves buying extra bottoms. Pulverizes much more, so it saves at least one harrowing. It is a work saver, a money saver and an increased crop producer. And tens of thousands of farmers have proved it! Let us tell you all about this wonderful plow—what it does, what it saves, what it costs. You are the judge and jury. A postal brings all the facts, including the most complete booklet on plows ever published. Write and get 'em now—before you forget it.

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## Earn This Motorcycle

2 cyl. 1914 Elec. Lighted Indian—Easy, respectable, spare-time work among neighbors. Write us for full particulars.



AUTO TOM, 1620 Howard, OMAHA, NEB.

## 1914 22 Cal. HUNTING RIFLE Free

A REAL GUN. Take-Down pattern, with latest improvements, walnut stock and grip. Shoots accurately 22 long or short cartridges. Handsome durable. SEND NO MONEY only your name and address for my easy plan of securing this fine rifle Absolutely Free express prepaid. Write today. D. W. BEACH, Box 52, Spencer, Ind.

# SHARPLES MILKER

**Easy to Clean**  
**Easy to Keep Clean**



"They are easy to take care of," writes one SHARPLES MILKER user, whose name we will be glad to furnish on request. "When we get through milking we milk a pail of water through them, the machine is cleansed in water about scalding, then placed in a solution of lime water.

"The machines do not hurt the cows. We have used them eighteen months. To anyone in the dairy business I would recommend them. We are milking around seventy cows daily in an hour and ten minutes. We use five units.

"One man attends to the milkers and another man strips the cows. The cows like it better than hand milking and it does away with the labor problem. I had to keep eight and nine men on my farm, but after pay day we might have one or two to do the milking. It just made things hum for the foreman and one or two men that would be regularly on the job. Now we are

under no obligations to them. Everything works smoothly and there is no friction among the men picking out the easy milkers and all those stunts."

The SHARPLES MILKER now is being used in dairies of from 15 to 700 cows. Built sturdily, its operation is absolutely reliable.

Ask the editor of any national authoritative dairying paper what he thinks of the SHARPLES MILKER.

Catalog on request.

## The Sharples Separator Company

WEST CHESTER, PA.

Chicago, Ill. San Francisco, Cal.  
Dallas, Texas Portland, Ore.  
Omaha, Neb. Minneapolis, Minn.  
Toronto, Can. Winnipeg, Can.  
Kansas City, Mo.

Agencies Everywhere



# Ducks and Geese For Profit

When Rightly Managed There is Money in Domestic Waterfowl

BY OUR READERS

LAST spring I started with four geese. I fed the first seven goslings too much and they all died. I had good luck with the next batch because I did not feed them so heavily. I raised 13 and picked 10 pounds of feathers from them. I think there is more profit in geese than in ducks for geese will pick more of their living. I have fed very little grain to the geese this winter for they have had plenty of green grass. The variety I keep is the White Embden.

I don't feed the goslings much but grass. I keep them in a pen the same as little ducks and am careful to see that there are no weeds in the pen, for they will eat anything. I lost four goslings once that had eaten some milk weed.

R. 3, Bronson, Kan.

### "Me For the Runner Duck"

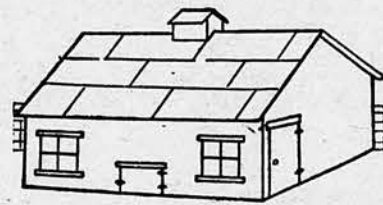
I have found the Fawn and White Indian Runner duck to be the most profitable of all poultry. Last season I bought nine ducks from an imported exhibition strain. They commenced laying a few days after they arrived and kept at it until late in the fall when they began to moult.

The standard weight for the duck is 4 pounds and the drake 4 1-2 pounds, but I fattened two young drakes for Thanksgiving that weighed a fraction over 4 pounds each, dressed. They are a fine table fowl. They have a decided wild game flavor. For eggs, give me the Runner duck. They lay a large white egg. My wife thinks they are much finer for pastry cooking than hens' eggs. Five duck eggs are equal in size to seven hen eggs.

We feed ours on a mash mixture composed of 2 parts bran, 1 part wheat middlings, 1 part corn chop, 2 parts alfalfa meal, 5 per cent sand and 5 per cent commercial beef scraps. Keep plenty of fresh water, oyster shells and sand before them. I feed all they will clean up three times a day.

Another reason the Indian Runners suit me is because they can be confined in a small enclosure. The sketch shows the house I have for them. It is 12 feet long, 6 feet wide, 6 feet to the eaves and 8 feet to the ridge. The wire fence is 26 inches high, which very easily holds them.

T. H. Kitchen.  
Wichita, Kan.



House on Mr. Kitchen's duck plant.

have plenty of grit and clean drinking water but do not allow them to get into the water until well feathered. It is necessary to have the water deep enough for them to immerse their bills as they become clogged with soft feed and mud and must be kept open.

Our ducks averaged 5 pounds apiece at 12 weeks and they returned a greater profit for the money invested than either chickens or turkeys.

B. B. Kemper.

Mountain Grove, Mo.

### The Hard Working Runners.

The Indian Runner is subject to none of the diseases common to chickens. No roosts, no lice or mites, no nests, no "setters," and an 18 inch fence is ample. They always lay by 9 o'clock in the morning, then they can be turned out on a grass patch, or kept in a small pen. They require only enough water to drink, and their eggs are as fine for table or culinary purposes as hens' eggs. A dead duck is as uncommon as a dead mule. The Indian Runner is a beautiful, proud, sturdy, high-headed individual that reminds one of the young graduate, who has for his subject, "Hitch Your Wagon to a Star," except that Mrs. Duck proceeds to fill said wagon with eggs of

her own manufacture, and her eggs will weigh about 30 ounces to the dozen, which amounts to from eight to twelve times her own weight in egg production each year.

My choice is the English Penciled, because of their beautiful plumage. If you could see my flock of about 100 as they come marching out of their quarters in twos, fours and battalions, like so many soldiers, all dressed alike in their yellow boots, white breeches, brown penciled waistcoats, white collars and dark brown caps with yellow visors, you would be wild with delight and immediately proceed to get the duck fever.

Runner ducks don't roost on the manger, or feed boxes, or up on the harness peg, or on the buggy, automobile, farm implements, grain bin and every conceivable place where you don't want them. They never fly over the fence and scratch up the flowers and "garden sass" beds, and then tackle the neighbor's gardens. Ducks just stay where they are "put" and produce eggs, eggs, eggs.

A. F. Cogswell.  
Kirwin, Kan.

### For Best Results With Geese.

Geese are probably the hardest of all domesticated poultry and require less attention than any of the other varieties of poultry. During the summer months and until the weeds and grass are gone in the fall, they pick up most of their living.

In the fall the breeders are selected and the others penned up and fattened for market. I use soaked corn for fattening and keep plenty of it before them at all times. The most popular weight for market geese is from 10 to 15 pounds. The breeding birds are comfortably housed in open sheds and are not allowed to become too fat as the eggs will not be fertile in that case. I find that it is best to mate old ganders and young geese or old geese and young ganders, both for

(Continued on Page 29.)



Some of Col. Russell's ducks.

### White Pekins Paid Out.

I find ducks to be one of the most profitable birds in poultry raising. They are very hardy and less susceptible to disease and insect pests than other poultry, and if fed all they will eat, they mature very rapidly. I have the White Pekin variety and like them because they are much larger than the Indian Runner ducks. They are also good layers, seldom missing a day during the whole laying season and I have had very few infertile eggs.

For several days after the ducks are hatched I feed bread and milk and then add ground corn and bran mixed with either milk or water. Unlike chickens, ducks thrive best on soft, wet food. Some kind of green feed must be supplied unless they are allowed to run on grass. Green onions are very good for all kinds of poultry. The ducks must

# 5,000 Cream Separators To The First 5,000 Farmers

—who answer this advertisement. Just write and tell us how many cows you keep and we will send you full particulars of our wonderful new "Self-earning Plan," whereby you can get one of the famous New Butterfly Cream Separators (1914 Model) and let it earn its own cost and more before you pay. A deposit of \$2 is all that is required to get any size machine we make on this liberal offer. After that you can set aside for the first few months a part of the extra profits the machine makes, until you have paid our low factory-to-farm price (\$24 and up according to size). In this way you don't feel the cost at all. If you need a cream separator this is an opportunity you can't afford to miss.

## NEW BUTTERFLY

For only \$24 we make and sell direct from our factory a 200 lb. capacity machine which skims 95 quarts of milk an hour. On this you pay only \$2 down and \$2 a month for 11 months. We also make four larger sizes up to the big 600 lb. machine shown here, all sold on this easy self-earning plan. We give—

### 30 Days' Free Trial and Life-Time Guarantee

against defects in material and workmanship. We pay freight both ways and also refund your deposit at the end of 30 days' trial if you are not satisfied. Big Catalog folder in colors shows all the 1914 models—tells all about this remarkable new factory-to-farm offer. Only 5000 machines are to be placed on this "Self-earning Plan." Write for this folder and information today.

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# LaMay—Nebraska's Best Cow

More Than 13 Tons of Milk in a Year

BY J. H. FRANDBSEN, Dairyman  
Nebraska College of Agriculture

**M**ORE than twenty two times her own weight in milk, produced in one year, is the record made by La May, a Holstein cow owned by the Nebraska College of Agriculture. In the year, just closed, La May produced 26,660 pounds of milk and 773.49 pounds of butter fat which, according



J. H. Frandsen.

to the Holstein Friesian association rules, is estimated to produce 966.8 pounds of butter. This record ranks her ninth in milk production among the cows of the world. She also holds the distinction of giving more milk in a year than any other cow owned by a state agricultural college.

La May was put under official test on November 18, 1912 at the age of 5 years. By good care she was induced to give as much as 99.1 pounds of milk in one day. This is equal to about 11.5 gallons. For the whole year she averaged 73.0 pounds daily or nearly 8½ gallons a day. She is a splendid representative of the breed and shows excellent dairy temperament. She weighs about 1,200 pounds and it is a striking proof of her efficiency that she has been able to go through a year of heavy feeding without the addition of any surplus fat.

During the year, LaMay ate 6,771.4

price of \$2 a hundred pounds—a price paid by several milk dealers in the city. Had her product been sold in the form of butter fat at 30 cents a pound, and the skim milk at 25 cents a hundred, LaMay's product would have yielded the sum of \$293.86.

In round figures, LaMay's average daily ration was made up of 28 pounds of silage, 8 pounds of alfalfa, 8 pounds of "alfalfat" and 20 pounds of grain mixture, or a pound of grain for every 3 to 4 pounds of milk produced daily. The bulk of the grain ration was made up of corn bran, oilmeal and cottonseed cake. To keep her appetite and digestion in good condition, however, slight changes in her ration were made from time to time by adding or substituting such feeds as oats, gluten meal and sugar beets.

The following table gives a monthly account of her production together with the value of feed consumed figured at current prices:

	Pounds milk	Pounds butter fat	Total cost of feed
November, 1912 .....	902.1	34.72	\$ 2.13
December .....	2,694.1	75.97	10.29
January, 1913 .....	2,877.3	78.83	12.25
February .....	2,330.4	67.81	10.07
March .....	2,524.6	74.25	14.04
April .....	2,376.2	71.52	14.97
May .....	2,483.7	65.79	14.09
June .....	2,037.6	55.62	13.07
July .....	1,917.1	55.78	11.61
August .....	1,897.4	57.88	11.01
September .....	1,717.9	52.22	10.19
October .....	1,910.6	55.79	11.85
November 1-18 .....	990.8	28.92	6.44
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>26,660.2</b>	<b>773.49</b>	<b>\$142.03</b>

Her grain ration was made up in the following proportions: Bran 100 parts,



La May before the photographer at the close of her year's work.

pounds of grain, 4,219.8 pounds of hay, 9,834 pounds of silage, 3,286 pounds of beets, 631 pounds green alfalfa, 502 pounds green corn, 1,810 pounds "alfalfat", and 152 pounds molasses. The total cost of the feed was computed on the following prices: Bran \$20, oilmeal \$33, gluten meal \$32, alfalfa \$8, silage \$3, beets \$2, molasses \$30, and "alfalfat" \$23 a ton each. The oats was priced at 42 1-2 cents, and corn .56 cents a bushel each.

From these figures it will be seen that LaMay was fed some high priced feeds so that her feed bill for the year amounted to \$142.03. Her milk was actually sold at 10 cents a quart after it had been standardized to contain 3 per cent fat to comply with the state dairy laws. At that price it brought in \$1,201.55. From this, however, must be deducted the cost of feed and labor in caring for the cow and the milk, including bottling and delivering the milk to the patrons. But even after making most liberal allowances for these items it can readily be seen that she netted the dairy department a handsome profit.

Of course these figures are not representative of what could be expected under prevailing farm conditions. Taking into account average farm prices and conditions, LaMay's milk after being standardized to 3 per cent whole milk would be worth \$516.80 if sold in bulk to the dealers in Lincoln at a

oilmeal 75 parts, gluten meal 50 parts, oats 100 parts, and corn 200 parts.

It is not to be presumed that all cows can do what LaMay has done but rather her record indicates the possibilities in the way of greater productiveness. It certainly should drive home to all of us the fact that it is not only possible but highly practical to double the production of the average Nebraska cow.

### Profitable Side Lines

Butter and eggs are usually considered side lines on the average farm but during 1913 they were the main source of income in many farm homes. Where records were kept the footing up of the sales told many an interesting story. Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Steele of Goff, Kan., kept such a record and their receipts for the year from butter, poultry and eggs amounted to \$712.14. Mrs. Steele had charge of the poultry end of the business and realized \$197.14 from eggs sold while the sales of poultry totaled \$32.23. The sale of cream for the year amounted to \$482.77.

The highwayman takes your money in spite of yourself. You help bad roads take it.

Without good roads, there can be no development that will be permanent and enduring.

# DE LAVAL

## Butter Triumphs as Usual at the NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

**B**UTTER made from cream separated by De Laval Separators made the usual clean sweep of all highest awards at the great 1913 Chicago National Dairy Show and Annual Convention of the National Butter-makers' Association, just as it has always done every year since the organization of the National Association in 1892.

### Whole Milk Creamery Butter

The highest score in this class was awarded to O. N. Peterson, of Rapidan, Minn., a De Laval user, as were 187 out of 200 whole milk creamery entries.

### Gathered Cream Creamery Butter

The highest score in the gathered cream factory-made butter class was given R. O. Brye, of the Readstown Creamery Co., Readstown, Wis., this prize-winning butter being made from the cream of farm patrons all using De Laval Cream Separators.

### Farm Dairy Butter

The highest score in this class was awarded to Mrs. D. H. Turnbull, of Monmouth, Ill., whose family has been using De Laval Cream Separators for over twenty years.

### De Laval Superiority Indisputable

The evidence of the superiority of De Laval cream and butter, demonstrated by the winning of all highest awards the world over for thirty years, is so overwhelming as to be indisputable and unanswerable. A De Laval catalog, to be had for the asking, will make plain the reasons for it.

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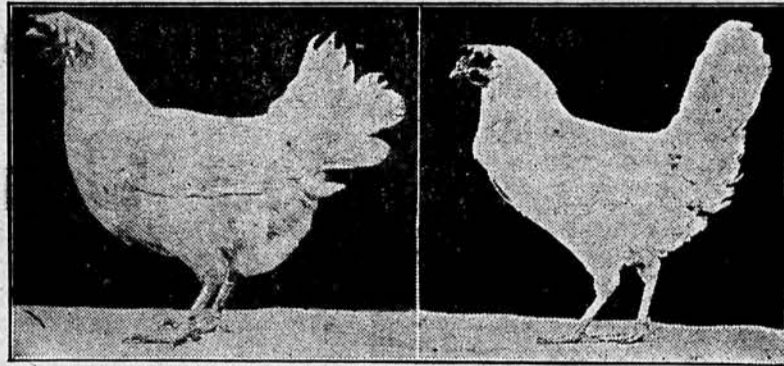
One application of my Processed Crude Oil will do more to rid your stock of lice and cure them of mange than three applications of any other preparation on the market, for the reason that it kills the nits as well as the lice, and remains on your stock for so long that it thoroughly cures them of mange.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

## Better Stock, Better Profits

Tried-Out Methods That Will Improve Farm Flocks

BY R. H. SEARLE

Vice Director Missouri Poultry Experiment Station



The first bird shows strong constitutional vigor. Note the well developed comb, full breast and deep body. The second bird is weak in all these qualities.

OPPORTUNITY for realizing profit out of poultry never loomed up larger than it does at the beginning of 1914. Beef is high and going higher. The population of our cities is increasing three times as rapidly as the population of the country. These millions are clamoring for food three times a day, 365 days in the year. And they all like fried chicken and fresh eggs! The prices are running higher than ever before, and the supply does not nearly equal the demand.

In view of these present conditions and future prospects, it behooves every poultry raiser to quietly betake himself or herself, to the hen house and spend an hour in serious consultation with the hens on the subject of "Poultry for Profit."

What kind of chick will yield the largest margin of profit? No question could be more timely and important than that. The profitable chick is the early hatched chick. Marketed as a broiler at the age of 8 to 10 weeks it brings practically twice as much as the late-hatched chick of the same age. The early hatched pullet makes the best winter layer. The late hatched pullet rarely lays until the following spring.

To produce early hatched chicks means the use of incubators and brooders. It is a common and very serious mistake to allow the hens which go broody first in the spring to hatch and rear chicks. The hens that go broody first are 9 times out of 10, the most valuable hens on the place. They are the winter layers, and instead of setting them on the eggs of some drone that loafed all winter, they should be immediately broken up, gotten back to laying, and their eggs used for hatching purposes.

The profitable chick is the purebred chick. Regardless of whether it is kept for market, eggs, or a combination of both. Purebred chicks grow faster and more uniformly, mature more quickly, and bring a higher price on the market. Purebred hens lay more eggs when eggs are highest. During the hatching season, the owner of a purebred flock sells eggs for hatching at from two to five times the current market price, and cockerels in the fall at correspondingly good prices.

### The Why of Poor Hatches.

With the recurrence of each annual hatching season, there comes a widespread complaint of unsatisfactory hatches, chicks dead in the shell, etc. Everyone knows that an infertile egg will not hatch. And most of us know, to our sorrow, that all fertile eggs do not hatch. The difference between an egg which is merely fertile, and one which is hatchable, is measured by the difference in strength and vigor of the germs which the two eggs contain. There is just as great a variation in the innate strength and vigor of the life germ which renders an egg fertile as there is in the ability to live and grow, in chicks after they are hatched. In fact, much of the future "career" of every chick is determined by the character of the germ of life which was implanted in the egg from which it was hatched. Nature's fundamental law of reproduction that "like produces like" should be borne in mind as the hatching season approaches.

Whether eggs, properly incubated, shall produce strong, healthy, livable

chicks or not depends upon a variety of conditions. Chief among them are the constitutional vigor of the breeding stock, the maturity of the breeding stock, the health of the breeding stock and the number of females to each male.

Constitutional vigor is inherited. No amount of good houses and proper feeding and care can make up for the lack of it. It is the very foundation of success in the poultry business and the lack of it the cause of scores of failures every year. Some of the indications of constitutional vigor are rapid and continuous growth leading to good size for the variety represented, normal feathering on the part of growing chicks, ability to withstand disease and perfection of bodily form.

With the successful poultry breeder, selection for constitutional vigor is a continuous process. It begins with the careful selection of eggs for hatching. Regardless of the quality or value of the hens that produced them, all eggs that are undersize, oversize or in any way abnormal, are discarded. When the chicks are hatched any cripples or weaklings are quickly dispatched. Thus nature is aided in carrying out her law of "the survival of the fittest," and none but specimens strong in the vital requirements of constitutional vigor are allowed to reproduce their kind.

### Health in Breeding Stock.

Whether strong or weak in constitutional vigor, birds that have once had a disease and recovered, should never be used for breeding purposes. This has proved disastrous time and time again. Some of the worst diseases poultry is heir to are known to be directly transmissible to the offspring by fowls that have apparently recovered perfect health. As a result of other diseases which are not directly transmissible from parent to progeny, there is a decided predisposition on the part of the offspring, to the disease from which the parent suffered.

Still other diseases merely weaken the once strong constitutional vigor of the fowls suffering with them, until they are no longer able to impart the strength to the life germ necessary to produce a strong, healthy, vigorous chick.

Experiment station records and the experiences of observing breeders prove that, as a general rule, better results are secured by using the eggs of mature hens for hatching purposes rather than pullet eggs. A larger proportion of the eggs are hatchable, the chicks are larger and grow better, there is a smaller percentage of mortality, and the results are in every way more satisfactory. Hens that have proved good breeders should be kept up to, and even including, their third year. Where it seems necessary to use pullet eggs for hatching purposes, they should be as well developed and nearly mature as possible, and they should be mated with mature cock birds, never with cockerels.

### Insuring Fertile Eggs.

With the Asiatic varieties—the Langshans, Brahmans and Cochins—eight females to one male are as many as can be safely mated. With the medium sized varieties, such as the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, etc., 10 females are generally considered the right number for each male. With the smaller varieties, such

(Continued on Page 29.)

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### Eggs by Mail Safely Now

A KANSAN'S INVENTION.

Comparatively few poultrymen have thus far made use of the parcel post in disposing of their products. The merchant has taken up with this convenience much more readily and is getting full benefit from it. There must be reasons why the poultryman and farmer are not taking advantage of it but it is doubtful whether they are all good reasons. Direct marketing from "farm to kitchen" was one of the big arguments used to get the system adopted, but now that we have it we are not making use of it as enthusiastically as we promised Uncle Sam beforehand.

Thus far one disadvantage in shipping eggs by mail has been the loss from breakage due to faulty packages and

grow and you will be able to give them more attention. Make this one rule in the spring when you start out. "Have a system and stick to it." Have a regular hour for performing all tasks and always be punctual.

### Ducks and Geese for Profit

(Continued from Page 26.)

the fertility of the eggs and the health of the young goslings.

The old geese always lay the greater number of eggs. They start to lay about the last of February or the first of March and at that time they should be given a deep litter of clean straw as they usually lay their eggs during the night or early morning and cover them.



"Sack-Rack" Egg Case for Sending Eggs by Parcel Post

careless handling. The big problem has been to find a mailing package that would stand the hard knocks received at the hands of the government's postal employes. The search for such a package recently received impetus through the U. S. Department of Agriculture asking that practical designs be submitted.

A Kansas man, A. F. Cogswell of Kirwin, has designed what the department believes will answer the purpose. He calls it a "Sack-Rack" egg case and has had it patented. When "loaded" and ready for shipping this case will bear the weight of a man, and yet the 100-egg size, filled, weighs only 17 1/2 pounds. As the illustration shows, each egg is suspended separately in a hammock-like enclosure and after the eggs are inserted the ends of the pockets are hooked over sharp pins projecting upward through the frame. The frame is then placed in the outer case which is made of strong, but light strawboard.

The cost of the carrier will be low and the inventor is preparing to put it on the market immediately. It is made in several sizes. The 100-egg size may be sent 150 miles, including the first and second zones, for 22 cents postage. The 60-egg size weighs 12 pounds and will go 150 miles for 17 cents. The 40-egg size weighs 8 pounds and the postage on it for two zones is 12 cents, while the 16-egg size will go 150 miles for 7 cents on a weight of 3 pounds.

### Bringing Up the Whole Hatch

(Continued from Page 3.)

Perhaps one of the best forms of green feed is lettuce. It can be raised in a hot bed or cold frame. The chicks are very fond of it and will greatly relish a feed or two each day.

As the season advances more corn and wheat should be fed and some form of shade provided. Perhaps the most desirable place to raise growing stock is along the edge of a corn field where the chicks can get plenty of bugs, tender grasses and ample shade. The corn also acts as a protection from hawks and crows.

Above all things don't crowd your stock. Crowded chicks never develop properly. Many will become deformed, some will catch colds from becoming too warm in close houses and heavy losses will be the reward. If we do not use our judgment and cull out the inferior birds to make room for what remain, nature will assert herself and all the weaklings will be smothered and trampled to death. We shall indeed be fortunate if there is not a heavy loss of the stronger birds. Never attempt to raise more chickens than you have ample room to properly house and care for.

Separate all cockerels as soon as they can be recognized either by selling them as broilers or placing in a separate yard. This gives more room for the pullets to

Eggs for hatching should not be kept longer than two weeks.

I use the natural method in hatching the eggs but I have used incubators with very good success. I warm the machine to about 90 degrees, place the eggs in it and then gradually increase the heat until at the end of a week it reaches 103 degrees where it is kept until about the twenty-fifth day. On that day the temperature should be allowed to fall between 98 and 100 and by the end of the twenty-eighth day the hatch should be complete. Once a week during the four weeks the eggs should be slightly dampened with water at blood heat. I use a whisk broom and sprinkle the water over the eggs. The goslings are not fed for at least 24 hours and are then given water and small chick food five or six times daily.

I keep the brooder floor thickly covered with damp earth, not sand, to prevent them from getting stiff legs. Green food should be supplied such as lettuce or a sod of grass. After the first few weeks the goslings may be removed to outdoor houses and allowed to run at large. Feed them at least twice a day until they are well feathered out.

No other kind of poultry will develop as quickly as a gosling. They do not reach maturity as breeders until the second year but they make up for this by keeping in good breeding condition for many years. The Toulouse is the largest and I think most easily raised of all varieties. My birds usually mate in February.

Achilles, Kan.

Effie Hill.

### Better Stock, Better Profits

(Continued from Page 28.)

as the Leghorns, 12 to 15 females can be mated to a single male.

A very serious mistake is that of providing male birds for the entire flock. On most farms a pen of 10 good, healthy, mature, winter-laying hens, mated to a strong, vigorous, well matured male bird, will produce all the eggs required for hatching purposes. On some farms the breeding pen will need to contain 20 or 25 females and two males. Where two males are required the best results will be secured by alternating the males, placing each with the flock every other day, the other being kept in a light, roomy coop, about 3 feet square, with plenty of feed and water. By following this system, the males will not interfere with each other, they will keep in better condition, and a larger proportion of hatchable eggs will be obtained.

The key to the whole situation is selection—selection for egg production, for constitutional vigor, for perfect health, for maturity, for individual excellence. Then comes housing, feeding and care, which is another story.

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# Why I Live on the Farm

The City Gives Too Little and Takes Too Much

BY ROBERTA D. HICKS



THERE are many young people in the country who long to go to the city to work. They are dissatisfied with farm life and think if they go to the city they will be in the midst of the pleasures for which they long. I have seen both sides of this question and am still young enough to enjoy the good times which every girl loves.

I took up office work while my parents were living in the city. I lived at home and my mother looked after my clothes for me. My salary was small, for I was an untrained worker, and I didn't find myself even having all the spending money I would have liked. The daily wear on one's clothing is considerable, and there must be warm gloves and shoes, and handkerchiefs galore; and each week, before it was time to draw my check every dollar of it had been assigned to one purpose or another. How the girls who must pay board and take care of their clothing out of \$6, \$7 or \$8 a week manage, I cannot see, but many of them have to do it. It would take very careful planning for a girl dependent entirely on her own resources to manage on \$10 a week and have plenty to eat, and plenty of warm clothing for winter.

Every morning I must rise at a stated hour and leave the house at a certain hour, to catch the car which would take me down town at 8 o'clock. The cars were packed with people going to work, and I always stood, sometimes on the platform, or even on the step. If you think you would like to ride on the car step and hold to the hand rail for 20 minutes on a cold morning, go out and try holding the pump handle firmly for the same length of time. A good northwest wind will take the place of the breeze the car sets in motion.

## Unfortunate Town Folks.

In the evening it was not quite so cold, but I seldom had a seat on the way home. Mother always had a good, hot supper waiting for me when I came in, but after supper I was too tired to go anywhere. Usually I was too tired even for books or piano to tempt me. I would lie on the couch and talk with the family a little while, then go to sleep early to be ready for the next day's work. The fatigue which comes from indoor work in poorly ventilated, overheated rooms is much harder to overcome than the physical weariness which is the result of outdoor work, for indoor occupations, especially machine work, tax the nerves to the utmost. Weeding onions all day is hard work and leaves me tired at night; but a hard day's work at the typewriter, even now, after several years' experience, leaves me exhausted in mind as well as in body.

After I had held my position for a month, I commenced to pity the unfortunate people who, all their lives, had gone to work at a certain hour and stood or sat in the same place doing the same thing. Some of them had been in the same little niche for five years. I learned of people who had worked at the same counter and the same machine for 30 years! I could not see what they had to live for. Each day in 30 years doing the same thing at the same time in the same place, and trying to see how rapidly it could be done!

My brother was 14 years old that year. He was longing for a chance to do something. He entered high school

and in a week had read his history and science text books from cover to cover, and commenced on the supplementary works bearing on his studies.

"I want something to do!" he would exclaim when he came home from school. "I am tired of sitting cooped up in school all day, spending hours over what any intelligent person can learn in 10 minutes! Papa, I want you to trade this house for a farm."

Finally when father yielded and traded our city home for a place 12 miles from town, he was delighted. He worked hard from morning to night, and enjoyed it. Every summer evening, after his work was done, he went swimming in the river, and whenever there were two or three hours to spare on a winter day he shouldered his gun and went out into the timber. He took delight in felling a tree right where he wanted it, and in keeping his corn fields clean.

Brother is a larger, stronger boy than he would ever have grown to be in an office or warehouse. His outdoor life has developed his muscles and his mind. He can tell you more about orchard cultivation and rotation of crops than many men who have farmed all their lives, for he has studied all the government bulletins on the subjects in which he was interested, and proved the knowledge gained from them by putting it to a test. After five years of farm life he is happy on the farm, and considers farming his vocation.

"Gosh!" he says, "live in town?" I should say not! I should die if I had to be cooped up in town now. I don't wonder city kids don't have the strength that we country fellows have. They never have any chance.

"There wouldn't be anything for me to do in town," he says. "I suppose I could go and work in a garage, or in a wholesale house, and be some city guy's hired man," he adds scornfully. "I'm not looking for any such chance as that, I'm working on my own hook out here—in business for myself, you might say."

And after his little brag about how strong he is, he shows me his brown muscular arm, and tells me to hurt him if I can. Then he goes cheerfully out to chop a pile of wood, with the thermometer around zero, when there is already a great pile "buzzed" for he says he needs a little exercise.

I enjoy farm life as much as my brother. I found it far more interesting to set out strawberry plants and weed onions than to speed up on the typewriter. Canning fruit and churning and cooking for hungry men is a far more worthy occupation than disposing of a big stack of work in the office. A tramp in the woods is more fascinating than drifting through the shopping district with the Saturday night crowd. What fun it is to bring the cattle in from the pasture, calling each one by name and watching them respond! Then you go out and hear the pigs grunt their friendly greeting, and old ma pig comes hurrying up to meet you, with a flock of little red piggies following. Then you go around to the barn and have a little confidential talk with your favorite horse. The chickens, too, are all your friends. There is a purity about the very atmosphere of farm life which cannot be found in the city.

As for the social life, when I am on the farm I am my father's daughter,

My father is a man who stands well in his community. As his daughter I am an individual, and one of our community. When I am adrift in the city I am merely a working girl, one of thousands. I make a few friends, it is true, but they will get along just as well when I am gone, for there are many others to take my place. I have absolutely no standing as far as the community at large is concerned. I am merely one drop in the great sea of commerce. And as far as good times go, our country outings and barn dances and neighborhood parties are more fun than the pleasure resorts and dance halls of the city. On the farm we read the daily newspapers and the best magazines, and every winter we get a traveling library. As for company, there is scarcely a day but what someone drops in, and we have friends and neighbors with us at dinner or supper so often that we take it as a matter of course. Although at present we live 35 miles from a town and have been here only six months we have more neighbors, in the true sense of the word, than we would have in a city if we lived in one place six years.

For a time after my family went to the farm, I stayed in town and worked. I had grown proficient in my line and got \$50 a month wages, but by the time I paid my room rent and meals and carfare and washing, I had very little left. I found that living in a furnished room, even with the best surroundings, was very unlike living at home. It takes much more money to live in the city than in the country, and we don't live near so well, even then.

Every day is the same in a downtown office. The high brick walls shut out

**Notice what a field for direct marketing of products in a merchandizing way from farm to consumer, is opening to the American farmer. The new weigh limit of the parcel post is 50 pounds in the first two zones; 20 in the others. Postmaster General Burleson advocates raising this limit to 100 pounds. In the meantime, express rates, with virtually no weight limit, are coming down to the parcel post level. Farmers know the pains the successful mail order houses take to meet the wants of their customers. It will work both ways. Let business farm-folks imitate these methods to the best of their ability, and develop this great opportunity.**

every bit of sky and pure air, and always one must walk on pavements instead of pleasant paths. There is not even a tree in sight in the business district, and the flowers in the shops cannot be bought out of the working girl's salary. I hate the brick walls and the pavements and the tall buildings, and the noise and confusion of the city streets. On the farm there is beauty on every side. There is nothing dull or monotonous about the work, for no two days are alike. And though there are not so many people, there is far more companionship.

So, whenever I have my choice, I will choose the farm. There I can live unrestricted by circumstances or convention, and not have the dull monotony of life in a city office.

## To Enlarge the Mill.

The Monarch Mill of Hutchinson is to have its capacity increased to 500 barrels a day. Contracts have just been let by the company for this extension and work will start as soon as the mill machinery company, the Nordyke-Maron company of Indianapolis, can get the machinery on the ground. This will be some time in March or April, according to W. E. Carr, president of the company.

"We will close down just long enough to install the new machinery," Mr. Carr said, "and complete the work in time to handle the new crop, which should be by the middle of June or the first of July. The additions to the mill machin-

ery and the other changes necessary will cost us about \$25,000."

"Is it the big crop of wheat in sight?" Mr. Carr was asked.

"That's why we're doing it. We want to be in shape to take care of all the business we are able to get."

## What's Your Farm Worth?

BY E. F. SCHIEFELBUSCH.

Many transfers in land are made in February in Kansas. I have been wondering how I should conclude the value of a farm, if I should decide to purchase one this spring. It is a very important question and one that every farmer ought to study.

What is my farm worth? What is your farm worth? How do we arrive at their values? Not long ago I was riding through a neighborhood in which I was not very well acquainted and passing a certain farm, I remarked to my companion that there was a fine farm and one that the owner ought to be proud to own. My companion being better acquainted with the farm replied that if the farm were given to him as a gift and he should be expected to move to it and make a living from it, he would hesitate to take it, for he did not believe it could be done. That farm is for sale at a good figure and some poor fellow will come along and buy it, and another grumbler will be added to the already large list of dissatisfied farmers.

Why did I like the farm? Because it laid well; had a beautiful place for the homestead; was on a main traveled road, and was close to town. Why did my neighbor condemn it? Because he happened to know the intrinsic value of the soil. If I were a good businesslike merchant and was buying a stock of goods in some town, I should not think of closing the trade without looking over the books of the store to determine the profit the store had netted the owners for the past several years. I should examine the goods in stock, as to its quality, to see that they were not run down and out of date, and finally a careful invoice of every item in the store would be taken.

The thing that any purchaser of land ought to find out first of all is what per cent of the purchase price can he realize on the land and as a criterion to go by, what per cent of the price asked has been realized for the past five years?

I wonder how many farmers can tell what per cent their farms have paid for that length of time? The purchaser of land must know this point if he is to make a profitable investment. I believe that ignorance of this one point has caused more farmers to lose than anything else. What is the value of an acre? Not a cent more or less than a fair per cent of the investment every year. If I pay \$100 for an acre, it ought to pay \$6 for the investment, because I could lend it for that much. Six per cent more for my labor. My investment ought to net me that much. This I should name as the minimum income. If you ask more for your acres than will net the purchaser at least that much you are asking too much for your land. And if you buy land at a price that will not let you net that much from it every year, you are making a poor investment. At the present land prices, how many farms in Kansas are yielding 12 per cent a year?

Is land selling for more than it is worth? I know of an old farmer who has made just such a success as I like to see one make. He now owns a large farm which he has collected a piece at a time. I have heard him say that his second 40 cost him \$800. He also says that he sold wood and lumber from the 40 to much more than pay for it and, "My," he mused, "the crops of corn I used to raise on it!" The wood, lumber and rich soil are gone, yet the owner asks more than \$100 an acre for this same land. He also complains because his sons do not get along so well as he did.

We farmers are, in a sense, poor business men and poor traders in our own commodity. We have allowed real estate agents, land speculators, bankers and loan firms, with considerable dishonesty on our part, to fix our prices when they ought to be priced according to the incomes they will produce. Now is the time for farmers to put a little business into their farming, by keeping a set of books which will enable them to determine the real intrinsic value of their farms.

**Feed and Care For Runner Ducks**

BY BERT WHITE  
Burlingame, Kan.

The Indian Runner duck is much smaller than the other breeds of ducks. Fully matured birds weigh from 4 to 5 pounds. But what they lack in weight is more than made up in other good qualities. They are easily raised, mature in 10 to 12 weeks, begin to lay when 5 to 6 months old, and keep it up throughout the winter.

As a market fowl their flesh cannot be beaten. It is fine grained, juicy and has the best of flavor. The eggs also are in good demand. For baking, two duck eggs will fill the place of three hen eggs and any baker will willingly pay a premium to obtain them.

Many persons have the impression that ducks require a pond or stream of water before they can be successfully raised. All the water necessary is enough for them to drink. The drinking vessel should be deep enough so they can cover their eyes.

They do not consume as much feed as other ducks, and though they will eat more bushels of bran than chickens will wheat, in dollars and cents, they can be fed as cheaply as the average chicken. If they have green range in the summer, very little other feed is necessary. Ground feed is best for them at all times. Those who try to raise young ducks on whole grain will be sadly disappointed as they cannot digest it.

Forty or 50 breeders can be kept in one flock, with one drake to every six ducks. They will not fight like roosters and nearly every egg will be fertile. Mate young ducks with 2-year-old drakes and old ducks with yearling drakes. Do not inbreed too closely.

They can be housed more cheaply than hens, a house 12 by 20 feet being large enough for 50 ducks. This can be open on the south with a dirt floor well covered with dry straw. No roosts or nests are necessary as they sleep on the floor and lay their eggs in the yard or on the floor of the house.

Our young ducks began laying in October, 1913, and are still at it. While the hens have the roup or are dusting themselves in the flower bed to get rid of lice the duck will be hunting for food and shelling out an egg a day. One of our ducks, raised last year, laid 35 eggs in 38 days. One pen of six averaged 27 eggs each last May. Ducks may be kept at a profit until 4 or 5 years old.

**Feeds That Are Good.**

The laying ration for our ducks is made up of 2 pounds bran, 3 pounds shorts, 3 pounds corn chop, 1½ pounds oil meal, 2 pounds meat scrap, 1 pound sand, and 1½ pounds alfalfa meal. This is mixed with milk or water, crumbly but not sloppy, and fed morning and noon. At night we feed shelled corn or corn chop—a quart to 12 ducks. They have drinking water, oyster shell, and sand constantly before them.

From the time the ducklings are 48 hours old they are fed the following ration until the end of the first week:

Five pounds corn meal, 5 pounds steel cut oatmeal or oat flake, 2 pounds wheat bran, 1 pound flour and 2 pounds sand. Mix to a crumbly mash, but not sloppy and feed four times a day all they will eat up clean in ten minutes.

For the next five weeks they get this mixture:

Two pounds corn meal, 2 pounds wheat bran, 4 pounds shorts, 1 pound flour, 2 pounds fine meat scraps, ½ pound alfalfa meal, and 2 pounds sand. This is mixed as before and fed three times a day.

From the sixth week until maturity this ration is fed:

Three pounds bran, 4 pounds shorts, 2½ pounds corn meal, 1 pound flour, 1 pound fine meat scraps, and 2 pounds sand. Mix and feed same as above.

Do not leave any feed in feeding vessels after the ducks are through eating, as it will sour and is not then fit for food. Keep plenty of drinking water before them at all times in a vessel they can get their heads into but not so they can climb into it and wet their plumage. If a young duck gets very wet it is liable to chill and die. Also keep sand before them so they can help themselves whenever they care to do so.

**These Buildings Are Modern.**

Henry Jones, a farmer near Crystal Plains, has added many modern improvements to his farm recently. The

carpenters first put-up a big barn, with stall room for 56 head of stock and a hay loft above in proportion. Next they erected a modern two-story, eight-room dwelling and are now busy on a hog house, 56 by 80, and a hen house, 16 by 24. After the carpenter regime ends will come the construction of two immense silos. On the premises stands a double corn crib containing 10,000 bushels of 1912 corn.

**A Chicken Thieving Remedy**

In regard to the chicken thieving nuisance, I believe I can solve this question for "J. J." and many others. As "J. J." no doubt knows, there is an organization in Kansas known as the Anti-Horse-Thief association. We have 25,000 members in Kansas and 50,000 in the United States.

The principle and object of this association is to catch and assist the legal officers in catching all law breakers and to see that they are prosecuted by the courts. This order will expel and prosecute one of its own members for breaking the law just the same as it would any criminal. We are for the enforcement of all laws. We do not care for the value of the theft and will spend as much to convict a man stealing a little something of great value. One of the orders spent \$2,000 to convict a thief who stole a mare worth \$25 and that thief will not steal any more for six years, unless some kindhearted governor pardons him. This association stands behind the officers and will do so without regard to political or other differences.

We welcome all honest men to join our ranks. If "J. J." or any other honorable man who is in favor of the enforcement of laws and is willing to do his duty to assist in this work, wishes to join the order or organize a sub order, write me and I will give him full information. There is no salary attached and the organizer gets only his expenses. We are working to assist one another.

Bavaria, Kan. T. H. Terry.

**Capons—Farm Money Makers**

(Continued from Page 6.)

had turned out to be genuine capons we would have had enough to get capon prices for them which would be about 13 or 14 cents live weight. As it is they will bring only 11 cents. We will try to sell them to private customers and if we can we will make a little on them, but otherwise they will scarcely pay for the food and care they have had.

We have found by our experience that it takes a good deal more feed to bring capons to market weight than it does to raise a pullet to laying age. Then she begins to pay her way two months before he is ready for market. If none of them turned out "slips" and we could sell them to private customers at a fancy price, there might be money in capons but otherwise we think it pays better to put our feed into pullets.

Mrs. W. R. Groves.  
Woodward, Okla.

**The Mail and Breeze a Help**

The Mail and Breeze is too valuable a farm paper for any up-to-date farmer to be without it. C. W. Jones.  
R. 1, Rocky Ford, Colo.

The Mail and Breeze is the best farm paper on earth. E. L. Rader.  
R. 4, Neodesha, Kan.

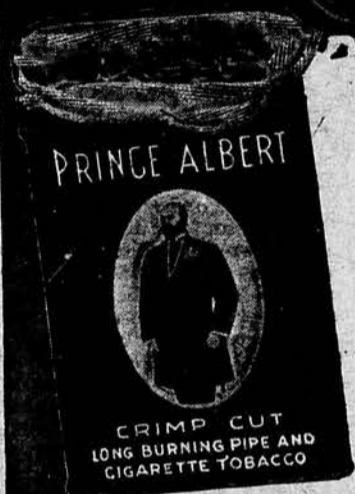
We can't get along farming without the old reliable Mail and Breeze. Edgar Drake.  
R. 2, Goodland, Kan.

I have taken the Mail and Breeze for the last eight or nine years, and find it a good farm paper. It furnishes lots of helpful hints. John J. Diebolt.  
Fairport, Kan.

**Alcohol for Caked Udder**

[Prize Suggestion.]

Mr. Editor—The best remedy I ever found for caked udder is to bathe and rub well with alcohol. If this cannot be procured any good liniment that contains a large percentage of alcohol will do. J. B. Miller.  
Seneca, N. M.



**You put this over**

on yourself before you're a day older, because it's your privilege to be jimmy pipe joy'us. If you don't own a sweet-crusted old pipe, get one quick. Then pay a dime for a tidy red tin of

**PRINCE ALBERT**

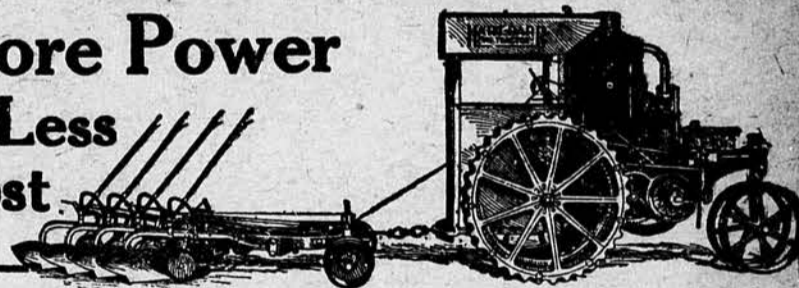
the national joy smoke

Now you're ready for the fire—and the first long pull! Get that flavor, men; that freshness and fragrance. This P. A. certainly is new doings for a pipe or cigarette smoke. Go to P. A. hard, fast—any old way! P. A. can't bite your tongue. Bite's cut out by a patented process! No other tobacco can be like Prince Albert. Swing on it!

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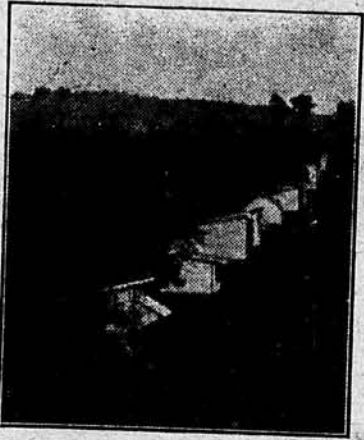
**HART-PARR CO., 234 Lawler St. Charles City, Ia.**

# Cutting Down Chick Losses

## Readers' Experiences in Rearing Young Broods

BY OUR FOLKS

THE first thing I do after the chicks are hatched is to see that they are kept warm and dry until at least 24 hours old. Then I take the little fellows to a warm, dry place where there is plenty of sunshine and give them some clean water with a little permanganate of potash in it to prevent white diarrhea. I give them a dry feed of clean oatmeal until they are 3 or 4 days old, then feed kafir and milo which has been boiled until are then placed in a clean coop with the baby chicks is not sufficient to grind water and feed the hen some corn.



white diarrhea or bowel trouble in any brood. I raised 330 chickens last season. B. E. Richardson. Fairfax, Okla.

### Guarding Against Bowel Ills.

As I take the little chicks out of the nest I rub their heads and under their wings with lard into which a few drops of carbolic acid has been thoroughly mixed. This will kill the lice if there are any. They are then placed in a clean coop with the mother hen. I give them a saucer of raw whole grain.

The next morning I give the chicks a little dry oatmeal and feed them three times a day on the oatmeal for five or six days. Then I add some dry corn bread until they are 3 weeks old when they can eat kafir, wheat and corn chops. The third or fourth day I begin putting a drop or two of carbolic acid in the water they drink and make it a little stronger each day until they have passed the danger period which is usually about the second or third week.

R. 2, Erick, Okla.

### Helping the Stragglers Out.

When there are as many as 20 chicks hatched I take them out of the incubator and put them on top on an old blanket folded just so it will cover the top of the incubator. I then set a box frame over the chickens, cover it with a cloth and as fast as the chickens are hatched I put them in the box.

The heat must be kept up to 104 degrees and if the chickens are not all out by the twenty-first day, I take out the tray, remove all the shells, bunch the eggs in the middle of the tray and cover them with a soft cloth, wrung out of hot water. Then I put the tray back in the machine and leave it until the next morning. In this way I have gotten about a third more chicks and all seem to be strong and they do well. I leave the chicks on top of the incubator for about 24 hours, then put them in the brooder. Sarah Peters. Nashville, Kan.

### Plan of a Homemade Brooder.

I made a brooder last season by covering the open end of a dry goods box 3 by 4 feet and 18 inches high, with laths to which were tacked strips of outing flannel. The laths rested on cleats tacked across the end of the box just high enough to let the outing touch the chicks' backs. On warm nights the laths were left slightly apart so as to afford ventilation and during cold nights a jug of hot water supplied additional heat. On bright days the laths were taken out and sunned. As the chicks got larger the cleats were raised.

I raised 95 per cent of all the chicks that were able to get out of the shell. I keep permanganate of potash in their drinking water and never give them wet food. Bran placed in the box in alfalfa leaves or oat chaff soon changes the distress peep into a merry chirp. Bran, kafir and sifted corn chop are my staple feeds. I have never yet had a case of

The little chicks should be let out of the coop the third or fourth day and be allowed freedom and sunshine every good day from that on. This will make them stout and hearty. An old blanket or quilt spread over the coop on cold nights will keep the chickens from getting chilled which is another great aid in preventing bowel trouble.

Mrs. J. M. Cravens. R. 5, Butler, Okla.

### Make 'Em Scratch for Feed.

I have a house 6 feet square with a small mesh wire fence around it about 6 by 10 feet, in which I put my brooder. I keep the little chicks in a large box on top of the incubator until they are 36 hours old, covering them with a cloth so they will be warm, without smothering. Then I put them in the brooder and give them a small feed of prepared chick food and water. They are fed every two hours until 8 days old, then three times a day. I let the chicks out on the floor, which has been thickly sprinkled with alfalfa meal or tame hay chaff. Their feed is scattered in the chaff and they have to scratch for everything they get except bran, which is kept in a pan before them all the time.

As soon as they can fly over a 6-inch board, I let them out in the run and when they are 3 weeks old I change them to another house where they stay until time to go into winter quarters. I keep them shut up two or three days until they become accustomed to their new house, then they are turned out to range.

Mrs. O. S. Gambrel. R. 1, Williamsburg, Kan.

### Machine Hatched and Raised.

My way of raising chickens is to hatch them in an incubator and bring them up in a hot air brooder. When the eggs begin to pip, I light the brooder lamp in an open front chicken house facing south.

I heat the brooder to 98 degrees but never use a thermometer after that. The chicks are the best thermometer I have ever used; if they crowd up in a bunch, they are too cold, but if they are scattered over the floor of the brooder and all is quiet with a few heads peeping out under the hover curtain, the heat is just right.

I do not feed them before they are at least 36 hours old. I feed five times a day the first three weeks, then gradually begin to feed them only three times a day. I feed nothing the first three days but oat flake on boards that have been sprinkled with sand and fine oyster shell. I have clean water and sweet milk before them all the time as well as a hopper full of wheat bran. I keep newspapers on the floor of the brooder and change them once a day or oftener if badly soiled.

After the chicks are 6 or 8 weeks old, I feed only twice a day. After the first week, I feed a mash of wheat bran and finely chopped corn, and green wheat cut up with a pair of scissors. This is not too much trouble for a flock of 200 or 300. I mix the mash with sweet milk, making it moist and crumbly, not sticky or sloppy. Mrs. Ray Eads. Cullison, Kan.

### The Grange at Holton

One of the largest gatherings of granges ever held in Jackson county assembled Saturday, January 17, when the Banner and Elk Valley granges entertained the Pomona grange of Jackson county.

Seven of the wide awake granges were well represented at this meeting. The Lawn Ridge delegates were accompanied by their grange orchestra and they furnished some very fine music which was highly appreciated by all present. The next meeting of the state grange will be in Holton and this orchestra has been invited for the occasion. An excellent dinner was served at noon by W. D. Nauehm, one of the best caterers in Holton. There were 208 plates and everyone had a jolly good time during the dinner.

After dinner reports were received from the delegates at large to the state grange meeting at Emporia and from the insurance solicitors of the various granges. These reports were highly satisfactory to all the patrons, especially to those who are carrying insurance in the order.

Some very important questions of much interest to the farmers were discussed. One of them was that of purchasing twine from the penitentiary at Leavenworth. Last year the Pomona grange saved \$500 to its patrons by purchasing one carload of twine there, and it proposes to get two carloads this year. The advisability of shipping in Red Texas seed oats was discussed and both questions were referred to the subordinate granges for definite action.

The question of getting a farm demonstration agent for Jackson county was very thoroughly discussed. Some good arguments were produced on both sides of the question. The matter was finally referred to a committee of three appointed to confer with a similar committee appointed by the Jackson County Stock Breeders' association.

Some plans were discussed for entertaining the state grange which meets in Holton next December. The grangers are already planning and looking forward to this event with much enthusiasm.

Jackson county is rapidly growing in grange membership, several new granges having been organized in the last two years. One new grange has been organized in the last week. It now has 14 granges with a membership of about 1,250. The Elk Valley grange, one of the best in the county, has very recently dedicated a fine new grange hall costing \$1,400 besides the work given free by its members.

The Brick grange, another enterprising body, has just closed a very enthusiastic contest and as a result has initiated about 290 new members. Three of the Jackson county granges own their halls, Banner, Brick and Elk Valley.

The Pomona grange was organized less than a year ago and now has a membership of about 125. This Pomona grange has been the means of uniting the interests of the subordinate granges of the county, and in a co-operative way has been of much benefit to the farmers.

Mrs. Mabel Pomeroy. R. 6, Holton, Kan.

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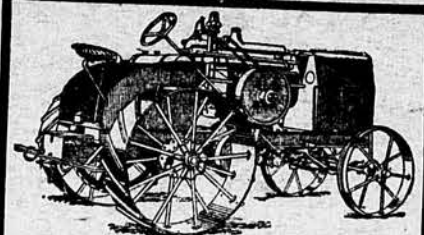
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Colony house in use at the K. S. A. C. poultry farm, Manhattan, Kan. The birds are only 16 weeks old but were grown under favorable conditions.



# Owning a Farm Made Easier

## Plan and Purposes of the Farm Land Bank System Proposed By the Administration—One of Two Credit Measures

**A** SYSTEM of farm land banks to handle farm mortgages on long time and make it cheaper and easier to obtain loans, has been introduced in congress. It is the first of the administration measures on farm credit and embodies the ideas of the president and the secretary of agriculture. Later a second bill will be introduced to provide a means of cheaper short time loans, so farmers will not be obliged to market their crops immediately after harvest to obtain funds, thereby glutting the market and lowering prices.

The farm land banks will not do a general banking business, but may accept deposits to the amount of 50 per cent of their capital and surplus. Where a land bank is co-operative—one of the provisions of the bill—only the deposits of the stockholders may be taken.

### Loans From 5 to 35 years.

Loans and mortgages handled by the farm land banks will be for periods ranging from five to thirty-five years. Mortgages will be accepted for 50 per cent of the value of the borrower's land. After the mortgage has been approved by the government the farm land banks issue farm debenture bonds, (vouchers) upon the mortgages they have taken. Across these bonds will be stamped, "Issued with government inspected farm mortgages as security."

rate of interest, the committee expects the rate of farm loans to drop back to a range between 4 1-2 per cent, with a maximum of 6 per cent. The issuance of the farm debenture bonds, it says, will make farm loans more easily handled, which in itself will make the interest rate lower. The government inspection will also have a tendency to reduce the interest rate.

### For the Man Who Rents.

The renter or the man with little money, who seeks to buy a farm may take out a long time loan, 10, 20 or as high as a 35-year loan, which is the limit. Most of the farm loans today are written for five years. They come due all at once and the farmer, as a rule, hasn't the money to meet it. He must re-mortgage his land for a part, at least, and pay a commission to obtain the mortgage.

Long-time mortgages under the proposed law instead of specifying just what the interest is, will provide that a certain amount be paid in each year. This sum will pay the interest and a certain amount on the principal. This amortization will continue and when the mortgage "falls due" the farmer will find that he has paid it all off.

Provision is made for the retirement of the debenture bonds as the mortgage is paid off by this method.



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## Queer World, Isn't It?

BY JOHN H. BROWN.

When I was a younger man than I am now I carried a bag on my shoulder and had it divided with a string. Other people's faults were carried in the end that hung in front of me, and mine were in the end that hung behind. I was so overloaded with other people's faults that I couldn't stand straight. All of the people that I came in contact with were so queer. I remember once I remarked to my wife that the people are all peculiar except you and me, and sometimes you are peculiar.

I now realize that I was very wrong, and that I lost many opportunities to have pleasant relations with many very fine persons.

Now things are different. Everything that people do now looks good to me. I never leave a picture show or a place of entertainment that I do not step up to the ticket window and say, "That's a fine show you have tonight," and I receive a kind word or a smile in return.

"You served a fine meal," I say to the restaurant man, and "Your store looks nice" to the grocer. "You brought us safely home," I tell the brakeman who helps us off the train, and in every case I get a kind word in return. Often, when I meet these persons on the street afterward, they speak to me and I am sure they would not have done so if I had not spoken kindly to them. It makes me feel better satisfied with myself and I know that I feel better than does the one who is always finding fault.

If any one who reads this is inclined to be a fault finder, my advice would be to change. You will feel happier yourself, possibly live longer, it costs you nothing, and may take off the sharp edges from those who are struggling to please you with the best means they have. Some day I intend to write the editor of my favorite farm paper and tell him what fine things he is doing and how his paper is improving. So few ever do this. But they will miss a chance to write a letter of complaint. Queer world, isn't it?

### Crawford Topped the Market.

Hogs raised by L. M. Crawford on his Chase county ranch topped the Kansas City hog market recently. Mr. Crawford shipped 50 hogs from his ranch to the Kansas City packing houses and received \$8.34 a hundred pounds for them. The hogs averaged 321 pounds, making a total of \$1,350 for a carload of hogs.

Don't forget to hatch a few hen eggs under hens. They will make big, vigorous breeders when mature.—W. A. Lippincott.

Until recently it has always been a question whether the American farmer was actually protected by the tariff. Unlike the manufacturer he needed no protection in the beginning. But we cannot say he has no competition now from old, as well as newly developed, countries where land or labor is much cheaper than it is here. The farming industry of the United States is in a critical transition stage at the present time and needs every encouragement of far-seeing statesmanship. It ought not at this time to be made the object of a dubious experiment where so little is to be gained and so much may be lost.

This will make them readily negotiable and assure a ready market for them from investors, as the government will provide a system of federal inspection which will make them safe. The new currency bill permits the new regional banks to accept approved farm mortgages up to five years. It is estimated the regional banks can absorb about 200 million dollars of farm mortgages, the farm land banks carrying the long time loans, those for five years or more.

### Some of the Restrictions.

A farmer may use the money only to pay for land, to liquidate an existing mortgage or to make improvements upon his farm.

The farm land banks may not make more than 1 per cent on any loan; they cannot charge a rate of interest on the mortgage more than 1 per cent higher than the rate at which the debenture bonds are sold. In Germany the farm debenture bonds sell at a higher premium than the bonds of the German government. With the land as security and the government inspection of the mortgage, it makes them absolutely good. The banks make their profit out of the sale of the debenture bonds.

### Benefits of the Plan.

The estimated benefits of the plan to farmers are cheaper rates of interest, a place where the farmer may always obtain a long time loan, provided he has the security, without having to pay exorbitant commissions; an opportunity for every renter to become a farm owner.

While the bill does not specify any

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# Save the Young Pigs

### The Profit or Loss Depends on the Number Raised

BY TURNER WRIGHT  
Special Livestock Editor

NOT many farmers can afford, at the present prices of feed, to keep a sow through the winter for a litter of four or five pigs, yet this number is more than the average weaned on many farms every year. It is generally estimated that more than 25 per cent of the pigs farrowed every spring die before they are eight weeks old. Most of this loss can be attributed directly to improper care and feed. The difference between raising a litter of four or five and a litter of eight pigs will, in most cases, be the difference between profit and loss to the grower.

A litter of eight pigs may seem large to some folks but many hog growers secure even better results. One of the surest and quickest ways to increase the profits from the herd is to reduce the first cost of the feeders by checking the annual loss. The methods used by the most successful hog growers are essentially the same. The secret of their success lies in attention to details, care when needed, good feed for the sow and young pigs, dry beds, and above all in the judgment of the feeder.

#### Kansas Records.

An average of 7.6 pigs to the litter was raised from 33 sows at the Kansas Agricultural college in 1911, and the next year 12 Duroc-Jersey sows weaned 96 pigs. A record that was equally good was made from a larger number of sows in 1913. In general, the sows had the same feed and care every year. The 1912 pigs were farrowed during the extreme cold weather of the last of February and first of March, yet very few were lost. These averages, considerably higher than the average of the state for the same seasons, were the result of good feed and care. The houses and cots were no better than those found on many hog farms over the state.

The care of the litters began when the sows were bred. The mothers were fed good wholesome food and forced to take a moderate amount of exercise during the gestation period. Corn, shorts, wheat bran, tankage, oil meal, and alfalfa hay were the feeds used. The ration during the early part of the period, consisted mainly of a little corn, some shorts and tankage, and all the alfalfa hay the sows would eat. Bran and oil meal were added the last few weeks. These feeds supplied growth making material, protein for building muscle, and ash to produce bone, for developing the litter and in addition supplied the bulk which the pregnant sow craves. The aim in feeding was to bring the sows to farrowing time in a laxative condition and in good thrift and medium flesh.

#### Separate Pens.

Every sow had a separate farrowing cot and pen about 10 days before farrowing time. The cots had board floors and were arranged so that the sun would shine on the beds. The pens were large enough for the sows to get out of the cots, during the day, and get some exercise. The sows were handled quietly and accustomed to the feeder's presence in the pens. Then when assistance was needed at farrowing time there was very little or no excitement or fussing on the part of the sows. The houses were made so that the sows did not have to drag over sills going in and out of the buildings.

The ration fed at this time was laxative, slightly bulky in nature, and composed mainly of protein or growth producing feeds. Very little corn was fed, as it is fattening and heating in its effects and when fed in large amounts produces a feverish condition. The amount

of feed given during these 10 days was reduced, and very little was fed immediately before farrowing. The feed, then consisted largely of bran fed in the form of a thick slop. Plenty of pure, clear water was supplied at all times.

The bedding in the cots was, as a rule, changed a few hours before farrowing and replaced with dry, fresh material. The question of bedding is not one of how much but rather how dry. Very little assistance was needed when the weather was warm, other than to help the little pigs find the teats and get their first meal. The little tusks were cut off with a small pair of clippers, so that the pigs would not cut one another and the mother's teats when fighting for a place. It was found that when the sows were in good condition and there was the proper amount of milk flow there was little or no fighting.

#### Keep Cots Warm.

The cots were heated in the cold freezing weather, with lighted lanterns. This kept the new born pigs from chilling in all but extreme cold weather. It was found, when the lanterns did not furnish sufficient heat, that the best way to keep the pigs from getting chilled was to

not one was lost and they developed into one of the best litters raised that year. This same method was used several times afterward. It was not so good as the hot water and bricks but proved good in the case of emergency. The sows were not disturbed after they had farrowed but were left alone until they came from the beds and wanted feed. A drink of water that had been warmed just enough to remove the chill was first given and at the next feed a thin slop made of bran and lukewarm water was fed. The next few feeds consisted largely of bran and after that corn, shorts, and tankage were gradually added until the sows were getting almost the same ration they received before they farrowed. The amount of bran fed, was gradually reduced until it was eliminated from the ration. The sows were fed all the good alfalfa hay they would eat at all times.

The bedding was always kept clean and dry. Lighted lanterns were hung in the cots on cold days and in cloudy weather to remove the chill and dampness. It was found also that when lighted lanterns were hung in the cots at night the sows were able to see their pigs and thus fewer were lost by being trampled and mashed. Straw was scattered in the pens on the south side of the cots and the pigs were encouraged to get out of the beds and take exercise when the weather would permit. Sunshine and exercise proved to be the best tonic the pigs could get.

The amount of feed used was deter-



Good care insures thrifty litters.

place each one, as soon as it arrived, in a box or tub in which had been placed a few warm bricks or a jug of warm water. Then cover the pigs with a heavy blanket. After the sow had farrowed and wanted her pigs they were taken out of the box and every one given a teat. A blanket was then, sometimes, thrown over the sow and her litter.

In some of the coldest weather, however, it would sometimes happen that a few of the pigs would chill before bricks or water could be heated. A Berkshire sow farrowed one night when the thermometer stood 17 degrees below zero. There was no time to heat water or bricks to keep the new arrivals from chilling. A box about 18 inches long, 12 inches wide and six inches deeper than the height of a lantern happened to be handy. The box was lined with burlap. A lighted lantern was put in the box and a sort of hammock made by fastening an old burlap sack to hooks in the sides of the box, was swung above the lantern. The pigs were put in this hammock as fast as they arrived and covered with a heavy blanket. After the sow had farrowed and the pigs were dry and warm they were placed to the teats and the sow and litter covered with a heavy blanket.

#### Lanterns Are Used.

Two lighted lanterns were hung in the cot. There were 10 pigs in the litter;

mined by the size of the litter and the individuality of the sow. The aim was to feed so that every sow would give just the amount of feed that the pigs needed. Both over and under feeding were avoided. Too much feed causes the mother to give more milk than the pigs can take and a feverish condition of the udder follows. Under feeding starves the pigs and causes them to fight for the teats thus irritating the mother, and loss of pigs is the result. The feed, as a general rule, was increased gradually until the sow was on full feed when the pigs were four or five weeks old. The ration from this time on consisted of about, corn 62 per cent; shorts 30 per cent, and tankage eight per cent with alfalfa hay. Skimmilk was fed in the place of part of the shorts and tankage when it could be obtained. Both sow and litter had the run of good pasture when it was available.

A separate eating pen or creep was provided for the pigs as soon as they were old enough to eat. They were fed the same ration as the sow. The feeding was done twice every day and no more feed was given than the pigs would clean up readily at each feed. No feed was allowed to remain in the troughs and become sour. The pigs were kept in good growing, thrifty condition until they were from eight to ten weeks old when they were weaned.

#### To Make the Check Rein Stick.

Mr. Editor—I had a great deal of trouble with the check rein on a set of single harness coming unhooked, or breaking. I remedied this fault by fastening a snap to the saddle of the harness by means of a short strap. A small ring was placed in the loop in the end of the rein. After several months' use the rein has not been broken or come unfastened. John H. Brown.

The only way to secure soft-meated birds is to keep them growing "from hatch to hatchet."—W. A. Lippincott.



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### Mixed or Purebred—Which?

BY WILLIAM A. HESS,  
Humboldt, Kan.

"Why do I want to raise purebred poultry? I am getting more out of my mixed flocks now than my neighbor who has purebred stock." Occasionally one hears some such statement. Granting the assertion as made I will say that if such a person had purebred poultry he would realize still more from it than from his mixed flock. And the other breeder would realize still less from a mixed flock than he does from his flock of purebreds. A breeder who can make a profit on a mixed flock is the kind of a person who would make much more out of a flock not mixed.

It is not so much the breed that counts as it is the breeder. The finest thoroughbred horse in the country in the hands of some owners would in a few years become a common plug, as far as looks and condition are concerned. But in the hands of a skillful horseman he would retain his high standard. Likewise in the poultry industry, care and understanding in mating one's birds means the highest success and returns.

One of the handicaps of a mixed breed is that different breeds require different care, different amounts of feed, and different methods of handling, for best results. Again you will find that eggs from a mixed flock are of various sizes, color and shapes. Any egg buyer will tell you that the highest prices are paid for eggs that are uniform in color, size and shape. Likewise in marketing fowls for meat you will find this same principle holds true in prices obtained. A good, uniform-colored bunch of birds, uniform in size and condition will demand more on the markets any time than a mixed lot.

#### A Uniform Flock.

Another reason for keeping purebreds is the pleasure it affords the breeder to see a nice, uniform flock of his own. You may, at first thought, say this is not much of a reason. But just stop and reason it out carefully. You will find that it has a greater bearing on your success or failure than you may believe at first. Here's the reason: If one takes pleasure in his flock he is going to see that the birds get better care than would otherwise be the case. And better care begets better results. Why is it that often the boy's colt turns out to be the best horse on the place? Because it is the boy's own animal. He is proud of his ownership, pleased with it, and he gives it the necessary care to make it thrive. So while there is greater pleasure in purebred animals there is also greater profit in it.

The last 20 years have made a wonderful difference in the number of eggs the ordinary hen lays in a year. And while there are many mixed flocks that are giving good results, you will find on investigation that it was the introduction of some good, thrifty purebred blood that enabled the mixed flock to give a good account of itself.

When it comes to breeding the larger animals as cattle or horses it is plain that everyone cannot have purebreds. The first cost in getting started is prohibitive. But in breeding poultry the first cost can be made very nominal. From a very small beginning one can have a purebred flock in a very few years. Simply sell off the mixed birds as fast as you can replace them with purebreds.

#### Male is Two Thirds of Flock.

With a few purebred females one should not hesitate to pay a reasonable price for a good male to go with them. But the market price or a little better will not buy them. If mere fertilization of eggs is all that is desired then well and good. But is that all you want?

I know by experience there are some good males that will do more toward building up a flock by stamping their progeny with their own good qualities, than could be accomplished in 50 years of hit-and-miss breeding. Only a few years ago we thought a hen was doing her duty if she laid about 30 eggs a year. Today we have many hens that lay

every month in the year and some almost every day. Back of this kind of laying is care and thought, hard labor, culling and disappointments. Such a strain of birds could no more produce a scarecrow like the 80-egg hen than could the crow produce a quiet, gentle, 300-egg machine. You cannot expect to get such blood at market prices for meat and you won't get it, either.

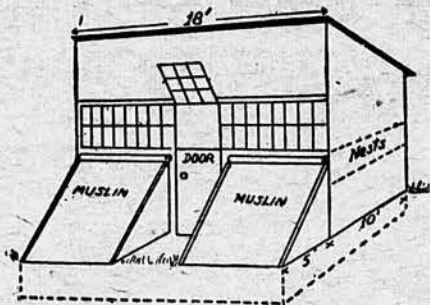
If you cannot afford to invest in a pen of purebred stock an easy way to get a start is to buy some eggs from a good, reliable breeder. Next season get a good male to mate with the females raised from the eggs. The third year you will find you can easily and successfully part with your mixed stock and have a purebred flock left. The surplus males of a batch will often sell for more the

By co-operative marketing farmers are lowering the expense of obtaining better prices for the products they sell and by co-operative buying they are lowering the cost of farm supplies. By organizing, twenty-five or a hundred farmers in any township in Kansas may, through good leadership and united action, give themselves far better facilities than they now enjoy. If a few men will start it others will come in. Farmers can unite for mutual fire insurance, they can develop their dairy interests, or unite in selling grain, livestock and other products of the farm.

following winter than you paid out for the eggs. So you are getting a start without any expense to speak of. It is up to you.

#### Basement For the Scratchers.

I have a basement 3 1-2 feet deep in my poultry house where the birds get plenty of sunlight while scratching. We keep about 8 inches of straw in this basement. The house is 10 by 18 feet in size but the basement extends out 5 feet in front. A frame was built over the opening in front on either side of the door and these were covered with muslin. At the top a strip of oil cloth



#### Plenty of sunlight on cold days.

on a roller is provided for each side, to be unrolled in case of storm or rain. The north side of the house is 4 feet high and the south side 7 feet high.

In the mornings we scatter wheat in the straw, at noon the hens have corn, bran mash with a little salt and red pepper, and at night whole corn. They have all the grit, green stuff and oyster shells they want to eat and rabbit twice a week. We are getting eggs right along.

Inman, Kan.

#### Feed Hopper From a Soap Box.

The handiest thing I have about the poultry quarters is a feed hopper for dry mash. It is made out of a soap box. An opening is cut 2 inches from the bottom and the front of the box set in slanting as shown in the drawing. This leaves room for the feed to work down where the birds can get it

but where very little will be wasted as they cannot get into it with their feet.

Larned, Kan.

Let me send you a **WITTE Engine**, to earn its own cost while you pay for it.

**GET your engine from an Engine Specialist, on any suitable reasonable terms, at a fair price. LOOK AT THESE NEW PRICES!**

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Why pay two prices for a good engine, or take chances on a poor, or an unknown engine, when the "WITTE" costs so little and saves you all the risk? You can pay more than my prices, but you can't get better engine-value from any one. That's what my thousands of customers say and they ought to know.

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Send me just your name and address so I can send you my New Book with my latest and Best Offer by return mail.

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# A Farmers' Poultry Show

And What It Did for a Missouri Community

BY JOHN F. CASE

Secretary Interstate Corn and Poultry Association

IT IS a common belief that a successful poultry show cannot be held in a small town where entries of farm grown poultry are necessary to make a successful exhibit. It is only too true that a majority of country poultry shows are largely supported by town-lot fanciers who make a hobby of breeding a few fancy fowls and count the winning of a blue ribbon worth all the time and money it took to produce them. Poultry raising on a town lot is largely a matter of recreation, though it can be made profitable. With the farmer and his wife chickens represent a definite part of the income. If they grow and show purebred birds they want to know that it means adding dollars and cents, and who can blame them?

The principle benefit derived from a country poultry show is the influence it has for better poultry. Few women can walk down the aisle of a show room, see the beauty of form and feather that good breeding gives, and remain satisfied with a flock of unsightly mongrels. Once purebreds take the place of scubs on the farm a demand is made for better houses, for a more balanced ration, for the introduction of new and vigorous blood each year. Then the housewife begins to get orders for eggs for hatching and for cockerels at let us say, \$1 each. Soon she decides that her chickens are just a little better than those of Mrs. Jones who always wins in the local show. She enters a pen and has her opinion confirmed. The farm woman is now a full-fledged fancier and with hundreds of birds to select from she has every advantage of the town-lot breeder. Before long profits from the purebred farm flock are mounting up into the hundreds of dollars where before the neglected and uncared for flock did well to pay the grocery bill.

In north Missouri is a little inland town known by the name of Whitesville. Scarcely 200 persons live in this town but it is surrounded by a class of thrifty, progressive farmers. Eight years ago two town men who were raising purebred poultry employed a judge to score their stock. The local paper advertised his coming and farmers were invited to bring in their chickens. About 100 fowls demanded the judge's attention, and they were a freaky looking lot. More than half the birds were disqualified and a dollar bill would have been a high price for the best. There was not a farm flock of purebred fowls in the surrounding country. The town lot birds too, were common culls.

Town women and country women got together and decided they wanted some real chickens. The next year a corn and poultry association was organized, judges secured and a joint show arranged



A Classy "Red."

for. The premium list for both exhibits did not exceed \$30, but the entry was large. "We could have a great show if we had some place to put it," said the farmers and they proceeded to get busy. A stock company was organized and a town hall, modern in every respect, costing \$7,000, erected. Just one combined exhibit of corn and poultry was held in this big building. Liberal prizes were offered, for there was now an association of more than 100 farmers backing the project, and the poultry alone filled every foot of available space. The shows were divided and thereafter a week was given to each display.

The Whitesville Corn and Poultry association now has 250 members living in five counties. The corn show has become a great interstate affair, paying an annual premium list of more than \$1,000 and attracting entries from all adjoining states. The poultry show has from 400 to 800 birds each year and has paid its exhibitors thousands of dollars in cash and special premiums. There is not a flock of mongrels on any farm in the Whitesville neighborhood. Many of the farm women sell birds for breeding for as high as \$20 each. Hundreds of cockerels are sold and shipped out at from \$1 to \$5 apiece and there is a big business in the sale of eggs for hatching. Poultry brings thousands of dollars more each year to that section of the state than it did before the show was started. The quality of the farm flocks has been so greatly improved that this alone is worth many dollars to the farmers even if no fancy fowls are sold.

The Whitesville poultry show is officered by farmers. Seventy-five per cent of the annual exhibit of birds come from farms. On opening days of the show you will see wagons carrying show coops coming from all directions. The premium list, which usually totals about \$500, is largely made up of merchandise premiums. These premiums are paid for by giving advertising space in the annual catalog and by displaying the articles offered in the show room. A small entry fee is charged which pays the cash premiums and incidental expenses of running the show. A reputable judge is always employed and his fee paid from the association treasury. The association membership fee is \$1 a year and members get half rate when entering poultry in the show. Many persons took memberships to save money and then became enthusiastic boosters. Through this means membership has been largely increased. No admission charge at the door has ever been made and thousands of visitors attend every show. Farm folks come for miles around to select choice breeding birds from the show room.

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It has taken a lot of hard and unselfish effort to bring about these things. Except for the boys who handle the poultry in the show room all the work is donated. Those who do manual labor are paid \$1 a day. From the small boy to the banker everyone in Whitesville takes off his coat and works during show time. That this is appreciated by the farmers is shown by their loyal patronage of business interests.

Working in unity this rural community has an enviable reputation for progressiveness. The Corn and Poultry association has been directly responsible for bringing the best lines of entertainment—the lyceum course and chautauqua to its people. There is added interest in educational pursuits. A great school fair is held annually. The yield of corn has been increased 10 bushels an acre. Land that sold for \$50 an acre 10 years ago now brings more than double that amount. The people are happy and contented; the problem of keeping the boy and girl at home has been solved.

Pretty big results from a chance meeting of a few chicken cranks. Your community can do as well if you will just get together. And you will find it will pay.

## Said the Rooster



Spring Improvements.

"Always something to spend money for! I have just had my spurs sharpened—and now my legs need re-shingling!"

## The Pit Silo Again

I should like to have the opinion of someone that knows as to the jug pit silo. The land in this section is underlaid at from four to six feet with a layer of limestone rock about nine inches thick. Would it be advisable, after going through this rock, to widen out the pit similar to a jug in order to get the desired capacity rather than to make the hole the same diameter from top to bottom, and deeper?

Russell county, Kansas.

I should not advise digging the silo in the shape of a jug. The silage will not settle properly in such a silo and there will be considerable waste from spoiling. If the walls are made absolutely perpendicular and smooth the silage will settle more readily and uniformly and there will be less danger of air entering and spoiling the silage. In addition it will be easier to distribute the silage in the straight silo when it is filled.

T. W.

## Rejuvenating a Grape Vine

I have two grape vines, one a good bearer and the other worthless. Have made several unsuccessful attempts to kill out the inferior one and have tried to make them grow together by cutting the bark away from a point on each branch and tying the two together during the winter. I want to make the worthless vine bear. How can I do it?—J. P. B., Cherokee county, Kansas.

The best plan would be to graft a couple of scions from the good vine to the worthless one. To do this cut away the worthless vine an inch or two below the surface of the ground. Clear away the earth and put in two scions in the main root just as in cleft grafting fruit trees. After wrapping the graft apply wax and cover with earth, leaving the tips of the scions exposed. The scions should be cut from wood of the previous year's growth. It would, of course, be necessary to keep down all sprouts from the root grafted. By doing this properly you should have a fine vine in a few years as the grafted vine would get the benefit of the big root system of the old vine. It would insure a bearing vine much sooner than to simply put cuttings from the good vine into the ground.

Beef scrap gets more eggs than red pepper and doesn't hurt the hens.—W. A. Lippincott.



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Grown on our own Kansas pure seed farm. We have been working on this variety for 25 years, constantly selecting and improving the strain. All the nearly 50 years of our experience selling seeds backs our judgment that KAW CHIEF is the  
**Finest Yellow Corn in the World.**  
Matures in 95 to 100 days. Yields regularly 75 to 80 Bushels to the Acre with good foliage. Does fine on an upland or bottom land. We guarantee highest germinating power and will send you a  
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**BARTELDES SEED CO.** Largest seed house west of the Mississippi.  
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### New Imported Seed OATS

Big money—right kind of oats. Here's your chance. Imported Canadian Seed Oats raised on Galloway Bros' big seed oats farm in Canada—new, clean and Genuine Regenerated Swedish Select Oats. Want 1/2 bu. to acre on our farm last year. Farmers who bought this seed from us last year raised **80 TO 100 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE** in the U. S., and proved our claim that their old seed was inbred and run out. Seed from us went double and in many cases three times as much as the old seed. Change your seed. Try some of these new seed. Send for free sample, or ten cents for large packet. We will also send you free our valuable book entitled "Big Money in Oats and How to Grow Them."  
**Galloway Bros.-Bowman Company,**  
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Reliable and Full of Life  
**SPECIAL OFFER**  
Made to build New Business. A trial will make you our permanent customer  
**PRICE COLLECTION** Radish, 17 Varieties, worth 15c; Lettuce, 12 kinds, worth 15c; Tomatoes, 11 the finest, worth 20c; Turnips, 7 splendid, worth 15c; Onion, 8 best varieties, worth 15c; 16 Spring Flowering Bulbs worth 20c—65 varieties in all, worth \$1.00.  
**GUARANTEED TO PLEASE.**  
Write today; mention this paper.  
**SEND 10 CENTS**  
to cover postage and packing and receive this valuable collection of seeds postpaid, together with my big instructive, beautiful Seed and Plant Book, tells all about Buckbee's "Full of Life" Seeds, Plants, etc.  
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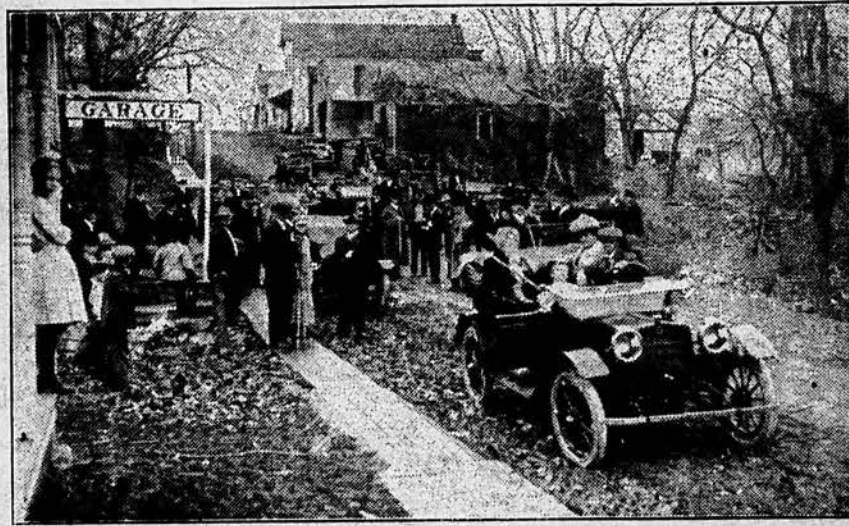
**Griswold's "BEAUTY" Fall Bearing Strawberry**  
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Both are vigorous growers; yield early; excellent in flavor—good keepers picked. Write for catalog and details of great offer.  
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### Seed Corn for Sale

**REED'S EARLY DENT (yellow), WHITE WONDER**  
This corn has been tested and guaranteed to grow. Two (\$2.00) dollars per bu. f. o. b., Tuttle, Okla.  
**J. H. Cunningham, Tuttle, Okla.**

### Do You Have to be Shown?

I'm told that I have the best quality of seed, give the largest packages and have the most common-sense Seed Book in the bunch. And I'm willing to admit it.  
Do you have to be shown?  
**All right. I live close to the Missouri line and I'll "show" you.**  
I'll send you the Seed Book and a package of garden seed, and you can judge for yourself. **NO CHARGE FOR EITHER,** and you need not even send the postage unless you wish.  
I also have guaranteed Clover and Alfalfa, and all kinds of farm seed at Farmer's Prices. Shall I send you free samples of these also?  
**HENRY FIELD, Pres.**  
HENRY FIELD SEED CO., Box 90, Shawandash, Iowa.

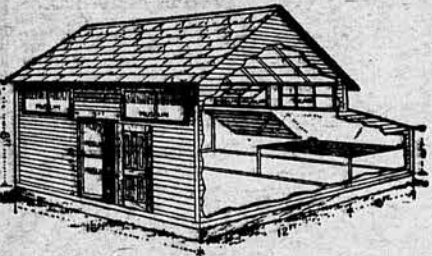


Starting from Whitesville to boost the 1913 corn and poultry shows. Twenty-five automobiles, nearly all owned by farmers, were in line and the band was taken along.

Good Housing for All Seasons

BY W. F. HOLCOMB, Clay Center, Neb.

Much has been said and written about sunlight and fresh air in the poultry house. Some houses have too much fresh air, especially those that are boarded up at both ends and the cracks not battened. Others have plenty of sunlight and no ventilation. There is no kind of stock left to shift for itself more than the hens. If they have found a good comfortable place in the barn they are driven out to some rack of a house that has too much ventilation, or to some small house that has more



Well adapted for farm poultry.

windows in the south than would be used in a 40 by 80 barn, or one that has too much curtain front.

Now ventilation is essential, so is sunlight; but there is no system of ventilation that will regulate the temperature where there is too much glass in the south side of a house. It could be down if the outside temperature was the same all of the time, but too much glass reflects too much heat on a hot summer



Just about everything a poultry house should not be.

day, and too much cold in zero weather. When the weather is warm the hens should be out. It is when the weather is cold and stormy that we need the house well ventilated but not too cold and with roosts where there is no draft. We are now using a house that we

Are You Looking For a Job?

Because of conditions over which no one has any control there are many men in the towns and cities this winter looking for work. There are doubtless at the same time many farmers who would be glad to get help if they knew where to look for it. Believing that it will be a good thing for all concerned to bring the men and the work together, the Farmers Mail and Breeze will be glad to print, free, the advertisement of any man or woman, or husband and wife, who are looking for work on a farm. It will also be glad to print, free, the want ad of any farmer who is looking for help. Address the Free Employment Bureau of the Good Fellows Club, the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

think solves the problem. We are having fine success with it and are not trying to keep it a secret. Our system is to ventilate through transom windows, hinged on the inside so that they can be opened or closed to regulate the temperature and by fitting a muslin screen on the inside we get ventilation without a draft. We also have the muslin screen door on the inside of the main door for light and ventilation, when the weather permits leaving the main door open.

With this kind of house the farmer, breeder or fancier can have eggs the year round if he will keep the house clean and give the necessary feed.

The above cut is a plan of this pure-air poultry house. It is almost impossible to overcrowd a house of this kind and by keeping the muslin windows closed there is absolutely no draft. You can regulate the temperature by closing the windows on the inside. Poultry will go into the trees to roost in preference to a poorly ventilated house. That is the reason why we are always driving them out of the barns and trees; they want to roost where there is plenty of fresh air.

This house is not expensive, compared with benefits derived. It means healthy poultry, more eggs and less work. The main object is to build the leaning part tight and it is best to have double wall and ceiling. The main part of the house is 12 feet wide, 16 feet long, and 8 feet to the eaves. The roosting shed is 4 feet high in the rear, 6 feet where built onto the main house and 8 feet wide.

Bill of Materials.

- 2-2 by 4-16 sills.
- 2-2 by 4-20 sills.
- 6-2 by 4-8 studs.
- 18-2 by 4-6 studs.
- 9-2 by 4-4 studs.
- 8-2 by 4-16 plates.
- 4-2 by 4-10 end studs.
- 18-2 by 4-8 rafters.
- 9-2 by 4-9 rafters.
- 456 feet sheathing for sides.
- 400 feet sheathing for roof.
- 4 M shingles.
- 100 lbs. tar paper.
- 570 feet siding.
- 1 door 2-8 by 6-8.
- 4 sash 8 by 10 light.

On the average farm there is more or less old lumber that could be used as sheathing and dimension and many times it will pay to work over the old hen house. There are several ways to cheapen the building as the above bill is for the best material.

Ever Meet Lespedeza?

BY HARRY F. WATSON.

Lespedeza, or Japan clover as it is more commonly known, was introduced into Louisiana from Japan 80 years ago. Since that time, it has spread northward until at present it is found in central Missouri and southern Illinois. The plant is not exacting as to its soil requirements. The clover grows in timber as well as cleared lands, on the highest ridges as well as the low lands. It thrives on the very poorest of soil. I have seen it growing on gravel where hardly a trace of soil could be noticed. Unlike alfalfa and red clover, it does not demand a soil well supplied with lime or humus, to become established. A heavy clay soil seems to meet the conditions for its growth best.

In the far south, Japan clover attains a height of 18 inches. In the Ozark country, I have never seen it higher than 10 inches. It grows very thickly, forming a turf not unlike bluegrass.

The plant is an annual, seeding in the late summer. The stems are small, and thickly covered with fine leaves. In general appearance, it resembles young alfalfa much more than clover. Its natural growth is upright, with little branching. When pastured, it assumes a low, spreading habit of growth. Its roots are fibrous, with a weakly developed tap-root. I know of no legume, with the exception of sweet clover, which is so well supplied with tubercles or nodules upon its roots. The nitrogen-fixing power of its nodules is fully shown when one finds it growing luxuriantly upon soils so deficient in nitrogen that other plants cannot survive.

The food value of the plant is slightly greater than red clover. When cured into hay, Lespedeza makes a most palatable forage; and one on which all manner of stock thrive. The extreme hardness of the plant, bearing great heat and drouth, commends it as a pasture plant. It has never been known to produce bloat among cattle pasturing it. A growth of 8 inches will cut one ton of hay to the acre, because of the very thick stand obtained.

Japan clover would not prove of great value when grown alone for forage in Kansas. The benefit arising from its use would occur in the wild meadows and pastures. A small legume is badly needed in the wild meadows to increase their yield and maintain the fertility of the soil. The Ozark region has found the plant of great use in these ways. In the pasture the clover will furnish feed during the dry months of the summer.

No fear need be felt of Lespedeza ever becoming a troublesome weed. Cul-

tivation will easily kill it, and it seeds only in late summer.

In seeding, one should sow the seeds at the rate of about 10 pounds to the acre. The seeding is best done in mid-winter; either on sod or cultivated land, in order to allow the frost to cover the seeds. After a stand is secured, it will persist indefinitely. The plant cannot be pastured or mowed closely enough to prevent the formation of its seed crop.

To Increase the Nitrogen

BY CYRIL G. HOPKINS.

To increase or maintain the nitrogen and organic matter of the soil is the greatest problem in American agriculture. In an hour one can spread enough limestone or phosphate on an acre to provide for large crops of wheat, corn, oats and clover for 10 or 20 years, while to supply the nitrogen for the same length of time would require from 20 to 40 tons of clover, or from 80 to 160 tons of farm manure, to be added to the same acre of land, even though one of the four crops harvested secures its nitrogen from the air.

Certainly we are making no such additions to the soil in average Illinois agriculture, and one may well ask, how then is it possible to grow the crops we now produce in this state? In the simplest language the answer to this question is, By "skinning" the soil—by working the land for all that's in it—by following the example of our ancestors who brought agricultural ruin to millions of acres of once fertile farm land in the original thirteen states.

For the livestock farmer a five-field system is suggested—a four-year rotation of corn, oats and clover being grown on four fields for five years, while the fifth field is kept in alfalfa, the alfalfa field being then brought into rotation and one of the four fields being seeded to alfalfa for another five-year period, and so on. If the crop yields are 50 bushels of corn and oats, two tons of clover and three tons of alfalfa, if the straw and half the cornstalks are used for bedding and all other produce for feed, and if 60 per cent of the nitrogen in the manure is used for the production of crops, then a permanent system is provided for the maintenance of nitrogen.

For a farmer who sells grain and hay a 25-bushel wheat crop may well be substituted for the first corn crop, clover being seeded on the wheat to be plowed under the next year for corn. If the fall and spring growth of this clover aggregates one and one-half tons and if only the grain and clover seed and the alfalfa are sold, all clover, stalks and straw being returned to the land, this also provides a system for the permanent maintenance of nitrogen.

Feterita the Crop for Him

Editor Mail and Breeze—Feterita is the one crop that is attracting the attention of the farmers in this part of the country. Wherever it was planted there is a good feed crop and where corn, kafir and milo were planted there is little or nothing in the way of a crop. Feterita has stood up green and thrifty during our 65 days of dry weather and has matured a full crop of from 50 to 75 bushels an acre while kafir and milo by the side of it have gone down under the trying hot winds. The acreage of feterita will be increased 100 per cent in this country another year.

As to my own personal experience with feterita, I planted 15 acres to the crop this year and it is the only really good crop that I have. My kafir is going to be as near a failure as I have ever raised. My dwarf white milo is passably good and will make about 30 bushels to the acre.

I think that every farmer living in countries subject to drouths should plant some feterita. It is just as good feed as kafir or milo, matures 30 days earlier and is a much greater drouth-resister. This has been fully proved this year. Sentinel, Okla. W. P. Camp.

It is always the hen that lays the most eggs that produces the most chicks. In breeders, high fertility is more to be desired than high production.—W. A. Lippincott.

Sprout your light oats for green food. The hens like them best that way.—W. A. Lippincott.

Your Interests Demand

that you look carefully over the announcement of LANDRETH'S Seeds Which Succeed

which will appear in the next issue of this publication. Study it carefully. There's meat in it. D. LANDRETH SEED CO. BRISTOL, PENNA.

Seed Corn that tests 95 to 100%

AINSWORTH Seed advertisement with details on guarantee and prices.

ISBELL'S SEED FREE CATALOG advertisement for Northern Grown Seeds.

FUNK'S Seed Succeeds advertisement for 15 bushels more of corn.

VEGETABLE SEEDS AND FLOWER BY MAIL advertisement.

SEEDS advertisement featuring a special offer for 10 cents.

INCE TREES advertisement for economical nursery stock.



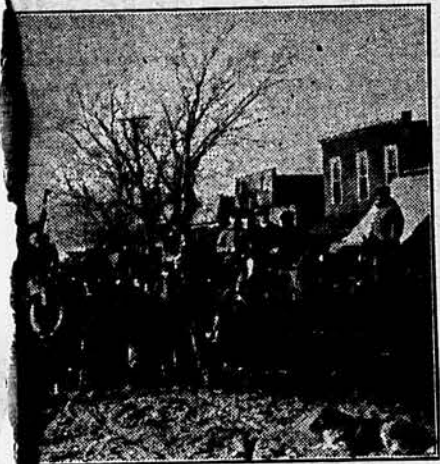






Better Roads for Irving

One-half mile of gravel road was built near Irving, Kan., January 20 and 21. All the labor was done by the farmers near there and by men from the town, and no charge was made. The first day 30 teams and men and 28 additional hands were at work, and 172 loads of gravel were moved. The second day 37



Road Builders at Irving.

ms and 45 extra men were at work. The gravel was obtained from the river on the farm of John Cotler, the Hereford breeder. The plan was originated by a farmer, G. C. Roddy, who owns a farm near Irving. The mayor of Irving, William Smerdek, the town council and almost all the farmers of that community all co-operated in building the road, which is what used to be one of the mud holes of that section in the spring.

Registration of Stallions

The law compelling the state registration of stallions has been in force in Kansas four years, yet it does not seem to be well understood. Considerable confusion that now exists probably due to the revision of the law at the last session of the legislature. A subscriber in Stevens county asks these questions:

How can we be sure that a horse is purebred? Is there such a thing as a purebred jack?"

There is an explanation of those sections of the new stallion law which are of particular interest to stallion owners: Every person who shall stand, travel, advise, or offer for public service in any manner any stallion in the state of Kansas shall secure a license certificate from the State Livestock Registry Board, Manhattan,

stallion licenses issued by the State Livestock Registry Board previous to July 1, 1913, were cancelled by the legislature because null and void and of no value from that date.

To secure a stallion license under the new law which went into effect July 1, 1913, stallion owners should apply directly to the State Livestock Registry Board, Manhattan, Kan. The stallion owner should send to the State Livestock Registry Board his application, properly filled out and signed, and the registry certificate (pedigree) and other papers relating to the breeding of the stallion to be licensed, and the fee required by law for a state license. A license will be issued under one of the following heads, depending upon the breeding of the stallion: purebred, crossbred, grade, or scrub. Licenses issued by the State Livestock Registry Board will be issued only for a single season and become null and void and of no force on December 31 of the year in which they are issued, and must be renewed before March 1 following date of expiration. Failure to have a license renewed before March 1 forfeits the right of renewal, and the fee will then become \$2 instead of \$1.

Every bill, poster, or other advertisement of every kind or nature issued by the owner, keeper, or person in charge of any stallion must contain as a heading for the advertisement of every stallion the class and number of license issued for the stallion advertised. For example the heading should be written "Purebred License No. 3," "Crossbred License No. 137," "Grade License No. 65," or "Scrub License No. 6574," as the case may be. This heading shall be set in the largest and boldest type used in the advertisement.

Examination for soundness is optional with the owners, keepers, or persons in charge of stallions but no stallion shall be advertised in any manner either directly or indirectly as a sound stallion unless a certificate of soundness has been issued for the stallion in question by the State Live Stock Registry Board. The fee for a certificate of soundness shall not exceed two dollars. A certificate of soundness becomes null and void on December 31 of the year in which it is issued.

Every stallion owner should have the

license certificate of his stallion renewed as soon as it expires and thus avoid delays at the opening of the breeding season.

The only way that the purchaser can be absolutely sure that a stallion is a purebred is to know that the man who bred him was honest; that he is recorded in a reliable registry association, and that some unscrupulous dealer has not substituted a grade, for the animal in question, after he passed from the ownership of the man who bred him. The value of the pedigree of any animal always depends upon the honesty of the breeder of that animal. There are many ways of detecting dishonest practices but after all is said and done the pedigree that is made out by a dishonest breeder should have little or no value.

The man who contemplates purchasing a purebred stallion or mare should insist on examining the pedigree before the animal is delivered. If he is inexperienced in judging the value of a pedigree or suspects that a substitution has been made and wants advice he can send the pedigree or registry certificate, to the secretary of the State Live Stock Registry Board and the secretary will give his opinion as to whether or not the animal is a purebred and the one for which the original pedigree was made, without charge.

Utilizing All But the Squeal

[Prize Letter.]

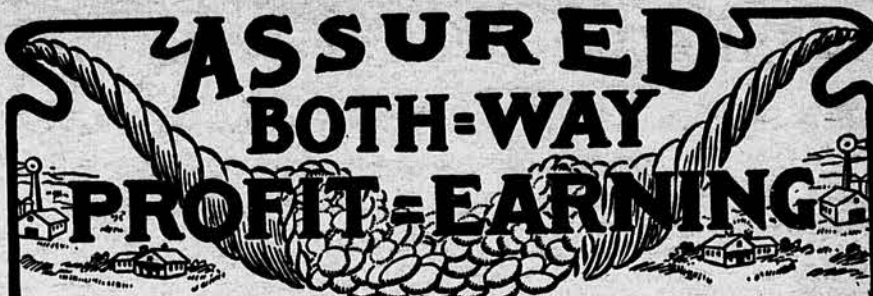
Mr. Editor—It is very easy to save much of the meat that is usually wasted at butchering time. We kill from five to eight hogs at a time and try to save everything we can. We make sausage out of everything that will make sausage, cutting jowls, heads and scraps into sausage meat. We put sausage into casings and find it keeps best that way. What we cannot cut off is made into pressed meat. This we cover with lard and it will keep for months. Livers, hearts and such things, are fine made in pressed meat and covered with lard for use in season. Sweet breads, brains and melts are nice fried. I save the inside lard and always get a good price for it.

In frying breakfast bacon, we save every bit of the grease and use in different ways such as frying apples, potatoes, corn bread and other things. It is good for seasoning vegetables, and by doing this we often have quite a good deal of lard to sell. We save all the skins and cracklings and make soap.

By managing right, almost every scrap can be used. Some of our neighbors fry hams and sides down while fresh. I have done this but prefer the salted meat.

Versailles, Mo. Mrs. Henry Tipton.

When spring really opens up and the bugs get plenty, you can cut down the beef scrap in ration if you let the hens range.—W. A. Lippincott.



This makes "CONSERVATION" especially desirable. Investors, generally, have little knowledge of the extraordinary stability and immense profits of the great million-dollar Fire Insurance Compa-

nies. Not a cent of their stupendous capital is, or can ever be, spent—as in commercial enterprises; everything is placed in securities lawfully recognized as standards. These legally safeguarded resources.

Make This Doubly Good

Investment Good

—provide double earning capacity: on the one hand, earning premiums on risks; on the other, interest on securities. Compare Fire Insurance stock with any other investment—govern-

ment, railroad, bank, real-estate, mortgage. It leads them all, in high market value, and in tremendous dividend-returns—besides being as safe (in some cases safer) in every respect.

THE CONSERVATION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

—now being organized by prominent Western business men, with near \$2,000,000 capital and surplus—meets an urgent demand for heavier Fire Insurance capitalization in the Middle-West. It offers Western Investors opportunity to reap the bountiful dividend-harvests so long produced in this rich Western Fire Insurance field—but which, until now, have gone East.

price basis—exactly as original investors in the great Eastern companies purchased the enormous-dividend-paying stocks now held by them. And subscriptions are not payable until the Company is actually ready to transact business.

"CONSERVATION" stock can now be purchased on first.

A postal request (with no obligation) brings full information regarding this most exceptional investment opportunity. Address:

STATE SALES CORPORATION

318-23 South Sixth St., Springfield, Ill.

Investors make no payments on Stock until \$200,000 is subscribed.

SEED BOOK FREE

RATEKIN'S BIG BOOK ON CORN GROWING is now ready for you. It tells how to grow big crops and all about best varieties of corn for your locality, also all about the best Seed Oats, Wheat, Barley, Speltz, Grass, Clover, Alfalfa, Pasture and Lawn Mixtures, Potatoes and all other Farm and Garden Seeds. This book is FREE to all who are interested in the crops they grow. A Postal Card will bring it to your door. Write for it today. Address RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa, Box 33.

Burpee, Philadelphia,

side we shall be pleased to send THE LEADING AMERICAN SEED CATALOG,—a bright new book of 182 pages, which should be read by all who would have the best garden possible and who are willing to pay a fair price for

is sufficient for the front of a post card. If you will write your own address plainly on the other

Seeds of the Burpee-Quality

SAVE ON YOUR \$ILO Be an early buyer and save money on a Kalamazoo Wood or Tile Silo. Galvanized All-Steel Door-Frame provides continuous opening and safe, convenient ladder. Your choice of Tile Block Silo or seven kinds of wood—all Kalamazoo Quality. Catalog and special offer, free on request. Write today. KALAMAZOO TANK & SILO CO., Kalamazoo, Mich. (Minneapolis, Minn., Kansas City, Mo., St. Ft. Worth, Tex.)

Save Work, Time, Money By using our low down steel wheel wagon Electric Handy Wagons saves high lifting, lighten draft, don't rut roads. Spokes don't loosen—wheels don't dry out or rot. Write for free book on Wagons and Wheels. Electric Wheel Co., 30 Elm Street, Quincy, Ill.

Wisconsin Wins In Big Hatching Contests Every Year. Write for FREE CATALOG and we will send a sample of the Redwood our incubators are made of. Why Take Chances. Mrs. J. McMahon, Veedersburg, Ind., in 1910 won in Missouri Valley Farmer Hatching contest, hatching 135 chicks from 126 eggs. Mr. C. B. Armitage, Atwater, Ohio, in 1911 won in Successful Farming contest, getting 181 chicks from 181 eggs in two hatches. Mrs. J. W. Mize, Vaughns Mill, Ky., in 1912 won in Successful Farming contest getting 208 chicks from 209 eggs in two settings. Mrs. F. H. Lewis, Montrose, Pa., in 1913 won in Successful Farming contest getting 96 chicks from 96 eggs in one setting. 130-EGG incubator & 130-CHICK Brooder, both \$10. 180-Egg incubator—180-Chick Brooder, both for \$11.50. Freight paid East of Rockies—Incubators have hot water heat, double walls, dead air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg-testers, all set up ready to use when you get them. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others we will feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time. WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 192, RACINE, WISC.

SAVE \$50 TO \$300 Buy Direct From the Actual Manufacturer. Quit paying tribute to "Trusts" and "Combines." Stop paying a lot of unnecessary middlemen's profits. Buy direct at my wholesale factory prices and save \$50 to \$300. Galloway Engines are made in our own modern factories. They are standard, high quality, proven engines. Thousands in use. Made in sizes 1 1/2 to 15 H. P.—either stationary or mounted. Sold on 30 Days' Free Trial, backed by 5-Year Guarantee in "black and white" and \$25,000 Legal Bond. You take no risk whatever when you buy on my plan. Money back with freight paid both ways if not satisfied. That's my unequalled offer in a nutshell. Can you beat it? Write For My Special Offer Do it today! When you write for my catalog I am going to make you a special offer. An offer that will help you to get your engine partly or entirely without cost to you in the end. No soliciting. No canvassing. Just a straight "business proposition." Write. FREE SERVICE My big corps of engine experts will help you select and install the best size and style engine for your work. No other manufacturer makes you as low prices, as liberal terms, as strong guarantees or gives you as full protection. Try my plan and let me prove it to you. Fill in, cut out and mail coupon or write me a postal for my catalog and special offer. Do it now before you lay this paper down. Address Wm. Galloway, President, William Galloway Company, 45 Galloway Sta., Waterloo, Iowa. State.....F. R. D..... We also manufacture and sell direct cream separators, manure spreaders and other farm machinery.

# How to Cut a Leg of Mutton

## Little Bone or Other Waste in This Carcass

BY A. M. PATTERSON  
Kansas Agricultural College

MUTTON is the easiest carcass to cut as each main division yields cuts about the proper size to be used by the ordinary family as roasts, steaks or stews.

To cut mutton well one should have a solid block, a sharp knife and a meat saw. Always cut across the grain of the meat and make clean, smooth, cuts. This gives the meat a much better appearance and avoids ragged edges which are wasted in cooking. In cutting mutton one should be governed by the size of the family or the demands of the trade. If it is to be used for home consumption the carcass should be split down the center and each half cut as it is needed. In this way less surface will be exposed to the air and less waste of the carcass will result.

Mutton, like all other meat, should be thoroughly cool and firm before cutting. Start at the udder or cod and cut out to the edge of the last rib and then on to a point just above the elbow. This will remove the flank, plate and front leg. Remove the front leg from the plate next.

### Where It Is Cut.

The leg of mutton is cut off at the point where the backbone bends upward, depending on the size of the leg of mutton desired. If a small one is desired, cut farther back and if a large one cut farther forward. The shoulder is taken off by cutting between the third and fourth ribs, but may be made longer or shorter. The neck is cut off level with the back, leaving a square shoulder.

The leg of mutton is the most desirable cut because it is thick and meaty and has very little bone and waste. It is used usually as roasts, but if the leg is too large to be used as a roast, steaks can be cut from the front of it. If the sheep is very old, it may be advisable to boil it. All loose ends and soiled parts should be trimmed off before the leg of mutton is cooked. Care should be taken not to cut into the lean meat, as this will cause more or less waste in cooking.

There are two methods of trimming a leg of mutton. The American trimmed leg is made by cutting down to the stifle, unjointing it and cutting out the bone, and fastening back the meat that was left hanging with a skewer. The French trimmed leg of mutton is made by cutting the flesh around the leg above the hock, cut off the meat and saw off the bone projecting an inch or so, which can be used as a handle when carving.

The loin is termed the highest priced cut of mutton. This is because it contains the tenderness and the best chops and roasts. The loin can be distinguished by the small muscle under the backbone which is called the tenderloin. There is very little trimming to be done on the loin. If to be roasted, cut into the desired size and cut through the joints to aid in carving. If the loin is to be used for chops, cut them to suit your wishes but they should never be cut less than one-half inch thick. The chops from the center of the loin are much better than those cut from either end as the end cuts have more tough muscle and less tenderloin.

### The Rib Roasts.

The rib is used for about the same purposes as the loin, that is roasts and chops. It is best to cut off the lower, or thinner part of the ribs and use as stews. When used as chops each rib is cut so as to make one chop but if too thick, a cut may be made between the ribs. Chops cut between the ninth and 13th ribs are the best as they contain more muscle than those cut near the shoulder. The chops may be trimmed to suit. The French chop is made by cutting the meat away from the end of the bone and leaving the bone projecting about an inch.

The front leg, plate and flank generally are used as stews. The tough membrane should be removed from the inside and the plate and flank cut in the size desired. The front leg is cut into pieces. Always cut the bone with a saw to prevent shattering.

The shoulder may be roasted, stewed or cut into steaks. It may be boned before cooking to aid in carving. If it is used as a roast the soiled parts should be trimmed off, the ribs sawed across, and the backbone unjointed with a cleaver.

The neck is used entirely for stews. All soiled parts should be cut off, the neck cut in convenient sizes, and some of the large bones taken out.

There are more or less trimmings in cutting a mutton but these should not be wasted as they can be used as stews. The kidneys, liver, tongue and heart can be used as those of other animals.

If the carcass has been tainted, the taint may be removed by taking off the fell or outside covering of the carcass. This will cause a waste in cooking, but it will remove the undesirable odor or taste.

## Stop the Grain Leaks

BY A. E. SCHUYLER.

It is not a difficult matter to prevent leakage of grain if the loader will use due diligence in inspecting each car before and after loading and use ordinary care and intelligence in applying cooperage material furnished. Some cars need coo-pering only at grain doors to insure grain tight conditions, while others require a little additional coopering; some cars need the generous application of cooperage material.

A car that is unfit for carrying bulk grain should not be loaded with that commodity. Let it be borne in mind that cars must be built for carrying freight, and grain is freight only on certain occasions. It is not practicable for carriers to maintain equipment for the sole purpose of carrying grain. It is obvious, therefore, that, to successfully prevent leakage, every car must be carefully inspected by the loader, inside and outside, to ascertain if car is suitable, and can be made grain tight by ordinary care and proper application of cooperage material.

If, in line with foregoing, the loader of bulk grain will follow closely the suggestions enumerated below, the leakage of grain will then be reduced to a minimum:

Protect any cracks or crevices between grain doors, floor boards, junctions of floors and side braces, or sheathings; also between grain doors and door posts; also over draft-rigging or king bolts, or any other place where inspection indicates a condition that is at all doubtful.

Apply grain doors securely; re-enforce them when necessary for large capacity loads by applying the grain door material double strength near the bottom where the pressure is the greatest. Nail each end of each door with eight penny or twelve penny nails, according to the thickness of nailing surface of the doors. Do not spike grain doors to the door posts under any circumstances.

Protect end windows effectively, bearing in mind that the level of bulk grain may shift considerably during transit.

## 2,500 Ways to Mark Hogs

J. G. Arbutnot, a hog grower of Cuba, Kan., has developed a system of marking hogs that looks good to hog men who have examined it. He sometimes rears as many as 1,500 pigs in a season, so a large number of possible markings is a necessity. The system he has worked out is simple, easy to read, and has 2,500 possible variations. "I mark my pigs by notching their ears," Mr. Arbutnot said. "The numerical value of the notches is not hard to remember. A notch in the outer edge of the right ear, which comes at your left hand, has a value of 1,000, the inner edge of that ear counts 100 for each notch, and reading on over toward your right, the inner edge of the other ear counts 10, and the outer edge one, for each notch. This pig has two notches on the outer edge of the ear that comes to your right, as you face him, so his number is two. If the notches had been on the outer edge of the ear to your left, his number would have been 2,000.

"There is room for four notches on

one edge of a pig's ear, so starting with one, the numbers you can use are: 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 30, and so on up to 4,444, which will give you more than 800 numbers. If that is not enough you may have another 600 numbers by making a notch in the tip of the pig's right ear and calling this series R. Then you can have 600 more by putting the notch in the tip of the left instead of the right ear. If you put notches in the tips of both ears, you can call the numbers B1, B2, etc."

It is very easy to read a hog's number, even if the animal is moving.

## A Boy and Apple Story

TAKEN FROM REAL LIFE.

Apple picking time reminds me of experiences when a boy. At that time ex-Governor Glick, living in Acheson, had some fine fruit of many different kinds in his garden and the boys caused him no end of trouble. Mr. Glick was a kind, generous man and would have given us gladly all the fruit we wanted, had we asked for it, but climbing over the fence and breaking down trees and vines was very annoying to him.

Mr. Glick built many different kinds of fences to keep the boys out. The last one was 10 feet high and built of 12-inch boards. But had he built it 100 feet high the boys would have gotten in. One fall when the apples were ripe, Jim, George and myself were on our way through the alley when fortune favored us. One of the boards had dropped out of the fence leaving a hole just big enough to squeeze through. We were soon inside and right in the center of the orchard was a Jonathan tree loaded with apples that looked like the pictures in the nursery catalogs. But tied to this tree was a 20-foot rope and at its other end a ferocious bulldog—one of the kind with a lower jaw extending out an inch or two.

Now we had not been informed that Mr. Glick had a new dog but Jim soon evolved a scheme. "George," said he, "you run home and get a piece of raw beef." When the meat came it was tied to a long pole and Jim held it just under the dog's nose where the beast could smell but not quite reach it. Then Jim started around the tree, the dog following the meat, and in a short time that bulldog was wound up tight at the butt of the tree, with the meat just a few inches out of his reach. The dog's attention was centered on the meat exclusively and we got all the apples we wanted.

The next day we wanted some more apples and got in through the same hole in the fence. Jim brought a gunny sack for a winter supply. We reached the Jonathan tree and I had filled my pockets to the bulging point. Jim had not yet put any apples in the sack when we heard the bulldog coming from the barn—barking and growling at every jump, and showing his teeth menacingly. We were thoroughly scared and broke for the hole in the fence. I got there first and started through but got stuck on account of my overfilled pockets, with Jim and George on the inside at the mercy of the dog.

Jim's presence of mind saved us again. Just as the dog made a lunge for him he held the sack open in front of him and in went the dog. Jim gathered up the mouth of the bag and tied it securely. They helped me through the hole, then went back after what apples they wanted. Since that day I have never taken apples from another man's orchard without permission. A few years ago I mentioned these incidents to Mr. Glick but he had forgotten them. Acheson, Kan. John H. Brown.

## How to Get Help

A farm boy living near Clay Center, Kan., writes this request: "Would you please ask the farmers of eastern Kansas needing good farm hands who can give references, to advertise in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. In this advertisement the farmer should describe the requirements of the man needed and the wages to be paid."

The writer of the letter signs himself "A Farmer Boy."

Remove the male bird as soon as the breeding season is over. Infertile eggs keep longer and better and can stand more hot weather.—W. A. Lippincott.

Your horse has earned this humane collar



Get him one today— he can then do his heavy work without hurting himself. The Lankford Horse Collar adjusts itself to fit any shaped neck, thus distributing the load evenly. Collar and pad combined. When properly fitted, guaranteed a sure cure for galls and sore shoulders. Will stand service three years or more. Remains soft and pliable at all times.

The Powers Mfg. Company  
Dept. L-O Waterloo, Iowa

FITZ SAYS I never saw a hungry man complain about the food.



The "feel good" brand—the kind of work clothes that makes the work easier. Worn wherever there is work to do. On the farm, in the factory, outside and in, you'll find satisfied workers wearing FITZ.

Burnham - Munger - Root Dry Goods Co.  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

11 Rods

Get My Big Book of FREE Wire Fence Bargains

I want every reader of this paper to have a copy of my big illustrated catalog of wire fence and gates. It is the most interesting book of its kind ever issued. Get the press and filled from cover to cover with the greatest bargains ever offered.

164 Styles at Factory Cost

I have five big warehouses and branch factories at Ottawa, Kansas; Brazil, Ind.; Lincoln, Neb.; Denver, Colo.; Ft. Worth, Texas and San Francisco, Cal. This insures quick shipment and low freight rates. I buy wire in train loads and manufacture 164 styles of wire fence and gates, which I sell direct from factory to you at tremendous saving over usual retail price. Write for new free catalog today. Address: Geo. E. Long, Mgr., Ottawa Mfg. Co., 376 King Street, Ottawa, Kan., 376 Central St., Brazil, Ind.

FARM FENCE

Before buying, get our factory prices on best quality heavily galvanized, open hearted, Bessemer steel wire fence: 26-inch high fence, 14c a rod; 49-inch farm fence, 23 1/4c; 48-inch poultry fence, 27 3/4c. Write for catalog.

Tiger Fence Co., Box 35, Waukesha, Wis.

Do You Want This Incubator for less than \$1? Boats anything you ever saw. Will out-batch any other. Catalog and lowest prices free. Write to EMIL OCHSNER, Box 3, Sutton, Neb.

YOU CAN EARN AN AUTO

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE TO GET A NEW FORD TOURING CAR FOR A FEW WEEKS' WORK.

By my new, easy plan, anyone over 16 years old can get a brand-new Ford Touring Car for a little easy, respectable work among neighbors. FREE BOOK tells all about it—Postal brings it. SEND AUTO TOM, 620 S. 16th St., OMAHA, NEB.

Land Opportunity

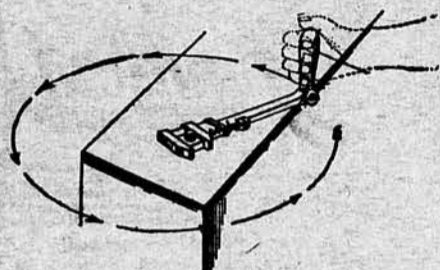
is for the man who carefully investigates before he buys. There are many large and small tracts of good land along the Union Pacific System Lines. Your land opportunity is among them. I will give you free authentic information concerning any of these tracts if you will write to me. It will pay you to investigate before you move.

R. A. SMITH  
Colonization and Industrial Agent  
Union Pacific Railroad Co.  
Room 1382, Union Pacific Building  
OMAHA, NEB.

**Recent Farm Inventions**

BY LESTER L. SARGENT  
Reported for the Mail and Breeze

From the far Philippines comes a new monkey wrench handle that will save many a skinned knuckle. The inventor is Alfonso Oriol, of Balanga, Philippine Islands. He has devised a jointed adjustable handle. The end of the handle turns up at right angles to the rest of the tool, so that it resembles a crank and may be used on a broad plane surface, where without

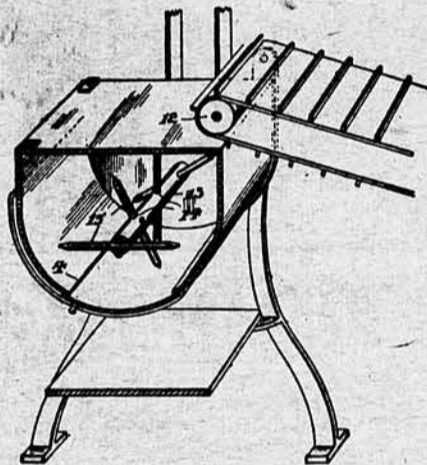


**Avoids Skinned Knuckles.**

this jointed handle a good purchase could not be obtained on the wrench. When desired, the handle may be kept in a horizontal position. The end of the wrench handle is on a pivot. A pin actuated by a spring locks the handle in various positions, as desired.

**For Mixing Feed.**

An effective feed mixer has been devised by Robert H. Driscoll, of Aylmer, Quebec, Canada. The inventor provides a hopper in the form of a semi-cylindrical casing having a removable cover and an outlet through the bottom opposite the open top and closed by a sliding

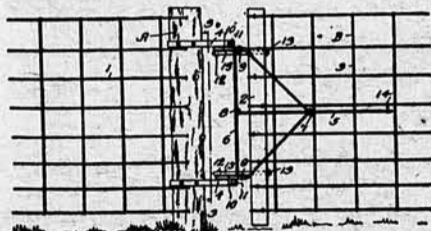


**Cross Section View of Mixer.**

door. A shaft is journaled in the ends of the casing, which may be driven by a crank or belt. Through this shaft are fastened rods pointed at the ends. These rods form stirrers to catch the ingredients in different places and thoroughly mix them. An endless feed carrier is journaled to one side of the feed-mixer for the rapid transportation of feed ingredients to the mixer.

**Frame-less Field Gate.**

A "frameless gate" has been devised by Marcus A. Stickley, of Strasburg, Va., for places about the farm where a gate is only occasionally needed. This "frameless gate" may be quickly attached. The "gate" consists of a panel of fence with an end bar to which the



**Simply a Panel of Fence.**

wires are secured. This panel is held in engagement with open hooks attached to an adjacent fence post by means of levers made detachable and connected in the open hook journal members. A substantial triangular metal frame is secured to the panel of fence to make a more effective "gate".

**A Motor Car to the Family.**

The town of Pretty Prairie, Reno county, with 354 inhabitants, has an automobile to every family. It averages up that way. There are 86 automobiles in the town, and the same number of families. Pretty

Prairie is a prosperous rural village in the center of a rich farming country. It is by no means unusual for farmers who live in the town to own two or three cars, a big touring car for the wife, a runabout for himself and an old car for hauling to and from the farm.

There are 1,233 automobiles in Reno county. Of these 425 are owned by farmers residing outside of incorporated towns, besides many others owned by farmers who live in the towns.

In Langdon, with 184 inhabitants, there are fifteen cars. Plevna, with 165 people, has 12 automobiles. In Sylvia there is a car to every three families, and the same ratio in Plevna.

Hutchinson has 499 automobiles, averaging one to each seven families. This is not including 110 more owned by farmers on the rural routes accredited to Hutchinson.

**I Remember the Time—**

BY JOHN H. BROWN,  
Atchison, Kan.

It was the middle of June, in 1870, and school had just closed. I had the disease that all 10-year-old boys have in warm weather, laziness. My father thought that I really was ill and needed a change, that a few months on a farm, where I could get plenty of fresh air and farm cooking would do me good. My uncle, a farmer, was in town one day and said that I might go home with him. This was agreeable to me, providing that Billy, my chum, might go along, and this was agreed to.

We reached the farm about dusk, had a good supper and everything looked good to us. My, but it was lonesome between supper and bedtime! How many strange noises there were! One sounded like Boo-hoo, Boo-hoo, and my uncle said it was the wolves howling down in the timber. It was not right for him to tell us this, because it frightened us, and I made up my mind to go home before another night.

We got up about 5 o'clock the next morning, feeling very stiff and homesick. My uncle already was up, and as far as I know, had been up all night, because he was not in bed the night before when we turned in. I don't think that I ever was up so early in my life before.

"Now boys," said my uncle, "I am going to give you an easy job. I am going to let you plow corn."

We went up to the barn where we found two mules tied to the fence. Fastened to the harness of each, was a small plow, with two shovels at the bottom and two handles sticking out. It was now about 6 o'clock and the sun was away up and throwing lots of heat.

"Now boys," said my uncle, "get your mules and start them down a row. All you will have to do is to guide the mules, hold on to the handles, to keep the plow from tearing out the corn, and follow along, letting the mules do the work."

Then he tied a knot in the lines that I was to use, threw the loop over my head, one line on the top of my left arm and the other line under my right arm, so I could guide the mule with my shoulders and use my hands to hold the plow. It really did appear to be an easy job, nothing to do but guide the mule, hold the plow and follow after.

I said, "Get up, Bulldog," that being the name of my mule and Billy said, "Get up, Paddy," that being the name of his mule. Billy was plowing in the row next to the one I was in.

The cornstalks were shoulder high and I had a hard time guiding the mule and holding the plow. I tore out 25 or 30 hills of corn on the way down and as many more when I was turning the mule around to come back.

When we had finished the row I asked Billy, "How far do you think it is to the end of the rows?" "About a mile," said Billy. Then I looked over the field and estimated that there were 200 rows to plow.

"Billy," I said, "if it is a mile down one of these rows it surely is a mile back, and that makes two miles to each row."

"Ain't it the truth?" says Billy. "Now," says I, "when we have plowed over all this field of corn we will have walked 400 miles, because, two times 200 is 400."

"Figures don't lie," says Billy. I took Bulldog by the bit, led him up to the fence and tied him fast and then winked at Billy. He did the same thing

with Paddy and then we turned our faces to the east. It was 9 o'clock when we started and at 12 o'clock we were in Atchison, having walked the 14 miles in three hours.

This is an account of my first and last farm experience. Never do I pass a corn field but that I think of that day and wonder what my uncle thought when he found Bulldog and Paddy tied to the fence and his farm hands not at the table for their noon meal.

**The Marketing Problem**

BY PETER RADFORD.

The average farmer is a genius at producing, but knows nothing about selling.

Let us give more attention to the marketing side of farming and the world will be better off.

The farmer is not in business on a basis of philanthropy, but wants all he can get for his labors.

The price of a farm product depends upon getting it to the place where needed at the proper time, hence the necessity of good roads from the farm to the market.

Under the present system of marketing farm products, it is possible, and often occurs, that people in one part of the United States literally starve for the want of a product, while the same product in another part of the nation is wasting for want of a market.

**Music in Rural Schools**

No text books should be used because it is impossible to find a book suitable to the different ages of the pupils. Let teachers teach the major scales in all keys to the do-re-mi syllables, also using the five Italian syllables, la-le-li-lo-loo, as a means of making the voices of the children more musical. All trashy songs should be barred. Such songs as Brahms' "Lullaby", Marshall's "Childs song", "Annie Laurie", "Old Folks at Home", "Swanee River", "Old Kentucky Home", and Cardinal Newman's beautiful hymn, "Lead Kindly Light", can be sung well by having a little patience.

Encourage and inspire patriotism by singing such songs as "America", "Star Spangled Banner", "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean", and "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah". There should be an American flag in the school room and before singing their patriotic songs, the pupils should be asked to rise and on beginning to sing should extend the right arm toward the flag.

See that the pupils sing, not yell.

Alexander Emslie.

Colorado Conservatory of Music.

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- How to make stylish suits, skirts, waists, dresses and dressing saques.
- How to make wrappers, kimonos and underclothes.
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# What's This—Race Suicide?

## And Right Here in Kansas, Too. The Birth Rate Fell Off Heavily Last Year

ON the face of the returns race suicide hit Kansas last year. The birth rate for 1913 was 20.08 a thousand of population, as against 22.47 in 1912, according to reports made to J. W. V. Deacon, state registrar of vital statistics. The infant mortality was 8.8 per cent for 1913; 7.4 per cent for 1912.

There were 17,861 deaths reported in the state in 1913; in 1912 there were 17,183. Using the estimate of the United States bureau of census that the population of Kansas is 1,762,573, the death rate for last year was 10.14 a thousand, as against 10.16 in 1912. In 1913 there were 35,382 births reported; in 1912, 38,005.

### Mulvane Studies Better Farming.

Mulvane's 5-day dairy school, which closed last night, was pronounced a great success by the promoters, instructors and students. More than 100 farmers attended the sessions. Many of these came the first day intending only to "waste" an hour or so, but they came back for the whole school.

This school was conducted by the extension department of the Kansas Agricultural college. It was the first movable school ever held in Kansas. It is an enlargement of the farmers' institute. Instead of the farmers going to the Agricultural college, the college is taken to the farmers. The courses taught are fitted to the particular needs of the community. Soils and fertilizers came in for a share in the school and better farm management also received attention.

One of the features of the week was a cow judging contest held on the dairy farm of ex-Governor W. R. Stubbs, where 75 farmers picked their choice of the ex-governor's cows.

### Cheaper Twine for Kansas.

Chartered Granges, Farmers' unions and Equity unions will be allowed to buy twine from the state penitentiary at the same price charged local dealers and co-operative unions. This announcement was made recently by Major W. L. Brown, chairman of the state board of corrections.

"Heretofore it has been the policy of the administration to sell to local dealers at one price and this included co-operative stores," said Major Brown, "but to Granges, Farmers' unions, Equity unions a higher price was charged. This year these chartered organizations will receive exactly the same terms, accommodations and prices that are made local dealers.

"The twine plant at the penitentiary is being run at its full capacity and a superior article of twine is being manufactured. The output that will be available for the use of the wheat raisers of Kansas the coming season will be 1½ million pounds. The cost of manufacture in 1913 was 6.93. This year, on account of purchasing the sisal cheaper, it will be 6.71. To this, of course, will have to be added a per cent to cover the upkeep of the plant. The cost of building, machinery and everything connected with the plant was \$58,525."

### More County Roads for Clay.

The Clay county board of county commissioners has just designated 18 miles of county roads, giving Clay county something like 125 miles of county roads, and every township in the county a few miles of the same. During 1913 Clay county spent over \$20,000 on the county roads, most of which are now in fine condition. The work of improving the county roads will go right on during the coming year, though the commissioners do not expect to spend nearly as much money this year on roads as last.

### This Well Produces Well.

The largest privately owned well in Cowley county, and the largest well used for irrigation purposes in Kansas, is the one brought in and tested out on the Hubbard farm on the Arkansas river by P. H. Albright. In the test of this well it produced 500 gallons of water a minute for 20 minutes without showing any indications of being lowered. The well is 34 feet deep, and is pumped by a 15-horsepower engine. It is located a

quarter of a mile from the Arkansas river, and will be used to irrigate 160 acres of land. It will cover one acre of land one inch deep with water an hour.

### The Church Gets the Eggs.

The members of the church at Mingo, Okla., have a novel plan to get money with which to buy pews. Each member will sell the eggs laid by his hens Sunday for a month and give the money to the pastor for a pew fund.

### Another Professor Quits Kansas.

John Calvin, who has been employed as assistant in chemistry at the State Agricultural college, has accepted a position as assistant professor in agricultural chemistry at the University of Nebraska, and he began his new work on February 1. Mr. Calvin was graduated from the Kansas school in 1906.

### Alfalfa Pays at Pomona.

John Hudelson, a farmer living near Pomona, is not knocking much on the past dry season. Mr. Hudelson harvested 70 acres of alfalfa, which made three

demned they are shipped out of the county by the livestock sanitary commissioners to be killed and converted into soap and other products.

### Away With the Fakers.

Kansas bankers must be exceedingly careful about purchasing notes offered them at a high discount rate when the holder of the notes is known to be a medical faker, a quack doctor who takes notes from his patients for alleged cures. Charles M. Sawyer, state bank commissioner, sends out the warning to the Kansas bankers. The practice was called to Commissioner Sawyer's attention by a case in Dickinson county in the last few weeks.

A farmer gave his note to an alleged faker for a cure. Before a single pill or bottle of medicine had been sent to the patient the note was sold to a bank in southern Kansas. The farmer paid the note, though he had not received a dollar's worth of medicine. The note had been heavily discounted.

### Too Many "Excuses" at School

There cannot be a good school, geared up to its highest efficiency, with an average of half of the children enrolled absent each day.

The records of one of the prosperous counties of Colorado show that for eight years the average daily attendance

## How About Your Lease?

The Farmers Mail and Breeze will pay a premium for the best lease or rental contract owned by any farmer in Kansas.

This offer is made in the interest of the land and the tenants. We don't wish you to describe an ideal or theoretical lease. We wish to hear from the man who has the best one. This means that a large number of leases will be described. Such information will help others and the general discussion will result in better leasing conditions.

We have our own idea as to what constitutes a thoroughly good lease for a farmer. We wonder if any such lease exists in this state: A long time, crop-sharing contract under which the tenant would receive just consideration for improvements when his term expired, with a clause that would make it profitable for him to remain.

Write describing your lease. Give the name and address of the man owning your farm. The farmer having the most nearly acceptable lease will have his choice of the Mail and Breeze for one year or a book to be selected from a list of several to be sent the winner. These books treat of farm subjects, crops, gas engines, motor cars.

What sort of lease have you?

tons to the acre; this hay sold for \$15 a ton, making a total of \$3,150. Besides he marketed 200 bushels of seed from the same tract, which brought \$1,280. He thinks \$4,350 is not so bad for 70 acres.

### Marshall County Wheat Is Good.

Professor W. H. Cunningham of the State Agricultural college, who is making a tour of inspection of the wheat crop throughout the state, was in Marshall county a few days ago. He said the wheat is exceptionally fine and the outlook is good for a big crop. There was a large acreage sown to wheat in Marshall county last fall and practically no damage has been reported.

### More Drainage for Allen.

Edward Butler, an Allen county farmer, is spending \$3,500 to drain the 31-acre lake on his farm and place it in shape for corn. More than 6,500 feet of tile will be required to complete the improvement.

Despite last season's hot winds and parching sun, Mr. Butler raised 10,000 bushels of wheat on 400 acres, some of it averaging 30 bushels an acre.

### To Determine the Value.

The trouble over the condemning of a number of valuable herds of cattle by Sam Graybill, the Kansas state livestock sanitary inspector, on the alleged grounds that they were affected with tuberculosis, which has been brewing for months, has finally resulted in a suit being brought against the Republic county board of commissioners by ex-Probate Judge S. J. Henry. He seeks in this way to recover the price of the condemned cattle. After the cattle are con-

of 50 districts was only 54 per cent of those enrolled. This is equal to 80 days, or four months of school, with the entire enrollment on daily attendance. Compare this record in our country with its system of "free" schools with that of Denmark, where for the year 1912 the average daily attendance was 99.25 per cent of all those eligible to attend.

Many causes contribute to irregular attendance but few of the "excuses" given for it are serious enough to warrant the child's detention at home. Sickness of the child and need of his help for his own and parents' support should be the only regular causes for non-attendance at school. Beyond any doubt the home is not doing its duty by the rural school.

Non-attendance is probably the largest factor contributing to the inefficiency of our schools. With the same teachers, school boards and school system we now have the rural schools will double their efficiency, as indicated by the number of eighth grade graduates, if parents will see to it that their children are detained only for unavoidable causes.

Probably most parents will do this when they are helped to see that the loss both to themselves and their children is far greater than the effort and sacrifice necessary to send them.

C. G. Sargent.  
Colorado Agricultural College, Ft. Collins.

It is a good plan to line the sitting hen's nest with newspaper before putting in the nesting material. When ready to clean, lift out paper, litter and all, and set fire to it.

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Anyone who will send \$1.25 to pay for a one-year's subscription to our big farm paper can select one of Myers' Lock Stitch Sewing Awls, which we will send by mail, postage paid, as a free premium. Use Coupon below.

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### Municipal Ice Plants

J. H. MILLER, MANHATTAN.

The summer that has just left us so suddenly taught lessons that should not be forgotten. Kansas towns have used more ice since the first of June, 1913, than in any similar period. The making of ice is a comparatively simple process and not very expensive. The use of ice is not so much a luxury as it was a quarter of a century ago. Thousands of people buy ice, nowadays, who did not do so a few years ago. Anything that has so much to do with the comforts and health of the people, ought to be made easy to get. The matter of municipal ownership is really a matter of growth of public sentiment. The same principle that would justify the people of a community in the education of children, the support of the public schools, is justifiable in that same community in owning and controlling a plant for the distribution of pure, wholesome water and cheap electric light. The same principle that justifies these public comforts will justify the municipal ownership and control of an ice plant.

Weatherford, Okla., is one of the first towns west of the Missouri river to establish a municipal ice plant. The commissioner of public utilities of that city writes that the first season has been very satisfactory, the receipts amounting to more than \$5,000 and the expenses about \$2,000, or a profit of \$3,000 in one season. The plant, including building, costs only about \$11,000 and according to this season's profits the entire plant will be paid for in three years.

The commissioner of public utilities writes that ice has been sold to householders at 40 cents a hundred, with a lower rate to larger consumers; and that it has cost them this year 50 cents a ton when running at full capacity and \$1 a ton when running at a low capacity. He estimates that it has cost the city from \$2 to \$3 a ton to deliver the ice, or a total cost at the highest figure \$3.50 a ton, whereas the ice is sold at \$8 a ton. If the commissioners had planned to pay for the plant in 10 years instead of three, ice could have been sold for 25 cents a hundred with profit to the city.

If any town in Kansas wishes to purchase and operate an ice plant the agricultural college will assist in the negotiations and in preparing plans for the plant, and in its operation.

### Good Roads Prevent Disease

Few persons, on first thought, would see any possible connection between good roads and good health. Yet the state board of health of Kansas says that good roads can and will prevent disease. How? By the removal of weeds and trash. Weeds and trash prevent the prompt evaporation of moisture and promote retention of ground water. This makes ideal breeding spots for mosquitoes, flies and other insects, which are known as disease carriers, not to mention chinch bugs, hoppers and other insects which are crop damagers.

Furthermore, an undergrowth of weeds invites the dumping of garbage and manure. Careless and thoughtless people are prone to take advantage of the invitation, thus increasing the facility of insect breeding and providing these insect carriers with proper material for disease transmission. Good roads also prevent disease by providing good drainage. The removal of weeds, proper road grading, surface hardening and oiling, insures prompt drainage of all pool, ditch and surface water, thus removing the possibility of insect breeders, for none can multiply without moisture.

Road oiling in itself is destructive of insect larvae, especially mosquitoes—a well known fact. Dry roads offer pedestrians, and notably children who are compelled to walk to and from school, dry shoes and feet, and so save many a cold or perhaps an attack of pneumonia. Good roads prevent disease by setting an example to adjoining farm premises. Good roads promote travel and set an example to the farmer whose premises are bordered by them. The comparison of a well-graded, clean highway with an unkempt and trashy barnyard adjoining is sufficient to stimulate every landowner to a clean-up. Pride compels him to offer passers-by a

neat-appearing and attractive house and barnyard. Results are only too obvious. Good roads are active disease prevention agencies, aside from their financial and commercial value.

### Alfalfa Seed Pays Well

If the price of alfalfa seed has any influence on the area given over to the crop in Kansas, there ought to be a big increase in the acreage next year. Kansas raised more than 1 1/2 million bushels of alfalfa seed in 1913, and if only the normal proportion of this seed is sown in the state there will be a big increase

in the present area of about a million acres. The fine alfalfa seed crop is one of the things that must be charged up to the credit of the drouth of 1913.

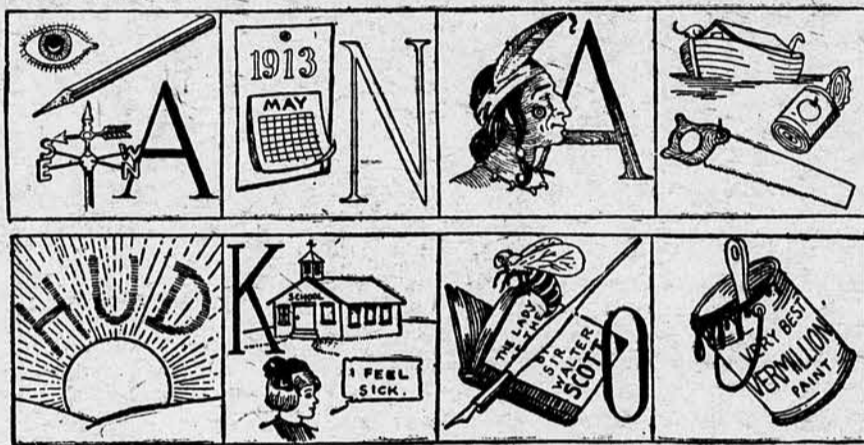
Jewell county keeps in the lead in alfalfa growing in Kansas. This county has the largest acreage—almost 60,000 acres—and in 1913 it raised 126,000 bushels of alfalfa seed. Jewell county farmers know the value of alfalfa; perhaps that is one of the leading reasons why it is such a prosperous farming country. There are sections in the central and western part of the state where a higher proportion of the alfalfa was cut for seed than in Jewell county, but the large

acreage in that county allows the growers to keep in the lead with both the seed production and hay yield.

Western Kansas is noted as an alfalfa producing section, and there is a large amount of seed grown there every year. In the central and eastern sections the alfalfa seed proposition causes more deep thought among the alfalfa growers than is given to the wheat market by the operators on the board of trade. It takes just about as long to mature a crop of alfalfa seed as it does to grow two hay crops, and unless the seed yield is reasonably good the grower will make more money from the hay. If the weather is reasonably dry when the seed formation is beginning on the third crop, which is the one usually left for seed in Kansas, one usually will make a fair profit from it, but if wet weather sets in about that time there usually is considerable grief ahead. Alfalfa seed production in Kansas is not the most certain of lines, but it will pay well as an average for a series of years, if one has the proper machinery to care for the crop, so he can do a good job of saving the seed. It is very desirable, too, that the seed sown in Kansas shall be grown here, as it is adapted to the local conditions. Seed from irrigated regions especially, where much of this seed is grown, is adapted to a different set of conditions.

## A Puzzle For Mail and Breeze Boys and Girls

IN THE first four pictures of this puzzle you see illustrated the names of four states; the last four pictures illustrate the names of four American rivers. What are they? For each of the ten best letters a prize of a set of postcards will be given. In awarding the prizes the neatness and general appearance of the letters will be considered, as well as accuracy. Address all letters to the Puzzle Editor, sending them so they will reach the office not later than February 17.



The towns in Kansas illustrated in the January 17 issue of the Mail and Breeze were Ellis, Caney, Hays, Pratt, Fredonia, and Cedar. The prize winners are Bertha M. Billings, R. 1, Cherryvale, Kan.; Carter Baxter, Auburn, Kan.; Katie Dirks, Marion, Kan.; Gladys French, Lecompton, Kan.; May Ward, Lucas, Kan.; Carl Jacobson, Clay Center, Kan.; Helen Alice Buel, Sterling, Kan.; Ruby Keyes, Sawyer, Kan.; Myrtle Louise Sharp, Troy, Kan.; and Elbert Gidley, Liberal, Kan.

### Uncle Sam's Whitewash Recipe

Will you please publish the formula for making government whitewash in the Mail and Breeze?—J. H. N., Sedgwick county, Kansas.

Slake a half bushel of lime with warm water, keeping it covered to hold in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve and add a peck of salt, previously well dissolved in warm water, also 3 pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in boiling hot. Dissolve 1 pound of glue over a slow fire and add this with 1/2 pound of powdered Spanish whiting to the mixture. Then dilute with 5 gallons of hot water and stir it up well. Cover and let stand for a few days then apply it hot. This whitewash may be used inside or out and there is no other recipe to beat it. Coloring matter of any shade may be put into it.

### Only the Janesville Can Do Work Like This

No other plow bottom can duplicate the work of the S & S Auger Twist. The photograph reproduced here shows the work that won first prize for Frank Boardman, of Wheatland, Ill., at the Wheatland Plowing Contest, Wheatland, Ill., Sept. 27, 1913. You have never seen a cleaner field. His plowing perfect was 99 per cent—the highest ever made at any accredited plowing contest. Nothing was retouched in the photograph—not a stubble in sight—all trash is buried—the ground is broken thoroughly.

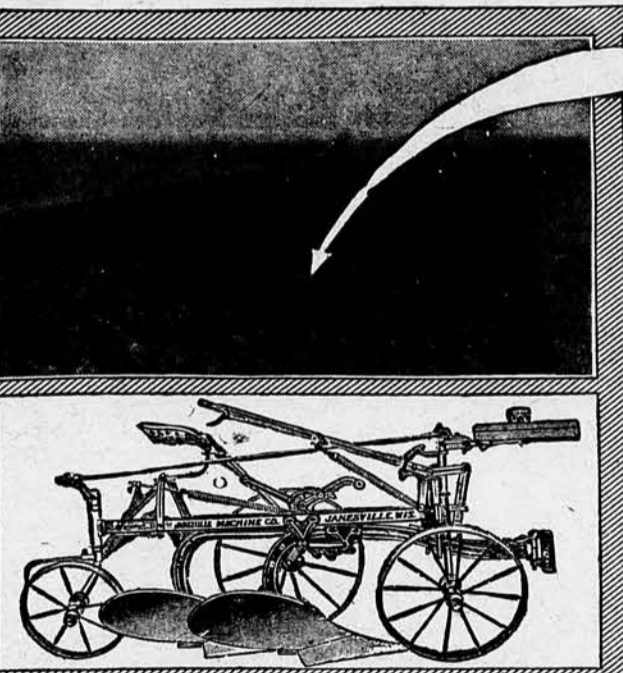
## JANESVILLE PLOWS

### With S & S Auger Twist Mould Boards Turn the Furrows that Grow Bumper Crops

It's the work in the field that counts. That's why the Janesville won the sweepstake prize in all plowing contests entered at Grant Park, Wheatland and Big Rock, Ill., last fall. The first prize at Grant Park, Sept. 27, 1913, was won by a 14 year old boy. Skilled plowmen did their best in previous contests and could not win until they used the Janesville. A Janesville plow means better crops—less work—lower cost per acre. It is light in draft, flexible, of course, but it's the bottom that does the work. The S & S bottom is on all Janesville Plows, including walking plows.

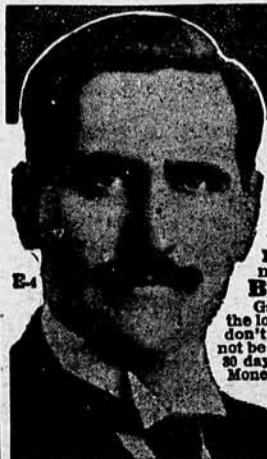
### Write for Beautiful Announcement Souvenir Booklet Mailed FREE

It's a truly elaborate piece of literature. Shows photographic views of field work that won prizes—with complete story of every contest. Immensely valuable. Copy mailed free to anyone who writes. Janesville Machine Co., 42 Center Street, Janesville, Wis.



## WANTED

Ten Men in Every Township to Write Me for My New 1914 Special Offer!



Write me right now! Get in at the start on my new, whirlwind spreader campaign which means a lot to the first ten or more men in every township. It means the most liberal, profit-sharing offer you ever heard of in your life. A chance to get a Galloway spreader partly or entirely without cost to you in the end. Listen! I know you want to get the best manure spreader made. I know you want to buy it at the lowest possible price. That's only good, sound business sense. Then you can't afford to pass by this unheard of offer. Not by any means! Write me today for my new spreader catalog showing the complete Galloway Line and I will send you details of my new offer. Just fill in, cut out and mail the coupon or write me a postal—Now!

**Buy Direct from the Manufacturer—Save \$25 to \$45**  
Galloway manure spreaders are made in our own factories and sold direct to you at the lowest prices ever made. You don't have a lot of middlemen's profits to pay which don't add one cent of value to any machine. Isn't that a fact? It certainly is! Then why not be your own dealer and buy on my direct from factory, money saving plan? With 30 days' free trial privilege—5 year guarantee and \$5,000 bond back of every machine. Money back, with freight paid both ways, if not satisfied. Can you beat it? Never.

Every man owning ten or more acres wants my new book "A Streak of Gold." It's chock full of valuable information. Tells How to Produce the Manure! How to Take Care of It; How to Cash It In. I'll send you a free copy when you send for my new spreader catalog. Fill in, cut out and mail coupon today or write a postal.

WM. GALLOWAY, Pres. WM. GALLOWAY CO., 49 Galloway Sta., Waterloo, Iowa. Please send me your spreader catalog, New 1914 Special Offer and "A Streak of Gold" book free, postage paid.

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Wm. Galloway, Pres. William Galloway Co., 49 Galloway Sta., Waterloo, Iowa

## Protect the Home From Fire

Efficient Extinguishers Are Even More Important on a Farm Than In the City—The Cost is Low

A FARMER usually is away from the assistance of the town fire department, and needs the handy devices to cope with any small fire that may start on the premises. The spark from the passing locomotive may strike in the wrong place at the right time for a conflagration and if some handy fire extinguisher is at hand it may be responsible for saving the barn or the farm home. The roof may catch on fire from an overheated stove pipe and a step ladder and a good fire extinguisher should be at hand for any emergency of this kind.

The history of fire fighting devices shows a slow but constant development. One of the first of these devices was the dry powder tube or dust can. There are many of these extinguishers on the market at the present time. They contain substances which, when thrown on a fire become heated and give off a small amount of carbon dioxide gas which has a tendency to exclude oxygen, thus extinguishing the fire. These extinguishers are quite effective on flue fires and also on other incipient blazes where the area does not exceed four square feet.

### The Glass Kind.

The "hand grenade" is another form of fire extinguisher which is still used to a limited extent in colder climates, especially on railroad coaches. These extinguishers are merely glass bottles of quart measure. Analysis shows that there is but a slight variance in their contents which is salt water or similar brine, according to The Gleaner. They are thrown at the base of the flames with force enough to break, thus allowing about a quart of the fluid to splash into the blaze. These grenades are effective only on small fires and under very limited conditions.

An efficient fire extinguisher is a pail of water, but this method has some serious drawbacks. One is that these pails are often used by thoughtless persons for other purposes than fire. Another objection is that a large part of the contents is frequently wasted, owing to the inability of the user to handle a three gallon bucket with sufficient accuracy of aim to insure the most effective results. The farmer who depends on a pail hanging in the barn to extinguish fires will usually find that the hired man used the pail for some other purpose and the fire will have gained a headway beyond control before some other receptacle is found.

One of the most efficient "chemical" extinguishers is the soda and acid type which has been on the market for the past 45 years. As conditions have changed and greater pressure has been needed, structural changes have been made to conform to such requirements. This type of extinguisher consists of a heavy copper tank to which is attached a rubber hose. It is operated by turning upside down, thus releasing a small bottle of oil of vitriol, which is suspended in a small cage fastened in the top of the extinguisher. When this acid comes in contact with the water, a chemical action takes place producing a very high pressure. These extinguishers must be refilled at least once a year as the acid in the bottle gradually absorbs moisture, thus weakening its effects.

### Gas Better Than Water.

One of the most desirable fire fighting devices for use on the farm is an appliance charged with liquid gas which is said to be much more effective than water. It is also charged with compressed air to nearly 100 pounds a square inch. The operation is simple and it is only necessary to hold it in an upright position and turn the valve when it can be aimed directly at the flames. The liquid gas volatilizes and in so doing it forms a dense combustion arresting blanket which is heavier than air and quickly replaces the oxygen, thus putting out the flames.

The fire losses on the American farms are large and anything that will in a measure reduce the number of conflagrations should be welcomed by the farmer. It is the little fire that should be easily controlled which rapidly spreads and ends in the total destruction of the farm buildings. Every farm home should contain a good fire extinguisher hanging

where every member of the family knows its location. Every barn and out-building should be equipped with these safety devices and the man who looks after this important detail of farm management will have cause to be thankful when the gasoline range explodes or the stove becomes overheated in the tool shed.

### Losing Community Benefits

Recently the Mail and Breeze had something to say about the benefits to result from more co-operation between town and country. President Waters cited an example of one thing we lose by lack of it, at a meeting of rural leaders held at Kansas Agricultural college the other day.

"My attention was called last fall to an example of a lack of co-operation

the business men's association gave a picnic for farmers and their families. Between 10,000 and 12,000 people attended this picnic which virtually was a get-together meeting between townsfolk and farmers. Such meetings are bound to bring the people of both communities closer together to the benefit of both, the president said.

### Eliminate the Grade Crossings

Hundreds of dangerous railroad crossings in Kansas might be eliminated by making slight changes in the present location of the public roads, says W. S. Gearhart, state highway engineer at the Kansas Agricultural college. Crossings which cannot be abolished can be made safer than they are now if the local officers will remove all obstructions near the crossings, such as hedges, brush, and banks of earth, and if the railroads will put in electric bells.

"The overhead or underground crossings over railroads are the safest and best ways to solve the grade crossing danger," said Mr. Gearhart, today, "but in a prairie state like Kansas there are few opportunities to put in these types

tilizing in their big orchards. Next year they will ship in more than this. Mr. Yaggy has asked the stockyards company at Wichita to sell him all the manure they can spare. The company has declined, however, as it prefers to sell it to the farmers around Wichita.

### The Power of Kindness

BY J. H. BROWN,  
Atchison, Kan.

No power on earth draws like the power of kindness. Kind thoughts lead to kindly acts and kindly acts make for life-long friends.

Many a man that has spoken kindly to another has been defended by the other, although he may never find it out. Kind thoughts are good for the health. They may not cure a toothache, nor keep you from getting fat, but they give you a good rich feeling around the heart.

Kind thoughts are as much an asset as honesty. A narrow-minded man is too selfish to be kind.

Be kind to the aged for they will not be here very long. Be kind to the young for they will be here a long time.

Your kindness will be more appreciated than your gold, and it will never give out. To a man who has kindness in his heart, everything looks good. In this big lonesome world, both in the cities and in the farm houses can be found many hearts that are pining for kind words. If you know of such people, go to them. A seed of kindness dropped there will spring up a flower.

### Alfalfa Hay and Some Seed

Mr. Editor—I have 200 tons of good alfalfa hay for sale in carlots f. o. b. Alma, Kan., on the Rock Island or C. B. and Q. E. A. Atkinson.  
Phillipsburg, Kan.

### Have You Any of These Seeds?

Mr. Editor— I understand there is a lot of kafir seed for sale down in Oklahoma but I do not know to whom to apply. I am getting prices on kafir, corn, and alfalfa seed for our local farmers' union and would like to hear from anyone who can furnish these seeds. Frank J. Vopat.  
R. 2, Wilson, Kan.

### Here Is Alfalfa Seed.

Mr. Editor—In the Mail and Breeze of January 10, I see an Illinois man wishes some alfalfa seed. I have 200 bushels of good seed for sale. There are two grades—one a lighter brown than the other but have tested both and the seed will grow. The price is \$5 to \$5.50 on board cars here. We could easily make up a carload at this point.

I also wish to buy some bluegrass and sweet clover seed, and shall need some seed corn. Can you help me out? Elmdale, Kan. D. C. Morris.

### They All Wanted That Corn.

Mr. Editor—When I sent in that picture of a sample of my 1913 corn crop I did not expect to hear any more about it. But soon after the picture and writeup appeared in the Mail and Breeze something happened. Letters—yea and more letters, from every nook and corner, poured in asking for seed and prices. If I had a business to advertise, I would first hire a stenographer, then send an ad. to the Mail and Breeze. Then I would watch that business grow. I got a start with this corn about 12 years ago. It is now ripening later and grows somewhat larger than when I first got it. My first bushel of it cost me \$3.52. Now if you print this letter, please say that I have only a limited amount of this corn left and will dispose of it at \$3 a bushel. Should any one order after it is all gone will refund money by return mail. Toronto, Kan. J. H. Gleason.

### Barber County Has Hogs.

All of the hogs are not out of the country by any means, assures James Dobbs, of Barber county. "I made a short trip south of Medicine Lodge the other day," he remarked, "Everywhere I saw hogs grazing on the wheat. That is a part of country where there are not supposed to be any hogs, too."

### Manure Helps the Trees.

The Yaggy Plantation, of Hutchinson, shipped in 30 cars of manure in 1913 from Kansas City and Wichita, for fer-

Painting the insides of nest boxes with kerosene before putting in the sitting hens will make it hard on vermin.

## STILL "THEY" COMPLAIN

"They say" is one of the most deadly poisons in the world. It has blighted more good reputations; broken more hearts; separated more men and women than any other malign influence on earth. Also "They say" has ruined more crops than all the drouths in history.

"They say" howled long and loudly, this year, in Kansas forgetting the figures the books contained. Here they are: They ought to be comforting for New Year's Day:

Table Showing the Values of Kansas Farm Products in 1913, Compared With Those of Twenty Years Before.

(And yet "they say" 1913 was a year of crop failure.)

CROPS.	Value, 1894.	Value, 1913.
Winter wheat	\$ 11,285,808	\$ 56,153,511
Spring wheat	11,992	221,890
Corn	25,354,190	13,378,475
Oats	5,071,543	11,842,570
Rye	404,983	414,306
Barley	232,509	888,650
Emmer ("speltz")	6,408	3,514
Buckwheat	3,123,994	2,444,680
Irish potatoes	195,189	293,352
Sweet potatoes	40,338	842
Castor beans	384	
Cotton	1,043,418	259,712
Flax	17,830	8,810
Tobacco	510,376	299,108
Broomcorn	1,737,048	691,835
Millet and hungarian		300,026
Sugar beets	1,975,914	3,790,355
Sorghum	49,531	1,189,643
Milo	629,456	12,324,131
Kafir	134,168	23,737
Jerusalem corn	3,593,142	18,526,763
Tame hay	5,735,948	9,410,547
Prairie hay		
Totals	\$ 61,154,139	\$ 132,466,894
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter	\$ 42,069,703	\$ 80,604,677
Poultry and eggs sold	3,643,801	11,041,950
Wool clip	124,729	73,576
Cheese	38,491	11,482
Butter	4,385,954	12,560,400
Milk sold	446,036	1,246,426
Garden and horticultural products marketed	1,135,183	3,299,633
Wood marketed	129,865	87,488
Honey and beeswax	53,969	73,756
Wine manufactured	174,026	
Totals	\$ 52,201,757	\$ 108,999,463
Totals—all Farm Products	\$ 113,355,896	\$ 241,466,357
Livestock: Horses	\$ 28,533,433	\$ 109,185,300
Mules and asses	3,642,618	30,229,750
Milch cows	11,530,794	48,322,736
Other cattle	23,252,274	58,967,716
Sheep	415,960	882,680
Swine	11,363,625	18,011,015
Totals	\$ 78,738,754	\$ 265,069,197
Grand totals	\$ 192,094,650	\$ 507,135,554

right here in Manhattan." President Waters said. "High grade Winesap apples, peddled on the streets of Manhattan by farmers, were going begging at \$1 a bushel. At the same time second grade Jonathan apples shipped in from Colorado were being retailed from stores here at the rate of \$3.50 a bushel. That resulted from a lack of co-operation. There should have been a loyalty to home-grown apples, especially in this case because they were much cheaper. There is the same lack of the co-operative spirit when we buy oranges shipped in from California and allow fine apples to rot in orchards right at the edge of town."

Co-operation would enable farmers to get a better market and better prices for their produce while at the same time the city folks would get country produce cheaper than they get it now.

President Waters commended the spirit shown at Lawrence recently when

on account of the steep grades it would give to the highway. And then the cost of such crossings is rather high. The worst places should be improved by the overhead or underground crossings wherever possible, but it will, of course, take a long time to get these improvements.

"To make these crossings reasonably safe at once, the brush and earth obstructions should be removed. In many places the railroads should help with this work. They should at least put in bells at every crossing. I believe the Public Utilities Commission should investigate this matter, and if it has authority it should require all railroads to install alarm bells."

### Manure Helps the Trees.

The Yaggy Plantation, of Hutchinson, shipped in 30 cars of manure in 1913 from Kansas City and Wichita, for fer-

**Farm Papers Aid Schooling**

BY H. L. KENT,  
Kansas Agricultural College.

Why don't more persons read good, up-to-date current literature? Why don't more young fellows have the habit of reading the best farm papers? The answer is, they haven't been trained properly. They have been talked to about classics and have grown up without enough literary training to enable them to distinguish the classics from the cheap novel, if they can get either. They haven't been trained to read the great, live mass of American literature, the current periodicals.

Agriculture is in our schools to stay. Teachers are trying hard to teach the subject well. All are unanimous that the texts are inadequate because they must be too general. Bulletins cannot be supplied in sufficient number for all the schools and the teacher loses courage because the teaching of agriculture seems a hopeless task. The teacher forgets the farm papers, the most general, the newest, most up-to-date, and perhaps the best written agricultural information available anywhere.

In addition to difficulty with agriculture your teacher is no doubt lamenting the fact that he or she hasn't anything to use for supplementary reading. Here again the farm paper will fill a place. The articles are well written, timely, of general interest, and can be selected with the idea of fitting the peculiar needs of the community and applying to the work in season at that time.

**What Patrons Can Do.**

Patrons of the school should encourage the use of this literature in the schools by sending to the teacher each copy of their farm papers when they have read them. If this is done the teacher may clip from the paper the better articles, and file them in envelopes until they apply in the year's outline for teaching agriculture. Then they may

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

be used either for reading lessons or for lessons in agriculture but preferably for both.

A boy will read more carefully and get more training from the reading if he knows he has the only copy of what he is reading, and if his classmates get any information they must get it from him. The class too will like the change and all will be benefited. Along with this will come the training in reading the kind of literature which will always be furnished in greatest amounts to farm folks.

The value of such work to the teaching of agriculture cannot fail to be very great. The text may be supplemented by specific and practical information from the farm papers. The pupil gets an opportunity to read a little more widely concerning the work which interests him most be it feeding horses, irrigating a garden, selecting seed potatoes or any other specialty he may wish to know more about. The teacher has a chance to accumulate for herself or the school a large amount of supplementary material, always timely and available.

To be available the best plan, as hinted in the foregoing, is to save large envelopes, seal the end and cut off one side so as to form an open folder and then label this envelope for one class of articles only and put only such articles in that envelope. For example there should be an envelope for farm insects, kafir, corn soil, feeding dairy cows, orcharding, hog raising and so on. These envelopes may be filed in a drawer, a small box or on a shelf.

**Let Pupils Make "Devices."**

Every boy and girl should be taught to read the farm papers, should be trained to read them critically, to select the things applying to local conditions, to get at the underlying principle, to remember it and apply it in the future.

The use of farm papers in this way will enliven the school and will make of the graduate a better equipped man or woman.

The farm papers will perform another service in those up-to-date schools in which some work in manual training is done. The pages describing "Handy Farm Devices" will furnish a large number of practical problems for such work. The teacher should select such of these devices as can be used by the class and have the pupils make careful working drawings, giving details and dimensions and then if possible make the appliance. In many cases the device may be something the pupil cannot make at school but can make at home. Then the work in the school should be limited to drawings and specifications and the work should be done at home.

Such a plan will give training in mechanical drawing and shop work, but more than that it will give training in getting and adapting suggestions from the great supply of current literature always available. Train pupils to use current literature intelligently and efficiently while in school and they will continue to make the best use of it through life.

**An Ice House for \$100**

Mr. Editor—This is my plan for an ice house that will hold 50 tons of ice and will not cost more than \$100. It should last a lifetime. Build it in the ground, selecting a location where you may dig 10 feet without striking water. For the use of the average family the house should not be less than 14 by 16 feet in size and 8 feet deep. Make the excavation 6 feet deep, keeping the sides straight so you will not need forms for the outside. Put the forms in place and fill with concrete, using plenty of cement to make a good, hard wall. It will be well to batten the wall about 3 inches at the top. The trenches should be 6 inches deeper for walls than the rest of the floor. Make the walls 10 inches thick at the bottom and 6 inches at the top. Let the wall extend 2 feet above ground and use some of the earth thrown out to make a grade to the top of wall.

The floor is not cemented but is left sloping down to the center from all sides, with a fall of about 4 inches. In the center dig a hole 3 feet square and 4 feet deep and fill this with loose rock. This will keep the sides from caving in and will provide plenty of room for drainage. Cover the floor with old planks or poles, doubling it at the center to make the surface level.

For the roof, a 6 by 6 timber is laid across the walls and bolted down at the ends with bolts set in the concrete while soft. On this timber the rafters are laid and a comb roof is put on, using shingles. The ventilation in the center of the roof is very important as it takes off the hot air in summer after sunset. A door should be left in the north or east side.

In putting up ice I let it down with a block and tackle fastened to the comb of roof over the door. I like this better than a chute as the house is then clear for the packers. Use heavy tongs and swing the cakes down edgewise. Pack the cakes on edge, never lay them flat. Reverse every other layer so as to break joints. Pack the ice out against the wall of the house and fill all crevices with crushed ice.

Do not fill the center more than 2 feet higher than the square and cover the top with crushed ice. When warm weather comes cover with a foot of sawdust if you have it—if not, put on 2 feet fine straw. As the weather warms up get into the house at least once every two weeks and tuck the packing down around the edges. This is important. Be sure no crevices are left. I have a house of this type on the bank of my lake and it cost me \$25 to fill it. Last winter I filled it with 11-inch ice.

Abilene, Kan. J. G. Engle.

**K. S. A. C. Steers Won at Denver**

Three trophies, four championships, nine first prizes, and one second prize were won by the Kansas Agricultural college on eleven steers shown at the National Western Stock show at Denver, January 19 to 24. These steers are fed and maintained by the college for instructional purposes. They were shown at the International at Chicago where they won many good prizes and

naturally they attracted much attention in the western show.

The four Shorthorn steers won every first prize for which they were shown. The prizes were first on the senior yearling, Jim; first on the junior yearling, Delighted; first and second on the calves, College Boy and Golden Dale; first on herd, and the championship on College Boy.

The Hereford winnings were first on the junior yearling Beau Talent and first on the calf Beau Hazen. Each of these steers was awarded first in the Hereford Specials. Beau Talent was made the champion of the breed and also took the championship for both purebred and grade Herefords.

The other prizes won were first on the Galloway junior yearling, Medalist; first on the Galloway calf, Jake Holmes; first on the Angus calf, Queen's Prince 5th, and second in the Hereford Specials on a grade yearling.

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Made of Asbestos and Trinidad Lake Asphalt—all mineral. Contains nothing to deteriorate. Never needs coating, gravel or other protection. Cheapest-per-year roofing. Gives perfect fire protection. Write for Book No. 3274.

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Competent men always in demand. We teach it thoroughly in as many months as it formerly took years. Money earned while studying. Positions secured. Easy terms. Send for CATALOGUE, St. Louis Watchmaking School, St. Louis, Mo.

**STAR HOG OILER**



Uses crude oil with no waste. The only machine that measures out the oil to the hog. Best made. A GUARANTEED Hog Oiler. Can't clog. Kills lice, cures mange and scurvy. Works in any climate. Price Complete **\$10.00** STARSUCK MFG. CO., Peoria, Dep. & C. Illinois

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A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by A. T. & S. F. R. Ry. EARN FROM \$50 TO \$165 PER MONTH. Write for catalogue. SANTA FE TELEGRAPHY SCHOOL, Desk G 505 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

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LEARN THE BARBER TRADE. BIG WAGES. ALWAYS SURE OF WORK. We teach you cheaply, thoroughly. Tools furnished. We give you actual shop work and you keep half the receipts. Students in big demand. 33 big Colleges in principal cities. Write at once for catalogue and particulars. MOBER BARBER COLLEGE, 514 Main St., Kansas City, Missouri.

**Poultry Magazine**  
Big 20 to 40 page illustrated monthly magazine of practical, common sense chicken talk. Tells how to get most in pleasure and profit from poultry raising. 4 months on trial only 50c. Poultry Culture, 800 Jackson, Topeka, Kan.

**6 Beautiful Narcissus Silver Tablespoons FREE**

To Match Our Teaspoons  
**Extra Special 20-Day Offer**  
To Mail and Breeze Readers!

Here is a chance for every housewife who reads the Mail and Breeze to secure absolutely free a set of 6 of our famous Narcissus Silver Plated Table Spoons. During the past 5 years we have given away thousands of sets of these beautiful table spoons, but never before have we been in a position to make such an attractive offer as we are now making to the women folks who read the Mail and Breeze.

Owing to our large purchases we have secured a price on these spoons which we believe is about one-fourth the price any local dealer would ask for the same grade of goods. We have searched through the silver plate markets of the world and have never been able to find, at anything near the same cost, goods of such remarkable wearing qualities and of such beautiful design as this justly famous Narcissus set.

**Full Standard Length and Weight**

These are not small sized dessert spoons which are usually offered as premiums. These spoons are all full standard table spoon size, 3 1/4 inches long—handle 5 1/4 inches long, bowl 3 inches long and 1 1/2 inches wide. They are silver plated and handsomely engraved and embossed in the beautiful Narcissus design, same as the Narcissus teaspoons which we have been giving away for more than two years. Bowl is highly polished and the handle finished in the popular French gray style. The Narcissus design extends the full length of the handle on both sides. The gray finish of the handle contrasts with the bright polished bowl and produces an effect that is decidedly pleasing. We could send you hundreds of enthusiastic letters from those of our readers who have received these spoons on other offers we have made in the past. We know they will please you, too—and if they don't you can send them back within 5 days and we will cheerfully refund every penny of your money.

**Here Is Our Offer:**

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

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

If you want to be sure of securing one of these beautiful sets before our offer is withdrawn clip out the coupon and send it in today. Address

**FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE,**  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

**Use This Coupon Now!**

Publisher Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

I am enclosing herewith \$2 to pay in advance for a three-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze. You are to send me as a free premium, postpaid, one set of 6 full size Narcissus Silver Plated Table Spoons.

This is a (new) (renewal) (extension) subscription.

Name.....

Address.....

(If you send 3 one-year subscriptions use a separate sheet of paper for the 3 names.)



# School House a Social Center

## Bad Business Policy to Have the Building Idle One-Half the Time. It Should Be Used All Through the Year.

BY H. M. BAINER  
Agricultural Demonstrator Santa Fe System.

"THE Schoolhouse as a Social Center," while having agitated the public mind in a general way but a few years at most, is worthy consideration of our brightest minds, both in country and urban districts.

Until comparatively recently, the schoolhouse, like the church house in many communities has been used for but one purpose, that of housing the school. But I am thankful to say to you on this occasion, that the day is dawning in which there will be no more locked and barred schoolhouse doors during vacation or at other times.

The great American public is beginning to realize what it has been losing each and every week, month and year, through its past errors of closing its buildings with its school term, to be opened no more until the teachers and children returned to resume their work for the session.

### The Social Center.

Thus far have I progressed without speaking of the schoolhouse as a social center, in its descriptive sense. A social center is a point at which the people of a community gather for the interchange of ideas, for relaxation for mutual edification. That the schoolhouse is particularly and peculiarly adapted for this purpose, there cannot be a doubt in the minds of those who have given the subject thought.

I know of an instance where a lone individual, Col. R. E. Smith, of Sherman, Tex., popularly known as the "Alfalfa King", has wrought an entire and most desirable change in the character of the citizenship. On a portion of his estate, known as the "Mount Nebo Farm", Col. Smith erected a "Social Center" headquarters. This is in the form of a commodious house, well ventilated, lighted and warmed, the fuel being graciously furnished by the builder. Good roads—highways impervious to the ravages of wet weather, were then constructed, reaching from various points in the community to the "Social Center." Every man, woman and child in the neighborhood is an individual custodian of the roads, and in this way the slightest break is repaired without waste of time.

### A Texas Experiment.

Having built and equipped the "Social Center" structure, planned and assisted with the roads, furnished the fuel, Col. Smith gave the property over to the community, in which it is planted. In a recent letter regarding this work, to a friend, Col. Smith states that the "Social Center" like the immortal Saint Paul, is "All things to all men", and qualifies this statement by saying that during school hours, it is a schoolhouse, during farmers' meetings, it is a farmers' institute hall, during debates and lectures, it is a literary building; at the season of the Baptist revival, it is a Baptist church, and when the Methodists begin their meetings it changes to a house of their government, and so on down through the various shades of denominational belief, with a wealth of good fellowship over all. Sunday afternoons there is a union Sunday school, teachers for which are chosen by reason of their qualification, regardless of denominational affiliation.

Into this "Social Center" building, Col. Smith goes, as does any other interested individual. He brings experts along agricultural and dairy lines, orchardists and poultry men, educators in a literary way, together with musicians and florists from time to time, in order that the people may have the best that is obtainable.

But the planting of this "Social Center" was accomplished three or four years ago, and progress has been made, hence a change. When this dream of Col. Smith's first took form in the shape of a house, it was found that but few, if any of the men and women in the community would take the lead. They were reticent, and were with difficulty stimulated to the point of taking the initiative. This made necessary the introduction of speakers and other entertainers from outside communities.

But today, what a difference: Men and women of the community, now stand forth and give the social center gatherings the benefit of their years of experience, and it is the exception and not the rule, when an outside lecturer, reader or speaker is engaged.

In the social center movement, there is an utter absence of the one-man-domination: It is one in which each individual is given an opportunity to contribute to the general fund of education, enlightenment and entertainment—development of the highest order. It is a meeting place for every one and for every laudable purpose—the people's house. Little does it matter what the question under consideration may be, if it is for the general good, it takes its place for display at the hands of its exponents before the people.

One of the chief benefits derived from this movement is the bringing together of the people, who in its absence would know little and perhaps care less about each other. Ordinarily a closer acquaintance among men and women produces a higher esteem the one for the other—they learn to know and like each other better. This assures an interchange of ideas, creates a stronger community interest, gives all the advantages of the success of the individual, while laying bare the mistakes and failures of another's methods whether they pertain to housekeeping, educational advancement, farming, stock or poultry raising, or any of the hundred and one things arising to perplex the mind.

Owned by the people, as has been previously indicated, the schoolhouse should at all times be opened to the people, and any community that now has the stigma of a closed schoolhouse, that will throw the structure open, will soon have a corresponding opening of the public spirit and mind. The ladies will adorn the interior of the building, plant plots of flowers, while the men will establish trees and provide for their upkeep, transforming the formerly plain surroundings into an environ of inspirational proportions.

In the meantime the mental complexion of the community grows apace, reflecting itself in improved conditions of the dooryards, gardens, orchards and fields. The homes and farms are made more attractive, the home life becomes new, and the young people growing up on the farms lose their desire to know the questionable delights of the town and city, determining the rather to begin and continue their endeavors in worth while schemes of development.

### Terrace First, Then Dig Ponds

Mr. Editor—I have noticed a good deal in the Mail and Breeze about storing flood waters by means of dams and artificial reservoirs. Now I am full of the theory that terracing is the practical way to begin. The soil itself has a great, unused capacity for holding water. In a recent issue Mr. McRey-

nolds complained of losing the water out of an ordinary pond by seepage. Why not begin at the very top of a hill or slope with a system of dams put in on a level, and continue down to the bed of the creek or draw? Then construct a dam creating a pond and instead of depleting the supply of water the seepage would replenish it.

I once built a dam across a creek that took me about a month to complete with a team and scraper. A heavy rain soon washed it out and this only added to the already fitful freshet. I believe that, had I put in the time terracing instead of building one big dam, the terraces would be checking the freshets now.

John J. Hoover.  
Mooreland, Okla.

### To Vaccinate the Hogs

One of the most important enterprises ever undertaken by a farmers' institute has been planned recently by the institute at Halstead, in Harvey county. During the annual session, the president called attention to the enormous losses from cholera in the vicinity and asked the co-operation of others in trying out vaccination. He obtained the pledges of 15 farmers, who agreed to vaccinate all pigs and to keep their herds vaccinated during the coming year, and to report their success or failure from time to time to the secretary of the farmers' institute. It is expected that the secretary will make a report at the next annual meeting of the institute.

### City Comforts on a Farm

The "free lance" of the Mail and Breeze, the man who goes where he wishes and writes whatever he believes the farmers might like to read, finds his keenest pleasure in farm homes where comfort and convenience have



The confidence that kindness begets.

been considered. He found such pleasures, last week, in the farm home of W. L. Pursley near Amiot, Kan., and straightway took a photograph to prove his story. Mr. Pursley's house has gas, hot and cold water, stationary laundry tubs in the cellar, furnace heat and other good things that make life worth living. And Mr. Pursley is not rich. He happens to value the present and all it can be made to hold.

The Mail and Breeze man learned.



A Modern Farm Home Near Amiot, Kan.

also, that the Pursley livestock shared in the good feeling. The camera brought away a picture showing the confidence that kindness begets in the animals which made possible the comforts of home.

### Cisterns and Caves as Silos

I have a cistern holding 125 barrels of water and would like to know if I could store silage in it. About how much silage would it hold? How would an outdoor cave do as a silo?—W. S. Nemaha county, Kansas.

A cistern holding 125 barrels of water may be used for the preservation of silage but it is too small to be of any great practical value.

It is rather difficult to estimate the amount of silage this will hold, as the depth is not given. A deep cistern will hold considerably more than a shallow one, as the height of the column of silage has a great deal to do with the amount a silo will hold. This cistern will probably hold about six tons of silage, provided it is well tramped and full to the top after settling.

A cave could not be used very satisfactorily owing to the difficulty of getting the silage in. If it were open at the top it would be possible to fill it with silage. In such a case round the top up quite well, placing on a cover of cheap roofing paper and about six inches of earth over the top of this. In filling a pit of this sort it is necessary to tramp the silage very thoroughly and refill, covering it after the silage has been allowed to settle 24 hours.

Where a small amount of stock is to be fed it will be found better to feed from the end rather than off the top. This can be done by removing a small part of the cover each day and feeding on a slope sufficient to prevent the silage from rolling down.

Pits of this sort are not advisable in eastern Kansas except on locations where the outside soil can be well drained to prevent seepage water from getting into the silo. A. S. Neale.  
Kansas Agricultural College.

### For Pumping the Underflow

Many farmers in the Arkansas valley are installing centrifugal pumps, gas engines and irrigating plants and will make rain as they need it.

A typical plant has been installed on the Stilwell ranch in Edwards county by R. C. Smith. He has one well in now, the pump lifting 1,000 gallons a minute, and will soon have two larger wells ready.

C. W. Proudfoot, who has a ranch in Scott county, three miles southwest of Scott City, has installed an irrigating plant which will water 200 acres of alfalfa. The well has a depth of 108 feet and contains 92 feet of water. Water was struck in sand 16 feet from the surface, the lower stratum in the well being 26 feet of coarse water bearing gravel. The capacity of the pump, a centrifugal, is 1,500 gallons a minute, and the capacity of the water supply is unlimited.

Five Edwards county farmers in the vicinity of Kinsley are having the necessary engineering work done preparatory to installing irrigating plants. They are A. C. Bailey, M. C. Tubbs, F. L. Slaughter and H. J. Wilson.

H. B. Holman, who has a farm just west of Kinsley, is putting in an irrigating plant on his place. He has already ordered a four-inch pump. As soon as he has demonstrated just what this outfit will do he expects to put in four more plants.

### Farm Facts

BY PETER RADFORD,  
Texas Farmers' Union.

When we have industrialized farming then we have done something for our country.

A farm cannot be properly conducted without livestock production and soil fertilization.

It is not gross income but judicious investing of the margin of profit that provides against the rainy day.

Toilers of the land have been accused of being selfish without ambition, yet many people envy them the content their satisfaction brings.

















## 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, Kan.

### PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

### Poland China Hogs.

Feb. 11—H. C. Graner & Son, Lancaster, Kan.  
Feb. 17—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.  
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.  
Feb. 19—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.  
Feb. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.  
Feb. 20—A. J. Swingic, Leonardville, Kan.  
Feb. 24—W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan.  
Feb. 27—W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan.  
Mar. 4—John Kimmerer, Mankato, Kan.  
March 7—J. D. Scott, Watonga, Okla.  
March 24—Herman Gronniger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.

### Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Feb. 9—E. A. Trump, Formoso, Kan.  
Feb. 10—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.  
Feb. 18—Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.  
Feb. 21—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.  
Feb. 25—A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb.  
Feb. 28—Blackshere & Weaver, Elmdale, Kan.  
March 7—E. G. Munsell, Herington, Kan.  
Mar. 11—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.  
Mar. 12—G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.  
March 12—Richard Rothgeb, Pleasant Green, Mo.  
March 13—Sam'l Drybread, Elk City, Kan.  
March 25—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.  
Apr. 8—S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla.

### Berkshires.

Feb. 10—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

### Hampshire Hogs.

March 14—Roy E. Fisher, Winside, Neb.  
March 12—H. D. DeKalb, DeKalb, Ia., sale at Council Bluffs, Ia.

### Jersey Cattle.

Mar. 5—Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Kan.  
May 11—H. C. Johns, Carthage, Mo.

### Shorthorn Cattle.

Feb. 26—Hoadley & Sigmund, Selden, Kan. Sale at Norton, Kan.  
March 7—J. R. Whistler, Watonga, Okla.

### Hereford Cattle.

Feb. 19-20—Nebraska Hereford Breeders' Assn. sale at Grand Island, Robt. Mousel, Cambridge, Neb., Mgr.  
March 3-4—Funkhouser, Gabbert and others at Kansas City. R. T. Thornton, Mgr., 3629 Charlotte St.  
Mar. 31-April 1—Breeders' sale at Kansas City. R. T. Thornton, Mgr., 3629 Charlotte.

### Holstein Cattle.

Feb. 25—Frank O. Crocker, Cedarvale, Kan.  
**Percheron Horses.**  
Feb. 18—W. S. Boles & Sons, Enid, Okla.  
Feb. 19—Breeders' Sale, J. C. Kerr, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.  
Feb. 25—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.  
March 19-20—North & Robison, Grand Island, Neb.

### Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 19—Breeders' sale, J. C. Kerr, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.  
Feb. 24—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan., and Dorsey Hutchins, Sterling, Kan. Sale at Sterling.  
Feb. 26—Cornelius McNulty, Concordia, Kan.  
March 4—J. E. Clary, Sheridan, Mo.  
Mar. 9—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.

## S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

As advertised in this paper I. N. Green, Kiowa, Kan., on January 29 sold 37 head of his jacks and Jennets. There was no catalog issued but the sale was entirely satisfactory in every way. Good prices were obtained for practically all of this stock.

### High Grade Holstein Cows.

Parties wanting to buy dairy cows either singly or in carload lots will get some valuable information by writing W. G. Merritt & Son, Great Bend, Kan. The high grade Holsteins which they are selling are the kind you will surely like. They are the best cows you will likely be able to buy soon for the money. They are of such good type that practically every prospective buyer who sees them makes a deal. If you write Messrs. Merritt for information kindly mention this paper.

### Holstein-Friesian Cattle Sale.

On Wednesday, February 25, Frank O. Crocker, Cedarvale, Kan., will disperse his entire herd of Holsteins, including 21 head of registered, and 20 high grade Holsteins. This is one of the best herds in southern Kansas and will afford an excellent opportunity for those who are expecting to start up or add to their dairy herds. A large portion of both the purebred and high grades in this offering are of breeding age

## BIG TYPE UNPAMPERED BERKSHIRES

150 sows bred to Fair Rival 10th, King's 4th Masterpiece, Truotype, King's Truotype, and the great show boar King's 10th Masterpiece. All long, large and heavy boned. Sows farrow from August 1st to December 1st. Open gilts and boars ready for service. Not a poor back or foot. Every man his money's worth.  
E. D. KING, Burlington, Kansas

and most of them are bred to the good bulls at the head of this herd. Many are now in milk and some will have calf at foot sale day. Included will be a number of extra good young heifers and six purebred bulls, two of serviceable age and four calves. They carry the best blood of the breed and much care and pride has been taken to build this herd to its present high standard. Read display ad on another page. Write for particulars and arrange to be present sale day.

### Robison's Percheron Sale.

J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan., will hold his regular annual sale of Percheron stallions and mares Wednesday, February 25, consisting of 50 head of as good stallions and mares as ever went through a sale at Whitewater Falls Farm, including more good mares safe in foal than he ever sold in any previous sale. The stallions are the usual Robison kind and are a handsome lot from which to select; among them will be one of the best sons of the champion, Casino, ever sold at auction. It is not necessary to go into detail regarding the great Percheron offering further than to state that Percheron buyers will find here as good as they can expect to find anywhere and that the catalog will give description and breeding of the horses to be sold. Lovers of the popular Percheron should send their names early for a catalog and arrange to attend this sale which will be in sale pavilion on the farm. Good train service from Wichita to Towanda and return, and free automobiles to and from the farm. Write today for catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

### Jack and Stallion Sale.

J. C. Kerr, Wichita, Kan., manager of the sale to be held at Wichita, Kan., Thursday, February 19, is ready to take your name for a catalog, which contains a list of consignors and a description of stock to be sold. There will be 20 jacks, 10 Jennets, 15 stallions and a number of mares from the herds of various breeders of the Southwest good enough for anybody. The jacks and Jennets include a number of high class individuals that would be counted attractions in any sale. Among the stallions are included ten Percherons both imported and American bred. Also a few high class standard bred stallions. Some of the Jennets have jack colts at foot and most all are in foal to good jacks. If you are on the market for anything in this line you cannot afford to miss this sale. Send your name today for a catalog, and arrange to attend this first annual breeders' sale which will be under cover at corner of First and Waco streets, Wichita, Kan., Thursday, February 19.

### Jack Sale at Sterling, Kan.

D. J. Hutchins, Sterling, Kan., and H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan., will hold their third annual sale of jacks and Jennets at Sterling, Kan., Tuesday, February 24. These gentlemen have spared no expense in founding two of the leading herds of jacks and Jennets in the West; they have selected annual sale, an offering that for size, bone and quality and usefulness cannot but meet with the approval of their sale patrons. There will be 35 head, 25 jacks and 10 Jennets; four of these jacks are 5 years old; five 4 years old; seven 3 years old; six 2 years old, and three yearlings. Every one a good color with good points, not a blue or gray jack in the entire offering. The Jennets are from 3 to 8 years old and all safe in foal to their good herd jacks, such as Pharaoh, the grand champion of both Tennessee and Kansas State Fairs. You will find in this sale as good as you will want and a fine variety from which to select. Do not wait but send your name to either of the above addresses for catalog. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

### Wiley Having Good Trade.

Under date of January 27, A. P. Coon, manager for L. R. Wiley, Emporia, Kan., writes as follows: "Inasmuch as business in the draft horse line has not been as rushing or demand as heavy as in the last three or four years, we are compelled to say that we are well pleased with our sales for the opening month of 1914. Our sales, although less in number than in the last previous few years, have resulted in bringing in more cash and less long time notes, with demand for a better horse, both in size and quality, than formerly. Particular attention has been paid to the breeding, as well as the individuality of the same, for which condition we can thank the untiring efforts of

### BERKSHIRES.

**BUY BERKSHIRES FROM BAYERS.** They sell SHORTHORN BULLS too  
J. T. Bayer & Sons, Yates Center, Kan.

**Hazlewood's Berkshires!**  
Choice spring boars and gilts priced to sell. Write today. W. O. Hazlewood, R. 8, Wichita, Kansas

**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, Kan.

## 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 P. O. B. here—one \$20; two \$35; three \$50. W. J. CRIST, Ozawkie, Kas.

# Dispersion Sale Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Cedarvale, Kan., Wednesday, February 25

## 41-HEAD-41

21 Pure Bred Registered Holsteins, consisting of 15 cows and heifers nearly all in milk and rebred. Also 6 bulls, including two herd bulls and four good bull calves.

20 High Grade Cows and Heifers; over half of these are of breeding age and safe in calf. Included are some extra good yearling heifers and a few calves.

## This Is a Great Opportunity

These Holstein cattle will sell at perhaps much less than their real value. They carry the best blood of the breed such as Dekol, Leuche Paul, Mechtilde, Withoorn, Nethersole, Parthea, Beechwood Model, Empress Josephine and other leading strains.

This is one of the best herds in Southern Kansas. Great care and pride has been taken in building it and it is being sold only on account of ill health. They have not been tested for A. R. O. records, but I am quite sure practically all are eligible. All over 6 months old tuberculin tested and every animal guaranteed exactly as described sale day. Send for particulars describing your wants and arrange to attend the sale. Address,

**Frank O. Crocker, Cedarvale, Kan.**

AUCTIONEERS—Cols. B. F. Day and Fred Shaff.

SALE NEXT DAY IF STORMY SALE DAY.



Baronet of Main Valley, the head of this group, is a pure Scotch bull and the sire or grandsire of all the older cows in the sale.

# Grand Dispersion of the Brookwood Farm Herd Registered Shorthorn Cattle

Sale at NORTON, KANSAS  
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26th

The offering numbers 31 head and consists of 17 young cows and heifers bred to Alexandria's Chief 372671, a Cruickshank Secret bull and a grandson of Bampton Valentine 227105.

Six young bulls of serviceable ages, got by British Bond 308623. These bulls are extra good and four of them are roans, one red and one pure white.

There are six good roan heifer calves under one year and two bull calves six months old.

This offering is one of the best ever made this far west in the state. The consignments from this herd to the American Shorthorn sales at Denver and the American Royal sales have demonstrated the worth of this herd.

The sale will be held under cover in Norton. Catalogues are ready to mail. Address,

**Hoadley & Sigmund, Selden, Kan.**

AUCTIONEER—Jas. T. McCulloch.  
FIELDMAN—J. W. Johnson.



**HAMPSHIRE.**  
**SPECIAL PRICES** on Pedigreed young Hampshire boars, bred sows and gilts. Call on or write, **J. F. PRICE, Medora, Kan.**

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

**LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.**  
**COL. T. E. GORDON, WATERVILLE, KANSAS** Merchandise Auctioneer. Write for open dates.  
**CHAS. M. SCOTT Livestock Auctioneer** Hiawatha, Kansas  
**G. A. Drybread The Auctioneer** Elk City, Kan. Live Stock and Farm Sales made anywhere. Prices reasonable. Give me a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
**D. F. Perkins, Concordia, Kan.** Livestock Auctioneer Write, wire or phone for dates.  
**JESSE HOWELL Herkimer, Kan.** Livestock Auctioneer Write or phone for dates.  
**Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.** Reference: The breeders I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.  
**J. P. Oliver Newton, Kan. Livestock and Real Estate Auctioneer.** My 20 years experience insures better results.  
**Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan.** Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.  
**W. C. CURPHEY, Salina, Kansas** Write, phone or wire for dates. Address as above.  
**B. O. BROADIE Livestock Auctioneer** Winfield, Kas. Write or phone for dates  
**JAS. W. SPARKS Live Stock Auctioneer** MARSHALL, MO.  
**L. R. BRADY Manhattan, Kansas** Livestock Auctioneer Write or wire for dates.  
**Will Myers Beloit, Kan.** Is already booked on leading breeders' sales in Central Kan. Choice dates still open. Write or wire.  
**W. B. Carpenter Livestock Auctioneer** 1400 Grand, KANSAS CITY. Also Land Salesman  
**Be an Auctioneer** Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Write today for big, free catalogue of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School. Next term opens Jan. 5, 1914.  
**MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL** Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres. 1400-04 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

**Milking Strain of Shorthorns.**  
 Levi Eckhardt, Winfield, Kan., in 1910 established a branch of his Sylvian, Wis., herd of cattle on his Cowley county, Kansas, ranch. This foundation was made up of calves, yearlings and 2-year-olds from this old established Wisconsin herd. The herd in Wisconsin has been bred on the same farm for 33 years, being founded in 1881 and for the past 18 years has been developed along dual purpose lines with a view of the herd paying at the creamery besides raising a strong, lusty calf of a type that will pay in the feed lot as well. The cows from this herd have invariably brought top prices for beef when, through age or some defect, they were no more desirable to retain. Nothing except high class sires have ever been used in the development of this herd. Such as come from not only the breeders of Wisconsin but from eastern herds in Indiana and Ohio. The foundation of the Kansas herd all being from the great sire Forest Pride 24282, they are being bred to Rosewood Dale 350654, by Avondale and out of imported Rosewood 92d 453357. Rosewood Dale in blood lines is equalled by few bulls of the breed and individually is a very mellow, sappy, massive fellow; short of limb, strong of character and of a pleasing disposition. His get are beginning to come and are showing remarkable propinquity in the sire reiterating the old saying, "blood will tell." There are now a few young bulls suitable for the coming season's use for sale at moderate prices. The owner of this herd has supplied bulls for farmers, ranchmen and breeders from North Dakota to Texas and as far west as the Rocky Mountain states and takes a pardonable pride in saying that invariably all have proven satisfactory. If you want a good young bull write Mr. Eckhardt today, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

**N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska**  
 BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

The catalog of Geo. W. Schwab's annual spring sale to be held at his farm near Clay Center, Neb., February 18, is ready to mail. The offering includes 40 bred sows and gilts and is the equal of any offering that has been made by this noted breeder. The tried sows are all good, useful individuals, sired by such noted boars as Red Wonder, Freed's Col., Buddy K. 4th Wide Awake, W. L. A.'s Perfection and others. The gilts are sired by Buddy K. 4th Wide Awake, W. L. A.'s Perfection, Crimson Wonder Top and others. The offering is mated to Cremo, Gold Bond, Buddy K. 4th Wide Awake and Crimson Pedro. All of these boars are of the large, useful, growthy kind—the big type. Mr. Schwab makes it easy to buy pigs in his sale by mail order and he ships on absolute guarantee. Write him for catalog and either attend the sale or send bids.

**Combination Hereford Sale.**

The Nebraska Hereford breeders' combination sale will be held at Grand Island, Neb., February 19 and 20. There will be 115 cattle in the sale and 75 of that number will be high class bulls, 50 of which are of serviceable age. Many of them are herd header material and are of the best of breeding. Robert D. Mousel, of Cambridge, Neb., is sale manager and is highly pleased with the consignments. The sale will be held in the big sale pavilion at that place. Grand Island is favored with excellent railroad facilities and good hotels. The 40 females that complete the offering are of extraordinary high quality. Many of them have calves at foot and others will calve soon. Look up the display advertisement in this issue. We will have further information about this offering next week. Write Robert D. Mousel, Cambridge, Neb., for a catalog and he will appreciate it if you tell him where you saw mention of this sale.

**Dispersion Shorthorn Sale.**

Hoadley & Sigmund's dispersion sale of Shorthorn cattle at Norton, Kan., Thursday, February 26, affords an unusual opportunity, especially for north central Kansas breeders, to strengthen their herds with choice animals. Hoadley & Sigmund, Selden, Kan., came to that section a number of years ago from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where they were engaged in farming and the Shorthorn cattle business. They have recently sold the big, well improved ranch they bought at that time, and improved they are going out of business and the Shorthorn herd, the pride of both Mr. Hoadley and Mr. Sigmund, is to be dispersed. The offering numbers 31 head. Seventeen are splendid young cows and heifers, bred to Alexander's Chief, a Criuckshank Secret bred bull. There will be six young bulls of serviceable ages and some bull calves 6 months old and six choice roan heifer calves. It is an offering worthy the attention of any breeder or farmer in the West. Four of the young bulls are roans, one red and one pure white. They were got by British Bond, a great bull purchased by them in Iowa from Dean Curtis of the Agricultural college. He came from the Curtis herd near Ames and one of the noted herds of Iowa. Catalogs are ready and will be mailed promptly upon request.

**Richly Bred Duroc Sows.**

Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan., will sell a draft of 40 Duroc-Jersey bred sows at Burr Oak, Kan., Saturday, February 21. The sale will be held in town and in comfortable quarters. The 15 fall yearling sows have farrowed litters and are tried sows. They have been well cared for and are well grown. The 21 spring gilts are all of March farrow and are a well grown, well bred lot of gilts that have been handled carefully

**HAMPSHIRE.**  
**SPECIAL PRICES** on Pedigreed young Hampshire boars, bred sows and gilts. Call on or write, **J. F. PRICE, Medora, Kan.**

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

**LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.**  
**COL. T. E. GORDON, WATERVILLE, KANSAS** Merchandise Auctioneer. Write for open dates.

**CHAS. M. SCOTT Livestock Auctioneer** Hiawatha, Kansas

**G. A. Drybread The Auctioneer** Elk City, Kan. Live Stock and Farm Sales made anywhere. Prices reasonable. Give me a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**D. F. Perkins, Concordia, Kan.** Livestock Auctioneer Write, wire or phone for dates.

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

**Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.** Reference: The breeders I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

**J. P. Oliver Newton, Kan. Livestock and Real Estate Auctioneer.** My 20 years experience insures better results.

**Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan.** Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

**W. C. CURPHEY, Salina, Kansas** Write, phone or wire for dates. Address as above.

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

**JAS. W. SPARKS Live Stock Auctioneer** MARSHALL, MO.

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

**Will Myers Beloit, Kan.** Is already booked on leading breeders' sales in Central Kan. Choice dates still open. Write or wire.

**W. B. Carpenter Livestock Auctioneer** 1400 Grand, KANSAS CITY. Also Land Salesman

**Be an Auctioneer** Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Write today for big, free catalogue of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School. Next term opens Jan. 5, 1914.

**MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL** Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres. 1400-04 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.




## Jewell County Breeders' Association

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

**O. L. C. HOGS.**  
**O. L. C. SEPTEMBER PIGS** for sale also White Holland Turkey toms. **DR. W. W. SPENCER, Mankato, Kansas**

**POLAND CHINAS.**  
**A. R. REYSTEAD, Mankato, Kan.** Breeder of high-class Poland Chinas. Member Jewell Co. Breeders Association. Correspondence solicited

**Polands, Shropshire Sheep** 100 Spr. pigs, both sexes, strictly big type. Ram lambs. Write for prices. **Ira M. Swihart & Son, Webber, Kan.**

**50 BIG BOARS** Spring farrow. Big and smooth. Priced to sell. Also choice gilts. Bred Sow Sale March 10. **JOSHUA MORGAN, HARDY, NEBR.**

**Three June Boars** sired by Jumbo Ex. Toppest 1 have ever raised. For sale right. Bred Sow Sale March 4. **JOHN KEMMERER, Mankato, Kan.**

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

**FALL AND SPRING BOARS** for sale. Also spring gilts and summer yearlings. Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds and W. Wyandottes. **W. A. MCINTOSH, Courtland, Kan.**

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

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

**SUMMER BOARS** Choice heavy boned fellows, by Buddy O. K. Also herd boar, Tat's Chief for sale. **R. P. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS**

**Fall Boars and Gilts** Sired by Model Chief and Crimson Burr. Pairs and trios not related. Bred Sow sale at Burr Oak, Feb. 21. **DANA D. SHUCK, BURR OAK, KAN.**

**50 Duroc Bred Sows** Feb. 9. Five spring boars for immediate sale. Good. Write for bred sow catalog. **E. A. TRUMP, FORMOSO, KANSAS.**

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

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

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

**HAMPSHIRE HOGS.**  
**Hampshire Hogs** No stock for sale at present. Wanted: S. S. Hamburg chickens. **ROY HAGGART, Mankato, Kansas**

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

**POULTRY.**  
**Mammoth White Holland Turkeys** Toms \$4.00, Hens \$3.00. Excellent Stock. **W. E. MONSMITH, Formoso, Kansas**

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

**GUERNSEY CATTLE.**  
**Registered GUERNSEY BULL CALVES** for sale. Write for description and prices. **W. E. EVANS, JEWELL, KANSAS**

**JERSEY CATTLE.**  
**Jersey Heifers** that will freshen in Jan., Feb. and March. Four fall yearlings bred, six heifer calves 10 months old. Write for prices. **J. W. Berry, Jewell City, Kan.**

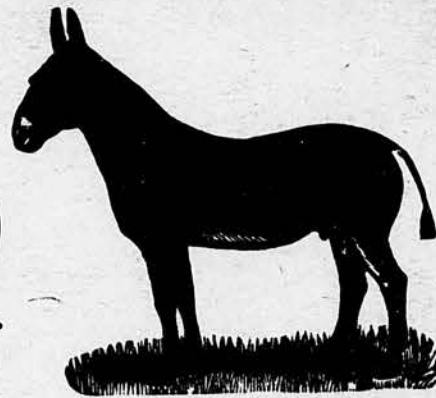
**D. S. POLLED DURHAMS.**  
**Cows and Heifers** also last spring bull calves at \$100 each if sold this fall. **R. T. VAN DEVENTER & SON, Mankato, Kansas.**

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

**AUCTIONEERS.**  
**John Brennen & Son** Livestock Auctioneers **ESBON, KANSAS** WRITE OR PHONE FOR DATES  
**M. S. HOYT, MANKATO, KAN.** Write or phone Livestock Auctioneer for dates.  
**Frank Regan Livestock Auctioneer** **ESBON, KAN.** WRITE OR PHONE FOR DATES.  
**Ole Hanson, Livestock Auctioneer** Mankato, Kan. Write or phone for dates.  
**DAN GALLAGHER, Jewell City, Kan.** Write or phone Livestock AUCTIONEER for dates.

# Great Jack and Stallion Auction

Barns at corner 1st and Waco  
**Wichita, Kansas**  
**Thursday, February 19**



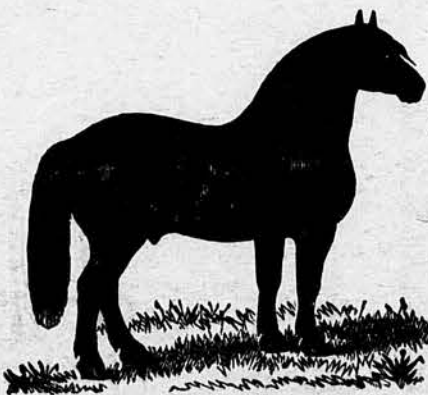
20 JACKS. A splendid variety from which to select.  
 10 JENNETS. Some with good jack colts at side.  
 15 STALLIONS. Both Imported and home bred, including a number of ton Percherons; a few good Standard bred stallions. Also a few good brood mares, both Percheron and Standard.

## To Be a Great Annual Event

These animals are selected from the herds of various breeders of the Southwest. Every animal will be guaranteed exactly as described sale day. There will be jacks, jennets and stallions here good enough for anybody. Send your name early for catalog which contains a list of consigners and description of animals to be sold. Address

**J. C. KERR, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.**

Auctioneers: Col. J. D. Snyder, Boyd Newcombe.





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

**Bonnie View Durocs**  
 Bred gilts and fall pigs for sale. They are sired by Grand Champion Tat-A-Walla and S. & O's Col. Searle & Cottle, Berryton, Kansas.

**POLAND CHINAS.**  
**Polands With Size and Quality** Boars and sows for sale, sired by Waschers Referee and King Hadley. Cholera immune. Lambert Bros., Smith Center, Kans.

**Wearebooking orders** for pigs by the Grand Champion, King Hadley, that won more sweepstakes prizes in 1913 than any other Big Type Poland China hog. W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.

**Sunny Side Poland Chinas** Pigs of September, 1913, farrow for sale. Have sold all my spring boars and bred sows. J. G. BURT, Solomons, Kansas.

**BIG TYPE POLAND SPRING GILTS**  
 Bred to the Giant 68831 for spring litters. Priced to move them now. J. F. Foley, Orinogue, (Norton Co.) Kansas.

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

**KLEIN'S TABOR VALLEY HERD**  
 Some choice January Poland China boars by Chief Price 61867. Also two Sept. boars same breeding. Fall gilts, bred or open. Tops of 30 February boars. All out of big mature dams. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

**One Hundred Poland China Sows**  
 Pay the price and take your choice. Pedigree and guarantee goes along with the sow.  
**Ben Frank, Jefferson City, Missouri.**  
 WRITE IN ENGLISH OR GERMAN

**EVER GREEN STOCK FARM**  
 Offers 20 extra good Poland China bred gilts, 10 boars that will weigh 200 pounds and 60 fall pigs good enough for 1914 prize winners. Extra large type.  
**E. E. CARVER & SON, Guilford, Missouri.**

**LARGE WITH PLENTY OF QUALITY**  
 Handsome young boars, gilts bred or open. Best of large type blood lines. Some boars, herd headers. Satisfaction guaranteed on all breeding stock. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.

**ENOS BIG POLANDS**  
 Two extra spring boars, 30 large, smooth, bred gilts and 10 extra good bred sows, bred to Orphan Chief and Major Hadley. Write today. **A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS.**

**Joe Baier's Polands**  
 No boars left. A lot of choice bred sows and gilts at private sale bred to my herd boars. Write for prices and descriptions.  
**J. M. Baier, Dickinson Co., Elmo, Kan.**

**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.  
**O. 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.  
**L. W. POULTON, Medora, Reno Co., Kan.**

**HEREFORDS.**  
**HEREFORD BULLS From Star Breeding Farm**  
 I have 150 yearling and 2-year bulls of the best of breeding. They are excellent animals for the range or to head good herds; the same class with which I have been furnishing the government.  
**SANL DRYBREAD, ELK CITY, KAN.**

**Clover Herd HEREFORDS**  
 Headed by Garfield 4th, by Columbus 53rd. Choice cows from Funkhouser, Sunny Slope, Newman and other noted herds.  
**FOR SALE**—Bulls from 6 to 12 months old, at \$75 to \$100 delivered and curly Tom, a splendid 2-year-old bull, by Mapleton 4th 348489. Also 15 extra good 3-year-old cows, by Garfield 4th, bred to curly Tom.  
**F. S. JACKSON, Topeka, Kans.**

they guarantee every sale to please are the prime factors in their business success. At present the offering includes a nice lot of young sows, bred to farrow in April. These sows will be a year old at their farrowing time. A number of them are sired by Tat A. Walla and bred to Jayhawk Crimmon Wonder. In addition to these young sows they are offering six tried sows which are bred for April farrow. These sows will make a valuable addition to any herd. They are bred to Kant's Model Enuuff, an extra well bred boar and individually good enough to be in fitting for next year's shows. The fall pigs on Bonnie View farm are the best this firm has ever raised. They are sired by Tat A. Walla and S. & C's Col. If interested in the bred sows or fall pigs write Searle & Cottle, Berryton, Kan., and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

**Harter's Annual Sow Sale.**  
 J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan., will hold his annual draft sale of Poland China bred sows at the Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan., this year to better accommodate breeders who would like to attend. He will sell in the livestock judging pavilion at the college on the day following the L. E. Klein sale at Zeandale. This will be the second sale in the Riley county Poland China bred sow sale circuit. Mr. Harter's reputation as a Poland China breeder is well known. He has made some of the best sales ever held in central Kansas and his herd boars and herd sows have been favorably commented upon by leading Poland China breeders all over the country. He has always made his sale at his farm near Westmoreland and it was with considerable reluctance that he finally consented to bring his sale to Manhattan. He has always enjoyed a nice trade around home and did not like the idea of taking his sale away from home on that account. But because of the bad railroad facilities for getting to his place he decided to make the move. The other members in the Riley county circuit welcomed him and his advertising appears with the others in this issue. He will sell 40 head and it will be a good useful lot of sows. Three are tried sows, 15 are fall yearlings and the balance spring gilts. All are bred to his three herd boars. Ten of the fall gilts are by Mogul's Monarch and the spring gilts are by Mogul's Monarch, Gephart and Long King. Arrange to attend all four of these sales. Bids may be sent to J. W. Johnson in care of J. H. Harter, Manhattan, Kan.

**Klein's Chief Price Sale.**  
 L. E. Klein of Zeandale, Kan., opens the big Riley county Poland China bred sow sale circuit at his farm, Tuesday, February 17, with a draft of 40 sows and gilts. Twenty-five are big, smooth fall yearling gilts and 15 are February and first of March spring gilts. Five are tried sows. The offering will not be loaded with fat but will be in good breeding condition and a choice lot of young sows. Mr. Klein is a well known breeder and is well known as a buyer of the good ones when he buys. The 25 fall gilts are by Chief Price, an Iowa bred boar with lots of scale and quality. He has proven himself one of the best of breeders and the 25 fall gilts in this sale will be all the evidence that is necessary. The spring gilts are by the same boar and equally as good. The try sows are put in this sale to make up the right number and as attractions in the sale. Free transportation from Zeandale, on the Rock Island and from St. George, on the Union Pacific will be furnished. Also free hotel accommodations. Parties attending this sale will be taken to St. George where they will have supper and leave at 8 o'clock for the J. H. Harter sale at the Agricultural college the next day. Catalogs are ready to mail and will be mailed promptly when requested. Bids may be sent to J. W. Johnson in care of Mr. Klein at Zeandale, Kan. Breeders looking for choice bred sows should attend all four sales. They are all in Riley county and on the main line of the Rock Island. It is the big event in Poland China circles in Kansas this season.

**Rinehart Has Good Sale.**  
 Rinehart & Son's Duroc-Jersey bred sow sale at Smith Center, Kan., last Saturday was well attended by both breeders and farmers. Fifty-one head sold for \$2,006.50 and made an average of \$39.54. The top was \$100 paid by R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan., for number 3, a March 2 gilt, by Rambler's Wonder and bred to Model Hero. The offering of 51 head was pronounced the best ever made in north central Kansas. It was well received by the breeders and farmers present but the farmers, while very much interested, hesitated because of the scarcity of feed. Below is a list of the principal sales:

- 1—F. C. Sesse, Athol, Kan.....\$ 66.00
- 2—T. W. Thompson, Athol, Kan..... 66.00
- 3—R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan..... 100.00
- 5—Ed. Shields, Lebanon, Kan..... 42.00
- 6—E. L. McClure, Smith Center..... 47.00
- 7—Agricultural college, Manhattan..... 53.00
- 9—A. Worley, Smith Center..... 45.00
- 10—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan..... 35.00
- 14—W. A. Alford, Smith Center..... 32.00
- 16—Geo. Wreath, Manhattan, Kan..... 42.00
- 17—F. E. House, Smith Center..... 47.00
- 19—E. M. Scott, Smith Center..... 36.00
- 20—Lee Robinson, Beloit, Kan..... 38.00
- 24—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan..... 31.00
- 25—O. E. Madison, Kensington, Kan..... 31.00
- 26—John Campbell, Smith Center..... 40.00
- 30—Frank Carson, Smith Center..... 36.00
- 31—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan..... 31.00
- 32—Geo. Wreath, Manhattan..... 41.00
- 35—A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb..... 44.00
- 37—Fear Bros., Balla, Kan..... 41.00
- 38—John Campbell, Smith Center..... 38.00
- 41—J. C. Delsaver, Athol..... 30.00
- 47—Frank Barnes, Smith Center..... 30.00


**Lee's Percherons Sell Well.**  
 Lee Brothers' Percheron sale at the Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan., last Tuesday was very well attended by horsemen from over the state with a few from Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri. Thirty-six stallions and mares sold for \$16,755 and made a general average of \$466.40. The 11 stallions averaged \$530.45 and the mares and fillies averaged \$436.80. The sale was conducted by Col. Harrison and Brady, assisted by others. This was the second sale Lee Brothers have made at the college and many of those who bought in their sale last January were in attendance at this sale. The offering was an extra good one and reflected credit on Lee Brothers, who are very popular with the farmers and breeders of Percheron horses. Both of the Lee brothers were in the sale ring during the afternoon and their fair and manly methods in conducting their sale were freely commented upon. It was evident all through the sale

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

**Robinson's Mammoth Poland Chinas!**  
 My herd boars weigh from 800 to 1,025 lbs. Now have for sale the greatest lot of spring pigs I've ever raised. Sired by and out of my prize winning boars and sows. Get my prices, description and guaranty. My terms are: If you are not satisfied return the hog and I return your money.  
**F. P. ROBINSON Maryville, Mo.**


**Royal Scion Farm Durocs**  
 The great Graduate Col., assisted by Col. Scion, heads this herd. Bred sow sale March 12. Watch for further announcement and write for catalog.  
**G. C. NORMAN, R. 10, WINFIELD, KANSAS.**

**OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM**  
**THE FINEST HERD OF IMPORTED GUERNSEYS IN THE COUNTRY**  
 Imp. Moss Raider, a strongly bred May Ross bull and Imp. May Royal, a fine bred Golden Secret, Chief stock bulls. Cows and heifers of best imported strains. All cows tested for advanced registry.  
 In order better to introduce the Guernseys in the West, we will make attractive prices on young bulls and cows and heifers, bred and open. Special inducements to new breeders in herd foundation material.  
 If you wish to improve the quality and production of your milk, cream and butter, use a Guernsey sire. Unsurpassed in constitutional vigor, adaptability, and richness of product. Correspondence invited—your personal inspection preferred. Call on or address  
**Overland Guernsey Farm, Overland Park, Kans.**  
**C. F. Holmes, Owner. W. C. England, Mgr.**  
 Eight miles S. W. of Kansas City on Strang Line. Station on Farm



PEGGY OF OVERLAND (Trade Mark)

**Nebraska Hereford Breeders' COMBINATION SALE**  
 Grand Island, Nebraska  
**Thursday and Friday, Feb. 19-20**  
**115 Cattle—75 Bulls and 40 Females**  
 50 of the bulls are of serviceable age and are star attractions of the most popular breeding. It is an opportunity to buy a herd header that will suit you. There will be 40 select females with calves at foot and others to calf soon. The sale is the regular annual sale of the Nebraska Hereford Breeders' Association. Nothing has been consigned to this sale but high class cattle. The sale will start at one o'clock sharp and will be held in the big sale pavilion. For further information and catalogs, address  
**ROBERT D. MOUSEL, Sale Mgr., Cambridge, Neb.**  
 Auctioneers: Col. Ed. Sneli, Col. Kraschel.  
**JERSEY CATTLE CONSIGNMENT**  
 At 9:30 a.m. February 20 about 35 head of Jersey cows and heifers, high grades, pure bred and some registered will be sold in the same pavilion. Also five bulls. Many of the cows and heifers are fresh and others will freshen soon. For further information address  
**D. O. BRADSTREET, Grand Island, Neb.**




**Lookabaugh's Shorthorns**  
**SOLD ON TIME AT PRIVATE SALE**  
 Six or nine months time if desired. What we want is your trial order.  
 Young heifers and bulls at \$75, \$100 and up.  
 Two heifers and a bull, not related, \$200 for the three—Others higher.

A great variety of prize-winning blood. If you want breeding stock do not miss this opportunity. As many good Shorthorns cannot be seen on any other farm in the whole Southwest nor so many wonderful producing cows of such excellent breeding.

Over 200 Head From Which to Select.

**A WORTHY AMBITION**  
 The success of a Shorthorn breeder depends entirely upon the success and satisfaction of his customers. We are trying hard to please our customers and should anyone of them have a grievance we want to know it right away. Of course we know you would not expect more of us, than you would want to do yourselves.  
 It is not hard to accumulate wealth; but how shall we do so without injuring our fellowman? Isn't it more pleasure, and more honorable, while gaining wealth, to know that you are uplifting yourself and family, your community, and your country, and leaving the world better than you found it by raising purebred Shorthorns?  
**CALL ON OR WRITE**  
**H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.**





**PUREBRED HORSES.**

**FOR SALE** One imported Percheron horse; low down, heavy bone; weight 1,950 lbs.; 8 years old. Sound. **J. W. BARNHART, Belleville, Kan.**

**A. M. DULL & SON'S PERCHERONS**

Two two-year-old black stallions for sale, bred by Black Diamond, of Brilliant breeding. Extra size, bone and quality, with style. For information, prices, etc., address, **A. M. Dull & Son, Washington, Kan.**

**Home-Bred Stallions**

Imported Stallions cheaper than any firm in Creston. **A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa**  
**Imported Percheron** and Belgian Stallions, Home-bred Stallions, \$275 to \$600. **Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa**

**Excelsior Shetland Pony Farm**

Registered and High Grade Ponies for Sale  
**W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan.**



**Dispersion Sale**

**Percherons, Jacks and Holstein Cows**  
One black Percheron stallion 8 yrs. old, wt. 1,900 lbs.; one dark bay colt 3 yrs. old, wt. 1,900 lbs.; one dark bay imported German coach stallion 8 yrs. old, wt. 1,600 lbs.; one Standard bred stallion, Pactus Ellwood No. 50245, wt. 1,330 lbs.; one black mammoth bred Jack, 15.2, (4 yrs. old) wt. 1,100 lbs.; one black Jack 5 yrs. old, wt. 1,000 lbs.; Four young Holstein cows, all giving a big flow of milk and all gentle. My reason for selling these cows is that I am going to build up a pure Guernsey herd.  
**O. L. THISLER & SONS, CHAPMAN, KANS.**

**Imported Stallions**

Percheron and Belgian, also Percheron and Belgian mares, and a few registered Jacks. These horses were prize winners at Topeka, Hutchinson, and American Royal, including grand champion and reserve champion at each show, winning 28 first and champion ribbons, three Gold Medals, and two Silver medals. These prize winners and others for sale, and can be seen at my farm 7 miles N. W. of Alma. Reference any bank in Alma or Wamego. Choice White-Holland turkeys, toms or hens.  
**LEW JONES, R. R. No. 1, ALMA, KANSAS.**

**JACKS AND JENNETS.**

**REGISTERED, BIG BONED, black Jacks and Jennets.** Fine individuals, best breeding. **PRICE AND TERMS RIGHT.**  
**J. H. Smith, R. R. 3, Kingfisher, Okla.**

**Kentucky Jack and Percheron Farms**

200 head of big bone, Kentucky, Mammoth Jacks, Percherons and saddle horses. Special prices in half car and car load lots. Write your wants or visit our farms. 2500 bushels of bluegrass seed. **Cook & Brown, Props., Lexington, Ky.**

**Forty Years a Breeder of High-Class Jacks**

We have for sale twenty Jacks of the big blocky type, also ten very large, well bred Jennets. **R. M. JOHNSON, BOLIVAR, MO.**

**One Belgian Stallion**

One Jack, 3 years old  
3 yearling Jacks, and 8 Jennets, 2 to 8 years old, all bred—and good ones. Write me for prices.  
**C. T. BERRY, Parsons, Kansas**

**JACKS and JENNETS**

80 large boned, black Mammoth Jacks, 15 to 16 hands, standard. Guaranteed and priced to sell. The kind all are looking for; also good young Percheron stallion. References: 5 banks of Lawrence, 40 miles west of Kansas City, on Santa Fe and Union Pacific.  
**AL. E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kan.**

**Jacks and Jennets**

25 head of Black Jacks from 14 1/2 to 16 hands coming 3 to 6 years old; all stock guaranteed, as represented when sold. Also some good Jennets.  
**PHIL WALKER, Moline, Elk County, Kansas.**

**Big Black Missouri Jacks**

Ten head of large, well bred, registered Jacks and ten Jennets. All of my own breeding. A genuine guarantee goes with each and every sale. Can furnish more if necessary.  
**HENRY OBERMANN, Freistatt, Mo. 8 Miles N. of Monett.**

**50 Mammoth Jacks and Jennets**

A lifetime experience in breeding the large, heavy boned, big footed, good head and eared kind that produce the good Missouri mule. Remember if you come here and are disappointed in our stock I pay your expense. **Quiet Glenn Stock Farm, Route No. 2, Rea, Mo.**

**Boen's Big Bone Jacks**

They are from 15 to 16 1/2 hands high. Forty Jacks and Jennets of the best and biggest on earth. Four three-year-old Jacks larger and better than ever before. The two-year-old Jacks are larger than thousands of grown Jacks. Four-year-olds 15 3/4 hands to 16 1/4 hands, standard and weigh from 1100 to 1300 pounds. All have plenty of bone. Will sell Jacks for \$800 that can't be bought elsewhere for \$1200. **ED BOEN, LAWSON, MISSOURI.**

among O. I. C.'s. Mr. Lynch has at present 50 head of hogs to sell. The offering includes both gilts and boars. The gilts are bred for spring farrow and the boars are ready for heavy service. The offering is fired by the above named herd boars. Write Mr. Lynch for O. I. C.'s and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

**Publisher's News Notes**

**Blue Grass Buggy Bargains.**

D. T. Bohon offers bargains in his illustrated ad on page 28. Good buggies are demanded in Kentucky and Bohon knows how to make them. He sells them to the user, no dealers, no agents, and every sale is made on a 30-day free road trial offer, backed by an iron clad guarantee. He tells all about it in his book, illustrated in colors, in the ad. A postal will bring it. See ad on page 28. Write for the book to D. T. Bohon, 416 Main St., Harrodsburg, Ky.

**Seeds Twice Tested.**

A well-known seed grower is making an exceptional offer of flower and vegetable seeds which should be taken immediate advantage of by all who wish finer big garden crops and large, beautiful flowers. This offer is for six packages of quick-growing vegetable seeds and six packages of rarest, radiant flower seeds for twenty cents, or six packages of vegetable seeds or flower seeds for ten cents. In this vegetable selection there are offered one package each of Earliest Cabbage, Shorthorn Carrot, Early Market Cucumber, Prize Head Lettuce, Mixed Onion and Flashlight Radish. The flower selection consists of one package each Radiant Sweet Peas, Elegant Asters, Gorgeous Eschscholtzias, Blue Cornflower, Brilliant Poppies, Sunny Cosmos. And all these will be sent upon the receipt of twenty cents. Seldom is such a generous opportunity offered to our readers. A catalog illustrating and explaining these and many other seeds will be sent free of charge if you write Saizer, 139 S. Eighth St., La Crosse, Wis.

**Tools and Cash.**

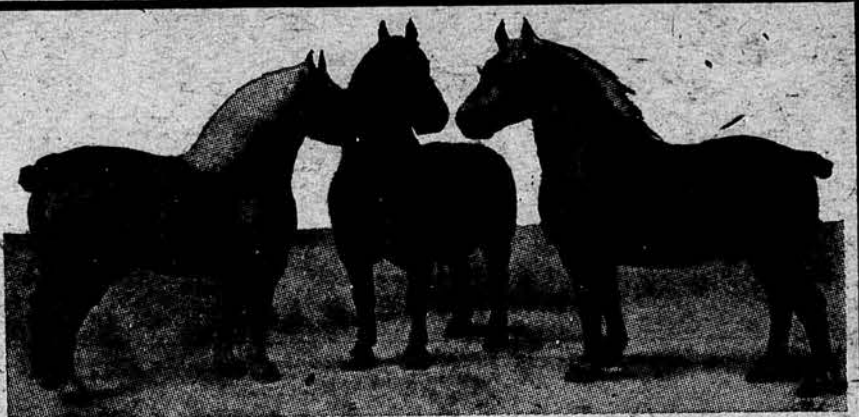
Good tools on a man's place help him to earn money. The jobs they do put cash in the bank. The quicker they do the work, the more cash they earn because time is money on the farm just as much as it is in the factory. The better the tools, the better work they'll do—and the faster. There's a complete line of trademarked tools that ought to be represented on every farm in this country. They cover both farm tools and woodworking tools, and they have the right stuff in them and workmanship that is ever the same—the best that can be had. That line of tools is called Keen Kutter. Any piece that carries the Keen Kutter trademark is a tool of the first-class. It has to be to be good enough to receive that trademark. Besides, every piece is sold with the fixed understanding that any Keen Kutter tool must live up to the Simmons' reputation. That reputation is 46 years old. If it doesn't, the dealer is authorized to return the purchase price. That's a fair transaction in cash and tools.

**The Feeding Value of Silage.**

When figuring a ration for dairy cows or cattle, you should keep in mind the following three things: First, the quantity of food necessary to fatten a steer or to enable a cow to produce a full flow of milk; second, the palatability and digestibility of the food; and third, the cost of the ration. The problem of cutting the ensilage and elevating it into the silo with the best results at the lowest possible expense in time and labor and for the silo, may be satisfactorily solved by purchasing a good ensilage cutting machine. It should be a dependable cutter, one that is easily and quickly set up, easy to operate and will not clog or break down. Select a cutter that does not require large power—yet has the capacity for handling ensilage as fast as a man can feed it. Here is what Edw. L. Corbin says about the "Papee" machine: "Oak Hill, Carlisle, Ill., Nov. 1, 1913. Gentleman: Attached you will find a bank draft for the Papee cutter and distributor which I bought of your salesman and I can only say good things of the cutter. I tried it out to my complete satisfaction and it does the work well and quickly. My silo is 45 feet high and it put it up easily and we had no trouble with it choking. Owing a Papee cutter has one trouble and that is to get men enough to keep it busy. Edw. L. Corbin." This is just an instance which shows how satisfied the users of the "Papee" ensilage cutter are. An interesting and instructive booklet entitled "How to Prepare Ensilage" will be mailed free to anyone interested in feeding cattle who will write to The Papee Machine Company, Shortsville, N. Y. We advise every farmer and dairyman or cattle feeder to write to them for a copy of this valuable booklet.

**Lameness in Horses.**

Lameness is caused nine out of ten times by bad hoofs. It may be due to cracked hoof, sand crack, quarter crack, grease heel, corns, mud fever, scratches or some other affliction which quickly destroys the usefulness of the animal. The difficulty in treating hoof diseases has always been that the hoof of the horse is porous and absorbs water and on that account will not absorb grease such as vasoline which is used as a base in nearly all hoof ointments. Grease and water will not mix so the ordinary remedy cannot successfully reach the seat of the trouble. Taking advantage of this fact the Corona Mfg. Co. of Kenton, Ohio, whose advertisement appears in this issue has placed on the market a remarkably successful preparation known as Corona Wool Fat. The base of this remedy is made from oils obtained from the skin and wool of the sheep and is the only oil that will penetrate and heal the hardened hoof. In Corona Wool Fat the most healing ingredients are also combined with this oil, making a remedy which has a remarkable record for cures. It is not only highly successful in hoof ailments but equally so in treating skin diseases, wire cuts, bruises, gall shoulder, collar boil, etc., in fact it is almost a necessary remedy where horses and cows are kept. It will often save many times its cost in treating lame animals or in healing barb wire cuts, etc. The manufacturers are so confident of the satisfaction Corona Wool Fat will give every user that they are offering to send a large package postpaid on 20 days' free trial without a cent in advance. At the end of the trial if it pleases, you can send them the regular price for the package and if you are not satisfied all you need to do is to say so and the charge will be canceled. They take all the risk. See their advertisement on page 64 and send for the free trial package.



**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, Rt. 9, Emporia, Kan.**

**Percheron Sale**

I will sell at Public Sale at my place, 2 miles south of Pilsen, 1 mile west and 6 1/2 miles north of

**Marion, Kansas**

**Tuesday, February 17, 1914**

**23—PERCHERON HORSES—23**

Including imported and home-bred stallions, mares and colts.

32 Purebred Poland China Hogs, including boars, sows and gilts. The sows are all bred. Certificates of register and transfer furnished on day of sale.

24 Graded Shorthorn Cattle, including milk cows, heifers, calves and four young bulls.

One Percheron gelding, two fillies, one family mare in foal and two Iceland ponies.

Sale begins at 10 o'clock. No horses sold until afternoon. Transportation from Marion to sale grounds and return furnished free. Call at Thorp's office for arrangements. Lunch served on the grounds. Send for catalog.

**JOS. L. DVORAK, Marion, Kan.**

Auctioneers—Lafe Burger, Wellington, Kan.; A. C. Merilatt, Lost Springs, Kan.  
Clerk—Herbert M. Thorp, Marion, Kan.  
Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.



SCENE ON WHITEWATER FALLS STOCK FARM.

More mares showing heavy in foal included in this sale than any former sale.

# Percheron Sale

Whitewater Falls Stock Farm  
J. C. Robison, Prop., Towanda, Kan.

Wednesday, February 25

20 Registered Stallions, Imported and American Bred. 30 Mares all Registered and Bred, as Good a Lot as Will be Sold in America This Year. Buy where you can secure the best, with size and quality. More than 2,000 Percherons have left this farm—the oldest breeding farm in the West. Stock loaded on cars free of charge. Free conveyance to farm from Towanda. Do Not Miss This Sale. Send for catalogue to

**J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kan.**

Auctioneers: J. D. Snyder, W. M. Arnold, Boyd Newcomb, W. P. Ellet.

# PERCHERON SALE

In Steam Heated Pavilion

Enid, Okla., Wed., Feb. 18, 1914

24 Head—12 Stallions and 12 Mares

Most all are of breeding age. Some colts and weanlings. 6 of the mares are in foal to the Champion Hautain.

Large Part of Show Herd Sells

Including 1st prize 2-year-old stallion, also Oklahoma champion stallion. The champion mare, May Queen, by Casino bred to Hautain and one of her colts go in this sale. They are bred in the purple. They are the best in bone, size and Percheron conformation ever offered at auction by an Oklahoma breeder. Send for catalog and arrange to attend the sale. Address

**W. S. Boles & Sons, Enid, Okla.**

Auctioneers—J. D. Snyder, H. L. Burges, E. A. Shanks and Litt Rainey.  
Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.



MAY QUEEN

# FIFTH ANNUAL SALE JACKS and JENNETS

LA PLATA, MO.

Monday, Mar. 9th.



The largest jack and jennet sale, both in quantity and quality to be given in the United States during the year of 1914. Given by the Clover Leaf Valley Jack Farm in the largest sales pavilion in the world devoted exclusively to the sale of this kind of stock. Having purchased the entire sale herd of L. M. Monsees & Sons, of the Limestone Valley Jack Farm, and their sale date for the year 1914, I will sell the combined best of these two great farms, the Clover Leaf Valley and Limestone Valley Jack Farms. This is my fifth annual sale and I have increased the quality and decreased the average price each succeeding year.

Write at once for the greatest jack and jennet catalogue ever published, giving the photographs of each jack taken from life on the 2nd day of Jan., 1914, together with his breeding.

I sell more jacks that pay for themselves in one year than any man in America.

**G. C. ROAN, Prop. La Plata, MO.**

## Third Annual Sale!

# 35 JACKS and Jennets 35

D. J. HUTCHINS, Sterling, Kan. H. T. HINEMAN & SONS, Dighton, Kan.

Will Sell at

**STERLING, KAN.,**  
**Tues. Feb. 24**

**25 JACKS 10 JENNETS**



Pharoah, grand champion at Tennessee State Fair in 1910 and Hutchinson 1913.

Select Numbers From Two of Kansas' Best Herds. Every Animal Registered. All Jacks but 3 are of Serviceable Age and well Broken. The Jennets are all bred. The Jacks are sired by and Jennets are bred to such noted sires as Pharoah, Jumbo and Orphan Boy, and other great sires.

THE GREATEST JACK EVENT Kansas ever had. The Big Boned Prize winning kind. You will find it here. Sale in new pavilion, rain or shine. For catalogue address,

**D. J. HUTCHINS, Sterling, Kan., or H. T. HINEMAN & SONS, Dighton, Kan.**

Auctioneers—Cols. Harriman, Snyder, Potter and Clawson. Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

# Klein's Tabor Valley Sale

Zeandale, Kansas

Tuesday, February 17

## 40—Poland China Bred Sows—40

The offering consists of 25 fall yearling gilts, five tried sows and 15 February and first of March gilts. The fall and spring gilts are by Chief Price 61667, an Iowa bred boar of good scale. The five tried sows are of the big useful kind that have made the Klein herd popular. The entire herd is of strictly big type breeding. All of the sows are bred to three different boars of the popular big type breeding of the day and that have been bought and reserved for use in the herd. The gilts are all out of big mature dams and are the tops of the season's crop. Free transportation from Zeandale and St. George to the farm. Free hotel accommodations for breeders from a distance. Catalogs ready to mail upon request. Address,

**L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.**

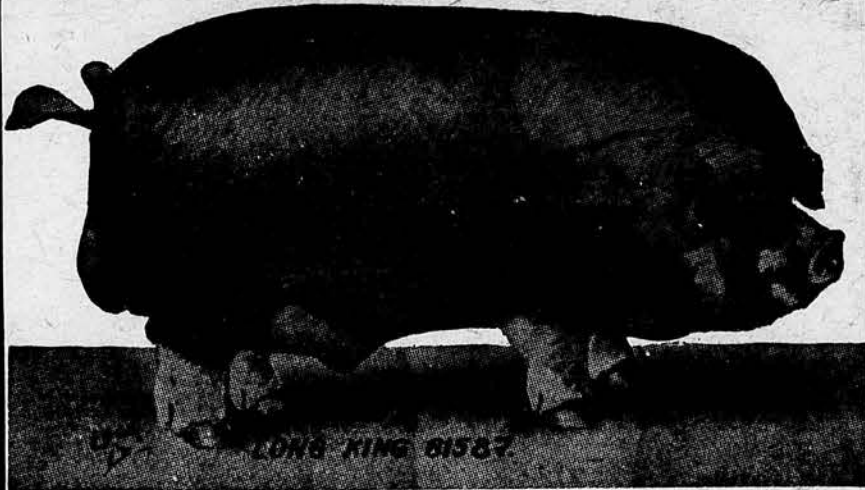
Auctioneers—Jas. T. McCulloch, Floyd Condry.  
Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

Attend the four bred sow sales in this circuit.

# J. H. Harter's Sale

Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Wednesday, February 18



The sire of many of the gilts in the sale and a number are bred to him.

## 40—Poland China Bred Sows—40

This sale is made at Manhattan to better accommodate the breeders. It is in the Riley county Poland China sale circuit of four bred sow sales and will be held in the new livestock judging pavilion at the agricultural college.

The offering numbers 40 head consisting of three tried sows, two of them by Mogal's Monarch, 15 fall yearling sows, 10 of them by Mogal's Monarch, 22 Spring gilts, by Long King 61587, Gephart and Mogal's Monarch. Everything is bred to Long King, Gephart and Harter's Long King. Catalogs ready to mail upon request. Free hotel accommodations. Address,

**J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.**

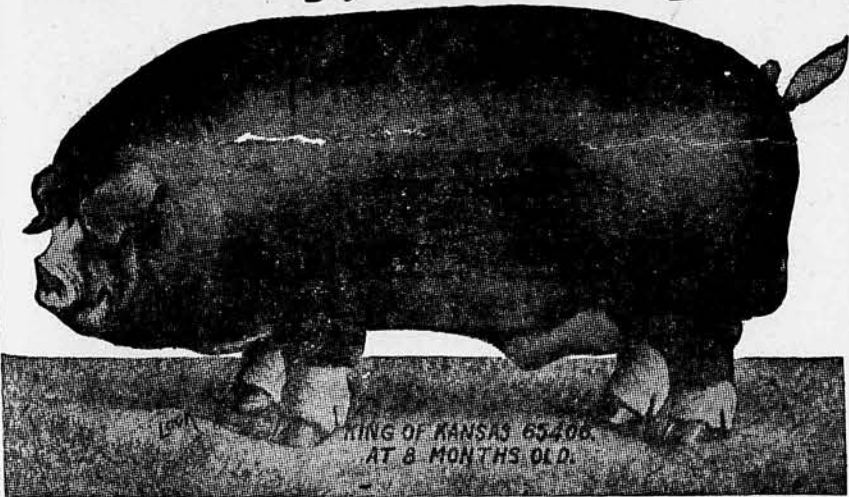
AUCT.—Jas. T. McCulloch, Floyd Condry. FIELDMAN—J. W. Johnson.

Attend the four bred sow sales in this circuit.

# J. L. Griffiths' Sale

Riley, Kansas

Thursday, February 19



The eight tried sows and some of the gilts are bred to this boar.

## 40—Poland China Bred Sows—40

This offering has been grown and conditioned with their future usefulness always in mind. They will not be fat but in prime breeding condition. 32 are January, February and March gilts, sired by Big Bone Pete with the exception of two by A Wonder Jumbo, a famous Iowa herd boar. The eight tried sows are of the best of breeding, tracing to the great Wonder family (Peter Mouw breeding). Every sow is a good one and all are attractions in this sale. All of them bred to King of Kansas. The gilts, with the exception of a few that are bred to King of Kansas are bred to A Jumbo Wonder. This is Mr. Griffith's regular annual bred sow sale and nothing goes in it but tops of this season's crop of pigs and all are immune. Catalogs ready. Free hotel accommodations at Riley. Address,

AUCTIONEERS:  
Jas. T. McCulloch,  
Floyd Condry.

**J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.**

Attend the four bred sow sales in this circuit.

# A. J. Swingle's Sale

Leonardville, Kansas

Friday, February 20

## 32—Poland China Bred Sows—32

The offering consists of three tried sows, nine fall yearlings and 20 spring gilts.

The fall yearling and spring gilts were sired by Big Orange Again and Gritter's Surprise. The tried sows were sired by Big Bone Pete, Commander and Chief Price Again. The gilts are an extra choice lot and trace close up to A Wonder, Chief Price Again, Big Chief Jumbo, Big Orange and other noted big boars. The sows have been carefully handled and are in excellent breeding condition. The gilts have been well grown and combine quality and finish to a remarkable degree. I invite every breeder and farmer to attend my sale. Everything immune. For a catalog, address,

**A. J. SWINGLE, Leonardville, Kan.**

Auctioneer—Jas. T. McCulloch. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

Attend the four bred sow sales in this circuit.

# Costs You Nothing If It Fails



## Make Sure of a Cure Before You Pay

If you own a horse or a cow mail me the coupon below, or even a post card with your name and address, and I will send you a big can of *Corona Wool Fat* on *20 days' trial*, with full directions how to use it. I want you to try it for 20 days after you get it. Then if satisfied with results send me 50c. If not satisfied or if it does not do what I claim, you don't have to pay me one penny for it.

## It Heals and Cures

Hard and Contracted Feet, Split Hoofs, Corns, Scratches, Grease Heel, Thrush, Quarter Crack, Barb Wire Cuts, Sore Teats of Cows, Ulcers, Old Sores, etc. You will be surprised at the results.

# Corona Wool Fat

—the Wonderful Healing Compound—is unlike anything you ever tried or used. Don't confuse it with salves or ointments containing grease and blister compounds. It is the only remedy that will penetrate a horse's hoof which is 60% to 70% water. Grease and water don't mix—that is why *Corona Wool Fat* succeeds where all others fail. It is not a grease, but the fatty secretions extracted from the skin and wool of the sheep. It is readily

absorbed, penetrates to the inflamed inner tissues, *heals and cures, does not burn or blister, leaves no scars, causes no pain, and will never get rancid or decompose.*

**Used by 100,000 Satisfied Stockmen, Farmers and Horse Owners**

It heals without leaving a scar and will grow an entirely new hoof. *Morris & Co., the great Chicago packers write: "We have been using Corona Wool Fat on our heavy draft horses working on city pavements for four years. We are highly pleased with its results and would not be without it."*

**Send No Money—Just the Coupon Today**

I take all the risk—furnish you with a big can of *Corona Wool Fat* to try on any case you have. If it does what I claim you would not hesitate to pay me a five dollar bill for it. If it does not, it won't cost you one cent. I leave it all to you. Send coupon today and I'll send the trial can of *Corona Wool Fat* by return mail—postpaid—as offered.

C. G. PHILLIPS, Mgr.

**THE CORONA MFG. CO.**

108 Corona Block

KENTON, OHIO



Heals Quarter Crack

Before and After Using

### **Read the Proof**

Corona Mfg. Co., Kenton, Ohio. Gentlemen—I received the can of Corona Wool Fat and tried it on a Barb Wire Cut. Your Corona Wool Fat is the right thing for wire cuts, and every Stock Man should have a big box of it on hand at all times. Yours truly W. S. Dennis, Robinson, Kan.

Corona Mfg. Co., Kenton, Ohio. Dear Sirs—I have tested Corona Wool Fat thoroughly and find it to be all and even more than you claim for it. It is the best thing I have ever tried. Yours truly, Warren, E. Stone, R. F. D. No. 2 Spring Mills, Pa.

**20 Days Free Trial-Coupon**  
Corona Mfg. Co., Kenton, Ohio. Gentlemen—Please send me the trial can of your Corona Wool Fat. It is under stood that I am to use this for 20 days in accordance with directions, and if I am satisfied with the results I will send you 50 cents to pay for it. If it does not do as you claim I will owe you nothing.  
Name.....  
Address.....  
County.....  
State.....

Cure Scratches



Cure Galled Balls



Cure Sore Teats of Cows



Before and After—Cure of Grease Heel



Heals Wire Cuts Without Leaving a Scar



Cure Galled and Sore Shoulder