

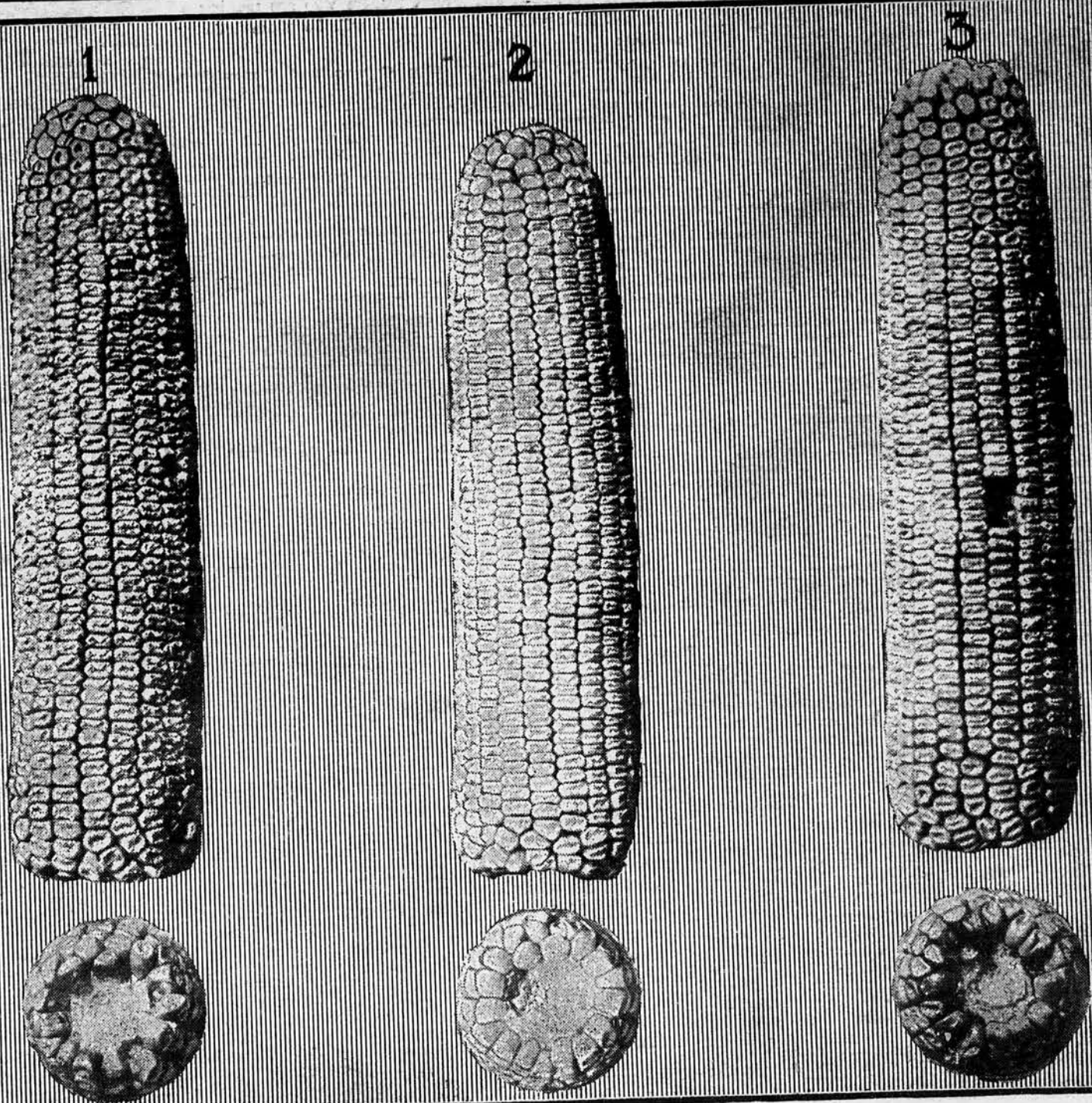
THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Reading Room
Veterinary Dept. K S A C

Volume 42

January 25, 1913

Number 46



Champion Ears Grown by Capper Boys' Corn Club. See Page 7

1—Champion of Kansas, Lowell Short (age 13). 2—Best ear by boy corn-breeder, Paul Gilman. 3—Champion Shawnee Co., Myron Kelsey.

THE last thing needed to make the poultry business a Big business was the parcel post but this new side of the industry is yet to be developed. How to do it, how you can readily get in touch with town customers who want eggs and other products will be explained by Reese V. Hicks, President of the American Poultry Association in the Seventh Annual Poultry Number of Farmers Mail and Breeze which will appear next week.

Next Week the Annual Poultry Number

NEXT WEEK THE POULTRY NUMBER

THE Seventh Annual Poultry Number of the Mail and Breeze will appear next week. The poultry numbers of the Mail and Breeze have a reputation for the helpfulness of their contents. It is believed the "Seventh Annual" will maintain this reputation. There will also be a supplemental poultry special later.

The Mail and Breeze was the first farm paper to realize that poultry was one of the big side issues of the farm. It is now a business, an industry. We can all remember when if the hens laid enough eggs for home consumption that was all we cared about. Now there is more net profit made in poultry than in any other line of farming and we are just beginning to give it the attention it deserves.



R. V. HICKS.

Who has a plan for working up a parcel post trade in eggs which he will describe in next week's Mail and Breeze.

Profit by Parcel Post, by Reese V. Hicks, president of the American Poultry association. A simple definite plan whereby you can obtain town customers for eggs and other farm products by way of the parcel post. It will be illustrated with two views of one of the best egg containers yet devised.

Increasing Egg Profits Per Hen, by W. A. Lippincott, poultryman of Kansas Agricultural college. Containing a number of practical triedout suggestions which will be of greatest help to all those who wish to increase their "chicken money."

Raising Broilers for Market, by W. J. Neff, of Geary county, who has made a success of this branch of the business.

My Experience in Caponizing, by Mrs. Edwin Brown, of Wabaunsee county, being the experience of a Mail and Breeze reader who was self-taught in caponizing. Mrs. Brown tells how she marketed her capons, about profits, etc.

Sprouted Oats for Poultry, by D. J. Bliss. It is well known that sprouted oats make the very best green feed. Mr. Bliss tells how he sprouts the oats in quantities for his flock.

Getting More Money From Your Chickens, by R. C. Lawry, proprietor of Missouri's famous Yesterlaid Egg Farm, one of the most successful poultrymen in the United States.

Symposiums by Our Readers, on raising chicks, ducks, guineas and turkeys, management of flock, etc.

An article on evergreens, one on hotbeds, also some splendid articles on field crops by Kansas writers and successful farmers, are to appear in the Mail and Breeze during the next few weeks. Meanwhile let us have any fact from your own experience that will aid a brother farmer, for publication in the Mail and Breeze. Think what it means to us all to have the benefit of one another's experience in this way. Mail and Breeze readers may well resolve to do a little more co-operating of this kind during the coming year.

Some Chinch Bug Arithmetic

What an Acre of Bugs Can Produce

Suppose there are 250,000 female chinch bugs in an acre of bunch grass or weedy roadside—a conservative estimate—that will mean a first crop from this acre of 125 million chinch bugs and a later summer crop of 250 million in addition to the old bugs who have spent the winter in the grass. The produce of 4 or 5 acres of chinch bugs may easily reach a billion and a billion hungry chinch bugs can do a few things to a corn field.

Of course chinch bugs migrate, and where the grass and weeds are not burned this winter one man will get some of the other fellow's bugs and the other fellow will get some of his. It is true, too, that the chinch bug has natural enemies, also diseases which prey on him, but he is such a prolific cuss that his race increases faster than compounded interest.

An estimate, as carefully figured out as such estimates can be, indicates the chinch bugs caused a loss of more than 17½ million dollars last year to the farmers of Kansas. With the enormous number of bugs known to be in hibernation now, the question is what will the damage amount to in the coming crop season.

George A. Dean, entomologist at the

Marketing Capons and Caponizing, by George Beuoy, of Cedarvale, Chautauqua county, illustrating ways and means of doubling the profits from your cockerels. Mr. Beuoy is an expert caponizer and knows all about this side of the poultry business.

Why the Trap Nest and How to Make One, by M. H. Boyer. Description of construction will be illustrated. Mr. Boyer is one of the best known poultry authorities in America.

The Hen's Half of the Pen, by W. D. Wallace, Shawnee county, a timely talk on mating for those who are working for a flock of layers.

Helping the Incubator, by W. A. Lippincott. A splendidly practical article which will be of great help to you in making your hatches successful.

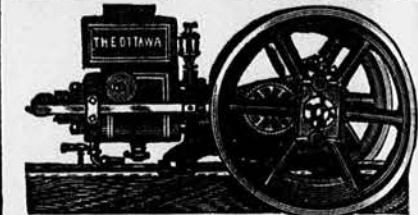
Getting Chicks Past the Danger Age, by Fred J. Kohler, a "shortgrass" poultryman, who writes from his own experience.

A Brand New Idea in Houses, by Floyd Lynn, Neosho county. Other house plans by N. L. Harris of the poultry department at K. S. A. C. and others.

The Art of Raising Turkeys, by Mrs. B. F. Wilcox, a poultry woman of great experience known to Mail and Breeze readers by her writings on poultry topics.

Homemade Poultry Accessories, such as brood coops, feed hoppers, nest boxes, fountains, etc., described by readers of the Mail and Breeze.

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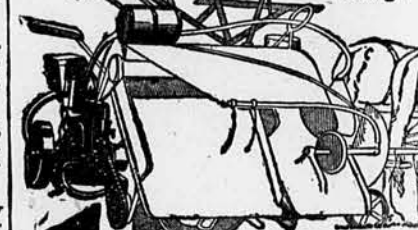
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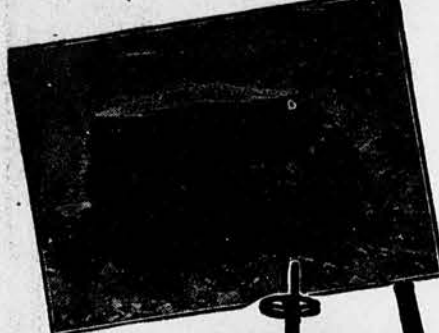


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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY JOURNAL FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE GREAT WEST



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KANSAS DESERVES TO BE BETTER ADVERTISED

Editor's Note.—From first to last this Coburn article is probably the most interesting and complete summary of actual Kansas conditions, east and west, that has ever been written in the same number of words. It should prove especially interesting to outsiders in "Davenport, Dutchland or Denmark" who need more knowledge about Kansas. But as it is doubtful if Kansans themselves comprehend how greatly they are favored, it is equally important that they should read it.

A SURPRISING fact, considering the advantages the state affords to those who would secure homes and land for themselves at a moderate outlay, is that Kansas is not better advertised or better understood. The state has had lots of advertising of one sort and another, not always the best by any means, yet is perhaps more misunderstood than any one of her sisters.

A matter of great importance is unity in some method of presenting persistently, concisely and effectively to people elsewhere the real facts about Kansas, and in such a way that they will be convinced the representations are true. The rush in recent years of so many thousands to the Canadian Northwest, streams of homeseekers lured to the desolate wilds of Texas, trainloads of eager investors in the sand barrens and alligator conservatories of Florida, and the tremendous outpouring of foreign emigration to Argentina well illustrates what can be done by presenting forcefully inducements that are not for a moment comparable to those in the poorest county in all Kansas.

While the aggregates of our corn and wheat crops are world famed there are doubtless a billion otherwise intelligent people who don't know that the latest federal census says Kansas is the fourth state of the Union in value of field crops; who are unaware that ours is the foremost winter wheat state in the world, and that we raise corn worth very much more than our wheat; who don't know that our last year's wheat was estimated by its growers as worth above 71 million dollars, the corn more than 83 million dollars, and that so long ago as 1896 and also in 1899 Kansas raised 40 per cent more corn than Missouri, the state that is always clamoring to be shown.

It ought to be worth telling that in the past 25 years, at say 70 cents per bushel, the Kansas wheat (our secondary crop) alone was worth \$1,015,536,200. The corn in the same period yielded 3,799,242,915 bushels, and an average price of a trifle over 34 cents per bushel meant \$1,298,164,431.

Everybody concedes that Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky and Michigan are foremost agricultural states, and they are, yet Uncle Sam's report just issued says Kansas in the past year grew nearly 94 per cent more winter wheat per acre than Ohio or Indiana, nearly 87 per cent more per acre than Illinois, 55 per cent more than Michigan or Kentucky, and 24 per cent more than Missouri. Surely such indisputable facts must have weight wherever and whenever understood!

A southwestern so-called "shortgrass" county that has never had notoriety as a wheat-producer grew in the past year the record yield, or 61 bushels and 12 pounds per acre, weighing 64 pounds per bushel. Another "shortgrass" county adjacent on the west had the champion yield of Kafir, or 66 bushels and 24 pounds per acre. Why not tell such things, perhaps not in Gath, or publish them in the streets of Askelon,

Do Kansans Themselves Sufficiently Realize Their Good Fortune?

BY F. D. COBURN

Written Expressly For Farmers Mail and Breeze

but in Davenport, in Dutchland and in Denmark! Few rightly comprehend as yet the importance of Kafir, and especially to the many counties where Indian corn is not always a dependable crop. Twenty-five years of a larger experience with it than any

other state has had has proven Kafir especially adapted to Kansas, and it will grow in every county. It meets dry weather with defiance, only to laugh later with a yield of forage and grain altogether impossible from any other plant under like circumstances, and that make livestock husbandry, poultry and dairying assuredly profitable propositions wherever. Kafir planted anywhere in Kansas and properly cared for is practically insurance against a shortage of forage, and generally of grain; also most that applies to Kafir as a forage can be as truthfully said of the saccharine sorghums. Both are as much at home in Kansas as if the state were their native habitat. Butler county more than any other is profiting by appreciating Kafir. The farmers there planted 119,304 acres last year, or more by 172.5 per cent than five years before. The state had 1,422,114 acres, which was 125.7 per cent more than five years earlier.

Kansas leads the continent in alfalfa-growing; a perennial that produces in a single year three to five or more harvests of the best hay in the world, and seed as precious as gold; that helps the soil in which it grows, and that once established makes \$25 land better worth \$100 or more per acre. Some prominent and successful Illinois farmers who first learned from Kansas about this plant and have grown it for several years, are on record with statements that a good stand of alfalfa in their state will pay 6 per cent interest on land at a valuation of \$2,100 to \$2,300 per acre. The Kansas grower does not talk a tenth of this, and attains riches. The value of much Kansas land has been, at the very least, quadrupled by a proper seeding with alfalfa.

Sweet clover, that up to a very short time ago was looked upon as a worthless weed, is rapidly coming into popular favor; some growers who from experience know it best claiming that for hay and pasture it is the equal of alfalfa, and that it is likely in a degree to supplant alfalfa. I am not prepared to indorse such claims, but it unquestionably has a value by no means fully measured, yields heavily, and makes an astonishing growth nearly everywhere in Kansas, under conditions positively discouraging to every other useful plant. It promises to be a valuable addition to the other forage crops we grow in such profusion and that make stock-growing one of the chief sources of our wealth. This, too, is about the only plant that properly inoculates the soil for alfalfa-growing.

The wild herds that roamed and prospered on these wide reaches in the centuries before white men knew of her existence fully demonstrated that Kansas was pre-eminently a cattle country, which no one disputes. Likewise, nature has provided no like area anywhere better adapted to sheep and wool-growing, while our grasses, grains, water, climate and convenience to markets afford conditions for profitable dairying nowhere surpassed, and for hog-raising no less.

Nothing is more conducive to health and wholesomeness than plenty of sunshine, and many people are alive and robust today, who but for the balm and healing diffused by glorious Kansas sunshine would have long ago been dwellers of the New Jerusalem. Uncle Sam's weather manager says Kansas averages 296 days of sunshine a year. If sunshine tends to health, happiness and well-being, and we have more of it here in proper proportion, delightfully distributed through the year than has any other like territory on earth, why not dwell

(Continued on Page 15.)

There are doubtless a billion otherwise intelligent people who don't know that the last Federal census says Kansas is fourth in field crops; who are unaware that ours is the foremost winter wheat state in the world; that we raise corn worth very much more than our wheat, and that Kansas leads the continent in alfalfa-growing. A southwestern Kansas so-called "short-grass" county that has never had notoriety as a wheat-producer grew in the past year our record yield, or 61 bushels and 12 pounds per acre, weighing 64 pounds per bushel. Another "short-grass" county adjacent on the west had the champion yield of Kafir, or 66 bushels and 24 pounds per acre. Why not tell such things, perhaps not in Gath, or publish them in the streets of Askelon, but in Davenport, in Dutchland and in Denmark! F. D. Coburn



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SPECIAL NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.
 Changes in advertisements or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than Saturday morning, one week in advance of the date of publication. We begin to make up the paper on Saturday. An ad cannot be stopped or changed after it is inserted in a page and the page has been electrotyped. New advertisements can be accepted any time Monday. The earlier orders and advertising copy are in our hands the better service we can give the advertiser.

it as long as they belong to the toiling poor, but generally speaking it is noted when prosperity comes their way, they do not reject the luxuries that they railed against while they were struggling with poverty themselves. It will be observed that when they get the money they are apt to supply themselves with fine houses, with high-priced automobiles and other luxuries that fit in with new surroundings. They do not, as a rule, object to a princely income for themselves and show no more disposition to divide it with their unfortunate fellows than did the rich they formerly condemned to divide with them when they were themselves among the poor. In short, it must be admitted that generally speaking when they attain to wealth and prosperity they show no more generosity and unselfishness than the "malefactors of great wealth" whom they formerly so fiercely criticised. Of course, there are exceptions to that rule, but generally speaking the really generous-hearted do not often attain to great wealth and those who were sympathetic and generous in the days of their poverty seem to sort of forget about it when they become wealthy.

In his testimony before a committee appointed a good many years ago by the United States senate to investigate industrial conditions, Jay Gould told the story of his life, his early struggles with poverty. He told of an occasion when he was out of money and out of work, and sat down and cried. At that particular time there is no doubt that Jay was filled with sympathy for the fellow who was down. Just then I have no doubt that if some earnest Socialist comrade (there was no Socialist party at that time) had struck Jay and unfolded a plan for the overthrow of the prevailing industrial system and a division of property, he would have had a sympathetic listener. But when by fortunate, if somewhat shady deals, Jay got into the multi-millionaire class himself, there is no evidence that he spent any time weeping over the hardships of the poor.

The founder of the Vanderbilt fortune, old Commodore Vanderbilt, started as a poor boy who worked hard and had little. He was fortunate and prospered amazingly, but while he evidently was never a man of tender sympathies, what he had were with the workers. If he has a knowledge now of what is going on here on earth, it must rile his plebeian soul to watch the conduct of some of his descendants.

A few years ago an English workingman rose to a place in the British parliament. He was a radical of the extreme radicals. There was no doubt either that he was in earnest. Gradually, however, new environments and the luxury of high living had their effect. He changed from a radical to a conservative and lost the confidence of his former supporters, but gained the support of the aristocratic classes. Human nature is pretty weak and pretty selfish.

Maybe the temptations of wealth will also get Lloyd George, but even if they do, it must be said that he has already accomplished more for the betterment of the poor workers of Great Britain than any statesman who has preceded him, and for that he should be given credit.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE. It is said that under the Wilson administration the policy of the United States will be changed materially concerning the Monroe doctrine. There will be more disposition to keep hands off the affairs of the South American republics and let them settle their own affairs.

Trying to live up to the Monroe doctrine has been a rather thankless task for the country. The South American so-called republics have not thanked us for mixing into their affairs, although it was done for their benefit. It is human nature not to relish being bossed around, especially by an outsider. As a result we have not the friendly relations with the South American people that might be of great benefit to us in the way of trade and at the same time we are continually running the risk of getting into serious difficulty with some European nation on their account.

Nevertheless, I do not believe the majority of the people of this country are willing to abandon what they have understood to be the Monroe doctrine. They are not willing that any European nation shall get a large foothold on any part of the South American continent. Maybe we would be a lot better off if we were to wash our hands of the whole protectorate, big brother business, but we are not willing to do it. The administration that would abandon the policy would hear from the voters of the United States at the first opportunity.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. In last week's issue I expressed the opinion that a constitutional convention would be a good thing. Our constitution, adopted more than half a century ago, does not meet the requirements of the present.

That statement is no reflection on the ability or good intentions of the men who formulated the present constitution. They did a good work. It was at the time, perhaps, the most progressive state constitution in the country. Times have changed, that is all.

I suppose we will not give up the idea of having written constitutions. Our people have been educated to believe that a constitution is absolutely necessary in each state, and the person who ex-

presses the opinion that a written constitution for each state is not a necessity is regarded as an extreme iconoclast. So assuming that we must have a constitution I am in favor of keeping it as up-to-date as possible. My belief is, however, that the various states would get on just as well without written constitutions.

If our nation were not made up of independent states, that is, states having sovereignties of their own, making it necessary that there be an organic law to bind them together, I would say that the nation would be better off without a written constitution. Constitutions, federal and state, have caused a tremendous amount of litigation. They have delayed almost interminably the course of justice. They have furnished fat picking for a multitude of lawyers and kept busy a multitude of expensive judges. They have been the bulwarks of special privilege and the hope of corporations that desire to legally loot the public.

Every progressive measure has had to fight its way over supposed constitutional barriers and by means of the constitutions, national and state, the courts have usurped legislative powers and substituted court-made for legislative law.

With written constitutions I can see no way to avoid this condition. The constitution is the fundamental and supreme law of the land. Legislative acts must conform to that supreme law. Men will differ as to what the supreme law is, what the language of the constitution means. There must be courts to decide the dispute and so the courts become the interpreters of the laws passed by the legislators. They decide whether the legislature had a right to put a law on the statute book and from the decisions of the highest courts there is no appeal.

We grumble about the increasing power of the courts, about court-made laws and the increasing assumption of jurisdiction by the courts. But with written constitutions the courts are certain to exercise arbitrary power and to extend their jurisdiction. If it were not for the rigid framework of the constitution the courts would not have the right to set aside an act of the legislature. The people, through their legislative bodies, would have the right to do what they wanted to do and the courts would simply execute the laws passed by the legislative bodies.

Great Britain has survived a good many centuries without a written constitution and has not suffered in consequence. Although the English for society and ornamental purposes have a king, he cuts little figure in the government, which is really more democratic in its workings than our own. Legal procedure is not hindered by constitutional barriers and the courts as a result are more effective and expeditious than in this country.

We could get along very well, in my opinion, without state constitutions, but I suppose we are bound to have them. They are oftener used to hinder than to help the cause of justice. Owing to the peculiar form of our government, I think that a national constitution is necessary, but the fact is that even that much vaunted instrument, which fervid orators are wont to describe as the palladium of our liberties, has been more often used to further wrong than to uphold the right.

I am for a constitutional convention, not because I think a constitution is really necessary, but because the people are bound to have one, and I want it as up-to-date as possible.

TOO MANY POLITICIANS. A subscriber writing from Westmoreland says that it is perfectly plain to him what is the matter with the country—it's too many politicians and no statesmen. That is landing pretty hard on the numerous gents who are holding down places in the United States senate, house of representatives, presidential chair, cabinet and various state offices, to say that none of them are statesmen. There is, so far as I know, no well defined standard for statesmanship. Nearly every man has his own peculiar notions about what constitutes a statesman and what constitutes a politician.

I have in mind an acquaintance whom I will call Bill Switzer, for the purposes of this occasion. Bill was looking for a job from a man who had recently been elected to high office. He was confident he was going to get it and while he was happy in that confidence he confidentially informed me that the man from whom he expected to get the office was one of the real statesmen of the country.

Somehow or other Bill missed out on getting the office he was looking for. I saw him a few weeks after another man had landed the job. I asked him what he thought about the statesmanship of the Hon. —, the man whom he had expected to land the office for him.

"Statesman!" snorted Bill, "he is nothing but a tin-horn politician and a mighty small horn at that." In the opinion of most of us the public official is a statesman if he thinks as we think, otherwise he is just a politician.

LAWSON'S PLAN. A reader writes me asking my opinion of the plan suggested by Tom Lawson in Everybody's magazine to do away with the evils of the stock exchange. I have read Lawson's plan. As I understand it he would compel all stock exchanges to take out government charters before being permitted to do busi-



PASSING COMMENT
 by T.A. McNeal

THE TEMPTATIONS OF WEALTH. The political enemies of English chancellor, Lloyd George, charge that he is rapidly succumbing to the temptations of wealth. They say that he is accumulating a great deal of property and will soon rank, if he does not already, as a very wealthy man. They also declare that his son is now taking on the manners and habits of the rich aristocracy.

This talk ought to be taken with a great deal of allowance. The accusers are men who are bitter against the chancellor because of the reforms that he has introduced in the interest of the laboring people of England. They are hostile toward him because he has made the landed aristocracy come across with at least a part of the money they ought to have been made to pay into the national treasury long ago.

For hundreds of years these landed barons and their baron ancestors have escaped taxation on their estates. People in this country who have read something of conditions in England may have wondered how these landed barons could afford to hold vast tracts of land as deer parks, just for their private pleasure, in a country where the population is so crowded and the land so scarce. The reason for it was that it cost them nothing in the way of taxes to keep these private parks. In England the real estate owner pays no taxes on property that is bringing in no income. The renter pays the taxes. When a property is vacant it is not taxed.

Again, the vast estates of these landed barons have not been valued for hundreds of years. If their lands were assessed at all it was on a valuation placed on them back in the days of Edward IV. That was a long time ago. Of course, the value of lands since then has multiplied a good many times.

Lloyd George insisted that part of the burden of maintaining the government should be shifted to the shoulders of these idle lords. He also started a lot of things that called for the expenditure of money, a great deal of money. He pushed through the old age pension act, the insurance against sickness and accident act and other measures for the relief of the hard-working poor.

The selfish rich objected as they always do when they are called on to divide a part of their surplus riches. They hated Lloyd George for what he did and was trying to do to them. So I am disposed to discount largely the stories that have started about his advent into the ranks of plutocracy. I would be more inclined to think the stories about the extravagant habits of his son may be true. Possibly there may be some truth in the stories about the accumulated wealth of Lloyd George himself. It seems to be mighty hard for human nature to resist the enticements of wealth and luxury. There are a great many men who start out filled with expressions of sympathy for the toiling poor. They probably mean

ness. It may be that this would work the reformation that Lawson thinks it would, but I am not entirely convinced. I am in favor of compelling the stock exchanges to take out charters issued by the government, but unless something more than that were done I cannot see that it would necessarily remedy the evil.

It seems to me that the evil of the stock exchange is the fact that it is the greatest gambling concern in the world. If gambling is an evil, and it is so recognized nearly everywhere, the way to stop the evil is to stop the gamble.

According to Lawson's most interesting story, prices are controlled on the stock exchange not on actual values but by the manipulations of a lot of gamblers. The transactions are not bona fide transactions, but bets that the gamblers can force prices either up or down.

If in addition to compelling the stock exchanges to incorporate under a government corporation law, the men operating were forbidden to deal in anything except actual stocks, actual grain, etc., it seems to me that a good deal of the evil of the stock exchange might be avoided. Men should not be permitted to sell what they do not possess. As it is now the gamblers sell thousands upon thousands of shares of stock that they do not own and millions upon millions of bushels of grain that are purely fictitious. Their profits, if they make profits, are not legitimate profits. They are purely gambling profits. Lawson's remedy seems to me to be all right as far as it goes. I think it does not go far enough.

NOT ALTOGETHER HOPEFUL.

Editor Mail and Breeze—I heartily agree with your comments on war and peace in last week's issue. In fact, you voice my sentiments in most of your comments. If only the priests and ministers would come as near preaching the gospel of the Nazarene as you voice it there would be a grand revolution of individual consciousness which must come before humanity can ever be relieved of all its vicious forms.

I try to feel optimistic, as I know there are more wise men and good thinkers today than there ever were before, but from the way the lowest scum, dominated by fear and superstition increases and emigrates to this country, the prospect does not seem very bright.

I disagree with T. R. What I call race suicide is bringing poor children into the world in poverty and ignorance and crime. It is better to have fewer people and better people. The world will fill up fast enough anyway. It is facts and truth that we must deal with, and when is humanity ever going to learn that "truth makes you free"? Superstition, dogmatic creeds and partyism will never reveal the truth.

JOHN VAY.

Undercliff, Colo.

It is not at all remarkable that men like Mr. Vay get discouraged over the prospect of universal peace and good will among the peoples of the earth. But it must be recollected that the forces that work for such a condition have to contend with tremendous obstacles.

There is an expression in this very letter that gives a hint of one of the obstacles. We are most of us prone to regard those who are different from us as "scum" and yet if we were to mingle with the immigrants that we are disposed to regard as the scum of the earth and get to know them, we would discover that they are at heart a good deal like other people, many of them kindly, honest and generous.

Did you ever stop to think that you have an inborn prejudice against people who cannot talk your language; who have a different style of living from what you have been accustomed to; who are of a different color from your own? I do not say this prejudice is universal, but it is at least very common.

You hear a lot of foreigners chattering away in a language you cannot understand. They are also dressed differently from you or the people with whom you are accustomed to associate. They have been brought up according to different standards from yours. They have also been cooped up in the steerage of ships where sanitary conditions were not the best and they don't smell good. And you are apt to jump to the conclusion that they are the scum of the earth. They do seem to need skimming. But those same people, when given a chance very frequently develop into clean, fine looking, industrious and enterprising citizens.

Why do men go out to fight and kill their fellow-men who are strangers to them? Largely because they do not know each other, and because men do not know each other they are distrustful of each other. But knowledge is increasing. Men are coming to know each other better. Progress seems slow and is slow.

Before the day of world peace has dawned and men of all nations have learned the folly and wickedness of war, and standing armies and navies have become only hateful memories, it is probable that all of the present generation will have passed from earth and maybe another generation will have come and gone, but I think the world is moving toward the light of truth and away from the darkness of error. At any rate I propose to hold to that opinion.

In regard to the race suicide question, I think Mr. Vay is correct. Quality and not quantity is what counts in citizenship. As people become more enlightened the size of families is more likely to decrease than to increase. The great truth that a child has a right to be well born will be more and more generally recognized and conceded.

To be fruitful and multiply does not require a high order of either mental or physical ability. The lower the order of animal the more rapidly it repro-

duces its kind, and when you get down to the insects and microbes that have no brains at all you find that the power of reproduction staggers the imagination.

There is a fable of the meeting of a female rabbit and a lioness. The mother rabbit did a good deal of blowing about the size of her family and sneered at the lioness because she had but a single cub. "But that cub," said the lioness, "is a lion and more than a match for 10,000 of your progeny."

COMPLAINS OF THE RECLAMATION SERVICE.

Editor Mail and Breeze—I am a settler under one of the government irrigation projects and can hardly agree with all you say in regard to the reclamation service in the Mail and Breeze of January 4. I believe you are honest in your opinions but you get them from unreliable or biased sources.

You say that it was predicted that "it would be cumbersome and wasteful" and "that the pessimists were all wrong." If they were wrong and it is not "cumbersome and wasteful," why are the settlers charged double the original contract price in some instances for water rights, that price being based on the estimates of what were considered reliable engineers?

Now I don't want my name mentioned so any record could be had of my making a complaint against the service, as it is generally understood here that they will "get even" with anyone making complaints to higher officials or outside parties.

I understand that settlers on some other projects are in worse shape than we are here, mainly because the government has failed to live up to either the letter or spirit of the reclamation act. You might look up the Belle Fourche project in South Dakota and the Gila river project in Arizona. As to being wasteful, there are in this project miles on

Let's encourage all legislation in the interest of the people, no matter by which political party it is proposed.

—ARTHUR CAPPER.

miles of absolutely worthless ditches nearly all having expensive concrete works in them and other miles where 10 to 50 per cent of the cost would have made better or at least as good ditches. I remember seeing a gang of men following the scraper teams making a smooth bank and bottom and otherwise shovel finishing a ditch that would not last six hours in a high wind, the ground being sandy.

This is by no means all that could be said against the reclamation service as you will readily find with a little investigation outside of political or government influence. I came here from Kansas and am willing to go back if I can get out whole here, although I feel that in time this matter will be investigated and righted and the man that stays, if he possibly can, will be the winner.

The majority here have been opposed to any kind of publicity because it might keep them from selling out. As it is, very few have sold and they are beginning to realize that publicity is what they need. Also a number of the projects are organizing a federation for the purpose of protecting their interests in congress and with the service.

As it is now we have no power or influence in the actual management or business policy of our project. We must simply abide by the decisions handed down from the engineers or their superiors in charge.

As a final word I have this to say: Had you landed on this project four to six years ago, with a limited amount of money, expecting to make it

Wanted: Rural Leaders

The great need of the rural districts is leaders. They are the first real step in rural progress. They must be found among the rural people. There has been a notable lack of leaders in the country, not because men and women capable of leadership have not been produced there, but because they have not found their opportunity for leadership there. Great leaders have not been developed among the farmers mainly because the farmer has refused to be led. The laborer in recent years has been easy to organize and to lead. The farmer has always been difficult to organize and to lead. The laborer has been ready to reward his leaders and has been intensely interested in the cause of labor. The farmer has been prejudiced, suspicious, and in no particular degree interested in the cause of agriculture. Politically he has been ineffective. His devotion to party in general has been greater than his devotion to occupation. The government thus far has failed to formulate an agrarian program, because the farmers have been divided politically and content to vote mainly on city questions.

H. J. Walker

President Kansas Agricultural College.

your home and seen the inefficiency of management and extravagance as we have, "the government ownership germs" would be thoroughly eradicated from your system.

A READER.

At the request of the writer of the foregoing letter I omit his name. It is the first letter of complaint I have received concerning the reclamation service. I have no reason to think that his statements are not warranted by the facts. If so they do not in my mind furnish an argument against the theory of government reclamation, but they do furnish an indictment against inefficient management. If the irrigation projects are being mismanaged; if the settlers are being put to unnecessary expense, that fact ought to be known and I want to give it all the publicity I can.

There is no reason why these projects cannot be efficiently managed and at less expense than private irrigation projects which are carried on for speculation and big profits. The government can get the money necessary to develop these irrigation projects cheaper than any corporation can get it. The private corporation necessarily lends the price of the lands to the settlers with a large per cent of profit. The government is not supposed to be making a profit out of the transaction. The theory of the reclamation plan is that the government shall do the necessary work and sell the lands to settlers at cost. If there is waste and graft in it, that is the fault of the management and not of the theory.

Government work can be done honestly and economically. That has been demonstrated, I think, in the building or digging of the Panama canal. The way to get honest public work is to let the light of publicity in on it. Of course, if the settlers on this government irrigated land are not being fairly treated, but never let their grievances be known, it is not to be wondered at that the wrongs and mismanagement continue.

Evidently, judging from the statements in this letter, the settlers out there have a kick coming and they ought to make it. If they don't make it they are at fault. The letter has not shaken my faith in the government reclamation theory at all, but it would seem that there have been some abuses of which I was not aware.

My understanding is that the settlers on these irrigated lands have formed associations. If they have not, then certainly they should form them at once. They should act together and get busy with the congressmen who represent the districts in which these projects are located. The exact facts should be placed before congress and not only placed before congress but published broadcast. It makes a good news story and most of the papers would be willing to print it.

Just let the facts become generally known and public opinion will demand that conditions be righted. There is no good reason why they should not be righted—on the other hand, there is every reason why they should be. Personally I am glad to print this letter for the very reason that I am deeply interested in the reclamation idea and do not want to see it fail.

OPPOSED TO CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS.

Editor Mail and Breeze—I wrote you a letter about three months ago on the farm questions of the day

as we look at them, but I did not see it in your comment or anywhere else in your paper. I excused you before the election, for I thought you had no room on account of political discussions, but I did not find it after the election, either. I also saw the resolutions passed at the Hutchinson Farmers' congress and the resolutions passed by the teachers, but did not see anything about the resolutions passed by the extra meeting of farmers.

Now I might be mistaken, but it seems to me that you do not stand for the farmers' organization that would be of any real benefit in the way of profitable marketing or co-operation with each other. We, the farmers, cannot see that making the county the unit for the school instead of the small district, would help any, but would make taxes higher, on account of having to haul the children to the small towns, where the schools would be built, as a rule, and where the children would loaf at noon.

I have seen so much of boys and girls loafing about soda fountains, candy stands and street corners, that I think we are lucky to have the country district schools and cannot see that the consolidated school would be of any benefit to better farming or keep the boys and girls on the farm.

Richmond, Kan.

HERMAN LICKTEIG.

I have no recollection of having received a letter from Mr. Lickteig, but will not say no such letter was received. As it is impossible to find space for more than one-tenth of the letters I receive, I suppose that other writers, like Mr. Lickteig, think their opinions have been deliberately suppressed.

I have not the faintest idea to what the writer refers when he speaks of the "extra meeting of farmers." The Mail and Breeze is strongly for co-operation among farmers. It is necessary, in my opinion, in order that they may get out of their farming business what they ought to get out of it. The editors of this periodical do not pretend to say just what plan of co-operation is best. That is a matter of detail. The principle of co-operation we strongly favor.

The sentiment in favor of consolidated schools is bound to grow. The theory on which the consolidated school is founded is right, but there may be and probably will be a good many mistakes made in getting it into operation. The expense of operating consolidated schools ought not to be greater than the present system and probably not as great, but even assuming that it will be greater the benefits ought to a great deal more than balance the extra cost.



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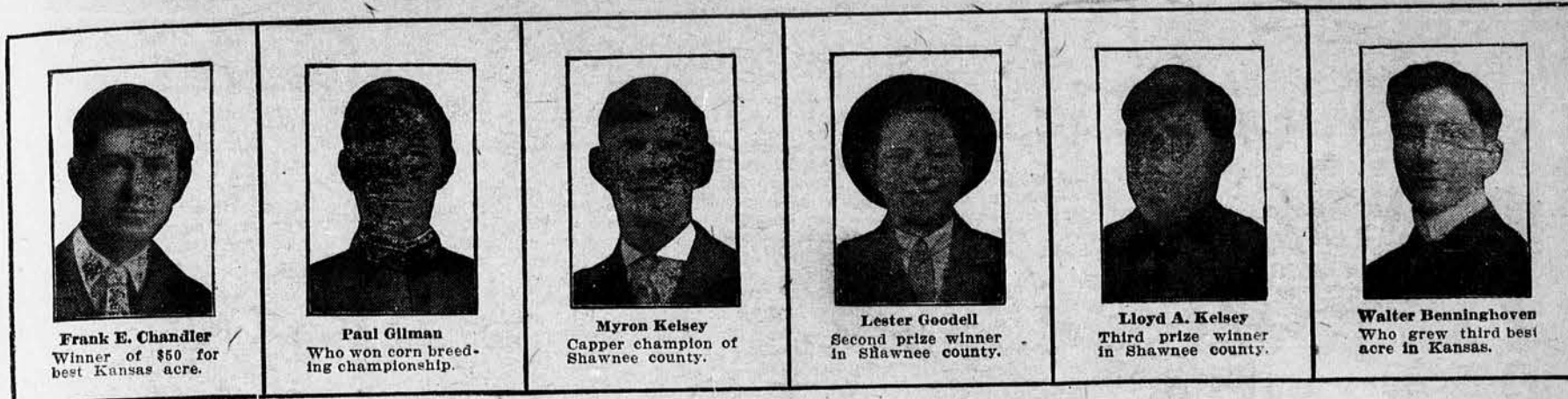
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CAPPER CHAMPIONS OF 1912

Report of Year's Work of Capper Boys' Corn Club

THE SECRETARY of the Capper Boys' Corn Club has been receiving some interesting letters the last week or two, or ever since the prizes were awarded at the Capper Boys' Fifth Annual Corn Show in December. The boys have been writing in to tell how they grew their prize corn and what their first impressions were on receipt of the news that they had been declared winners. Some day one or the other of these boys may receive the news that he has fallen heir to a quarter section of land, or that he has become president of the United States, or governor of Kansas, but his feelings then will not quite compare with what he experienced when the mail brought him a check representing his prize money in the Capper Boys' corn contest.

To a boy \$50 or \$25 is a lot of money but the boys who won these prizes earned them. It was money spent in a good cause, too, and the one regret is that every boy who tried hard to win could not be rewarded with some prize. But even the boy who tried and failed has gained something and that something will be worth more to him in the end than prize money and silver trophies.

Hard as the boys worked, luck had a good deal to do with the outcome of the contest. There were boys who tried just as hard as the winners, but who did not succeed because of conditions over which they had no control.

The Boy Who Failing Won.

If there was a special premium in the Capper Boys' corn contest for the champion hard luck experience, Ashley Klassen of Route 4, Pleasanton, Kan., would take the prize. He is receiving special mention in this writeup because he deserves it. Keep an eye on Ashley for some day his grit and determination are going to win out for him, just as sure as he is a foot high. Here is his experience as told by himself:

"Early last spring I threw 12 loads of manure on my acre of ground, then plowed it under April 15 with a riding plow and team of mules. I harrowed it and cross-harrowed it and planted my corn April 20. But the seed rotted on account of a cold, wet spell. I disked the ground and planted again May 12 but the seed was no good and did not even sprout. I disked again and planted the third

time June 4 and got a good stand, but the chinch bugs took one corner of the patch and the weather turned dry, so I did not get a good chance at a crop at all.

"I cultivated my acre four times

and gathered the corn November 11. I had it weighed at M. V. Bradley's grist mill in Pleasanton and there were just 23 bushels of it.

"I should like to have the prize but expect there are others who will beat

me. But they did not try any harder than I. I would like to go to Manhattan some time and learn more about farming and if I get any prize I expect to go there, too. I am in the fifth grade and rank first in my class. I will be 11 years old next June."

Story of Frank Chandler's Acre.

Frank Chandler of Emporia, who won the biggest Kansas prize in the contest this year, \$50 in cash for the best acre yield, is an example of what sticktoitiveness will do. In 1911 he landed down in eighth place in the single ear contest. This time he entered the acre yield division and won out. Young Chandler made his yield of 85 bushels and 7 pounds on black loam, in creek bottom land. He used no fertilizer. His variety was "Big Henry" Yellow Dent corn. He writes:

"I received your letter and check for the prize money in the acre yield contest and want to thank you many times for the kindness you have shown me. I wish you a prosperous year for 1913.

"I planted my corn May 20," he continues, "and on May 29 planted the vacancies with a hoe. The corn was drilled about 16 inches apart and 3 inches deep. The ground had been disk harrowed, listed, then the ridges harrowed down. Then it was listed again and planted. I disked the corn out June 5, harrowed the ridges down June 9 and again June 14. On July 1 I cultivated it with a 4-shovel cultivator and again on July 12. I hoed it July 2 and again on July 10. On August 10 I ran the 'five-tooth' through it.

"Dry weather hurt the corn and chinch bugs and squirrels did considerable damage. I have learned a great deal about picking seed corn and tending the ground so as to get better yields per acre."

Single-Ear Champion Just 13.

Lowell Short of Assaria, who grew the champion ear in Kansas, had never won a prize before but then he is only 13 years old. He is one of the youngest winners who has ever entered a Capper contest. Few if any boys living as far west as he does (Saline county), have ever won first place in a corn contest with the whole state competing. On account of better seasons and more rain the boys in the

(Continued on Page 10.)

Announcement of Next Contest

Prizes amounting to \$200 in value will be distributed this year to the Kansas members of the Capper Boys' Corn Club. Any Kansas boy who signs and fills out the entrance blank printed below may compete for any of these prizes, but no boy may win more than one prize. Old members of the club are asked to enroll for the new contest by filling out and mailing the blank as directed below. Prizes this year will be for—

- Best Acre-Yield in Kansas \$50 Cash
- Best Ear From Seed of Own Raising \$25 Cash
- Champion Single Ear \$25 Cash

A handsome American flag, 5 by 9 feet is offered to the district school in Shawnee county, making the best 10-ear exhibit, by pupils of the school, at the Sixth Annual Capper Boys' Corn Show to be held Saturday, December 13, 1913, at Topeka. The following prizes will be open to competition by all Shawnee County boys 20 years old or under:

- Champion Ear Shawnee County \$25 Cash
- Second Prize Ear Shawnee County \$15 Cash
- Third Prize Ear Shawnee County \$10 Cash

All ears submitted in school contest will also be entered for prizes in the Shawnee County Cash Prize Contest, these prizes to be awarded to the boys producing the corn. Every boy entering either the state or county contest will be in line for the highest prize to which his corn will entitle him.

All contestants are to furnish their own seed and must do all the work of preparing the ground and planting and cultivating their crop themselves. A sworn report attested by two neighbors who are taxpayers, will be required in the acre contest. Details of this contest will be given later.

Taking part in the Capper contest does not bar a boy from entering other corn growing contests.

Entrance Blank

TO ARTHUR CAPPER, CAPPER BOYS' CORN CLUB, TOPEKA, KAN.

Please enter me in your Sixth Annual Corn Growing contest, and admit me to membership in the Capper Boys' Corn Club for the year 1913. I agree to abide by the conditions of the contest. I promise to learn all I can about corn growing during the coming season. I am not over 20 years old.

My name is

P. O. or R. F. D.

My age is

Properly filled and mailed as directed, this blank entitles the signer to the full benefits of the club and contest, without further notice or formality.



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By the first of February the clover hay on this farm will all be fed out. We shall then have to go to cowpea hay, which, to our notion is far ahead of the clover. If the cowpeas are well seeded it is even-ahead of the best alfalfa. For this reason there will be 15 acres of cowpeas planted on this farm the coming season.

The zero weather of January 6 put an end to the rape in the hog pasture. This rape was sown about April 1 and we began to pasture it along about May 20 and ever since then it has furnished an abundance of good feed for the hogs. It has enabled us to make the hogs ready for market with less mill feed than we ever used before. We have never had rape pasture last so long in any other season.

Tankage may furnish a cheap supply of protein and it does on paper for tankage containing 60 per cent protein can be bought here for \$2.50 per hundred while shorts containing 15 per cent protein costs \$1.10 per hundred. But the hogs like the shorts immensely while they do not seem very enthusiastic over tankage although they eat it. Perhaps the best supplement to corn of all is 2-3 shorts and 1-3 oil meal. This makes fine feed but after all the hogs like the pure shorts best of anything.

Some years ago the price of common stock cows at public sales ranged from \$20 to \$25. Then they gradually rose in price to \$30, then \$40 and this season a good cow will easily sell for \$50. The demand for young female stuff at sales shows that farmers are going into the cattle business again. For some time it has paid better to buy steers than to keep cows and raise them but that could not last forever. If we have steers somebody must keep cows and the cow keeper must have a profit.

Considerable land was plowed in this locality during December thus making up for what failed to be done at the usual fall-plowing time. Should the spring prove wet, winter plowing will be good; should it prove dry we doubt if it will stand drouth as well as early fall plowing or even early spring plowing. If the land is plowed in winter very dry, and the following spring proves dry, the crops get a poor start. Like most farming problems that have to do with weather conditions, the best we can do is to guess and let it go at that.

Those who are so sure that an early Easter means an early spring should take heart this time. Not since 1818 has Easter been earlier and not until the year 2000 will it come earlier again. This showing ought to satisfy anyone who thinks that man-made dates have an effect on the weather. We have seen too many early Easters with late springs and too many late Easters with early springs to take much stock in the theory.

Of late we have been to several public sales and have been around about the country a good deal. One thing that strikes us as a great waste of time is the number of plows standing without anything on the moldboards to keep them from rusting. We say it is a waste of time to leave them so, for it takes so long next spring to scour them. It takes perhaps 2 minutes to apply a coat of grease to the plow and it takes perhaps 2 hours to get them to scour next spring if the greasing is not done. For plows that are under cover crude oil makes the best covering; if the plows have to stand out a heavier grease is needed and here axle grease is good. If paint is used, grease first with crude oil and then it will come off easily next spring.

The manufacturers, when they send out plows, coat both shares and moldboard with paint which sticks like sixty. It is a big job to get it off unless the

right means are used and one can scrape for an hour and not make much headway. Kerosene starts it very slowly but the best thing of all is lye. Make a saturated solution of common lye and apply it to the paint and you will see it soften up in a hurry. Of course, we need not caution you not to get any of the stuff on your hands for it burns like liquid fire.

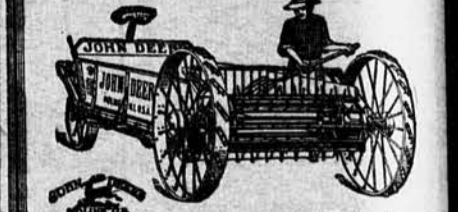
A friend living at Liberal, Kan., inquires if there is grown in the state a straight maize which has the good qualities of the old kind, but which has a straight head instead of the old gooseneck. He has heard that such a variety was being grown in Clark county and wishes us to inquire about it through this column, and if it is as good as the gooseneck kind both for hardness and yield of grain. He says "Most of us are extremely tired of our 'breakneck' kind and want something we can head with the header earlier in the season and be done with it. Many of us are still humping along all day trying to get it all picked."

We do not grow milo in this part of the state as we have something that is better in our Kafir. We have grown the gooseneck milo here and found that it ripened fully 30 days before the red Kafir but the fodder was worth very little. So we gave up the milo and have had no further experience with it. But it is our impression there is now a straight milo being grown and that seed can be had at the State Experiment station, Manhattan, Kan. We suggest that our friend write to the station. We have heard also that they are growing a dwarf white Kafir which is much better adapted to western Kansas conditions than the common black hulled white Kafir. Perhaps both of these new varieties can be had from the Hays branch of the experiment station, Hays, Kan.

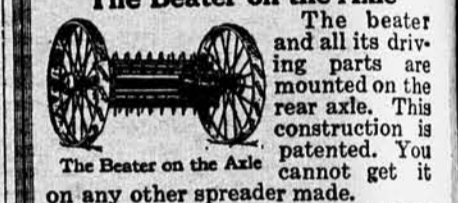
What is the best way of feeding tankage to hogs? We have tried several ways and have settled down to putting it in the troughs dry just before putting shorts slop in. We have tried mixing it with the slop and did not like that way. Some say to mix it with corn meal but that is not just the thing in cold weather. By scattering it all along the troughs and at once putting in the shorts slop, it is likely that each hog gets about his share. What do you think of tankage as hog feed anyway? We know it is high in protein and that it can be fed to good advantage in winter but we must say that we do not like to handle it in warm weather. Have any of our readers found that their hogs like it as well as wheat shorts? Let's have your experience for the Mail and Breeze.

A subject of considerable interest to many of us is how to go to work to get rid of a mortgage on the farm. It is a mighty sight easier to put one on than to get it off again; we know that from experience but we do know that it can be done. One man here who has been very successful says the way he got a start and the way he would go at it again if he were in debt is to buy or, in some way, get hold of about 20 calves in the fall. Then stick to those calves until they are 3 years old and have something to sell that will bring in some money. By working some of the sidelines on the farm interest and taxes can be paid and a living made, but the main thing should be that bunch of cattle. If you do this and should a partial failure of grain come it will not effect you as if hogs were your main hold. We think that this plan is about the best way we know of to get ahead of the mortgage in this part of the country; it may at times mean self denial to get along and hold to the cattle but in the end you can look back and be glad you held on.

John Deere Spreader
The Spreader with the Beater on the Axle



Take any manure spreader you have ever seen, remove all the clutches and chains, all the countershafts and stub axles, do away with all adjustments and mount the beater on the rear axle. Rebuild the spreader so that the top of the box is only as high as your hips. Make it stronger. Remove some two hundred trouble-giving parts and throw them away. You will have some sort of an idea of what the John Deere Spreader, the Spreader with the Beater on the Axle, is like.



The beater and all its driving parts are mounted on the rear axle. This construction is patented. You cannot get it on any other spreader made. Power to drive the beater is taken from the rear axle through a planetary transmission (like that on automobiles). It is positive, runs in oil, and does not get out of order.

Few Working Parts
The John Deere Spreader is so simple that there are no adjustments. It has some two hundred less parts than the simplest spreader heretofore made. There are no clutches to throw it into gear. The lever at the driver's right is moved back until the finger, or dog, engages a large stop at the rear of the machine. All the chains and adjustments have been done away with.



Because the beater is mounted on the rear axle, it is only "hip-high" to the top of the box. Each forkful of manure is put just where it is needed. You can always see into the spreader. Roller bearings, few working parts, the center of the load comparatively near the horses, and the weight distributed over four wheels, make the John Deere Spreader light draft.

John Deere Plow Co.
Moline, Illinois

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Get the Hinge Door and Lansing Book Before Buying Any Silo

Your choice of two famous silos. Learn about the Hinge Doors—easy to open and close. Protects silage from freezing in winter and drying out in summer. Simple, rigid and safe ladder—7 inches foothold. Scores of big points for you. Write now for Book 27.

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Ways-Means-Results

Worked Out by Mail and Breeze Readers

How Can He Get the Rows Closer

Mr. Editor—Will some one tell how to get rows as close as 3 feet 2 inches with a John Deere riding lister and work four horses on lister? I have never been able to get my rows close enough with four 1200-pound horses.

H. E. C.

Grimes, Okla.

Growthy Pigs Without Milk

Mr. Editor—In the Mail and Breeze of December 28 was an item mentioning six hogs that averaged nearly 300 pounds when 9 months old. I sold a litter of eight Poland Chinas that weighed 304 pounds each the day they were 8 months old, and they had never been fed any milk.

J. S. Loomis.

Diamond Springs, Kan.

We guess it was alfalfa then. How were they fed? Let's have the facts for this page.—Ed.

Another Way to Store Meat

Mr. Editor—In a recent Mail and Breeze a reader wanted to know of a way to store meat for summer use. My way is to make cloth bags that will fit each piece of meat as snugly as possible, after the meat is cured. I then dip these in a strong solution of white-wash which will keep the meat sweet through the hot weather and flies cannot get to it.

C. E. R.

Caney, Kan.

Put Crude Oil on Implements

Mr. Editor—Crude oil may be used to coat all farm implements, especially the wood parts. If so treated twice a year the weather will have little or no effect on them. This is one means of saving the expense of a tool house which the average farmer has never been able to afford and never will. Corn cribs, stables, roofs, etc., may be saturated with crude oil and the greater expense of painting may be staved off or entirely avoided. Crude oil is very cheap, spreads over a great deal of surface, and has great penetrative powers.

Otis Siglinger.

R. I, Tangier, Okla.

Kill the Hedge in August

Mr. Editor—I want to tell the Mail and Breeze reader at Elbing, Kan., that if he will cut his hedge in August the first three days the "sign is in the heart," he will kill his hedge 9 times out of 10. I have tried this and in two years the stumps came up readily.

W. A. Rader.

R. I, Hiawatha, Kan.

The hedge will stay just as dead when cut any other time during late July or August, regardless of the "sign." The fact the vitality of the hedge is at a low ebb at that time of year is responsible for its dying so easily.—Ed.

Reader's Homemade Sub-soiler

Mr. Editor—I had an 8-acre field of alfalfa for hog pasture that the hogs had nearly killed out so last fall I decided to break and subsoil it. I used a 16-inch riding plow and followed with the subsoiler running 12 inches deep. The first round I broke my 4-horse doubletree, also my temper. The third round another doubletree went the same route. It took two men to run the thing. I finished the piece but broke five doubletrees in all and nearly killed four mules.

I had another piece of 11 acres of upland I wanted to treat the same way but studied a long time on the subsoiling proposition. I took a walking lister that had laid away 15 years, took off the moldboards and had the shares cut down to 8 inches wide. Behind this I fixed a subsoiler 6 inches wide and made in the shape of a turtle shell. The lister shares were run 6 inches deep and the subsoiler 6 inches, making a total depth of 12 inches. Instead of plowing this field I listed it, subsoiling it after the lister. It worked fine.

never broke a doubletree and required only one man to run it.

After finishing this field I went over into my corn ground and subsoiled 60 acres 16 inches deep after the lister. I was up there today January 8 and the furrows are level full of snow while nearly all the level ground is blown bare. I am expecting to raise some corn on that ground next summer.

Fred Humphrey.

R. I, Kiowa, Kan.

Good Way to Keep Bacon

Mr. Editor—In regard to the inquiry for a good way to keep bacon in summer. This is our way: After trimming the hams and shoulders we sprinkle salt over them to draw out all

feed horses on corn shelled with a sheller is dangerous as in this way you feed them all the rotten corn and worm dust, which all sensible persons agree is injurious and a poison to horses. If you feed corn, let them have only good sound ears; also give them plenty of salt, and a little borax mixed with saltpeter for the good of their blood. This is my own way of doing and it has proven a success with me.

John L. Sparks.

R. I, Mullinville, Kan.

Breaking up a Buyer's Combine

Mr. Editor—We have formed a local organization for the purpose of investigating the best method of marketing our broomcorn crop. Mr. James Hoskinson was chosen president and myself secretary. We decided that the best thing to do was to ship to Chicago through a Mr. Holmes, representing Se-right Brothers. Returns so far have

know what his corn is really worth. He is entirely at the mercy of the buyers, and they have no mercy. What we need is to have different grades fixed and then we would be able to know where the market really is. To illustrate—one neighbor was offered \$50 for his corn, another \$35 on the same day and I know the \$35 corn was by far the best and was worth at the very least \$100 per ton.

It costs from \$30 to \$50 per ton to harvest a ton of broomcorn, not counting seed, planting, cultivation and use of the land. The majority of the brush sold in Liberal brings from \$20 to \$50 so you can easily see where the growers come out. Something must be done or we shall have to quit raising broomcorn. A little white school house is serving as our headquarters.

Edwin H. Patterson.

R. 3, Liberal, Kan.

A Beef Ring that Works Well

Mr. Editor—Fresh meat is always relished in summer and fall and I want to tell Mail and Breeze readers how we conduct a "beef ring" that will provide it. There are 12 farmers in our ring, who are known to be careful and reliable. A butcher, who is also an inspector, is hired and gets \$1 for each beef butchered. The beeves are supposed to be as nearly of the same size as possible but as this is not always possible a price is set on each head and when the last one is butchered the butcher goes around and settles with the members. The members having contributed the largest beeves are paid for their surplus and those whose animals were small, pay in to even things up. A mistake is seldom made and no one offers an unfit animal.

When an animal is killed the butcher divides the carcass into 12 parts and each member is supplied with fresh beef. The butchering begins about July, and often runs on to Christmas. General satisfaction prevails in this beef ring.

Mrs. Henry Tipton.

Versailles, Mo.

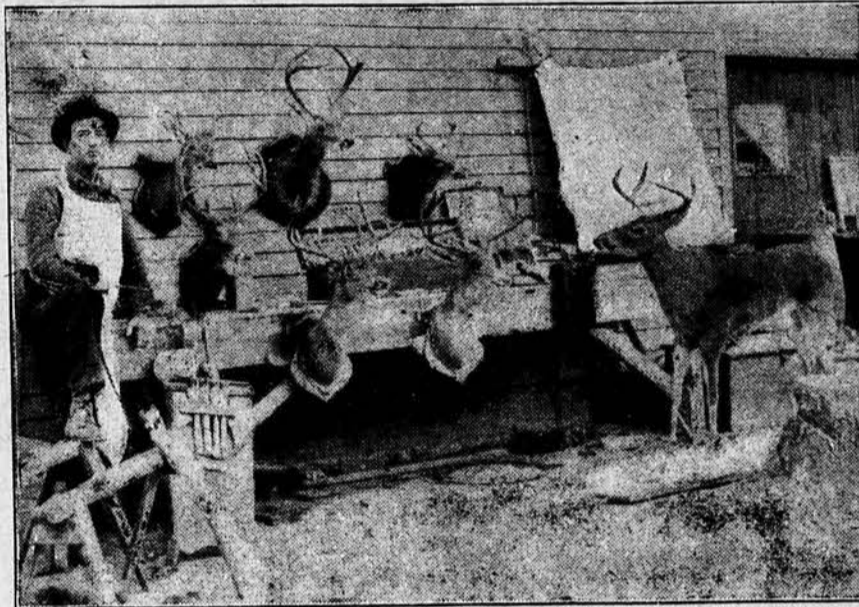
To Build and Fill an Ice House

Mr. Editor—I have had 25 years' experience in building ice houses and packing ice on a farm. In building an ice house select a location where the surface water will not interfere and have it in the shade trees if convenient. Get about 10 good hedge or burroak posts 7 feet long, 6 inches in diameter, set them 3 feet in the ground, saw off the tops level with each other, then take 2 by 8 pieces for sills and spike on top of the posts. If the house is to hold 40 or 50 tons, to supply a family, and all the neighbors that want to make ice cream, I should make it 12 by 12 by 10 feet. After getting the posts set and squared and the sills nailed on top we have the foundation for the building. Now take 2 by 8 studding 8 feet long and place them 2 feet apart all the way around. Use 2 by 6 for plates on top of studding. Put building paper on studding then shiplap for siding. Use 2 by 4's 10 feet long for rafters and shingle the roof.

For the inside put paper on studding then sideup with rough inch lumber. Leave a door on the north side about 3 by 6 feet and 3 feet from ground. For drainage fill in with sand and gravel about 1 foot thick, level it and place ice on it. Fill between partitions with sawdust from top to bottom and you are ready to put in the ice. Use an ice plow and cut the ice 2 feet square. Take an ice saw, saw it on two sides and use a spud to break it on the other sides. Use a block and tackle to lift the ice from wagon or sled, swing it in the house and set it on edge about 5 inches from the wall. When one tier is in fill the spaces between cakes and proceed as before with another tier. When house is full and space next the wall filled with sawdust, if you want to make a sure job of keeping the ice break up a ton of ice on top and leave it till about March without covering. This loose ice will melt and drip down and freeze the whole pile together. About March or sooner cover about 8 inches deep with sawdust.

W. W. S.

Nortonville, Kan.



Business men have fads and why shouldn't farmers? A fad is considered wholesome for any busy man and within reasonable limits is to be encouraged. This picture shows how an Oklahoma Mail and Breeze is spending his spare time this winter. He is K. D. Olla of Antlers, our crop correspondent for Pushmataha county. The larger wild game has not yet been entirely annihilated in Oklahoma and he can obtain subjects upon which to exercise his skill as a taxidermist.

blood. Next day we dry-salt the meat in a barrel, leave it there a week or ten days, then take the meat out, clean the barrel and resalt as before. We then make a salt brine strong enough to bear an egg and cover the meat. In about three or four weeks we take the meat out and hang it up to smoke. After smoking we rub slaked lime in on the flesh side, wrap the meat in an old newspaper, put it in a sack and hang it up in the granary. A dark place is best. We will guarantee all bacon put up in this way will be good and sweet.

Charles E. Byrd.

Marion county, Kansas.

Don't Feed Horses Shelled Corn

Mr. Editor—I am a Kentuckian and have handled horses all my life. To

been very satisfactory and netted an increase of from \$20 to \$30 per ton over prices offered by Liberal buyers. Broomcorn for which we were offered \$50 per ton in Liberal brought \$100 in Chicago, shipping expenses and commission being \$17.50 to \$20 per ton. The crop in this section was extra large and some was badly damaged by wet weather. The Liberal market was very poor. The local buyers have been working together and refused to bid against each other which made it a bad thing for the grower. This is not guesswork as some of the buyers were overheard fixing up their bids.

We farmers want what our crops are worth and would be satisfied if we were sure that we were getting it. Now there is no way for the farmer to

The Mail and Breeze Wants to Know

Your way of raising a good crop of oats.
 If you find it pays you to grow potatoes for home consumption. How many and how?
 Your present opinion of the silo proposition, kind of silo, feeding of silage, or growing of silage crops. Any facts welcome.
 If you find white corn yields better than yellow and if there is any difference in feeding value.
 If you have found a way of handling your soil to prevent soil "blowing" in the spring. Please tell us all about it.
 If your community or neighborhood is trying any kind of a co-operative scheme and how it is succeeding.
 If it is a fact that an old alfalfa sod will not produce as well after being plowed up as it did before?
 If you are a broomcorn raiser, whether you will put in more or less of it this year and your way of raising the crop.
 If you raised a good crop of corn last year; how you did it, from start to finish, the variety, thickness of planting and how it was worked.
 What has been your experience with clover, alfalfa or cowpeas as a fertilizer for poor soils? Will either help much if the crop is cut off for hay? How does the plowing any of these legumes under compare with a coat of manure, say 8 or 10 loads per acre?
 (Answer the question which interests you most. Mail and Breeze subscriptions for most helpful answers.)

Copper Champions of 1912

(Continued from Page 7.)

eastern part of the state usually have the advantage.

"I received your letter notifying me that I had won the prize for the champion single ear of corn"—writes young Mr. Short, very businesslike—"and I also acknowledge receipt of your check for \$25. I want to thank you for the prize. I never won a prize before and have not decided what I shall do with the money. The seed was a variety of Reid's Yellow Dent, from Will B. Otwell, Carlinville, Ill. It was given the single ear test and planted on land that



Ashley Classen, age 11, Pleasanton, Linn county, Kansas, a Capper Boy who had the champion "hardluck" experience. He planted his acre three times and then lost part of it to chinch bugs.

had been in rye the year before. The ground was plowed early in April, thoroughly pulverized, harrowed soon after planting, and cultivated as long as the corn grew. I selected my ear after making a study of score cards to find out what a good ear is. I cannot send you a photograph as I have none at present."

"Capper Boy" Won the State Show.

Charles H. Werner of Troy who grew the second best ear has been heard of as a corn grower before. After entering his best ear in the Capper show he took it to Manhattan and with nine other ears made away with first prize and boys' sweepstakes in the State Show for the third consecutive time. Charles has taken part in his last Capper Show as well as the Boys' State Show at Manhattan, for he will become a voter before another show season rolls around. One of the things to which he attributes his success is the

A GOOD BREAKFAST

Some Persons Never Know What it Means.

A good breakfast, a good appetite and good digestion mean everything to the man, woman or child who has anything to do, and wants to get a good start toward doing it.

A Mo. man tells of his wife's "good breakfast" and also supper, made out of Grape-Nuts and cream. He says:

"I should like to tell you how much good Grape-Nuts has done for my wife. After being in poor health for the last 18 years, during part of the time scarcely anything would stay on her stomach long enough to nourish her, finally at the suggestion of a friend she tried Grape-Nuts.

"Now, after about four weeks on this delicious and nutritious food, she has picked up most wonderfully and seems as well as anyone can be.

"Every morning she makes a good breakfast on Grape-Nuts eaten just as it comes from the package with cream or milk added; and then again the same at supper and the change in her is wonderful.

"We can't speak too highly of Grape-Nuts as a food after our remarkable experience." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.—Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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

ear-to-row method of planting which he practices, using his prize corn for seed each year.

Paul Gilman, who grew the best ear in Kansas from home-grown seed, is another Capper boy who is in nowise a stranger and who also has been with us for the last time as a contestant. He has a lot of faith in the seed he plants and right there is where he always hits it.

Paul Gilman a Corn Breeder.

"My seed was carefully selected," he writes, "and is of a strain that has been my best winner for several years. Nothing but the choicest type of ears was used. All ears not testing 100 per cent were rejected. The ground on which I grew my prize ear was second bottom, broken in May about 7 inches deep, and harrowed twice immediately. Disk furrow openers were used and the corn checked 3 grains to the hill about May 10. I cultivated the corn five times and it gave promise of a high yield but dry weather and chinch bugs late in the season cut the yield considerably."

Shawnee Champion Is At College.

Myron Kelsey, who grew the champion ear of Shawnee county is going to use his \$25 in prize money to help pay his way through college at Manhattan. "I received the check today," he wrote some days ago, "and I want to thank you very much for the prize. I expect to use the money to help pay my expenses at the Agricultural college this winter. My corn ground was heavily manured, plowed and harrowed in April, and put in excellent condition for seed which was planted May 4 with a disk planter. The corn was harrowed three times and also cultivated three times. The seed was a variety of Reid's Yellow Dent which originally came from a 10-ear sample that won second prize in the State Show at Manhattan in 1907. We bought



Copper Cup awarded to Ellsworth Bailey of Unionville, Ia., for best ear of corn grown in the Capper Boys' open to world class. Height of cup is 9 inches.

the sample for \$20 at auction and have bred the strain up by careful breeding and selection ever since. I have won a prize every time I have entered some of this corn in a show."

Highest Acre Yields in Missouri.

The Capper contest for state honors in Missouri acre yields was a nip and tuck affair between Chester Matheny of Miami, and Harvey Jordan of Shelby. Matheny nosed out young Jordan with a little more than a bushel to spare. His yield on a measured acre was 97 bushels and 50 pounds while Harvey raised 96 bushels and 35 pounds on his acre. Harvey entered his yield in the Kansas City Star contest and won the first cash prize on it. He also won first place in the Capper Show for the best ear from seed of his own raising, so he did not fare so badly after all. He is only 13 years old.

Chester Matheny's corn is the Boone County White. Early last spring he tested each ear of seed and every one that did not show a perfect test was thrown out. "I hauled manure on my acre," he

writes, "and double disked the ground afterward."

Chester Matheny's Good Work.

"I plowed the ground and put the seed bed in good condition before planting. I drilled the corn in rows 3 feet 8 inches apart and much thicker in the row than I intended it to stand and later thinned the stalks to about 18 inches apart in the row.

"Besides thinning it I pulled the suckers off and cultivated it six times, three times with a 6-shovel riding cultivator and three times with a 5-shovel one-horse plow. The last three cultivations were shallow. I did not hill or ridge my corn rows as this is injurious to the corn, especially in dry weather, because it presents more surface to the wind and sun, therefore giving more opportunity for the evaporation of the much-needed moisture. I went through my corn and cut out the weeds and grass with a hoe and when I gathered it there were hardly any weeds on the acre.

"A drouth during August cut the yield of my corn to some extent."

Clark Riebel of Arbela, grew the best single ear in Missouri and thereby laid claim to the \$25 cash prize. When it comes to growing and showing corn in Missouri, it is a pretty safe bet that some Riebel will be found near the top when any of them take part in a contest. It seems to run in the family.

Nebraska Record Beat Kansas, too.

In the state Capper contest for Nebraska, August Bugenhaven of Wausa, Knox county, took down the \$50 cash prize in the acre yield contest. He is a lad of 14 years and grew 93 bushels and 5 pounds of corn on a measured acre. August figures the value of his crop as \$32.55 and deducting \$10.55 including rent, as the total expense of growing it, he has a clear profit of \$22 from his acre of ground. In telling of his methods he says:

"The plot had good yard manure the previous year but nothing last spring. It was plowed, harrowed twice, and disked three times before planting. It was planted May 18 and harrowed twice after planting. It was cultivated June 8 with a surface cultivator, June 24 with a shovel cultivator, July 6 and July 15 with a disk cultivator. The variety was Reid's Yellow Dent. One thing I learned in this contest was more work more corn. I received the prize money and am very much pleased to have won first place. I want to thank you very much."

A Surprised Prize Winner.

Chester Gran of Washington grew the best single ear in Nebraska which called for a cash prize of \$25.

"I received my prize today," writes Chester, "and could hardly believe my eyes. Words cannot express my joy but I will say that I am ever so much obliged to you and may bad luck always be a day behind you. I intend to use some of my prize money to help make a Merry Christmas for some poor, homeless children and will put the remainder in a bank until I go to college. I wish you and the judge a Merry Christmas."

The best Nebraska ear from seed of the growers' own raising came from Harry Mediek of Allen, Neb. The prize for this achievement is also \$25 in cash. Capper boys have heard of the Medicks before as Arthur Mediek, a brother of Harry, grew the best single ear in Nebraska in last year's Capper show.

Will Buy Him a Horse.

"I was surprised to win the first prize this year as my brother got it last year. I intend to buy a horse with this money and what I get from the 5 acres of corn I grew in 1912. When I picked my corn I saved out all the best ears and then picked out the best of these to send to the show. I tested my seed with a water tester. After plowing the ground last spring I ridged it up with a disk cultivator, then planted with a drill planter. Then I harrowed it, cultivated it, harrowed again, and worked it once with a shovel cultivator. I laid it by with a disk cultivator.

Iowa Boy Wins the Cup.

The silver trophy offered for the best single ear of corn grown by a boy living outside of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Oklahoma, where there were special state contests, was won by Ellsworth Bailey, Unionville, Ia. Ellsworth started out right by securing some of the best bred seed obtainable. This was Boone County White seed from the crop

which last year furnished the grand championship at the Iowa state show. This fall he took first prize in the county show on this same variety.

"I was very much pleased to receive your letter telling I had won the trophy," writes the young Hawkeye winner. "I grew my corn on bottom land, plowing it very early in spring 6 or 7 inches deep. The seed was of the same corn that won the grand championship of Iowa in 1913. It was grown by Mr. Ed Trie of Oak Hill. Last fall I won first in my county with some of this same white corn and with my yellow corn I won second in the south half of the state at the Ames short course. My seed for this year was picked in September. I always carefully test my seed."

Awards Capper Boys' Show

PRIZE ACRE YIELDS.

Missouri—Chester Matheny (age 19) Miami, Saline county, 97 bushels, 50 pounds, prize \$50 cash.
Nebraska—August Bugenhaven (age 14), Wausa, Knox county, 93 bushels, 5 pounds, prize \$50 cash.
Kansas—Frank E. Chandler (age 19), R. 2, Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas, 85 bushels, 7 pounds, prize \$50 cash.
Oklahoma—Award not yet made.

SINGLE EAR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Iowa—Ellsworth Bailey (age 17), Unionville, ear of Boone County White, prize silver cup for best ear in open to world class.
Kansas—Lloyd Short (age 13), Assaria, Saline county, ear Reid's yellow dent, prize \$25 and state championship of Kansas.
Missouri—Clark Riebel (age 14), Arbela, Scotland county, ear of yellow dent, prize \$25 and championship of Missouri.
Nebraska—Chester H. Gran (aged 13), Washington, Washington county, ear of Reid's yellow dent, prize \$25 and championship of Nebraska.
Oklahoma—Not yet awarded.

BEST HOME BRED EAR.

Missouri—Harvey Jordan (age 13), Shelby, Mo., Reid's yellow dent, prize \$25 cash.
Nebraska—Harry Mediek, Allen, Neb., yellow dent, prize \$25 cash.
Kansas—Paul Gilman (age 20), Leavenworth, Kan., Boone County White, prize \$25.
Oklahoma—Not yet awarded.

SHAWNEE COUNTY CHAMPIONS.

Champion Ear—Myron S. Kelsey, (age 18), R. 6, North Topeka, Kan., prize \$25 cash.
Second Best Ear—Lester Goodell, R. 16, Tecumseh, Kan., prize \$15 cash.
Third Best Ear—Lloyd A. Kelsey (age 15), R. 6, North Topeka, Kan., prize \$10 cash.
School Exhibit—Flag won by district 14, Rossville, Kan.

HONORABLE MENTION.

(Acre Contest.)

Missouri—Harvey Jordan (age 13), Shelby, Mo., 96 bushels 35 pounds; Hugh F. Bell (age 15), Hamilton, Mo., 80 bushels 8 pounds; Willie Biegel (age 16), New Cambria, Mo.; Dale Scott (age 19), Humansville, Mo.; Ben W. Stuart (age 16), Rushville, Mo.; Fred Neth (age 17), Pimlico, Mo.
Nebraska—Dwain Shank (age 13), Superior, Neb., 87 bushels, 60 pounds; Charles Roggenbach, Wisner, Neb., 80 bushels, 59 pounds; Herbert C. Rogers, Lyons; Chester H. Gran, Washington; J. G. Gran, Washington.

Kansas—Lester W. Robinson (age 16), Traer, Kan., 78 bushels 30 pounds; Walter Benninghoven (age 17), Long Island, 79 bushels 40 pounds; Ray E. Rudy.

HONORABLE MENTION.

(Single Ear Contest.)

Missouri—Rush Collins, Monroe City, Mo.; Hugh Bell, Hamilton, Mo.; Dale Scott, Humansville, Mo.; V. F. Mulky, Iatan, Mo.; Willie Biegel, New Cambria, Mo.
Kansas—Charles H. Werner, R. 1, Troy, Kan.; Myron Gilman, R. 1, Leavenworth, Kan.; Vernon E. Paine, Admire, Kan.; Edward Clarence Wilke, R. 5, Troy, Kan.; Edward Alexander, Valencia, Kan.; Henry Madison, Valley Falls, Kan.; Charles Madorin, Valley Falls, Kan.

HONOR ROLL SHAWNEE COUNTY.

Edward Alexander, Valencia, Kan.
Ora Parr, Rossville, Kan.
Pheane Ross, Rossville, Kan.
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The farm with its stock, machinery and crop represents a large investment, and the man who succeeds must act with the greatest business caution.



Leidigh's Answers TO FARM QUESTIONS.

Conducted for Farmers Mail and Breeze by A. H. Leidigh, Department of Farm Crops, Kansas Agricultural College.

Sow Cowpeas About June 1.

I should like to know how to sow cowpeas, and how much per acre? What time to sow and cut for hay for milk cows?—V. M., Marion county.

Cowpeas should be planted about the first of June and will be ready to cut for hay about the first of September. They make excellent hay for milk cows and young stock, yielding from 1 to 3 tons per acre. You can plant either in rows and cultivate or with a wheat drill—in which case the crop would not be cultivated. We are sending you under separate cover Bulletin No. 175 on grasses and clovers and Bulletin No. 160 on cowpeas. A. H. Leidigh.

How Get 38-inch Rows With Lister?

How can a person get rows as close as 3 feet and 2 inches with a John Deere riding lister and work four horses on a lister? I have never been able to get my rows close enough with four 1,200-pound horses. Please give plan of doubletrees.—H. E. C., Grimes, Okla.

A method of getting 38-inch rows with the John Deere riding lister cannot very well be evolved with your size of horses, unless you make a long evener which will throw your horses away from the tongue of the machine and make them walk over in the furrow or on the ridge of the next row. Such a hitch with a length of 6 feet 4 inches from the center of tongue to the center of the outside singletree would work with the horses in the furrow. Or with a length of 7 feet 11 inches from center of tongue to center of outside singletree you could work the horses on the ridge. I should not advise this, neither should I advise that width of row in ordinary farming practice. A. H. Leidigh.

Sweet Clover for Sandy Bottom.

I have 160 acres of rather sandy land on Arkansas river bottom. It grows fair corn and wheat, but some of the land is rather light sand and gravelly, only a few feet to water. It is a little light for alfalfa and hard to get a stand. How would Sweet clover do? Do gophers dig it out as they do alfalfa?—M. O. M., Reno county, Kansas.

White Sweet clover will undoubtedly do well on your sandy land. It is in just such locations, where there is a moderate amount of plant food, but

where other conditions are not favorable to alfalfa, that we most strongly advise the use of Sweet clover. You could raise the crop there for pasturage, or for hay, or for soil improvement. It is a biennial, living only two seasons, but you will find it will reproduce pretty easily from shattered seed.

You plant and care for the crop just as you would alfalfa, using from 15 to 20 pounds of good seed per acre, although where August seeding cannot be done, it is practical to scatter the seed on the ground during the winter or early spring, at a time when it would not be safe to sow alfalfa.

I have no information at hand as to the damage which may be expected from gophers and would be much interested to hear from the readers of these columns as to their experience in that particular.

You may obtain an excellent bulletin on Sweet clover by requesting Farmers' Bulletin No. 485 from the secretary of agriculture, Washington, D. C. A. H. Leidigh.

Good Grasses for Cow Pasture.

I should like information through the Mail and Breeze what to sow for summer cow pasture, and what acreage per head.—V. M., Marion county.

You do not say whether you desire pasture for a number of cattle or for 1 or 2 head. The management of this proposition under varying conditions would be decidedly different. It would depend on the number of cattle you wish to handle. You do not state whether you want permanent cow pasture or pasture for the present year only.

A good Brome grass, Kentucky bluegrass and Orchard grass pasture with you should carry an animal on from 2 to 4 acres and I should advise the use of either of the following two mixtures. Brome grass 10 pounds Orchard grass 10 pounds Red clover 6 pounds White Sweet clover 5 pounds

The second mixture would be the same as the above with Meadow fescue 10 pounds, and Kentucky bluegrass 5 pounds, added.

If you wish a temporary pasture, it would have to be made up of oats and winter rye, which should be planted at the rate of about 1 bushel each the first of March. You might plant again the first of April on another piece of land and then plant the first of May and the first of June, using 30 to 40 pounds of German millet and 20 pounds of sweet sorghum seed per acre. I believe these pastures in a good year will carry more cattle per acre than the permanent pastures. A. H. Leidigh.

Gooseneck Milo Can Be Prevented.

Will someone answer through the Mail and Breeze, how to keep Red milo from suckering on tight land? Does the White maize sucker as badly? Which of the two stands up best after frost? Which makes the better all around crop?—H. E. C., Grimes, Okla.

Experiments at Chillicothe and Amarillo, Tex., some years ago showed it was possible to prevent the formation of gooseneck milo by deep cultivation just before heading time. I remember in most of the plats in this experiment, suckering was very uncommon. The root pruning, which prevents goosenecks, also seemed to lessen the vigor of the plant. Suckering itself is an indication of the grass-like tendency of the sorghum, which, when the roots secure more food than the plant can use, will then attempt to increase the number of stalks which these roots are feeding. Seed selected from plants without suckers will probably be the better means of preventing suckering.

In your question about white "maize," I presume you mean Feterita, although, of course, there is a true white milo. Feterita generally suckers as much as yellow milo and almost always produces more branches on the side of the stalk than milo. Neither of the plants stands up very well in wind after a frost. Opinions based upon the performance of these two crops in Kansas would hardly apply to your conditions, but we regard Feterita as well worthy of trial in the milo belt of Kansas. I understand that it is popular in the western part of your own state. A. H. Leidigh.

Re-seed or Crop an Alfalfa Field?

How should I handle a field of alfalfa having a heavy growth of foxtail and crabgrass upon it? Should I rake or burn the dead grass off? I got a poor stand on part of the ground, two good cuttings, and grasshoppers took the rest. Will the last spring seeding which the hoppers apt

eaten off to the ground come in this spring?—J. M. C., Sedgwick county, Kansas.

I am not sure whether the land covered with foxtail and crabgrass is the same land that has the spring sown alfalfa, injured by grasshoppers. Ordinarily I should not advise spring sowing of alfalfa in your part of Kansas. I believe August sowing on land which has been in course of preparation for two or three months is far the more successful practice. On either one of these pieces of land, my advice would be to crop it to some other crop, such as corn, Kafir or wheat for a year or two and then attempt to plant your alfalfa in August after a crop of small grain. I would not burn or rake off the dead grass where you are preparing your land for a crop.

If it is absolutely necessary to immediately reseed this land to alfalfa, it may be desirable to clear the land of grass, but as you will be simply getting off the grass and not the grass seed you will not have killed the weeds. If your land is fairly loose, I should advise shallow plowing if you are going to seed this spring and then keep the land in a high state of cultivation until about the first of May. By so doing you will kill several crops of young weeds before planting your alfalfa.

In your location an application of about 10 tons of barnyard manure to the acre one year before planting the alfalfa and the thorough cultivation of the land while cropping it that year, will in a great measure aid in solving your difficulty. A. H. Leidigh.

Motorcycle Handy For Errands

The Industrialist, published at the Agricultural college, states a truth when it says that a motorcycle is a good investment for a farmer. It argues that it is a valuable time saver. In the busy season a farmer hasn't time to drive to town, as a usual thing. He can go to town and be back in a few minutes with a motorcycle, and his horses need not be taken from the work in the field.

Motorcycles are not expensive; in fact, they cost no more than a good horse, and the upkeep is not nearly so great as that of the horse. When not in use they cost nothing. The average cost a mile of running a motorcycle is about half a cent for gasoline and not quite so much for general "wear and tear." The motorcycle can be driven at a greater speed and for less money than other means of conveyance.

The family shopping can easily be done by means of a motorcycle. More than 150 pounds of groceries or other materials can be hauled by means of a carrier attached behind the seat.

The time was when motorcycles were regarded as a source of amusement for reckless daredevils. Their practical use is now rapidly becoming apparent, and if properly handled they are a valuable asset to the farm equipment.

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If your subscription to the Mail and Breeze has not expired we will credit you ahead for one year. Send your order at once. Address Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

The Best Farm Paper, He Thinks.

Mr. Editor—I sent you a subscription for C. N. Heath last spring and he is well pleased. I have taken the Mail and Breeze a good many years and think it the best farm paper I have ever read. I especially enjoy Tom McNeal's Comments. Long life to Tom. Wallace, Neb.

W. C. Robb.

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ORCHARD & GARDEN

Conducted for Farmers Mail and Breeze by A. H. Leidlgh, Department of Farm Crops, Kansas Agricultural College.

Apples in the cellar will stand several degrees colder weather than potatoes.

The old theory that mulching around fruit trees will hold back fruit buds has been exploded.

Oiled muslin makes a good substitute for glass on hotbeds and the expense is small compared to sash.

Time to get some fine manure on the lawn if you want the bluegrass to grow thick and heavy this summer.

Plenty of rotted manure on the rhubarb bed will make the plants ready for cutting a week or two earlier than otherwise.

In manuring the orchard, the proper place to put the manure is around the spread of the branches, not up around the trunk.

An odd job in season now is to widen the garden gate so a team can go through. Team work in the garden saves a lot of hand labor.

Some letters from gardeners who have been successful with hotbeds or cold frames, will be wanted for this page a week or two hence. How do you make them, size, cost, materials used, etc.? A prize for every good letter.

How to Make a Shortgrass Garden.
Mr. Editor—I see you have special numbers of the Mail and Breeze for the horse, the cow, the hen, etc., now why not have something for the garden? I think the garden is of too much importance to be overlooked as it is on so many farms. Last July I made a drive of about 200 miles across country and I saw only a very few gardens that would do credit to the name. A good garden can be had any year where there is a good well and windmill at hand. After manuring it, I plow my garden as deep as I can get the plow to run. I cut it up with a good disk harrow and start to irrigate as soon as the seeds are planted. Plant early and irrigate well so as to give the plants a good, early start. Also plant corn around the plot as a windbreak and with the plants having a good start the wind will not whip them about so badly. Then use the hoe or plow and don't be afraid of wearing out the windmill. I have heard people say, "The weeds just eat my garden up." "Yes, and it's poor eating at that," is what I should like to add.
Quinter, Kan. P. W.

Good Trees for the Home Yard.
I want to plant some trees to beautify the home yard. Would evergreens do well here? This is valley land. What kind of hedge would be best for a yard and what is the best time of year to plant trees or hedge? What kind of care should they receive?—E. P. N., Long Island, Kan.

The desirable trees for planting in your locality for shade or yard trees are the Honey locust, Osage orange, Green ash, Russian wild olive and White elm. The Scotch and Austrian pines, Red cedar and Chinese arbor vitae are hardy evergreens that are also suitable for planting in your section. For a hedge, you can use either the Osage orange, the Russian mulberry, or Russian wild olive. It is a matter of choice as they are equally good.

The trees should be planted early in April in ground that has been prepared the year before. After they are planted, they should receive the best of cultivation until they are thoroughly established. The one thing that will determine the success or failure of growing trees in the western part of the state is the cultivation that they receive. They cannot grow in a dry soil and the only way to maintain soil moisture is by cultivation.
C. A. Scott, State Forester.
Manhattan, Kan.

Prepare Soil for the Garden Now.
Mr. Editor—Are your readers thinking about a garden for next spring? No, it isn't too early now. This is a good time to plan it and do some mighty important preliminary work in the gar-

den. Not so much other work to do now, on the farm, and a little time can be spared.

Select your garden spot, manure the ground and have it plowed deep. Harrow the plowing to break the lumps. In the spring all that will be necessary will be to plow or disk lightly and the soil is in good condition. Rake any bean or pea vines that are left on to the garden and plow them under. Don't burn them. These vines contain much nitrogen in available plant food and make an excellent fertilizer.

Make a plot of your garden on paper. Mark off the number of rows of each vegetable that you desire and locate them in the garden. It is a good plan to place at one end of the garden all plants that are to remain the whole season such as parsnips, asparagus, carrots, and salsify. Allow enough space between the rows to irrigate if it becomes necessary. And be sure to plan your garden so that you may have a succession of vegetables.
Manhattan, Kan. L. T. Perrill.

Choosing an Orchard Site
BY FERRY VAN EWING,
Kansas Agricultural College.

The kind or richness of the soil is not of vital importance. We find profitable orchards on dense clay soil, loam soils, light sands, and even on rocky soils. But the nature of the subsoil is of importance. This should be of an open porous character. Commonly, the character of the soil from 1 to 8 feet below the surface determines the adaptability of the land for tree growth. If the soil is suitable for even a depth of 5 feet this is usually satisfactory, although a greater depth is desirable.

How Soils May Be Tested.
Outside of actually growing the trees there is only one good method for determining the soil's adaptability. This is by sampling the subsoil, which may be done with a spade. Ordinarily a hole to the acre will be sufficient. Another much easier method is by use of the ground auger.

A deep feeding root system can only be obtained in an open, porous subsoil. Trees with deep root systems have a greater feeding area and are not nearly so subject to injury by drouth. It is the lack of air which largely limits the downward growth of tree roots, and in time causes the failure of trees to grow in lands where the water table is near the surface. To provide a deep rooting system is necessary to have the subsoil properly drained.

Soil Demands of Fruits.
Only the best drained and deep light soils are suitable for peach orchards. Plums are not quite so particular. Apples come next and then pears, which can be raised on soils where other fruits will not grow. Cherries probably have more variation in the nature of the subsoil required than any other fruit.

Air drainage plays a very important part in orchard site selection. This is especially true if peaches are to be grown. Cold air, being heavier than warm, seeks lower levels. The frost line is frequently very marked on hillside orchards, where below a certain line the fruit has all been killed by late spring frosts.

In communities where late spring frosts are common, there is a tendency for beginners to want to make planting on southern slopes. They should be planted on northern slopes in this case as this would retard blossoming.
Manhattan, Kan.

Some Chinch Bug Arithmetic
(Continued from Page 2.)

not need to be burned over for the few bugs that are there will die before spring.

"This fall the department of entomology of the Kansas Agricultural college has continued its experiments on the effect of burning. Just before burning counts were made in a number of bunches of grass, and it was found that on an average each bunch contained about 800 bugs and less than 1 per cent of these were dead. Burning destroyed 89 per cent of the bugs. Counts now in progress show an average of about 95 per cent of the bugs dead due to the fire and weather.

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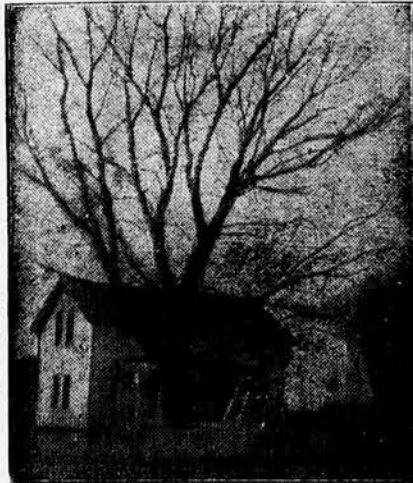
Cottonwood Makes Fair Lumber

BY CHARLES A. SCOTT,
State Forester, Manhattan, Kansas.

(Written for Farmers Mail and Breeze.)

Mr. Scott will be glad to answer questions or advise the readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze in regard to trees or tree planting. Address him at Manhattan and say you want an answer in Farmers Mail and Breeze.

The cottonwood is found growing naturally along all water courses throughout Kansas. It is not fastidious, and grows equally well in a sandy or in alluvial soil and attains the largest size of any tree native to the state, often a height of 80 or 90 feet, and a diameter of from 4 to 6 feet. Also it



Cottonwood tree, 29 years old, on place of S. S. Harvey, Trego county, near Ogallah. It was planted at the time Mr. Harvey took up his homestead and he would not take \$1,000 for the tree.

makes a more rapid growth than any other tree found in Kansas. On favorable sites it attains a height of from 50 to 60 feet and a diameter of from 14 to 24 inches in from 25 to 30 years. It is a tree that demands full light from the seeding stage to maturity. It has scant foliage and is therefore a poor tree to plant in pure stand.

Plant Cottonwoods With Cedars.

When grown in mixture with some shade enduring tree the cottonwood develops a tall straight trunk free of branches, often to a height of 20 feet or more. For western Kansas planting, the Red cedar is one of the best trees to plant in mixture with the cottonwood. In a mixed plantation, the trees should be planted in alternate rows 10 feet apart. The cottonwoods should be spaced 8 feet apart in the rows and the cedars 6 feet apart. The Red cedars will endure the shade of the cottonwoods and at the same time protect the ground from the drying effects of the sun and wind. The cedars also keep down the growth of grass and weeds that would naturally come up under the cottonwoods, and to some extent they will shade off the lower limbs of the cottonwoods and thereby help to develop the more desirable forms.

Does Well in Western Kansas.

For western Kansas planting, the cottonwood must be confined to ravines or low ground along water courses where they will receive the benefit of flood waters or where a permanent supply of soil moisture is available. On high, dry situations, they are short-lived and are subject to the attacks of insects and

fungus. On such sites they are not a satisfactory tree.

One of the best illustrations of what can be done with the cottonwood in western Kansas may be found on Conrad Krueger's farm 3 miles east of Pfeifer on the Smoky Hill river. Mr. Krueger planted the cottonwoods on sandy stretches of ground along the river confining the channel to narrow limits and building up the banks by deposits of silt and sand throughout the plantations. On the higher land above the flood plain of the Smoky Hill river, Mr. Krueger has established a small plantation of cottonwoods that are making a splendid growth.

Big Trees in Rooks County.

Another striking example of what the cottonwood can do in western Kansas may be found on E. F. Will's farm in northwestern Rooks county. The trees on this farm are the remnants of an old timber claim planting. They are presumably between 30 and 35 years old and vary from 8 to 20 inches in diameter and from 30 to 50 feet in height. The site of this plantation is a dry ravine, but the trees have had the benefit of flood water at various times. Although the ground under the trees is now occupied by a dense growth of grass, they undoubtedly received good cultivation during the early part of their development.

On S. S. Harvey's farm on Big Creek, 6 miles southwest of Ogallah, Kan., are cottonwoods 29 years old. They were planted in rows 12 feet apart and were set approximately 6 feet apart in the row. The surviving trees now consist of about 40 per cent of the original number planted, and they vary from 40 to 50 feet in height and from 6 to 12 inches in diameter. The soil in this plantation is a sandy loam. The site is bottom land from 12 to 16 feet above water level in the creek. They are at present in a thrifty condition and are making a very normal rate of growth.

Cottonwood Seeds Abundantly.

Under favorable conditions thousands of seedlings of the cottonwood can be found coming up on newly made land along rivers and creeks. The seedlings make a rapid growth, and by the end of the first season are from 2½ to 4 feet in height.

The cottonwood is usually propagated from cuttings made from 1 year old wood. These grow readily and by the end of the first season the new growth is from 6 to 12 feet in height. For extensive planting the 1 year old seedlings or 1 year old trees from cuttings are entirely satisfactory.

Makes Good Structural Lumber.

The wood of the cottonwood is soft and light, not strong. It decays quickly in contact with the soil, and is therefore an unsatisfactory wood to use in exposed situations. However, the cottonwood is very satisfactory lumber for interior work in barns and other out-buildings, and is of greater value for such uses than for any other purpose. Throughout eastern and central Kansas the cottonwood has been used more extensively for barn building purposes than any other of our native woods, and is a valuable tree for western Kansas woodlot planting or for lumber.

A Deliberate Compliment.

Mr. Editor—After due reflection I think that the Mail and Breeze is the best all around farm paper ever.

Mrs. Mary H. Buck,
Emporia, Kan.



Cottonwoods in Hamilton county, a western border county, protecting a ranch home from the sun and wind during the long hot summer.

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I am reproducing here a photograph of the world's best bushel of Seed Corn—the bushel which was awarded first prize at the National Corn Exposition, Omaha, Nebraska, and which I purchased for \$280.00 cash. I gave some of this seed corn to Mr. H. V. Cochran, one of the most expert seed corn growers in America, and the seed which I offer here was grown from the prize bushel and you will find it the equal of the original bushel which brought perhaps the highest price ever paid for a bushel of seed corn. The corn is a large pure white, deep grain, matures in less than 106 days and is an extra heavy yielder. I believe this to be the greatest opportunity ever presented for the readers of my paper to make a record increase in the quality and yield of future corn crops. The way to improve the corn crop is by the use of high-bred seed—and here is seed which I believe cannot be equaled by any other, no matter what the price. A few pounds of this seed should bring enough fine quality seed to plant your entire acreage next year.

Here Is My Great Offer To MAIL AND BREEZE READERS

I have had this "Grand Champion" for each new yearly subscription you corn put up in one pound packages all send me other than your own at the ready for mailing. As long as my supply regular rate of \$1.00 a year. lasts I am going to give it away on these very attractive offers: You pay nothing for this corn—it is mailed to you, postpaid, as a free gift for your own or your neighbor's subscription to The Mail and Breeze at the Farmers Mail and Breeze—for \$1.00. I regular rate—2 pounds with each yearly subscription. Two pounds of corn and a year's subscription (new, renewal, or extension) to Farmers Mail and Breeze—for \$1.00. I will also give you two additional pounds

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You've no time to lose if you want to go. Send your subscription or renewal be sure of getting your share of this at once. If too late, I will notify you World's greatest seed corn! I have only and return money. Fill out and mail coupon a very limited quantity and can secure on at once. You can't afford to lose out no more at any price when this supply is gone. Send your subscription or renewal on this greatest seed corn offer. Address

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I enclose \$1.00 for which send Mail and Breeze one year, also send me free and prepaid Two Pounds of your "Grand Champion" White Seed Corn as per offer.

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Here in Kansas.

[Written for Farmers Mail and Breeze.] They talk about the beauty of their states both east and west. They tell about the land they love and say it is the best; Each one you meet will tell you how their state will grow fine corn; But let 'em talk, what need you care, We do that here in Kansas.

Small Fruits That Do Well

[Written for Farmers Mail and Breeze.] Small or bush fruits are easily grown, especially in the eastern part of Kansas. There is not a county in the state where strawberries cannot be grown with more or less success. When given good treatment, the average yield per acre secured by commercial growers will be about 200 crates per acre. Half a dozen rows 100 feet long and planted to the high yielding sorts, such as Warfield, Senator Dunlap, Aroma, Beederwood, Haverland, and William Belt will furnish fruit in ample quantities during the season.

FREE FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBS every kind of highest grade fruit trees, berry or shrub, and gives new and important information about planting, grafting, etc. Supply limited. Write today.

BUY AT WHOLESALE Forty Fruit Trees \$5.00 100 Strawberry plants 75 cents. Charges prepaid. Send for further information and Catalog. Address, HOLSINGER BROS., Box 79, Rosedale, Kans.

SEEDS sell direct to gardeners and farmers at wholesale. Big beautiful catalogue free. Write today. ARCHIAS' SEED STORE, Box 82, SEDALIA, MO.

REAL SNAPS IN NURSERY STOCK 50 Concord Grape Vines, \$1. 12 Budded Cherry Trees, 2 to 3 ft., \$1. 16 Apple Trees, assorted 2 to 3 ft., \$1. Free catalogue and 25c Due Bill on request. Benson-Omaha Nursery, Benson, Neb., Dept. 5.

FREE SEED CATALOG 1913 Now ready. Larger than ever—right up to the minute. Contains information every farmer, gardener, and poultry raiser must have. Increase your profits—this book shows how. Costs you nothing. Write for your free copy today. T. Lee Adams Seed Co. Dept. A Kansas City, Mo.

DON'T FERTILIZE your land until you have investigated Sweet Clover Limited quantity for sale cheap by H. C. DAY & SON, Hartland, Kansas. Correspondence solicited.

Evergreen Bargains \$1.50 and up per thousand. Hill's fine, hardy nursery-grown evergreens never disappoint. Protect crops—increase value of land—make house and barn warmer—save fuel—save food. Free Evergreen Book illustrated in colors tells how and lists 50 Bargain Offers. Write today. D. Hill Nursery Co., Inc. Evergreen 228 Cedar St., Dundee, Ill. Specialists

Fruit Growers Manual Free Shows how to plant and care for an orchard, when to spray, etc. Tells how to make \$400 per acre from Cherries—\$300 from Berries—\$250 from Grapes and \$200 from Apples. I have no agents. Apple trees 8c—Cherry 10c—Grape Vines \$1 per 100. Forest Seedlings—Flowers—Bulbs—Seed Corn. I guarantee better trees for less money. Your money back if not satisfied. Freight paid. Get this free catalog at once. D. HANSEN, The Nurseryman, Box 12 Established 1880 Fairbury, Neb.

SEEDS Northern grown. Garden and Field. Alfalfa, Red Clover, Blue Grass, Clay County White Corn and Eclipse Yellow Corn. Poultry Supplies. Catalog free. Send to-day for low prices. MISSOURI SEED CO., 18 LIBERTY ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

tained by planting early in March before the plants put out. If care is used planting may extend more than two months. In order to lengthen out the fruit bearing season order enough each for a couple of rows of raspberry, blackberry, gooseberry, and some currants.

Raspberries and Blackberries. Raspberries should be placed about 2 feet apart in the row, rows to be 6 feet apart. Cultivate vigorously and nip off the new growth when 12 inches high. This will force out a growth of laterals that will furnish the bearing wood. About half a crop may be secured the first year after planting. The varieties best suited are Black Cap, Kansas and Cumberland; for red raspberries, Miller, Loudon and Thwack. Cardinal, the best purple, and of Kansas origin, should have a place in every garden.

Blackberries should be treated about like the raspberries excepting that they require a little more room. Steer clear of new fangled sorts. Varieties that have given the best results are Early Harvest, Snyder and Mercereau. The latter has yielded at the rate of 300 crates per acre, but it is more subject to rust than the other two sorts. For the northern border of Kansas it is doubtful if Early Harvest should be planted as it winter kills badly in severe weather.

Currants and Gooseberries. Currants should be planted in a protected place such as the north side of a fence or among the peach trees in the orchard. Varieties: Cherry, North Star, Red Cross, Red Dutch and Fay's Prolific. Gooseberries will stand considerable ill treatment, but like other fruits, they respond readily with good care. Avoid planting any of the large English varieties for they are subject to mildew. Houghton is by long odds the best sort for Kansas conditions. Downing, which is one of the larger sorts sometimes gives good results, but it is not nearly so prolific as the Houghton.

A Bean Crop For Western Kansas

BY W. A. BOYS, Demonstration Agent, Western Kansas.

[Written for Farmers Mail and Breeze.] The Mexican bean, sometimes known as the Chili bean and in Mexico as Frijole, can probably be grown in western Kansas with the best success of any leguminous crop that has yet been tried. On the divide land of western Kansas where alfalfa cannot be successfully grown a leguminous crop of some kind is needed in a rotation with other crops that nitrogen may be added to the soil and its fertility maintained. If western farmers will grow these beans it will help solve the high-cost-of-living trouble and improve the fertility of the soil.

Yield Well in Western Kansas.

Mexican beans are grown extensively in New Mexico and to some extent in Colorado. For several years they have been grown in western Kansas in gardens with good success. The farm crops department of the Agricultural college has been testing them on its demonstration farms the last two seasons and the results are very favorable. One man in extreme western Kansas grew 40 acres of Mexican beans last season and estimated the yield at from 12 to 15 bushels per acre. This is an unusual yield and should not be expected for an average crop. Six to 8 bushels per acre is considered a good average yield.

Cultivated Like Corn.

The beans have given the best results when listed 4 to 6 inches deep in rows 3 1/2 feet apart. They should not be planted until the soil becomes well warmed in the spring. The last of May or the first of June is usually a favorable time for planting. The crop can be cultivated with a two-row weeder or shovel cultivator the same as corn. While the Mexican bean is a good drouth resister it requires a fairly good supply of moisture at the time the blossoms and pods are forming. For this reason the ground should be worked early in the spring to conserve as much moisture as possible that the crop may be carried safely over this period. In the fall when the beans are ripe the vines are cut or pulled and shocked and left in this condition until threshing time. After removing the crop the soil will be found to be in excellent

seedbed condition. Usually one good disking is all the preparation that is needed for the succeeding crop.

Better Food Than Navy Beans.

Few people know the value of Mexican beans as a food. They are as easily cooked as the navy bean and can be prepared in as many ways. They are given a preference over the navy bean by most people who have eaten them. The Mexican bean is a mottled brown color and turns to a solid rich brown color when cooked. They are sweeter than the navy bean and consequently sweetening need not be added in cooking. When boiled or baked with a slice of sugarcured ham or bacon a most delicious dish is the result, having the appearance of the ordinary baked beans but with the additional choice flavor which is characteristic of the Mexican bean.

Can Be Sold At Good Profit.

Mexican beans are sold in the retail market in some places at a higher price than navy beans, but this is due largely to the fact the public does not usually know their value as a food and the calls for them are few. The merchants are therefore not warranted in buying the beans in quantities. They can be bought of the grower and sold at a good profit at several cents less than navy beans are now sold for.

How Spraying Saved an Orchard.

It would be a waste of time to argue with Frank Kotch of Troy, Doniphan county, whether fruit tree spraying pays. Mr. Kotch is treasurer of Doniphan county and the management of the farm has passed into the hands of Mrs. Kotch for the time being. From 18 acres of berries and 25 acres of apples their gross profits in 1912 were more than \$12,000. The apple harvest amounted to 3,995 barrels and it cost \$2,596.75 all told to pick, pack, and market the crop. The orchard was sprayed four times at a cost of \$212.83, arsenate of lead and lime sulphur being used.

In 1910, which was a good apple year, disease and insects had reduced the crop to such a wormy, scrawny, scabby lot of fruit that Mr. Kotch gave orders to cut down every one of the 1,000 trees and plant the ground to small fruits. An entomologist from Kansas Agricultural college who had been doing demonstration spraying secured a stay of execution on the orchard and started a systematic spraying campaign. In 1911 frost killed a large percent of the buds but at that the profits from the orchard were greater than in 1910. In 1912 the orchard came unto its own and the gross profits from it amounted to \$8,070.50 as against \$1,969 in 1910, equally as good an apple year as 1912. Twenty cars of "No. Ones" were picked last fall as against 2 cars of the same quality in 1910.

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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. Pure Red Texas Seed Oats, Clover, Timothy and Alfalfa Seed. Write for free catalog. Every farmer should have it. BROWN CO. SEED HOUSE, [S. G. TRENT, Prop., Hiawatha, Kan.

BIG MONEY IN OATS AND HOW TO GROW THEM You can make big O-A-T-S money on your farm if you plant the right seed. Seed is everything, yet the smallest expense of farming. Last year those who planted our O-A-T-S got great crops—Nymeyer, Oak Harbor, Wash., 95 bushels to acre; Gleng, Almos, Colo., 141 1/2 bushels to acre (largest yield ever recorded); Richards, Dalton, Mich., 82 1/2 bushels; Barnes, St. Anthony, Idaho, 119 1/2 bushels—often more than double, sometimes triple their own common oats produced from same land. Our Free Book gives details—just packed with useful information. This Seed O-A-T-S Germinates Nearly 100% —Every seed sprouting, vigorous, hardy, full of life—with large kernels and thin hulls—"weaklings" that yield only half crops at threshing time. Our famous Swedish Regenerated Seed O-A-T-S are grown on Galloway Bros. 1220-acre Canadian Farm from virgin soil. These oats weigh 48 lbs. to the bushel. Think of that! Plant these O-A-T-S this Spring and get this big O-A-T-S money in 1913. FREE Book and Samples Our wonderful book "BIG MONEY IN OATS AND HOW TO GROW THEM" tells all about these Seed O-A-T-S, how to plant, cultivate, and pocket the big O-A-T-S money. You can have it FREE. For 10 cents to cover packing and mailing, we send a large FREE packet of our Big Money Seed O-A-T-S. For 25 cents a triple size packet. For 50 cents packet three times 25 cent size. The empty packets will be accepted as cash to apply on your future orders. Write us at once. GALLOWAY BROS.-BOWMAN CO. Seed Oat Specialists, Box 202 A, Waterloo, Iowa

Deserves to Be Better Advertised

(Continued from Page 2.)

with emphasis on the fact that this is indeed "SUNNY KANSAS?" Advertise Kansas as a health resort!

Erroneous notions about a shortage in rainfall should be combatted and corrected with the truth. The U. S. weather bureau records that the average rainfall per annum for the last five years in the western third of Kansas has been 17.55 inches, or practically a foot-and-a-half; in the central third the five-year average was 22.31 inches or nearly 2 feet, and in the eastern third it was 36.60 inches, or more than 3 feet. Everybody familiar with such matters knows that a prosperous agriculture is possible with 1 1/2 or 2 feet of water in a season—2,000 to 2,500 tons per acre—if it goes into the ground and is conserved and utilized by a rational cultivation, although not enough anywhere if permitted to elope to the creeks, the rivers and the sea with the humus and the soil's best fertility. For each of the five years mentioned there was in Kansas an average of 69 rainy days.

It should be better understood that all the later developments indicate unmistakably that vast areas of western Kansas, and maybe most of it, have beneath the surface within reach supplies of the finest water in the world, immeasurable and inexhaustible. That is to say, no pumping machinery has yet been devised, and applied to any properly constructed well bored to the chief water strata, that however continuously operated caused any serious decrease in the supply. Further, that this water can be inexpensively and profitably pumped by other machinery as well as by windmills, for irrigating large tracts, with astonishing results, a striking example of which is the J. W. Lough farm in Scott county. So much water makes irrigation feasible, and if irrigation will double and then treble the value of land in territory often designated by the un-informed as "semi-arid," it is legitimate to dwell strongly upon such possibilities.

It is a cause for constant surprise that we do not all the time lay more stress on the stand taken so long ago by Kansas against traffic in intoxicants; that this is a state where prohibition is imbedded in the constitution for all time, and where sobriety and clean living are at a premium and their

opposites at a tremendous discount; where temperance is an every-day tangible fact with 99 per cent of the people and not merely a dream or a "fad of women and preachers"; where the man who sells intoxicants, thereby encouraging drunkenness, crime and pauperism and making drunkards out of the rising generation, is an outlaw, has no abiding place or standing, and is a candidate for the penitentiary, with every prospect of election by an overwhelming majority; that this condition was never before so popular as now after a third of a century's test; that here families can be reared in an atmosphere of sober, healthy thinking, without exposure to the blight of liquor's influence, and that Kansas morally is the garden spot of the universe.

I would never let an item of such tremendous import be omitted from the literature I made for those who have or hope to have children and grandchildren (and that's everybody) they wish to see come to manhood and womanhood where sobriety and cleanliness are firmly founded fashions.

Further, I would not forego the opportunity of advertising and emphasizing that Kansas is one of the states where women eat at the first table; where the law recognizes that women are as good as men, and that with their ballots they can always be depended upon as a conserving and sustaining force for decency and good government.

The fact that Kansas has a 2-cent-per-mile rate law for passengers on all her railroads is well worth prominent mention, and I hope the day is not remote when it can be said that all our freight rates are as reasonable as those in some of the sister states.

Having demonstrated the wonderful productivity of our land, it is important to also advertise its reasonableness in price; that acre for acre, environment, conditions, advantages and possibilities considered, no more judicious investment in Mother Earth—always the safest buy in the world—can be had than in good old Kansas, the core of the continent, inevitably to be for all time the center of things doing, and where civilization is to have its strongest and grandest climax. Insist that a dollar will buy more substance and a larger prospect in Kansas than in any other spot of which geography tells, and that the opportunities for securing land and homes will never again be so favorable. Two points that should be especially impressive are that the price of an acre in the older states, perhaps after their decades of impoverishment, will buy in Kansas 3, 4 or 5 acres of virgin land equally desirable and equally productive, with every probability that in the nature of things it will advance in a few years to a valuation as great, or intrinsically greater, than the values in the older states, which in itself would mean large dividends on the investment.

We are an agricultural people. Agriculture is our chief material asset and industry. To the skeptic who questions its profitableness I would cite the report of the state bank commissioner who found in the state and national banks in December deposits amounting to about 190 million dollars.

Since we have established in these later decades a great prosperity by and through our agriculture, and tell of it, many strangers and the incredulous who have heard the echos of those years when Kansas was a wilderness, regard us as boasters, or worse. If their lack of faith through ignorance is to be overcome it will be by continuous bombardment with the facts. This is needed to remove the hurtful suspicions harbored by the unenlightened. Let us persuade them, not with heated atmosphere and the mirage of boom-day imagination, but with the abundant, incontrovertible truth.

Our patriotic citizenship may by concerted action do much to bring a desired immigration that will occupy, cultivate, and make to blossom with harvests and happy homes our inviting prairies. For this the truth, properly presented, will in good time be sufficient.

J. A. Coburn

Cutting out the dead wood and superfluous branches, cultivating and enriching the ground, spraying the trees at the proper season are the principal methods of rejuvenating an old orchard.

Save the Price of a Horse



(Return Apron)

By Buying the Moline Low Down Spreader

How do You figure the Cost of your farm machinery—the price of the machine alone, or what it takes to run it?

This splendid Low Down Spreader is not only easy to load, being but 42 inches in height at the rear wheels, but it is also

"The Lightest Draft Low Down Spreader Ever Built."

We have seen the large size Moline Spreader in use in a field with other makes, under exactly the same conditions, when it required one horse less to operate the Moline Spreader than was necessary to operate the others.

In figuring the cost, then, there is a saving in buying the Moline Spreader equal to the price of one horse.

Correct Mechanical Construction—Steel Frame—Steel Wheels—Steel Beater—Chain Drive—Roller Bearings.

The Moline is easy on the Man and Easy on the Team.

Our Handsome Spreader Booklet Free.

Also 1913 Flying Dutchman Almanac.

Write today.

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

One application of my Processed Crude Oil will do more to rid your stock of lice and cure them of mange than three applications of any other preparation on the market, for the reason that it kills the nits as well as the lice, and remains on your stock for so long that it thoroughly cures them 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. \$3.50 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**

Wonderful!

The New 1913 Saginaw With the Patented Angle Steel Rib



Last season's Saginaw Silo was pronounced **utterly perfect** by dairymen and stockmen all over the country. For 1913 it was wholly unnecessary to attempt improvement. Yet, despite this, we come out with this 1913 Model. The big feature of the 1913 is the **ANGLE STEEL RIB**. This ingenious invention adds about 50 per cent to the life of a Silo. And that's wonderful, when you consider that the Saginaw is already known to be the strongest and most durable Silo ever built.

Doing the "Impossible"

The Angle Steel Rib has done what other Silo makers only a year ago considered impossible. It has given our Dairymen and Stockmen a Silo which the heaviest wind storms can't even SHAKE or TILT. All because the Angle Steel Rib absolutely prevents any up-and-down slipping of the staves. Moreover, this marvelous invention forever ends the remote possibility of your Silo caving in when empty.

This Angle Steel Rib is a Structural Steel Reinforcement, curved to the circle of the Silo. It is slidably received in strong, malleable brackets which are securely attached to alternate staves. Each rib is free to move and adjust itself to any variation in the diameter of the Silo. Built on the same structural principle as the big "T" Beams used in giant steel frame buildings. One flange reinforces the other.

Think what it means to have these trustworthy, unbendable Angle Steel Ribs encircling your Silo! To fully appreciate the patented Angle Steel Rib, you must get our new free Silo Book, which pictures and explains all.

Other Noted Features

The Saginaw was famous first as "The Silo With the All-Steel Door Frame." Then followed the Saginaw Inner Anchoring Hoop. Next came the celebrated Saginaw Base Anchor. And now comes the Angle Steel Rib—the most astounding feature of all.

5 Big Factories

The Saginaw is far the most popular Silo on the market. Five mammoth Silo factories have had to be built. Last season we received orders for 687 Silos in a single day.

Strong as a Skyscraper

The Saginaw Silo, with its steel frame, stands as solid as a modern city skyscraper. It cannot blow down; it cannot twist; it cannot warp; it cannot collapse; it cannot shift on its foundation. Like a Giant Oak, it is rooted to the ground by the Saginaw Anchoring System.

Bright, Clean Silage

No rank, soured silage ever comes out of a Saginaw. It is sweet and pure clear to the edges, right next to the walls. Animals love the enticing flavor and thrive wonderfully on the rich, succulent food. Don't get a Silo that spoils silage.

Get Latest Silo Book

Our latest Book on Silos is about ready for mailing. It not only fully describes the 1913 Saginaw, but also contains a wealth of information on Silo Building and Silage. Don't miss getting it. Drop us a line today for Booklet #1 and you will receive it, free and postpaid, by return mail. Address our nearest factory.

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WORLD'S GREATEST SEED CORN— "GRAND CHAMPION" WHITE, TWO POUNDS FREE TO EACH SUBSCRIBER.

I am going to give free to my subscribers a limited quantity of the world's purest and best seed corn—"Grand Champion" White—grown from the bushel which was awarded first prize at the Omaha Corn Exposition, Omaha, Nebraska, and for which I paid \$280.00 cash.

I gave some of this seed corn to Mr. H. V. Cochran, one of the most expert seed corn growers in America, and the seed which I offer here was grown from the prize bushel and you will find it the equal of the original bushel, which brought perhaps the highest price ever paid for a bushel of seed corn.

The corn is a large pure white, deep grain, matures in less than 100 days and is an extra heavy yielder.

I have had this "Grand Champion" corn put up in one-pound packages, all ready for mailing.

As long as my supply lasts I am going to give it away on these very attractive offers: Two pounds of corn and a year's subscription (new, renewal or extension) to Farmers Mail and Breeze—for \$1.00. I will also give you two additional pounds for each new yearly subscription you send me, other than your own, at the regular rate of \$1.00 a year.

You pay nothing for this corn—it is mailed to you, postpaid, as a free gift for your own or your neighbor's subscription to The Mail and Breeze at the regular rate—2 pounds with each yearly subscription.

I have only a very limited quantity and can secure no more at any price when this supply is gone. Send your subscription or renewal at once. If too late, I will notify you and return your money. Address,

Arthur Capper, Publisher Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

Beef From the Small Farm

How the New Cattle Industry Will Be Built Up

BY WALTER J. BURTIS, Fredonia, Kan.

Editor's Note.—One of the most interesting and sensible discussions of the cattle situation heard in recent years was the paper presented at Topeka during the year meetings by Walter J. Burtis, Wilson county's noted breeder. Mr. Burtis believes it is going to take the small farmer to put the reviving American beef industry on its feet and, though he outlines some of the difficulties that are to be met and overcome, he is optimistic and hopeful. The following digest of his paper has been prepared for the Mail and Breeze.

WITHOUT multiplying statistics, let me say that the gradually depleted stocks of American cattle have discontinued our exportation of cattle, have about doubled the price of the beef animal to our consumers and even threaten an extensive importation of beef from the great plains of South America.

The policy of the small farm-holder is responsible for this. In grain and meat production the small general purpose farm feeds the consuming world from the surplus. Under our present economic condition as that surplus is reduced or increased, the price of cereal and meat foods must in a general way rise and fall. Adhering then to time honored economic principles, the future of our American cattle industry lies with the small farmer. The individual, holding the key to the situation and at the same time being so much the creature of circumstances, stands as a vacillating, uncertain business proposition. His guess on the market controls his plans for production.

Uncertainties of the Market.

There are some well defined reasons for this individual's temerity. The cost of production has little control over market quotations. The cattle producer is always stared in the face by the losing-market bogie when the feeder puts his cattle on feed in the fall, the price of corn may rise over the entire producing area, but an unfavorable fat cattle market may develop and ruthlessly wipe out his margin of profit and even draw on his accumulated resources. The cattle breeder on the farm has still more trouble for he is still further from the market. I venture the statement that until of very recent years three-fourths of the cattle leaving the small farm were sold at an actual loss—all expense considered.

Some of the Handicaps.

A country rider for the general market has "been in" with cattle often enough to judge with considerable accuracy what individuals of that very variable class of farm cattle called "she stuff" will bring on the market and in matching his dickerings against the indifferently posted owner of the cattle, secures the flower of the young breed-

ing herd at an unprofitable figure to the owner, and saps the cattle industry at its fountain head. The small breeder tries feeding a few steers, a few cows, or a few heifers but not having enough together to allow sufficient grading to suit market demands is handicapped thereby when his product is ready for market. The feeder is convinced that he should sell his corn on the local market, or put it to some more remunerative use. The small breeder sees a quick and sure return from vealing the calf, from selling the steer at a year old, or off the cow at pasture. In the fall, from disposing of the heifer because she is wanted, or of the aged breeding cow because she is not wanted.

Why the Small Farmer Quit.

This much discussed individual, the small farmer, is a business man in his own way. Although according to the rules of bankruptcy courts, he never "busts up;" he may "peter out" and he knows it. While he is not interested in an approved trial balance of the business office, he realizes he must always make a trial to have a balance. Is it strange then that he so readily falls into the way of getting on the market by the shortest route his judgment approves? The small farmer is one of the best losers in the business world. His life has been a battle to make both ends meet and secure advantages for his family. His experience is a law unto himself. Adverse conditions, however, will finally make him a pessimist—a condition he is slow to shake off.

The small farmer has so largely given up raising and fitting steers and breeding cattle because he becomes discouraged in meeting market conditions. He has been slow to engage generally in dairying, because of the special problems ever present in this industry. The aged cow so freely discounted in the farm sale ring in the fall—the biggest eater on the farm and a mere canner when she reaches the market—easily lost favor in the financial plan of the farm. The much sought for heifer is sold to supply the city local market, where heifer meat is popular with steer meat, although it is discounted a cent a pound at the farm. For these reasons many have concluded to quit cattle and when their range brother was compelled to quit our cattle surplus disappeared, creating one of our great agricultural problems of the day—the production of more cattle on our farms.

A Failure That Precedes Success.

But, our failures are of interest to us, only so far as they may point a way to success. While range competition of the past has done much to discourage the small farmer, producing cattle, low-priced range cattle undoubtedly are a thing of the past. Range cattle and farm cattle, of our domain, are to meet



KANSAS' FAMOUS GALLOWAY COW, FLORENCE OF MEADOW LAWN.

This cow won championships last fall at the Minnesota, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan State Fairs. She is owned by S. M. Croft & Son, Eluff City, Kan.



Rid Your Hogs of WORMS and You'll Have HEALTHY Hogs

An enormous part of the swine plague known as "cholera" that sweeps over the country killing hogs and causing a loss of millions of dollars every year, is not cholera at all. It is stomach, intestinal or lung worms. The symptoms of hog worms are easy to detect. When you see a hog slinking around with his nose to the ground, hair sticking up, tail down, coughing, off his feed and losing flesh, don't jump to the conclusion that he's getting "cholera". He has worms, and if you don't act quickly your whole herd will have them, too. Feed all your hogs twice daily according to directions on every can on a ration mixed with

Merry War Powdered Lye

It destroys hog worms quicker than anything else in the world. And even though there should be an epidemic of real hog cholera in your neighborhood your hogs will be healthy and strong to resist it. MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE is the proven preventive of hog cholera.

The Folly of Vaccination

Vaccination may be all right for putting a hog's system in a condition to resist the cholera germ. But no amount of vaccination will cure a single hog of worms, nor will it make him well if he's sick. Vaccination will not keep him on his feed, make him fat, sleek, skin free from scurvy, and condition him so that he will be a prime hog at market time. That's what MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE does. Feed it to your hogs from weaning time on and you'll have healthy hogs. Cholera won't alarm you and your hogs will weigh in heavy.

Read This Convincing Evidence

C. F. NEWMAN, Lebo, Kan. "Have best results with my hogs and no sickness since I've used Merry War Powdered Lye while our neighbors have lost heavily."

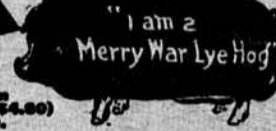
Refuse Substitutes

Don't experiment with ordinary, old-fashioned lye. It might prove dangerous. MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE is the specially prepared lye that is safe to feed hogs. Experience has proved its worth. Insist on getting it. There are no substitutes.

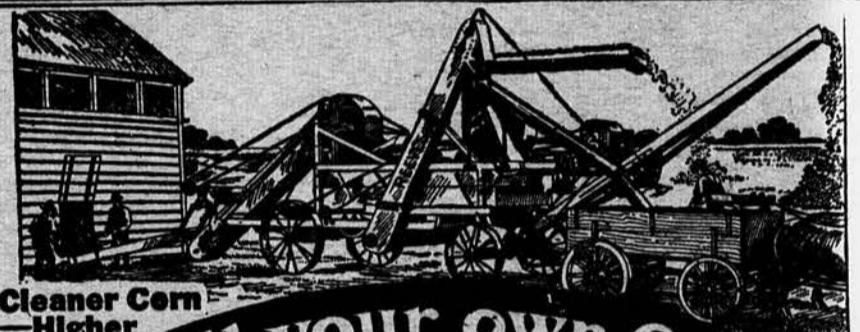
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10c
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120
Feeds

MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE is for sale at most grocery, drug and feed dealers. It is convenient to buy in case lots, 4 doz. cans, \$4.50. Order direct from us in case lots (4 doz. cans \$4.00) if dealers won't supply you.



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stating their
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will see that
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and also send you,
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Biggest Profits From
Hog Raising."



Cleaner Corn
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Shell your own Corn and your neighbor's too

Take in what you've been paying out for corn shelling—and much more—by shelling your own and your neighbor's corn. Get 1 to 3 cents more per bushel for your corn by shelling it cleaner and grading it one or two grades higher. Shell your corn any day you have the time—days when you have no other pressing work.

The REEVES Power Corn Sheller

will soon pay for itself and return you handsome yearly profits. Makes quick work, shells over 1,000 bushels per hour. Shells cleaner, because it has the most advanced type of suction fan. Will stand many years of the hardest use. Built on the cone cylinder type—has long ribs, chilled to stand hardest wear. The cob carrier swings to right or left or out ahead, throwing cobs clear of the machine and wagons. Let us prove to you how you can make big money this year, and also get higher prices for your own corn by shelling it clean.

WRITE FOR CATALOG explaining the superiority of the Reeves Sheller in detail.
Emerson-Brantingham Implement Co., (Incorporated) 399 Iron St., Rockford, Ill.
2913
Largest Line of Farm Machinery in the World
Plows, Harrows, Pulverizers, Listers, Spreaders, Planters, Drills, Cultivators, Mowers, Hay Tools, Baling Presses, Corn Shellers, Gas Engines, Farm Tractors, Steam Traction Engines, Threshing Machines, Road Rollers, Wagons and Vehicles.

2 Big-Value Clubbing Offers Good During JANUARY ONLY

In order to obtain 10,000 new subscribers or renewals to our paper during the month of January, we are making two exceptionally liberal clubbing offers which include our own paper and your choice of a number of other papers—each the best in its class—at just about half the regular subscription rate. Either of the two combination offers given below will provide a year's choice reading for all the family at a very special clubbing rate, which is good only during the month of January. Select one of these offers, and send in the coupon at once.

The combination must be just as given below—no changes can be made on these terms.

THE MAIL AND BREEZE, of which nothing need be told our own subscribers or those reading this copy of the paper. It speaks for itself.

POULTRY CULTURE, a "chicken magazine" full of practical, pertinent, timely, and terse talk about the scientific money-making side of poultry raising. Edited by Reese V. Hicks, considered America's greatest poultry expert.

KANSAS WEEKLY CAPITAL is the largest and best weekly newspaper published in the state. Its pages are full newspaper size and are filled with the latest Kansas and state capital news items. Washington

correspondence, good stories, market reports, etc.

HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, a large family magazine containing the choicest stories and departments of particular interest to lady readers. An entertaining, instructive publication for all the family, 24 to 48 pages each month.

THE VALLEY FARMER, an independent, reliable farm journal, unique and original in its methods, and immensely popular with thousands of farmers in every state in the West; well edited departments for Livestock, Poultry, Veterinary, Horticulture, Dairy, Field Crops, etc.

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Valley Farmer }

on an equal footing in our markets of the future. Every acre of land that will warrant general agricultural operations, is being rapidly adapted to the production of livestock, grain, and other food stuffs for the support of our ever increasing number of consumers.

Our livestock problem is to convince the farmer that it is to his interest to raise more cattle. Here we can draw at least one lesson from the range. Our brother, the rangeman, has given us an object lesson in the use of good sires.

Kind of Breeding Stock Demanded.

It must be admitted that thousands of sires have been sold throughout livestock communities that failed in their purpose, for no other reason, than that of poor feed and poor care. However, it is true sires must be sent to the small farmer that have been reared on such feed and in such environment as will fit them to proper adaptation to farm conditions. Improper fitting has created much feeling against the product of the sale ring. This must be removed. Would it not be possible for our registry boards to set standards of feeding and environments, varying to be sure with climatic conditions, that the purchaser of breeding animals might know from official authority how the animal in question was reared as well as bred?

Our reviving cattle industry has enlisted a most important ally in the alfalfa plant. In districts where alfalfa does not do well, cowpea hay is being used. Our fall institutes, just closed, brought out much reliable testimony concerning results with this important land improver and stock conditioner.

We are waking up to the use of the silo with cattle in western communities. Twelve pounds of silage per day, per head, with stock cattle when supported with ordinary feed is found sufficient to secure winter gains, and much more satisfactory gains the following grass season, over cattle "roughed" in the usual manner. Those improved feeding conditions are encouraging to an enlarging cattle industry.

Market Reports Not Explicit.

We need more explicit market reports, on the characteristics of individuals actually sold, and the prices they bring. In our country anything with flesh is a canner, in the farm cow dicker. The requirements of the numerous fat cattle classes of the market are little understood by the farm bargainer. In the large class of cattle known as stockers, the usual market report is of small use to the unsophisticated observer looking for precise information. The farmer who is being urged by the entire consuming world to raise more beef will be fortified in doing so, by a market sheet published particularly in his interest.

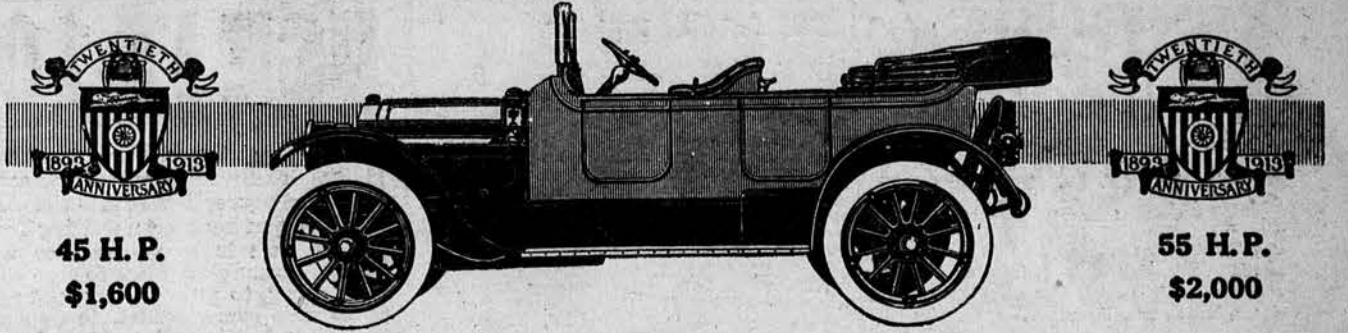
The small farmer is compelled to get back into cattle in self defense. The problem of maintaining soil fertility must receive attention. Each farm should keep enough cattle to feed up the forage crop of the place, and field wastes. I believe the time must come when our farms will be called upon to such a capacity, that the production of cattle on the small farms will be solved.

The too common market glut, that works such dire results to cattle interests, is a specialized form of the old problem of agricultural organization.

The Outlook Is Hopeful.

Relief must come from the cattle raisers themselves. Our beef is consumed at remunerative prices. The leak is between the feed lot and the dining room. No one yet comes forward with a system for regulating the stream of cattle into the market, as has been done for regulating the stream of cattle products away from the market. Untold homage from the cattle industry awaits the apostle of a new faith, that can replace the out of date law of supply and demand with a plan of co-operative selling that will meet present economic conditions.

The cattle industry can look forward with hope. Agricultural improvement propaganda is spreading irresistibly over the land and is resulting in improved agricultural conditions. As cattle men, we should be boosters to this movement. As a matter of business we should see that our influence is placed in support of our agricultural experiment and demonstration stations and industrial schools that are doing so



Our 20th Anniversary
Is the 20th Anniversary of the Automobile

1913 is the 20th anniversary of the American-made automobile. The first successful gasoline car was built here in Kokomo by the Apperson Brothers—Elmer and Edgar. The original car is now in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington—a priceless relic.



The Car With the Powerful Engine

Fathers of the Automobile

The Apperson Brothers built the first regular automobile factory in the United States.

In every branch of the business they were pioneers. They are the recognized fathers of automobiling, as the Wright Brothers are of flying.

Making Automobile History

The months and years following the first car were busy ones for the Apperson Brothers. They worked night and day to make their car reliable and perfect. In 1895 they won the international prize for the most efficient gasoline engine for motor cars—the first time an American had thus been honored.

Mechanically Perfect After 10 Years

In 1898 the Apperson Brothers' car was much improved. Edgar Apperson drove from Kokomo to New York, 900 miles—a sensational performance. Three years later he was the first to drive a car 100 miles without a stop. For ten years the "Jack Rabbit" has been a trouble-free car. In value it is as standard as gold.

Guaranteed 20 Years

Seventeen thousand enthusiastically satisfied users will celebrate the 20th anniversary with us. The average age of their cars is 8 years. Some cars, still in use, are 17, 18 and even 19 years old. No "Jack Rabbit" has ever worn out. It is guaranteed by

20 years' experience. Buy it now, and you should never need another car.

Write for Complete Story

It takes a book to tell all the Apperson advantages.

"Jack Rabbits" are entirely built in the Apperson factory.

The Apperson Brothers still personally supervise the making of the entire car.

The "Jack Rabbit" has a famous engine and a celebrated clutch.

Season models are no longer recognized by us.

Your 20th Anniversary "Jack Rabbit" will be in style and good as new five and ten years hence.

"Jack Rabbits" are as beautiful as they are durable. Comfortable and luxurious in equipment.

Upkeep so low that people with incomes of \$800 a year are not burdened.

A 9 per cent margin makes our prices possible.

Power, Long Life, Simplicity—that's what you get in the Apperson.

Write for full particulars regarding the "Jack Rabbit."

Electric Self-Starter and Electric Lighting Furnished if Desired

Apperson Bros. Automobile Co.

309 Main St., Kokomo, Indiana, U.S.A.

I AM FOR THE MAN WANTING A TRULY GOOD CAR

I AM STEADY AND SURE UPON HILLS

I MAKE FRIENDS EASILY

I HAVE DEMONSTRATED MY SUPERIOR QUALITIES IN TESTS, COMPARATIVE AND COMPETITIVE



much to bring about better rural conditions.

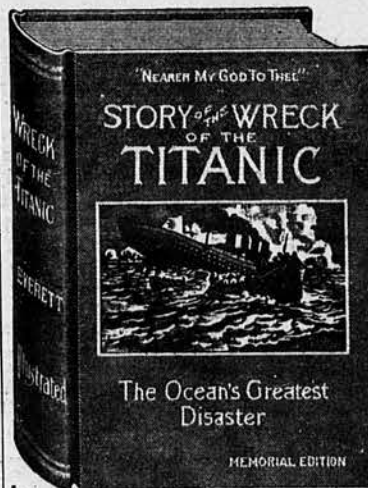
An Auto Tax With a String to it

Nebraska has an annual road license tax which is levied on every automobile in a county, but the money can only be used for building permanent roads. Not a dollar of it may be had for grading, dragging, or doing any other form of road work. The money from this tax is accumulating and lying idle in the county treasuries of the various counties in the state.

This is a kind of dog-in-the-mangerism that will be more likely to hinder than hasten the day of stone roads. Western people are not likely to build the so-called permanent roads until they have first solved the simpler problem of making and taking care of the cheaper and, as many think better dragged roads. By that time, perhaps, we shall have found a native material or way of constructing a rock road that will render better service than such roads do now.

Appreciated in Missouri.

Mr. Editor—We have taken the Mail and Breeze a good many years and like the paper. My subscription expires January 20 but I must have it another year. Versailles, Mo. Mrs. Henry Tipton.



The Thrilling Story of the Wreck of the Titanic

The Most Appalling Marine Disaster in the History of the World!

The steamer Titanic, largest and most luxurious vessel in the world, on her first ocean trip, crumples her steel prow against an iceberg and in four hours the great floating palace sinks, with 1600 persons aboard. Numbered among the victims were some of the world's multi-millionaires and men identified with the world's greatest activities.

1600 Human Lives And \$35,000,000 LOST!

Mothers and children were torn from husbands and fathers; sisters were separated from brothers, and forced to view their untimely deaths—that is the harrowing tale of the sinking of the Titanic. But there is also the valorous side of this tragic story—Following the chivalry of the sea in caring for the women and children first, is a story of self-sacrifice and heroism such as no page in history records, and is a glorious tribute to twentieth century civilization. The whole story is told by survivors in this authentic book which is lavishly illustrated with full page pictures showing the scenes of the sinking of the Titanic and the work of rescue. A big book of 320 pages—in cloth binding.

This Great 320-Page Cloth-Bound Book

FREE!

We have 500 copies of this great book to be distributed among the first 500 who accept this offer. Send \$1.25 to pay in advance for a 15-months' subscription to Mail and Breeze—now, renewal or extension, and we will send you one copy of this big book free and post-paid. Only 500! Clip out and use this coupon NOW!

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Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas:

I enclose \$1.25 to pay for a 15-months' subscription to Mail and Breeze. You are also to send me, free and prepaid, one copy of the Great Titanic Book.

Name.....
Address.....

Feeds & Feeding

QUESTIONS ANSWERED
by Prof. G. C. Wheeler

(Address queries to Farmers Mail and Breeze)

All Matter Contributed to this Column by Prof. Wheeler, Expert in Animal Husbandry, Extension Service, of Kansas Agricultural College, Bears His Signature.

Profits of the Packers

Armour & Company in 1912 made a profit of 50 per cent on its capital stock, but like Standard Oil, Armour's are undercapitalized in the sense that their big profits in years past have not been capitalized but have largely gone into the property nevertheless. The big packing concern made during the year a fraction under 4 per cent net profit on the business transacted. The magnitude of the Armour business can be suggested by saying that it is nearly three times the business done by the Santa Fe railroad, and more than four times the business of the Union Pacific. On that volume of business the profits available for dividends are but half as large a sum as on these railroads.

Farm Bulletin on Sweet Clover

I am after all the information I can get on Sweet clover. Please send me what literature you have on this subject.—B. D., Jetmore, Kan.

We can recommend Farmers Bulletin No. 485 of the U. S. department of agriculture at Washington to anyone wanting a complete and authoritative discussion of Sweet clover. This bulletin was written by J. M. Westgate and H. N. Vinal, both Kansans. It may be had for the asking by writing to the department of agriculture at Washington. Prof. TenEyck's bulletin on "Grasses", (No. 175) also contains some information on Sweet clover. This bulletin may be had by addressing the Kansas Experiment station at Manhattan.

A Feed Mill a Farm Necessity

There is not a farm in Kansas on which any amount of stock is kept whereon it would not be profitable to install a good grinding mill. This does not mean that all the grain should be ground or even a very large share of it, but so many times ground grain must be fed to certain animals that it is cheaper to own a moderate priced mill than to pay milling costs and haul the grain both ways.

One of the big grain crops of Kansas is Kafir and this grain should be ground when fed to any kind of stock during the winter months. During the summer it may be soaked and fed with good results but in the winter this cannot be done easily. Kafir to give good results in winter must either be put through a silo or ground. For this reason practically every farmer should have a mill and preferably one that will grind Kafir heads and all.

We have also found that tankage can best be fed in connection with cornmeal, using enough meal to make a thick slop and to make this meal we find it cheaper to own a mill and do our own work than to make the haul of 12 miles and back, the distance to our nearest mill.

Kansas Cattlemen Want Waters

The Cattlemen's association of Greenwood county, one of the strongest livestock organizations of Kansas at its recent meeting at Eureka, strongly endorsed President Waters of Kansas Agricultural college for secretary of agriculture. The membership of the organization comprises such well known men as the Landergin brothers, the Hulls, the Robins, the Hovers, etc.

The resolutions recite: That it is evident the tariff on live and dressed meats and the grains and their by-products may be altered. Should this agitation become real, a wise and far-sighted secretary of agriculture is most necessary. Such a man can so shape and influence legislation and so plot our course, that the business interests and agricultural pursuits of the country need not be disturbed and the vast army of producers who feed this nation will not be crippled. Beyond any doubt Dr. Waters is the one man within the bounds of the nation sufficiently practical, non-sectional, broad-

minded, and far-visioned to guide us from agricultural disaster.

Resolved, since Kansas, among her many able men in agriculture, has one who stands out pre-eminent, one who has materially aided in the development of the industries of the state, that we heartily and earnestly endorse this leader and commend him to our honored president-elect, Woodrow Wilson, and request that this distinguished citizen, H. J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college, be appointed to the portfolio of secretary of agriculture. By his appointment Kansas would suffer direct loss, but the nation would be many times gainer.

F. H. HULL, President.
WILLIAM HENDERSON, Vice Pres.
JOHN EDWARDS, Sec.
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Treas.
JOHN LANDERGIN.
GEORGE E. TUCKER.

In transmitting these resolutions to the Mail and Breeze John A. Edwards, secretary of the association writes, "We are quite in earnest in regard to Dr. Waters."

Need of Minerals in Hog Rations

BY J. B. McNULTY,
Colorado Agricultural College.

In a recent experiment conducted by the Wisconsin experiment station three lots of pigs were chosen. One lot was fed a well balanced ration in which there was a small amount of organic phosphorus, about a gram. The second lot was fed a similar ration except the phosphorus was increased to about 5 grams by the addition of ground rock phosphate. While the third lot was fed a ration in which the phosphorus was supplied from the feeds. This is known as organic phosphorus and is the usual way of including this element in a ration.

The first month of the experiment resulted in a considerable daily gain for the hogs of each lot. After that time, however, the hogs of Lot No. 1 began to lose in weight, to become inactive, and at the end of three months were so lifeless they refused to come to their feed unless assisted. Phosphorus was then added to their ration and the hogs were restored to a normal condition.

New Way to Supply Mineral

The important facts to be learned from the experiment are that a certain amount of phosphorus, from 3 to 5 grams in the case of a 50-pound growing hog is an absolute necessity, the second is that the phosphorus of a hog ration may be secured by including ground rock phosphate with the feeds.

Because of the high ash content of clover and alfalfa, and, in fact, all legumes, and because of the adaptability of these feeds to the digestive apparatus of sheep, cattle and horses, the feeders of these classes of animals should have no particular difficulty in supplying the mineral elements.

But, pastures can only be had for a limited part of each year.

Rock phosphate can be purchased for about \$12 per ton and the fact that hogs can thrive on a ration, the phosphorus of which comes from this source, is of especial interest to profitable hog feeders.

The rapidity with which a young animal forms the skeleton, 40 to 50 per cent of which is mineral matter, is one great reason why those in this stage should have a maximum amount of lime, phosphorus and potash. In the experiments just related the hogs of Lot No. 1 drew the ash elements needed for flesh formation from their own skeletons. Early maturity in any class of animals, is impossible to the feeder who ignores the question of ash content in the ration.

Four Big Papers For \$1.10

The Mail and Breeze is enabled to make the biggest clubbing offer it has ever had, and for only \$1.10 will send all four of the following papers for one year each:

THE MAIL AND BREEZE of which nothing need be told our own subscribers or those reading this copy of the paper. It speaks for itself.

THE HOUSEHOLD, a large family magazine, containing the choicest stories and departments of particular interest to lady readers.

THE KANSAS WEEKLY CAPITAL, the oldest and best weekly newspaper in the entire Southwest.

THE MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER, a big monthly farm and agricultural paper which should be read by every farmer. No liquor advertising is printed in any of these papers.

Remember, all four of these big papers will be sent to one address or to four different addresses if so desired for only \$1.10. If you are a subscriber to any one of these papers your time will be advanced another year. You will be supplied with the best class of reading matter for a full year. Don't fail to mention the names of these papers in sending in your order. Send your order to the MAIL AND BREEZE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

USE IT 10 DAYS FREE

Don't send me a penny of money until you have used the Simplex Straw Spreader and convinced yourself that it is the machine you have been waiting for. You owe it to yourself to put this spreader at work to stop soil blowing, to protect new seeding, to save young wheat, to furnish humus for the soil, and to get the fertilizer value in the straw which experts say is worth \$2.50 a ton.



Easy to Put on or Take off
Won't Break
Can't Clog

The Simplex Straw Spreader

is the greatest advance in farm machinery since the days of the self binder. Attach it to any hay frame or header barge. Scatters straw wet or dry, old rotten stack bottoms or new straw. Width of spread 18 to 20 feet.

Saves It's Cost First Week

A few days' work with the Simplex Spreader will put back in fertilizer value alone all you pay for the machine. Send me your name and address, and

I Will Convince You

that at last an efficient, durable machine for spreading straw has been made. I know it will do the work to your entire satisfaction and become one of the greatest money savers on your farm. Don't delay, but write me today, if you want to try the Simplex Spreader for 10 Days FREE.



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Write Me Now!

Get the facts right now on this sensational offer. Send me a postcard immediately. I'll open your eyes with the lowest price offer ever made on a top-notch Cream Separator. Yes, sir—here's where you get together with Bill Galloway and save yourself \$25 to \$50—actually put the cold cash into your pocket. Read!

I've Cut My Power Bill in Half!

Cut it in two square in the middle! And every time I save a dollar I share it with my farm-er friends. I'm saving thousands of dollars because I've got a new power plant using electricity in a big way. It gives power to all my great factories at half the cost. And, what's more, I'm

Making Three Where I Made One!

I've actually tripled my output with this wonderful new power plant. I'm making THREE cream separators where I made only ONE before. Think of it! Three times as many! See what that means! It means that I've made the biggest cut in the cost of production ever yet made; and, believe me, you get this saving, too! I've

Simply GOT to Make the Price And Fee down so low that every farmer in the country will want one of Galloway's famous Bath-in-Oil Cream Separators. Now listen! Don't swallow what the dealers and salesmen and agents tell you. Of course they're against me. They hate me because I'm selling the closest shinning, easiest running, best all-round cream separator on the market, and selling it direct from my factory to your farm, selling it 25 to 50 cheaper than they can afford to sell a much inferior separator. Don't let them fool you. You buy your separator direct at rock-bottom factory prices, save yourself 50 per cent and get a better separator to boot. Right now I want you to write me so I can give you a copy of my great

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It shows how I can afford to sell my splendid Bath-in-Oil Separator at such a low price. It gives you all details you need about separators; what to look for, what to avoid. It proves how a Galloway will save you money every day; also the facts on my 30-day-prove-for-yourself!

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Dairy Farming

CONDUCTED FOR FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE BY A. G. KITTELL.

This department aims to be a free-for-all experience exchange for our folks who keep milk cows. We are glad to hear from you often. A Mail and Breeze subscription and other prizes awarded each week for helpful or interesting letters or bits of dairy news.

Breed is of importance but the individual cow is what really counts.

Cows lying on cold, damp floors may be expected to develop udder troubles.

Ever hear of anyone going back to pan skimming after using a separator?

The use of a dairy thermometer means fewer churning troubles in winter.

There is no good argument against having plenty of light in the cow stable, but many for it.

The horse man says "no foot no horse". With dairymen it should be, "no udder no cow."

Windows in the cow stable hinged at the bottom and opened inward at the top will provide ventilation without drafts.

Thrifty shoats at present prices will put a value of 30 to 40 cents per 100 pounds on skimmilk when fed with grain.

It pays best all around to get the fresh milk to the separator as quickly as possible and let the pigs and calves have the skimmilk while still warm.

Cows Won't Pay at Block and Pail.

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—I began milking cows and selling butter 14 years ago, with two Holsteins, two Polled Durhams, and two grade Shorthorn cows. One Holstein gave about 60 pounds of milk per day which tested 3.8 per cent butter fat, the other 70 pounds testing 3.7 per cent. One Polled Durham and one Shorthorn each averaged about 40 pounds of milk testing 4 per cent. The other two did not do so well. Of these three breeds the Shorthorns would go dry first, then the Durhams, but I had quite a time getting the Holsteins dry. I believe they would have kept giving milk year in and year out, in fact one did give milk steadily for three years to her own detriment. The third year she did not give nearly as much milk and seemed to have lost vitality.

In the fall of 1900 I followed the advice of an institute lecturer at Wake-

field and began to build up a herd of "dual purpose" cows, being young at the business then. I bought a Short-horn bull of as good a strain as I could find and after breeding that way for nine years I had the milk strain all bred out. I have since noticed that I am not the only one to find out that it is impossible to raise a herd of cows that will pay at the pail and also at the block.

But I had had sense enough to keep two half breed Holstein cows and to these I added a purebred Holstein. Two years ago I came to my senses and bought the Holstein bull, Sir Aggie Mercedes DeKol. I now have three heifers that are three-fourths pure, and 10 half blood heifers. Three of the latter are fresh and have beaten the old cows at the pail right along. They have also given more butter fat. So if you are going to do any milking, my advice is to milk something that is worth while. Longford, Kan. John M. Guy.

Beets Save Half the Grain Feed.

Mr. Editor—The value of sugar beets as a dairy feed has been well established by an expert who says mangels may be used to replace half the grain ordinarily fed when they can be produced and stored for feeding at \$4 per ton. It would seem to be a safe assumption that farmers can raise mangels for \$4 per ton, and thus reduce feed bills materially by using mangels to replace half the grain ordinarily fed in the ration.

Cows like beets extremely well, and the beets promote health and digestion. And of course there is no feeding principle so simple, sensible and practical as the one which suggests the feeding of palatable things. Beets are fed to cows and other livestock extensively in Europe. This established their value, for European feeders have carefully studied the feeding problem. Lincoln, Neb. E. S. Gunn.

Simple Remedy for a Kicker.

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—We have one of the best grade Jersey cows that ever had a pail under her. She has given milk for eight years and now we find it impossible to dry her off even just before freshening. But we had to break her of kicking. We put a small rope about her body tying it rather tight, just in front of the udder and over the back in front of the hip bones. A cow trying to kick with this rope in place, can lift her foot but a few inches. You can milk the worst kicker by this method. If the rope has a small ring in one end it may be drawn tight and tied with less trouble. But for this scheme, our Jersey cow would have gone to the butcher long ago had she not been an extra good milker. Charles B. Corbin.

R. 3, Hartford, Kan.

Cream Selling Paid Best.

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—I sell cream because there is more profit in it at present prices than there is in butter. By dividing a batch of cream into two equal parts, making butter of one and selling the other as butter fat, we found which pays the better. The expense of churning is partly offset by the buttermilk left on the place. We have found that when butter fat sells for as much as 4 cents per pound more than butter, it pays best to sell cream. If cream is below that price it pays us best to make and sell butter. J. W. Wilson.

R. 2, Vesper, Kan.

Kafir Silage As a Milk Maker.

Mr. Editor—You may probably remember that about a year ago I wrote you for the address of a few men who had used Kafir for silage. Well, I filled one of my silos with Kafir last fall and it makes an excellent feed but I do not believe it is quite up to corn as a milk producer. However, it has the advantage of yielding a greater tonnage per acre, especially on ordinary upland. Although it requires more alfalfa hay to keep up the milk flow, my milk cows are fattening on the silage. I have fed little of it to my other cattle as they had the run of good stalk pasture until the storm struck us. F. C. Brackney.

Burlingame, Kan.

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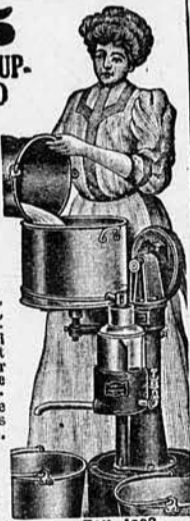
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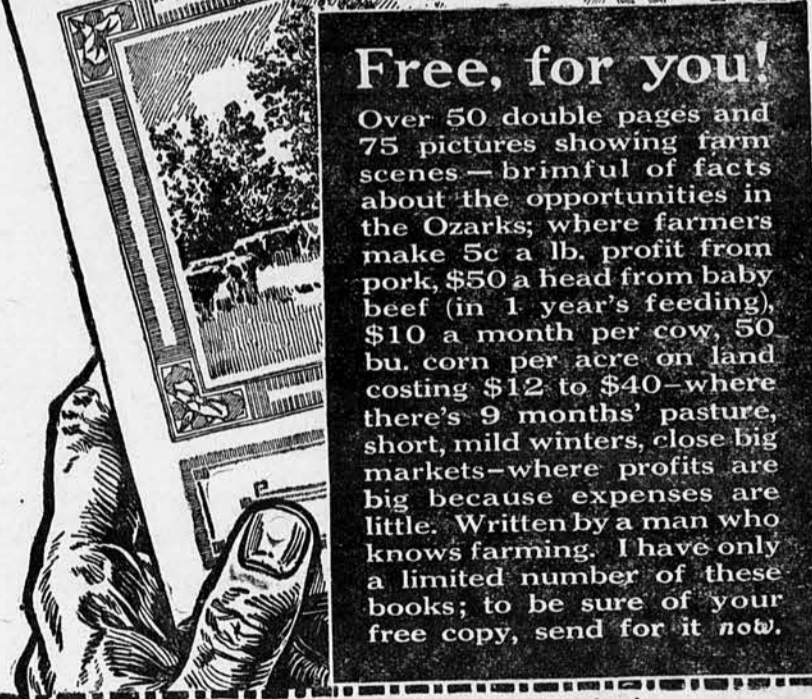
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Co-operation Among Farmers

BY HENRY JACKSON WATERS
President of Kansas Agricultural College

President Waters delivered a remarkable address on the farmer's co-operative movement at the recent Agricultural and Industrial congress at Hutchinson. Farmers Mail and Breeze has never before printed an address entire, nor in a series of installments, but that is what it is going to do with this one. You will know why if you read this installment and the one or two others to follow. When you have done this, not only will you have a better and clearer understanding of the subject than you have ever had before but you will be better qualified to lend your aid to the new co-operative movement when it reaches your door and make better use of the opportunity it brings you. The address is a word in season to the farmers of Kansas from one who has observed and studied the subject for years and is an advocate of co-operation as a means of bettering conditions.—Editor's Note.

"United to relieve, not combining to injure"—the motto of the Arlington Co-operative Store.

A man, two girls, and a cash register serving meals to a thousand people daily is the city man's idea of eliminating waste.

Allowing some one else to take 55 cents out of every dollar that his products sell for, while he gets only 45 cents for producing them, is the farmer's idea of business efficiency.

In the city, the producer has been getting closer to the consumer. In the country, it is costing more today than it did before to get the products to the kitchen of the consumer from the farm.

The farmer is catching the spirit of big business and is placing himself in co-operation, co-organization, combination, all looking to the transaction of his business in a more business-like way.

The cost of getting goods from the factory to the consumer has been greatly reduced by improved business methods, but the cost of getting the products from the farm to the consumer has been increased through lack of business methods. High cost of living is not so much due to the price the farmer receives for his products, as it is to the high cost of getting these products to the consumer. There is no single remedy for the high cost of living any more than there is a sole cause for it. A remedy, however, that will bring large and immediate relief, and one that is the simplest to apply, is for the producer and consumer to establish direct business relations.

There must be co-operation between the consumer and producer, as well as co-operation among the producers. Farm products in general are not too high at the farmer's railroad siding or in the wholesale market, and some very important products are too low. The present scarcity of meats for example, is due to the fact that livestock prices have been too low to encourage the farmer to raise meat animals. This at once imposes upon our farmers a type of agriculture that wastes the soil.

At the present price of land and labor, it takes more than ordinarily good business management in farming to pay a reasonable interest on the investment. Therefore if the burdens of which the consumer complains are to be lightened by requiring the farmer to take less than he now receives for what he produces, a material reduction in the value of our land, and bankruptcy of the farmer will be the result.

Indeed, if the farmer is to build up a good system of rural schools, provide adequate high school facilities in the country and within riding distance of all the country children, if he is to develop a satisfactory system of roads, if he is to provide in the country home comforts and conveniences equal to those in the town home, if he is to build in the country wholesome recreation and properly support his church; in short if he is to develop in the country a type of civilization that will grip and hold on the farm a fair share of the best people from there, he will have to have better returns than he now receives.

A part of this increased return must come through increased efficiency in production. The farmer must not attempt to shift burdens that are strictly his own to the shoulders of others. He must see to it that his methods of farming are such as to bring the largest returns at the least cost. In a word, he must become a hundred per cent farmer.

Then he must employ modern business methods in buying and selling. Al-

ready he is much more successful as a producer than he is as a business man.

He has not had, and is not now getting a fair share of what the consumer pays for the products of his farm. According to the investigations of the United States department of agriculture, it costs approximately 55 per cent of what the consumer pays for his food to get this food from the farmers' side track to the consumers' kitchens. Mr. D. F. Newcomb, president of the Frisco railroad, in a recent address, called attention to and emphasized the fact by pointing out that the farmers of the United States sacrificed 9 billions of wealth, two-thirds of which probably found its way into the channels of trade. Fifty-five per cent paid on this was added to it after it left the farmer's side track and then what the farmer sold for 6 billions, the consumer pays 13 billions for. In other words, it costs more to get this material from the farm to the consumer than the farmers receive for producing it.

On the whole, the attempts at general co-operation among the American farmers have not been highly successful. We have succeeded conspicuously in certain localities with special crops and in a few instances with all the farm business in an average community. Co-operation along certain lines has been more successful than along others. If we profit by our past mistakes and employ the most modern business methods, we should be successful in every legitimate line of co-operation. Unfortunately, it is true that when the farmer is most prosperous, he is least interested in co-operation, because he gets along very well without it.

Practically all successful co-operation has been born of dire necessity. The California fruit growers were producing their crops at a loss, the destruction of their industry was threatened when they found the remedy in selling collectively instead of individually.

The truck growers of the eastern shore of Virginia were facing bankruptcy and found the way out of their difficulties through co-operative marketing.

The four lines of co-operation in which we are especially interested at this moment are:

1. Production. Seeking the means of cheapening production through the joint ownership of expensive or little used machinery, in the purchase of valuable sires; uniting in producing enough of some special crop or stock in one neighborhood to attract buyers; through breeding associations or cow-testing associations; through the employment of expert assistants to help in these or kindred operations; through the employment of county advisers.
2. Rural Credit. To provide capital for purchasing land, to farm better, to hold crops for more favorable markets, to make public rural improvements, etc.
3. Manufacturing. Such as co-operative creameries, cheese factories; co-operation in slaughtering animals, curing meat, in storing perishable products.
4. Insurance. Co-operation in carrying insurance on farm buildings, livestock, etc.
5. Buying and Selling. This includes distribution, selling to the best advantage in the markets already in existence, and creating new markets; and buying to the best advantage those things which the farmer must have for the conducting of his business or the support of his family.

All of these lines of co-operation are necessary and are perhaps of equal importance. If I should be called upon to single out one of the most fundamentally important, I should say it is rural credit. Perhaps the greatest single handicap

Take Your Choice

between a Rock Island "C.T.X." Universal and the commonplace kind of plow. They cost about the same. But remember, the "C.T.X." Universal means "fat" crops, while the common plow is apt to mean "skinny" crops.

Beware of Air Spaces
Those innocent-looking air spaces left between topsoil and subsoil when plowing have been costing the American farmer MORE THAN ALL OBNOXIOUS WEEDS, BUGS, PESTS, SCALES AND PARASITES COMBINED. Air spaces completely cut off the water supply from below and cause crops to start withering and drying up the minute a hot, dry spell comes.

Get a plow that doesn't LEAVE any air spaces—the Rock Island "C.T.X." Universal.

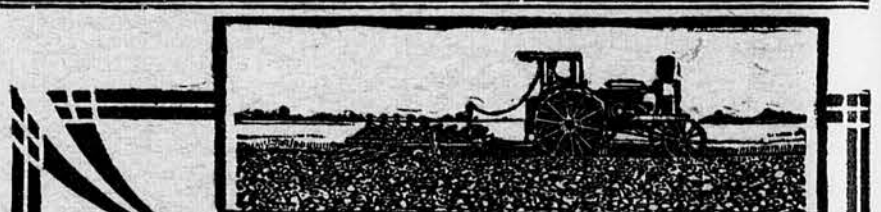
Note the peculiar, corkscrew shape of this plow bottom. (Picture A.) The arrow shows how dirt travels—backward and DOWNWARD, not backward and UPWARD as in the ordinary plow. (Picture B.)

The Rock Island Universal doesn't spill any dirt into the furrow; turns the slice clear over, without crimping. Lays it flat and smooth, at the same time pulverizing it thoroughly and burying all trash. Topsoil lies right against subsoil—doesn't leave fatal air spaces. Water comes up from below, just like kerosene comes up your lamp wick. It feeds the crop in dry weather.

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And don't forget, this plow is a UNIVERSAL plow—does perfect work in any soil on any land that's plowable. It walks right through Tame Sod, Heavy Clay, Sandy Loam, Mixed Soil, Stubble Fields, Old Cornfields, etc.
No wonder the Rock Island "C.T.X." Universal has become the sensation of the farming world. Yet it costs practically no more than the average plow!

WRITE! Send your name on a postal today and get, by next mail, the complete story of the Rock Island "C.T.X." Universal. All about the plow is made; pictures of its different parts, etc. We will also send you the name of your home merchant who sells Rock Island Implements, so you can go see this plow and judge it for yourself. Just write these words on your postal. Am interested in plows. Then sign your name and address and send the card to

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What Farmers Are Thinking

You are cordially invited to air your opinions in this column, but the Mail and Breeze reserves the right to condense such statements as far as possible to give other contributors a chance to say something. Short, crisp expressions of opinion on matters of interest or consequence to farm folks are welcome. All contributors must take their turn.

County Adviser Should Be a Farmer.

Mr. Editor—I think the county adviser idea is all right, but that the adviser should be a practical farmer, residing in the county to which he is appointed. I don't think a college student eligible, as ideas that would work out all right at Manhattan might not work at all in Coffey county.
Agricola, Kan. E. Allan.

Why Wasn't Kansas at the Land Show?

Mr. Editor—The Mail and Breeze is a very welcome visitor at our home each week. Although living in the wonderful state of Iowa I take pride in the fact that I am the happy owner of a section of land in Kansas. I read and am also told that Kansas was represented at the International Stock Show at Chicago but was minus representatives at the land show. How does it happen that with all the noise the Kansas people are making about Kansas that they failed to deliver the goods at the land show? Would like to hear some one speak.
H. A. Wood.
Lake City, Ia.

Waters the Best Man for the Place.

Mr. Editor—If President-elect Wilson intends to give us a progressive administration as he has promised, he will be in duty bound to ask President Waters of Kansas Agricultural college to be his secretary of agriculture. There is not a man in the country today that could rank with him in that position. I admit that it would be a great thing for Kansas to furnish the man for this place, but it would also be the best thing for the farmers of the nation. Kansas for the time being would be the loser, but with the greatest agricultural college in the world, we should be able to produce a man to take President Waters's place in case of his appointment.
Milton, Kan. H. D. Compton.

Like Capper More Than Ever.

Mr. Editor—I do not know which to admire and commend the most, the plain and clean-cut platform upon which Arthur Capper made his campaign, his fair and impersonal fight with no bitterness or vituperation, or the manliness and courage with which he met defeat, and yet knowing that he was wronged, not defeated. And even yet it seems to me there should be a recount that the people may have the governor of their choice. Arthur Capper is stronger and dearer to the hearts of the people than ever and we are glad to know he is young and no doubt will be a power for good for many years in Kansas yet. And I don't believe the people will forget him.
J. W. McReynolds.
Lincoln, Kan.

Bucking a Broomcorn Combine.

Mr. Editor—In looking over the market page of the Mail and Breeze of January 4 I read that Hugh E. Thompson of Kansas City, says the Oklahoma broomcorn was treated to a 7-inch rain but he doesn't specify what portion of Oklahoma is meant. I grow broomcorn here in Beaver county and we have had no rain since last August. As most broomcorn was late it missed that rain and a good deal more had been taken care of before the rain came. So most of the broom here, which is of a good color, is still in the hands of the farmer and will stay there at present prices. Mr. Thompson seems to think the farmer was spoiled by the high prices of 1910 and 1911. I wonder if he thinks it will spoil a man to grow broomcorn at \$20 per ton and haul it 50 miles to a railroad when it takes 4 acres to grow a ton of it. After hauling it to town as low as \$7 has been offered for broom and I know of men who shipped broom to Kansas City and the commis-

sion man there wrote back for more money to handle the shipment. These farmers were probably "cured" of ever shipping any more. Most of the broom is still here and the farmers are bucking the combine. It would be well if the government would probe the broom-corn trust while waiting for William Rockefeller to come to Washington.
W. J. Benner.

Route 1, Logan, Okla.

Why Much Soil Robbing Is Done.

Mr. Editor—There is a great deal being said and written in regard to the conservation of the soil. Much of it looks well on paper, but for the average farmer is entirely too expensive and impractical. In a recent edition of the Topeka Capital a certain individual makes the broad assertion that a man who robs the soil should be treated like a bank robber. It is evident such an expression could only come from a man ignorant of conditions or bidding for notoriety. There are tens of thousands of renters who year after year are compelled to take fertility from the soil and return nothing. The first of March each year finds them moving to a new location and in a majority of cases the landlord is responsible for most of the changes. Another class of farmers who are robbing the soil of its fertility and they are numerous, are those who are heavily mortgaged and paying a high rate of interest. The income from the farm is hardly sufficient to pay the interest, taxes and a living for the family. I believe it is only fair to these men to say that in a majority of cases they are as capable as the average so-called scientific farmer, whose knowledge of farming is based on expensive experiments. Backed up by the state and given a fat appropriation it would indeed be a poor farmer who couldn't make good. The farmers of this state will require something more substantial than the ravings of a hot air specialist before the depleted fertility of Kansas farms shows any substantial betterment.
T. H. Grippin.
Hartford, Kan.

[Why spoil an otherwise true statement, such as this is, by "taking a shot" at the investigators who are really our friends, and should not be discredited? It is the business of these men to discover better methods by experiments while the average farmer cannot spare the time or money to make for himself. In asking for fairness let's be fair.—Ed.]

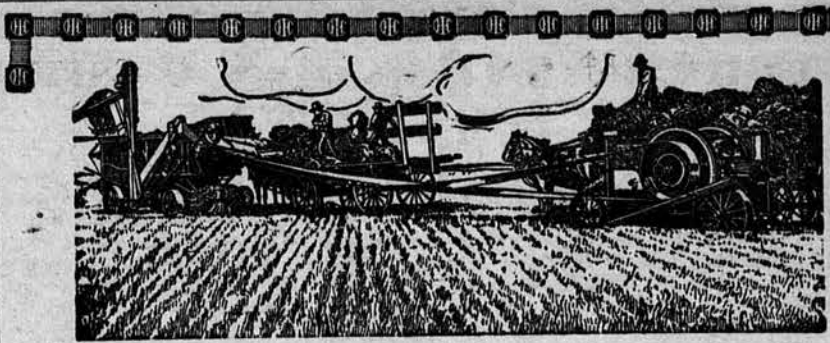
Considers the Farm Adviser a Graft.

Mr. Editor—I notice Prof. Jardine, the new director of the experiment station, has a new thing coming, which is to load down the Kansas farmer with farm advisers. I consider this a graft. If the professor had to pay the taxes of the average farmer he would advise against such a proposition. And if he would take the 105 advisers it would require for the state, out to the western part of Kansas, divide them up about five in a county and let them get real busy showing those farmers how to raise enough feed to keep their stock alive during 1914, I think he would be doing more good than he would by creating 105 more offices. As taxes are already I pay \$50 per quarter on one of my quarters near LaCrosse. If those 105 will demonstrate how they can raise feed without rain, then I will be ready to have them come here and show us how to do it.

I notice what Prof. Jardine says about donations by commercial clubs, business men, Sears Roebuck, and the railroads. These, of course, will be of short duration and are rubbed out of the consumer. The whole proposition would eventually be saddled on the everlasting farmer and his family. If this proposition is shoved on the farmers of the state I will be ready to leave. I am sure I shall not help to pack this load.
LaCrosse, Kan. Alex Beltz.

[County farm advisers are not likely to become plentiful. So long as Kansas farmers remain in their present frame of mind on this subject, it will take about 105 years to put one in each county in Kansas. The name "farm adviser" is offensive and a mistake, "agent" would have been more descriptive of the services such a man is expected to perform and would have affronted nobody. Mr. Beltz's letter was prompted by what Prof. Jardine said in favor of the county farm adviser plan at the State Institute. It was a personal opinion. As director of the station Mr. Jardine has nothing to do with pushing the plan. In fact the college is not pushing it though it advocates it and lends its help to the counties adopting the plan.—Ed.]

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 "Profitable Poultry and Egg Production" is the title of our big, FREE 1913 Year Book that gives the latest facts, the most successful methods, the most reliable advice on poultry raising. It is worth many dollars to any one who raises chickens.
Cyphers INCUBATORS and BROODERS
 are selected by farmers, who insist upon a high standard of quality in every tool used on their farm! Absolutely reliable. They mean high percentage hatches and chicks that live—no heat or moisture troubles. Substantial, fire-proof, dependable. Write today for information about Cyphers Company "Free Bulletin and Personal Letter Service," which makes our customers still more successful.
Cyphers Incubator Company Dept. 92 Buffalo, N. Y.

Poultry Keeping

CONDUCTED FOR FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE BY REESE V. HICKS, PRES. AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

We want you to talk chicken with us. Good short letters on poultry matters especially welcome. A year's subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze is awarded each week for the most helpful bit of poultry experience, and for second and third best contributions subscriptions to other useful publications.

"Bad luck" is usually the penalty for bad management.

Corn and Kafir make fat and heat. Wheat, oats, bran and middlings make eggs.

Keeping dampness out of the poultry house will in many instances keep out disease.

When turning eggs in the incubator be sure your hands are not greasy.—B. H., Orla, Mo.

Too much inbreeding is one of the chief causes of dead chicks in the shell at hatching time.

Boil the vegetable waste from the kitchen and thicken with bran for the noonday meal on cold days.

The winter-hatched chick will not suffer as much from cold if properly cared for, as will the summer chick from heat.

Winter weather does not change the habits of the careful poultryman who scalds the drinking vessels daily and provides fresh water at every meal.

Many a hatch has been lost because of poor oil in the lamp of the incubator or brooder. The best oil is none too good for this purpose.

There's no need worrying about green food in winter if there is any alfalfa hay about the place. Cut it up fine, mix with bran or chop and let the flock have it slightly warm.

Keeping Eggs for Hatching. [Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—I have a common grocery box which is of just the right size to hold four 3-dozen egg fillers. I gather the eggs twice a day and put those for hatching in these fillers, little end down, first taking out the culs. I turn this box over every day, having it on one side one day, the other side the next, bottom side up the day after that, and so on. In this way it takes but a moment to turn the eggs and they do not need to be marked. I keep the eggs in a room without fire. I have kept eggs for hatching in this way for two weeks and had good hatches.
 Sarah Peters.
 R. 2, Nashville, Kan.

Began With a Setting of Eggs. [Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—I always look with interest for the poultry items in Farmers Mail and Breeze and get a lot of information from that department. I bought 100 White Plymouth Rock eggs from one of your advertisers last year and hatched them in an incubator. I raised 78 chicks to frying size but the wolves got several. I sold the cockerels at \$1 each and then bought two cockerels from another of your advertisers, so as not to use males related to my hens. I don't want any more mixed chickens on the place and I don't think anyone else who has ever tried purebreds would want to go back to raising a mixture again.

I keep my birds housed on severely cold days and give them a warm mash of table scraps for their morning feed. I also give them sweet skim milk slightly warmed. Through the day they have milo and Kafir heads as a means of exercise. They have plenty of fresh water slightly warmed before them all the time. I crush broken dishes for them and keep this before them constantly as it helps to make egg shell. Last fall we stored some pie melons in the cellar and occasionally I cut one open for green food. They seem to en-

joy eating them. At night I give the flock a feed of corn.
 I do not like to feed much red pepper. I believe it makes chickens take cold more easily. I keep the premises free from vermin by cleaning them out often and dusting with coal ashes.
 Mrs. J. H. Tarpley.
 Mountain Park, Okla.

Good Housing First—Then Feed.

Mr. Editor—I have read a great deal about feeding for winter eggs, which is all right, but I believe the first consideration is a comfortable house. We had a small flock of White Leghorns last winter and feed was scarce. We kept them in a cave and all they had was shelled corn and water, but there was not a day that we did not get some eggs even in the coldest weather.

I often notice people dump the droppings from the poultry house in ditches and out of the way places, just to get rid of them. Try scattering them on the garden and see what they will do for your garden crops next summer. Mixed half and half with earth the droppings are good for flowers.
 Mattie Dobbratz.
 Hunter, Kan.

To Bring Off a Successful Hatch. [Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—I have run incubators for 14 years and advise selecting a machine of simple construction. I prefer a hot-water incubator and a hot air brooder. I think it easier to keep the hot-water incubator regulated, it gives off a soft, moist heat and does not absorb the moisture in the eggs. It is not so hard to keep the temperature of the hot-water machine regular. Even if the lamp goes out the water will keep up the heat for several hours.

After making sure the machine is perfectly level, I fill the tank with boiling hot water, and light the lamp. I have the wick trimmed square across, then trim off each corner slightly. I then lay a piece of cardboard on the egg tray and place the thermometer on this. When the temperature has reached 101 degrees, I hold it at this point for 1 hour; then put in the eggs. I am careful to put in only uniformly shaped eggs, not too long, too short, too large or too small. On putting in the eggs the temperature will drop and I always allow it 24 hours to rise again.

After the third day I turn and air the eggs twice daily, leaving the door open for 10 minutes each time during the first week. The second week I open the door for 15 to 20 minutes each time and the third week until the eggs begin to pip, I have the door open from 30 to 45 minutes if the temperature in the room is not below 60 degrees. I turn the eggs by rolling them with the palm of the hand. Never turn eggs after the 18th day.

For the first three days the heat should be at 101 degrees, the rest of the week at 102, and at 103 degrees the second week and on up to the 18th or 19th day. The last few days have the heat at 104 to 105 degrees and your chicks will kick out just like popcorn.
 H. B. Seelig.

Carney Okla.

FREE TO POULTRY RAISERS.
 Great Book of Money-Making Poultry Secrets—Given to Mail and Breeze Readers.

The well-known poultry authority, Mr. Reese V. Hicks, has written an intensely interesting and practical book that should be in the hands of every person interested in raising poultry for profit.
 This book is "Tricks of the Poultry Trade"—the one different, desirable poultry book of the year. Among the many valuable secrets found only in this book are the following: Three methods of selecting the laying hen; A sure and certain method of selecting eggs for hatching; How to raise 500 chickens on a lot 30 by 40 feet; How to build a natural hen incubator; How to build feed hoppers and fireless brooders; How to make feed at 10 cents a bushel; How to make winter egg ration, poultry feeds and tonics, egg preserver, louse killers; How to grow pullets that lay young and make a large egg yield; How to handle incubators to best advantage; The trick of securing more pullets than cockerels; How to tell age of eggs and fowls; How to prevent lopped combs.
 All these and many more subjects—too numerous to mention here—are fully covered in this great book. It is big value for two dollars of anybody's money—but we're giving them away FREE on this plan: We will give you one year's subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze, one year's subscription to Poultry Culture, the best poultry journal in the West, and one copy of this great book of poultry secrets—all for only \$1.25. State whether you are an old or new subscriber. Address at once, Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY LIFE INSURANCE
ZENOLEUM
KILLS LICE AND MITES
 DISINFECTS the Hen House, Brooder and Incubator. CURES Roup, Scaly Leg, Canker, Cholera. PREVENTS White Diarrhoea Endorsed by 50 Experiment Stations
 Every person interested in the causes and symptoms of all poultry diseases should read CHICKEN CHAT—Free if you ask for it. It names diseases, and suggests methods for curing them, and offers ideas for preventing contagion and infection.
 The most eminent poultry authorities in the world have contributed their stories to this book. An interesting report is made by the Ontario Government poultry expert, Professor Graham, in regard to his successful handling of incubators, and the prevention of white diarrhoea in his hatches.
Ask the Druggist or Poultry Supply Man
 At dealers 8 oz., 25 cts; Quart, 50 cts; Gal., \$1.50 Postpaid 8 oz., 35 cts; Quart, 65 cts; Gal., \$1.50
The ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO.
 327 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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 INCUBATORS and BROODERS RUN THEMSELVES
 Keep the lamps filled, the wicks trimmed. 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.
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 EASY TO CLEAN
 A HOT WATER BROODER

RAYO
 The incubator that makes a Complete Hatch on One Filling of Oil.
 Fill oil tank once, with one gallon of oil, then light lamp—the RAYO, with automatic regulator, will complete the hatch. The RAYO eliminates the daily morning work and dirt. Saves big oil-money. CENTER HEAT, directly under egg chamber, gives perfect radiation—even temperature. Turn eggs without removing egg tray. Clean lamp without removing tank or chimney. See eggs and thermometer through glass top. Regulator adjusts to fraction of degree. Double heating system saves heat. Automatic ventilation. Roomy nursery. Thick wood case, enameled steel covering. Big hatches certain. Low direct-to-you price, freight prepaid. We want you to send for Free Catalogue No. 12
RAYO INCUBATOR CO.
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Queen
 The High Class Incubator Sold at a Fair Price
 High prices and big claims are giving way before the Queen's record. You can't buy a better incubator at any price. The Queen applies hatching conditions correctly. Big hatches, chicks come out strong and vigorous. Machines costing \$20 to \$45 do no better work.
 Save \$10 to \$12
 Let me send you my Poultry Guide and Catalog to show you the 23 Special Queen Points—reasons why it's the best incubator that can be built. Built to last 25 years and sold on a money-back guarantee. Write any National Bank in Lincoln about my standing or dealings. Distributing houses in extreme East and West mean quick deliveries. Book free. Address
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 The well-known poultry authority, Reese V. Hicks, has written an intensely interesting and practical book that should be in the hands of everyone interested in raising poultry. This book, "Tricks of the Poultry Trade," tells three methods of selecting the laying hen; A sure and certain method of selecting eggs for hatching; How to raise 500 chickens on a lot 30 by 40 feet; How to build a natural hen incubator; How to build feed hoppers and fireless brooders; How to make feed at 10 cents a bushel; How to make winter egg ration, poultry feeds and tonics, egg preserver, louse killers, etc. All these and many more subjects are fully covered in this great book which we're giving away FREE on this plan:
OUR OFFER: We will give you one year's subscription to our big weekly farm Magazine, Farmers Mail and Breeze, one year's subscription to Poultry Culture, the best Poultry Journal in the West, and one copy of this great book of poultry secrets—all for only \$1.25. State whether you are an old or new subscriber. Address at once.
Mail and Breeze, Dept. PC-10, Topeka, Kansas

Bonnie Kansas.

[Written for Farmers Mail and Breeze.]

Beautiful, Bonnie Kansas,
With skies so clear and blue;
With flowers and fruits all 'round us,
We gladly belong to you.

Thy wide and fertile prairies
No longer wild and bare;
Thy busy, growing cities,
Who can with them compare?

Nature's beauties everywhere
To cheer us on our way;
Trees, roses, daisies, goldenrod
To greet the new born day.

Oh, Bonnie, Bonnie Kansas,
With sunshine all the year,
As time and art advances
Thy crowning draweth near.
—M. E. Spielman.

Helping the Incubator Along

BY H. E. CARLETON.

[Written for Farmers Mail and Breeze.]

The first thing to consider in artificial incubation is the breeding stock. Nothing should be allowed to go in to your breeding pens but good, vigorous, well matured stock. The male bird is at least half the pen. An inferior male will effect every egg produced in that pen. An inferior female in a pen will effect only the eggs that she produces.

We have found it pays to breed yearling hens in the early spring with a good, vigorous, well matured cockerel. We tried last season to hatch from some good, vigorous pullets and it took from 8 to 10 of their eggs to get one chick, while it took only three yearling eggs to a chick. The pullets' eggs were fertile enough, but the germs were weak and died the first or second week.

The Eggs to Choose for Hatching.

Discard all eggs that have ill-shaped or thin, porous shells and give preference to eggs of medium size and length. Continue this practice each year and you will find the percentage of good eggs will increase each season. Place the eggs on a flat tray (an egg tray for the incubator makes a good receptacle) and turn them by rolling with the hand each day. It is not necessary to do this unless you are going to keep the eggs more than four or five days; the fresher the eggs the better results you will get. About 10 days is as long as we can keep eggs for hatching, although fairly good results can be obtained from

The Farmers Mail and Breeze Poultry Special Will Be the Issue of Feb. 1

It is the greatest issue of its kind in the country, and this time it will be finer than ever. It comes right at the opening of the 1913 poultry season, the season marked by the establishment of the Poultry Experiment Farm conducted by Farmers Mail and Breeze. This work will make Kansas a greater poultry state than it has ever been, and will make Farmers Mail and Breeze a better medium for advertising poultry than it has ever been.

Some Recent Letters:

I have received better results from Farmers Mail and Breeze than from any other paper.—Herbert Rowland, Hanover, Kan., Oct. 19, 1912.

From an advertisement in Farmers Mail and Breeze for purebred Rose Comb White Leghorn eggs I got very satisfactory results. I sold eggs from my 200 hens as fast as I could get them, until the weather got entirely too warm to set eggs with good results.—Jennie Martin, Frankfort, Kan., Oct. 17, 1912.

My poultry advertising has been more successful in Farmers Mail and Breeze than in any other paper. It has brought me more direct returns than any other paper I ever advertised in.—J. F. Crandall, Barnes, Kan., Oct. 8, 1912.

I have found Farmers Mail and Breeze my best advertising medium.—Mrs. L. O. Housel, Smith Center, Kan., Oct. 3, 1912.

I have sold all my eggs from 65 Light Brahma hens. I owe it all to Farmers Mail and Breeze and will be with you again next year.—Mrs. Frank White, Furley, Kan., June 3, 1912.

We advertised Indian Runner duck eggs in two papers. Farmers Mail and Breeze did much the most business for us. We were obliged to refuse orders and return money.—R. J. Shirk, Ramona, Kan., Oct. 5, 1912.

Circulation 104,000 Copies Each Issue Positively Guaranteed.

You cannot afford not to run a poultry advertisement in the Poultry Special issue. Last pages close Jan. 27. Write for special low poultry advertising rate to **Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas**

eggs kept for two or three weeks if they are kept in place where the temperature does not go below 40 degrees or above 65 degrees and they are handled as recommended.

Do not wash the eggs if you can help it, but never place a soiled one in the machine. A great deal of dirt can be prevented by keeping plenty of good clean shavings in the nests.

In cold, freezing weather gather eggs often, at least once every hour. They may not freeze hard, but if they are chilled, it will weaken the germs and poor hatches will result.

I am a firm believer in moisture and plenty of it, especially the last four or five days of the hatch. Each day beginning with the 17th day when we turn the eggs in the morning, we sprinkle them and thoroughly wet the machine inside with a spray pump. The water should be uncomfortably warm to your hand. We repeat this each morning until the eggs begin to pip. Then we give the eggs and machine a thorough soaking and close the doors, not to open them for anything until the hatch is about finished. If the hatch has come off on time we remove the egg trays on the last of the 21st day and gradually lower the temperature of the machine with the regulator to about 100 degrees. The last few hours we open the door about a quarter of an inch and fasten it there. The chicks are kept at least 24 hours in the incubator after it is cleaned out.

Reasons for the Practice.

The eggs have enough of their own moisture, unless it is in an extremely dry place, up to the 15th or 16th day, but at this time the chick is almost full grown and has filled the shell. About the 17th or 18th day it begins to turn in the egg preparatory to slashing the lining of the egg and breaking the shell. If the lining is dry and tough the chick will stick to it, and therefore, cannot turn in the egg. The consequence is that if it succeeds in breaking the shell it is impossible for it to go any further as the down sticks to the dry lining and holds it in that position until it dies. I do believe that it is possible to get too much moisture during the first part of the hatch but there is no danger of that condition after the 16th day.

Beginners Better Heed Rules.

It is a good idea for a person that has had no previous experience in running an incubator to run the first hatch according to the rule sent with the machine, that is, up to the 17th or 18th day. After that time I think he can use a quantity of moisture to advantage. I believe most of the cases of "white diarrhea" can be laid to lack of moisture during incubation or chilling in the brooders.

Why Not a Breeding Pen?

Mr. Editor—This is a good time to start a breeding pen. Select about 15 of your best hens and put them in separate quarters with a good male. This pen will produce all the eggs needed for hatching. Then get rid of all other roosters on the place as their presence is not needed to fill the egg basket. The hens will be left at ease to scratch and hunt food, and attend to their egg business. The breeding pen plan may be followed whether hatching is done with incubator or hen. If a hen wants to set later on, give her eggs from the breeding pen. Start a breeding pen and you will find it will make for better success in the poultry business. J. S. McClellan, Clay Center, Kan.

A Square Deal for the Flock.

Mr. Editor—In going about from place to place I see so many farms where almost no poultry is kept. Why should not every farm have a good flock of purebred chickens and raise some stock and eggs beyond those needed for home consumption? Too many farmers consider a mixed lot of chickens good enough and think they are doing their wives a big favor when they swap roosters with the neighbors. They never consider how small the cost of keeping chickens is when compared to the returns they bring in. They make most of their own living by picking up waste feed and the bugs and insects they eat mean double profits. More and better poultry on our farms will mean better farming and more prosperous farmers. Oswego, Kan. Harvey Burdick.

Still Less Than \$10

and 400,000 Chicken Raisers Have Proved The Quality of Johnson's Old Trusty



M. M. Johnson



H. H. Johnson

400,000 is quite an army of people to use one make of incubator. It's more than several other concerns combined have sold! What's the reason? Johnson's Old Trusty is a real hatcher. It has everything an incubator ought to have and nothing it should not have. And just because Johnson sells so many every year he can afford to take a smaller profit than any other manufacturer. That's why his price this year is still less than \$10, for the greatest, most successful hatcher ever built.



I Will Quote Freight Paid of Less Than \$10 Price East of Rockies

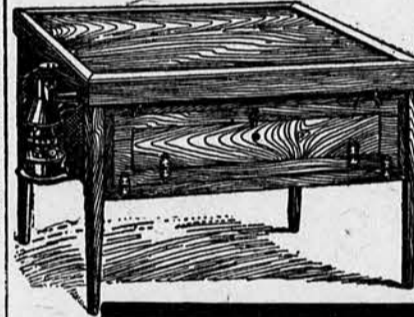
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The Johnsons have sold over 400,000 Old Trustys on that plan. Started with 65c capital—built the first Old Trusty for their own use. Their own experiences and the combined experience of their customers are centered in his new 1913 poultry guide. Send your name in to Johnson now and get your copy of this great book. Worth a dollar of anybody's money—but free to you without obligation.

Write! Shows over 300 photographs—tells all about the Old Trusty's fine materials and construction. Don't you want the book that hundreds of thousands of farm people help write? Send your name on a postal note—address

Johnson—The Incubator Man, Clay Center, Nebr.

The Fostoria Incubator KANSAS MADE



Here is an incubator equal to the best on the market, an incubator that has been thoroughly tried and has proved its superiority, made of the best redwood lumber, and worth the price. It has a double acting regulator that acts quickly and surely and always. Equipped with Taylor Brothers' "Tycoo" thermometer, the best made. Requires less oil than any other incubator. It hatches the hatchable eggs. Find out about the incubator that is made in the good state of Kansas. Two sizes, 150 and 200 egg. 30 or 60 days' trial. Your money back if not satisfied. Send for free catalog that tells all about it.

Fostoria Incubator Company
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Learn to be An Auto Expert



Six weeks from the day you commence your studies in this great practical school you will be able to repair any make of automobile and drive any car on the market. Big demand for our graduates as Repair Men, Salesmen, Drivers, and demonstrators. Automobile companies and owners need competent men.

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92 Detroit St., Milwaukee, Wis.

You may send me Free and postpaid your book showing Hansen's Gloves. I am most interested in the styles for following purpose.

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FOSTER'S FORECASTS

(Copyright 1912 by W. T. Foster.)

To Farmers Mail and Breeze:

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Jan. 25 to 29, warm wave 24 to 28, cool wave 27 to 31. A cold wave will precede this disturbance and the warm wave will go to higher than usual degrees but the temperatures of the week will average about normal. The word normal is used to signify the average of many years for that day, week or month and for that place. Normal also is that condition best suited to the crops of that section. When temperatures or rainfall are above or below normal it is not the best crop weather.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Jan. 29, cross Pacific slope by close of 30, great central valleys 31 to Feb. 2, eastern sections 3. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about Jan. 29, great central valleys 31, eastern sections Feb. 2. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about Feb. 1, great central valleys 3, eastern sections 5.

This will be about an average disturbance, of greater force on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts than in the central valleys. Not much precipitation.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Feb. 3, cross Pacific slope by close of 4, great central valleys 5 to 7, eastern sections 8. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about Feb. 3, great central valleys 5, eastern sections 7. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about Feb. 6, great central valleys 8, eastern sections 10.

This will bring the warmest weather of Feb. to the sections south of latitude 40 but north of that latitude the warmest Feb. weather will come near middle of the month. Some rain or snow Feb. 4 to 8 and the storm will be of more than usual force.

Feb. will average colder east of meridian 90 than between meridian 90 and the Rockies. Freezing and thawing during that month will injure winter grain in great central valleys. Not much snow except on northern Pacific slope. Some good rains in middle Missouri valleys.

Back to Farm-Killed Meat

BEST WAYS OF CURING.

A slaughter house has been built at Kansas Agricultural college where Kansas boys are receiving special instruction in killing hogs and handling and putting up farm killed meats. The college way of putting up farm killed meat was tried out by many readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze last winter and the winter before and the general verdict is that it produces the best flavored, and the most wholesome meat they ever ate. Since then letters have come to the college from Idaho and Maine, Texas and Montana and many states between, asking for the formula.

The method of curing is really that brought to the college by President Waters and used in his own killing and curing operations. For every 1,000 pounds of meat thoroughly mix up the following:

- 10 pounds of common salt.
- 10 pounds of New Orleans sugar.
- 4 pounds black pepper.
- 1 1/2 pounds saltpeter.
- 1/2 pound cayenne pepper.

Let the meat cool thoroughly and after thoroughly mixing the ingredients, one-half of the amount should be rubbed well into the meat. Put the meat in a dry, cool place. Let it remain two weeks, then rub on the remainder of the cure and let it lie about six weeks, when it is ready to hang. In some states the meat may be put in a cellar, but only if the cellar be thoroughly dry. Never use a warm or moist place.

Kill in December or January.

It is important that the meat be well rubbed each time the cure is applied, and that plenty of the cure be forced into the hock end and around the joints. Less cure should be used on the thin sides than on the joints. The heavier and fatter the meat, the longer the time required for curing. The warmer the weather, the quicker the meat will take the cure. The best time to kill will be

in cool weather after December 1 to February 1. Kill at the beginning of a cold wave. You will produce the finest flavor if you give the meat two or three months of cool weather, hanging, before the warm days come. About the right size hog is 175 to 225 pounds, and 180 to 190 pounds for a handy sized ham. You should have a March or April hog.

Smoke Slowly for a Good Flavor.

While in general a light straw color indicates sufficient smoking, it is always safe to try a piece of thin bacon or shoulder to be certain that the process has been carried far enough to give proper flavor and cure. The hams may be kept one, two or three years without detriment, and will improve in flavor up to the end of at least two years. No deterioration will take place for even five years if a ham is properly cured.

Smoking should be done slowly. It should occupy four to six weeks, a little every day, and with little heat. Slow smoking gives a delicate flavor. After the smoking is finished wrap each piece in paper, put in an unwashed flour sack and hang in a dry place.

The Brine Curing Method.

The brine cure requires the same materials, minus the pepper. When the meat has cooled rub it with salt and let it drain over night. Pack in a clean barrel with the heavy pieces, hams and shoulders, at the bottom. For every 100 pounds use 8 pounds of salt, 2 pounds brown sugar, and 2 ounces of saltpeter. Dissolve in 4 gallons of water and cover the meat with it. Thin sides should remain in this four to six weeks and hams six to eight weeks. After it has dried thoroughly smoke as in the dry cure. Shoulders should be cured with the hams. For eating until June 15 they are as good as ham, and cheaper.

To determine just when the meat has been cured, take one of the shoulders, saw off two or three steaks and note the color of the lean. If the inner muscles are turning a red tinge and the outer muscles are quite red, the indications are that it is sufficiently cured. It is best to fry these steaks. If the outside is a bit too salty and the inside not salty enough, it is time to quit curing. Hang it up for smoking.

Here are a few figures showing what should be procured from a 250-pound hog:

- 35 pounds ham.
- 30 pounds shoulders.
- 25 pounds thick sides.
- 21 pounds thin sides.
- 30 pounds lard.
- 40 pounds spare rib, head, feet, backbone.
- 18 pounds sausage.

Sharp Tools Now Possible

Everyone who uses edged tools knows he can do only half a job when his tools are dull. On most farms the only article for sharpening these tools is the old-fashioned grindstone and nearly every farmer has on his scrap heap some old emery grinder that he has had to discard just because it destroyed more tools than it was worth.

Of late years there have been invented a number of abrasives that have shown themselves far superior to emery. They cut from 10 to 25 times as fast as the grindstone. These abrasives are made in electrical furnaces where a heat of 7,000 degrees Fahrenheit is produced by means of an electrical current. This gives to the substance the hardness and temper of a diamond itself. Every little particle that goes into the grinding wheel is so hard that it keeps sharp and never wears smooth. By always having a sharp, clean cutting edge it is able to shave away steel in minute shavings, cutting freely and without heat. These new abrasives are put up in wheels of various sizes and grits. There is on the market a machine that uses these diamond like substances, the manufacturers of which offer to send it out on trial and if not satisfactory to refund the money and take back the machine. It will pay the man who likes to have his tools "right" to look into this.

Need Mail and Breeze in Nebraska.

Mr. Editor—We could not keep house without the Mail and Breeze.

H. Vollman.

R. 2, Nebraska City, Nebr.

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.

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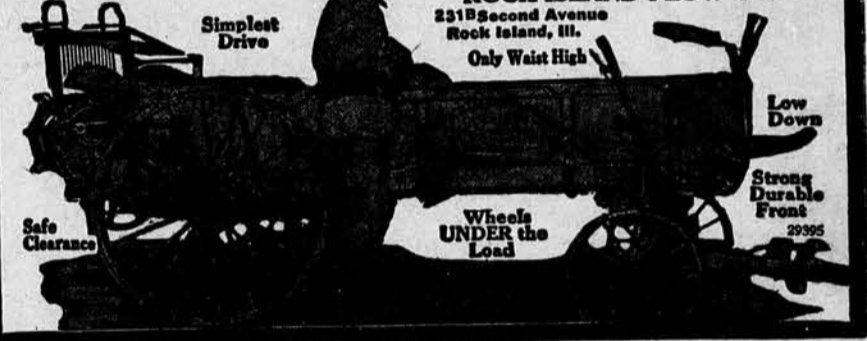
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Got Hold of the Wrong Tree

In a recent issue of Mail and Breeze I noticed an extended article on the Honey locust. Ten years ago I took the advice of some knowing adepts and planted a grove of these trees and thereby acquired the biggest nuisance I ever had on the farm. They grew well the first two seasons but during the third year began breaking off and seemed to be eaten up by borers. Not one tree grew large enough for a post. The trees died off but the roots started to sprout amazingly and no amount of work would keep them down. I always held a grudge against the man who induced me to plant these trees.—E. N. W.

You have confused the Honey locust with the Black locust, a tree that cannot safely be planted in this state on account of the injury by borers. The Black locust and the Honey locust are altogether different species. The Black locust grows much more rapidly than the Honey locust. The thorns are always found in pairs at the base of the leaf stalk and seldom exceed 1/2 or 2-3 inch in length. The blossoms are white pea-shaped flowers, occur in large clusters and are very showy about June 1 when in blossom. The Honey locust has an inconspicuous blossom rather yellowish. The thorns on the Honey locust are branched and very from 3 to 6 or 8 inches in length or, as in the case of the thornless Honey locust, the thorns are wanting altogether.

Chas. A. Scott, State Forester. Manhattan, Kan.

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Wants to Irrigate 10 Acres

I have a never failing creek on my farm. How large a tank would I need to irrigate 10 acres and what would be the best method of getting the water on the ground? Could it be pumped by hand or will an engine be necessary?—F. W. M., Muskogee, Okla.

You cannot pump enough water by hand to irrigate 10 acres. You will need a pump with a capacity of at least 100 gallons per minute. It would be preferable to have a 2 1/2 inch centrifugal pump for a tract of land of this size. Such a pump would have a capacity ranging from 125 to 175 gallons per minute. If the lift is about 25 feet you would need a 3-horsepower engine to operate the pump. In connection with the pumping plant an earth reservoir would be required. The water could be pumped into the reservoir and when sufficient quantity was secured for a good head of water it could be drawn out for irrigation. A reservoir 75 or 100 feet square by 4 feet deep would be large enough. By puddling the earth on the inside of the reservoir walls, it can be made almost water tight. H. B. Walker. Manhattan, Kan.

Best Trees For Lowlands

I have a few acres of low, sub-irrigated land I want to plant to trees. What variety of trees would be most successful? The soil is heavy black loam bordering on a slough and the water comes up through the subsoil even in dry weather.—W. G. H., Fowler, Meade county.

The choice of trees will depend somewhat up on the purpose for which you are growing them. If you desire a tree that will produce lumber, the best for your situation is the common cottonwood. For posts and fuel, the Honey locust and Osage orange should both be very satisfactory trees.

Other trees that will make a good growth are the Russian wild olive, the Russian mulberry, Austrian pine, Scotch pine, Red cedar and Chinese arbor vitae. The last four are evergreens, and well suited for windbreak planting. The Red cedar and arbor vitae are both good trees for post timber. The Austrian pine is a lumber producing tree, but its rate of growth is much slower than the cottonwoods, and I should therefore prefer the cottonwood to it for this purpose.

Charles A. Scott, State Forester. Manhattan, Kan.

His Home Literary Society

Mr. Editor—I have been a close reader of Farmers Mail and Breeze, our valuable agricultural guide, and I can honestly say that the time I spend in reading it is, in my opinion, the best spent time of the week. To me the questions for discussion and the thoughts of other farmers are food for the mind—something to ponder over and thresh out. The Mail and Breeze is a sort of literary society right by your stove.

J. W. Wilson. R. 2, Vesper, Kan.

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I told you so! I told you that I always give my farmer friends the benefit of every saving I make. Now listen! I've cut my prices again! Slashed 'em right to the bone. Yes, sir, I've done that! You write me today and get my new prices on the best Gasoline Engine made—the Galloway. Get the facts. I'll send you my latest prices and my big Engine Book—all FREE. Just write me.

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YOU see in this picture a boy riding one of the \$250 Excelsior Motorcycles we are giving away. In other parts of the picture are the faces of several other boys. They are hard to find but by turning the picture about you will be able to see them. Mark at least two of the faces with a cross (X) and send the picture to me. Be sure to send me your name and address, for I will tell you all about the contest in which you can win the seven horse-power motorcycle and many other prizes.

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Make Your Own Terms! Your credit is good with me. And, at the end of a year, tell me—I'll take it back and give you every cent of your money back, with 6% interest to boot! Can you beat that? Could you ask for a fairer, more open-handed offer? And, remember the Galloway is guaranteed for 25 years, backed by a \$25,000 bond.

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WM. GALLOWAY, President

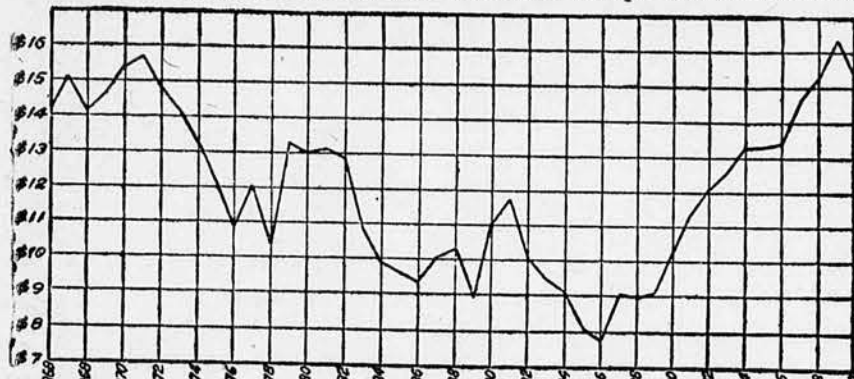


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Rise and Fall in Crop Values

AN INTERESTING CHART.

Here is a story graphically told that leaves little more to be said. The diagram shows the variation in values of farm crops per acre from the year 1866 down to 1910, based on government records. The crops considered are wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, pota-



SHOWING VARIATIONS IN FARM CROP VALUES FOR 44 YEARS.

toes, tobacco, hay and cotton, and an average of all combined is indicated by the zigzag line on the chart. The highest average for the 44 years was recorded for 1909 when the crop value exceeded \$16 per acre. The lowest mark came in 1896 when the value went below \$8 per acre. In 1866 the average started at a little above \$14 per acre, took a rise to \$15 the next year, then dropped to almost \$14, after which, in 1871, it reached the highest point until 1909. From 1871 the general tendency was downward until the low mark of 1896. It would be interesting to know what a diagram for the next 44 years would show. The chart and figures are from the government's crop reporter.

Sorghum As a Fodder Crop.

Mr. Editor—For fodder, it is best to sow sorghum as early in July as possible.

Early Amber, one of the best varieties, requires 70 to 100 days to mature for fodder and the Orange varieties about 10 days longer. The crop should be cut for fodder when the seed on about half the head is mature. The yield of sorghum is from 3 to 6 tons of cured forage per acre from one cutting. Sow on well prepared ground at the rate of 1½ to 2 bushels of seed per acre and harrow it in.

In some sections cowpeas and sorghum are sown together at the rate of ½ to 1 bushel of cowpeas and 1 bushel of sorghum. This makes better hay or pasture than sorghum alone. As a summer pasture this mixture is especially relished by sheep, cattle and hogs. Sorghum fodder is of greatest value for cattle, but is also a good roughage for horses and sheep. David Brodie, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Farmers Lose Half the Profit

An appeal to the farmers of Missouri to co-operate for their prosperity and not to wait until necessity drove them to it, was made by President Waters of the Kansas Agricultural college to farmers attending the short course at the Missouri Agricultural college, last week at Columbia.

"The farmer," said Mr. Waters, "is allowing someone else to take 55 cents out of every dollar which his products bring."

Mr. Waters urged co-operation in buying and selling, insurance, slaughtering, storing perishable products, owning expensive machinery and breeding associations.

Missouri farmers and their wives completed the organization of a rural life conference, to promote better conditions of living.

The World's Quest is Fertilizer

A WARNING FROM THE EAST.

In his book on "Fertilizers and Manures," A. D. Hall gives this quotation from the great German chemist, Liebig:

England is robbing all other countries of their fertility. Already in her eagerness for bones she has turned up the battlefields of Lepsic and Waterloo, and of the Crimea; already from the catacombs of Sicily she has carried away the skeletons of many successive generations. Annually she removes from the shores of other countries to her own the manual equivalent of 3 million and a half of men whom she takes from us the means of supporting and squanders down her sewers to the sea. Like a vampire she hangs upon the neck of Europe, nay, of the whole world, and sucks the heart blood from nations.

This fearful outburst, comments the Rural New Yorker, was prompted by the fact that England was first of the old nations to realize that she could not maintain her land without importing plant food. For centuries English farmers believed and taught that a system of livestock keeping—feeding all crops on the farm—would keep up the soil indefinitely. Yet there came a time when in spite of the livestock crops began to fail. On the best soil it required centuries to bring this about, but it came as surely as fate. Then began that world-wide search for plant food which aroused Liebig. The bones whitening on the desert, the nitrate from South America, guano from the islands of the sea, sulphate of ammonia from the fumes of factory chimneys, the deposits in bat caverns, ashes from

seaweeds and potash from the German mines. England reached out for them all as it became evident that plant food must be imported in order to maintain crop yields. From cursing her the other nations fell into imitation, and finally became competitors in the fierce search for plant food. That has been the history of agriculture everywhere.

For years, sometimes for centuries, strong soil is maintained through livestock feeding, but sooner or later the loss is felt. The long procession of animals or the flood of milk passing from the farm carries nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid pound by pound until the loss is felt.

The editor of the Rural New Yorker urges western farmers to profit by the soil history of their own country and of all nations, as well they may, and says: Many of us can remember when western farmers and the western experiment stations laughed at the idea of using chemicals. Now they are coming slowly to it. The corncob ashes in Kansas and the ground phosphate rock in Illinois only mark the beginning of as wide a use of chemicals as now prevails in the East. If our western friends do not believe this they have but to study the history of English and European agriculture and see how farmers have, in time, been driven to the use of chemicals. Let them also study the agriculture of the Atlantic coast, and they will find the most prosperous farmers where the most chemicals are used!

Corn Growers Endorse Waters

A telegram containing the resolutions of the Missouri Corn Growers' association endorsing President Waters of Kansas Agricultural college for secretary of agriculture was sent to President-elect Wilson last week during the meeting of the association at Columbia.

No plant or tree is fit for setting out unless it has made a normal, healthy growth. Neither extreme is desirable.

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The Way of Fate.

Sim Slyman sought with all his might To gain a store of wealth. He worked at noon, he worked at night, He did his best by stealth. He tricked the widow, robbed the fool, To any scheme he'd hitch; His life devoid of honest rule, The man grew very rich.

Sim Slyman's nephew, Happy Dick, Was honest as could be. No one he strove to rob or trick— A kindly chap was he. He often helped, when luck was bad, Some other with his pelf; So much he gave he rarely had A dollar for himself.

Sim Slyman on a certain day Dropped dead and left no will; And Happy Dick now gives away Sim's wealth with care and skill. And so we see, if we have eyes And brains to match the rest, That fate is sly and very wise And knows her business best. —Atlanta Journal.

Sub-soiling With Dynamite

A COMING FARM PRACTICE.

Perhaps never before in the history of farming, and that goes back several years, has there been such a hue and cry raised about deep tillage. Plow deep, is the advice; get down and turn up some of the virgin soil, open up the soil to make a deeper reservoir for moisture and give the roots more of a chance to spread out. All of which is good, sound doctrine but the plow is not the only means of securing deep tillage. Raising a crop of alfalfa is one form of deep tilling on account of its powerful tap roots which penetrate the soil for several feet, opening it up for the passage of moisture from below and leaving a large supply of humus from decayed roots.

Now comes a third method of sub-soiling that is attracting a great deal of attention—dynamite blasting. The claim made for this practice is that it virtually changes a farm from a 6 or 8-

Results with field crops have been no less successful. The dynamite has a three-fold effect on the soil. It not only pulverizes it, making it ideal for root growth but it irrigates and drains it at one and the same operation. The cost of "shooting up" an acre of ground, labor and all included, is said to approximate \$15 an acre. So far, the main



SIX-YEAR-OLD APPLE TREE (Planted in a dynamited hole.)

objection to the use of dynamite on the farm is the fear of it. It is dangerous unless handled right but so is gasoline, a shotgun, or a mule for that matter. It is not exploded as easily as commonly supposed. Dropping it on the ground or similar accidents have no effect on it. The various manufacturers of the explosive issue printed instructions on the uses of dynamite in farming based on tests and experiments.

Harvey Will Try an Adviser

The second Kansas county to adopt the farm adviser or agent, is Harvey, in the central part of the state. A farm improvement club has been formed with headquarters at Newton, the county seat, and a membership of 95 is already reported. The club will ask the Agricultural college to secure a suitable man and if he can be found he will be put to work on a two-year contract. Harvey is the smallest county in the western two-thirds of the state but is willing to take a chance on the adviser proposition.

From a Man Who Knows

Mr. Editor—I like the Mail and Breeze and would be almost lost without it. To my notion, it is the best farmer's paper published in the United States, and I have read a good many of the leading farm papers. T. A. McNeal's "Comments," are not only educative, they sparkle with wit and wisdom.

J. D. Shepherd.

R. S. Clay Center, Kan.

Young fruit trees should be given good care from the start and when they have reached early bearing age they should not be pruned overmuch but allowed to form their fruit buds and bear.

It is asserted that grapes grown in a clayey soil are darker and more glossy than when grown on gravelly land; but the sweetest and richest tasting grapes are grown on gravelly soil.



SIX-YEAR OLD APPLE TREE (Planted in a spaded hole.)

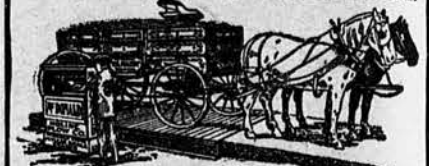
inch layer of top soil to a 6-foot layer because of the food in the lower strata made available by blowing daylight into them.

Wherever dynamite has been tried for tree planting the general opinion seems to be that spade-dug holes are a thing of the past. The greatest progress in the use of dynamite for fruit tree planting seems to have been made in the old, wornout lands of the South. Here the practice has been in use long enough to show definite results. J. H. Baird, superintendent of the famous Hale peach orchard in Georgia, the largest peach orchard in the world, writes that he has used dynamite for three years with very satisfactory results. "Our first dynamiting shows up splendidly on our trees," says Mr. Baird, "and up to this time they are much in advance of those not dynamited. I should think at least one year. I believe the results in sub-soiling in this manner will last 8 to 10 years, and it is my intention now to use dynamite in our old orchards at their very first appearance of 'going back.'"

Arthur E. Cole, a nurseryman of Chamblee, Ga., has this to say of his experiences: "Last spring I dynamited some tree holes on my place, spaced about 25 feet. The results were wonderful. My apple trees, 1 year old, have put on new growth of from 5 to 7 feet in one year. They were planted last spring in holes blasted with half sticks of dynamite."

Know You're Right

Weigh your grain, stock and coal yourself and know positively you're getting a square deal.



The McDonald Pittless Scale weighs accurately every day in the year. Protected bearings cannot freeze. No pit required—everything above ground. Steel frame—steel joists—10 year guarantee. U. S. Standard. Used for weighing U. S. Mails. Flying Dutchman Dealers sell them. **FREE BOOKLET.** Write today. **MOLINE PLOW CO.** Dept. 25 **MOLINE, ILL.**

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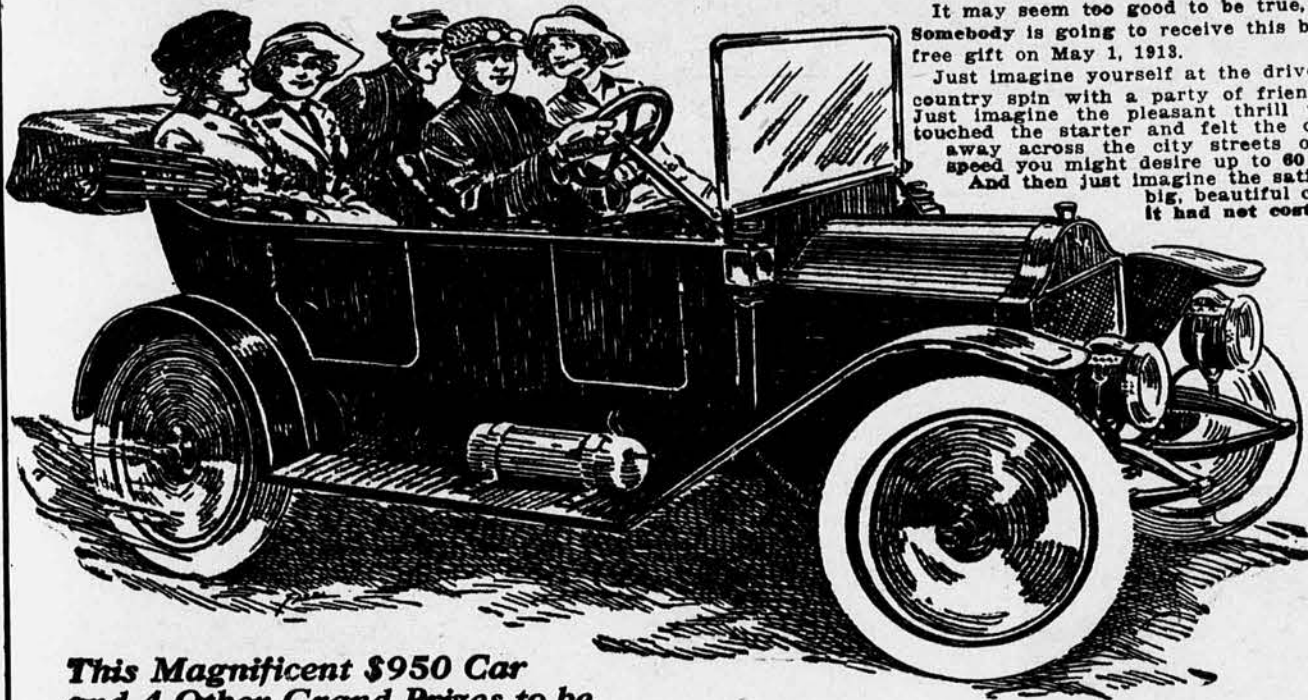
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That's a fact—let us prove it in our Alfalfa Book, free. You can grow Alfalfa. Look at the picture—that's the answer. The seed of one plant is inoculated—the other not. Our Alfalfa Book will tell you how to inoculate Alfalfa seed so as to not only give greater **Cash Money** crops of Alfalfa but also to abundantly enrich the soil. It's money in your pocket to read this book. Send ten cents to cover cost of handling and mailing, brings it to you in the next mail. Send at once—Now. **THIS GREAT ALFALFA BOOK** Gives you the results of Alfalfa growing by our method of inoculation. It tells you what the U. S. Department of Agriculture, State Experiment Stations, leading soil experts, and practical farmers everywhere have to say about our inoculation. How do we do it? By "Nitragin," the famous Noble-Hiltner Process, which has been tried and proved a positive success. You must not miss the contents of this book—you cannot afford to miss them. And, if after you get it and read it through it isn't worth a dollar to you, we will remit this money. It means more money to you. Learn to grow greater Alfalfa crops by inoculation—do grow them where they never grow before. **Send 10 cents now for the great Alfalfa Book.** Why not start a soil enriching campaign on your farm? We will help you. Let us tell you in our book how to meet your soil conditions and how to get big **Cash Money** crops. Write at once. **Galloway Bros., Bowman Co., Pure Seed Specialists, Box 201 E. Waterloo, Ia.**



This Dandy Big 5-Passenger "Paige Brunswick" Touring Car **FREE**



It may seem too good to be true, but it is true just the same! Somebody is going to receive this big touring car as an absolute free gift on May 1, 1913.

Just imagine yourself at the driver's seat starting for a cross-country spin with a party of friends, as shown in this picture! Just imagine the pleasant thrill that you would feel as you touched the starter and felt the car jump forward and bound away across the city streets or the country roads at any speed you might desire up to 60 miles an hour.

And then just imagine the satisfaction of knowing that this big, beautiful car was all your own and that it had net cost you one cent of money. All of these very pleasant dreams are going to be materialized by somebody on May 1, next—and that lucky somebody might just as well be you.

An offer more liberal or more attractive than the one we are making here was never before made. We have conducted many large and successful contests in the past, but this one which we are just now announcing outclasses in every way anything of the kind that we have ever before attempted. If you want to receive this big touring car as a free gift don't fail to read every word of this announcement.

This Magnificent \$950 Car and 4 Other Grand Prizes to be

Given Away In Big Subscription Contest Just Started By **Kansas Weekly Capital**

Big Cash Commission For EVERY Contestant, Too!

Our first big 1913 Subscription Contest on the Kansas Weekly Capital opens with the publication of this Announcement and will close promptly at 12:00 o'clock noon on Thursday, May 1st, 1913, and the 5 contestants having to their credit the largest number of points will be awarded the 5 Grand Prizes, as illustrated in this Announcement.

The object of this contest is to get subscriptions to the WEEKLY CAPITAL, the well-known news weekly and home and family paper published by Arthur Capper at Topeka, Kansas.

The subscription price of the Weekly Capital is only 5c a year—LESS THAN A HALF A CENT A COPY—and at that price it is the biggest newspaper value ever offered.

It is a paper which will interest every member of every family. It contains features and departments of interest to ALL, and for that reason, and on account of its very low price—only a quarter a year—you should be able to get a subscription in EVERY HOME, STORE AND OFFICE in any city, town village or farming district of all the great central west.

The Five Grand Prizes are as follows: First Prize, \$950 "Paige Brunswick" Touring Car; Second Prize, \$25 Gold Watch, Ladies' or Gentlemen's; Third Prize, New Model \$60 Bicycle for lady or gentleman; Fourth Prize, \$30 Talking Machine Outfit; Fifth Prize, \$25 Drop Head Sewing Machine.

In addition to giving these 5 Grand Prizes we are going to allow a straight cash commission of 40 per cent to every contestant. This means that you keep as your commission 10 cents out of every 25-cent subscription, 30 cents out of every 50-cent subscription, and 40 cents out of every \$1 subscription.

This 40 per cent cash commission feature is the most liberal inducement ever before offered on any contest in any paper! It positively removes every chance of loss. Heretofore it has been the rule to make the contestant take all the risk—that is, you had to go out, get the subscriptions, and turn in all the money, taking your chance on being one of the lucky prize winners. If you didn't win one of the grand prizes you got nothing for your work. We have eliminated this very unfair and very objectionable feature. We pay you an unusually large commission for every subscription obtainable feature. We pay you an unusually large commission for every subscription you secure, so you can afford to give your whole time to this work until the close of the contest feeling that while you will stand a mighty good chance of winning one of the 5 Grand Prizes you stand absolutely no chance of losing out entirely.

You can probably make from \$3 to \$5 a day securing subscriptions, and you are absolutely sure of this pay from day to day, because we allow you to deduct this amount from every subscription you secure before remitting the balance to us. So you see in 1913 contestant you have a most attractive double inducement—a chance to win the \$1,000 touring car or one of the other 5 Grand Prizes, and a sure reward in cash for every hour you devote to this work!

Go In For a Big Prize—Earn \$15 to \$25 Every Week!
YOUR Chance Is As Good As The BEST!

There is absolutely no reason why you should hesitate about entering this contest. You are sure of good pay for every hour you devote to the work, and you stand just as good a chance as anybody else of winning the big touring car. The same terms will apply to all alike and if you will start in this work at once there is absolutely no reason why you should not just as well come out first prize winner as anybody else.

Set your mark for the First Grand Prize—the big \$950 touring car. Put in every minute of every hour of every day that you can give to the work between now and May first. Make a business of this proposition instead of a mere spare-time occupation. Take this up as you would take up any good paying position or business proposition and work from morning until night, and you will be surprised at the money you will make and at the way the points pile up for you in the contest.

Every one-year subscription at 25 cents counts 25 points, every 3-year subscription at 50 cents counts 75 points, and every 6-year subscription at \$1 counts 150 points—in other words, you get 25 points to your credit for every year's subscription which you secure in the Weekly Capital Contest. It ought to be easy for you to earn from \$15 to \$25 a week or even more in this interesting work.

Free Gifts For Your Subscribers

We will supply every contestant with an unlimited quantity of the most beautiful Art Calendar produced for the year 1913. These calendars would probably retail for at least 25 cents in any art store—and get we bought such an enormous quantity that we can allow you to give one of these calendars free to every subscriber.

Enter Now and Get 1,000 Points Free!

Just to put real life into this contest right at the start we are going to award one thousand points free to all who clip and send in the accompanying coupon within 20 days.

This means that you will have a start of 1,000 points and will be among the very first contestants entered in the race for the big prize if you mail the coupon without delay.

When we receive your coupon we will send sample copies of the paper and full information regarding the big contest. You do not risk one cent, and you do not place yourself under any obligations by sending in the coupon. Address

Manager Weekly Capital Contest,
Dept. 101 Topeka, Kansas

This Coupon Good For 1,000 Points

MANAGER WEEKLY CAPITAL CONTEST,
Dept. 101, Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Send me full information regarding your big Auto Contest, give me 1,000 points as per your offer, and enter my name as a contestant.

Name.....

Address.....

MUST BE USED WITHIN THE NEXT 20 DAYS



The WOMEN FOLKS

Conducted by  Mabel E. Graves

We want this department to be of practical use to the women who read Farmers Mail and Breeze. If you have any favorite recipe, any helpful hint, whether it concerns the family, the kitchen, the children, the house; or if you have anything to say which would be of interest to another woman, send it to the Home Department editor. Prizes for the three best suggestions received each week will be, respectively, a set of triple-plated teaspoons in the beautiful Narcissus design, a year's subscription to the Household magazine, and a year's subscription to the Poultry Culture magazine.

Ever try hot graham gems for breakfast? They're just the thing these cold mornings.

Children love to help mother. But when they do it they love to have her tell them how it pleases her.

If Solomon were living today he'd find buying beefsteak and ostrich plumes for 700 wives considerable of a strain on his income.

Wood fires and gas are very comforting on a summer morning, but for the breezes of winter there's nothing like a good old coal stove.

Some women have a habit of never being able to make up their minds. Whether it's buying a dress or telling the children what to put on in the morning they never know what they want to do, and whatever they decide they always wish they'd done something else. What's the use? It's nerve racking to themselves and everybody else. Why not make a decision and stick to it, and after it's done stop worrying for fear something else would have been better?

The Best Face Wash.

Take a pint of fresh rain water, and when it is boiling add 5 cents worth of epsom salts. Let boil, then strain and cool and add a nickel's worth of bay rum and a few drops of your favorite perfume. This is a fine bleach for the face.
Agnes Suttill.
Hunnell, Kan.

Wanted—A Recipe.

I have received so many good and helpful things from Farmers Mail and Breeze. Now if some of the good readers will send a recipe for the famous Weston bread it will be very gratefully received.
Hebron, Neb. Mrs. H. D. M.

A Hint for Butchering Time.

[Prize Suggestion.]

When preparing to render your lard cut the fat in small strips or pieces and run it through the sausage grinder. This leaves very small cracklings, and a small amount of them is fine in corn-bread. And when it comes to rendering the lard the housewife is saved half her time.
Mrs. Julius Grasty.
R. 2, Centerville, Kan.

Trilbys.

One cup sugar, 1 cup shortening, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sweet milk, 2 cups oatmeal, 2 cups flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon each, cinnamon and soda.
Filling—One pound stoned dates, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup water. Boil together for 5 minutes.
Cut the dough as for cookies. Place a teaspoonful of the filling on every other cookie and lay the alternate one on top. After the edges have been firmly pressed together bake in a moderate oven.
Leah Sinclair.
R. 3, Miltonvale, Kan.

Things Handy to Know.

[Prize Suggestions.]

Lemons will keep for months if sealed in a glass fruit jar or put under a tumbler on the shelf to keep out the air.

Keep cracked fruit jars for coffee, tea, rice, breakfast foods, raisins, etc. You can see at a glance just what you want and how much is on hand, and the jar keeps the contents free from dust, insects, etc.

When ripping seams, etc., use an old blade from a safety razor.

Put papers on the bed springs to keep the dust from the under side of the mattress. It will also prevent the

springs marking light colored mattresses.

Before sweeping wet a paper in water and wring it out, tear in pieces and scatter over the floor to gather the dust.

Put a paper on the floor in front of the stove before taking up the ashes, and the muss will be on the paper instead of on the carpet.
Mrs. George M. Drew.
Superior, Neb.

What the Nervous Woman Needs.

It is not easy to separate the causes and effects of nervousness, but let us try. Nervous women are self-centered women. Stop thinking about yourself. Widen your life's outlook by becoming interested in more people and things. If the interest is really deep and genuine, that will enormously lessen the tension.

Haste and worry cause nervousness. Concentrate. Do one thing at a time and while you are doing it think of nothing else.

The bad habit of wasting one's energy upon non-essentials breeds nervousness. I know a woman who used to gossip for an hour at a time by telephone. Of course she became neurasthenic. Not only does much talking waste time but it wears and tears the poor nerves. The nervous woman should train herself to talk less. A great deal of unnecessary talking is done.

Improper food is one of the great causes of nervousness. If the blood is impure there is little nourishment for the nerves and they suffer from hunger as we do when we have missed a meal. Starved nerves cause us to become irritable, flighty and unreliable. Our judgment is discounted by ourselves and others. We are liable to explosions of temper which alienate our friends. And the remedy is so simple, merely eating nourishing food. Eat beef, not too well done, green vegetables and salads, coarse-grained bread and raw or stewed fruits. Persist in this, and drink plenty of water between meals, and a few weeks will mark a change for the better in you.

Fear causes nervousness. Don't permit yourself to become a coward. Regard discouraging circumstances as punching bags on which to try your strength.

Bolting the food, the American habit, is responsible for much nervousness, and again we go back to the red life stream, for the bolted food, not being ground up well by chewing, lies in the stomach or intestines and rots, entering the blood channels finally as poisonous matter. The nerves reject such food, and the neurasthenia increases.

Summing up briefly the results of my study of nervousness, I should say if you discover yourself suffering from unsteady nerves the remedies are two. Practice extreme self-control and remove, or at least modify the cause. If you are overworking, overeating, overplaying or overworrying, that is a cause. Change the habit.

And It Isn't a Charm.

[Prize Letter.]

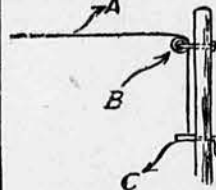
A sure cure for any kind of warts on people or animals is the yolk of an egg mixed together with salt to the thickness of common salve. Apply twice daily and your wart will soon disappear, without a mark of it left. We had a colt foaled with a seed wart hanging from

its upper lip. The veterinarian told us to cut it off, but we used this remedy instead. The wart soon looked dead and fell off, leaving no trace whatever. We have also tried it on blood warts and it took them off so they never came back.
Mrs. Stella McCoy.
R. 3, Madison, Kan.

Clothes Line Is Always Tight.

[Prize Letter.]

In the illustration A represents the clothes line, B a small pulley and C a small homemade windlass. Get two tall posts for ends, and fasten the line high on each post. Unwind the windlass when you want to hang clothes on the line, then when they are



on give the windlass a few turns and the clothes are raised high. No clothes-line prop is needed. The line is tight, and the clothes are up out of the dirt.
Mrs. John Burger.
R. 5, Haviland, Kan.

Suet Pudding.

[Prize Recipe.]

One cup chopped suet, 1 cup sweet milk, 2 cups raisins, 1 cup molasses, 1 cup currants, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup citron, lemon and orange peel, 2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon each of soda, cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg. Steam 2 hours and serve with this sauce:

Sauce—Put 1 heaping teaspoon cornstarch in a teacup and rub smooth with a little cold water. While stirring fill up with boiling water and add a pinch of salt. Beat up the white of an egg, add 1 cup sugar, beat into the hot starch and flavor to taste.

Constant Reader.

Bloom, Kan.

Why Not Mother's Day?

"Yes, I always tell her I'd rather have her go. Mother believes I mean it and she lets me go instead. Still, she thinks I'm the best girl ever." Yes, this is what I heard a girl, barely 20, tell her chum as they rode ahead of me on the car the other morning. A girl taking pleasure in fooling her mother so she can go to all the pleasant places! Mothers, are we too indulgent and unselfish? Do we believe our sons and daughters too readily? Daughters, suppose we give mother a holiday. Instead of Mother's Day once a year let us have one every week.
Mrs. J. O. M.

What One Busy Woman Does.

We have a large yard and garden, and all the fruit trees it will hold. I attend to the marketing of the fruit—peaches, plums, grapes and berries. We had a good patch of tomatoes last summer and I filled 13 dozen cans, besides putting up a large family supply. We get wrappers and label the cans properly, and sell to the wholesale trade. We also have a patch of asparagus. It all goes to cheapen the living. It is good to have plenty. We also have our chickens and eggs, and raise our own meat. I am an old woman on borrowed time.
J. E. Barnett.
Humboldt, Kan.

Feeding the Bottle Baby

AND KEEPING HIM WELL.

If baby must be fed from the bottle, the greatest care must be taken to see that his milk is sweet and clean. It should be kept in a covered jar in a cool place. A glass fruit jar is just the thing. Throw away any milk left in the bottle at the end of each meal, and remove the bottle from his sight. Keep the bottle and the nipple scrupulously clean. Immediately after each feeding wash the bottle with warm water in which a little cooking soda has been dissolved. Scrub the inside with a bottle brush, which can be bought at the drug store, and thoroughly rinse the bottle with plain water. Once a day let the bottle scald for several minutes in boiling water. Turn the nipple inside out and thoroughly cleanse it by rubbing with the fingers. Be sure the brush, too is kept clean. Wash it thoroughly, rinse and dry it after each washing of the bottle. It is impossi-

ble to be too careful in the matter of cleanliness. A single bottle of tainted milk may cause severe sickness.

Milk from a herd of cows is more apt to be uniform in composition than one cow's milk. Common cow's milk usually gives best results. Many babies have difficulty digesting Jersey milk, because it is so rich. Be especially careful about the milk in the spring and fall when the cows change from winter feeding to green grass, and back again.

Never use a bottle with a stopper or long rubber or glass tubing. It is impossible to keep it clean and sweet, especially in warm weather. A new nipple always has the taste of rubber. To remove this taste requires prolonged soaking in water to which a little soda has been added.

Regularity in the time of feeding is of prime importance. It is a great mistake to feed the baby every time it cries, for the stomach must have time for digestion and afterwards for rest. Children vary in eating just as grown people do, and a delicate child may not require more than half as much as one that is strong and vigorous. The stomach of an infant a week old holds only about 3 tablespoonsful, but there is a very rapid increase in its capacity during the first two months and a gradual increase thereafter.

The baby often cries simply from thirst, and this may be mistaken for hunger. A little water should be given occasionally, but never ice water. If the baby has a habit of waking frequently during the night he will often go contentedly to sleep again if he is given a little cool water.

If the baby vomits his food it can sometimes be remedied by holding him in the arms while feeding. The bottle should be tilted as it becomes emptied, and the sucking of the empty bottle should not be allowed for a moment. If baby throws up his food at the end of a meal, reduce the quantity. Feed slowly in a half reclining position. Keep him especially quiet just before and just after a meal. See that the hole in the nipple is small, or get a blind nipple and make a hole yourself with a hot needle. Give cool water before feeding. Increase the length of time between feedings.

Dressmaking Lessons Free

Complete Illustrated Course of Lessons Given to Women Readers of This Paper For a Short Time Only.

We have just published in one large volume one of the most valuable and most comprehensive courses of instruction in home dressmaking ever written. This course of lessons covers practically every phase of the subject of dressmaking. It tells you how to make most every garment, from the simplest house apron to the most elaborate evening gown.

This valuable book, "Every Woman Her Own Dressmaker," will be found of great assistance to beginners as well as experienced dressmakers. You can turn to this book and find a satisfactory answer to practically every dressmaking question which might come up. It illustrates and fully describes 200 very latest styles for ladies and children. It gives valuable instructions on fitting and finishing—instruction needed by every woman. Here are some of the interesting subjects taught in these lessons:

- How to sponge and shrink wool goods.
- How to shrink wash materials.
- How to make a tailored coat at home.
- How to make a plain shirt waist by the newest and easiest method.
- How to make a boned lining.
- How to make stylish suits, skirts, waists, dresses and dressing sacques.
- How to make wrappers, kimonos and underclothes.
- How to make children's coats and school clothes.
- How to make baby clothes, long and short.

We are giving these valuable dressmaking books away absolutely free just to introduce our popular publication. Send us your name and address at once, together with 4 cents in stamps to cover mailing expense, and secure one of these valuable books before the offer is withdrawn. Address ARTHUR CAPPER COMPANY, Dept. DM-11, Topeka, Kansas.

HOME DRESSMAKING

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



- 6063—Girls' Dress, 4 sizes, 6 to 12 yrs.
- 6080—Misses' and Small Women's Dress, having two-piece skirt, 3 sizes, 14, 16, 18 yrs.
- 6070—Child's Dress, sizes 4, 6, 8 yrs.
- 5489—Ladies' Six-Gore Skirt, 5 sizes, 22 to 30 waist. Size 24 measures 3 1/2 yards around lower edge.
- 5882—Dressing Sack, 6 sizes, 32 to 42 bust.
- 6084—Girls' Dress, 4 sizes, 6 to 12 yrs.
- 6072—Ladies' Dress, having two-piece skirt, 5 sizes, 34 to 42 bust.
- 6069—Girls' Dress, 4 sizes, 6 to 12 yrs.
- 6685—Four-Gore Skirt, 5 sizes, 22 to 30 waist. Size 24 measures 2 1/4 yards around lower edge.
- 6600—One-Piece Dressing Sack, sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 bust.

USE THIS COUPON FOR PATTERN ORDERS.

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

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

Pattern No. Size

Pattern No. Size

Pattern No. Size

Name

Postoffice

State

R. F. D. or St. No.

BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.

A Dream That's Not All a Dream.

Does your invitation to write to the "Home" department extend to those who are—homeless? Please let me give a few words of praise to those who have qualified. I always read the home page of this paper, and others, and would delight to practice what you preach if fate wasn't "agin" me. I would love to bake and brew according to the plans and specifications laid down by the excellent cooks who contribute recipes to

the Home Page, but we who are alone—and our name is legion—live mostly from paper-bags and Y. W. C. A. lunch rooms.

The practical household hints on kitchen, dining room, parlor, etc. are always absorbing reading, and when I can close my eyes to the 12 by 12 room which is a combination kitch-par-dine room my house assumes expansive proportions which enable me to carry out the many excellent suggestions found on our—oh! I mean your—page. Long practice has enabled me to qualify as an expert visualizer, and you Home Folks have contributed much that adds to the beauty and convenience of my air castle which, by the way, is always situated on an imaginary farm miles and miles from city sights and sounds.

And right here comes a thought, irrelevant and immaterial but one I am minded to set down. When one sees so many worthy girls living in stuffy rooms which for size and convenience resemble the famous tub of Diogenes one cannot help wondering why they do not emulate that great philosopher and search for an honest man—and a home. It may be they are not so indifferent to Public Opinion (writ with capitals, sisters mine) as was Diogenes, and even in Leap Year they were not quite brave enough. Or again, perhaps their search was futile.

The Home Page suggestions concerning the physical, mental and spiritual upbringing of children are of more than ordinary interest and cause me sometimes to daringly wonder if my limited income could not be stretched to afford shelter to "one of these little ones." Do you really truly mothers smile (or frown) at a spinster who knows, and who dares to proclaim, that she has mother love and practical common sense enough to mother two, three, I might almost say a baker's dozen of children? But we, who are poor, go on our way with empty arms and empty lives, wrapped in the conventional reserve that has the appearance of contentment and happiness, which may deceive the world but never ourselves.

Why do we who are homeless read the Home Department? Who can say? Perhaps it is because no editor is considerate enough to publish a "Homeless Department." Elinor.

To Remove Grease from Rugs.

[Answer to Query. Prize Letter.]

If "Reader," McPherson, Kan., will treat her rug after my method I am sure she will be pleased with the result: Take a quart of cornmeal and heat very hot but do not burn. Then take a hot stove lid—be sure it will not burn—and lay under the rug on the floor. Cover the stove lid with two folds of cloth, then put on about half of the hot cornmeal, then the rug. Rub the other half of the meal into the rug on the upper side, then lay on another cloth and another hot stove lid, this one inverted; apply a weight and leave until cold. Brush out the cornmeal, and if the grease spot was fresh your rug will be beautifully clean. If of long standing two or three applications will be necessary, using fresh meal each time.

Mrs. Mary L. Gregory.

R. 2, Manhattan, Kan.

Honey as a Medicine.

If your children covet sweets let them have them, but see that they are the proper kind. Cheap candies, too much jam, sweet cakes and lumps of sugar are bad. Pure chocolate and honey are good. Honey is more easily digested than many predigested foods, and it is highly valuable. Honey is a valuable medicine. It is excellent in most lung and throat affections, and is often used with great benefit in place of codliver oil. Occasionally there is a person with whom it does not agree, but most people can learn to use it with beneficial results. Honey is a laxative and sedative, and in diseases of the bladder and kidneys it is truly an excellent remedy. As an external application it is irritating when clear, but soothing when diluted. In many cases it is much appreciated for croup and colds. If equal parts of honey and pure cider vinegar are mixed and used after washing the hands there will be no sore or rough hands. I have known this lotion to cure eczema when other remedies failed.

Mrs. M. Brown.

Horton, Kan.

Quality Pianos

At the Lowest Prices in the United States

It is never necessary to make an apology to your friends about the quality of the piano you buy at Jenkins, nor have a feeling that you paid more for your Piano than your neighbor, who purchased the same make. Our ONE PRICE, NO COMMISSION PLAN does not mean "get all we can"—it does mean "Give all we can." It means the greatest economy and greatest satisfaction in piano buying. It means that nowhere in the world could you buy more piano quality for less money; it means freedom from all puzzle schemes and trick piano selling, devised to induce you to pay a higher price for a piano than it is worth. Our fall stock of pianos is now coming in. Note the values listed below.



"The Pilot is under no obligations to the Jenkins Music House, of Kansas City, to write this, but recent dealings with them constrains us to say for the benefit of our friends that we never knew a method of selling more open and honest than theirs, and, did we know about what price and style piano we wished to buy we would about as lieve send our twelve-year-old daughter to purchase it as to employ an expert. Their prices are plainly marked on every one of their hundreds of instruments and are the same to cash buyer or the one who wishes to make monthly payments."

- \$155 For a Brand New \$275 BARCLAY. \$5 monthly.
- \$125 For a Brand New \$175 HARMORE.
- \$175 For a Brand New \$300 BARCLAY. \$5 monthly.
- \$200 For a Brand New \$300 WOODWARD.

Write Today J. W. Jenkins Sons Music Co., Kansas City, Mo.

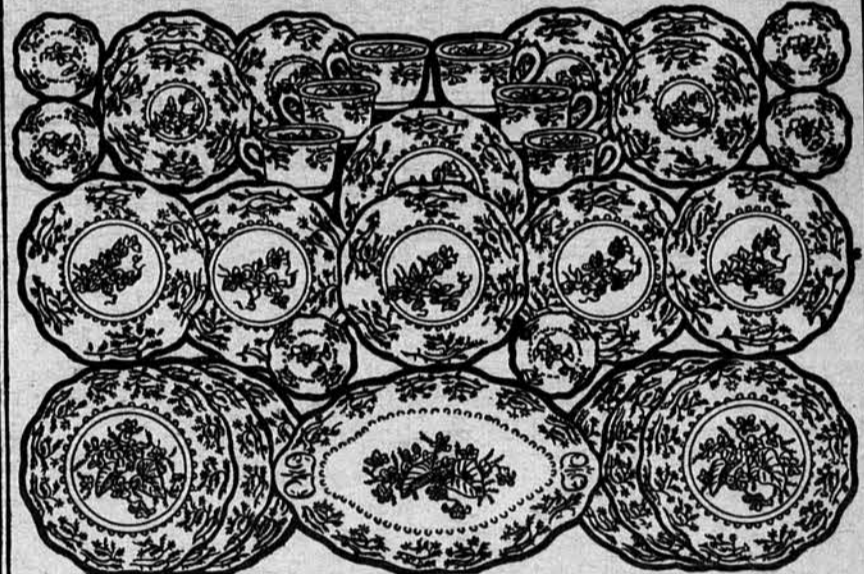
THE BIBLE LOOKING GLASS

Next to the Bible it is the most remarkable book in the world. Retail \$2.00. Agents making \$10.00 daily. Get terms and free outfit quick. NICHOLS & CO., Naperville, Ill.

PROTECT YOUR HOME

With an up-to-date Fire Extinguisher. \$3.00. Refilled free of charge. Western Buyers Association, Kansas City, Mo.

LADIES! This Handsome 31-Piece Dinner Set FREE!



Freight Charges Won't Cost You One Cent If You Accept My Offer At Once!

I mean exactly what I say—I will give this magnificent, richly decorated Dinner Set, Absolutely Free to any woman or girl who will take orders for only Sixteen of my big 115 Needle Cases, giving a beautiful 12x15 Art Picture free to each customer. Freight Charges Won't Cost You One Cent—the set is free to you in every sense of the word, if you accept my offer at once and distribute Needle Cases and Pictures according to instructions. There are 31 full size pieces in this Dinner Set; each piece is handsomely decorated with clusters of beautiful Purple Wood Violets, surrounded by wreaths of Rich Green Foliage and bordered with lovely tracings of Pure Gold. But please don't think that the above illustration gives you any idea of the real beauty of these dishes. Send for My Free Offer Today and I will then mail you Needle Cases, Pictures and a Large Picture of the entire Set, illustrating Each Piece in all its magnificent colors of Blue, Green and White so that you may judge for yourself if I am not offering you the handsomest and daintiest set of dinner dishes you ever saw in your life.

SEND NO MONEY! Just sign and mail me the coupon printed below and I will send you Needle Cases and Pictures, Free and Postpaid, together with a large illustration in Colors, showing you just how the Set will look when you take it out of the box in your own home. Then simply dispose of the Needle Cases and Pictures among your friends on my big 25 Cent Combination Offer, send me the \$4.00 collected and the Set is then yours, and I will ship it to you, by freight, Fully Guaranteed Against Breakage. Just your name and address on the coupon is all that I want. Sign and return it to me at once.

Manager Dish Club, Dept. 21, Topeka, Kan.

Sign and Mail Me This Coupon Today

MANAGER, DISH CLUB, DEPT. 21, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Dear Sir:—Please send me large illustration, in Colors, of the beautiful 31-Piece Violet Decorated Dinner Set offered above, also assortment of your big 115 Needle Cases and 12x15 Art Pictures, Free and Postpaid, by return mail. I will do my best to distribute Needle Cases and Pictures among my friends on your new 25-cent Combination Offer and when I send you the \$4.00 collected you are to send me the Dinner Set, Absolutely Free, to pay me for my work. It is Distinctly Understood that Freight Charges on My Set Will Not Cost Me a Single Cent, Providing I Dispose of Needle Cases and Pictures According to Your Instructions.

My Name

Full Address

MARKET PROBABILITIES

Bulky Receipts of Cattle Last Week Produced a Sag in the Market—Feeder Prices Come Within Half Dollar of Heavy Beeves—Hogs Recovering Losses and Even an Omaha Packer is Looking for Decided Gains by Spring

(Written Specially for the Farmers Mail and Breeze.)

Sagging prices for fat steers was the course of the market last week. Declines of 10 to 25 cents were quoted, and the higher priced kinds lost the most, while the cheapest kinds were nearly steady in some cases. Instead of countrymen holding their cattle as conditions from the previous week justified, they marketed more fat cattle this last week than in the preceding week. The bulk of the offerings at all markets ran to beef, so that actual supplies for killing purposes were larger than total receipts indicate. In quality the offerings have been fairly good, but carried an unusually plain top. The greater part of the fed steers weighed 1,150 to 1,350, an occasional bunch going above 1,400, but at the same time the weightier grades were discriminated against more than the more plentiful light weight kinds. There is one bull factor in the midst of a general bearish situation, and that is the demand for cattle for further feeding. Killers had much their own way with the higher priced steers, but when it came to anything that showed possibilities in the feeding line, they had to meet strong competition from country buyers. Steers that could be handled for beef at \$7 to \$7.50 were taken by countrymen at little better than killers would pay. Some fancy feeders made \$8 on a day when the top price for heavy beeves was \$8.40. If killers could get around country competition they would widen the spread in prices of fat cattle materially. A good many traders and shippers are still predicting a light spring run of beef. April should uncover some fancy weight beeves, but as soon as oil mills in the Southwest clean up their supply there will be a general shrinkage in the run from the Southwest Colorado and the Northwest will not do much in the hay fed line this spring but will hold most of their cattle through for grass.

Moderate Decline for Cows.

Chicago quoted cow prices down 15 to 25 cents last Thursday, but at river markets there was only a slight decline, and for the greater part of the week prices were steady. It is practically the same old story of moderate receipts and a good demand. Killers, however, claim that butcher cattle prices are relatively higher than steers. Veal calves, bulls and stags continue to bring firm prices.

Rampant Feeder Demand.

Demand for stockers and feeders continues urgent and for this season of the year is far above normal. There is a general belief that as the season advances that demand will become more urgent, though at present it is digressing into the killers' sphere, with prices dangerously high. Feeders up to \$8 last week and the bulk of the good thin steers changed hands at \$7 to \$7.75. Stock cows brought up to \$5.50 and stock helpers up to \$6.25.

Colorado Feeders at \$7.50.

In Kansas City last week some very high prices were paid for feeding steers from the open range. One bunch of 40 head from the range of Norton & Crosley near La Junta, Colo., weighing 980 pounds, brought \$7.50 a hundred pounds. They had been carried since the grass season on beet tops. Mr. Norton of that firm says that cattle in Colorado are doing fine this year, but are scarce.

Break and Recovery in Hogs.

Hog prices were 5 cents higher the first of the week. The top price in Chicago and St. Louis was \$7.65, in Kansas City \$7.47 1/2, in Omaha and St. Joseph \$7.40. Saturday of the preceding week and early last week hog prices fell back rather suddenly, but the drop was checked on Wednesday, when prices

had recorded new low levels for the season and the main loss of the preceding few days was regained late last week. At the same time prices of provisions have come in for a material rally and all factors seem to be pulling around to a more bullish outlook. Michael Cudahy of Omaha, a provision authority, has issued a bullish statement on provisions in which he states that the year 1913 is starting out in practically the same position as 1910, and in March, 1910, the hog market was boosted to \$10.50 to \$11. No such extreme prices are expected this year, however, but much higher prices are expected in February than at the present. Thus far this year the five western markets have received 175,000 fewer hogs than in the same period in 1912.

Rumors that hogs are scarce in the country, and that there continue to be heavy losses from cholera, are always discounted more or less, but in the past two weeks these statements are more frequent and so general that the big packers are beginning to pay attention to them. The main loss among hogs, according to recent reports is in Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska, or sections of the country that escaped the general loss by that disease in 1911.

Setback in Sheep Prices.

Sheep prices were 10 cents higher the first of the week, with receipts fairly large. Top prices for lambs at the various markets were \$8.75 to \$9.15.

The rise in sheep prices two weeks ago was too sudden to be maintained, and consequently last week the market fell back 50 cents on lambs and 25 cents on sheep. The rise two weeks ago attracted increased offerings, but on the scale down the market now seems in a fairly good position for another general advance. Milder weather has added a holding factor, but at no time this season could the temperatures or moisture be regarded as much of a market factor. The five western markets have received 50,000 fewer sheep thus far this year than in the corresponding time last year, and the January decrease is estimated at about 100,000. In a general way the lamb market is on an \$8 to \$9 basis, yearlings \$7 to \$7.75, wethers \$5.25 to \$5.75, ewes \$4.75 to \$5.50. Reports from the Southwest state that some wool has been contracted on the basis of 17 cents a pound, on sheeps' back. This would be approximately 20 to 22 cents sacked.

The Movement in Livestock.

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

Table with columns for Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and rows for Kansas City, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Total, Preceding week, Year ago.

The following table shows receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at each of the five western markets, Monday, January 20, together with total for the preceding Monday and a year ago:

Table with columns for Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and rows for Kansas City, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Total, Week ago, Year ago.

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

Table with columns for Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and rows for Per 100 lbs. 1913 1912, Chicago, Kan. City.

Big Movement of Horses.

The receipts of horses and mules in St. Louis and Kansas City thus far in January are more than 50 per cent larger than in the same period last year. This increased business has been attracted by an active southern demand and firm prices. Mules have predominated the supply, and the bulk of them came from Kansas and Missouri feed lots. While there was a ready demand for horses, the full strength of the season's inquiry has not developed.

Canada Needs Horses.

S. B. Jones, formerly of Higgins, Texas, but now a horse dealer in the British Northwest, says that Canada will need a good many horses and mules this spring. Mr. Jones's headquarters are at Swift Current, Canada. He spent a few days in Kansas City recently. He said: "The British Northwest is developing rapidly and in a few years will be a big producing area. That country is still in the pioneer stage of farming and everything except wheat has to be shipped in. The requirements for horses are large, but as soon as the country gets to producing its own horses, all other classes of stock will be raised. We draw most of our horses from the United States."

Grain Higher; Hay Steady.

Cash grain prices made slight additional gains this week, except corn, and that grain after showing an advance early in the week fell back in the past two days to a slight net loss for the week. All grains, however, were in active demand. Receipts were moderate, crop and season of the year considered. Hay prices were steady. Receipts were smaller than in preceding week and demand absorbed some of the surplus from preceding weeks. The following prices prevail for grain in Kansas City and St. Louis:

Table with columns for Wheat, Kansas City, St. Louis and rows for Hard No. 2, Soft No. 2, Corn, White No. 2, Mixed corn, Oats, No. 2 white, No. 2 mixed.

The following comparison shows prices on best grades of wheat, corn and oats at Kansas City and Chicago for this date and one year ago:

Table with columns for Wheat, Corn, Oats and rows for Chicago, Kan. City.

Light Broom Corn Trade.

The movement of broomcorn continues small, with the bulk of the crop still in growers' hands. The plain quality is a drawback in the movement and the choice grades are the only kinds that meet any competition. Choice, green, selfworking corn is

quoted at \$90 to \$100 a ton, fair to good \$40 to \$75 and common to fair \$20 to \$40 a ton.

Hay Prices in Kansas City.

The following is the range of quotations on the Kansas City hay market:

Table with columns for Hay type and price and rows for Prairie, choice, Prairie, No. 1, Prairie, No. 2, Timothy, choice, Timothy, No. 1, Timothy, No. 2, Timothy, No. 3, Clover mixed, choice, Clover mixed, No. 1, Clover mixed, No. 2, Clover, choice, Clover, No. 1, Clover, No. 2, Alfalfa, choice, Alfalfa, No. 1, Alfalfa, No. 2, Alfalfa, No. 3, Straw, Packing hay.

Livestock Quotations in Kansas City.

The following table shows the range in prices of hogs in Kansas City on days named for the last two weeks:

Table with columns for Day, Last week, Previous wk. and rows for Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday.

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

Table with columns for Year, Cattle, Calves, Hogs, Sheep, H. & M., Cars and rows for 1913, 1912, Inc., Dec.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Elgin, Jan. 20.—Butter this week is firm at 32 cents.

Kansas City, Jan. 20.—Prices this week on produce are:

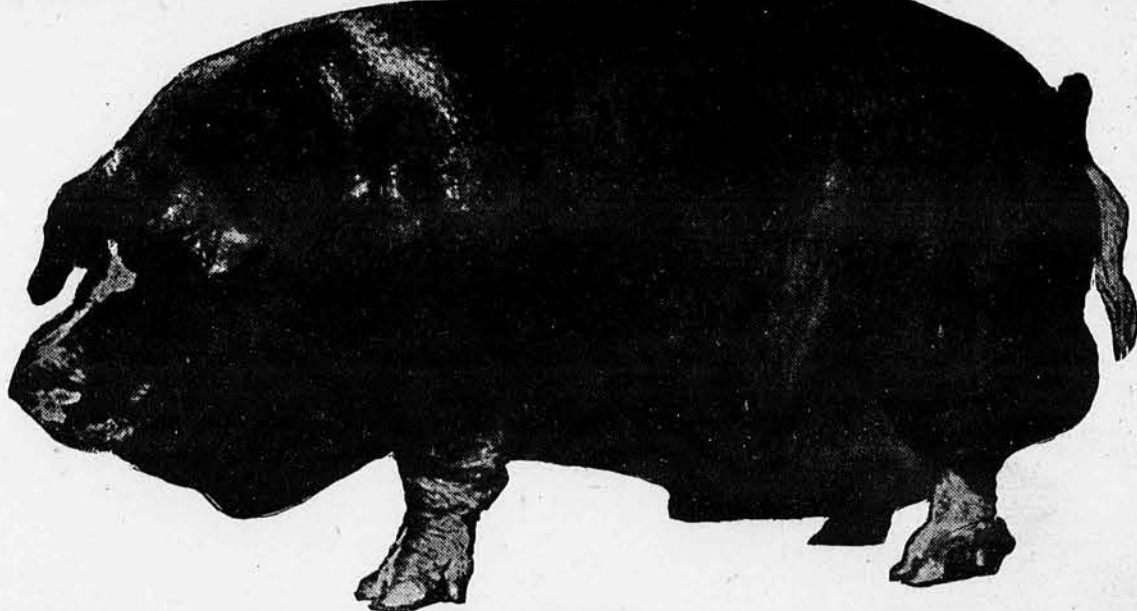
Eggs—Firsts, new white wood cases included, 22@23c a doz.; seconds, 13@15c. Butter—Creamery, extras, 32 1/2@33c a lb.; firsts, 29 1/2@30 1/2c; seconds, 27 1/2@28 1/2c; packing stock, 20 1/2c. Live Poultry—Broilers, 14 1/2@15 1/2c a lb.; spring chickens, 12@12 1/2c; hens, 11 1/2c; young roosters, 8 1/2@9c; old roosters, 8@8 1/2c; young turkeys and turkey hens, 15 1/2@16c; old toms, 13@14c; cull turkeys, 7@8c. Rabbits—No. 1, \$1@1.50 a doz., if drawn; No. 2, 50@75c.

Produce Prices Now and One Year Ago.

Table with columns for Butter, Eggs, Hens and rows for Chicago, Kan. City.

A Valuable Corn Book Free.

A corn book entitled "Corn Facts" and covering all phases of corn growing has been published and is given free to our subscribers by the National Seed Tester Co., 1735 Locust St., Des Moines, Ia. The book is one of the best ever written on the subject. The firm manufactures the Holden Ideal Corn Tester that is so widely known and used throughout the corn belt. The tester is recognized as an absolutely accurate tester and is used and endorsed by all the leading corn judges. For the past three years over 75 per cent of the prize winning corn at the Iowa State Corn Show was grown from seed tested in these testers. They are accurate and reliable. The manufacturers guarantee every tester to be satisfactory. Corn growers are raising 10 to 25 bushels more corn on each acre by using these testers. You can have one of these valuable corn books free by asking for it—also ask for information about testers and testing. You will receive some valuable pointers. Mention this paper and address National Seed Tester Co., 1735 Locust St., Des Moines, Ia.



The above taken from a photograph—not a drawing, is a good likeness of Pawnee Pete 55115, the chief herd boar at the head of Robinson's Mammoth Poland Chinua at Maryville, Mo. Pawnee Pete is generally considered to be about the biggest hog in the business. Last fall at three and one-half years old he weighed 1025 pounds. He is a boar with show quality along with his

size and a great breeder. He has been shown at the leading fairs the past two years. He was never fat or properly fitted, but there probably wasn't another boar out that attracted the attention and admiration that he did. In the Robinson sale to be held at Maryville, Mo., on next Wednesday, January 29, the get of this boar and sows bred to him will be the attractions. It is

a great offering in every respect and merits the attention of all breeders who are on the outlook for herd improving material. Fifty head of sows, yearlings and gilts will be sold, detailed mention of which has appeared in previous issues. It is not too late now to secure a catalog and it certainly is not too late to attend the sale.—C. H. W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HALTERS—1 1/2 inch russet lea. halters, solid brass tubular riveted, five or six, ring, \$1.00 each or \$11.00 per doz. Write for catalogue. Inskeep & Schaubel, Manhattan, Kan.

OREGON ALMANAC FREE—144 pages: official publication of the Oregon State Immigration Commission. Complete and authentic information on every county of Oregon, its farms, climate and opportunities. Special questions answered with painstaking detail. Portland Commercial Club, Room 700, Portland, Ore.

BIG WESTERN WEEKLY 6 MONTHS 10c—Biggest and best general weekly published in the west. Interesting and instructive departments for young and old. Tells about opportunities in the west for ambitious men. Special offer, 6 months' trial subscription—26 big issues—10c. Address Weekly Capital, Department W. A. 12, Topeka, Kansas.

Excellent brood sow prospects. Their dam, Lady Wonder 4th, is one of the greatest of the great Wonder sows in the herd and their sire was Big Bone Pete. Mr. Griffiths has a full brother to these gilts, a litter younger, that he is developing for a herd and those that have seen him say he is one of the best prospects of the year. Nos. 1 and 2 are gilts out of Lady Wonder 3rd. No. 31 in the sale is a gilt out of a Colossus sow, litter mate to H. J. Griffiths's Colossus sow, Colossus Pan. The gilt was sired by Mogul's Monarch. The gilt division is very uniform and contains as good brood sow prospects as can be found in any sale to be held this winter. Mr. Griffiths is in a four days' circuit and all four sales can be attended with once for catalog and plan to attend these sales.

Representing Dreamland Col.

This is the last call for Leon Carter's Duroc-Jersey bred sow sale at Asherville, Kan., next Thursday, Jan. 30. His advertisement appears in this issue. It will tell you what the offering consists of. It will contain 30 fall yearling gilts with some spring gilts and a few young boars that are bred to the Ohio show boar that sired Dreamland Col. (Mr. Carter's boar) was a noted show boar and sire of show stuff but it is very likely he never sired anything in the boar line as he is a Dreamland Col. A good part of the offering is either bred to the Ohio show boar or to the Ohio show boar's sire, the Ohio River bend Col. is another good sire bred in use in Mr. Fitch's herd at Minneapolis for a long time. This offering is in the prime of breeding condition and has been handled carefully. It is bred for early spring farrow. It is right in every way. If you can't attend the sale send your bids to J. W. Johnson of this paper and they will be handled in your interest. Address in care of Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.

Crocker's Durocs Average \$32.

The public sale of Duroc-Jerseys made by F. C. Crocker, Filley, Neb., at Beatrice, Neb., last Thursday had a very fair attendance but neither the attendance or the prices received were as good as the offering deserved. Fifty-three head sold for \$1,690, at an average of a little better than \$32 at the entire offering. Mr. Crocker is one of the best known swine breeders in Nebraska. He went from Beatrice to Lincoln, where he will attend the breeders' meetings this week. He will devote most of his time from now on until spring in institute work. Below is a list of the principal buyers in his sale last Thursday:

- 1-W. H. Fink, Quinter, Kan.....\$40.00
- 2-Wm. Knabbe, Washington, Kan. 40.00
- 3-Chas. S. Ward, Martinsburg, Mo. 40.00
- 4-Ben D. Spies, Dodge, Neb. 36.00
- 5-G. C. Grossover, Hardville, Neb. 40.00
- 6-J. David Delair, Oketo, Kan. 33.00
- 7-J. J. Halbrecht, Pickrel, Neb. 30.00
- 8-O. E. Burton, Harris, Kan. 35.00
- 9-Martin Kelly, Verdun, Neb. 37.00
- 10-W. H. Bowman, Beatrice, Neb. 36.00
- 11-G. H. Woolman, Republican City, Neb. 32.00
- 12-Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb. 31.00
- 13-J. J. Halbeck, Pickrel, Neb. 31.00
- 14-John Edmund, Princeton, Neb. 34.00
- 15-C. R. Willey, Liberty, Neb. 31.00
- 16-Moser & Fitzwater, Goffs, Kan. 31.00
- 17-Henry L. Cotton, Columbus, Neb. 36.00
- 18-Frank Braddock, Filley, Neb. 43.00

Miner Has Good Sale.

The H. B. Miner sale of Duroc-Jersey sows held at Guide Rock, Neb., January 16, was well attended by a good number of breeders, both from Kansas and Nebraska, also a large crowd of farmers and hogmen. The sale was a good even sale. The top of the sale going to N. B. Price of Mankato, Kan., at \$61; the next highest, No. 18, a fall yearling, going to Geo. Davis, Milford, Neb., at \$50. The offering was presented in first class condition and considering the quality and breeding, also the fact that they were all either tried sows or fall yearlings and bred to two outstanding good boars, Model H, the well known prize winner, and Sunkist Chief, a first prize winner in class at Des Moines, Iowa, last fall, they should have sold for more money. The 35 head brought \$1,295, average \$37. Mr. Miner was well pleased with the outcome of sale and it is needless to say that the buyers were more than pleased as these sows cannot help but make good. Below is a list of representative sales.

- 1-M. B. Price, Mankato, Kan.\$61.00
- 2-M. Guy, Guide Rock, Neb. 36.50
- 3-C. W. Johnson, Red Cloud, Neb. 49.00
- 4-Adam Fritzman, Guide Rock, Neb. 38.00
- 5-Bert Stickly, Guide Rock, Neb. 45.00
- 6-O. C. Klingman, Austin, Neb. 39.50
- 7-L. E. Miner, Guide Rock, Neb. 38.00
- 8-Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan. 38.00
- 9-H. L. Rykes, Guide Rock, Neb. 35.50
- 10-J. A. Pritts, Bostwick, Neb. 33.00
- 11-Tow Swartz, Red Cloud, Neb. 38.00
- 12-A. Eshleman, Red Cloud, Neb. 40.00
- 13-Geo. Davis, Milford, Neb. 50.00
- 14-E. R. Throme, Red Cloud, Neb. 32.50
- 15-C. L. Blan, Bostwick, Neb. 29.50
- 16-Everitt Myers, Burr Oak, Kan. 37.00
- 17-Geo. Philipp, Esbon, Kan. 35.00
- 18-H. H. Shaw, Esbon, Kan. 34.00
- 19-J. H. Lotter, Minlin, Neb. 42.00
- 20-N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan. 46.50
- 21-F. Twinneman, Hardy, Neb. 41.00
- 22-Ward Bros., Republic, Kan. 34.00
- 23-Arthur Lacy, Cowell, Neb. 31.00

Walker's Annual Sow Sale.

Thos. F. Walker & Sons annual bred sow sale at Fairbury, Neb., Saturday, February 15, will contain the grandest offering of big type Poland China sows ever made by this firm and the equal if not the superior of any offering ever made in Nebraska or Kansas. The offering numbers 58 head. There are 30 spring gilts that the writer believes to be the best he ever saw that were going in one sale. 23 fall yearlings that are as good. Also three tried sows. The fall gilts are mostly by Mouw's Long-fellow. He has crossed fine on the herd sows in the Walker herd. Chief Price wonder sired some of the fall gilts. The spring gilts are by the same boars except 15 that are by Blue Valley, the great boar that has been decided to show at the Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas fairs next season. The three tried sows are real attractions. Two of them are by old First Look and one by Blue Valley Expansion, and all are bred to Blue Valley. Everything is bred to the best advantage to one or the other

of the great herd boars in this herd. A big per cent, possibly half of the spring gilts, are bred to Blue Valley Orange, by Big Orange. This boar Mr. Walker bought in the J. O. James sale this fall and he and his brother were the two highest priced boars sold this season. As is well known Big Orange is the "Big Thing" in Iowa. Now if you are in the market for a few choice Poland China sows that are big and smooth and that are sure to raise big litters of the kind that you can sell for good money you better take my word for it and don't miss this sale. Come to Fairbury and be a guest of the Walkers at the Onyx Hotel and if this offering is not as good as any you ever saw you can call on the writer for a new hat.

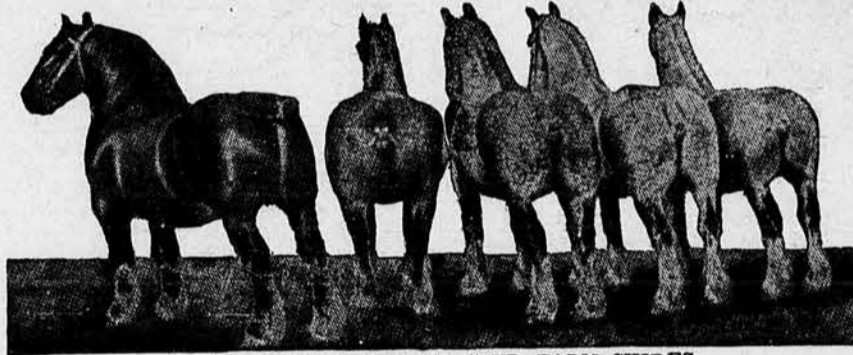
Hunt's Annual Duroc Sale.

In this issue will be found the half page advertisement of J. O. Hunt's coming Duroc-Jersey bred sow sale. This is the regular annual sale that Mr. Hunt makes at his farm six miles south of Marysville, Kan. Those who know Mr. Hunt, and about every breeder of Duroc-Jerseys know him, are familiar with his herd and what he has accomplished in the past. His sales have been record breakers as to quality of sows offered and prices received. On February 4, Mr. Hunt will drive through the sale ring an offering that is easily the best he has ever made. It will consist of 20 big fall yearlings that will go into the same weighing close to 400 pounds each and the evenest and smoothest lot of fall yearlings we have ever seen. The fall gilts were sired by Hunt's Special and Valley Chief. The 29 spring gilts look like ordinary fall gilts, as even and smooth and as attractive as their sisters of last fall farrowed. The spring gilts are by Iowa Chief. The entire offering will be in ordinary breeding condition. Neither too fat nor too thin. It is being handled as all of Mr. Hunt's sale offerings have been handled in the past—with his sows that he will keep to raise his next spring crop of pigs. The writer has attended every sale that John Hunt has ever made and many of the best herds in Kansas and southern Nebraska have commenced with a few bred sows from Mr. Hunt's annual sales. If you are in the market for a few good young sows that will add strength to your herd here is the place to come. It will be found just as represented in these columns, one of the best offerings ever made in the state. Ask for the catalog and arrange to attend. You can send your bids to J. W. Johnson if you can't come. Look up his advertisement in this issue.

Kansas and Missouri

GEO. W. BERRY.

Al E. Smith of Lawrence, Kan., has a fine lot of jacks like the two shown above that he will price worth every cent he asks. He has a number of 2-year-olds 15 1/2 to 16 hands standard measure that will mature to 1200 lbs. 3-year-olds weighing 1100 lbs., 4, 5 and 6-year-olds over 16 hands and weighing over 1200 lbs. He has over 40 head of big, black, mammoth fel-



TRUMAN'S PIONEER STUD FARM SHIRES.

lows to choose from. No one is able to show as large a bunch with the bone, breeding, style and finish found in these. A number of these are good enough to head any jennet herd. He took all prizes on any jennet herd. He took all prizes on any jennet and jennets, of all ages, at Kansas State Fair. He sold 18 jacks in Missouri last year. The jennets are very large, some of them 16 hands. The jacks are bred to breed the large high class mule. It would pay any one wanting a good one to see these before buying. This Jack Farm is two miles west of Lawrence and he will gladly meet buyers at trains any time. Make an appointment with Mr. Smith and see these jacks. It will pay you. Mention this paper when writing.—G. W. B.

Best Business in 10 Years.

Dietrich & Spaulding, the well and favorably known breeders of Poland Chinas at Richmond, Kan., report that they are enjoying the best trade in their line that they have had for 10 years. This firm is breeding a type of Poland Chinas that appeals to breeders, farmers and feeders alike. They still have a few bred sows and gilts to sell. Write them for particulars, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Two Big Holstein Sales.

Tuesday, February 5, A. J. Podendorf, of Logan, Iowa, will make a draft sale of Holstein cows. This sale will follow H. C. Glissman's sale at Omaha, on February 4 and 5. Mr. Podendorf has one of the good Holstein herds of Iowa and his offering will be worthy of the attention of any of our readers. The three days' sale can be attended with practically one expense as Logan, Iowa, is only a short distance from Omaha.

Poland China Sale Circuit.

I have arranged to attend a series of Poland China bred sow sales as follows: Podendorf & Rainier, Logan, Ia., February 1; Henry Fessemeyer, Clarinda, Ia., February 6; J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia., February 7; H. W. Halford, Manning, Ia., February 21; L. R. McClarnon, Braddyville, Ia., February 26. Everyone interested in big type Poland Chinas should have the catalogs giving full information with regards to the offerings in the sales above listed and can obtain them by addressing

the breeders as above. Anyone will feel well repaid for the time to visit any of these herds of big, smooth hogs. Iowa is the home of the big type Poland China that has grown rapidly in popularity, the kind farmers want and will have. Those who cannot conveniently attend any of these sales should make selections from the catalogs and can intrust their bids with auctioneer or fieldman with the assurance that their orders will be handled with all fairness.

Of Interest to Dairymen.

The dissolution of Holstein-Friesian herd owned by H. C. Glissman & Sons, South Omaha, Neb., Tuesday and Wednesday, February 4 and 5, should be of special interest to any of our readers who are interested in dairy cattle. From a milking standpoint there is no breed of cattle that will equal the Holstein. The Rock Brook Farms herd is noted for its deep milking strains. The offering will consist of 125 cattle, all ages. Seventy of these are registered and the balance are purebred but non-registered. There will be 75 mature cows, 75 heifers under 3 years old, 12 serviceable bulls and some heifer calves. All cattle over 6 years old tuberculin tested. Any of our readers who are interested in this breed of cattle will do well to attend this sale. You yet have time to send for catalog. When writing please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Duroc-Jersey Sale Dates.

I wish to call the attention of breeders to the approaching sales of Duroc-Jerseys which I shall attend, as noted below, and at which I hope to have the pleasure of meeting many friends; O. S. Larson, Logan, Iowa, January 30; W. H. Seddon, Persla, Iowa, January 31; C. E. Veak, Essex, Iowa, February 4; A. W. Lamb, Albion, Neb., February 12; O. G. Smith, Kearney, Neb., February 14; W. H. Swartsley, Riverdale, Neb., February 15. I have seen the herds of the above named breeders, and can say their offerings include many bred sows of excellent individual merit and of most desirable breeding. The hope is entertained that some of the breeders especially of Kansas and Oklahoma can attend some of these sales. Those who cannot conveniently leave home to attend any of the sales in the circuit may intrust their bids on anything, selected from the catalogs, with the assurance that their orders will be handled fairly and the interest of the buyer protected. Everyone interested in high class Durocs should have the catalogs of these sales and can obtain them by addressing the breeders as above.

Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm Shires.

Under date of January 13 Mr. J. G. Truman writes: "Dear Sirs—I am pleased to say that the carload of imported Shire, Percheron, and Belgian stallions that we had on exhibition at the short course last week held at the Iowa Agricultural college at Ames, arrived home in first class condition. The exhibit was from start to finish a grand success. The horses were very highly complimented upon by Professor W. H. Few, the students and the onlookers

herds of their new owners this year. Among these might be noted the sensational boar bought by Thomas F. Walker & Sons of Alexandria, Neb. This boar was pronounced at that time as the best boar that went through a sale last year and he a "top liner" this year. Mr. James's advertisement appears in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze and he will be glad to send catalogs to any of our readers who are interested in the offering. If you find it inconvenient to attend the sale our Mr. G. W. Berry, who is an expert judge of breeding hogs, will gladly handle any commissions entrusted to him free of charge and in the interest of the buyer. Address such commissions to Mr. Berry in care of Mr. James at Braddyville, Iowa.

S. A. Roberts's Successful Sale.

The winter series of swine sales was opened on January 17 by S. A. Roberts of Knoxville, Iowa. The offering consisted of 41 head of "big type" Poland China bred sows, which sold at an average of \$48. The top price was \$105, paid for a sow by the noted sire Big Orange and bred to the champion A Model. Prices were uniform, ranging near the \$50 mark, and few sold for less than \$40. The attendance was large, and buyers were present, or represented, from Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, as well as a good representation of Iowa breeders. The sows bred to the Des Moines grand champion A Model and the great boars Big Knox and Blake's Best, were in good demand. This sale is the first one held by Mr. Roberts. His offering of sows was well grown, good size and of uniform type. While attended by the un-

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

- Wm. H. Harper, LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER, GLASCO, KANSAS. Phone for Dates.**
- Col. D. F. Perkins, Concordia, Kan.** Up-to-date methods in the Auction business. Purebred stock sales and big sales generally. Write for dates.
- J. H. JONES, LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, 600 Kan. Ave., Topeka** and farm sales solicited. 16 years experience.
- L. R. BRADY LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER** Manhattan, Kan. Write or wire for dates.
- COL. S. B. YOUNG, Osborne, Kan.** Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.
- T. E. GORDON, WATERVILLE, KANS.** Livestock and Real Estate Auctioneer. WRITE FOR DATES.
- JAS. W. SPARKS Live Stock Auctioneer MARSHALL, MO.**
- COL. HOMER BOLES, Randolph, Kan.** Livestock and General Auctioneer.
- C. C. DENNEY GUIDE ROCK, Nebr.** Livestock Auctioneer. Pure bred stock sales and big farm sales. Write or phone.
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- N. S. HOYT, Mankato, Kan.** Livestock Auctioneer. Big Horse and other Stock Sales a specialty. Terms reasonable. Special service to breeders.
- Will Myers, Livestock Auctioneer** Beloit, Kansas. Write or phone for dates. I am located right to give good service.
- Col. J. R. LOYD, ATHOL, KANSAS.** LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Write for terms and dates, and reference.
- Col. N. B. PRICE, Mankato, Kans. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER.** Phone or write for dates. Bonney K. heads my Duroc-Jersey herd
- COL. FRANK REGAN, ESBOON, KANSAS.** Livestock Auctioneer. Write for open dates.
- G. A. DRYBREAD Elk City, Kans.** Live stock and farm sales made anywhere. Give me a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed.
- FRANK J. ZAUN FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER** INDEPENDENCE, MO. Bell Phone, 675 Ind. "GET ZAUN, HE KNOWS HOW!"

R. L. HARRIMAN Live Stock Auctioneer BUNCETON, MISSOURI

Col. Oscar H. Boatman Irving, Kansas Livestock Auctioneer Graduate American Auction School Write for Dates

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL LARGEST IN WORLD Special 4 weeks actual practice term, start at any time in January and finish in February. We now have a large class in attendance. W. B. CARPENTER, President, 14th and Grand Avenue - KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

certainties and difficulties of an early auction, the result of Mr. Roberts's initial sale was a decided success by a young and deserving breeder...

Kansas, Missouri and Iowa.

BY C. H. WALKER.

J. E. Weller of Fayette, Mo., has several good, lengthy summer and fall boars and a few tippy April pigs that are well worth the money.

DAIRY CATTLE.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—30 head of registered heifers and males, also 73 head of pure bred and young cows, \$53.50 and up.

BALDWIN DAIRY. 25 gallon route. Address owner or phone 194. ADDISON AULT, Baldwin, Kansas.

BANKS' FARM JERSEYS. Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale.

W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

Only registered herd of merit in Kansas. A grand son of Golden Fern's Lad—bred for butter—and 20 cows and heifers for sale at moderate prices.

E. J. LINSCOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

OAK HILL HOLSTEINS

Bulls ready for spring service by Shadybrook Gerben Sr Kornyke out of A. R. O. dams. Heifers bred. Also a few fresh cows. All tuberculin tested.

BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAN.

HOLSTEINS —CHOICE

H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

Bred yearling heifers; 2-year-olds, fresh this winter; 25 or 30 young cows, milkers and springers; also bulls, high-grade and registered, up to 18 months of age.

IRA ROMIG, Sta. B., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Holsteins!

I will sell the following high grade Holsteins, many of them practically all bloods, and in good condition: 50 yearling heifers and 50 1 1/2-year-old heifers just being bred to a son of a 24 lb. dam; 100 2 to 2 1/2-year-old heifers and 100 2 1/2 to 3-year-old heifers bred to a high class registered bull, to freshen from Dec. 1st, 1912, to March 1st, 1913.

JAMES DORSEY, Gilberts, Illinois

GALLOWAYS.

G. E. CLARK. W. W. DUNHAM. CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS. 12 Miles West of Topeka.

Fort Larned Herd

40 REGISTERED BULLS. 20 GALLOWAYS and 20 RED POLLS. 10 to 20 months old. Priced to sell.

E. E. FRIZZELL, LARNED, KANSAS

SHORTHORNS.

WANTED Position with good breeder. Short horns preferred, a 5 herdman. Address Herdsman, Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLAND CHINA SWINE and CLEVELAND BAY HORSES. All stock pedigreed. Prices reasonable. Thos. B. Murphy & Sons, Corbin, Kan.

SHORTHORNS

5 bulls from 12 to 18 months. Roans and reds. Scotch Tops. Address, L. M. NOFFSINGER, OSBORNE, KAN.

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPS

Young Bulls, Scotch and Scotch Topped. Also a few choice Cows and Heifers. Also 25 registered Poland China Fat Pigs of both sexes. Immune. Write for prices.

S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

Pearl Herd of Shorthorns

I have a select bunch of young bulls from six to 20 months old, well bred, well grown and the making of good useful animals. They are both reds and roans. Can ship via C. R. I. & P. A. T. & S. F. U. P., and Mo. Pac. Address

C. W. TAYLOR ABILENE : : KANSAS

for April farrow. Mr. Weller's stock represents the best blood lines and they have been bred and fed to insure their usefulness as breeders and producers.

Chas. L. Taylor of Olean, Mo., is making special prices now on a few top spring boars sired by his state fair winners.

For cholera proof O. I. C.'s carrying the very best blood of the breed; boars and sows and gilts that are good individually and stock that is priced in reason write Jno. H. Neer, Boonville, Mo.

For immune Poland Chinas that are sired by Mr. Weller's own breeding stock. He is making special prices now on sows and gilts bred or open. He can furnish pairs or trios not related.

Write Col. Sparks For Dates.

Breeders contemplating holding winter and spring sales and who have as yet not secured their auctioneer will consult their own interests by writing Col. Jas. W. Sparks of Marshall, Mo.

Roan Has a Great Offering.

G. C. Roan of LaPlata, Mo., has claimed March 10 for his annual sale of jacks and jennets. This year's sale will include 40 head and an equal number of jacks and jennets will be sold.

Miller's Percherons and Jacks.

S. J. Miller of Kirksville, Mo., the veteran breeder and importer will hold a sale of Percheron horses and jacks at Kirksville, Mo., on Thursday, March 6.

Walter's Great Offering.

H. B. Walter of Effingham, Kans., has in preparation for his February 14 sale of bred sows the greatest lot of big type sows, yearlings and gilts he has ever sold.

The Sales at Maryville and Sheridan.

The Robinson sale at Maryville, Mo., on Wednesday, January 29 and the Wray, Stanley, Hunt sale at Sheridan, Mo., on Thursday, January 30, are two of the most important big type, Poland events to be held this winter.

A Great Hereford Offering.

Dr. R. T. Thornton, manager of the Funkhouser, Gabbert & Others Hereford sales held at Kansas City in March, assures us that the 1913 offering is by far the best lot of breeding cattle these well known contributors have ever sent to these sales.

A Good Place to Buy Jacks.

One of the earliest jack sales to be held this winter will be the Limerick & Bradford sale at Columbia, Mo., on Thursday, February 6.

Lookabaugh's Shorthorns Sold on Time at Private Treaty

Six or nine months reserved. What we want is your trial order. We don't need the money. We want you to come and buy. We want regular customers and you'll try hard to please you.

Here Header Material is Scarce. We have a few. They are priced right. Come early and get first choice.



Over 200 Head From Which to Select

A great variety of prize winners and prize winning blood. Breeding stock of both sexes and all ages. If you want breeding stock don't miss this opportunity.

Cows with Calf at Foot and Re-bred. Richly Bred Young Things, Show Prospects. Handsome Young Bulls, Herd Header Material. Rugged Young Bulls, the Farmer and Stockman Kind.

In fact a splendid array of foundation Shorthorns, that carry the blood of the best families and the most noted sires of the breed.

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

Herd Established Over 25 Years Evergreen Crest Galloways

Twenty cows and heifers for sale, either registered or high grades. All two years old and over are bred to Flagstaff 29205 and Sally's Othello 33696.

Holstein Cows and Heifers at Bargain Prices!

On account of shortage of ensilage crop in N. Y. state I am shipping west 300 head of high-grade Holstein heifers and cows, 2 to 5 years of age.

MEADOW BROOK BERKSHIRES AT BURLINGTON, KANS.

200 bred sows, all bred to Premier Longfellow, King's 2d Masterpiece, True Type, King's 4th Masterpiece, King's X Masterpiece (the greatest yearling we ever raised), Forrest Count, etc.

HEREFORDS.

BLUE GRASS Herefords STOCK FARM. Cows, Heifers and young bulls for sale. 160 head in herd.

Klaus Bros.' Herefords!

We offer 16 head of strong, rugged bulls, herd header material, ready for service, sired by Fuller 3rd, Fuller 25th and Beau Onward.

Mathews Registered Herefords

Bulls all sold. We offer 20 coming yearling heifers, good ones, strong in Anxiety 4th blood.

Star Breeding Farm

HEREFORDS Heeded by Topson 4th, 90 Bulls, 14 to 30 mos. Single or carloads. Can spare a few females in lots to suit buyer.

Sam'l Drybread, Elk City, Kansas

Modern Herefords

ROBT. H. HAZLETT Hazford Place Eldorado, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE.

Foster's Red Polls Write for prices on breeding stock. C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

RED POLLED BULLS

and heifers by Actor 7761 and Laurant 18221. Cows large plenty quality represent best milking families. Also large type POLAND CHINAS. Pigs. Write or come.

ANGUS BULLS FOR SALE

sired by Rutger Hentherson 5d 119104, Fresno 2d 133774 and Professor Kurz 135693. Ready for service including two choice Blackbirds.

ANGUS CATTLE

Bulls and females for sale; singly or in carload lots. Address SUTTON & PORTEOUS Lawrence, Kan.

SHEEP.

BRED EWES FOR SALE. Having sold our ranch we will sell our flock of purebred SHROPSHIRE ewes bred to lamb in March.

SHEEP FOR SALE!

125 fine, large, black-faced Shropshire Ewes, all bred for early March lambs, by large Shropshire rams. Aves 1 to 4 years. Well woolled, thirty and big money makers.

POLLED DURHAMS.

Polled Durham Bulls

Six well bred young bulls and a limited number of cows and heifers for sale.
C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS.

Prize Winning Polled Durhams

One yearling bull and several bull calves bred by Roan Choice (Jr. Champion of 1911), also a few young cows and heifers. All from the greatest show and prize winning herd in Kansas or the West.
C. J. WOODS, CHILES, KANSAS.

BERKSHIRES.

Hazlewood's Berkshires!

Choice spring boars and gilts priced to sell. Write today.
W. O. Hazlewood, R. 8, Wichita, Kansas

WAITE'S BERKSHIRES.

Choice young Boars and Gilts, also tried sows. Most famous combination blood. We guarantee satisfaction. Call or write.
LEON A. WAITE, WINFIELD, KAN.

GOOD SOWS BRED

Champions and grand champions. I also have some splendid fall pigs that I will sell single or in pairs no kin.

C. G. NASH, Eskridge, Kan.

BERKSHIRES, SHORT-HORNS and JERSEYS

FOR SALE—25 boars by Robinhood Premier 2nd or Rival's Lord Premier, and out of sows representing such sires as Imported Baron Compton, Berryton Duke and Premier Longfellow.
Also a choice Shorthorn bull calf by Silk Goods and out of a show cow.

W. J. GRIST, :: OZAWKIE, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE.

Pure Bred Hampshires

Inspect our herd or write for prices. Our motto is to please.
ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kansas.

WRITE J. F. PRICE, Medora, Kans.

For prices on Pedigreed Hampshire Hogs

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS

of various ages not akin; two registered and one grade Dutch Belt bulls, also 1 spotted Arab stallion.
C. W. WEISENBAUM, ALTAMONT, KAN.

Try The White Belts

Special prices on boars. Sale of bred sows and gilts
January 23, 1913
F. W. Lavelock, Princeton, Kas.

O. I. C. SWINE.

EDGWOOD O. I. C's. Tried sows and nice lot of fall pigs.
HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS.

40 Choice O. I. C. Pigs H. W. Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

STAR HERD O. I. C's.

Breeding stock of various ages, either sex. Best breeding r., santed in this herd. Write your wants.
ANDREW KOSAR, GLASCO, KANSAS.

JULY GILTS AT \$20 or will hold and breed at \$25. Pigs 8 weeks old at \$10, express prepaid. Breeding certificate with every pig. F. C. Gookin, Russell, Kan.

O. I. C. 125 HEAD HOGS Bred Sows and Service Boars
W. H. Lynch, Reading, Kansas.

Kent's Iowa Herd 200 good lengthy heavy boned bred sows for sale from my great State Fair prize winning herd bred for March and April farrow. It will pay you to write me today for prices and the way I will ship these hogs before paying for them. Thos. F. Kent, Walnut, Ia.

Neef's Cholera Proof O. I. C's.

Boars of all ages from 8 weeks to yearlings. Also prize sows bred and gilts bred or open. Can furnish pairs or trios, no kin. Herd headed by O. K. Perfection, by O. K. Winner, and Neef's Oak, by White Oak. All stock priced worth the money. Riverside Farms.
JOHN H. NEEF, Prop. Boonville, Mo.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Pleasant View Closing Out Sale of DUROCS consisting of 15 bred sows and gilts, 24 open gilts, 2 herd boars, and 8 young boars. Catalogs are out now, send for one. JOE MILLIGAN, Arapaho, Oklahoma

Summer and Fall Pigs!

of both sexes. Priced to sell. Everything registered. Best of breeding.
P. C. GARRETT & SON, Bloomington, Neb.

tered, 15 to 16 hands high, two to six years old and have been selected as the tops from three states. They were bought at weaning time, have been carefully handled and broke since then. A number of them were laid in at \$500 and better, which is a neat sum for jacks five months old and goes to show that they are of the best quality. As it is a closing out sale everything will be sold without reserve. In their advertising they state that buyers will find more jacks in this sale with 9 to 9 1/2-inch bone than you ever saw in a sale of this size. The catalogues are ready for mailing and will be sent upon request to either A. E. Limerick or W. E. Bradford at Columbia. Write for one today and kindly mention this paper.—C. H. W.

The Wray, Stanley, Hunt Poland Sale.

In union there is strength. This applies to most every line of endeavor. It stands to reason that when three of the state's leading Poland China breeders join forces in holding a public sale the offering which they put up will be stronger as a whole, than when one breeder contributes the entire offering. This is not always the case, but in the Wray, Stanley, Hunt combination sale to be held at Sheridan, Mo., on next Thursday, January 30, it certainly is. If those in the market for breeding stock do not patronize a sale where such herd boars as Panorama, Sterling Prince, Chief Price Wonder and Bell Prince are the sires of a big proportion of that offering and where the bulk of the sows are bred to them we know of no place to recommend such critical tastes. The boars mentioned are the breed improving kind. In these respective herds they have been doing a great work for better and bigger Poland Chinas. B. T. Wray of Hopkins, Mo., is the heaviest contributor, having listed 30 head of the best of his produce, even going into his great breeding herd and selling some of the tops as attractions. A. O. Stanley of Sheridan, Mo., is selling eight head and all bred to the great show and breeding boar, Panorama—in itself a sufficient guarantee of the best. Mr. Stanley held the most successful sale of the past season, making the top average of big type Poland Chinas last fall in this section. He was able to do it because he had the goods and the eight head which he puts in his sale are of the same class. The Hunt offering is extra good in every respect with the added value of being sired by that great boar, Bell Prince and bred to Dude's Jumbo. Individual mention would not do justice unless it included practically everything in the sale and that is impossible. As a whole it is one of the most uniformly good offerings to be sold this winter. These breeders extend a cordial invitation for all interested to be present. Get their catalog and attend this sale. Mail bids may be sent in their care to C. H. Walker, fieldman representing this paper. Write Mr. Wray now for catalog and kindly mention this paper.—C. H. W.

Missouri, Kansas and Iowa.

BY ED. R. DORSEY.

Samuel Drybread of Elk City, Kan., writes under recent date that he sold 11 Hereford bulls from \$135 to \$200 a head and that he is receiving quite a lot of inquiry for his Duroc sale that is to be held March 5. The Star Breeding Farm has on it 300 of as richly bred Duroc-Jerseys as can be found anywhere. It is also noted for its great herd of Herefords. Mr. Drybread has now eight coming 2-year-old bulls that will soon be ready for new homes. Write him for catalog of his brood sow sale.

Platte Co. Jack Sale.

J. B. Dillingham of Platte City, Missouri, Salesmanager of the Platte Co. Jack Sale company wanted it emphasized that he has turned down twenty jacks that were not in the class of the good ones that are to be sold the 4th of February. He further authorized us to say no matter who will hold a sale that this will be the greatest lot of good ones that will be sold in Missouri in 1913 and there are fifty jacks and twenty jennets. Says inquiries from every direction are coming in and he has ordered one thousand more catalogues. As we are passing through the country in all sections we are asked many questions about the Platte County Jack sale and many jack men feel much encouraged as they are selling earlier than ever before, which shows the business is thrifty.

Harding's Big Duroc Sale.

On Monday, February 3, R. J. Harding of Macedonia, Iowa, will sell 40 Duroc-Jersey sows at Carson, Iowa. This is one of the best offerings Mr. Harding has ever made. This statement should be all that is needed to insure Mr. Harding liberal patronage from our readers as he is one of the foremost breeders of Duroc-Jerseys in the United States. The offering will contain sows of outstanding individuality and breeding worth, representing the most fashionable of up to date prize winning blood. The offering will be sired by such noted boars as Ohio Chief (by Harding's King of Colonels), Chief Perfection, Proud Defender, Orion's Chief and Freed's Col. Most of this offering is out of sows by Ohio Chief 41419. There are many special attractions in this sale. For a list of these see display advertising in this issue. Mr. Harding especially invites Kansas breeders to attend this sale and assures them that they will not in any way be displeased with the offering.

Iowa Poland China Sales.

H. Fessenmeyer of Clarinda, Ia., the owner of the mighty A Wonder, gives a little history of the old hog in his catalog of his sale on Feb. 6th that might be of interest to all Poland China breeders. In his catalogue he says, "I have owned A Wonder three years, and he has made me a lot of money. Has paid me in service fees alone \$990.00. He has at the same time made several times that have bred to him. Pigs last fall by A Wonder outside of my own averaged \$75.00 in other sales." He goes ahead and gives a number of parties for reference over Indiana, Illinois and Iowa where they average even much more. J. D. Gates of Ravenwood, Mo., once sold two litters by A Wonder in his sale for over \$1200.00. In visiting the many good herds that we did while in Iowa we hardly ever visited one but the breeding of A Wonder was represented and valued very highly. As every sow in the sale of Feb 6th represents his blood either daughters of A Wonder or

Combination Duroc-Jersey BRED SOW SALE!

An offering of tried sows, fall yearlings, spring gilts and every sow bred to the best advantage to one or the other of our herd boars. A combination sale with carefully selected drafts from the tops of two herds.

P. C. GARRETT & SON, Bloomington, Neb.
T. J. CURRENT, Hildreth, Neb.

Bloomington, Neb.
Saturday, Feb. 8

The sale will be held under cover, in nice comfortable quarters. Free hotel accommodations will be furnished breeders from a distance at the Helfrieich Hotel. We believe that our offering, selected as it is from two herds, contains as wide a variety of breeding as any that will be offered this winter. The breeding as you will notice by looking through our catalogue is up to date and represents the leading families of the breed. Every sow will be guaranteed a breeder and those who patronize our sale will be treated right and satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalog tonight. Come or send bids to J. W. Johnson in our care at Bloomington, Neb.

Address either

P. C. GARRETT & SON,
BLOOMINGTON, NEB.
T. J. CURRENT,
HILDRETH, NEB.

John Brennen, Auctioneer.
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

K.S.A.C. Bred Sow Sale

Kansas State Agricultural College
Manhattan, Kansas

February 7, 1913

BERKSHIRES

10:30 A. M.

- 19 gilts by Wakarusa Duke 4th.
- 9 yearlings by Wakarusa Duke 4th.
- 1 yearling by Rival's Champion Best.
- 1 sow by Rookwood Rival.
- 2 sows by Rookwood Duke 4th.
- 1 sow by Lee Star.
- 2 sows by Stalwart Duke.
- 1 sow by King Forest.
- Seven of these sows are bred to Wakarusa Duke 4th.
- Twelve to Second Masterpiece.
- Seventeen to Rob Hood 17th.

DUROC-JERSEYS

1:30 P. M.

- 11 gilts by Model Colonel H.
- 6 gilts by Carl's Critic.
- 9 gilts by Tat Orion.
- 2 yearlings by Tat Orion.
- 1 gilt by G. M.'s Colonel.
- 1 sow by Tatarax.
- 1 sow by G. M.'s Carl Colonel.
- 1 sow by Wonder Chief.
- Thirteen of these sows are bred to Good As Gold.
- Eleven to Beauty's Babe.
- Eight to College Colonel 2nd.

All Bred For March and April Farrow.

L. R. Brady, Auctioneer.
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Write for catalog.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

DUROC-JERSEY BOARS AT \$25.
I am making special prices now on spring boars sired by my state fair winners. Also a choice line of gilts bred to my prize winning herd boars.
CHAS. L. TAYLOR, OLEAN, MISSOURI.

BEAVER VALLEY HERD DUROCS.
Boars and gilts sired by Grand Master Col. II 94903 (Grand Champion and sire of winners at Oklahoma State Fair, 1911), Defender's Col. 112297, Autocrat 94765 and Muncie Col. 113779. Satisfaction guaranteed.
W. A. WILLIAMS, MARLOW, OKLAHOMA.

Duroc Pigs, \$9.00 **R. W. BALDWIN, Conway, Kansas.**

Pleasant View Durocs. Choice March and gilts for sale. Write for prices.
T. P. TEAGARDEN, WAYNE, KAN.

A Fine Offering Bred Sows and Gilts
Also open gilts and summer pigs. Best of breeding.
R. C. WATSON, ALTOONA, KANSAS.

BIG TYPE DUROCS Herd rich in blood of Col. Wonder, Buddy and Monarch families. 45 head tried sows and gilts in our bred sow sale, February 5. Stock for sale. Send for catalogue.
MOSER & FITZWATER, GOFF, KANSAS.

ROYAL SCION FARM DUROCS
Fashionably Bred Durocs, spring boars and bred gilts, by the great Graduate Col. Also sows and gilts bred to him.
G. C. NORMAN, Prop., Winfield, Kan.

Perfection Stock Farm
Nov. boars and gilts, also 80 choice spring pigs, by State Fair grand and reserve champions. Pairs and trios not related. Ship on approval. Prices right. Write your
Geo. M. Clasen, Union City, Okla.

15 Duroc Sows and Gilts
Kant Be Beat, Crimson Wonder, and Colonel breeding and bred to a splendid boar sired by King the Col. Priced reasonable and guaranteed as represented.
ARTHUR A. PATTERSON, Ellsworth, Kan.

Bonnie View Farm
Duroc-Jerseys: Boars and gilts.
Plymouth Rocks: 100 cockerels.
Searle & Cottle, Berryton, Ks.

Deep Creek Herd Durocs
Extra choice early fall pigs now ready to ship from dams sired by State Fair Champion boars. Satisfaction guaranteed.
C. O. ANDERSON, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

BIG TYPE DUROC-JERSEYS
Spring males at \$25; summer pigs \$10, trios \$25; fall boars, good ones at \$30 to \$40; yearling sows, open or bred. Every hog shipped on approval. Satisfied customers in 22 states. Red Polled cattle, sheep.
GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

TATARRAX HERD DUROCS
The finest lot of Fall pigs we ever offered, either sex. Most of them by the Grand Champion Tatarax. Bred sows and gilts priced for quick sale.
HAMMOND & BUSKIRK, Newton, Kansas

College Hill Durocs
Bred sows and gilts for spring farrow for sale. Popular breeding. Farm adjoins agricultural college. Prices right.
W. W. BALES & SONS, MANHATTAN, KAN.

FALL BOARS BY DREXEL'S PRIDE
The sire of my show hogs. Spring pigs by him and Queen's Wonder 112317, a sensational Crimson Wonder Again yearling. All choice and priced right.
W. T. HUTCHISON, CLEVELAND, MO.

Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Duroc-Jerseys. Oldest herd in Mitchell county. Plenty of new breeding in my bred sow sale Thursday, Jan. 30. 45 head. Write for catalog.

Good E Nuff Again King 35203
The great Duroc boar of the West heads our herd. 25 gilts and 20 boars sired by him. 8 tried sows and 12 fancy gilts bred to him for sale. Herd boars and show prospects a specialty. Prices right.
W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.
"The Men with the Guarantee."

Bancroft's Durocs
We hold no public sales. Nothing but the best offered as breeding stock. Tried sows and fall yearlings bred. Spring gilts bred or open. Fall pigs, either sex. Pairs or trios not akin. Prices right. Customers in 6 states satisfied. Describe what you want. We have it.
D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS.

Stith's Durocs
200 head from which to select. Fashionable blood lines. Strong in blood of prize winners. Let me supply you with show yard type or the farmer's kind. Sows and gilts bred to my herd header, Model Duroc, and other good sires. Fall pigs, pairs or trios, priced for quick sale. Write today stating your wants.
CHAS. STITH, EUREKA, KAN.

Duroc Bred Sows
At private sale, bred to King the Col., a 1,000 lb. boar. Col. Willetta by Prince of Cols. and Col. Gold, a line bred Col. The big kind with lots of quality; bred for March and April litters.
C. W. HUFF, MONDAMIN, IOWA.

bred to A Wonder this will be a splendid opportunity to get in on a good litter for your sale next fall or a good time to buy a sow to raise your some stock of A Wonder to keep in your own herd. Clarinda, Iowa, is easy to get to from Missouri or Kansas as it is on the Burlington just inside of the state on the south. Four big sales will be held in a few miles of each other the same week opening up with Williams Bros., of Vallisca the day before. This gives the breeders a chance of seeing some of the big breeders of Iowa at a very little cost. If you will send your name to Henry Fessenmeyer of Clarinda he will not only send you his sale catalogue of Feb. 6th but two large pictures, one of A Wonder and the other of the splendid young hog, Big Jon, is to take the place of A Wonder some day. Write him now and mention this paper.—E. R. D.

Woods's Polled Durham Cattle.
We recently called on C. J. Woods of Chiles, Kan., the acknowledged champion prize producer and showman in the Central West, when it comes to Polled Durham cattle. He has on the farm, 50 head of show cattle. We mean by this that without a single exception each individual is strictly a good one and each animal has its own part in making this great herd what it now is. He is advertising a splendid polled yearling bull good enough to please the most exacting and the calves are as good as he ever owned or showed. At the head of this herd, Roan Choice that won first and junior champion at the following state fairs in 1911: At Lincoln, Topeka and Hutchinson, and headed the first prize calf herd in 1910 at Lincoln and Hutchinson. He is now in 2-year-old form and weighs 1,550 pounds in only good breeding shape. He is sired by the champion Roan Hero, that won at the leading shows of America including the International shows of 1905 and 1907. He was sired by the undefeated bull, Golden Hero. Roan Choice represents the blood lines of such animals as Chief Justice, Lady Harrison 4th and Butter Cup Victoria. It will be seen that this good bull could be nothing short of a prize winner and a prize producer in the right order. Write Mr. Woods for anything in Polled Durhams and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

The Designer Kind.
Since C. S. Nevius & Sons of Chiles, Kan., will not hold their annual brood sow sale, they are now offering at private sale 20 of their herd sows, 10 fall sows and 10 gilts of early farrow. Mr. Nevius has been breeding the big type Poland Chinas for many years and Designer 39199 has been a great factor in promoting the big type business in Kansas. This hog is now about 8 years old and looks as fresh as nearly any hog of one-third his age and he has sired up into thousands of pigs and they have been sold in many high class herds all over the country. He is assisted by Good Metal 51700, a very large, massive hog of wonderful length, height and depth, with plenty of bone for twice the weight. He is a grand son of the noted Bell Metal. Forrest Wonder is a young hog of some more quality but hardly so large a frame as either of the two above mentioned hogs. He is sired by Expansion Wonder, the first prize boar of the Missouri State Fair in 1910. Recently Major Look died in the Glenwood herd, but left a fine lot of daughters that will be appreciated by lovers of the old Grand Look family. These sows that are for sale on Glenwood are safe in pig by the three herd boars and the owners are pricing them at much less than their general sale average. This herd is immune from cholera by cholera and that is the only positive way. This firm also has a few good strong sows in June and July males now old enough for service and if one wishes a good pig to use later they have a few farrowed a little later. Write C. S. Nevius and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Editorial News Notes
The Stark Bros. Nursery and Orchards Company, R. R. 2, Louisiana, Mo., has its new, "Year Book," ready to send out free to all who ask for a copy. It is worth sending for, and is one of the best books or catalogues of its kind. Write for it to above address. See ad on page 13.
Rockford, Ill., is known as one of the great centers for growing and selling horticultural products or seeds and nursery goods. One of the best firms of this kind there or anywhere is the firm of Condon Bros., who have a new ad in Farmers Mail and Breeze on page 13 of this issue. They call their seeds appropriately "Sure Crop Seeds." Note especially the offer of their "Banner Collection" of 69 varieties of seeds for only 10 cents. Better accept this unusual offer and send at the same time for a free copy of their beautifully illustrated Garden and Farm Guide. It tells how, when and what to plant. Mention this paper when you write.

A Corn Breeder's Seed Corn.
F. M. Riebel & Son, Arbela, Mo., corn breeders, announce in this issue, their seed corn for this season. They have Reid's Yellow Dent and Boone County White. Their seed corn has won many prizes. They were first in Capper contest, first in 20 best ears, second in best 10 ears in boys' contest and fourth in breeders contest. All their corn is guaranteed, money refunded if not as advertised. See ad on page 12.

Auto Bandits on the Farm Carry Off Gasoline Engine.
It is now known that automobile bandits have extended their operations to the farm. A Fuller & Johnson gasoline engine which was taken recently by some unknown party from the property of Mr. Fred H. Bloomhart, near Altoona, Pa., is said by detectives to have been carried to some distant town by thieves who made use of the automobile in their operation. The only chance of locating this engine is given by the manufacturer's number. In this case the number was easily found, and the detective in charge of the case is making investigations which, it is thought, will locate the engine in a neighboring town. The theft was made several weeks ago, and shortly thereafter Mr. Bloomhart hired the detective and wrote the following letter to the Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co.: "Can you tell me the number of the gasoline engine which Mr. S. A. Gailey purchased for our artesian well pump in April or May of

MULE FOOT HOGS.
Mule Foot Hogs More premiums won in 1912 than any herd in the U. S. Bred sows, some extra spring farrow boars and pigs in pairs not related. Pedigrees furnished. **ZENE G. HADLEY, R. F. D. 5, WILMINGTON, OHIO.**

POLAND CHINAS.
QUALITY and SIZE Big, Smooth Polands, bred sows and summer pigs for sale. **LAMBERT BROS., SMITH CENTER, KANSAS.**

BIG TYPE POLANDS
Summer and fall pigs both sex, strong in the blood of Big Hadley and A Wonder. Sows and gilts, the big, smooth kind, bred for early litters. Description guaranteed. Call or write **A. R. ENOS, Ramona, Kas.**

Schneider's Poland Chinas
Can furnish choice summer and fall pigs, pairs or trios, not akin, by Guy's Expansion and Gold dust Hadley. Also 10 head of yearling sows bred to these boars. **JOE SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kansas.**

Polands—Barred Rocks
Summer and fall pigs by Referendum and J. C. Metal and out of choice sows. Priced to sell. Also 50 Barred Rock Cockerels.
A. N. Waechter & Son, Riverton, Neb.

Fall and Summer Pigs For Sale
Sired by my Iowa boar. Extra good and out of my mature sows. Everything immune. Also Rhode Island Red cockerels for sale.
L. E. KLEIN, ZEANDALE, KANSAS.

Big Type Poland China
BRED SOW SALE JAN. 25.
45 head. Every one a good one. 35 head bred to the 1,000-pound Columbus.
Send today for catalog.
R. B. BAIRD, CENTRAL CITY, NEB.

Big Boned Bred Sows
March and February gilts sired by Gold Mine, bred to Fan Look and Wide Awake; also, tried sows bred to Gold Mine.
Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kansas.

ALBRIGHT'S BRED SOWS AND GILTS
20 gilts bred to one of the good sons of Big Tom and Sensation; 8 tried sows bred to Cavett's Mastiff by King Mastiff. One extra good sow bred Oct. 16th.
A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KAN.

POLAND CHINAS!
Bred sows at private sale. Also fall and spring boars. Sows bred to Tom Lipton, Welcomes, Iron Clad 2d and others. Priced right. Ask for prices and descriptions.
JOSEPH M. BAIER, ELMO, KANSAS.

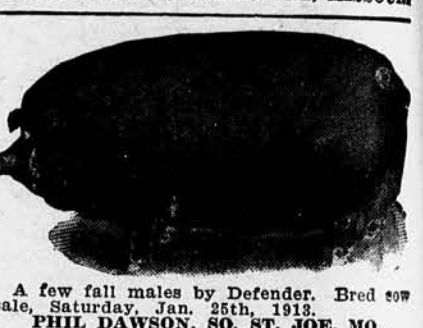
POLAND CHINAS.
PUBLIC SALE of 40 high-class Poland China Sows to be held at Rich Hill, Mo., February 21st by **W. Z. BAKER.** Send for Catalog.

Dean's Mastodon Polands
Poland China hogs, the big-boned type, will weigh when mature, 800 to 1,000 lbs. Will sell a few broods of serviceable age, also choice brood sows and gilts bred to my herd boars, for spring farrow. All **Immunized by Double Treatment** Herd headed by Mastodon Price, Columbin Wonder and Gritter's Longfellow 3d. Everything guaranteed and sold worth the money. Address **CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MISSOURI**

BROOD SOWS For Sale
Ten tried brood sows, ten fall gilts and ten early spring gilts all safe in pig to Forrest Wonder and Long King. Big Poland Chinas at reasonable price. Will not hold a winter brood sow sale. These are priced to sell. Our herd boars are Designer, Good Metal and Major Look.
C. S. NEVIUS, CHILES, KANSAS.

HARRY HOAK'S POLAND CHINAS
A few large, Big Type boars, also some good sows and gilts bred for early litters. Fashionable Big Type breeding and priced right to buy. Call or write today
HARRY HOAK, Attica, Kansas

Mammoth Poland Chinas
My herd boars weigh from 800 to 1,000 lbs. Am now ready to ship 200 of the big, easy feeding, quick maturing kind. Tried boars and sows, last fall boars and sows, and spring pigs of both sexes. My terms are: If you are not satisfied return the hog, and I return your money.
F. P. ROBINSON, MARYVILLE, MISSOURI



A few fall males by Defender. Bred sow sale, Saturday, Jan. 25th, 1913.
PHIL DAWSON, SO. ST. JOE, MO.

B. T. WRAY, Hopkins, Mo. A. O. STANLEY, Sheridan, Mo. V. O. HUNT, Ravenwood, Mo.
Three of Missouri's Leading
Big Type Poland China
breeders and whose herds are recognized as such, join forces in a bred sow sale to be held at
Sheridan, Mo., Thurs., Jan. 30
STERLING PRINCE—CHIEF PRICE'S WONDER—PANORAMA—BELL PRINCE—DUDE'S JUMBO.
A quintette of great boars to which this offering is bred—the get of these boars that have helped make these herds occupy the prominence they do will be found in this sale in their matured daughters and in the embryonic litters, which for the most part are due early. These boars, carrying as they do, the best blood of the breed and their known individual records as sires, insures buyers of the best. Aside from the well known boars mentioned above there will be daughters of Peter Sterling, Langfellow King, Bell Metal, Mabel's Wonder, Big Bone Mouw, Pawnee Prince, Bell Prince, Pawnee Giant, etc. The catalogues are ready for mailing and will be sent upon request by mentioning the Farmers Mail and Breeze to
B. T. WRAY, Hopkins, Missouri.
H. S. DUNCAN, Auctioneer, C. H. WALKER, Fieldman.

48 Big Type Bred Sows 48
The Largest Strain of POLAND CHINAS
Logan, Ia. Feb. 1
In new Sale Pavilion
A. J. PODENDORF
Will sell 14 Sows, 1 Boar, including 11 Sows sired by Chief Price Again and bred to LONG NELSON.
FRANK RAINIER
Will sell 32 Sows, 1 Boar, including 14 Sows bred to Chief Price Again, 16 sows bred to Big Wonder.
A. J. Podendorf. **Frank Rainier.**
The offering comprises sows of extraordinary size, heavy bone and exceptional quality, with good heads and ears and style, the kind that Chief Price Again, one of the biggest, smoothest boars in the world, always sires. Half the offering were sired by, or are bred to Chief Price Again, the half ton boar and the sire of the 862 lb. yearling Chief Again Price, the Nebraska grand champion. The catalog will interest you. Write for it.
A. J. Podendorf or Frank Rainier, Logan, Iowa.
Geo. W. Berry, Fieldman. Col. H. S. Duncan, Auctioneer.

POLAND CHINAS.
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, KANSAS.

A REGISTERED POLAND CHINA male wanted, which has been used as herd boar, by a standard, well known breeder, who is obliged to change account breeding herd boar's gilts. Animal must be first class and not aged.
W. E. BROWN, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

80 Acres OF GOOD LAND to exchange for a good herd of Registered Poland Chinas or Duroc hogs. **L. R. KERSHAW, Muskogee, Okla.**

ROY JOHNSTON of South Mound, Ks., Sells Sixty Bred Sows, Jan. 20. Write for catalog.

NEBRASKA TYPE. A fine lot of summer and fall pigs by Hyden's Big Hadley 2nd, Pan Wonder and Neb. Chief, Bargains in the best. **C. C. Ingram, Bloomington, Neb.**

POLAND CHINAS Select young boars. Gilts, bred or open. Prices right. Call or address **H. L. BROOKS, LARNED, KANSAS**

HARTMAN'S BIG-TYPE POLANDS Spring boars and gilts. Gilts bred or open. No fall sale. Three fall boars. Everything guaranteed.
J. J. HARTMAN, ELMO, KANSAS.

Becker's Poland Chinas Good spring boars. Fall yearling gilts, bred for early spring litters. Some nice spring gilts bred or open. Special prices on summer and fall pigs, either sex. **J. H. BECKER, NEWTON, KANSAS**

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Jacks and Jennets One of the largest selections of large Black Mammoth Jacks in the West. 15 to 16 hands standard. I have the large kind that all are looking for; the kind that bring the large high-class mule. Reference: the five banks of Lawrence.
AL. E. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Mammoth Jacks and Jennets For Sale From 2 to 5 years—big boned, black Jacks with white points. No better bred ones in the country. Several of them are prize winners. Been breeding Jacks for 30 years. Mention this paper and write or come to **DEERLING & OTTO, Schuyler County, QUEEN CITY, MO.,** On Des Moines Line Wabash Railroad.

Kingfisher Valley Stock Farm 50 registered big boned black jacks and jennets from colts to 16 hands; no better anywhere. Prices right.
J. H. SMITH, Route 3, Box 17, Kingfisher, Okla.

Big Bone, Kentucky, Mammoth Jacks, Saddle Stallions, Mares and Geldings. Visit the Cloverdale Farm and save two or three large profits.
H. T. BROWN & CO., Lexington, Ky., Box B.

JACKS AND JENNETS 20 head good black jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 5 years; large, heavy-boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me. Barns 2 miles of town.
PHIL WALKER, Moline, Elk Co., Kan.

Oakland Stock Farm has 30 Jacks, in their every-day clothes just as you would find them on any real breeding farm, ready for sale. Come and see them and I will sell them to you, good ones all the way from \$400.00 up; cash or time.
OAKLAND STOCK FARM, Chillicothe, Mo.

POLK COUNTY JACK FARM Has a nice lot of black Jacks, coming three and four years 14-12 to 16 hands high, good bone and body. Will be sold cheap. Address
R. M. JOHNSON, Owner, BOLIVAR, MO.

PUREBRED HORSES.

The Best Imported Horses One thousand each. Home-bred registered draft stallions—\$250 to \$650 at my stable doors.
A. LATIMER WILSON, CRESTON, IOWA.

Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares. Imported and home bred. Easy terms. **HART BROS., OSCEOLA, IOWA**

200 Percherons Stallions and Mares Singmaster & Son, Keota, Iowa

Clydesdale Stallions and Mares I have a number of Clyde Stallions, many of them of my own raising, that I will sell at less than 1/2 of the regular importer's prices. **R. O. MILLER, LUCAS, IOWA.**

Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm America's Largest Importers

Shire, Percheron and Belgian Horses Write for Illustrated Catalogue.
TRUMAN'S, Box E, BUSHNELL, ILLINOIS

1910? I ask because a few days ago someone broke open our pump house, unbolted the engine from the pump and stole it. We have a detective on the case, and we may need the number for identification. In case we cannot trace it, will you kindly quote me a price to duplicate it?" The Fuller & Johnson Co. is now advising the owners of their gasoline engines to note carefully the manufacturer's number in the memorandum or other farm books for recording information for future use. This, the engine makers declare, will furnish the best safeguard against loss of property should thefts by automobile bandits become numerous in farming sections.

Experience Versus Theories.
 The best products manufactured today are those which are built on experience. Now, we will take as an example farm fence because this is an article that most all farmers buy each year. A fence built upon shop theories is one thing, but a fence built upon experience to meet the farmer's requirements, one that successfully stood the test for years and years, it quite another matter. The Colled Spring Fence Company, Box 258, Winchester, Ind., whose ad appears in this issue, is making a fence that is built upon experience. It contains many practical ideas of farmers themselves, as they have been selling it direct to the farmer for 26 years. They have learned from experience what a farmer's fence ought to be to give satisfaction from a farmer's standpoint. You should write for their catalog at once. See ad on page 8.

Big Ben Teaches Balkan Men Something New About America.

A small body of business men from the Balkan states visited business centers of this country shortly before the opening of the war which the states are now waging against Turkey. One of the observations made by the visitors was that they thought the people of the United States must be a terribly sleepy people to use so many clocks and timepieces as are used here. This idea was corrected when the visitors asked about Big Ben. They had seen Big Ben's smiling face wherever they turned. At the big factory at La Salle, Ill., they learned that the people of the nation were buying this one clock at the rate of 3,000 a day, and they wanted to know why, if the American people are not a sleepy people, so many of these big, handsome clocks were made. Then it was explained that American people want Big Ben because they want to be up and doing early in the morning. They learned that Big Ben serves the whole family all day long and keeps every one on time and makes them punctual. They learned that countless farms are run by Big Ben, meals served on the dot, and farm hands kept hustling by the spirit of promptitude and rivalry which Big Ben creates. Even the children of the nation, these visitors learned, get their first ideas of the value of time and promptness from the Big Ben which their fathers now place in their rooms. For in thousands of homes children have been brought to realize a sense of responsibility by having Big Ben as one of their very own possessions. And this year, 'tis whispered, Old Santy has laid in a big supply of the famous Big Ben clocks. The factory of the Western Clock Company, at La Salle, is being extended to meet the wonderful demand for this favorite clock. A new factory building 600 feet long and 200 feet wide is now being built, so that everyone may have a Big Ben who wants one. And everybody does want one of these clocks if he's a hustler. For Big Ben's mission is to get men up early, and then to keep them punctual and on their metal all day long. So the men from the Balkan states now know that the people of America are a hustling people—for that's why they use Big Ben.

Hinge Door and Lansing Silo Manufacturers Join Hands.

To take care of the stock and dairymen's silage feeding requirements from start to finish is the object of the Woods Bros. Silo & Mfg. Co.—a new organization just perfected at Lincoln, Neb. It comprises the Nebraska Silo Co. of Lincoln, Neb., and the Severance Tank and Silo Co. of Lansing, Mich. Both silo companies bring into this organization men who have for years been widely known as noted authorities on the subject of silage feeding. Such a company located in the very heart of the corn district bids fair to become one of the greatest centers of silage information and silo building material. While this company now offers two splendid silos, they strongly feature their Hinged Door silo. Its construction makes it possible for the farmer to keep the silo door closed all the time. The hinged doors do not require being taken off when the silage is removed from the silo, but instead open and close with the same ease with which the farmer operates his barn doors. The big point about a silo is that it be air-tight and well anchored, but all this counts for naught if the door itself is not kept air-tight during feeding time as well as through the balance of the year. While all of the general construction in the Hinged Door silo is excellent, this company clearly proves that the door is the most important part of a silo. The large malleable iron hinges of the door form a perfect easy-climbing ladder which is a tremendous advantage for the farmer. He can let his 10-year old boy climb the Hinged Door ladder and open doors with greatest safety. On the door depends safety and convenience in everyday use—the good keeping of ensilage near the door, the preventing as far as possible of the freezing of silage in the winter and its drying out in the summer, and in general the life of the silo itself. Half of the usual silo feeding labor is saved with the Hinged Door silo. The Lansing Silo which has been famous for years through its splendid construction will continue to be offered by this company with many new improvements this year. This company intends, with the exception of the Hinged Door, to incorporate in the Lansing all of the splendid features of construction that have made the Hinged Door such a great success. In forming this combination the Woods Bros. Silo & Mfg. Co. did not overlook the value of quick deliveries. Branch offices have been installed at Lansing, Mich., E. St. Louis, Ill., Maryville, Mo., Topeka, Kan., Lexington, Ky., Minneapolis, Minn., Denver, Colo., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Spokane, Wash. Any farmer who desires to get the best to be had in the silo proposition will do well to get in touch with the nearest office of the above mentioned company or write them for the catalog at their general office in Lincoln, Neb.

Dispersion Sale!

Standard Bred Horses

Severy, Kansas, Wednesday Feb. 5

20 HEAD 8 Stallions and 12 Mares and Fillies 20 HEAD

Including the great sire, Sampson Wilkie 34244, the sire of Kansas Dude, 2:19 1/4; Correne B., 2:11; Howard W., 2:22 1/4; Askey Wilkes, 2:14 1/4, and the great 3-year-old, Blanchie B., 2:23 1/4, and also sire of a large number of this offering, among which are

Several Excellent Race Prospects

Kansas Dude, 2:19 1/4. Gregory Mc., 2:18 1/4.
 Dapper Dillon, 2:28 1/4. Onward Silver Boy.
 Davy Clough 2:26 (trial).

These horses are in good condition and ready to start jogging for next season's campaign, and they all have developed speed.

This is a classy lot of Horses, among which are several excellent race prospects. Every animal registered and certificate delivered sale day. Sale under cover, rain or shine. Write today for Catalog. Address

G. H. GRIMMELL, M. D.
 Severy, Kansas.

Auctioneers—Lafe Burger, Ed Green.
 Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

CLOSING OUT SALE

of JACKS and JENNETS

AT E. G. DAVIS & SON'S BARN
 Columbia, Mo., Thursday, Feb. 6, 1913
 40 Head: 25 Jacks, old enough for service; 15 Jennets

Everything registered. 15 to 16 hands high. 2 to 6 years old. These jacks are the tops of 3 states. They were bought at weaning time and several of them cost over \$500 a head at 5 months old. There are some herd-headers in this bunch, good enough to head any herd. As this is a closing-out sale everything will be sold without reserve or by-bid. You will find more jacks in this sale with 9 to 9 1/2-inch bone than you ever saw in a sale of this size. For catalogue or other information address (mention this paper.)

A.E. Limerick & Son or W.E. Bradford, Columbia, Mo.
 C. J. HIERONYMUS AND KEMP HIERONYMUS, AUCTIONEERS.

Percheron, Belgian, Shire and Coach Stallions and Mares

15 years in the horse business. Never had a law suit, have never sued a man for collection. Each sale is accompanied with a genuine good guarantee from Nolan. Our horses are from one to five years old.
J. M. NOLAN, PAOLA, KANSAS

Grand Percheron Stallions

I will sell my two stallions, Sporty and Frank, both by Castillon 27318 (46308). Sporty weighs 2,000 pounds and Frank 1,800 pounds. Both good breeders and both passed as sound, by State board. 5 years old. Will sell on account of my health.
M. H. GERJETS, SOUTH HAVEN, KANSAS

STALLIONS and JACKS

Percherons and Belgians, also Mammoth Jacks and Jennets. State Fair winners and all at prices that will move them. Write today describing your wants.
C. F. COOPER
 R. 4, Box 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

SPECIAL SALE

Thirty Days

Registered American bred stallions \$200 to \$600 each. Ten imp. mares in foal \$400 to \$500 each. Imported stallions at from \$900 to \$1,200. One hour's ride from Union Stock Yds., Chicago, Ill. Address
CHAS. A. FINCH, JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

PERCHERONS BELGIANS SHIRES

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND LARGEST IMPORTERS IN AMERICA



Our horses are big, smooth flat-boned fellows, with great quality style and conformation. Will please the most critical. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Letters from hundreds of satisfied customers and big illustrated catalog mailed free.

Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co.
 BOX 1 LINCOLN, NEB.

Oldenburg German Coach Horses

We are the oldest and largest breeders of the Oldenburg German Coach west of the Mississippi River. Our 1912 winnings at the leading western shows exceeded those of any other individual horse exhibitor. We have stallions and mares of serviceable ages for sale. Write us. **JOS. WEAR & SON, BARNARD, KAN**

PIONEER STOCK FARM

We have on hands at all times Percheron, Belgian, Shire and German Coach stallions and mares from weanlings to 6 years old. Imported and home bred stallions and mares weighing up to a ton or better. They are priced to sell; am selling all the time. Can show you. Come and see. **JOHN W. WADDILL & SON, (Adair County), BRASHEAR, MO.**

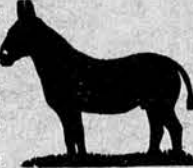
50 - PERCHERON STALLIONS - 50

Bishop Brothers have 50 big boned stallions that weigh 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business. We have them to sell. Write us. **BISHOP BROTHERS, Box A, TOWANDA KANSAS.**

Imported Percheron Stallions, Jacks and Jennets



FOR SALE: 5 imported Percheron stallions 4 to 6 yrs. old and all tried and regular breeders. Can show colts. Weight 1800 to 2200 lbs. one Morgan stallion 7 yrs. old. Ten head large black jacks two to seven yrs. old. All broke. Good performers. Can show colts and mares in foal. 10 head big black jennets all bred to our imported jack. Prices reasonable. Our horses and jacks were shown at the Hutchinson State Fair this year in six different classes and won in every class. Write or come to farm 4 miles from Raymond or Chase. **J. P. & M. H. MALONE, CHASE, KANSAS**



Bergner & Sons' Coach Horses



65 Head German Coach Horses, with Size, Beauty and Action
A general purpose horse that fits the farmer's need. Write for further particulars. We are offering stallions at prices you will be able to pay for with proceeds of one season's stand. Also mares either single or in matched teams. Write or call soon. **J. C. BERGNER & SONS, "Waldock Rancho," Pratt, Kan.**

Imported Stallions: Percheron, Shire, Belgian

Each year we show our New Importation the same Month they land. Each year they win more than all other Exhibitors combined. At the American Royal this year, we won 2nd on 4-year-old Percheron. 1st, 3rd and 4th on 3-year-old. 1st and 3rd on 2-year-old, and 1st and Champion Group of Five Stallions. Our Horses are Handsome and the best to buy; Our Guarantee and Insurance the very best. **PERCHERON IMPORTING CO., Chas. R. Kirk, South St. Joseph, Mo.**

ROBISON'S Percherons

One hundred and fifty Registered Percherons — Stallions, Mares and Colts. Fifty imported. All for sale.

J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.



Mammoth Jacks, Percheron Stallions

33 Head of Jacks and Percherons



The Jacks are 3 to 6 years old and from 15 to 16 hands high.

Percherons are from 2 to 6 years old and weigh from 1800 to 2000 lbs.

We have the kind that will please you.



Write for prices before you buy. Farm and sale barn on 21st Street, 1 mile east of Wichita Union Stock Yards. Write today.

J. C. KERR, Wichita, Kansas

W. H. Bayless-Dero & Co. Blue Mound, Kansas

Importers of Belgian and Percheron Stallions and Mares of all ages and Prize Winners in both Europe and America

We Have Fifty Head

The last importation arrived December 28, 1912

The fifty head is as good as can be found on either side of the water. We have a buying partner in Europe who has a large breeding farm and many of our best horses are bred on this farm. He also buys in the dull season, and buys everything young and sound. We can sell a better horse for less money than those not favored with this advantage, as we are the only ones who are connected with a breeding farm in Europe. Any one wanting either Stallion or Mare will find it to their advantage to visit our stables. We price them to sell, not to invoice. A good guarantee goes with every sale. Reference, any Bank in Linn County.

W. H. Bayless-Dero & Co., Blue Valley Stock Farm, Blue Mound, Linn Co., Kan.

(Two Railroads, eight trains per day.)



LAMER'S Percheron Stallions and Mares

75 Head of Imported and Home-Grown Percheron Stallions and Mares, at "let live" prices.

Two-year-olds that weigh a ton.



C. W. LAMER & CO. Salina, Kansas

The West's Largest Importing and Breeding Establishment. Importers and Breeders of Percherons, Belgians and Shire Stallions and Mares 120 Head to Select from

Our Stallions and mares are strong and massive, with great quality, style and conformation, with splendid color and dispositions. They are selected with an eye single to the wants of the most critical American buyers, and we can sell them for less money than any one in the business, quality considered. The stallions will go into any community and command the best mares, command the men who are the best pay and who take the best care of their stock. Let us know your wants. We can suit you in both price and quality.

L. R. WILEY, Emporia, Kan.

DON'T PUT IT OFF ANY LONGER, BUT COME AT ONCE AND PICK A

Percheron or Royal Belgian Stallion or Mare

We have them to suit you if you are ever so discriminating. Our entries won 22 prizes at the late Nebraska State Fair; 3 champions, 8 firsts, 7 seconds, 2 thirds and 2 fourths. Prices are right. Photos from life on application.

WOLF BROS.

Importers and Breeders

ALBION, Boone County, NEBRASKA.



They Are So Different!

All Imported, both PERCHERONS and BELGIANS. Last importation arrived Sept. 1st. The selects of both countries. I buy my own horses. All sound, big, flat boned. Ages, two and three years. Prices reasonable. Perfect guarantee goes with each horse and for two years at that.

W. H. RICHARDS, V. S., (Stables in the City) Emporia, Kansas

80 HEAD OF Jacks and Jennets



TO BE SOLD BY THE
Platte County Jack Sale Company

Platte City, Mo., Tues. Feb. 4

FIFTY JACKS from 14½ to 16 hands high, ages from YEARLINGS to MATURITY, (some of the best Jacks on earth to be sold in this offering.)

THIRTY JENNETS, all ages. A few to be sold with Jack Colts at foot.

THIS SALE REPRESENTS STATE FAIR AND AMERICAN ROYAL WINNERS and Sires of the AMERICAN ROYAL winners:

Lovers of High Class Jacks and Jennets will appreciate this offering. Not only PLATTE COUNTY will appreciate this good lot but the entire state and other states that have contributed will be proud of it.

Remarks: Each contributor will give his personal guarantee. Each animal sold subject to inspection. Prospective buyers are invited to come the day before.

Catalogs: The catalogs are now ready for distribution. The Manager has no list, just drop him a card if interested. The Sales Manager, J. B. DILLINGHAM of Platte City, Mo., will give you any information by writing him.

DILLINGHAM SELLS ONE HUNDRED POLAND CHINA SOWS FEBRUARY 15TH.

Rock Brook Farms

DISSOLUTION SALE

Registered and High Grade
Holstein-Friesian Cattle

So. Omaha, Neb.
Tues. and Wed.
Feb. 4 and 5, '13



125 Cattle of All Ages 125

70 of these will be registered and the balance all pure bred but unregistered cattle.

75 cows, all of good age, and bred to either a son of King of the Pontiacs, King Segis, or De Kol 2nds, Butter Boy 3rd. 25 heifers 1½ to 3 years all bred to above bulls, some to calves soon.

25 heifers and heifer calves, all of the best of breeding.

12 bulls all about ready for service, 1 to 2 years old, all out of A. R. O. Dams.

The best lot of bulls ever offered in the West.

Every animal over 6 months will be tuberculin tested.

ROCK BROOK FARMS

H. C. GLISSMAN & SON, Props. Station B, Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth Annual Sale Duroc=Jersey Bred Sows and Gilts

GOLDEN RULE STOCK FARM
Asherville, Kan., Thursday, Jan. 30

The offering will consist of 10 tried sows, 30 fall yearlings, 5 spring gilts, 5 fall gilts and 5 fall boars of the leading strains of blood. All are good individuals and the fall yearlings are very even and well grown out, the spring gilts are not large but are nice and smooth, while the fall gilts and boars are extra nice with plenty of size and quality. The sows and gilts are sired by a number of the good boars of the breed and are bred for early farrow, to Dreamland Col., L. C.'s Defender and River Bend Col., three as good boars as can be found in the West. Some of the sows are show prospects and if you are looking for something nice don't overlook this sale. These hogs have been fully immuned so there is no danger of cholera ever killing any of them, which makes them a safe investment. Don't overlook this fact. Write for catalog and plan to attend this sale. If you cannot attend send bids to J. W. Johnson in my care and they will be fairly handled. Dinner at 12 o'clock. Sale will begin promptly at 1 p. m.

LEON CARTER, Proprietor

Col. John Brennen, Col. Will Myers, Col. N. B. Price,
Auctioneers. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Big Orange and Big Sensation Big Type Bred Sow Sale

Braddyville, Iowa, Feb. 7

60 HEAD | **30 TRIED SOWS** | **60 HEAD**
30 LARGE GILTS

The Greatest of the Big Type

Sired by such boars as

Big Orange and Big Sensation

Bred to

Big Sensation & Ott's Big Orange

A boar of wonderful quality. The most promising young big type sire and breeding and

Big Orange

The greatest sire of herd headers and foundation stock.

The offering includes the largest and choicest specimens of the breed that will pass through a sale ring, and representing the most desirable blood lines and such celebrated sires as Pawnee Lad, Long King, Big Hadley, Big Ex., Big Giant, Big Price, and especially, the cross between Big Orange and Pawnee Lad sows.

Write for catalogue, addressing

J. O. JAMES,
Braddyville, Iowa.

COL. H. S. DUNCAN, Auctioneer.

G. W. BERRY, Fieldman.

John O. Hunt's Greatest Duroc-Jersey Bred Sow Sale

At His Farm Near
**Marysville,
Kansas**
**Tuesday
February 4, '13**



40 Head
**20 Fall
Yearlings**
**20 Spring
Gilts**

The fall yearlings are mostly of September farrow and are the biggest, smoothest lot of young sows you ever saw. They were sired by Hunt's **Special** and **Valley Chief**. Hunt's **Special** is one of the **Valley King 87611** family that was the grand champion boar at Iowa and Nebraska state fairs in 1911. **Valley Chief** is a sire of great scale and loads of quality. The spring gilts are big and smooth and of the show yard kind. They were sired by **Iowa Chief**, pronounced by Mr. Hunt the best boar he ever owned and a descendant of the **Ohio Chief** and **Nebraska Belle** Families. The gilts in this sale will convince the most skeptical of his great worth as a sire. This is without doubt the greatest lot of bred sows J. O. Hunt has ever offered at auction. Seeing is believing and you will be convinced if you come to the sale. Everything bred to best advantage to the different herd boars for early spring farrow. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

J. O. HUNT, Marysville, Kansas

Z. E. Branson, W. H. Trospen, Auctioneers.

Send bids to J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Farmers Mail and Breeze, in care of Mr. Hunt, at Marysville, Kan.

The Botna Crimson Duroc-Jersey Brood Sow Sale

**Monday, February 3, 1 p. m.
at Carson, Iowa**

**40 Bred Sows of the Most Fashionable Prize-
Winning Blood of the World**

ONE by Ohio Chief (by Harding's King of Cols.)
FIVE by Harding's King of Col's.
TWENTY by Chief's Perfection: (My 1912 State Fair winners in these.)
THREE by Proud Defender,
ONE by Orion Chief (by Col. Gano).
TEN by Freeds Col. (many times champion.)

**MOST OF THE DAMS OF THE OFFERING ARE SIRED BY THE
WORLD FAMOUS OHIO CHIEF 41419**

Special attractions: Rose Mass Duchess 4th, (full sister to the famous Professor), bred to Col. Gano for a March litter; Daughter of Orion Chief, bred to Chills Protection; Daughter of Col. Gano, bred to R. J.'s Wonder; Daughter of Crimson Wonder Again, bred to Col. Gano. (All of these bring March litters.)

It's an old maxim that "A CLEAN Conscience Never Brings Regret." Neither does high breeding.

Come and spend a day with me. Enjoy life by attending a splendid sale. If you cannot come and need this breeding, send your bids to me or my auctioneers or fieldman and you will have no regrets. Catalogs are out now. Send for one. Everything in the herd vaccinated by the simultaneous treatment. Address all letters to

R. J. Harding, Macedonia, Iowa

Auctioneers: Col. N. Y. Kraschel of Harlan, Iowa; Col. M. M. Pulman, of Tecumseh, Neb.
Fieldmen: Ed. R. Dorsey and G. W. Berry, of the Capper Publications.

H. H. Shaw, Selling a Draft of 40 Bred Sows From His Popular Duroc- Jersey Herd Hebron, Neb., Tues., Feb. 11

The sale will be held in town in comfortable quarters. It will start promptly at 12:30 to accommodate breeders who wish to leave on early evening trains.

Mr. H. H. Shaw has been one of the best buyers of choice Duroc Jerseys in southern Nebraska. He has bought bred sows during the past two years from leading herds and his offering on the above date is one of the best that will be made in that part of Nebraska this winter.

Attractions in the sale are **HEBRON QUEEN**, by **LINCOLN WONDER**, **HEBRON QUALITY**, by Lincoln Wonder, Republic Girl, (immune) by Expansion and another great sow by Valley Chief 2nd.

Forty head go in the sale and four are the great tried sows mentioned above, six fall yearling sows that have had litters and with an average of six pigs raised to the litter, 30 spring gilts that are choice. They are well grown out and represent the best blood known to the breed.

Five of the fall yearlings are by **Crimson King** with one by **Good E. Nuff Model**, the first prize boar at the Nebraska state fair this season. The 30 Spring gilts are by **Cleatham's Pride**, **Rosebud's Wonder**, **King Kant** and **Critic's Wonder** and **Golden Rod Hero** and **Belle's Prince Wonder**. Catalogs ready now. Address,

H. H. SHAW, Hebron, Neb.

Auctioneers: W. J. Thompson, J. A. How, J. H. Barr.
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Farmers Mail and Breeze.

95 High Class DUROC SOWS

Samuelson Bros. Annual 2-Day Sale

Cleburne, Kans.
Feb. 5

55 HEAD

Consisting of 10 tried sows, 22 yearling gilts and 23 spring gilts, sired by White House King, Bell's Chief 2nd, Worthy Chief, Shepherd's 1910 Top, Colonel C., G. M.'s Carl Col., Rollin J., Chief Martial, Tattarrax Again and Chief Orion. All bred for March and early April farrow to Worthy Chief, by Bell's Chief 2nd; Chief Martial, by Rose Chief, and Gold King, by Golden Chief.

Blaine, Kansas.
Feb. 6

40 HEAD

Consisting of 15 tried sows and yearling gilts and 25 spring gilts. Sired by Clyde, Chief Boy, New Model; White Mouse Martial and T. B.'s Col. Bred for March and April farrow to White House Martial, by White House King; Valley Col. by Blue Valley Chief and S. B.'s Col., a grandson of G. C.'s Col.

The tried sows are selected from our herd of over 50 producing sows and are in their prime, and will go on producing for years to come. The yearling gilts are a carefully selected lot and with not a cull among them, and are as good a bunch as we ever raised, and we think there will be none better pass through a sale ring this season. The spring gilts are a fine, well grown-out lot, and the fieldmen tell us they are above the average in size and quality.

Our herd is noted for prolificness, good color, heavy bone, good heads, backs and feet, and this offering is no exception.

Sale will be held at farm, three miles south of town, and free conveyance will be furnished to and from sale. The best attractions are in the Cleburne sale and a special invitation is issued to breeders to attend this sale. Free transportation will be furnished from the Cleburne to the Blaine sale.

As an attraction, two 5-months-old pigs will be given away in a free guessing contest. Full particulars in Catalogue.

Sales will be held under cover; no postponement on account of weather.

Auctioneers—Col. L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.; Col. J. A. Howell, Herkimer, Kan.; Col. J. L. Hoover, Westmoreland, Kan. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

MONASMITH'S Annual Sale Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows FORMOSO, KANSAS, Wednesday, Jan. 29th

Ten choice Fall yearlings, 20 picked Spring gilts, 5 proven brood sows. Five of the Fall gilts are by Valley Chief Again and bred to Kansas Special. Four are by Mankato Col. and bred to Kansas Special. Fifteen of the Spring gilts are by Bancroft's Wonder, by Bonney K and are bred to Col. Gene 2d by B. & C.'s Col. Also a few choice Spring gilts, by Prince Wonder 2nd and bred to Col. Gene. 2nd, by Climax 2nd, one by Model, H and bred to Kansas Special.

Everything Immunized With State Serum

The above offering is one that has been carefully handled by an experienced breeder and will be sold in perfect breeding condition. The breeding is good and plenty of variety. Catalogs ready to mail now. Ask for one at once. Address,

W. E. MONASMITH, Formosa, Kansas.

Auctioneers: John Brennen, Esbon; N. B. Price, Mankato; C. A. Landreth, Republic; J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows at Auction

A Draft from Geo. P. Philippi's Herd at Lebanon, Kansas

Esbon, Kansas, Saturday, February 1st

The sale will be held in comfortable quarters in Esbon, Kan. The offering numbers 34 head and consists of 8 tried sows, 13 Fall gilts and 13 Spring gilts. Most of the tried sows are by Red Raven but one is by Red Royal, by Kansas Wonder. She will have six gilts in the sale by Red Ruler and bred to a son of Model Hero, by Golden Model. The balance of the offering is well bred and in the best of breeding form. While my offering is not a large one I am not putting in an animal that is not right in every particular. The gilts, both Fall and Spring are out of sows that have proven good producers for me and their top gilts are going in this sale. The 8 tried sows are good producers in their prime. I cordially invite you to attend my sale at Esbon on the above date. Catalogs ready now. Your name on a postal will bring one by return mail. Address

GEO. P. PHILIPPI, Lebanon, Kansas.

John Brennen, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

GRIFFITHS' Mastodon and Wonder Poland China Bred Sow Auction! At Farm near Riley, Kan. Wednesday, Feb. 5

36 Head in all. Big, Wide as a 36 Head Wagon and Prolific

18 Tried Sows and Fall Yearlings—4 July Boars—14 Spring Gilts

The tried sows include daughters of Colossus, Grand Look and other great boars. The fall yearlings and spring gilts were sired by Big Bone Pete, bred in Iowa, and coming of the biggest strains. Few gilts by John Osborne. Sows and gilts are in pig for spring farrow to the two boars mentioned and Chief Price Best, by Chief Price Again. The attractions in the sale will be four litter sisters by Big Bone Pete and out of the great sow, Lady Wonder 4th; two spring gilts by the same boar and out of Lady Wonder 1st. These gilts are outstanding, two more sisters are out of Lady Wonder 3d. This family of big Wonder sows must be seen to be fully appreciated. No. 14 in the sale is a gilt out of Lady Wonder 5th, the sow that topped our last sale at \$107. A Catalog of this sale will be sent for the asking. Breeders will find entertainment at Riley or Leonardville. Free transportation to the James Arkell sale day following. Send bids to fieldmen or auctioneers.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

Auctioneer—James T. McCulloch. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

"Last spring my sows were very wormy and out of 110 pigs we saved only 53 and even those were in bad condition and would not put on weight until I fed them 'Sal Vet.' After that they started to gain. This fall I fed 'Sal Vet.' to the sows and the pigs came stout and hearty. Out of 153 we saved 123 and they are all doing finely. I would not think of being without 'Sal Vet.'"—H. W. Hodgins, R. D. 4, Lawrence, Kansas.

"I have secured better results from feeding 'Sal Vet' than from any preparation I have ever used. Have fed it to young colts and pigs, which it rid entirely of worms and put them in A-1 condition."—C. L. Baker, Council Grove, Kansas.

"Am well pleased with 'Sal Vet' results. Hog cholera raging one-half mile from me on one side and one and one-half miles on the other. My hogs having access to 'Sal Vet' never looked better at this time of the year." (Signed) Henry Murr, McLouth, Kansas.

"I have just butchered six hogs to which I have been feeding 'Sal Vet' and five of these were absolutely worm-free. I expect always to keep 'Sal Vet' before my hogs in the future."—Henry B. Brown, Lost Springs, Kansas.

"Your 'Sal Vet' saved my hogs. Many other herds all around me died from hog cholera, but mine are still all healthy. I can attribute this to nothing but 'Sal Vet.'"—R. B. Felt, Hoyt, Kansas.

"Hogs all around my place had the cholera. I have been feeding 'Sal Vet' and not one of my hogs were taken sick. I cannot help believing that 'Sal Vet' prevented my hogs from contracting the disease."—L. O. Haworth, Cuba, Kansas.

"I have secured better results from feeding 'Sal Vet' than from any preparation I have ever used. Have fed it to young colts and pigs, which it rid entirely of worms and put them in A-1 condition."—C. L. Baker, Council Grove, Kansas.

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I'll Drive Out the Pests that Steal Your Profits

I'll Make Your Stock Healthier—Thriftier

You know that worms are the cause of 90% of the diseases of farm animals. They kill your sheep, lambs, little pigs and calves, and lower the vitality and value of every animal on your place. **Now is the time** to rid all your stock of deadly worms. I'll show you how. In fact, I'll **stop your worm losses**. In addition, I'll make your stock thrive faster, look better, gain more on same amount of feed; produce more profit. **I'll prove it before you pay me a penny.**

You will be surprised, as thousands have been, at the improvement Sal-Vet will produce. It is a wonder-worker that is saving farmers thousands of dollars and solving their greatest live stock problem. Remember, I prove all my claims right in your own barnyard—60 days before you pay. Read the letters in the next column. They are actual proofs. Don't delay.



Get Rid of the Deadly Worms Now!

Don't wait until you find a dead sheep or hog on your place before you accept my liberal offer. Stop your losses; save your profits. I'll do it at my risk. You know it don't pay you to keep stock that don't gain and then sell them for what they cost you. You need the **extra pounds** of weight—the **extra dollars** in profit. Stock must be kept healthy—they must gain; that's where you make money. Stock that are free from worms gain fast; their food does them more good; they put on flesh more rapidly; they go to the market earlier. They require less feed to keep them in tiptop condition—and every penny Sal-Vet saves you in feed bills, every pound of extra flesh it helps the animals put on, every day it cuts off the period of feeding goes into your pocket as **extra profit.**

Here's My Offer and Personal Guarantee

Send Me This Coupon Today

Ship me enough SAL-VET to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charge when the goods arrive. Report results in 60 days and will then pay for it if it does not what I claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

Name _____

P. O. _____

Shipping Sta _____

State _____

County _____

Zip _____

Sidney R. Feil, Pres. The S. R. Feil Co., Cleveland, O.

If you will fill out the coupon below—tell me how many head of stock you have—mail it to me—I will ship you enough Sal-Vet to last them 60 days. Let your stock have free access to it, according to directions, and they will doctor themselves; no handling, feeding or drenching. You simply pay the small freight charges when it arrives and when the 60 days are up report results. If Sal-Vet does not do what I claim—if it does not rid all your stock of the deadly stomach and free intestinal worms—I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a cent.

Send No Money—Just the Coupon

S. R. FEIL, Pres. The S. R. Feil Company
MFG. CHEMISTS Dept. FM&B CLEVELAND, OHIO

60-day trial shipments are based on 1 lb. of Sal-Vet for each hog or sheep, and 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle, as near as we can come without breaking regular packages.

On Swine Breeding Say About



"Please send us two barrels of Sal Vet at once. This is the best thing we have ever used. We use it for sheep, horses and over 100 hogs, and find it all you claim. We can heartily recommend same to all sheep breeders as well as swine breeders."—A. J. Lovejoy, Sec'y. Berkshire Swine Breeders' Ass'n., Roscoe, Ill.

"I have used Sal Vet since its introduction, and find it a perfect worm exterminator. I feed it as I would salt. There is nothing within my knowledge as good, reliable, or cheap. It expels the worms and in addition puts stock in fine form."—E. C. Stone, Sec'y. Hamp. Swine Breeders' Ass'n., and Pres. Ill. Swine Breeders' Ass'n., Peoria, Ill.

I Get Hundreds of Letters Like These Every Month from Stock Owners Who Sent the Coupon:

"Your Sal Vet sure does all you claim for it. We have been feeding it right along and never saw hogs and pigs do so well. It sure gets rid of the worms. The animals seem to grow faster and fatten better. Lots of hogs died around here from cholera, but my hogs never took it. I believe it was because of feeding them Sal Vet all the time."—M. Van Osdol, Nashville, Okla.

"I am greatly pleased with the results following the use of Sal Vet. I had four shoats weighing about fifty or sixty pounds. They were full of worms when I began feeding them Sal Vet. It straightened them right up and they are thrifty and as glossy as silk, and will weigh more than double what they would when I began feeding it."—Also I fed it to a weanling fillet that was full of pin worms, with equally good results. She is making a remarkable growth now."—D. S. Bechtel, R. No. 2, Kokome, Ind.

"One \$5.00 order of Sal Vet has been worth \$50 to me. It relieved my hogs of worms by the hundreds and they have gone through the winter on less feed and look better than I have ever had hogs do before. My horses and cattle have done fine, too. I have used many preparations, but none so good as Sal Vet."—Chas. F. Hilton, Jonesboro, Tenn.

"Before feeding Sal Vet, I killed one of my hogs and found it loaded with worms. After having fed Sal Vet to the balance for a while, I killed three more hogs that have been fed Sal Vet since I killed the first one. These were entirely free from worms. They were a part of the same lot of hogs and had run in the same pasture and had exactly the same treatment as the first, excepting the addition of Sal Vet."—J. O. Bundy, Sheridan, Ind.

"Enclosed find check for the Sal Vet you sent me. It has more than paid for itself. I have not lost a single lamb this summer, while a year ago the worms killed \$200 worth of my lambs."—Frank Worrell, Marling, Mo.

Sal-Vet is prepared under the personal supervision of Mr. Sidney R. Feil, Expert Chemist and Registered Pharmacist under Ohio State Laws. Every pound is guaranteed. Accept no substitute. Look at the name carefully. Insist on having nothing but the original and genuine Sal-Vet.

Prices 40 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$5.00; 200 lbs., \$9.00; 300 lbs., \$13.00; 500 lbs., \$21.12. Special discount for large quantities.

No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked "Sal-Vet" Packages.