

THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Volume 43

June 21, 1913

Number 15



The "Makin's" of a Shortcake

Double the R. F. D. Circulation of Any Other Kansas Farm Paper

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of Clear Fir
at 40% to 60%
Saving

Silos cost too much, because silo manufacturers pay too much for materials and want too much profit. We produce our own material and sell you direct at one small profit.

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are made of the finest fir that grows, from our forests in the famous Puget Sound Region. Close and straight of grain. No sap or knots. Wonderfully durable.

The doors are swinging and quick detachable. Door bars form strong ladder from which hoops are easily tightened. A newly patented idea. Write today for special silo folder and delivered prices. We can usually arrange practically car-load rates even on single silos. Special offer to one farmer in each township.

Save 40% to 60% on Lumber and Millwork

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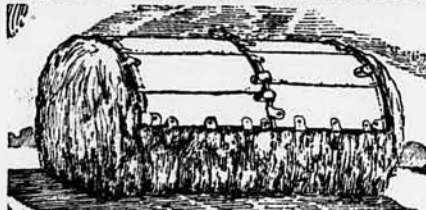
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MADE OF Wood or Galvanized Steel
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Salina, Kan.
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Also a full line of implements on which we can save you money. Write for Big Free Bargain Book.

Save Your Alfalfa



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They last for years and will not rust—can be adjusted to any size stack, will save its cost the first season. We pay freight. For price list and full particulars address, The Kansas Metal Granary Co., 434 N. Wichita St., Wichita, Kansas.

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A train of followers, but no equals. Proves its superiority wherever it goes. Makes light, shapely bundles, not loose bundles, works fast, avoids accidents and endures. Little draft, tremendous power. The machine that makes competitors tremble. Eli catalogue free. Collins Plow Co., 1210 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.

21 RUBY \$25 GOLD \$35 JEWEL WATCH
The watch you have always wanted—sent to you without your sending any money to us—not even a deposit. Write if you prefer open face or hunter case, ladies or gent's size, and we will send the twenty-five year, fully guaranteed, thin model, American made, beautifully engraved watch for free examination and test. If you are satisfied with it and are sure it equals a \$25.00 gold watch, pay us only \$3.50 and the watch is yours. Write today. Drexel Jewelry Co., Dept. 50, Chicago

The Era of the Golden Rule in Business

I HAD the good fortune to be able to spend three days at one of the most interesting and significant conventions of business men ever seen in this or any other country—the meeting of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America at Baltimore last week. Nearly 10,000 persons were present, all directly interested as buyers or sellers of advertising—a gathering of serious-minded men, in line with the great moral forces of the country, fused into an organization with a consciousness and a purpose, and dealing earnestly with some of the greatest problems of our day.

Unquestionably the tendency of modern business is more and more in the direction of fair dealing and open-handed methods. An aroused public conscience which is becoming increasingly insistent demands that the business world, newspapers as well as merchants, shall deal with the public as devoted, faithful servants of that public.

Not so many years ago advertising was to a more or less extent, a system of deceit and misrepresentation. The low moral standard that prevailed in business was tacitly expressed in the warning, "the buyer must look out for himself." A purchase was more like an old-fashioned horse trade, a contest of wits between buyer and seller, neither of whom had any compunctions about deceiving the other. Newspapers frequently published advertisements that were false, misleading and harmful, and it was left to the reader to sort the truth from the lies. It is different now. Conditions are not ideal, to be sure, but the best newspapers are "cleaning up." The standards of morality in the world of trade have advanced materially. The merchant has found there is a higher purpose and a better profit than misbegotten dollars; that it pays from every viewpoint to tell the truth and win a permanent customer.

And there is a deeprooted desire on the part of the publishers, as was constantly manifested at the Baltimore meeting, to accept the moral responsibility which unquestionably attaches itself to such a popular educator as the newspaper. Conscious that it is their duty to protect the people against the designs of the advertising faker, the

bogus mail promoter, the vender of harmful remedies, or the dishonest merchant, they will no longer accept advertising that is damaging to the physical, financial or moral condition of their readers, but will give the reader the truth in their advertising columns with the same fidelity that it is given in the news columns.

One of the features of the program of general business uplift which stood out prominently in the new gospel of higher business ideals expounded at the Baltimore convention, was the demand upon the part of advertisers that newspaper publishers tell the whole truth in their circulation statements. By all rules of business honor, the advertiser who is buying space in my publications or any other publications, has a right to know just what he is getting for his money.

I am rather proud of the fact that in the discussion of this question at Baltimore my newspaper, the Topeka Daily Capital, was mentioned with the Chicago Tribune, the New York World, the Kansas City Star and a half dozen other great newspapers which have at all times given definite information to the public about their actual circulations. The naming of these papers and a statement of their policy of always telling the truth about their circulations elicited enthusiastic applause from the great meeting.

To me, the uplifting thought of the Baltimore convention was the fact that organized advertising is inspired as never before with the determination to do service; that it has become one of the most effective instruments for the advancement of American civilization through industry and commerce, and is leading in the great ethical impulse that is abroad in the world today. The world is growing better; we are upon the threshold of a grander era in which honesty and good faith and brotherhood are the controlling forces, an era in which the spirit of the Golden Rule will dominate the business world to an extent not dreamed of by the saints and prophets of the past.

Arthur Capper.

Blackbirds Bro't Horse Plague Says the Man Who Predicted the Outbreak

Editor's Note.—The June number of American Journal of Veterinary Medicine has an article on the "Kansas horse disease" by Dr. M. A. Purdy of Shelbyville, Ky., who predicted in 1911 such an outbreak of the disease as occurred in Kansas last year. Kentucky lost 1,000 horses with the disease a year before it appeared in Kansas. Dr. Purdy believes the rusty blackbird, and a certain kind of mosquito, are the indirect causes of the disease and advances the theory that the horse disease and the disease called pellagra in man have the same origin, a germ or parasite carried by the blackbird. He believes the horse plague will be followed by an outbreak of pellagra. As yet Kansas has had few cases of this disease. A digest of Dr. Purdy's article and conclusions is here given.

I BELIEVE the so-called "Kansas horse plague" to be a disease of the central nervous system affecting horses, mules and cattle, and I may say as a conjecture only, that it may also effect man; that it may be akin to pellagra in man. At any rate, pellagra is beginning to appear in some of the scourge-stricken districts in Kentucky, where we have 2,000 cases already. We will watch to see if any other states experience any outbreak of pellagra, or any disease affecting the human family that has its origin in the central nervous system. My prediction is that such will be the case.

I am constrained to believe this scourge has been brought to the Middle West by the rusty blackbird. I have recently found the trypanosome (parasite) swarming in the blood of this bird. Also I am constrained to believe from my investigations, we now have in this country a mosquito very similar to the anopheles maculipennis, which likely

plays a part in the role of producing the malady. This new species has no preference for swamps, but will be found swarming around the roost of the black bird, and can be seen in the day time as well as at night, especially about an hour before sunset. They have only one set of wings, which are carried straight out from the body and are inclined to have a spot of darker color than the other part of the wing. They fly very slowly.

The Blackbird As a Germ Carrier.

Blackbirds are very plentiful in this country; they have multiplied very fast, or it may be that since electric lights around which they congregate have become plentiful we notice them more. Moreover, we are told by good authority that birds are refractory to the trypanosomes, (parasites) but when their blood is swarming with the trypanosomes and a mosquito draws this infected blood from the bird, the parasite will remain in the stomach of the mosquito for a few days when a pupa is formed and this pupa is deposited on blades of vegetation, only to be taken up by a suitable host (a horse for instance).

Therefore, I do not believe it right for any one to deny the charge that I have brought against the rusty blackbird and the mosquito as being responsible for the late horse scourge. I have evolved this idea and have been working along these lines with constant results that will bear me out in every detail.

Now as to the probability of its being akin to pellagra in man. It is claimed that pellagra is a spring and

(Continued on Page 24.)

A Wagon Built Like A Bridge



Weather Has Little Effect On It

HERE is a wagon that will not dry out and become loose, or rot and break. It never has cracked hubs, split felloes or loose tires. It has no bolts and nuts to work loose and rattle off, and nothing to come apart. It is not affected by dry or wet weather, nor by heat or cold.

Troubles, so common to the ordinary wagon, are overcome entirely.

This wagon is made of steel I-beams, channels and angles—the strongest shapes known in steel construction work. It is put together with large steel rivets, inserted hot under great pressure. They do not become loose even after years of service.

This wagon, the only one of the kind, is the

Davenport Roller Bearing Steel Wagon



Its axles are steel I-beams, the ends of which are rolled into shape for the spindles. No material is cut away. All of the original strength remains.

The gear parts and bolsters are scientifically built and braced so that the load is distributed evenly over the entire wagon.

No one part does more than its share of the work. This wagon has steel wheels made with a tension. The weight of the load is carried by all of the spokes—each one doing its share regardless of whether it happens to be located at the top, bottom or sides of the wheel.

Davenport Steel Wheels run on straight spindles, and the tires bear flat on the ground. Strongest wheels known for wagons.

Roller Bearings—Reduced Draft

Best of all are the Roller Bearings. It is because Davenport Wagons have roller bearings that you can do work with two horses and a Davenport that would ordinarily take three horses.

The Roller Bearing



Parts in Their Order

These roller bearings are practically everlasting. They cannot get out of order and show no appreciable wear even after long service.

Oil Without Removing the Wheels

The Davenport Wagon has another handy and time-saving feature. You don't have to take the wheels off and get yourself covered with grease to oil them.

Just push back the lid of the oil cup in the wheel, squirt in a little oil and let go of the lid. It closes itself.

It takes but a few minutes to oil a Davenport Wagon. You don't use a jack, waste time or soil your hands.



Send for this Book

"When the Going Is Hard" is a little booklet that contains a lot of interesting things about the Davenport Roller-Bearing Steel Wagon. Among others, it tells how neck-weight is taken off the horses, why Davenport Wheels do not fill with mud, how the bearings are made dust-proof, etc. It also fully explains and illustrates the use of roller bearings on wagons.

You can get this book free by asking for it as Booklet No B-12

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. Moline, Illinois



SUNFLOWER STACKER

has 10 exclusive features. Fully and positively guaranteed. No hay too heavy. Guided by a rudder. Write for prices, etc. Sold direct to you.



SAVES \$10 A DAY

Let us tell you more about it, and the saving it means in harvest. Write us now for circular showing the Sunflower record.

Sunflower Mfg. Co., 919 Fremont, Manhattan, Kan.

One \$5,000.00 Oldsmobile "Limited" 6-20. Driven 55,000 miles. \$2,500. One \$3,000 Pope Hartford Roadster 50 h. p. \$1,000. Ch. No Rest Estate OILIO ELECTRIC VEHICLE CO. 3342 Main St., Kansas City, Missouri.



THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 43
Number 13

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JUNE 21, 1913.

Subscription
\$1.00 a Year

COMMONSENSE CULTIVATION IN THE CORNFIELD

IN KANSAS, early shallow cultivation, increasing the depth of cultivation as the season advances, has averaged almost 3 bushels more corn an acre during a series of years, than any other method. But the method of cultivation is less important than having the cultivating done well at the "right" time. The right time is after rains, when the weeds have started and the soil is just dry enough to cultivate well. The "wrong" time is a week or 10 days later.



A. M. TenEyck.

Right-time cultivation has increased yields 10 per cent.

There are several impracticable or "fad" notions in regard to the cultivation of corn. One writer insists the soil must be cultivated after every rain. Another harps on the "dust mulch" as the most important factor, and will doubtless tell you to "keep the cultivator going in a dry time." Then we have the shallow-cultivation crank whose chief purpose is to prevent any injury to plant roots. And closely related to him is the continuous-cultivation advocate who never stops the cultivator after the corn is planted until near husking time.

I do not desire to go into a detailed discussion of the merits or demerits of any of these systems. In my judgment and experience, some of them are incorrect and none of them is perhaps generally applicable in average farm practice.

KILLING WEEDS THE MAIN THING.

The man who farms can devote only a limited amount of time and labor to the cultivation of his corn crop. What he wants is a practical commonsense method which he can follow and which will give results. The methods I give here are simple and effective. They are the result of many years of observation, experiment and actual experience in the field. They will work well under average conditions on the average farm and produce results.

The average farmer cultivates corn to kill the weeds. This is in fact the principal purpose of cultivation notwithstanding our much speaking about maintaining the soil mulch, conserving the soil moisture, warming the soil, aerating the soil, developing the soil fertility, etc. All these things are important and are aided by cultivation, but killing the weeds is after all the primary object and the thing which must be accomplished in order to raise a good crop of corn. The farmer who keeps his corn clean

Some Simple and Effective Methods Supported by Years of Observation, Experiment and Experience

Written For Farmers Mail and Breeze
BY A. M. TENEYCK
Iowa State Agricultural College

and free from weeds will usually accomplish all the other purposes of cultivation.

CULTIVATION BEFORE PLANTING.

The cultivation which counts most toward keeping a clean corn field and producing a large yield should be given after plowing and before planting. It is possible on fall plowing, or early spring plowing, to kill two or three crops of weeds before the corn is planted, by the proper use of the disk or harrow. This is the cheapest cultivation and, incidentally, it accomplishes those other objects of cultivation, such as warming the soil, aerating the soil, conserving the soil moisture, increasing the soil bacteria, developing available plant food, pulverizing the soil and giving it the right texture and tilth. All of which are very important for a clean, well prepared seed-bed is "half the battle" in raising a large crop of corn. The writer prefers to delay planting a week or two weeks after the regular date, if this is necessary, in order to destroy a crop of weeds before planting, rather than plant in foul ground and contend with a weedy corn field for the remainder of the season.

CULTIVATION AFTER PLANTING.

Usually after the corn is planted, it is possible and advisable to harrow once or twice before the corn comes up. And after the corn is 2 or 3 inches high the harrow or weeder may be used again. Do not harrow corn with your eyes shut, advice I have heard given, but keep your eyes open and if the harrowing seems to be doing harm quit it. In any case do not harrow too much and do not delay the first cultivation with the cultivator too long, until the ground gets compact and hard and the weeds get too large in the row, or hill, to cover easily. The first cultivation is more important than any later cultivation toward securing a weed-free corn field. Weeds in row, or hill, not covered at the first cultivation will be hard to get, at a later cultivation. Cultivation should be shallow the first time, with the knives or small shovels, to get close to the hills

and cut out, or cover, all the small weeds; a little soil should be thrown to the corn, just enough to cover the weeds. The old custom of using large shovels and low shields, or throwing the dirt away from the corn the first time, leaving a strip of weeds in the row, has usually resulted in weedy corn, the weeds being too large to cover at the second cultivation.

THE LATER CULTIVATIONS.

The second cultivation may be deeper, with the six-shovel cultivator, or the knives or small shovels may again be used in cross cultivation. If the weeds have been well killed and covered at the first cultivation, little or no earth need be thrown to the corn at the second cultivation. However, I like to see soil loosened or laid to the very foot of the stalks at each cultivation, if this is possible without ridging the corn too much. If only four cultivations are given, and this is the average practice, it will be possible by careful work to lay fresh earth around the stalk at each cultivation and still not ridge the corn over much. While theoretically, it may be better to leave the surface level at the last cultivation, I have never found it possible to do this and secure clean corn, except when the weeds in row or hill are removed with the hoe and this is not practical in farming a large area. Corn planted in shallow furrows with disk furrow openers, will be in better condition to harrow and cultivate the first time than level-planted corn and such a field may be "laid by" with a more nearly level surface.

The later cultivations should be fairly deep. Lay the corn by with a mellow soil mulch 3 to 4 inches thick. This may be done with a six-shovel cultivator without materially injuring the corn roots, if the shovels are not run too closely to the hills. The disk cultivator may sometimes be used to advantage in laying corn by, especially if there are large weeds to cover in the row, but this method leaves the corn considerably ridged.

My plan of cultivation for surface-planted corn requires only two types of cultivators, the knife or gopher type, and the six-shovel cultivator. However, a good disk cultivator may sometimes be used to advantage.

CULTIVATION OF LISTED CORN.

It may not be desirable to harrow listed corn before the first cultivation. The leveling of the ridges and the partial filling of the furrows interferes with the proper work of the disk lister cultivator, the best cultivator to use for the early cultivation of corn planted in listed furrows. The earth

(Continued on Page 10.)



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The Farmers Mail and Breeze

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
Eight and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas.

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40 cents per agate line. 104,000 circulation guaranteed.

No liquor nor medical advertising accepted. By medical advertising is understood the offer of medicine for internal human use.

Entered as second-class matter Feb. 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under the act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1879

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze does not accept false or fraudulent advertising or other advertising of an objectionable nature. Every advertisement in its columns is printed with full confidence in the character and reliability of the advertiser and the truth of the representations made. Readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will confer a favor if they will promptly report any failure on the part of an advertiser to make good any representation contained in a Farmers Mail and Breeze advertisement.

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.



**PASSING
COMMENT**
by
T. A. McNeal.

STATE INSURANCE.

The insurance companies are endeavoring to get an increase of rates in Kansas. They claim that at the present rates they make no profit on Kansas business but during a series of years since the present rates went into operation they have lost money.

In their statement I observe that nearly half of the aggregate premiums are used up in paying expenses. This seems like an enormous expense ratio. I believe the state could take charge of the insurance business and reduce the expense ratio to 10 per cent of the total premiums collected.

The state should not permit insurance for more than 60 per cent of the assessed value of the property insured. Each assessor could be furnished with the necessary blank policies and could write the insurance on the property at the same time that he makes the assessment. A small fee could be added to his regular compensation as assessor.

Of course no one would be compelled to take out insurance unless he so desired but I apprehend that most citizens would want the protection of the state insurance. As no property would be insured for more than 60 per cent of its assessed value there would be no temptation to burn the property to get the insurance money. On the other hand it would be an inducement to give in the property for taxation as well as insurance.

To start with, perhaps, the rates should be left as at present until experience demonstrated what is the actual cost of insurance by the state. The premiums collected should be lent by the state on real estate security at a low rate of interest, keeping the money here instead of sending it out of the state as at present.

I believe that under such a plan of state insurance the cost of insurance in Kansas could be reduced 25 per cent below what it is at the present time.

FIGURES THAT ARE INSTRUCTIVE BUT NOT FLATTERING.

We are inclined to be a boastful people. We like to talk about the enormous resources of this country and speak of it as the granary of the world. We think we are the smartest people who ever came down the pike and want the world in general to be appraised of our smartness. The truth is that we are not so all-fired smart as we let on and haven't near as much cause for boasting and self-congratulation as we suppose.

The aggregate of our crops is enormous but it is because of the tremendous area of our agricultural lands and the natural fertility of a large part of them rather than on account of our superior intelligence in the matter of cultivation.

The truth is that our methods are wasteful and unbusiness-like. We have richer soil on the average than Europe but we produce from it only about half as much either in the aggregate or per acre as the farmers of Europe produce on their old and sup-

posedly worm out lands that have been cultivated for many centuries.

Europe, exclusive of Russia, has 45 per cent of the surface area of the United States but with 5 per cent less than half the area it produces twice as much wheat and oats, three and a half times as much barley, seven times as much sugar, 12 times as many bushels of potatoes and 25 times as much rye as the United States.

In 1907 the combined average yield of wheat, rye, barley, oats and potatoes in the United States per acre was 21.2 bushels while the average yield per acre of the same crops in Europe was 43 bushels per acre, more than twice the average yield of the United States.

The year 1907 was a pretty fair wheat year in Kansas. We had 5,200,000 acres and gathered a crop of 68 million bushels, on account of which we beat the tom toms and banged the boastful timbrels telling the world what we had done. Germany, without making any noise about it, sowed just about the same number of acres and reaped a harvest of 145 million bushels, or 9 million bushels more than twice as much as was raised in Kansas on the same number of acres.

Last year was one of the banner wheat years in Kansas. We had 6,242,855 acres and gathered a crop of 88,889,128 bushels, or an average of 14.24 bushels per acre. Germany last year had about 4,815,000 acres in wheat and gathered from these acres 159,698,838 bushels, an average of a little more than 33 bushels per acre as against our fourteen and a quarter.

In the year 1907 France sowed 16 million acres in wheat—just about the same amount as was sown in the three great wheat producing states of Kansas, Minnesota and North Dakota. Our three states harvested from their 16 million acres 188 million bushels, while the frog eaters of France harvested 325 million bushels from theirs.

Our lands are naturally richer than theirs but we don't farm as well or with as much sense. We are acting like the man who has a bank account and continually draws against it without making any new deposits. We are exhausting our soil, while the Germans and Frenchmen, and in fact nearly all the farmers of Europe are making their farms richer. Their average yield is steadily climbing up while ours is at a standstill or possibly growing less every year.

There was a time when the farms of Europe did not produce as much per acre as the farms of the United States and it looked as if the increasing population was threatened with a scarcity of food stuffs and even famine. They have learned the lesson that we have yet to learn in this country.

We farm too much and don't farm well what we do farm. The farmers of the United States could produce as much off one half the land now cultivated and let the rest lie fallow or turn it into pasture if they so desired. We have a good deal to learn from the people over on the other side of the water. We are not so blamed smart as we think we are.

THE STATE IRRIGATION BOARD.

It has been a question whether or not the money appropriated by the last legislature for irrigation experiments in western Kansas was a good or a bad thing. It depended largely on how the money was to be spent.

Certain facts were already known and needed no demonstration. It was known that if water could be obtained at a small enough cost and put on the ground it would produce the crop but the question was this: Was it possible to pump water out of the ground and spread it over the earth at a cost that would make it profitable?

Another thing was evident: The average farmer out in western Kansas could not afford to put in an expensive pumping plant. He hadn't the means and had no way to get the necessary money. The state might take the \$125,000 appropriated and put in a few expensive pumping plants that would pump enough water to irrigate a considerable area, but after they had done this they would not have done anything that would be of practical benefit to the average settler with small means. It was simply out of the question for him to spend two or three thousand dollars on a pumping plant.

The irrigation board has determined on a different course and I think wisely. They are working on a plan to put in a number of inexpensive plants where the water will be raised with windmills, pumped into reservoirs and from these reservoirs a few acres will be irrigated. They believe they can demonstrate that with a good windmill and reservoir five or six acres can be irrigated that will be sufficient for a good orchard and garden, etc.

It is wonderful what can be produced on five or six acres of irrigated land. In one instance it is claimed that six wind pumps have been sufficient to furnish water to irrigate more than 50 acres of alfalfa. These pumps and wells perhaps cost \$100 each. The reservoirs would cost nothing except a few days' labor with a man and team on each. Here is a practical and very inexpensive irrigation plant. The power of course costs nothing after the plant is once installed.

"We propose," said Bert Walker, a member of the irrigation board, "to put in a number of these wind pump plants and see what can be done with them. If the settler can at a small expense irrigate even two or three acres he can make his home a pleasant place to live and he can grow enough on that amount to supply his table even in the driest years. He can grow trees about his house. He can raise

garden vegetables, berries, and other fruit. He can grow all the potatoes his family can eat. In short, he will be fixed to live comfortably no matter how dry the season may be.

"It is useless to talk about putting in expensive pumping plants for the settlers out there have not the means necessary to follow that plan even if it proves to be a financial success, which has not yet been proven, but most of them could manage to put in a small windmill plant and if we can get a little irrigation plant of from two to five acres established on nearly every farm I feel that the work of the irrigation board will not have been in vain."

I believe Mr. Walker is right. At any rate I shall watch the experiment with great interest. One of the great drawbacks to western Kansas has been the bareness of the country. A majority of the houses are set out on the bleak prairie with not a tree and hardly a shrub growing about them.

The settler and especially the settler's wife grows hungry for the sight of a tree and shrubbery in the yard. It is true that western Kansas is not a natural tree country. It requires a struggle to grow almost any kind of a tree there, but with the aid of water it can be done. If there was a little grove on every quarter section or every half section out there it would change the appearance of that country and make it attractive to the eye as well as a vastly more pleasant place in which to live.

STILL THEY DESERT.

The war department is growing alarmed on account of the number of desertions from the regulars stationed along the Mexican border. But will the war department learn some sense? Or will it continue to follow a policy that has been demonstrated to be a failure for more than a generation?

Will they never learn that a military policy that puts the brand of inferiority upon the private soldier may work all right in some countries but never will in the United States so long as the spirit of democracy survives here?

Our present military system is supreme folly. It is destructive of patriotism. I firmly believe that we could substitute for it a system that would not only stop all desertions but would make our army the finest body of young men in the world on the average.

I believe it could be made the greatest practical school in the world and at the same time I believe that instead of being a tremendous bill of expense it could be made to very nearly pay its way in useful service. Make every soldier a worker, a scholar, a trained athlete and a gentleman. Wipe out the military aristocracy, the military clique that loafs about the club rooms in Washington drawing fat pay from the government treasury for no service.

Do away with the purposeless, idle camp with its attendant demoralization. Divide the soldier's time into four or six hours of study and drill, six hours of useful labor on public works, four hours of recreation and refreshment and eight hours of sleep. Make all promotions from the ranks up through the various grades on merit and not political pull or favoritism. Require of every man whether officer or private that he be a courteous and moral gentleman. Discharge him if he is not and fill his place with some one who is.

Do away with penalties for desertion and permit the soldier to get a discharge if he dislikes the service but if he fails to conduct himself like a gentleman and persists in his misconduct give him a dishonorable discharge.

Even the opponent of militarism and standing armies as they are now constituted would have no objections to this plan if he is a reasonable man. He objects, and rightly so, to a vast body of idle soldiery saddled on the country. He objects to military rule. He objects to a military aristocracy. He does not object to reasonable discipline and educational training, a training that makes the young man a trained, useful, industrious citizen.

He realizes also, much as he hates war, that there may possibly be a time when it will be necessary to call on the young men of the country to defend it and it is well enough to have young men trained and ready for such an emergency. Even the level-headed Socialist will have no objections to such a system as I suggest.

Will the government at Washington have sense enough to see this and put it into operation?

WHAT THE COUNTRY NEEDS.

Editor Mail and Breeze—Most of our social ills are traceable to the lack of two things that I think it would not be difficult to supply. We need a popular source of information true to the people and we need organization to increase the political power of our electorate. These things might be served by one organization or union of the people.

We now vote for men to make our laws. Let us vote for laws occasionally. Let us form a union and have the officers of that union count the votes of the members upon those laws. Or, if we prefer to initiate laws by petition, about as the Swiss people do, let us have the officers of our union attend to the details.

Our law making bodies under their present environment will "do us," and without much blame attaching to them either, until we organize independent of them and in such a way as to practically compel them to serve us.

Our educational institutions are in fault. By keeping the people in ignorance the rich can rob them through legislative methods. It won't count for only a few of the common people to know how outrageously they are robbed. Not only the wealth and the mastery over the laws but the educational power also has centered in few hands.

Fifty years ago the editors of popular newspapers might tell through their papers what they honestly believed. They now have to observe

a news policy dictated by Big Business or suffer the consequences of incurring its displeasure.

For the cure of this, and other social ills that are akin to it there is now no union of the people that offers anything better than a very problematical remedy and that in the distant future.

Political parties are organized to secure the election of the best men to office and other organizations are formed to perform other functions. This is well. Let all social functions be properly performed. When all are properly performed, (and they can only be performed through union) capitalism will not be as free as it now is to work upon the prejudices of the people.

Let us do what we can through parties but let us find time to form a union on such a broad basis and with such attractive features that almost everyone will want a membership in it no matter which party he may belong to.

FREEMAN BELL.

Certainly the idea of forming unions for the purpose of discussing legislation and if necessary for initiating legislation is a good one, but it is a mistake to suppose that papers and other publications are less independent in their views than in the past. The press generally is more independent than it ever has been and the editor today can write or say what he thinks with less personal or business risk than ever before.

A man does not have to be so very old to remember when the majority of the newspapers of this country were hidebound partisans. They either were not willing or did not dare to criticize the acts of their own party and they never even dreamed of being fair to the opposition. The paper that undertook to be politically independent would have been boycotted and ruined in a business way. Now the paper that is simply a political organ wields little influence and does not prosper in business.

Sixty years ago the editor who spoke in favor of human rights and human liberty did so at the risk of not only being ruined so far as his business was concerned, but he was in great danger of physical violence. Because he dared to criticize the institution of slavery and the government that fostered and protected it, William Lloyd Garrison was dragged through the streets of Boston with a rope about his neck, by a mob howling for his life, and the perpetrators of the outrage were never brought to punishment.

For speaking and writing for human liberty Lovejoy was murdered at Alton, Ill., his office looted and his printing press thrown into the river. A hundred instances, not so noted, but showing the same spirit of those times might be cited. It takes no great amount of courage now for an editor to criticize big business; in fact, it is rather popular.

OBJECTS TO LIMITED LAND OWNERSHIP.

Editor Mail and Breeze—I have been a reader of your paper for several years and always

enjoy reading your Comments, but I disagree with you as to limitation of land ownership.

Is it right that a man who is industrious and who has worked hard for 25 or 30 years and accumulated a large body of land should have to give his possessions to some worthless, lazy fellow who had the same chance as he, but who was too lazy to try to make anything, or to be taxed in such a way that he could not hold his possessions? I think your view on this subject is bad.

You tried to prove by Scripture that you were right. St. James did not mean an honest, upright, Christian gentleman, the kind we have out here in western Kansas who use their wealth for the honor and glory of God.

I will prove to you from St. Matthew that it is right to have great possessions. The case cited is that of the man who gave to his servants, one, five talents, one, two, and the other one, and then went away into another country. The servant who received the five talents traded with them and accumulated other five talents. He that had two talents also gained other two. But he that had received one went and digged in the earth and hid his money.

After a long time the Lord of them came back and reckoned with them. And so he that had received five talents came and brought other five talents saying, "Behold I have five talents more." His Lord said unto him, "Well done, good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

He also that had received two talents came and said, "Lord, thou deliverest unto me two talents, behold I have gained two other talents besides them." His Lord said unto him, "Well done, good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Then he who had received one talent came and said, "Lord, I know thee that thou art a hard man, reaping where thou hast not sowed and gathering where thou hast not strawed, and I was afraid and went and hid thy talent in the earth. Lo, there thou hast that is thine."

His Lord answered and said unto him, "Thou wicked and slothful servant, thou knewest that I reap where I sowed not and gather where I have not strawed. Thou oughtest therefore to have put my money to the exchangers and then at my coming I should have received mine own with usury. Take therefore the talent from him and give it unto him that hath ten talents. For unto every one that hath shall be given and he shall have abundance; but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath."

Now, Friend McNeal, I think the best way for a man to get even in this world is to wake up and get busy.

D. L. WYMAN.

Penalosa, Kan.

Christ of Nazareth illustrated his wonderful preaching by stories that would appeal to the understanding of those to whom he preached. They were not intended to be taken literally but to drive home a lesson. It is evident to my mind that in the story quoted by Mr. Wyman, Christ referred to the spiritual talents rather than the sordid ability to accumulate wealth. Otherwise this story would be entirely out of harmony with his other teachings.

It is not thinkable that Christ, the greatest democrat the world has ever known, who continually spoke for the poor, the people who had never managed to accumulate any wealth; who unsparingly denounced

the privileged wealthy classes; who drove the money changers out of the temple, should actually approve of the hard grinding man who reaped where he had not sowed and gathered where he had not strawed. It is impossible to suppose that this grasping money-getter was his ideal of a man.

The rest of the same chapter in which this story is told pretty clearly gives His idea of a good man. It is the man who is unselfish, forgetful of his own comforts and ready to help his fellowman. "For I was an hungered and ye gave me meat. I was thirsty and ye gave me drink. I was a stranger and ye took me in. Naked and ye clothed me; I was sick and in prison and ye visited me."

No intimation there that he approved literally the taking away what little the poor man had and giving to him that had much so that he might have more abundance.

Would it not be well for my friend Wyman before he settles down to the conviction that it is perfectly proper for a man to get all he can and keep all he gets, so long of course as he gets it without dishonesty, to read again the story of the rich young man in the 19th chapter of this same gospel?

The young fellow wasn't a bad sort at all, for it said the Lord loved the young man. There is nothing to indicate that he had gotten a dollar of his money by dishonest means. But when he asked what he should do that he might have eternal life Jesus said unto him, "If thou wilt be perfect go and sell that thou hast and give to the poor." But when the young man heard that saying he went away sorrowful; for he had great possessions.

Then Jesus said unto his disciples, "Verily I say unto you that a rich man shall hardly enter into the kingdom of heaven. And again I say unto you it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God."

I have no doubt the proposition that was put up to the young man to sell what he had and give it away jarred him considerably. No doubt he said to himself, if he didn't say it openly, "Why should I give up my property and divide it among a lot of lazy loafers who haven't the energy and brains to accumulate anything for themselves?"

But getting back to the question of limitation of land ownership. I have no notion of robbing Mr. Wyman of his possessions nor do I favor a law of that kind. I would simply make it more profitable for a man to invest his accumulations in something else after he has acquired a reasonable amount of land, rather than to keep on adding to his landed possessions.

It was true a few years ago that it was easy, comparatively speaking, for any man with energy and a reasonable amount of sense to get hold of a good piece of land. It is becoming more and more difficult and will soon be impossible for him to do that. From now on there will be a constantly increasing tendency to the monopolization of land in the hands of a few, for good agricultural land is the one thing that is certain to enhance in value. Unless something is done to check this tendency landlordism and tenantry will constantly increase.

Landlordism is a curse to any country. It always has been. Land is as necessary to human life and health and happiness as air or water. Every man has a right to as much air and water as he needs for his own use but he has no moral right to attempt to monopolize, either one or to shut his neighbor off from his share of either. No man should have the privilege of unlimited ownership or control of anything which is necessary to the life and well being of all.

THINKS WE SHOULD KEEP THE PHILIPPINES.

Editor Mail and Breeze—I want to give my hearty approval of the let-

ter of H. H. Munger published in the Mail and Breeze of May 31. Three years ago I spent 42 days in the Philippines. I was over the most important part of the islands from Baguio on the north to Holo on the south. I talked with natives who understood English, American officials, and foreigners resident in the islands. They all stated without exception, that the natives did not want to be annexed to Japan and that they would fight Japan to the last ditch.

After visiting villages outside of Manila, seeing their primitive dwellings, methods of farming, business and amusements, the poverty and dense ignorance of the great mass of the natives, I am satisfied that independence is now impossible. However, I am very favorably impressed with the educated native, and the children are doing remarkably good work under American instruction. It would be doing these children a great wrong to give the islands independence now.

I want further to say that I went to the islands believing that they were a "white elephant" and should be disposed of as soon as it could be done honorably. But I was astounded at the undeveloped resources of the islands. If our people could know at first hand what there is in the islands that we need, and what good we can do the natives, I believe our people would be unanimous in a desire to retain the islands and in time make the natives citizens of our country. If retained, I believe the islands would prove the best investment we ever made, with the possible exception of the Louisiana purchase.

T. W. MARSHALL.

New Ulysses, Kan.

Results eze Readers

14 inches high, furnishing a qual to that of a 22-inch rt. We have three forms— 2-foot size and one of the ng in the third culvert the he first may be taken up, g one crew busy without wait for the concrete to set. Kan. August Schlicht.

Fallow Saved His Wheat

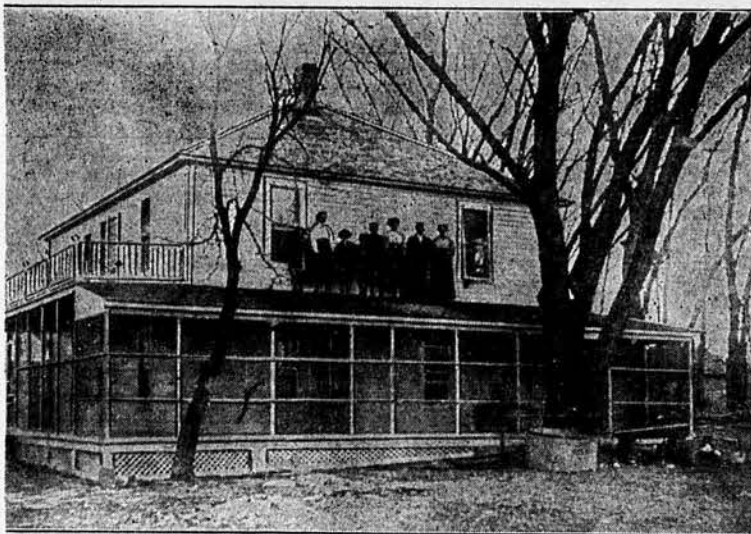
or—I am a firm believer in lage and better farming. My ence with summer fallowing ntional. It was due to rain oppers. Three years ago I e ground early in the spring it to broomcorn about April e up but we had a dashing covered it. I split the ridges l broomcorn again but the s took this. Then I planted e and the hoppers got that hat time I concluded I had

ground, covering the weeds. In July I leveled the ground as before and sowed my wheat the first week in September. This wheat has had scarcely any moisture except what was stored in the ground last summer.

I am summer fallowing again this year but am trying both plowing and listing. While listing has done well for me I believe plowing will bring better results and am putting the two methods to a comparative test. In working ground that was plowed 8 inches deep three years ago I could notice quite a difference in the way it worked up and it seemed to hold more moisture. I believe we western farmers should plow more and summer fallow about every third year. We would certainly be better off than by trying to farm this dry country every year. Charles Hill. New Ulysses, Kan.

Comforts in the Shortgrass

A shortgrass friend of the Mail and Breeze sends us a picture of the home of W. J. Ray, one of this paper's Comanche county readers, to prove shortgrass folks "that has", live well. The photograph is reproduced elsewhere on



Comanche county home of a shortgrass reader of the Mail and Breeze. It has 10 rooms and bath and a screened in porch on three sides. Mr. Ray bought this shortgrass farm eight years ago. Something about his successful shortgrass farming is told elsewhere on this page.

ing enough, so kept right on the ground. I worked it now and in the middle of August a disk lister-cultivator, e soil level and then harrowed. I sowed wheat Septem-

ing my wheat the following year yielded between 17 and 18 acre and tested 63 and 64 y neighbors who did not their land got about half heat as I did and their test ow mine. They put out their he same old way last fall ave nothing, while I have a peet on my summer-fallow last year at this time. This acres was disked the last of year. The disking covered eeds and they soon started. part of June I listed the

this page, also a picture of Mr. Ray's barn. Mr. Ray's place is 3½ miles northwest of Wilmore. The house has 10 rooms besides bath, pantry and closets, and a porch on three sides.

The barn is 40 by 100, with stalls for 20 head of horses and stanchions for 20 cows. It is equipped with litter carrier and fork, holds 100 tons of hay and 1,500 bushels of grain. There is a harness and a separator room and a driveway 14 feet wide through the barn. A silo, built since picture was taken, holds 150 tons of ensilage.

Mr. Ray bought this land eight years ago this spring at \$7 an acre. He would have to think over an offer of \$50 an acre today. When he bought the place there were about 100 acres under cultivation. At present about 800 acres are in cultivation. The farm contains 1,800 acres, about 1,200 may be farmed

to good advantage, the remainder is good pasture land, with never-failing springs and creek.

Benefits of Stacking Grain

Mr. Editor—I have owned and operated threshing outfits since 1878 and in these 35 years of experience the great advantages of stacking grain before threshing have become very plain to me. The worst feature of shock threshing is that somebody must wait to have his threshing done and often crops are badly damaged during this wait. When the machine does come the wheat often is not fit to put in the bin, or to be marketed.

In shock threshing we pull out into the middle of the field as all shock threshers do, for convenience. Threshers are under heavy expense and they must shove the wheat through lively if they are to make anything. I never saw a thresher with a large bank account. It is one constant rush and hurry and wheat in the shock often is threshed in the morning with the dew still on it.

In stack threshing the threshers' expenses are only a fraction of what they are in shock threshing and the farmer saves a margin of 4 cents a bushel on his threshing bill, besides all the other advantages. We haul and stack our own grain in the feedlot where the straw will be handy for feed and bedding, besides giving us hundreds of loads of splendid manure. We have a manure spreader and find we are putting back on our land as much or more than we are taking from it.

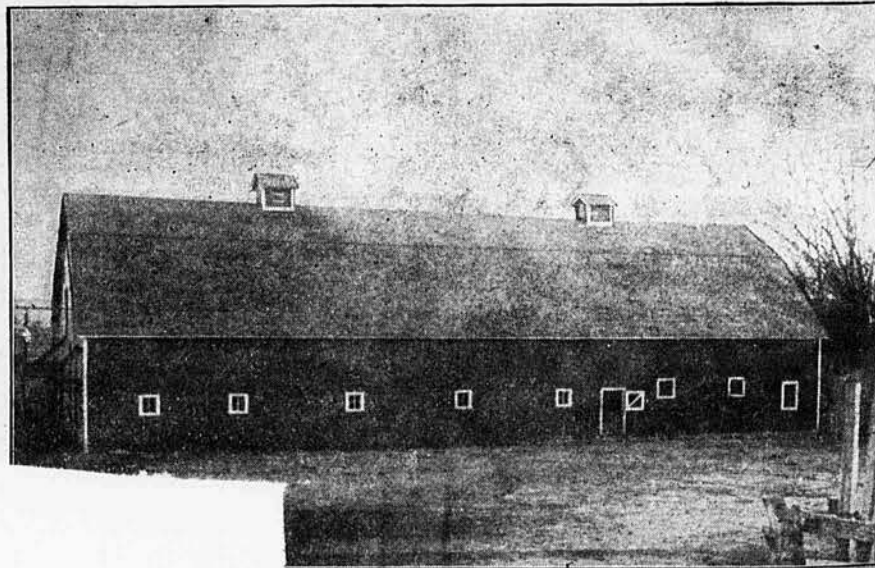
I have seen hundreds of straw stacks burned as the machine pulled out and the results of this great waste are now plainly in view. In the early days when our land was new I threshed in fields that averaged 35 bushels of wheat an acre. Now these same fields are averaging only 15 bushels, often sadly less than that.

I can't understand why farmers will suffer the losses of millions of dollars each year by piling their wheat on a glutted market as soon as they can thresh from the shock. Very often this wheat, in waiting for the machine, has been damaged by rain and they are cut from 10 to 20 cents a bushel by shippers in addition to their other losses.

I held 2,000 bushels in 1911 until the first rush was past and made the difference between 74 cents at shock-threshing time and 91 cents, when I sold. This meant just \$340 in my favor, besides the saving of \$80 on the threshing bill by reason of stacking my grain. Last year I had practically the same experience. As everyone knows, such wheat comes out of the stack in much better condition, tests better, has a better color, and can thus be marketed to better advantage than shock-threshed wheat.

For years I have pleaded with my own neighbors to stack their wheat for their own good. F. P. Mercer. Conway Springs, Kan.

I herewith enclose my last "buck" to keep the Mail and Breeze coming. With best wishes to Cap and the rest of Mail and Breeze crowd.—E. W. Bidwell, Fall River, Kan.



W. J. Ray, a Comanche county reader of the Mail and Breeze, has a large barn. It is 40 by 100 feet, has 20 stalls for horses and is equipped with a silo. The picture was taken a silo has been built. See details

Shortgrass Cream Checks

What the Cows Are Doing in West Kansas

BY IKE W. CRUMLY, Brewster, Thomas County, Kansas
Written for Farmers Mail and Breeze.

I HAVE gone to the trouble to ascertain what has been paid for cream at Brewster, Kan., for the years 1911 and 1912, and the result surprised everybody, even the cream buyers themselves.



Ike W. Crumly.

for cream at Brewster:

For 1911	
January	\$ 373.40
February	368.51
March	639.05
April	820.40
May	867.14
June	1,436.31
July	1,927.29
August	2,220.38
September	1,876.74
October	1,301.02
November	634.54
December	545.59

Total\$13,010.37

For 1912	
January	\$ 398.55
February	425.75
March	385.75
April	506.30
May	1,055.27
June	2,350.12
July	2,877.78
August	2,219.66
September	1,611.22
October	1,550.84
November	1,305.84
December	1,097.83

Total\$15,784.91

The receipts for the two years amounted to \$28,795.28. This would buy every store in Brewster, and have \$2,500 left

Cream and butter used.....	60.00
Hogs fattened on milk and slop (1,500 pounds)	105.00

Total\$1,020.76

In 1912 Henry P. Von Ahn milked 12 cows. He sold cream to the amount of \$609.91, used \$50 worth at home, and raised 9 calves worth \$25 each. The returns from his cows footed up \$884.91 or \$88.49 a cow.

J. E. Pentice milked 12 cows and his returns were \$750.07, an average of \$62.50 a cow.

I believe if we shortgrassers farm fewer acres, milk more cows and let part of our farm land go back to grass we will never find the wolf at our doors.
Brewster, Kan.

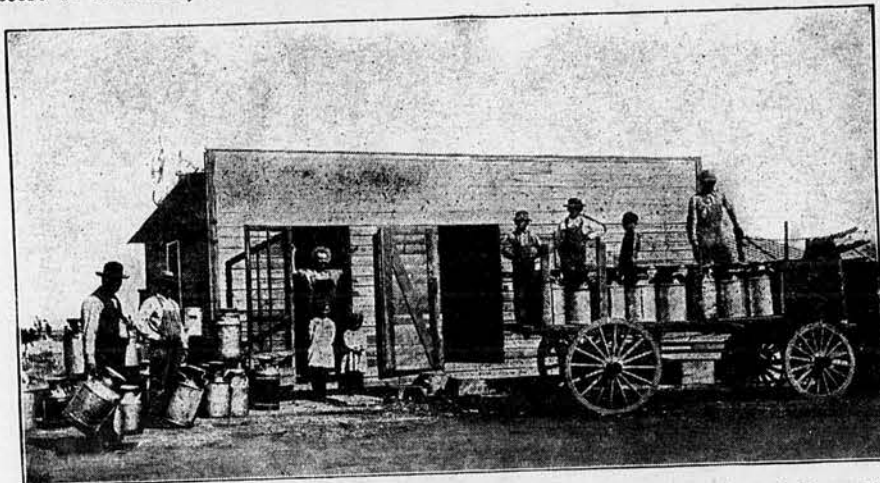
Warning to Seed Wheat Buyers

BY E. G. SCHAFER,
Kansas Agricultural College.

Mr. Editor—Inquiry has just come to the agronomy department concerning the quality and worth of seed wheat said to be "purebred," approved by the college, and offered for sale at an exorbitant figure.

The college offers to inspect fields of wheat for men who are offering seed for sale and approves of wheat which is desirable for seed, but wishes to warn farmers against the purchase of seed that has been misrepresented. An exorbitant price should not be paid for seed wheat which has no greater merit than that which may be obtained in almost every locality.

The Agricultural college has arranged to inspect wheat while it is standing in the field for anyone who may request it. A list for general distribution is to be made of farmers having pure seed wheat for sale. This plan of inspection was started in order that the seed wheat ob-



One day's receipts of cream at one of the two cream stations at Brewster in Thomas county, Kansas. Both buyers receive about the same amount of cream.

with which to buy the blacksmith shop and hotel. Here is the backbone of the farm, and no farmer can make it without the cows.

These figures are for the cream sold and nothing else. If you would take the calves raised, the butter sold in town, the cream and butter consumed at home, the hogs fed with the skim milk and slop, you would have nearly double these figures in the total. This is what pays bills when crops don't grow. The man who milks cows doesn't owe the merchant but the merchant usually owes him.

This western country began to get on its feet when the old skimming stations were first put in and everybody milked cows. Then we had a period of good crops, and the average farmer thought milking too piddling a business for him, and he sold his cows, and turned his attention to wheat. And the majority of them went down hill instead of up, from that time. If you look your community over today you will find that the man who stuck to his 10 cows all of the time is in good shape and has his bills paid.

One man near Brewster, who has stuck to the milking business all the time, good years and bad, is C. W. Jones. He milked an average of 14 cows during the year 1912. Here are his figures:

Cream sold	\$ 555.76
Twelve calves raised.....	300.00

tained by farmers from the college might find further distribution.

The hard winter wheats sold under the names of Turkey and Kharkof by the college have proved superior in yield and quality to scores of other varieties obtained from many sources. Much of this wheat may be obtained from farmers who secured their original seed from the college. The list of growers may be obtained by writing the department of agronomy or the department of milling industry at Manhattan. We strongly recommend that farmers purchase seed wheat only from sources known to be reliable.

Farming Under Difficulties

As an indication of the "boom" in agriculture the Lindsborg News notes that more than 50 convicts in the state prison at Lansing now are taking the correspondence courses of the Kansas Agricultural college.

Myself and family enjoy the Mail and Breeze every week. From its columns I have had a lot of information in regard to livestock and crops, that would have cost me lots of money if I had to wait to get it from experience, and some of it I would not have got then.—Charles F. Hörming, R. 2, Goodwell, Okla.

There is Strength all through the PAIGE 36

STRENGTH in a motor car—such strength as is in the Paige "36"—is a guarantee of safety and endurance. A warranty of economy.

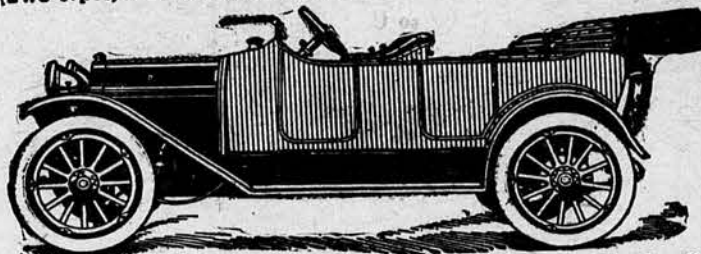
There is strength all through the Paige "36." Strength in the 4-inch deep pressed steel frame. Strength in the drop-forged front axle and the floating type rear axle—axles that are strong enough for a car of twice the weight. Strength in the drop-forged steering knuckles. Strength in the big 34-inch wheels. Strength in the brake control.

There's strength and safety in every part and every detail of the Paige. And there is sturdiness, too, in the sheet steel body and the heavy, firm fenders.

We want you to come see the Paige "36." Come take it all apart, figuratively speaking, and see how strong it is.

The Paige "36" touring car, completely equipped, including Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting system, at \$1275 is the one real sensation of the year. Five body types.

Paige "25," a smaller car, is just as remarkably priced at \$950. Two types, roadster and touring.

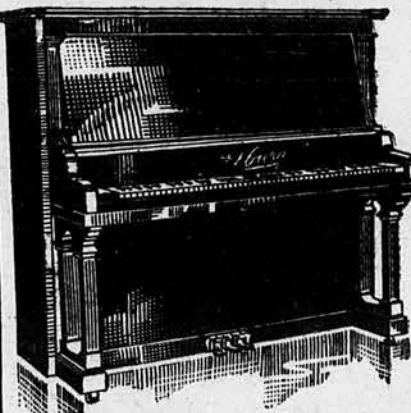


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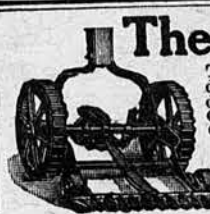


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JAYHAWKER FARM DOIN'S

BY H. C. HATCH, GRIDLEY, KANSAS.

We like to get the experiences, views and opinions of "our folks" on any farm or livestock subject particularly if seasonable and likely to help some of us who may need the information. Your letters are always welcome. Subscriptions to Farmers Mail and Breeze or other good publications for best letters received. Address Editor Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

It is one of the pleasures of farming to have a lot of hay down, a rain coming up and the wind blowing so that it is impossible to put a top on the stack.

After 17 days without rain this section had a fine one last Wednesday. Nearly 2 inches fell during the night and the next day half an inch more.

Though no crops were really suffering for it, the rain was welcome. Grass will be helped greatly and it is not too late for the wheat and oats to be given a boost. Potatoes were in bloom and needed the moisture more than any other crop.

From all appearances we are going to have another good prairie hay crop. The grass is better than it was last year and the ground has moisture to carry the grass along until the middle of June at least. It looks as if this crop was made.

Before the rain came we had been plowing the ground that is to be put in cowpeas. It was rather dry plowing but we wanted to get the work done so when that rain did come we could jump right onto the ground and get it fitted. As soon as possible after the rain we harrowed it and it is now in fine condition. We began sowing the peas this afternoon, June 6.

We are sowing just enough New Era peas this year to test them out beside the Whippoorwill. Before this we have always sown New Era, but last year the farmers of this section say the Whippoorwill did far the better. So we are sowing that variety this year but have put in enough New Era on the same field to test the matter.

Not in a number of years have we had a better start-off with corn than this year. Corn has grown well, so far,

and up to date is clean. The stand is heavier than for years and it is going to take plenty of rain to make some of the fields produce an ear on every stalk. The next 60 days will tell the tale with the corn crop. In the meantime we have enough moisture to carry us for at least 20 of those days.

This time we are putting in the cowpeas with a press drill, using about 3 pecks an acre. Last year we tried planting them in rows and cultivating, but while this made lots of seed it did not make so large a tonnage of hay as we wanted. So we are sowing with a drill this year as we did two years ago. We raised a heavy crop of hay that year but there were few peas on the vines.

Within a year a good many farmers near here have bought disk gang plows. So far as we can hear, they are giving satisfaction. The weather has been dry most of the time and it is in dry weather that a disk plow shines. It is no doubt a good thing to have both moldboard and disk plows; then a man may do plowing in almost any kind of weather. The draft of the disk plow is much less than that of the moldboard.

We know of one piece of Sweet clover that was sown this spring, or rather last February, and has made a good stand in most places. The clover was sown according to the old eastern method—on the last snow—and on unplowed ground at that. That is, the ground had been plowed in former years but was not last year. This Sweet clover does not act like other kinds; it seems to take hold well on hard ground, which is something Red clover does not often do here. On the roadsides along the limestone hills west of here Sweet clover was waist high the last days of May.

Already there are more automobiles in this county than we ever expected to see and more of the lower-priced makes could be sold if they could be had from the maker. The boys also are investing in motorcycles and if the craze holds we may soon expect to see them as thick on our roads as automobiles now are. They are another thing for horses to get used to and it is our experience that most teams are much more afraid of a motorcycle than ever they were of an automobile. We wonder what will come along next to scare horses after they have become thoroughly accustomed to the motor machines we now have.

A few years ago, when farming was much run down at the heel, it was common to hear it said that the reason farmers did not prosper more was because they did not apply business methods to their work. A study of business methods, as used by successful business men, showed the farmer the thing to do was to add a fair profit to the cost of what he produced. This is what he is now doing in the livestock line, and, strange to say, many of his former critics do not like it. We hear a great deal about the high cost of meat but nothing in praise of the farmer who has learned enough about business methods to add a profit to the cost of what he produces.

Some ridiculous stories are in circulation in regard to silos and silage. Lately we have heard it said that a silage fed cow would not live more than three years and we have heard reports that milk from silage fed cows was not fit to use. In addition one may hear stories how in some other section—it is always quite a distance away—the farmers are tearing down their silos because they are convinced silage is not fit to feed to stock. To a native of Vermont, where silos have been in common use for years, such stories seem simply silly, but some, to whom the silo is a new thing, may give credence to such yarns. Silage is good feed for cattle. As for tainting the milk, good

judges cannot tell which is silage milk and which is made on dry feed. Of course, stock can be made sick and poor milk can be produced by feeding rotten silage, but the same thing holds good with rotten corn, musty hay, moldy Kafir, or smutty wheat.

Last winter, when the cold winds from the north were biting our ears, we came to the conclusion that much more suffering was caused by cold than heat. During the last few days, when the mercury ran up to 99—and in May at that—we were not quite so sure about our conclusions as we were last January. After all, though, we cannot but know that cold causes more suffering than heat, at least so far as this world is concerned. The animal population suffers little from heat compared with what it suffers from cold. But we would almost be willing to live on turnips the year round if we could always have October weather.

A farmer living in this township lost five horses last winter through feeding them spoiled silage. But four or five years ago 10 times that number of horses were lost in this county by feeding wormy and immature corn. Is this an argument for giving up the feeding of corn? We would not feed silage to horses because we think it is not the best of feed for them, but for cattle silage is hard to beat. As to giving milk a bad taste, that was tested out in an eastern city last year. Some milk users who had heard that dairymen were feeding silage, straightway imagined the milk had "a taste". Complaint was made and the matter investigated. It was found that part of the dairymen were feeding silage but when the milk from both lots was placed before good judges they could not tell which was from the silage and which from the dry fed cows. Sometimes imagination plays powerful tricks with man.

Annual Tractor Tests in July

This year's farm tractor contest will be held at Winnipeg, Manitoba, July 4-19. The first of these tests was held in 1908. Interest in them has constantly increased and the benefits both to manufacturer and user have become more apparent each year. Each succeeding contest has shown marked improvements in types of engines adapted to farm work. They give the manufacturer the opportunity to study the performance of his own engine working side by side with his competitors' machines, under identical conditions. The engine maker learns how to build a better machine and the farmer profits by it when he buys a tractor to do his farm work.

Cyclone Proof

Oil Once a Year

—yet the most gentle breeze can operate the Althouse-Wheeler Vaneless Windmill. Has big wind surface—works easily—noiselessly—and with least wear on the pump.

Automatically adjusts itself to all winds—wings fold and let the severe storms blow through. Write for the book about

Althouse-Wheeler Vaneless Windmills

Let us tell you why they are the only successful windmills to stand the hard wear to which a windmill is subjected. This windmill has over 40 years of success behind it—thousands are in use. It will save you money by giving longest and most satisfactory service.

Has practically no repair bills—no grinding, squeaky noises—fits any tower, or if you want a good substantial tower we can supply you. Get windmill book at once. Mail postal or letter NOW.

ALTHOUSE-WHEELER CO.
10 Washington St., Waukegan, Wis.

Camp Vertical Grain Dumps

Before building your crib ask for our free information, we'll tell you how to take dimensions and how economically the "Camp" Grain Dumps can be installed. This device is the most practical from every standpoint. Made of finest quality cypress and best steel. Our hydraulic Jack is a wonder—no chains nor cog wheels. Be sure to send for free catalog—buy the "Camp" and be certain of satisfaction.

CAMP BROS. & CO.
Dept. 22,
Washington, Ill.

22-Cal. HUNTING RIFLE GIVEN

1913 Take-down Pistol, with all latest improvements, walnut stock and grip. Shoots accurately 22 long or short, handsome, durable. SEND NO MONEY Just send your name and address for my easy plan by which you can secure this fine rifle Absolutely Free Express Prepaid. Write today.
H. A. SLOAN, 52 Epitaph Building, SPENCER, INDIANA

Please the Home Folks

By serving

Post Toasties

They are among the good things to eat, but not in the cook book, because they require no cooking.

Toasties are always crisp and appetizing—ready to eat direct from the package. You save heaps of time and avoid hot work in the kitchen.

Some rich cream—sugar if you want it—or cool fruit juice, with these fluffy bits of corn and you have a dish that is fascinating for any meal of the day.

Toasties are sold by grocers everywhere.

Beware of Air-Spaces When You Plow



AIR SPACE—ordinary



NO AIR SPACE—"C.T.X."

Remember, 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—without fatal air spaces. Water comes up from below just like kerosene comes up your lamp wick. This feeds the crop in dry weather.



A Real UNIVERSAL Plow

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 how it's made; pictures of its construction. We will also tell you the nearest place you can see a Rock Island "C.T.X." 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, address and send the card to

ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO., 230 Second Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.

Rock Island (C.T.X.) Universal Plow

Critical Time For New Trees

Cultivation Now Will Save Them

BY CHARLES A. SCOTT, State Forester
Written for Farmers Mail and Breeze.

THOUSANDS of newly-planted trees that burst into leaf and show every indication of growing after they have been transplanted, finally begin to exhibit signs of failure later in the season, and by the middle of July or the first of August, are counted as dead. The loss of these trees is largely due to unfavorable conditions, the roots are not able to supply the tops with the necessary moisture.



Charles A. Scott.

The best remedy for this is good cultivation. Do not delay it until the corn is laid by, or the alfalfa is cut and stacked. It will then be too late to save your trees. The best time is now.

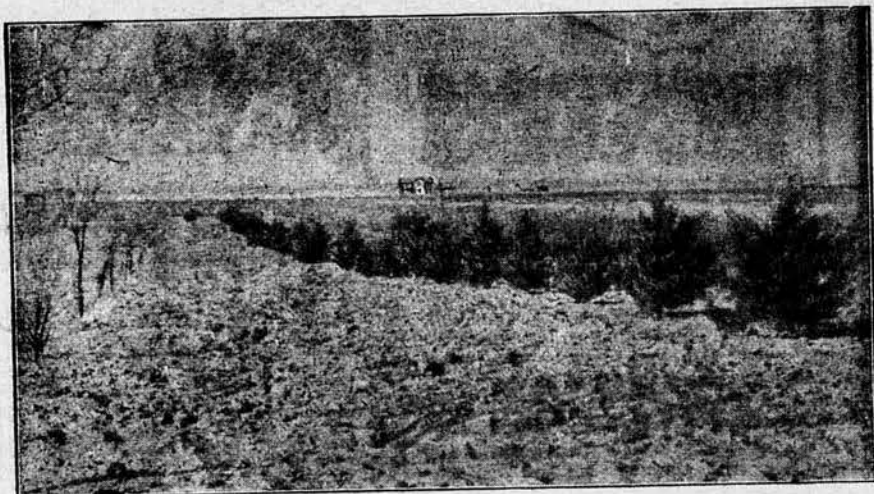
A newly-set tree begins growth under a serious handicap, fully 75 per cent

about the same proportion as the roots. This reduces the demand upon the roots, also retards the tree from coming into leaf, giving the root system a chance to develop before the leaves require a large amount of moisture.

With few exceptions evergreen trees should not be cut back. They are planted with their full amount of foliage, and the drain upon the roots is as great as before the tree was transplanted.

Whatever the circumstances, the most favorable conditions possible should be provided for the newly-planted tree.

Conditions most favorable for tree growth are a loose, well-aerated, moist soil. To obtain these conditions, cultivation is necessary from the time the trees are set out, until they reach such size that they shade the ground, thus protecting themselves. The kind of cultivation is the same as that required by any other growing crop. The surface of the ground should be kept loose and mellow to prevent the subsoil from drying out through surface evaporation, or



A Red cedar windbreak near Colby, Thomas county, four years after planting. It was good cultivation that kept these trees in a thrifty condition.

of its roots were cut off when it was dug from the nursery row. It must gather food and nourishment to support its top with only 25 per cent of its root system. To offset this loss of roots, it is a common practice to cut back the tops, of the broad-leaved species, in

through a growth of weeds which will rob the trees of soil moisture.

There are few soils in Kansas which do not possess sufficient fertility for successful tree growth. Trees utilize only a small per cent of the mineral elements. Wood is composed largely of carbon. This, the plant secures directly from the air through its leaves. Its principal demand upon the soil is for moisture. However, pouring water on the surface of the ground during dry seasons, does not fully provide for best growth. The ground must be kept mellow by cultivation, spading or hoeing. This must be done while conditions are favorable, and not after the ground has become dried and baked, either through surface evaporation, or because of the growth of weeds. Now is the appointed time.

BEGAN YOUNG

Had "Coffee Nerves" from Youth.

"When very young I began using coffee and continued up to the last six months," writes a Texas girl.

"I had been exceedingly nervous, thin and very fallow. After quitting coffee and drinking Postum about a month my nervousness disappeared and has never returned. This is the more remarkable as I am a Primary teacher and have kept right on with my work.

"My complexion now is clear and rosy, my skin soft and smooth. As a good complexion was something I had greatly desired, I feel amply repaid even though this were the only benefit derived from drinking Postum.

"Before beginning its use I had suffered greatly from indigestion and headache; these troubles are now unknown.

"I changed from coffee to Postum without the slightest inconvenience, did not even have a headache. Have known coffee drinkers, who were visiting me, to use Postum a week without being aware that they were not drinking coffee."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for booklet, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms.
Regular (must be boiled).

Instant Postum doesn't require boiling but is prepared instantly by stirring a level teaspoonful in an ordinary cup of hot water, which makes it right for most persons.

A big cup requires more and some people who like strong things put in a heaping spoonful and temper it with a large supply of cream.

Experiment until you know the amount that pleases your palate and have it served that way in the future.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

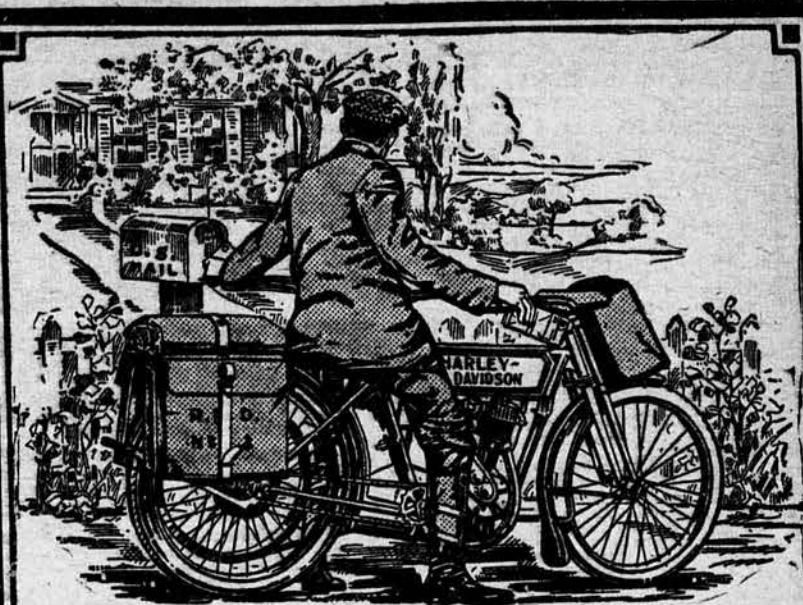
Let Boys Play Ball Saturdays

"There is one place where the farmer has a great advantage over us," said a city man recently. "When we want to get away from the noise and heat of business for a little outing, about all we can do is to take a street car to some pleasure park. There we find the same noise and heat. Now when a farmer wants to take a day off he gets out the horses or automobile, slips in a basket of 'cats' and drives to some grove, river or lake. The rest of the crowd is composed of people he knows and together they have a fine day of it."

Farmers' picnics and open meetings were never more popular than this summer. In some places the people like to mix a little education with their pleasure, so they simply write to the Agricultural college for a speaker and hear a talk which is not too dry and which contains some useful information.

In the summer, the clerks in the big city stores get Saturday afternoons off. Wouldn't it be a good thing for farm folk to do the same thing, have a picnic and let the boys play ball?

Of course, I want the Mail and Breeze for one page of it is worth the price. —S. Coxedge, Parsons, Kan.



Why the Harley-Davidson is the Best Motorcycle for Country Use

THREE hundred thousand farmers last year had their mail delivered to them by carriers riding Harley-Davidsons. We believe there are more R. F. D. Carriers today riding Harley-Davidsons than there are riding all other makes combined. This in itself proves that the carriers have found that the Harley-Davidson possesses in the greatest degree the two qualities which a motorcycle must have if it is to render satisfactory service on country roads, namely: Power and Comfort.

POWER

That the Harley-Davidson is the most powerful motorcycle built is conclusively proven by the fact that it has won this season such celebrated contests as:

Colorado Springs-Pueblo 90 mile Road Race.

Bakersfield, California Road Race. (In this contest the Harley-Davidson 8 H. P. twin attained a speed of 68 miles an hour.)

Seattle-Portland Endurance Run.

Oklahoma Road Race.

Springfield Hill Climb, Missouri Road Race. (In this contest the Harley-Davidson defeated its nearest competitors by 29 minutes.)

Established a new World's Record at San Jose, California, when the Harley-Davidson twin cylinder traveled 346 miles in seven hours on a dirt track.

COMFORT

A motorcycle to be ridden in comfort on country roads must be so built as to assimilate all the jar, jolt and vibration which would come from irregularity or roughness of the road. For this purpose in building the Harley-Davidson, we incorporated the Ful-Floteing Seat, which places 14 inches of concealed compressed springs between the rider and the jars and has a play or action of nearly 4½ inches. Thus when the rider strikes rough stretches of road the Ful-Floteing Seat will assimilate all irregularities up to 4½ inches. Therefore, while the back wheel may vibrate up and down over the bumps the rider rides along in an even line.

The Ful-Floteing Seat is a patented device, found only on the Harley-Davidson. Unquestionably this one feature is partially responsible for the fact that there are more Harley-Davidsons to be found in rural communities than any other make.

The Harley-Davidson holds the world's record for economy and will travel five to ten miles on a cents worth of gasoline. It costs nothing when idle and never tires. We have letter after letter from parents stating that the Harley-Davidson has been the means of curing the desire of their boys for city life and making them happy and contented with life on the farm.

We have issued a little booklet entitled "The Harley-Davidson on the Farm." Copy of this together with catalog can be obtained from our nearest dealer or will be gladly mailed direct on request. Call on our dealer or write for copies of these books today.

HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTOR COMPANY
Producers of High Grade Motorcycles for Over Eleven Years.
796 A Street MILWAUKEE, WIS.

LEARN TO REPAIR AUTOMOBILES



Big Money in Auto Business
Travel, get good pay, run garage or auto livery. FREE illustrated book tells all. You can learn in a few weeks at home or in our shop. Write for information today.
KANSAS CITY AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL
Largest and Best Equipped School in the World.
(Conducted by OLIVER HOGAN.)
2102 East Fifteenth Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

We Make Good Cuts!

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

Write Quick & Cut Out Shoveling in Hot Harvest!

EVERY blessed farmer who buys his Sandwich Elevator before harvest gets double work out of it! This summer, it will store his small grain—then crib his corn next fall. You, too, can get double value—you, too, can cut out the senseless slavery of shoveling load after load till you drop. The Sandwich Farm Elevator is the best investment I ever made in hard labor-saving machinery," writes Herman Frey, Melvin, Ia.—one of an army who say the same.



Sandwich (Eternal) Cypress Farm Elevator

Solves the hired-man problem and often lightens the house-hold work by cutting out the keep—the expense—of extra men. And it pays you a profit too!

"Had my crop picked in a bu. less on account of my elevator," says C. H. Keller, Marshall, Minn.

50 Bushels in 3 to 4 minutes
The Sandwich fills your bins—your cribs—chucks to the top lickety split! "Unloaded 50 bu. corn in 4 minutes," writes I. E. Orendorf, Heyworth, Ill. Others crib 40 bu. in 2½ minutes with the Sandwich.

No Leg-Breaking Platform

The Sandwich wagon-jack is overhead. "Works to perfection," says A. J. Anderson, Boone, Ia. You drive right under—with even the tallest load. And it dumps it in the hopper

in a jiffy. Then hitch on any power—horse or engine—and it's off with a flying start.

Cypress Body Outlasts Steel
We make less money using "the wood eternal" but we make more friends and more sales. This is why it is called the Everlasting Sandwich and is fast crowding other elevators from the market.

Write Right Now for FREE Book

Last season we got late orders for 60 carloads we could not supply. These were from farmers who waited. They had to shovel. But they couldn't blame us. We warned them as we are warning you now! Our Elevator Book comes free by return mail the minute your request arrives; also the name of a Sandwich dealer close by. Address today 180 B St.

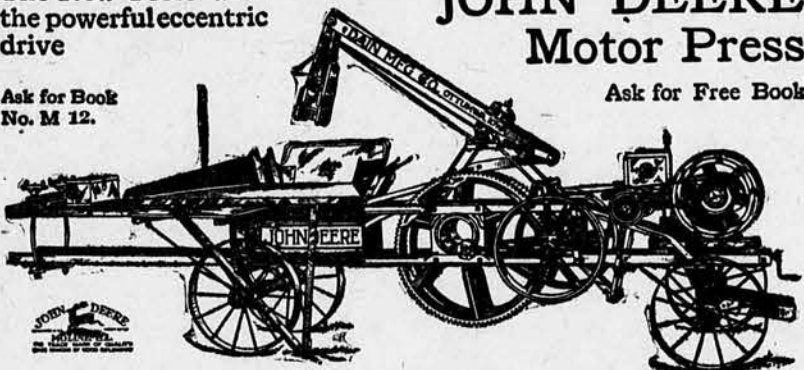
SANDWICH MANUFACTURING CO., SANDWICH, ILL.

The New Press with the powerfuleccentric drive

Ask for Book No. M 12.

JOHN DEERE Motor Press

Ask for Free Book



Write For Free Books

THE JOHN DEERE Line of Hay Tools

Consists of

DAIN MOWERS

4½, 5 and 6 foot cut

DAIN LOADERS

6 and 8 foot width

DAIN RAKES

Sulky and Sweeps, all sizes

DAIN STACKERS

In all styles and sizes

The line is complete and is without exception of the well known high-grade John Deere Design and construction.

Attractive folders will be sent free.

Be sure to mention the kind of machine in which you are interested so that we will be sure to send you just what you want.

ECCENTRIC gears give 25 per cent more power on working stroke than is possible on ordinary presses.

Double drive with straight belts eliminates wear on belts, press, and engine bearings.

Plunger head has a prying instead of butting action, applying power to better advantage and relieving press of jar and shock.

No back gears, no fly wheel, no clutch means fewer parts, less friction, less wear and tear, and less repair expense.

Improved block dropper prevents crushing of blocks or breaking feeder head.

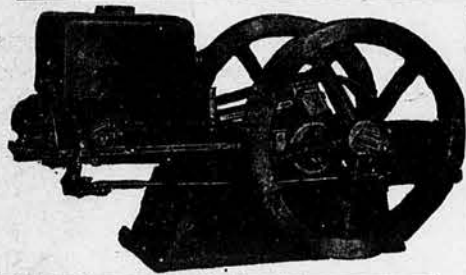
Baling case is bridge trussed and will stand enormous strains.

High grade steel frame is continuous throughout, no joints or splices. Made of angle steel with heavy plates.

Press mounted on substantial all-steel truck.

The John Deere Motor Press is a complete, self-contained power baling outfit, always ready to move and quickly set for work. Spend your time in baling—not in moving and setting.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., Moline, Ill.



"INGECO" Engines

Get The Most For Your Money

The cost of a farm engine in the end depends upon the length of time it will last and its economy of operation. A good farm engine lasts a lifetime, always does good work, and costs but little to operate. By getting a good engine you save both money and trouble.

"INGECO" Farm Engines are not high priced, but in design and construction they are the highest grade engines made. Remarkable for their economy in fuel—on steady work they soon pay for themselves. Reliable, quick to start, simple to operate. They run as long as fuel is supplied.

FROM 1½ H. P. UP TO 60 H. P. PORTABLE, SEMI-PORTABLE, STATIONARY.

Write at once for the name of the nearest dealer and catalog describing "INGECO" Engines, and the reasons why you should consider this engine. By all means do not buy until you have found out all about "INGECO" Engines. The "INGECO" is the best all round farm engine made. It is the kind of farm engine you need on your farm.

International Gas Engine Company

162 Holthoff Place, CUDAHY, WIS.

(Suburb of Milwaukee)



Better Pay For Dragging Boards May Spend From \$10 to \$15 a Mile

BY W. S. GEARHART, State Highway Engineer
Written for Farmers Mail and Breeze.

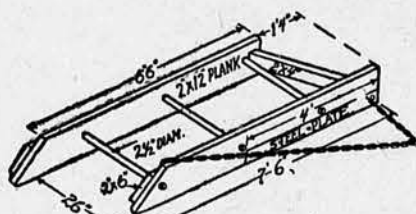
There is some misunderstanding here about the drag law. The board claims draggers are to be paid 75 cents for each mile of road dragged, and not more than \$10 a mile per year. Others say 75 cents is to be paid for each round of the drag, or \$1.50 where two round trips must be made. Please explain this law.—M. H. J., Butler county, Kansas.

THE new drag law enacted at the last meeting of the legislature became effective about May 1. The old law was indefinite. It did not state whether the 75 cents was to pay for one round trip or two. On many roads it is necessary to make two round trips and the 75 cents was not enough to pay for the work. In order to get the roads

read as follows: Section 1. The highway commissioners shall determine what roads can be dragged and shall each year arrange with some person or persons to drag the graded roads in their township, at such times and upon such terms as the highway commissioners may direct. They shall have the power to bind the township to pay a reasonable compensation for dragging such roads, but the amount paid shall not exceed \$1 per mile each time dragged, provided, the width to be dragged shall not be less than 16 feet, and if the width to be dragged shall not be less than 30 feet, the amount paid shall not exceed \$1.50 per mile for each time the same shall be dragged. There shall not be expended therefor more than \$15 per mile for any one mile upon which work is done during any year.

That the county engineers or surveyors with the approval of the board of county commissioners shall determine what state

Construction of a Road Drag



Select a good yellow pine, ash, or oak plank 2 inches thick, 12 inches wide, and 14 feet long. Cut this in two at an angle so that one edge of each piece is 7 feet and 6 inches long and the other edge is 6 feet and 6 inches

long. Spike to the back and along the center of each of these planks a 2 by 6-inch piece, which reinforces the plank. Bore the holes for the cross stakes about 28 inches apart and 4 inches from each end with a 2½-inch auger, using care to keep the auger perpendicular to the plank. The 2 by 4-inch brace at the front end should start from the middle of the rear plank and drop to the bottom part of the front plank. The blade, which is generally made of stock cutter steel, should be given the proper cutting slope by placing a wedge-shaped strip between it and the plank. One end of the chain is fastened to a cross stake and the other passes through a hole in the plank and is held in position by a pin.

dragged as the law required, a good many road officials paid their dragmen by the day or hour and disregarded the 75-cent limitation.

The present law has cleared the matter up and I think it is a big improvement over the old law. The total amount that may be spent on a mile of road for dragging in a year has been changed from \$10 to \$15. For a road with a dragged width of 16 feet, the township and county boards are authorized to pay \$1 a mile each time it is dragged. For a width of 30 feet or more, they may pay \$1.50 a mile.

It is evident the legislature anticipated that the road officials would establish a scale of prices for dragging roads of different widths. In my judgment some such schedule as the following would be reasonable:

SCALE OF PRICES FOR DRAGGING.

Width of road—	Price per mile
10 ft. wide each time dragged.....	.40
12 ft. wide each time dragged.....	.60
14 ft. wide each time dragged.....	.80
16 ft. wide each time dragged.....	1.00
18 ft. wide each time dragged.....	1.10
20 ft. wide each time dragged.....	1.20
22 ft. wide each time dragged.....	1.30
24 ft. wide each time dragged.....	1.40
26 ft. wide each time dragged.....	1.50
30 ft. wide and over each time dragged	1.50

Following is a copy of the drag law now in force:

Section 1—That section 31, chapter 248, of the Session Laws of 1911, be amended to

and county roads can be dragged and shall each year arrange with some person or persons to drag the state and county roads within the county at such times and upon such terms as the board of county commissioners and county engineer or surveyor may direct. The board of county commissioners shall pay a reasonable compensation for dragging such roads, but in no case shall the amount paid exceed that specified for the dragging of mail routes and township roads; provided, that all labor performed upon the roads either for dragging or for other purposes authorized by this act, except under contract upon which estimates are made from time to time, shall be paid by the county treasurer upon the voucher of the township trustee approved by the county commissioners in the case of mail routes and township roads; provided further, that any person employed to drag any road in a county or township, who shall make a false return to the proper officer of the number of miles dragged by him, or of the time at which such dragging was done, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof before a court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined in a sum not less than \$25, nor more than \$50—provided further, that any officer under the authority of this section who shall neglect or refuse to enforce the provisions of this section as relates to the dragging of roads or highways shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than \$10 nor more than \$25.

Section 2—That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

Fifteen dollars a mile is ample to keep any road in the state thoroughly dragged. It now is simply a matter of getting some one to do this intelligently when the roads need dragging.

Commonsense Cultivation

(Continued from Page 3)

should be thrown out of the furrow with the disk lister cultivator at the first cultivation which should occur as soon as the corn is well up. The disks should be carefully adjusted to catch all weeds on the edges of the furrow. If the conditions are right, the soil not too dry and cloddy or trashy, the harrow may follow the cultivator after a few days, preferably after a rain. This will throw some loose earth to the bottom of the furrows, making a soil mulch, covering small weeds and partly leveling the sharp ridges, giving a better footing for the team for the second cultivation. If the soil has been packed by a rain, it is advisable to ride or weight the harrow.

Do Not Fill the Furrows.

At the second cultivation reverse the disks and move some earth to the corn sufficient to cover the weeds but do not fill the furrows at once or too rapidly. This would largely defeat the purpose of planting in furrows, because if the furrows are filled too early, while the soil is still cold, the corn plants will form a new root system nearer the surface. Whereas if the furrows are not filled until after the soil is warm and

the corn well rooted, the root system will develop and remain deeper in the soil, an advantage in a dry hot climate. Also the furrows catch the rains and bring the moisture directly to the corn plants. With a level, or ridged surface, the rain water will be more likely to drain away from the hills.

The disk-lister cultivator should have two sets of shovels in addition to the disks, one set of smaller shovels to run close to the corn in the bottom of the furrow at the first cultivation, to loosen or break the crust around the corn and kill small weeds, the other set of larger shovels to run on the top of each ridge at the second cultivation, to make a complete mulch and destroy the weeds midway between the rows, which will be missed by the disks.

The later cultivation of listed corn should be with shovels, the six-shovel single row, or twelve-shovel double row cultivator being preferred. The plan is simply to fill the furrows at the last cultivation, leaving the surface level. It is possible to cultivate listed corn a little deeper and closer to the hill than surface-planted corn because the roots of the listed corn lie deeper than the roots of the surface planted. This al-

lows for laying the corn by with a deep soil mulch, another advantage of lister planting in a dry climate.

Methods and Results Compared.

My recommendation and practice as outlined in the foregoing, is to cultivate rather shallow early in the season, increasing the depth of cultivation as the season advances. Then, at the last cultivation when the corn is laid by, cultivate it as deeply as possible without destroying the main lateral roots of the corn. These lie, usually, about 4 inches below the surface and midway between the rows in surface-planted corn. The roots gradually approach the surface near the root stalk and surface-planted corn should not be cultivated close to the hill the last time.

From the study of corn roots at the Kansas Experiment station (See Bulletin No. 127) it appears the roots of listed corn uniformly lie deeper in the soil than the roots of surface-planted corn. The root crowns being several inches beneath the surface permit deep cultivation close to the hill without injury to the roots.

I am aware that most Experiment station men and many farmers do not agree with my plan of cultivation. Many recommend deep cultivation of surface-planted corn the first time, on the principle that the corn roots are not injured by deep early cultivation and that deep cultivation warms the soil and causes the corn roots to strike downward.

"Warming" the Young Corn.

Corn may be cultivated deep and close to the hill when the plants are small without injury to the roots, but the deeper cultivation may not warm the soil so deeply or so rapidly as the shallower cultivation. Mellow soil is not so good a conductor of heat as firm soil, and a thick mulch of mellow soil should permit less heat to enter the soil than a thin mulch, while the thin mulch, practically, may offer as effective a covering for retaining the heat in the soil as a thicker mulch. The results of recent soil-temperature studies at the Kansas Experiment station support this statement. Also a deep soil mulch is not necessary for conserving soil moisture in the early spring when the air is moist and the weather relatively cool. Thus I plan to cultivate rather shallow early in the season and increase the depth of cultivation as the season advances. Late in the season during the hot, dry days of July and August the soil will dry rapidly and a deeper soil mulch is required to conserve the moisture.

The Effect on Acre Yield.

Experiments which I carried on for seven years, 1903-1907, at the Kansas Experiment station, gave results favoring the shallow-early, deep-late cultivation of surface-planted corn. In average yield for the seven years the shallow-early-deep-late cultivation gave almost 3 bushels more corn an acre. The deep-early-shallow-late cultivation gave the lowest average. Continuous shallow cultivation ranked second. Continuous deep cultivation ranked third. But the difference in average yield was slight, amounting to about 3 pecks of corn an acre a year in favor of shallow cultivation compared with deep cultivation.

The variation in yields by the different methods of cultivation from year to year indicate that the method of cultivation practiced, whether shallow or deep, may not make much difference in the yield of the crop, providing the cultivation is done well and at the "right" time. It is very important to cultivate corn at the right time. In two trials, cultivating at the right time has given an average of 6.1 bushels more corn an acre each year than cultivating at the "wrong" time.

The "right" time means after the rains when the weeds have started and the soil is just dry enough to cultivate well. The "wrong" time is a week or 10 days later when the weeds have become large and the soil is hard and dry and turns over in clods and lumps. It costs more to cultivate corn at the "wrong" time than at the "right" time because of the slow and more difficult work and greater draft of the cultivator due to unfavorable soil condition. The "right" time cultivation increased the yield 10 per cent.

In several experiments reported from other states the results have favored

shallow cultivation of corn as opposed to deep cultivation. However, as a rule the deep cultivation in such experiments was extremely deep, usually 5 to 6 inches. Medium deep cultivation, 3 to 4 inches and not too close to the corn, should not injure the roots, and in some

most fertile part of the soil. On the other hand the practice of shallow cultivation may be carried too far. A relatively thick mulch of mellow soil will conserve more moisture than a thin mulch, as shown by Prof. F. H. King in his experiments in Wisconsin (King's

the determination of the moisture in the soil gave results slightly favoring the deeper cultivation as opposed to the shallower cultivation.

Results in Other States.

Cultivation experiments with corn at the North Dakota station, (as reported in Bulletin No. 51) and also at the Illinois station (13th Biennial Report Kansas state board of agriculture, page 769) gave yields favoring the shallow cultivation early followed by deeper cultivation. At the Illinois station, the largest yield was secured by continuous shallow cultivation; that is, the corn was not laid by but cultivation was continued late into the summer or until early fall.

In 1893-97 a series of experiments in corn cultivation was carried on at the Kansas Experiment station, and in summing up the results of these experiments (in Bulletin No. 64) Prof. George-son said:

"Our experience also seems to indicate it is not best to pin one's faith strictly to the shallow culture. * * * a judicious mixture of deep and shallow cultivation gives better results than to continue either through the entire season."

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The Vital Bands of Wire

But our braided wire bands are considered essential to a faultless tire of this type.

Again and again other ways have been tried. And thousands of tires came back for replacement because the ways were wrong.

So the demand has come to

Goodyears, in an overwhelming way. We have sold over one million automobile tires in the past 12 months alone.

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Now, our mammoth production has brought down the cost of this wanted type of tire.

No-rim-cut tires used to cost one-fifth more than clinchers. Little by little the cost has been cut.

Now no standard tires of any type cost less than No-Rim-Cut tires.

Think what that means—tires that can't rim-cut, oversize tires at no higher cost than old-types.

Don't you think that it pays to insist on them?

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Write for the Goodyear Tire Book—14th-year edition. It tells all known ways to economize on tires.

Ever Feed Grain When Grass Was Good?

At what time of the year have you found dairying most profitable? Do you think, as many Middle West dairymen do, that the most profitable time to have a cow freshen is September? Do eastern and western conditions differ in regard to this? Did you ever feed your cows grain on good pasture, as is done in many localities in the East? If so, did you find it profitable? Other Mail and Breeze folks will be interested in anything you have to say on this subject. It needn't be a long letter if you are busy.

soils, especially in dry climates, the deeper cultivation may often give better results than shallow cultivation. Too deep cultivation not only injures the corn by destroying the roots, but during the period of cultivation it prevents the roots from feeding in the

Agricultural Physics, page 186). Also, the more deeply loosened soil may take in and store a heavy rain which would be largely "run off" by a shallow mulch which tends more quickly to form a smooth packed surface.

In the trials at the Kansas station,



Leidigh's Answers TO FARM QUESTIONS

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

Cowpeas as a Soiling Crop for Cows.

As I have no pasture for my cows I must keep them in the dry lot and feed alfalfa or other green feed as it is cut. Would cowpeas, planted with corn, May 10, make sufficient growth to feed as soon as the corn is past the roasting ear stage, cutting corn, cowpeas and all? I planted the corn with a lister and followed up with cowpeas in planter.—H. G., Greenwood county, Kansas.

If you have an exceptionally favorable season you may be able to harvest your cowpeas and corn about the time the roasting ears begin to harden. Cowpeas planted with corn in May are uncertain in unfavorable seasons. The use of a green crop where feed is scarce is always the best way to obtain the greatest value from your crop, provided you can find time to harvest the crop from day to day. A. H. Leidigh.

Sowing Alfalfa After Cowpeas.

I have some ground in cowpeas that I am going to sow to alfalfa this fall. Should I cut the cowpeas or leave them on the ground for a mulch?—W. W. D., Comanche county, Kansas.

August sown alfalfa seems to do best on a firm, well-settled, highly-cultivated, moist seedbed. Unless you have an exceptionally favorable season, I do not believe it possible for cowpeas to leave your land in good condition for immediate planting to alfalfa. If you obtain a small growth of cowpeas, and if your land is sandy and apt to blow, it would be advisable to kill the crop with a disk several days before sowing alfalfa. The cowpea crop would remain on the land as a mulch.

If the land is very dry, I should not advise planting alfalfa immediately after cowpeas. If you have exceptional conditions in regard to moisture, it would be practical to cut the crop for hay, thoroughly prepare a shallow seedbed and plant to alfalfa the latter part of August. A. H. Leidigh.

A Texan's Experience With Shallu.

I notice some of those who raise Egyptian wheat in Kansas think it will not yield as much as some other such grain. I am enclosing a clipping in praise of it from the Southern Ruralist, printed at Atlanta, Ga. I might say in addition to this that I plowed under some stalks last fall that seemed to be entirely dead but they have sprouted and come up from the old root this spring. It yields big here in the South. But I am from Kansas and would rather have Kafir than Egyptian wheat to feed. I had both last year and everything ate Kafir in preference to the wheat, but the Egyptian wheat yielded far better than the Kafir.—H. P. F., Provident City, Tex.

Your clipping relative to Shallu sorghum is misleading to farmers in this part of the United States as you call this sorghum Egyptian wheat. No such results as you speak of have been secured in or near Kansas. Also, this sorghum does not make good bread, and does not possess those qualities which are present in wheat.

In Kansas, we do not believe the strains of this variety at present available, outyield Kafir in threshed seed an acre.

It ripens so late that it would be impossible to secure more than one crop a year here. In Texas it may be a desirable crop, but it should be noted that the experiments of the U. S. department of agriculture at San Antonio, Tex., are giving results in favor of early instead of late sorghums. A. H. Leidigh.

Green-Manuring for Potato Ground.

To increase the humus, also to fertilize my potato ground, I contemplate putting in cowpeas as soon as the crop of potatoes is taken off, about July 15. I am thinking of plowing under the entire crop as the soil is deficient in humus. What kind of peas should be planted and at what stage of growth should they be plowed under? If plowed under deeply will they decay sufficiently to use the ground for potatoes next year?—W. B. E., Reno county, Kansas.

Cowpeas is probably the one best crop for your purpose. After your potatoes are dug, drill in the cowpeas with a wheat drill at the rate of 45 to 60 pounds of seed an acre. If the land has been left rough or is weedy, it will be necessary to disk it first. Care is needed to get the seed deep enough to reach moist earth, because prompt germination is absolutely necessary to get any crop at that time of year.

Green manure must be plowed under before it becomes too tough and woody.

If plowed under while still succulent, it will decay rapidly. Do not let your crop go until frost, as you are likely to be over busy just at that time.

One objection to cowpeas for green manure in your county, is that clean plowed ground is liable to "blow" during the winter. Some care in this respect is absolutely necessary on your part. An ordinary amount of blowing in the spring may be checked by plowing occasional furrows through the land, or by disking. Probably you understand that the repeated planting of potatoes on the same land is not advisable. A. H. Leidigh.

How Large a Hay Shed is Needed?

How large a hay shed would be needed to handle 25 or 30 tons of hay? Would it be advisable to put in a hay fork?—L. D. H., Cowley county, Kansas.

Figure the capacity of an alfalfa shed on the basis that a ton of hay before it is settled, will occupy 500 cubic feet.

Probably the most economical, temporary small shed is that type, of which the roof may be lowered when the shed is empty. Such a shed is cheaply built; all that is necessary are the four corner posts, the roof, which must be pretty well built, and either levers, or a block and tackle, for raising the roof. With a small shed of this type it is not practical to use a hay fork.

For a more permanent shed, or one that is larger, build a shed at least 20 feet wide. It should have a thoroughly braced frame with side cover half way down. A fork or sling in a shed of this type is advisable. This will necessitate a well braced roof.

Bulletin No. 175 of this station contains the plans for a hay shed. We are sending it to you under separate cover. A. H. Leidigh.

What About the Fly Dopes

Mr. Editor—I have used several different fly preparations but with little satisfaction. Possibly some of the Mail and Breeze readers know of a dope

that works successfully and would be willing to tell us about it through the paper. Now, I have attended several large circuses and always notice the scarcity of flies on their horses. I have often thought they must have some secret preparation that keeps off flies. Almena, Kan. L. N. G.

Double Plowing Sod For Corn

Will it pay to plow sod in the fall 3 or 4 inches and then backset in the spring about 1/2 inches deep for one crop of corn? Would the backsetting in the spring pay for the extra labor? Wouldn't it be just as profitable to plow about 4 inches deep in the fall, and then disk and drag in the spring until a good seedbed was formed? Wouldn't it produce just as good a stand of Sweet clover the second year if it was well cultivated and all weeds kept out of it?—H. E. T., Iowa.

If this is tame grass sod I do not think it advisable to double plow. Plow 5 or 6 inches deep fairly early in the fall and disk well in the spring in preparing the seedbed for your corn.

If this is prairie sod or tough bluegrass sod, it would be advisable to plow in the fall 3 to 4 inches deep and backset in the spring 5 or 6 inches deep, disking thoroughly after the second plowing in order to pulverize the soil and put it in good seedbed condition. Also, it would be advisable to disk after the first plowing. This will cut up the sod and make it plow better the second time. The purpose of the double plowing is to thoroughly subdue the sod and hasten its decay, also the soil is put in more favorable physical condition by the double plowing. It will depend on the toughness of the sod how much benefit will be derived from this double plowing as compared with single plowing. My recommendation would be to double plow the native prairie or bluegrass pasture.

I believe this extra plowing and cultivation of the soil will pay in the growing of Sweet clover the second year as it will in growing corn the first year after breaking. A. M. TENEYCK. Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.



Actual Photograph of Cyclone at McPherson, Kan., April, 1904. Fourteen Homes Destroyed; Loss \$70,000.

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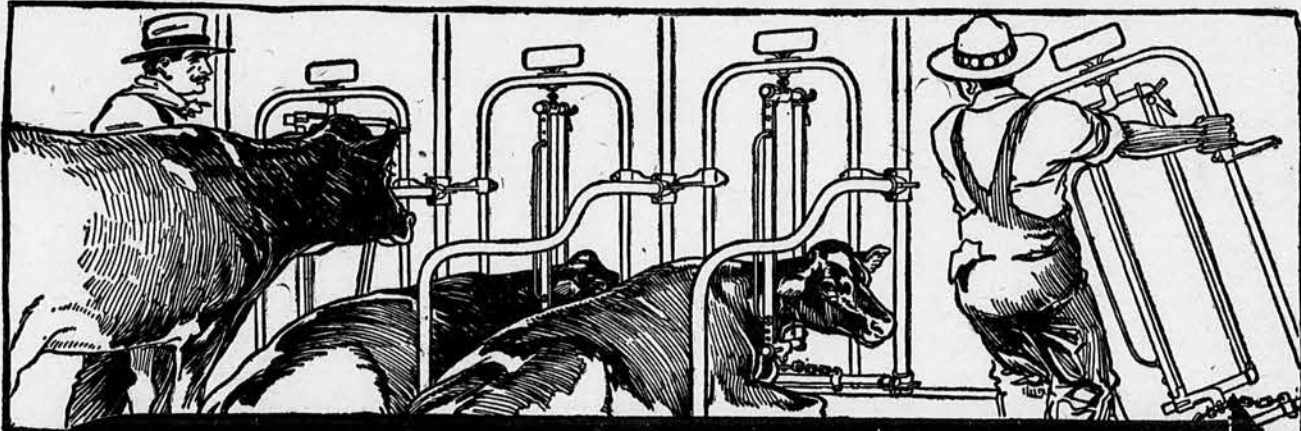
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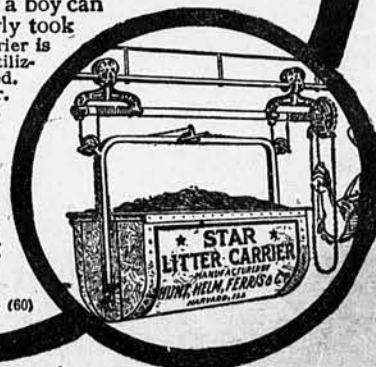
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Big Ben stands seven inches tall. He is triple nickel-plated and wears an inner vest of steel that insures him for life. His big, bold figures and hands are easy to read in the dim morning light. His large, comfortable keys almost wind themselves. He rings five minutes steadily or ten intermittently. If he is oiled every other year, there is no telling how long he will last.

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BIG BEN

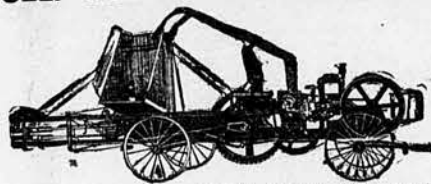


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Household Surprise, Dept. 13, Topeka, Kas.

CAPPER BOYS CORN CLUB

Founded 1907



by Arthur Capper

THE time was, and not many years ago, either, when a good many people thought the only object in cultivating corn was to keep the weeds down. That is important, of course, but there are three other reasons almost as important. The other three are, to hold the moisture in the ground, to open up or aerate the soil, and to work it so it will catch and absorb all the rainfall possible. When there are no weeds and the surface soil is fairly loose, there is not much need of working corn, but when the surface shows signs of crusting, as after a rain, that's the time to get busy with the cultivator.

they will extend all the way across the rows. The way to work tomatoes this time of year is simply to keep the surface loose and free of weeds.

Some tomato growers find it pays to furnish the wide spreading varieties with supports, something like the one shown in the drawing. These supports keep the tomatoes from lying on the ground and rotting as they often do in case of wet weather. They are made of wooden barrel hoops with staves sawed in two for the legs.



The legs are nailed on before the hoops are put over the plants. Special permission is hereby given the girls to ask for help in putting these supports together, if they do not feel equal to driving nails.

A collection of postcards is offered for the first good picture of a Tomato Club girl at work in her patch. A clear kodak picture will do as well as any.

Capper Boys' Swine Club

The boys in the Swine Club are not saying much, but I know they are all "sawing wood." We would like to have



Dudley Posey of Larned, Kan., and his pet purebred Chester White. Notice Dudley's saddle—a collar pad.

you tell us how your pig is getting along, and what he is doing to make him grow. There is also a chance for some boy in the club to win a jack knife. You will find particulars about that under the Corn Club heading on this page.

It hardly seems necessary to tell a boy, whose father is raising registered hogs, how to feed a pig for growth, but there is just one point where some boys may make a mistake. In trying to make their pigs grow fast they are apt to feed too much corn. Corn makes fat rather than growth. Corn is a fine feed for pigs on alfalfa, but if they are in a dry lot they should have something besides corn. Skimmilk, a slop made of shorts or middlings, or green cut feed are all good to go with corn.

English Trophies For Shires

Exhibitors of Shire horses at the 1913 International Stock Show will have the privilege of competing for two gold cups, valued at \$250 each, offered by the Shire Horse society of England. One is for the best registered Shire stallion, the other for the best registered Shire mare. Horses entered for this competition must be registered or eligible for registry in the American Shire stud-book. Two cups will be awarded every year from 1913 to 1917, inclusive, but a different American fair or show will be selected each year.

Has a Good Stand of Corn

Some weeks ago the Corn Club man offered a jack knife to the boy who would send in the first picture good enough to make a cut. Merle B. Thomson of McCune, Kan., gets the jack knife for the picture which you see here. He is just starting out to the field with a new cultivator and his "small" team, as he calls them. "My corn is coming fine and I have a good stand," writes Merle.

Is there any other boy that would like to win a good jack knife? If so, send in the best picture you can get taken, showing yourself and your corn, or with your prize pig, or any other stock. The boy who sends the best picture before August 1 gets the knife. This is open to members of both the



Merle B. Thomson, a Capper Boy of McCune, Kan.

Corn Club and Swine Club. Glad to have reports of progress from any of the boys.

Capper Girls' Tomato Club

In hoeing or working your patch of tomatoes there is one thing to be careful about. That is, don't work the ground too deeply close to the plants. By way of experiment, dig down close to a plant and you will find the earth full of rootlets just below the surface. If these are disturbed your plants will lose just that much strength as these roots are the feeders for the plant. Soon

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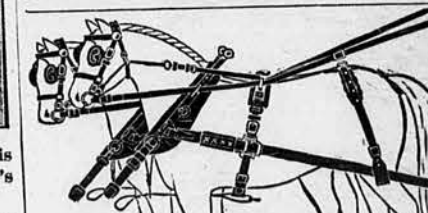
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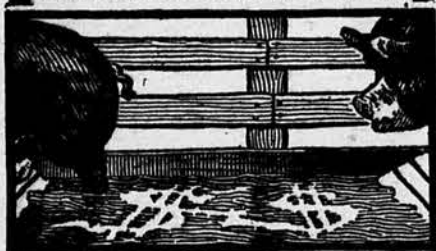
Dipping sheep and swine is a paying proposition. Every time your stock pass through a Dr. Hess Dip solution they increase in value. This is because Dr. Hess dip renders them less liable to disease and free of tantalizing vermin. *It's the healthy hog that puts on the fat, hence*

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LOADERS AND BARN FILLERS
Are superior to all others. Let me show you.
KOUNS, Salina, Kansas

VETERINARY ADVICE

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

Our readers are invited to consult Dr. Schoenleber in an advisory way in case of trouble with livestock. Be sure to state the history of the case, location of the disease and the conditions under which animal has been kept. If a horse state weight. Also write across the top of your letter to be answered in Farmers Mail and Breeze and always sign name in full. Unsigned inquiries will not be answered. Answers will be published in turn.

Worm Symptoms.

We have a sow that gets weak and stiff in her hindparts. She coughs a great deal and hasn't much of an appetite. What can I do for her?—L. P. M., Athens county, Ohio.

Your hog is probably affected with both intestinal and lung worms. I would advise you to give her about 1/2 ounce of sulphate of iron dissolved in the swill twice a week for every 100 pounds of weight.

Lip Paralysis.

One of my mares was mired in the river for nearly 10 hours. She was badly chilled but the worst of it is her lips hang down and she seems to have no control over them.—E. E. B., Matagorda county, Texas.

Your mare is affected with paralysis of the lips which is frequently incurable. You might try a blister at the back of the jaw about 3 inches below the base of the ear.

Bloody Milk.

I have a Jersey cow that gives bloody milk out of one quarter. She was fresh the last of February and was all right until a week ago.—M. M., Elk county, Kansas.

It is claimed that injecting the affected quarter of the udder with air under strictly clean surroundings, will stop the flow of bloody milk. There is no other line of treatment.

Wart Treatment.

I have a 3-year-old colt that has warts. I first noticed them on her breast a year ago. Some of them are 1/2 inch across. She now has them on her legs and other places. What will take them off?—G. B. W.

The treatment of warts on an ani-

mal's body consists in cutting them out deeply and afterwards applying 10 per cent solution of formaldehyde. This latter should be reapplied every time that there is any indication of the reappearance of the wart.

Defective Teeth.

I have a mare that lost her colt last October and have been unable to get her fat since then. She is hidebound and slobbers while eating. Her bowels have been loose the last two weeks but she was bound up all winter. She also lost the previous colt, making two in succession. Would it be safe to breed her again?—A. W. C., Pottawatomie county, Kansas.

I think it would be safe for you to breed your mare again. Her unthrifty condition may possibly be due to some trouble with her teeth. Have a veterinarian make an examination of them and he can probably get her in better shape.

Obstinate Sore.

I have a fine mare that has a sore just above the front hoof. The veterinarians that have treated it have all failed. This sore has been there the last four or five years. Can you suggest a cure?—D. H., Cherokee county, Kansas.

Your description is not very complete. If it is simply a raw sore you should keep it clean with soap and water and then apply daily some tincture of chloride of iron. On the other hand if it is a penetrating sore, it may contain a foreign body and this would have to be removed before the treatment is successful.

Unnatural Growths.

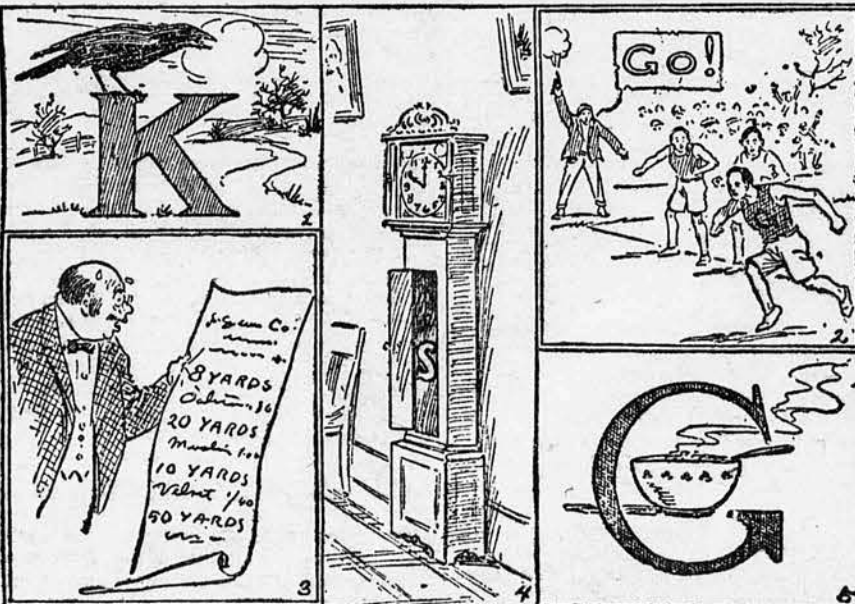
I have a colt foaled April 24 that has something on top of its hips and back, extending down over the right shoulder to the hoof. It looks like berries of some kind and some people say it is a birth mark. Can this be cured? Another colt foaled April 17 has a kernel under its jaw and sometimes two.—What is this?—P. M., Elk county, Kansas.

You don't make plain in your letter whether the small growths on your colt's body are raw and bleeding, whether they are elevations of the skin or simply discolorations of the hair so that I am unable to answer your question. Regarding the other animal which has a growth under its jaw, this may be either an injured gland which is frequently indicative of glanders, or it may be a tumor. In order to satisfy yourself concerning this point, you should have a graduate veterinarian make an examination.

A Puzzle For Mail and Breeze Boys and Girls

HERE you see the names of five games, most of them to be played out doors. You ought to be able to read the first one the minute your eyes light on it. The crow and the letter K plainly indicate the word intended, "Croquet." The other pictures, depicting other well known games, are almost as easy to read. A set of post cards will be awarded for each of the best 10 solutions received by Friday, June 27.

To your solution attach your name and address, then mail to Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., making sure to mark the lower left hand corner "Puzzle Department." Enclose no other business with your solution. Prizes are



awarded not only for your skill in solving the puzzle, but for the neatness, originality, and general care taken in preparing the answers.

The sports illustrated in the June 7 puzzle were canoeing (K-gnu-in-G), fencing, base ball, polo, and tennis. The prize winners, each of whom has been awarded a set of postcards, are Leslie A. Wissler, Larned, Kan.; B. E. Sleeper, Warnerville, Neb.; Faye Gammon, R. 2, Iola, Kan.; Ruth Rees, R. 2, Wells-ville, Kan.; Laura Borden, care of J. F. Moody, Lenexa, Kan.; Laura Zahner, R. 2, Lenexa, Kan.; Grace Bennett, Waterville, Kan.; and Margaret Jane Steiner, Buford, Ark.

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and allows cows to feed in peace, making More Milk and More Money for you. A clean, harmless liquid preparation, applied with a sprayer. Keeps cows in good condition, and saves five times its cost in extra milk.

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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.

A wooden mold for butter soon earns its way.

The best insurance against a winter feed famine is a silo.

After the next rain, try sowing a strip of cane near the cowlot. It will

SHARPLES MECHANICAL MILKER

The March of Mechanism

ONCE perfected, a mechanical device inevitably overcomes every barrier against its use. The invention of the reaper swept away ten centuries of the scythe.

Mechanical progress is swift and certain.

Men have milked by hand since the dawn of husbandry. Yet in four years over 2,000 Sharples Milkers have been installed. This is prophecy of the new era in dairy science.

That such progress should be made in so short a time is largely due to the universal confidence of the dairymen in the Sharples product. For thirty-two years the name of Sharples has stood for correct principles and sturdy quality.

The elimination of the drudgery of hand-milking will effect a great culable economy of labor in the dairy and on the farm.

Cows are more contented when milked by the Sharples. The milk flow is greater, and teats and udders are kept in perfect condition.

There is a dairy near you in which a Sharples Milker is working successfully. Let us tell you how you can inspect it.

Illustrated Booklet on Request.

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Save \$35 to \$50

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

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

Special 1913 Offer and 90 Days FREE TRIAL

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

furnish green feed when grass becomes short six or eight weeks hence.

After the ninth milking, milk from a fresh cow is good for table use.

The best market for skim milk is a bunch of thrifty shoats or a flock of chickens.

Market butter wrapped in butter paper always gets the edge in price, other conditions being equal.

On many a Kansas farm the hog now is in second place as a mortgage lifter. The dairy cow is coming into her own here in the West.

The city man who keeps a good cow hates to fool with calves and here is an opportunity for dairymen to pick up some good heifer calves. Usually the butcher gets them.

Who Can Make Good Cheese?

Mr. Editor—I wish you would ask the readers, who have had the experience, to tell in detail how they make American cheese, naming the utensils, materials, and all equipment needed. E. W. Choctaw, Okla.

Good Butter in Hot Weather.

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—Many have the idea that it is difficult to make good butter in summer. It isn't if the right methods are followed. My way is to hang the cream down a large well until ripe enough to churn. All milk vessels are scalded regularly and kept clean. When ready to churn the churn is washed out in cold water and baking soda rubbed into it. This is rinsed out with cold water and the cream put in. After churning the churn is scalded and set out in the sun. The butter is molded into pound prints and then hung in the well. We sell all our butter without trouble and never get less than 25 cents. Howe, Okla. Mrs. Cora E. Musick.

Feed, When Grass Gets Short

TWO READERS' PRACTICES.

Mr. Editor—I find corn or Kafir the best feed when pasture is short and dry. Cut up the green forage with a feed cutter and the cows will eat all of it. It should be cut in 1/2-inch lengths. This feed will increase milk production, and will keep the cows in good condition at a time when they should have green feed. I cut each day what is wanted in order to have the forage green and fresh. Walter S. Smith.

R. 1, Perkins, Okla.

Let's Have Your Experience

The forehanded dairyman is now preparing to put in soiling crops to be cut and fed green when pastures get short in late summer. A good time to do this planting is right after harvest when the grain has been taken off. What crop have you found best for this purpose?

How do you keep dairy products in summer where ice is not available? Plans of milk houses, milk tanks, or schemes for hanging butter and cream in wells or special pits may be included.

Making good butter in summer is a knack not easily mastered. Suggestions on "the how" of this art, from those who are qualified to speak, will be welcome.

We would like in particular to hear from any reader who has used either the prepared fly dopes or a preparation of his own mixing that does the work. Report results.

Remedies for calf scours, bloat, or any other of the common ailments that may be controlled by home treatment, will be acceptable.

Is anyone using an engine or other form of mechanical power to operate the separator? Suggestions on keeping the machine in good running order also will be helpful.

By what means may a farmer in ordinary circumstances best improve on the kind of cows he keeps? If your herd is producing well, give your own experience.

What is your plan of caring for and feeding calves in hot weather to get them into good condition for winter or to get the most profit out of them in the market, as the case may be?

Every letter on any one of the foregoing topics, sent in before July 1, and good enough to print, will draw a year's subscription to the Mail and Breeze.

The Sign of a Good Dairy Farmer

WE USE THE
DE LAVAL
Cream Separator

There are more than a million such signs on the best farms the country over. They are almost invariably a badge of prosperity and practical progressiveness. They are a most impressive object lesson to the farmer who hasn't one. They point the sure way to better things in dairying.

Where there's a De Laval user without a De Laval User's Sign a new enameled sign will be gladly sent him free of all cost.

Where there's a dairy farmer—big or little—without a De Laval Separator the De Laval User's Sign—that badge of prosperity and progressiveness—will come to him with his separator.

Why not buy a De Laval Separator now? Try one any way, through the local agent, and satisfy yourself. This will cost you nothing and may save you much. There never was a better time to make so important and self-paying an investment than right now—and the "sign of a good dairy farmer" goes with it.

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NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE



Why He Prefers The BEATRICE Cream Separator

Farmer Onswon says:

Years of experience have taught me one indisputable fact: There is only one separator which combines high quality with moderate price—that is the BEATRICE.

Most every farmer is aware that the average high-grade separator of big capacity costs from \$100 to \$110. My BEATRICE, with 1000 pounds capacity, cost me \$75. Why pay more? There is no better machine.

Less than 2 minutes is all the time it takes to clean the machine with the patented device. It will leave the machine thoroughly clean and sanitary. Try it and see.

My BEATRICE beats any machine I ever had for easy running. Then, the close skimming. Why, I've let skimmed milk stand for a day and a half and you couldn't find a speck of cream on it. And—I haven't done so little repairing since I owned a separator. That's a point you want to consider.

The BEATRICE is a guarantee of separator satisfaction. That's what you want. Ask your dealer or write for booklet to the nearest address below. 600 lbs. capacity, \$55. 800 lbs. capacity, \$65. 1000 lbs. capacity, \$75.

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BIG TYPE BARRED ROCKS. Half price now. Duff, Larned, Kan.

FOR SALE. Pen Buff Rock hens, also cockerels. Mrs. M. E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

PURE BRED Barred Rock eggs \$1.00 setting, \$4.00 100. Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan., R. 4.

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BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS — Eggs and baby chicks at reasonable prices. Mrs. Fred Miller, Wakefield, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. 68 premiums, Topeka, Manhattan, Clay Center, Denver. Eggs 15, \$1.25; 60, \$4.00; 100, \$6.00. Stock sale. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB BUFF ORP. eggs \$5 per 100. Or incubator lots. Flora Watson, Altoona, Kan.

SINGLE COMB Buff Orpington eggs now at reduced prices. \$4.00 per 100. Frank Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs half price from fancy and utility. Express paid. Cockerels for sale. Mating list free. August Petersen, Churdan, Ia.

PRIZE WINNING Crystal White Orpington eggs at half price, first pen \$1.50, second pen \$1.00 per 15. Range 75c per 15, \$2 per hundred. No chix. Can't help but please. Order from ad. Mrs. Gertie Racus, Parsons, Kan.

BARGAIN SALE of Orpingtons. S. C. Buff, White and Black. 100 breeders and 500 Feb., Mar., Apr. and May hatch chicks from 25 cts. to \$2.00 each. Cook, Owen, Kellerstrass, Haggins strains. Write your wants. Mrs. Daniel Onstott, Moores Hill, Ind.

DUCKS.

ENGLISH RUNNER ducks for sale. Paul Grill, Ellsworth, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER ducks. Topeka fair winners. Satisfaction guaranteed. Burt White, Burlingame, Kan.

FAWN INDIAN RUNNERS \$5.00 trio. Eggs \$4.00 per 100, \$1.00 per 15. G. W. Skinner, Baxter Springs, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE Indian Runners. Large white eggs, now \$1.00 per 15, \$2.50 per 50, \$4.50 per 100. Xena Riggs, Weatherby, Mo.

FAWN AND WHITE and brown and white prize winners. Indian Runner duck eggs 15 for \$1.00, 100 for \$5.00. E. O. McKinney, Lafontaine, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

40 ROSE AND SINGLE COMBED Rhode I. Red hens priced for quick sale; must go by July 1st to make room for young stock. F. B. Severance, Lost Springs, Kan.

PRIZEWINNING Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds given away to make room for young. 75 for \$125. Some \$5 and \$7 birds in bunch. Healthy and no lice. Good layers, good payers. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED eggs from pens mated to roosters costing from \$10.00 to \$30.00. Eggs at sacrifice prices after May 25. 15 eggs \$1.00, 30 eggs \$1.75, and 50 eggs \$2.50. Also a few extra good roosters at \$2.50 and \$5.00 each and good hens at \$1.00 each. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

EGGS FROM PURE BRED S. C. White Leghorns. \$3.00 per hundred. Extra fine stock. Harry Givens, Madison, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs. Fifteen one dollar. One hundred, five dollars. Mrs. C. S. Wade, Miltonvale, Kan.

PRIZEWINNING high scoring Single Comb Leghorns nearly given away to make room for young. 180 for \$150. Some \$5 and \$8 birds in the bunch. Healthy and no lice. Great layers. Paid \$5 each per year. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

SILVER LACED Wyandottes exclusively 16 years a breeder, eggs from choice matings \$2.00 per 15. Utility stock \$1.00 per 15. W. A. Hunter, Manhattan, Kan.

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

LANGSHANS.

BIG BONED greenish glossy Black Langshan, score 92 to 96 hens \$1 each. Cockerels \$2.50. Eggs 10 cents each. Guaranteed. H. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Iowa.

HOUDANS.

HOUDANS, world's greatest winter layers. Eggs \$1.25 per 15. Lee Biglin, Alta Vista, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

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

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs. Pen A, \$1.50 per 15; Pen B, \$1.00 per 15. Barred P. Rocks, range stock, 75c per 15; \$4.00 per 100. Light fawn and white Indian Runner ducks \$1.00 per 12. C. J. Woods, Chiles, Miami, Kansas.

Experimental Farm Notes

Hatches Show Importance of Range

BY REESE V. HICKS

Editor of Poultry Culture, Director of Experiments.

THE house-confined Wyandottes, which are making the poorest showing in the laying contest at the Mail and Breeze Poultry Experimental Farm, also show the poorest results in the hatching test. However, this may be partly due to the death of one male, the other bird alternating between the two pens. The best hatching records have been made by the Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns on free range, and by the Black Langshans fed on sprouted oats instead of alfalfa. This is a strong indication that green feed and range are important helps in securing fertility in eggs.



R. V. Hicks.

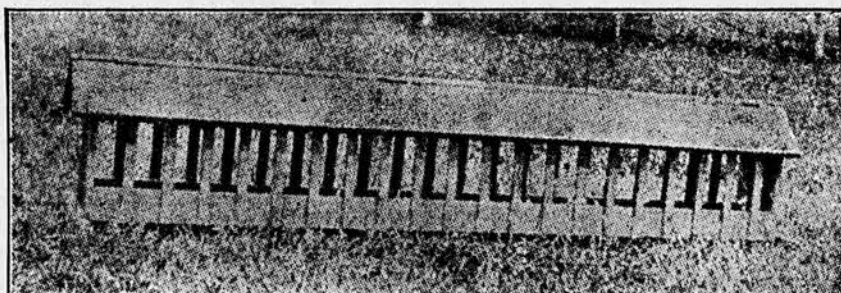
It has been found that hatching results may be improved by keeping dry mash before the birds for a limited time each day. The birds are inclined to eat

scraps, ½ pint oilmeal, ¼ pint charcoal, ¼ pint chick grit, ¼ pint oyster shell and 1 spoonful salt. This is a good growth promoting ration, if buttermilk or skim milk is given them every other day. If milk cannot be obtained, an additional pint of beef scraps should be added to the ration. The grain ration should be 1 part each of whole wheat, Kafir and whole corn, by measure.

Starting the New Brood Aright.

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—The first and last essentials in successfully raising chicks, I find, are cleanliness and care in feeding. I feed Kafir, wheat, curds, cracked corn and table scraps. Bran is put in a slatted box to prevent waste. I am careful not to overfeed young chicks. When setting a hen, after the nest box has been well cleaned, I line it with newspapers that have been saturated with coal oil. I do not feed the chicks until 48 hours old and their first meal is finely broken egg shell and hard boiled eggs. Occasionally I place a pan of scalded milk before them into which



Hopper used at the Poultry Experimental Farm for feeding dry mash to chicks.

the dry mash to the neglect of the regular grain ration if it is left before them constantly.

In the laying contest the pen of Barred Rocks receiving the regular ration continues in the lead, while the free range pen of Rhode Island Reds is second. The poorest record for the month was made by the Minorca pen, which received no dry mash.

The month was a trying one for most of the breeds at the Poultry Experimental Farm, as the birds were becoming broody in nearly all the pens. In the Buff Orpington pens all the birds had to be broken of sitting. Two Barred Rock hens laid 23 and 20 eggs, respectively, during the month. One White Leghorn in the pen receiving the regular ration laid 22 eggs. Two Black Langshans, of the pen receiving sprouted oats instead of alfalfa, laid 20 eggs each.

How the Chicks Are Handled.

The growing chicks are given as much range as possible and thus induced to take more exercise hunting bugs, worms and green feed. The brooder pens are opened as soon as the chicks are 4 weeks old, giving them range in the alfalfa and around the barn yard. They are fed morning and night. During rainy weather they are confined in the brooder yard, but on nice days are allowed to range and are not given any noon meal to encourage them to forage.

At 6 to 8 weeks old the chicks will be placed in small colony houses, scattered about the farm. These houses are closed at night and opened early in the morning. The chicks will be given green feed in the morning, and permitted to eat dry mashes from hoppers. These hoppers vary in size, some may be as long as 8 feet. They should be 8 inches wide with solid ends. The upright board at the bottom is 4 inches wide with lath projecting on the inside ½ inch to prevent chicks from pulling out feed. The upright slats are common lathing and 3 inches apart. The openings between the laths should be 6 to 8 inches high. The cover should be hinged to allow filling and cleaning out filth. This hopper need be filled once a week only. Chicks 6 to 8 weeks old on range will not eat more than is good for them. If confined, they should not have access to the hopper during the entire day.

There are many good rations which can be used in these hoppers. One of the favorites is 4 quarts bran, 1 quart cornmeal, 2 quarts shorts, 1 quart beef

a little ginger is thrown, when there are symptoms of diarrhoea.

Mrs. Edith B. Raley.

R. 1, Hennessey, Okla.

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

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Summer Egg Improvement

The annual discussion over the summer-egg problem is here again. All the producer asks is a fair return for eggs which he knows to be first-class. The merchant complains of the commission man, the commission man blames the merchant for sending him bad eggs and the merchant places the blame on the producer. Perhaps a solution of the trouble has been found in some localities. If so, the Mail and Breeze would be glad to hear of it. Undoubtedly a good many readers of Mail and Breeze could offer some good suggestions on this subject and may consider this an invitation to send them in.

Do you sell eggs on a "loss off" basis in your local market? Have you tried candling? What ways of handling eggs in warm weather have you found will reduce losses to a minimum? Do you keep males in your flock after the breeding season? Prizes for all good letters.

We Can Get Better Prices for Eggs.

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—Not long ago I was waiting for a train at a Nebraska station and noticed a pile of filled egg cases on the platform. I counted them and found nearly \$200 worth of eggs in that one small shipment from a local store. When we consider this is a frequent occurrence, there is no getting around the fact that the egg business has become one of the big items in our agricultural industry. Recently one farmer brought in 80 dozen eggs to our local store and the week before he had brought in 90 dozen. You may be sure he does not belong to the class that run grocery bills. And when the corn, wheat or hogs go to market it doesn't take half the returns to pay up old store bills.

I have noticed quite a number of eggs are cracked and broken on reaching the market. This is most frequently due to shells being too thin and is a result of the flock not being supplied with enough old lime, oyster shell, etc. Quite often eggs are brought in a basket or bucket and some of those on the bottom are broken by the weight above. If there are enough eggs it pays to borrow an egg crate with fillers from your local

2 1/4 H.P. \$39.50
5 H.P. \$99.50
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Now I Am Making a Still Bigger Cut for my famous 5 H.P. engine and other sizes in proportion. Here's your chance to get an engine this year at a price never before equalled—as offered made possible by my increased production. Act quick—these prices are good for 60 days only. Write me today for my big engine catalog and special 1913 offer that will help you get your engine partly or entirely without cost to you in the end. Don't wait. Don't put it off. Write to Galloway today.

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store to use as a carrier. Or, a 12-dozen hand case is convenient when eggs are not so plentiful.

The appearance of eggs on reaching market is of no small consequence. Where nests are kept clean the eggs will nearly always be clean. Some people bring eggs to town that they themselves would not want to eat, and yet the eggs are fresh.

It does not pay to market the odd sizes of eggs. For instance, a large, double egg is too large for the little square in the egg case and is likely to be broken in transit. The undersized egg is too small and rattles around in its space. Then there is to be considered the better appearance of eggs of uniform size. Every family requires eggs for table use and the odd sizes

serve the purpose just as well as any.

I have heard people say they get just as much for odd-sized, inferior and bad eggs, as for any other. This is true to a certain extent, but it means the grocer, or buyer, loses just that much and he buys at a greater margin to make up for the losses. It takes choice eggs to bring choice prices and it would be to the mutual interest of producer and buyer alike if only that kind were sold. Moorefield, Neb. James Pearson.

Treatment for Chickenpox.

I have a lot of young chickens which are getting warts around their eyes and heads. Can you suggest a cure?—L. P. W., Woodson county, Kansas.

Without knowing more about the condition of these birds, our guess is that they are affected with chickenpox or

"sorehead" and you have mistaken the ulcers or scabs for warts. Separate the ailing birds from the healthy ones and wash all affected parts with carbolic soap suds, then apply vasoline to soften the sores.

Must Have Been an Editor's Hen

As this information comes by Associated Press from Shuqulah, Miss., it must be authentic:

Arthur Moore, farmer, living near here, yesterday brought to town a hen egg on which were the words "Watch and Pray" plainly visible and somewhat raised above the surface of the shell.

The "W" and "P" were in capital letters and the other in lower case. Farmers and other old residents here say that it is the most perfect freak that they ever have seen.

The watch and pray advice is good wherever people make a practice of drinking that kind of stuff.

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This is a real telescope and not a worthless toy. It is made by one of the largest manufacturers in Europe. When closed the telescope is 12 inches long and has a circumference of 5 3/4 inches. When all 5 sections are pulled out, as shown in picture, the full length is over 3 1/2 feet. It is built of the best materials, brass bound throughout. We furnish with each telescope a solar eye piece for use in studying the sun and the solar eclipses. Eye piece can also be used as a magnifying glass to detect insects or germs in plants or vegetables.

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The lenses in this telescope are carefully ground and correctly adjusted by experts. See objects miles away. Farmer said he could count the windows and tell the colors of a house 7 miles away and could study objects 10 miles away which were invisible to the naked eye. Absolute necessity for farmers and ranch men. They can keep their eyes on the cattle, horses or men when far distant. These telescopes are made by one of the largest manufacturers of Europe. It is the best and most dependable article of the kind ever offered. It is needed by every farmer and its use will prove interesting and entertaining to young and old. It brings far away objects right up to the eye with astonishing clearness.

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We will send one of these big telescopes free and prepaid to all who send \$1 to pay for 4 new subscriptions to the Weekly Capital at 25c per year and 12c extra for postage. Or send \$1 to pay for one new subscription to the Weekly Capital for 6 years and enclose 12c extra (\$1.12 in all) and receive telescope free and prepaid. Guaranteed to please you in every way or money promptly refunded.



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We have given away hundreds of these telescopes and they have never failed to give satisfaction in every case. No one has ever claimed that the telescope was misrepresented in the slightest degree, and we know that if you accept our offer and secure one of these useful and entertaining articles you too will be more than delighted with it. Heretofore telescopes of this size have been sold for from \$5 to \$8 each, and it is only by having them made up in enormous quantities that we could bring the cost down low enough to enable us to give them away free on this liberal offer. No premium ever offered before by us has created so much interest as this big telescope. It is guaranteed by the maker and this guarantee is backed up by us. If you are not pleased with the telescope in every way you may return it and we will refund every cent you have paid us.

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CROPS and FARM WORK

(Crop Reporting Service of Farmers Mail and Breeze.)

Harvest is on as far north as central Kansas and present temperatures are fast ripening grain northward. Only estimates on the wheat crop are available as yet and these range from nothing to about 30 bushels. Even in the best wheat territory the crop seems more spotted than usual. Local rains have had a great deal to do with this but preparation of the ground last season is also largely responsible as is indicated by the difference to be noticed in many adjoining fields.

In Rice county, Kansas, a 60 per cent crop of wheat is expected. In Leavenworth county Reporter Marshall estimates the yield will range between 10 and 25 bushels. Saline county expects 12 to 25 bushels. Decatur county will have 50 to 70 per cent of a crop. About the usual number of harvest hands will be needed, the greatest demand coming from the central, north central, and northwest counties of the state.

Where moisture has been sufficient, corn is making good headway during this warm weather. This has been a great week to put in some good licks with the cultivator, especially where there was rain last week. Conditions were such that a thorough working was most timely. What is now most feared is a chinch bug invasion from wheat fields. The most extreme preventive measures yet reported come from Noble county where some farmers have burned their wheat fields to save corn and Kafir. Wheat is light in that part of Oklahoma and, although it is a desperate chance, the burning may pay out in the end.

KANSAS.

Decatur County—Dry weather of the past few weeks damaged wheat about 30 to 40 per cent. Oats also suffering. Corn and potatoes are holding their own. Pastures fine.—G. A. Jern, June 14.

Barber County—Have had some rains, in parts as much as 3 inches. Wheat harvest commenced June 12. Most grain will be headed. Prospect for oats is not good now. Alfalfa needing more rain.—G. H. Reynolds, June 14.

Ness County—Small grain will be very light in spite of a week of cool, showery weather. Feed and corn look good except where grasshoppers have eaten them. Hoppers are doing immense damage.—C. D. Foster, June 13.

Osborne County—Past 10 days with good rains and cool weather have brought wheat out in good shape. Many harvest hands will be needed here. Harvest will be in full blast by June 25. Corn growing fast and looks good.—W. F. Arnold, June 14.

Greenwood County—Weather very dry. Crops need rain badly. Corn looks fairly well. Chinch bugs bad in places. Alfalfa soon ready to harvest second time. Pastures good. Stock in fair shape. Eggs 12 cents, hens 11½, butter 20, cream 24.—C. E. Moore, May 10.

Reno County—Had a 2-inch rain in the west part of county. Ground is soaked up. Biggest corn worked twice and the smallest hasn't been touched yet. All fields clean of weeds. Wheat nearly ripe in spots. Old wheat would be 81 cents if there was any, corn 55.—D. Engelhart, June 14.

Lyon County—Dry weather the last three weeks has been hard on wheat and oats and caused them to mature too fast. Chinch bugs have been working hard but worse in some fields than others. All crops suffering for rain. Wheat cutting will commence about June 18.—E. R. Griffith, June 14.

McPherson County—Need rain badly here. Had a good rain in southwest corner of county. Some harvesters will start first of week. Wheat filled out fairly well as we had a good cloudy weather week. Too dry for oats to make any length. Corn growing slowly. Wheat 80 cents, corn 54, oats 32, butter 25, eggs 15.—M. D. Waldo, June 14.

Scott County—Rains the last two weeks have started crops growing. Grasshoppers have destroyed crops in some parts of the county. Potato bugs doing much damage. Most farmers using Paris green. Stock doing well. Light crop of young pigs. Calf crop will not be up to average.—J. M. Helfrick, June 14.

Stafford County—This county's wheat and oat crop will be cut short on account of dry weather in May. Some parts will have from 50 to 75 per cent of crop. About the usual demand for harvest help at good prices. Harvest will begin June 20 to 25. Corn shows unusually good stand and looks well.—S. H. Newell, June 13.

Gove County—Drouth broken by local rains. A good general rain is needed. Grasshoppers eating nearly everything in sight. First crop of alfalfa very poor, being badly eaten by hoppers. No small grain of any kind left. This makes third year for this county to be hit hard, still we hope for better times another year.—H. W. Schaible, June 14.

Rice County—Heavy rain June 13. High wind damaged trees and outbuildings. Rain helped wheat, which will make about 60 per cent of crop. Some have planted corn the third time on account of cutworms. About same acreage of broomcorn will be put out as last year. Oats may show up some now

Pigs and colts numerous and all young stock is doing well.—Geo. S. Marshall, June 14.

Saline County—Wheat being harvested. Crop will make an average from 12 to 25 bushels in southern part of county. In the north central part the crop is badly damaged. A great deal has been cut for hay. Second crop of alfalfa is slow in starting owing to lack of moisture. Corn will need rain soon. Chinch bugs doing much damage.—Walter Holt, June 14.

Allen County—Cool and dry and rain badly needed. Pastures and meadows hurt already. Corn small. Some bugs working in corn. Oats not good. Flax fair. Broomcorn and Kafir looking bad on account of drouth. Some broomcorn to be planted yet. Stock water getting a little scarce. Hogs and cattle sell at good prices. Horses and mules draggy.—Geo. O. Johnson, June 14.

Morris County—No rain since May 20. Corn very small and backward. Some replanting done on account of chinch bugs, which are bad in spots. Kafir and cane suffering worst for rain. No sown feed put in as yet. All waiting for rain. Wheat and

oats promise an average yield. First crop of alfalfa extra good. Some hogs being shipped out every week. Hogs \$8.10 to \$8.25, corn 50 cents.—J. R. Henry, June 14.

OKLAHOMA.

Craig County—Everything growing. Plenty of rain. Indications good for a bumper crop. Haying will begin soon and will have an immense crop. Livestock in good shape.—A. Cochran, June 13.

Canadian County—Fine rain June 6 and 8. About 4½ inches in all. Wheat harvest in full blast. Corn being laid by. Early potatoes are fine. Oats will be light. Second cutting of alfalfa good.—H. G. Earl, June 14.

Noble County—Wheat cutting going on and crop will be very light. Some farmers have burned their wheat to try and save corn and Kafir. The bugs are taking some fields of corn. A good rain June 9. Corn is clean and looks good where there are no bugs. A good many farmers are making

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ditches and dragging them to check bugs. Pastures are good. Feed is scarce and hard to find.—A. E. Anderson, June 13.

Tulsa County—Wheat and oat harvest will begin about June 16. Both crops will be up to the average. Corn growing rapidly but all crops need rain. None has fallen for a month. Meadows are up to the average. Pastures need moisture.—W. H. Booth, June 13.

Pottawatomie County—Two inches rain from June 6 to 10 did a great deal of good. Corn tasseling. Oat harvest in full blast. Some chinch bugs working in corn. Cotton looks good. Potatoes fine and shipping will begin next week. Melon crop good too.—L. J. Devore, June 13.

Alfalfa County—Harvest has commenced. Wheat is short and nearly everyone is heading. Oats not much good and some being pastured. Kafir and corn look well. Plenty of moisture in the ground now and this is the time to keep the cultivator moving.—J. W. Lyon, June 13.

Beaver County—Have had light showers and cloudy, rainy weather for the last six days. Wheat and oats cut short by the dry weather. Farmers busy planting and replanting Kafir. Kafir that is up is doing well. Kafir 44 cents, eggs 14, butter 18.—M. B. Edwards, June 12.

A Kansas Farmer in Idaho

Mr. Editor—Several months ago I decided to leave my old haunts in Rooks county and take a trip through the Northwest. I finally stopped at Payette, Idaho, and have been here for several months. I find what was an arid waste a few years ago, now is a fine farming country. Some sage brush is yet to be seen, but water will be ready for it in a few years.

You can find diversified farming, and different crops growing on same place, or you may see straight alfalfa or alfalfa and grain growing in same field. A part of the valley is given almost entirely to fruit. There you will find grain, grasses, peas and smaller fruit and berries growing between the trees. Good money is made in that way until the trees begin bearing.

I find sheep by the thousands. All are driven to the mountains for the summer season and returned to the alfalfa fields of the valley for feeding during the short winter they have here. Hogs are being raised and shipped to Portland, Ore., where a good market is found.

Grain is being grown more extensively than in past. Many persons are seeding the hills and growing from 15 to 20 bushels to the acre from dry land. More corn is grown every year. Sixty to 100 bushels have been grown to the acre. Potatoes yield 19 to 22 tons per acre.

One feature that suits me best is that they never lose a crop—unless the frost catches the fruit. There is water here at all times and seasons. The soil is from 3 feet to 20 feet deep, a lava ash or sandy loam. Alfalfa will yield 7 to 9 tons per acre, if cut three times. If cut once it will yield a seed crop of 800 to 1,200 pounds an acre, worth 15 cents a pound on the cars. The dairy industry will become one of the best in the state. There are not as many creameries as there might be, as the state is large.

Payette, Ida. D. R. Linder.

To Make Money Have a Specialty

Wayne county, Ohio, is famous for its potatoes. It is said tubers from that county will command a few cents more in eastern markets because of their superior cooking qualities. A. C. Ramseyer is one of Ohio's successful growers of potatoes. He practices a three-year rotation—potatoes, wheat, clover. His average annual yield is in the neighborhood of 150 bushels an acre. His best yield, obtained a few years ago from a 6-acre tract, averaged 351 bushels per acre. The same year a 13-acre field made about 300 bushels to the acre. Mr. Ramseyer plants, cultivates and harvests his crop by machinery. He does not store any of his potatoes, they go at once from the field to the car. For the last few seasons he has been depending on northern grown seed. This year he bought 600 bushels of Michigan grown "Rural New Yorkers." At present he is growing a single variety.

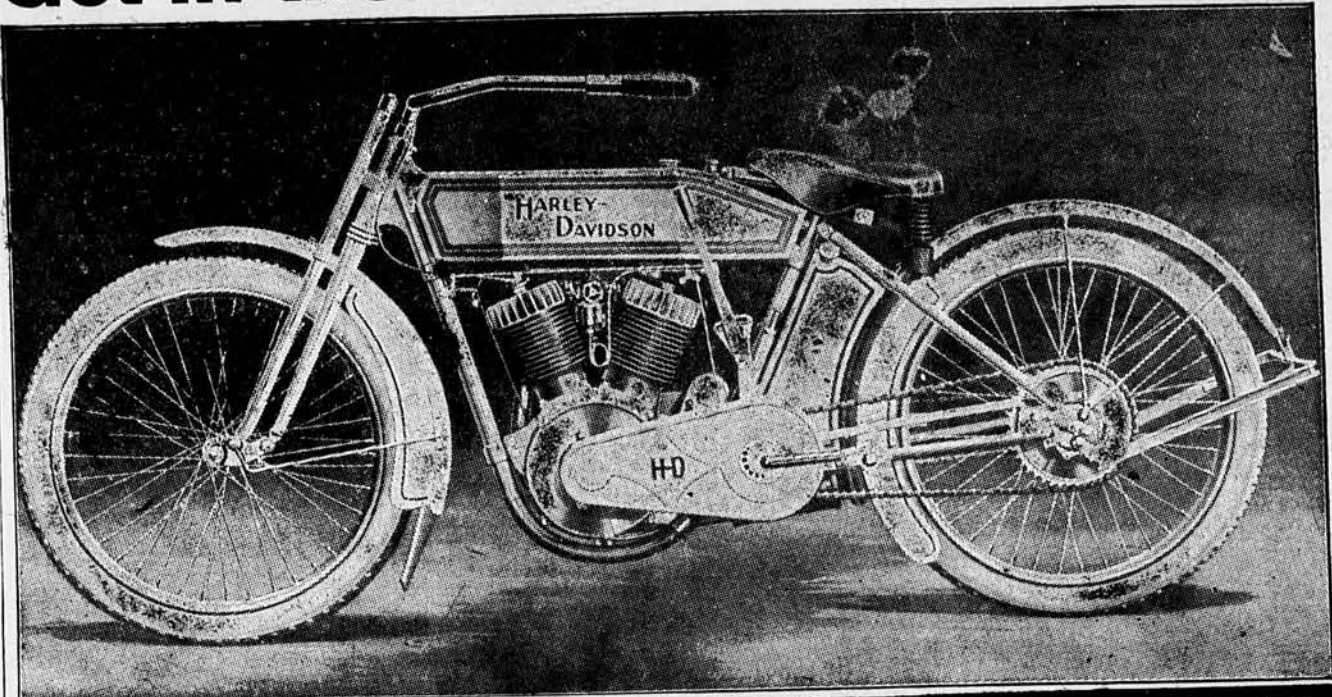
I think the Mail and Breeze the best all around paper I ever read. Tell Uncle Tom McNeal to keep battling on the great political issues in the same able and unbiased manner. He is unquestionably a safe and able educator.—J. B. Welborn, Fort Towson, Okla.

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

Keep a bottle of vaseline handy for external udder injuries.

Come On Boys!

Get in the Race NOW and WIN!



\$285 Harley-Davidson
Twin Cylinder
MOTORCYCLE **FREE!**

Four Other Grand Prizes Given Away In KANSAS WEEKLY CAPITAL'S GRAND PRIZE CONTEST!

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

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

Our object in conducting this contest and awarding these very expensive prizes is to increase the Kansas circulation of our great farm and home newspaper, the Kansas Weekly Capital.

We want you to solicit subscriptions among your neighbors and friends—at the regular rate of 25 cents for one-year, 50 cents for three-year or \$1.00 for six-year subscriptions.

Every one-year subscription at 25 cents will count 25 points, and every 3-year subscription at 50 cents will count 75 points and every six-year subscription at \$1.00 will count 150 points in the contest. The

contest starts immediately, closes Sat., Aug. 16, 1913.

The five contestants having to their credit the highest number of points as a result of their work in this contest will be awarded the Five Grand Prizes as follows:

First Prize, \$285 8-horsepower Harley-Davidson Motorcycle.

Second Prize, \$50 Gold Watch, Full-Jeweled, for lady or gentleman.

Third Prize, \$40 Pierce Bicycle.

Fourth Prize, \$30 Talking Machine With Complete Outfit of Records, etc.

Fifth Prize, \$25 "Kodak" Camera.

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

1000 FREE POINTS For You! Big CASH COMMISSION, Too!

If you will clip the coupon below, fill in your name and address and mail to us at once we will enter your name as a contestant and give you 1000 Free Points in the race for this handsome, big 8-horsepower Motorcycle.

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

In addition to giving you an equal chance with all other contestants of winning one of the five Grand Prizes, we will pay you a cash commission of 40 per cent—on all subscription money you collect!

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Sign the coupon and send in today! Address, **CONTEST MANAGER Kansas Weekly Capital 403 CAPPER BUILDING TOPEKA, KANSAS**

Entry Coupon—Good for 1000 Free Points

Contest Manager, KANSAS WEEKLY CAPITAL, 403 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

Dear Sir—Send me full information regarding your great subscription contest, give me 1000 free points as per your offer, and enter my name as a contestant.

Name

Address



The WOMEN

Conducted by



FOLKS

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 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.

How many Mail and Breeze women have tried canning with a canner? Let us hear from them—all of them.

Are there better ways of spending the Fourth than going to a celebration, firing off a cannon, shooting dozens of packages of firecrackers, swinging in the merry-go-round and drinking pink lemonade? If you have a new plan, something pleasanter and safer, won't you write to the Mail and Breeze about it in time for us to print your letters before the Fourth?

Farmer women are coming more and more to believe in the theory of prevention as regards the flies, rather than cure. In other words, they get a trap 3 or 4 feet tall and catch the flies out of doors instead of getting them after they are in the house. A better place for this big trap than the back porch is out by the barn. Put the trap on the porch and the bait will draw the flies; put it out by the barn and few flies will ever get to know there is a house around.

Answering the request for ways of canning beans and peas I have had three recipes for putting them up with salicylic acid. Salicylic acid, as everyone must know by this time, is forbidden by the state board of health in any canned goods sold on the market because it is injurious to the health. Surely Mail and Breeze women do not wish to use this or other acids when they can easily put up their vegetables so they will be as pure and healthful as when picked from the vine.

Gooseberry Jam.

Let berries get about half ripe. Pick off blossom ends, add water to almost cover, cook till soft and run through a colander. To 2 cups of pulp add 1 cup sugar, boil till the desired thickness, and can same as any jam.

Mrs. E. W. Simpson.

Canton, Kan.

Marshmallow Dessert.

I enjoy the Women Folks page very much. I am sending a recipe which is handy this time of year when eggs are cheap and fruit scarce. Whites of 4 eggs beaten stiff, 1 cup sugar beaten in slowly. Add ½ tablespoon gelatine which has been dissolved in ½ cup cold water, then boiled, strained and cooled. Beat this 20 to 30 minutes. Divide in three equal parts. To one part add a few drops fruit coloring, to another part a teaspoon grated chocolate, and to the last part ½ cup chopped nuts. Wet a mold and put in in layers. This should be made the day before serving. It is a very dainty and easily prepared dessert.

Mrs. C. H. Simpson.

Glasco, Kan.

Finds a Use For Mulberries.

There is certainly no better way to can strawberries than to make a sirup and when boiling hot put in the berries and can at once. They will not shrink.

The late cherries are strong enough that when they are ready to can most of the juice can be poured off for jelly. Add more water and sugar, boil a few minutes and can. This method is also good for cranberries, as they are so very rank.

Don't let the insipid mulberry go to waste. Preserve it with one-third to one-half rhubarb and have your friends guessing which it is, raspberries or blackberries.

Mrs. Oscar Potter.

Mulvane, Kan.

Making Your Own Sirup.

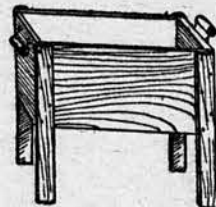
An excellent pure sugar sirup may be made by placing a basin of sugar on a hot stove and letting it scorch until the brown bubbles may be seen coming to

the top. Then pour on water enough to make a nice thick sirup when it has boiled enough to dissolve the sugar. You may have a thin sirup like maple, or a heavy, thick sirup; and you may color it any shade you wish by scorching it more or less. This makes a slightly cheaper sirup than we can buy, and one that is liked very much by most people, especially those who want pure food. This recipe came from a famous "round up" cook and is one of the few relics of bygone cow-boy days.

Mud Creek, Colo. Mary Pierce.

Saves the Back on Washday.

I am enclosing a sketch of a home-made clothes basket that saves a woman's back on wash and ironing days. Take a cracker box and use the lid to make the legs. Saw off pieces from a broom stick in lengths suitable for handles. Bore holes through the pieces,



then take a piece of smooth fence wire and form bales for the handles. Attach the handles to the box with fence staples, and they can be turned down when not in use.

Frank Slater.

Pleasanton, Kan.

White Parasol Easily Cleaned.

[Prize Letter.]

I made a strong soap suds and with a soft hand brush I scrubbed the raised parasol with the suds. I scrubbed hard, rubbing the streaks lengthways until they were removed, then rinsed thoroughly and put the opened parasol in the sun to dry. The result was delightful. The parasol is now white and just a little stiff. It looks like new.

R. L. Modoc, Kan. Inez Radnor.

Coal Oil For Cucumber Bugs.

Last year the striped cucumber bug was so bad, some lost all their plants. I tried everything I could hear of, and finally I hit on a plan of my own. I put a bucketful of native lime into a tub, poured a little kerosene into it and stirred and mixed until the whole mass was just barely saturated, and mealy. I took this to the garden. I drew off the lumps of dirt and all other hitting places for the bugs away from the stalk, then sprinkled the lime-kerosene mixture close up around the plant and all over the leaves. Every morning I repeated this operation, and the result was that by fall I had put down a barrel and a half of cucumbers. I think perhaps road dust and kerosene would bring the same results.

Banner, Kan. Mrs. W. Riggs.

Blackberry Jam.

This is Mrs. John J. Ingall's celebrated recipe for making blackberry marmalade, or jam, or B. J., as the Ingalls children used to call it. The recipe was given Mrs. Ingalls by an old Kentucky cook who was a servant in her father's family during the war:

"Take 2 gallons of blackberries, pick them over and wash thoroughly in cold water. Drain, put in a preserving kettle and pour over them 1 quart of water. Cook until soft, being careful they do not burn. Stir occasionally with a wooden spoon to break up the fruit. When done remove from the fire and press through a wire sieve into a large stone or earthen jar, avoiding tin. Put 1 quart of the pulp into a kettle, and when it boils add a quart of granulated sugar previously heated in the oven—some prefer less. Bring to a boil and let it cook rapidly 15 minutes, shaking the kettle from time to time so it will not stick to the bottom. When it begins to jelly it is done. Test by slipping a silver spoon in cold water, then taking

up a little of the hot jam and dropping it slowly into a saucer. If it hardens it is done. One accustomed to preparing it can tell by the peculiar sound of the bubbles as they break. Pour into small, large-mouthed jars, cover with paraffine, and when cold seal tightly and set in a dry closet. Never try to make more than a quart at a time. It takes no longer to prepare it thus and is better in every way.

Denton, Kan. Mrs. Tom Shulsky.

Pension Destitute Mothers

It is encouraging to find the movement for the compensation of mothers is making rapid headway in many parts of the country. I am glad the Kansas Citizenship league, which includes in its membership several hundred of the ablest and most thoughtful women of this state, went on record at its recent meeting in Lawrence as unanimously in favor of a mother's pension law. Already 13 states have passed a measure of this kind, and Kansas should come next.

The government heretofore has concerned itself chiefly with the rights of property, and given little thought to the direct protection of the race. But the national mind is beginning to realize a human being is worth more to the commonwealth than anything which may be called property. The cry of children has at last attracted the attention of the state, not so much because it would protect the women and children, but because the state would save itself.

The central idea in the laws which have been passed, nearly all within two years, is that whenever a good mother is left destitute by widowhood or any other cause, the state shall not let her family be broken up, but will employ her at an agreed amount per month for each child, to bring them up naturally and with the same care she would give them otherwise. The economic theory is that the natural home bringing-up of children gives them to the state at maturity healthy and normal in mind, ready to be producers of wealth.

Experience shows that under the systems of the past, children reared in institutions by hired foster-mothers, about equally with ill-nurtured children brought up by careless mothers, contribute to the class that compels the state to spend millions in its poor relief, hospitals, asylums, and prisons. As a matter of ordinary business acumen, the state can employ the children's own mothers to care for them at less expense than it can keep them in institutions. Statistics prove a child can be well cared for at home by its mother for 30 per cent less than the sum charitable institutions ask for doing an identical service perfunctorily. We should give to the mothers the money being paid to the asylum where her children are now held. Set the boys and girls free. Let them go home to their mothers.

I favor mothers pension legislation because I believe the mother rearing a family is rendering just as valuable service to the country as the soldier who fights its battles. Motherhood is a service to the state, deserving of a money recompense when a recompense is needed. Such mothers should be maintained by the state while doing the most useful thing they can do—bringing up their own children in their own homes under normal home surroundings. This they can do at less than half the expense to the taxpayer it would take to bring them up in institutions. There would be no cruel separations, mother and children would live the united, wholesome, happy family life so beneficial to both of them.

What every child in this world needs most is mothering. It has a natural right to the support and companionship of its mother; and the mother has a similar right to the love and comradeship of the child. The well-being of every family depends upon home ties. We must make sure that all children, good or bad, regardless of color or creed, of efficiency or inefficiency of parents, shall have proper care. No child should be permitted to suffer where human agency can prevent.

Arthur Capper

I would feel lost without the Mail and Breeze.—Harry Wilson, New Cambria, Kan.

Cleans like Magic without Scouring

In addition to its value on the farm as a preventive of hog cholera—as a disinfectant—as a water softener and for making soap—

Lewis' Lye

The Standard for Half a Century

is a household necessity for cleaning purposes. It cleans anything and everything like magic, without scouring and does its work with less labor than any other so-called cleanser on the market. It is, without question, best for cleaning

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Lewis' Lye—the purity and full strength of which is guaranteed—is the only lye made and marketed by manufacturing chemists. Book-keepers and the many uses of Lewis' Lye mailed free on request.

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Can be best supplied where stocks are largest and most carefully chosen.

At the Big Store you will find ample varieties of summer merchandise in every grade—all the qualities the best prices will buy, and here's another point—the prices are low as they can be for the qualities.

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Come if you can—we refund rail road fare according to purchase.

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Topeka, Kansas

DAISY FLY KILLER



placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealer, or six sent prepaid for \$1.00.

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48 FOURTH OF JULY POST CARDS for TEN Cents

Yes Marm—48 cards for 10 cents absolutely. Get your 4th of July Cards early—so you will have them in good time to send to your friends. 48 4th of July Post Cards for only 10 cents—Send coin or stamps—and do it today. ROCKWELL CARD CO., 3235 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. This is an old Mail Order House—founded in 1884. Cut this advertisement out—as it will not appear again in this paper.



WATCH, RING FREE AND CHAIN

We give LADIES' SMALL and gent's size, BUNTING and open case watches to anyone, for selling our art post cards at 10c a packet. Order 20 packets now. When sent send \$2.00 and we will send you FREE a stem-wind, 6-yr. guaranteed watch, highly engraved, proper size; also silver ring and handsome chain. PALACE MFG. CO., Dept. 74, CHICAGO

12 Beautiful 7-Color 10c COLORADO Scenic Post Cards

We now have ready for distribution a series of 36 of the most gorgeous scenic post cards ever printed. These cards are made direct from photographs covering all the most important points of interest in Colorado—Mountains, Peaks, Lakes, Valleys, Mines, famous buildings and places—practically every scenic spot of greatest interest is included in this wonderful series of post card views. The cards are printed on finest stock in from five to seven colors producing the most beautiful effect imaginable. These cards have an educational as well as artistic value as they provide true-to-life illustrations of the most-talked-of points throughout this mountain wonderland. Get a complete set for your album or collection, another set to mail to your friends—36 different views.

BARGAIN OFFER. These cards would ordinarily retail at 3 for 5 cents, and they are worth it, too. We are wholesale distributors and just to get these beautiful cards introduced in all parts of the country we will for a limited time send postpaid 12 all different Colorado View Cards, for only 10 cents, or 36 all different for 25 cents. Send your order today—Stamps or coin. Address.

COLORADO SELLING CO.,
1624 Seventeenth St., Denver, Colo.

HOME DRESSMAKING

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

No. 5867, a dress for misses and small women, is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 4 1/4 yards of 36-inch material and 9 1/2 yards of braid.

Ladies Dress No. 5932 is made with a three-piece skirt. A woman of medium



size will require 5 yards of 36-inch material and 1/4 yard of 22-inch all-over. The pattern is cut in six sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

Girls' Dress No. 5822 may be made with either long or short sleeves. A girl 8 years old will require 2 1/2 yards of 44-inch material and 1/4 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

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.

Kansas Needs Brave Mothers.

Mr. Capper is right about "mother's apron string" in his war on vice. Only the other day I saw two daughters of the elect not over 14 and 15 years old riding astride with a young man. They were wearing those abominable tight skirts. Oh, why have we mothers allowed our daughters to fashion a whole dress out of a yard of muslin? Why have we tolerated the familiarity which now exists in social circles? I have both sons and daughters, and if I let them dress exactly in style, ride astride and loiter in idleness I could not feel that I was innocent should they step aside one time.

Another thing: Our girls and boys will continue to go astray just so long as we fathers and mothers do not explain to them about this sex question before they learn it from associates. Mr. Capper is right. We mothers in the country and little towns could stamp out a great deal of this evil were it not for our carelessness and timidity. Oh, why cannot mothers rise to their responsibilities?

But I do not think it quite right to punish a young man until we have stopped this fashion craze and familiar-

ity in our girls. I would as soon have a daughter go wrong as my son, for God knows all and condemns one just as surely as the other. We read all your papers carefully and enjoy them all, but the dear old Mail and Breeze we could hardly do without.

Sharon, Kan.

Kansas Mother.

How Do You Treat Your Girl?

As I write this I am thinking of a young girl bride and her little new baby. After the necessary morning tasks are done she takes up her embroidery work and on this she stays until she must get a hurry-up supper. "Oh!" she said to me the other day, "I just hate to cook!" And then and there I knew why. She couldn't cook and didn't care to exert her brain for the sake of variety and wholesomeness. Her husband's socks and overalls are sadly in need of repair, and over the tops of her own low shoes I saw her bare heel. She has her dresses made.

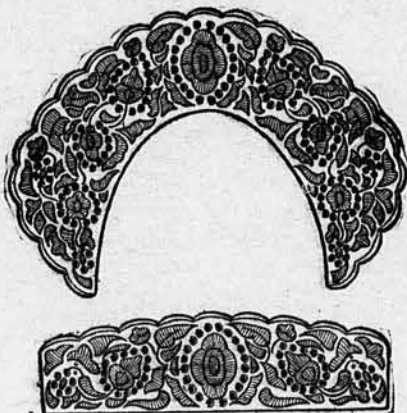
You say, "her mother is to blame." Not altogether. The girl was made to help in the field from morning until night until the crop was harvested and sold. And not a dollar did she receive, unless she earned it away from home. She was beauty starved; and now that she has learned to make beauty her soul is revealing itself while the real necessary mending, cooking, scrubbing and cleaning go begging. Oh, mothers and fathers, beware! Give the girls some time to themselves for music, art or embroidery, and encourage them to cultivate these things.

Mrs. W. T. Brown.

R. 1, Sweetwater, Okla.

Collar and Cuff Set.

Everybody this summer, unless she is too busy to make it and too poor to buy it, is using bright colored embroidery on all sorts of things—her dresses, coats, umbrella, hand bag, any place where she can find an excuse for putting it, sometimes even on thin white waists. In making it we seem to have been copying the colors of one of the European countries that has attracted the attention and sympathy of the whole country the last year; anyway, they call it Bulgarian embroidery. The illustration shows a design for dress collar and cuffs



Design for Bulgarian Embroidery.

of this embroidery. It is to be transferred to white or tan linen, crepe, batiste, lawn, or the same material the dress is made of, and embroidered in a mixture of brilliant colors and black. The larger spots in the design are surrounded by eyelets worked in color, and the solid portions of the pattern may be worked in several different ways. The flat unpadding satin stitch in most often used; or the outline stitch and chain stitch may be run round and round inside the space until it is filled. The pattern for collar and cuffs can be obtained from the Mail and Breeze Pattern Department, Topeka, Kan., price 10 cents.

Putting Up Fruit With Sulphur

ONE WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Having failed to notice an answer to Mrs. C. J. in regard to her sulphured apples spoiling, I thought I would tell her of my success. I got my recipe in November 9, 1912, Mail and Breeze. It is as follows:

"After preparing your fruit as described at the end of this letter put it in clean split baskets such as fruit men use to hold 25 pounds of grapes. Have a clean, tight barrel—I use a sugar barrel. A barrel of this size holds two baskets of fruit and a 3-gallon stone jar. Be sure to sulphur your jar as well as the fruit. Any kind or size

of stone jar will do. Put your baskets of fruit one on top of the other, and at one side of the baskets on the bottom of barrel place a teacup half full of powdered sulphur. Place a live coal on the sulphur, and when it burns up well put a stone jar in the barrel. Cover tightly and smoke two hours. Look at it occasionally to be sure the sulphur is burning. Then empty your fruit into your jar, tie up with a clean cloth and it is ready for use, and will keep indefinitely. It does not have to be put up air tight. You can take out any quantity to use any time. In a few days you will find a thick sirup almost covering your peaches, and the string beans will also be juicy, but the fruit or vegetable does not have to be covered with this fluid. I always drain and wash the quantity I take out before using. The fruit does not taste of the sulphur after being prepared for the table. Peel the fruit for sulphuring; halve the peaches, quarter the apples and large pears. Do not cook fruit before sulphuring. String the beans, if you are putting up beans, and cook them with no seasoning until they are a third or half done; cook down pretty dry and drain well before sulphuring. Use 1 big tablespoonful of sulphur to every gallon of beans. Apples and peaches put up this way simply can't be beat. Do you like cucumbers sliced? Sulphur them the same way whole, and see how good they are in winter."

Now, I followed these directions in putting up some apples and they are as nice now as when first put up. I have cooked of them three times. The last time was today (May 18) and they were delicious. We could have used them up long ago, but I wanted to see how they would keep. I did not have a barrel, so I used a 30-gallon jar we had to salt meat in. As it was in the cellar I took everything there, and the apples are in the cellar yet. The cellar is dry and cool, and the only place I had to keep them from freezing in very cold weather. I do not know why Mrs. C. J.'s apples spoiled unless it was because she did not sulphur the jars, or they froze, or were in a warm place. I put no plate or weight of any kind on mine, just poured them in and tied a paper over the top of the jar.

Mrs. F. O. J.

Wakarusa, Kan.

All Five For \$1.25

The Mail and Breeze is enabled to make the biggest clubbing offer it has ever had, and for only \$1.25 will send all five 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.

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.

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 five of these big papers will be sent to one address or to five different addresses if so desired for only \$1.25. 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.

I couldn't do without the valuable old reliable Mail and Breeze.—Ross A. Hurst, R. 1, Inola, Okla.

Grind Your Coffee At Home



The perfect coffee is ground at home. The grocer's mill may have ground a dozen grades of coffee, whose leavings sift into your favorite blend. Moreover, ground coffee rapidly loses its strength and aroma.

The Crystal A Sanitary Coffee Mill

Keeps your coffee in an air-tight glass hopper, free from dust and deterioration. A turn of the crank and the coffee with all its delicious flavor intact goes into the pot.

Slip your remittance in an envelope and the Parcel Postman will place one in your hands by return mail.

"The CRYSTAL"—Black enamel finish, \$1.00, Blue enamel \$1.50, Nickel Plated, \$1.75.

"Crystal de Luxe," Oxidized Copper finish, \$2.

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Just to introduce our new and beautiful line of Superior Transfer Patterns, we have made up the very complete collection which is partially illustrated above and which we are going to send free and postpaid to all who send 4 cents to cover postage and mailing expense. The Superior Transfer Patterns are the best patterns made. They are very easy to use, being instantly transferred to any material by simply rubbing the back of the pattern with the bowl of a spoon or by pressing with a hot iron on the back of pattern. If transferred by rubbing they can be used about six times and then can be transferred once more with a hot iron.

This big Superior Transfer Outfit contains thirty separate and complete patterns, as follows: Shirt-waist front for eyelet embroidery, shirtwaist collar and cuffs to match, panel for girl's dress, panel for baby dress, panel for night gown, design for jacket, two scallops suitable for pillow cases, towels, etc., assorted sprays suitable for underwear, scarf, towels, etc., six different designs for handkerchief corners, two large corner designs for baby kimono, one complete script alphabet 1 1/4 in. high; also a complete course of instruction in embroidery work.

We are making this special offer so that you may become acquainted with our new and beautiful line of patterns, and if you send 4 cents at once, we will include free and postpaid one copy of our fancy work bulletin filled with ideas, hints, illustrations and suggestions on all lines of fancy work. Use the coupon below and send your name today. Address:

CAPITAL FANCY WORK CLUB, Dept. 12, Topeka, Kansas

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I am enclosing 4 cents in stamps for which you are to send me free and postpaid the thirty Superior Transfer Patterns and one complete alphabet and embroidery course described above, also your free fancy work bulletin and catalog.

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Every Woman Can Accept This Great Offer!

It is the most liberal, most attractive, most astonishing offer ever made. This beautiful Sewing Machine may be yours almost for nothing. Worth \$40—sold to my club members only at half price—no money down—30 days free trial then pay my half price in little 50-cent payments. Warranted 10 years—money back if it doesn't please. Hundreds of letters prove quality. It is THE machine for YOU—at lowest price ever quoted—just half its value. But Listen! Read On!

Will You Send 10 Names of Friends to Get This "Gold Medal" Sewing Machine FREE

Thousands have already written for membership in my great club. I want every locality represented. My wonderful new plan makes it possible for you to get this Machine Absolutely Free by sending me just 10 names of lady friends. No canvassing or soliciting for you to do. This great free machine offer good for short time only. Get my instructions quick! Don't send the 10 names until I ask for them.—but send your name and address for full details now. Don't miss this—it's the best offer ever made. Write today—a postal card will do. Address:

CAPPER SEWING MACHINE CLUB, Dept. 69 Topeka, Kan.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

Special Notice

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

WRITE J. M. McCown, Emporia, Kansas, special bargain list, farms and ranches.

160 ACRES, 2 miles town. Well improved. All tillable. \$9,600, carry 1/2 in mortgage 5% Donahue, Mound Valley, Kan.

MORTON COUNTY—Write for new list of snaps and information regarding this country. Luther & Co., Rolla, Kan.

320 ACRES Franklin Co., Kansas. 1 mile town, new house and barn, good location. \$60 a. A. E. Clark & Son, Pomona, Kan.

GET on the new R. R., where land only sells for \$10 to \$15 per a.; best land in state; fine water. Life Real Estate Co. Hugoton, Kan.

STEVENS county; land on new R. R. in Stevens and Morton Cos. \$8 to \$20 per a. Write or see John A. Firmin, Hugoton, Kan.

120 A. 5 ml. out, fine impr.; 75 a. in cult. bal. timber and pasture. \$50 per a. 4 a. 1 ml. out, well impr.; \$1,600. Both clear. No trade. J. A. Decker, Valley Falls, Kan.

HOMESEEKERS attention. A party is going to California for health; will sell his farm at a big sacrifice, only a small payment down. Kysar Realty Co., Goodland, Kan.

SOME BARGAINS: I am going to change my location and I have three farms to sell, and must sell regardless of price. Write for price and terms. J. D. Reneau, La Cygne, Ka.

100 IMP. and unimp. farms for sale in Edwards, Ford and Hodgeman Cos., \$1,100 1/2 up. For further information and list call on or address THOS. DARCEY, Offerle, Ks.

160 A. 2 miles town, 1/2 mile school; 7 room house, large barn, 100 a. bottom; 40 a. alfalfa; fine orchard, fine improvements, nice home. Price \$65 per acre. GILE & BONSALL, South Haven, Sumner Co., Kan.

SACRIFICE sale; 320 acres, 60 acres pasture and hay, 2 good wells and a spring; 70 acres wheat, bal. in crops. Possession August 1st, 1913. 1/2 of all grain to purchaser; \$14,000. LOCK BOX 285, Wellington, Kan.

ARK. land. 444 a. sandy loam adjoining town of Washington; large house, 4 tenant houses, fine timber, plenty water, 80 a. Bermuda grass. \$25 a. Terms. Write for list. Horton & Co., Hope, Ark.

FOR SALE:—Highly improved, bottom farm, near Wichita, of 230 acres, close to school and church, 1 mile to good town; a splendid corn and alfalfa farm, price \$23,000. E. E. Foley, Wichita, Kan.

270 ACRE well improved corn and alfalfa farm, 5 miles Garnett, \$65.00. Terms. 240 acres corn and alfalfa farm, 3 miles railroad, \$45.00. Terms. Other good ones. S. C. Bybee & Company, Garnett, Kan.

240 ACRE farm southeastern Kansas, 3 1/2 ml. of town. Two sets of imp., fine location, good water, shade trees; one set of imp. are first class, no better. Price soon \$65. Will carry \$5,000 to \$6,000 at 6%. Fred L. Kent, Uniontown, Bourbon Co., Kan.

240 ACRES, 2 miles from Jennings, Decatur county, Kansas. 140 acres in cultivation, 70 acres pasture, 30 acres mow land, 45 acres splendid growing wheat. Balance in corn and other crops. 1/2 of all crops delivered with place. New house, 6 large rooms, bath room complete. Large porches, water piped in house, large elevated stock supply tank, and stock water tank, good well and wind mill. Frame stable, hen house and granary. 1 mile from school. Telephone in house. Price \$25.00 per acre; \$1,000 on terms, balance cash. Address Box 420, Chapman, Kansas.

COFFEY COUNTY, EASTERN KANSAS. Good homes and investments. Corn, tame grass and ranch lands, \$30 to \$60 per a. List free. LANE & KENT, Burlington, Kan.

FOR SALE BY OWNER. 16 quarters, adjoins German settlement Minneola. Small payt., bal. 8 years 6%. Write at once. Box 317, Minneola, Kan.

FOR SALE. 320 acres level wheat land \$9.00 per acre. Carry 1/2 on land. Also many other good bargains in corn, wheat and alfalfa lands. L. E. PENDLETON, Dodge City, Kan.

LINN COUNTY FARMS. Biggest bargains in Kansas. Corn, wheat, timothy, clover, bluegrass land \$15-\$80. Coal, wood, gas, abundance good water. Fruit, everything that goes to make life pleasant. Large illustrated folder free. EBY-CADY REALTY CO., Pleasanton, Kan.

STOCK FARM. 320 acres fine land 3 1/2 miles from town, 2 1/2 ml. to shipping point; 7 room house, small barn, good orchard, fine location, good surrounding country. 85 acres in cultivation. More can be cultivated; balance fine hay and native pasture that is good. Price \$41.25 per acre or will sell 160 or 200 acres \$45.00. Look this over. W. H. LATHROM, Waverly, Kansas.

ALFALFA FARMS Write for list of farms and ranches near the best college town in the state. CATTLE RANCHES T. B. GODSEY, Emporia, Kan.

For Land Bargains

on new railroad in Gray County, write C. A. LIVINGSTON LAND COMPANY, Montezuma, Kansas.

"Special List to Dealers."

AGENTS WANTED, to sell Neosho Valley corn and alfalfa lands. \$40.00 to \$80.00 per a. G. W. Clark Land Co., Chetopa, Kan.

BARGAIN: 80 a. imp. 4 miles out. \$3,800. Send for land list. F. C. LIBBY, Blue Mound, Linn Co., Kansas. J. L. Wilson, Salesman.

\$55 PER A. buys 320 a. 5 ml. Wakefield. Well imp., fine water. 185 a. cult., 70 a. fine creek bottom. 5 a. timber, 110 prairie, some alfalfa. J. C. Weaver, Wakefield, Kan.

672 ACRE farm. 3 sets improvements, near Arkansas City, Kan. 65 in alfalfa. Best of terms. Ask about this good farm. 80, 160, 240, 320, 480, 620, all above farms are good prices from \$30 up to \$56 per a. WM. GODBY, Arkansas City, Kan.

AT \$11.00 PER ACRE. 12,000 a. ranch in Meade Co., Kan. 1,000 in cult., over 50% tillable, plenty water and grass, only 2 ml. from town. Terms on part; will divide nicely into smaller farms. Pralle Bros. Realty Co., Bremen, Kan.

WELL IMPROVED 128 acre farm, Lyon Co., Kansas. Close to town. \$6,500. Fifteen hundred cash, balance as long as wanted at 6%. This is a sure bargain for someone wanting to make a small payment down on a good farm. Address Lock Box 104, Allen, Kan.

160 A., 100 in cultivation, bal. grass and timber; frame house, 3 rooms, summer kitchen attached. Basement barn 18x28, mow above; other improvements; never failing water; on mail and phone lines about 1 mile to high school. Price \$60 per a. W. P. Morris, Marion, Kansas.

SEDGWICK COUNTY FARM BARGAINS. 80 a. farm near R. R. town, good 6 room house, large new barn, orchard, fine water, good land, only \$4,500.00. Terms, one-third crop. 145 acre farm, good house, 2 barns, best land, \$58 per a. Terms to suit. 21 a. bottom farm, good house, barn, 12 a. alfalfa, in suburbs of Wichita, \$6,500. 280 a. bottom farm—an alfalfa proposition; soft water, 15 feet any place on farm. \$50.00 per a. Terms to suit. Call or write H. E. OSBURN, 227 E. Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kan.

Good Quality at Low Cost

235 acres near Garnett, Kansas, most blue-stem meadow, low price. 60 acres, well improved, 3 ml. of town, subject to one year lease. 160 acres, 1/2 ml. of town, well improved. SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kan.

400 ACRES FOR SALE

Two sets of improvements in fair condition; plenty shade trees. 2 good wells, windmills and concrete water tanks; also creek water at each place. 240 a. of bottom alfalfa land and 160 a. of upland (black soil). 200 a. in wheat, 30 a. alfalfa, 60 a. pasture, bal. corn land, all tillable. 2 ml. town. Phone. Level roads. Will sell part or all. Terms on part. Price \$80 per acre. T. F. JOHNSTON, Garfield, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

GROCERIES for land or land for mdse. F. Gass, Joplin, Mo.

EXCHANGES—all kinds—free list. Foster Bros., Independence, Kan.

TRADES everywhere. Get our large list. Burrow's R. E. Ex., Warm Springs, Ark.

OPERA HOUSE, new. No other here. Will sell or trade. Price \$12,500.00. Evans Realty Co., Tucumcari, N. M.

TWO FINE quarters on new R. R. east Gray Co., for clean genl. mdse. or good hotel. Box 81, Dodge City, Kan.

WILL TRADE 320 acres, impr., in Trego Co., Inc. \$1,650, for farm in east Kansas or Nebraska. C. E. Tatman, Ransom, Kan.

FOR SALE—Choice wheat, corn, and alfalfa lands, in Clark, Ford, and Meade Cos. Write for list, trades. NATE NEAL, Real Estate, Minneola, Kan.

RANCH, 1,880 acres, modern improvements, 300 acres alfalfa land, Trego Co., Kansas. \$25 acre, want smaller farm. Buxton, Utica, Ness Co., Kansas.

WE DO the largest exchange business in S. E. Kansas. Income property for farms and ranches a specialty. Write for lists. J. N. Hunter, Independence, Kansas.

FOR SALE—25 a. town lot opportunity, ready to plat, 9 room home, all conveniences, 5 blocks to street car. Write owner, M. H. Foster, Hutchinson, Kan.

WILL TRADE 320 a. impr. farm in Trego Co., price \$30 per a., inc. \$2,800, for a farm in eastern Kansas or good business. Make offer quick. This is a good place. W. A. Doerschlag, Ransom, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. Good wheat and alfalfa land in Ford and adjoining counties. Nothing but tangible propositions considered. Give full description in first letter. Prices \$15 to \$40 per a. Ranches for colonizing. G. L. Painter & Co., Dodge City, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE. 160 a. near Ft. Morgan, Colo., at \$10,000 and 63 a. near Brush, Colo., at \$150 per a. Both farms clear. Walter Hanson, Sabetha, Kansas.

YOUNG FARMER'S CHANCE

To trade a farm for a well established business in a thriving little town in West Central Kansas. Real estate and insurance, notary public, grain elevator, residence and office. Postoffice in building with a chance at it. Stock of John Deere and I. H. Co. implements, total about \$7,000. Address "P," care of Mail and Breeze, Topeka.

200-A. level black land 3 ml town, 100 a. wheat, improved; everlasting water, 1/2 ml. school. 1/2 crop with place if sold by July. Bargain. A. W. Bremeyer & Co., McPherson, Kan.

COMANCHE COUNTY BARGAIN. 480 a. improved, 9 miles from Coldwater. 173 a. fine growing wheat, all goes, for quick sale, price \$27.00 per a. Terms if desired. C. A. HEATON, Larned, Kansas.

MONEY-MAKERS AND GOOD HOMES. Lands in Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas for sale, no exchanges. City property and stocks of mdse. to exchange. List free. JABEZ F. BRADSHAW, Lenexa, Kan.

ALFALFA AND WHEAT LANDS at \$20 up. Grass lands \$10 up. Crops are good; prices are rapidly advancing—NOW'S the time to buy. List free. A few exchanges considered—they must be gilt edge. WILLIAMS & PICKENS, Meade, Kan.

HAY FARM FOR SALE. 160 acres of land 3 miles from Colony, Anderson Co., Kansas. 100 acres in native meadow, 15 acres pasture, 45 cult., improved with house and barn, good water. The hay alone has been making \$500 per year. Am offering this at the low price of \$40 per acre as I have other interests and cannot see to it. For sale only. Address J. F. RESSEL, Owner, Colony, Kansas.

ALONG THE NEW RAILROAD. IN THE SHALLOW-WATER COUNTRY. Large and small tracts, improved and unimproved ranches, on easy terms, in Haskell, Grant, Stanton, Stevens and Morton counties, Kansas; Texas county, Oklahoma; and Baca county, Colorado; ALONG THE NEW RAILROAD NOW being built by the Santa Fe from Dodge City to Colmar, N. M. GET MY PRICES AND TERMS. FLOWING ARTESIAN WELLS — INEXHAUSTIBLE UNDERFLOW. Agents wanted. DON VAN WORMER, Rolla, Kansas. Richfield, Kansas.

MUST SELL. 162 acres in Franklin Co., Kansas, 1/2 mile of town, 80 a. creek bottom, 40 acres in blue grass, 10 acres clover, 7 room house, barn and other outbuildings. 8 acres timber, 118 acres in cultivation, price \$62 per acre; \$2,000 down, remainder long time at 6% interest. 125 acres 3 ml. of town located in Franklin Co., Kansas. All tillable, 5 room house, barn 30x40, other good outbuildings; 2 never failing wells, price \$70 per acre. Small payment down, remainder at 6% interest. 80 acres located in Franklin Co., 1 mile of Ottawa, Kansas. All tillable, 65 acres in cultivation, price \$90 per a. Rental \$8 per a. Write for land list. MANSFIELD LAND CO., Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE, FINE DAIRY FARM 160 a. highly imp. half ml. county seat town 4,000 pop. Only milk route. Fully equipped. 40 a. alfalfa. Creek. Big money maker. Write for details. V. A. OSBURN, Eldorado, Kansas.

\$16,000 GENERAL merchandise, never changed hands; for good Kansas land. A. W. BREMEYER & CO., McPherson, Kan.

FARMS, stocks, and city property for sale or trade. What have you to offer? Bigham & Ochiltree, 802 Corby-Forshee Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE. Washington Co. improved farms at \$50 to \$150 a. Write F. E. Beeson, Washington, Ks.

GREAT BARGAINS. Administratrix Sale. 240 acre eastern Kansas farm. Also 360 acres clear, eastern Kansas farm, to exchange for hardware or general stock. Address WALTER GRIFFIN, Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. Modern equipped real estate, loan and insurance company, excellent business and territory, established 25 years, \$1,000,000 ins. on books. Profit last year \$1,800. Want real estate. For complete description on this money maker write Rayfield Realty Co., Horton, Kan.

Buy or Trade with us—Exchange book free Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Ks.

160 Acres of land to Holsteins H. N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kan.

Far Sale or Trade by Owner

640 a. 6 ml. of Ingalls, Gray Co., Kansas; 170 a. in cult., 320 a. fenced; well, house, and barn. \$17.50 per a. Terms \$6,200 cash, bal. time at 6% int. or trade for small place as part payment. Address JAMES PIZINGER, Holsington, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. 100 bbl. flour and 50 bbl. feed mill in N. W. Mo., 70 ml. St. Joe. 6 double Stands rollers, Alsop electric bleacher, individual electric lights, city water, county seat town in wheat belt. 3 stories and basement, 3 acres land, barns, bins, cribs and complete in detail. Leased at \$900.00 per year, expiring Aug. 1, '13. Insured for \$7,700.00. Price \$15,000.00 clear. Will trade for land in N. Mo., S. Iowa, E. Kan. or Nebr. Trade quick. Will assume, carry back or might add, \$5,000 cash. W. L. BOWMAN REALTY CO., King City, Mo.

AUCTION SALE!

Two adjoining farms, 280 a. and 120 a., in oil and gas belt, 125 ml. southwest Kansas City, 6 ml. N. W. Yates Center, county seat Woodson county, Kan.; at farm, June 28, 1913, at 2:00 p. m. 280 a. farm, good productive soil; nearly level; well watered. 155 a. prairie meadow, 35 a. pasture, balance cultivation. Good 8 room house, good 40x60 barn, orchard and small fruit. 120 a. farm, excellent soil, nearly level. Improvements fair. 40 a. prairie meadow, 18 a. pasture, balance cultivation. Excellent schools and churches. Telephone and R. F. D. Easy terms. ED L. JONES, Yates Center, Kan.

MISSOURI

WRITE Morris & Walker for list of south Missouri farms. Mountain View, Mo.

HOMESEEKERS farm list. Southwestern Land & Imml. Co., Springfield, Mo.

200 A. valley farm, impr. \$20 acre. Maps, views free. Arthur, Mountain View, Mo.

\$5 DOWN, \$5 monthly buys 40 acres grain, fruit, poultry land near town. Price \$200.00. Other bargains. Box 372, Carthage, Mo.

800 ACRES practically all tillable, 4 miles from Amsterdam, Mo. 60 miles south of E. C. Well watered and fenced. No rock. Price \$52 per acre. J. D. Sage, Amsterdam, Mo.

VALLEY FARMS, \$25 to \$50; unimproved lands, \$6 to \$20; orchard and berry farms, \$40 up; water and climate unexcelled. Literature and free list. ANDERSON REAL ESTATE CO., Anderson, Mo.

A SNAP. 97 acres improved, every acre tillable, 1 1/2 miles from railroad town. Price \$4,000. Finest 1,800 acre ranch in Missouri, \$15,000 improvements, \$35 per acre. Missouri Land Co., Humansville, Polk Co., Mo.

SOUTHEASTERN MISSOURI LANDS—If you want to become independent, buy a farm in Scott Co., Mo., in the rich drained lands that raise anything and raise it certain. All we ask is a chance to "Show you." Prices very reasonable. Write F. S. Bice, Oran, Mo.

ONE of Howell Co., Mo., good farms. 279 a.; 170 cult., 9 room house, good cellar. Large barn, other buildings. Orchard, fine water. 3 ml. railroad town, 6 ml. county seat, West Plains, on R. F. D. and phone line. 1/2 ml. school. \$40 a. No trade. A. P. COTRELL LAND CO., Pomona, Howell Co., Mo.

MISSOURI GRAZING LAND. For sale or prefer to lease for a term of years, 1,500 acres of good grazing land in Shannon Co., Mo. Come and see the grass and be convinced that we offer a bargain. Ozark Land & Lbr. Co., owners, Winona, Mo.

A SNAP FOR THE CASH. 200 acres, 160 fenced, 120 cultivation. 2 1/2 miles to postoffice, 1 ml. to school, 10 to county seat. Good house and barn; everlasting spring, fruit; price \$4,000. Will give terms. KIRWAN & LAIRD, West Plains, Mo.

CASS COUNTY, MISSOURI. If you ever expect to buy a farm, come to Cass Co. at once for you can save at least \$10 per a. by coming before fall rush. Exceptional bargains in farms, all sizes, only a short time. Make specialty of farms priced right. CHAS. BIRD, Harrisonville, Mo.

OZARK LANDS FOR SALE. 40 a., all fenced with woven wire, 36 a. in cultivation, bal. pasture, new 5 room house, large barn and other outbuildings, fine water, 1/2 ml. school; mortgage \$500 due 4 yrs. at 5 1/2%. Price \$1,400. List free. JAS. B. WEBB, West Plains, Mo.

POLK COUNTY FARMS For Sale or Exchange Ideal climate, pure water, fine pastures, short feeding season, productive soil, prices and terms to suit. HARRY T. WEST REALTY CO., Bolivar, Mo.

Ozark Unimproved Farm Bargain 150 acres of good unimproved farming land, near Van Buren, county seat of Carter Co. Fine pasture land, good for dairy, fruit and in fact you can raise almost anything you can raise in the North. Located in the Ozarks of Missouri. Makes the climate the very best. Excellent water. Price \$10 per acre. For full particulars write JOHN M. CARNAHAN, Van Buren, Mo. (County Recorder Carter Co.)

ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS farms for sale. Terms. List free. J. C. Mitchell, Fayetteville, Ark.

80 A. impr. valley farm; on Ry. 35 cultivation. \$15 a. Robert Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

891 A. alfalfa and cotton land; some improved, tracts to suit. \$75 per a. New list free. Pope Co. R. E. Co., Russellville, Ark.

160 ACRES one mile from Oliver, Ry. town; church, school; partly improved; good timber. In Scott county, Arkansas. Price \$3 per acre, cash. Box 308, Heavener, Okla.

17,000 ACRES, no rocks, hills or swamps. Any size farms Grant Co. \$1.50 per a. down, bal. 20 yrs. at 6%. Employment. TETTER & Co., Op. Union Depot, Little Rock, Ark.

BARGAIN. Well improved 160 near Raven-den Springs, Ark. All new buildings, good land, large orchard. Quick sale, don't miss this. Burrows, Warm Springs, Ark.

NEW YORK

WE HAVE all kinds of farms for all kinds of people. Bargains coming every day. Write for catalog. Hall's Farm Agency, Owego, Tioga county, N. Y.

OKLAHOMA

N. E. OKLA. prairie farms. Easy payments. Write J. T. Ragan, Vinita, Okla.

FOR RENT. 500 acres first class bottom land joining Chickasha, Oklahoma. Level, no rock or stumps. Price \$4 per acre cash in advance. This farm is for sale also. Golden Gate Trust Co., Chickasha, Okla.

320 ACRES good wheat land. 220 in cultivation. Good water. Well improved. \$700 worth of farm implements. All for \$6,000. Mile and a half from Guymon. I. L. Ennis, Guymon, Oklahoma.

140 A. 3. mi. McAlester, city 15,000. All bottom and all tillable, excepting 3 a. which is timber. 40 a. in cult., bal. meadow. Fair improvements, \$37 per a. Good terms. Write about other bargains. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

BEST alfalfa farm in Oklahoma. 90 a. growing alfalfa, 25 a. wheat, 25 a. oats; 3 mi. hog tight fence; one-half mile to \$50,000 federal building. The greatest bargain ever offered. One-half mile to this city. C. W. Smith, Kingfisher, Oklahoma.

FOR SALE. A 440 acre valley farm, very rich land. No overflow. \$5,000 worth of improvements. 3 houses, barns, windmill, etc. 3 mi. from Vinita, Oklahoma. Price reasonable. One-third cash. Sell part if desired. W. M. Mercer, Aurora, Ill.

OKLAHOMA FARMS

grass and timbered lands, for sale on easy terms; over one hundred tracts from twenty to one thousand acres each to select from; first cash payment from one to ten dollars per acre, balance on suitable terms. For particulars address with stamp JOSEPH F. LOCK, Oklahoma City, Okla.

TEXAS

BRAZOS bottom farm, 320 acres, 110 cult.; 2 houses, very fine soil. \$45 per acre, 1/2 cash, balance easy. Winston McMahon, 317 Beatty Bldg., Houston, Tex.

CORN, cotton, potatoes and rice are making our farmers good money. Prices from \$25 an acre up. A few special bargains. Fidelity Immigration Co., Eagle Lake, Tex.

GERMAN CATHOLIC colonization proposition. 6,000 a. in South Texas, near Co. seat; good church and schools; 9-10 population German Catholic. \$20 per a. Also smaller tracts. D. W. GRANT, Palacios, Texas.

THE BEST cheap land proposition in the United States today. Wheat yielding from twenty to forty bushels per acre, all other crops equally good. Write us for particulars. J. N. JOHNSON LAND CO., Dalhart, Tex.

OIL LOTS EARN FORTUNES: New strike N. Humble oil belt. \$10, easy installments. Pay \$10 after 1 strike oil. Get part, surest co-operative proposition ever offered. Herbert Barbour, Beatty Bldg., Houston, Texas.

NORTHWEST TEXAS LANDS.

Any size tracts. Buy direct from owner. Address G. A. Vawter, Dalhart, Texas.

BARGAINS IN GULF COAST LANDS.

FACTS about the Mid-Gulf-Coast Country of Texas. Production, climate, rainfall, soil, markets, water. Large or small tracts. Write at once for free booklet and price lists. Reference given. John Richey & Co., Binz Bldg., Houston, Tex.

COLORADO

WILL SELL you eastern Colo. alfalfa farms. Irrigated \$65 to \$150; non-irrigated \$5 to \$35. Trades considered. Demaray & Paschall, Holly, Colo.

COLORADO IRRIGATED LAND.

80 Acres for \$4,200.00. 160 acres Gov't Land joining it can be homesteaded. Ideal climate. Soft water. Joins Forest Reserve, which gives pasture for all the stock you may wish to handle. DR. PITT A. WADE, Canon City, Colo.

THE INTERNATIONAL REALTY & INV. CO.

618-20 Gas and Electric Bldg., DENVER, COLORADO. Write us for highly improved irrigated and dry farms, choice fruit tracts in Colorado, and City Property in Denver.

320 HOMESTEADS 320

I now have a few 320 acre homesteads relinquishments at from \$200 to \$1,000, perfectly level, every acre tillable, no better soil, fine water, good schools, in good neighborhoods. They will not last long. If you want a home write me now. R. T. CLINE, Towner, Colo.

NEW MEXICO

160 ACRE farm joins city limits of Tucumcari, N. M. \$1,700.00 cash. Address Jas. J. Hall, Tucumcari, N. M.

CHEAPEST, best irrigated lands in the world \$25.00 to \$40.00 per acre. For information address Dan Vinson, Portales, N. M.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND NOTES.

\$30,000 first mortgage five year land notes, interest 9%, payable annually; these notes are in denominations of \$300.00 to \$800.00. Each note secured by 160 acres of choice land. Reference 1st Nat'l Bank. COE HOWARD, Portales, New Mexico.

LOUISIANA

DON'T be a renter; we sell finest improved corn land in North Louisiana on 15 years' time. Write HUGO JACOBSON, Salina, Kansas, immigration agent.

LOUISIANA LANDS.

We offer some bargains in Louisiana lands near Shreveport. Write for free map of state. W. A. Jones, Shreveport, La.

FLORIDA

FOR SALE BY OWNER: Four very desirable improved pieces of property in Alachua county, Fla. 90, 20, 30 and 30 acre tracts on large lake. Not to be classed with the ordinary Florida lands being offered for sale. Terms to suit customers. T. S. McManus, Waldo, Fla.

MARKET PROBABILITIES

(Written Specially for Farmers Mail and Breeze.)

Strong to 10 cents higher were the prices that prevailed Monday on cattle, augmenting last week's rise of 15 to 30 cents, and bringing the price level up to a good advance over the low point three weeks ago. Steers at \$9, heifers at \$8.75, and quarantine steers at \$8.10 were the tops at various markets. Cow stuff was firm, and stockers and feeders steady.

The cattle market last week was more satisfactory from the seller's point than at any previous time within the past 60 days. Such a condition showed a complete reversal from the trend late in May and the first week in June and was much of a surprise to the buying side. However at this time last year the market took a turn up and the general advance was not headed off until the middle of December. The general view of the situation is that the big movement of grain fed steers is at an end and that pasturemen have rounded the first dry weather scare of the season without showing any intention to liquidate. This practically places the market on the meager supply basis for the next 60 days. Beef, mutton and pork prices were all boosted in unison this past week and that reflected an upturn in cattle, hogs and sheep. The general tendency seems to be a turning from poultry, fish, egg and vegetable diet to an established meat basis, and demand for meats of all kinds is large. If liberal receipts fail to materialize next week, as the result of last week's rise in prices, it is fairly conclusive evidence that the market is up to the short supply period. The slump in the market in the 40 days up to the beginning of last week caused general liquidation of fed cattle, and at the same time prevented others going into dry lots. While cattle prices were moving down grain prices were advancing, and now fat cattle have been marketed to closer than a seasonal average. A good many steers in the corn belt will be available from the grass-corn route in August to October, but late June to July appears to hold bare spots for heavy, thick fleshed kinds. While corn fed cattle are diminishing the movements of Texas and Oklahoma, steers fed cotton-seed cake on grass are moving freely. About 400 car loads of such cattle were marketed in Kansas City and St. Louis last week and they sold largely at \$7.50 to \$8.10. Some straight grassers, common type, sold as low as \$5.25. The caked grassers as a rule were good, and weighed up to 1,400 pounds, mostly 1,050 to 1,350 pounds. This movement emphasizes the importance of the southwest country as a beef producing section. Under normal conditions that country can double the output within the next few years. A good many coast grassers and extreme southwest cattle will come in the next two weeks. Colorado is cleaning up the hay fed supply. The top price for cattle in Chicago last week was \$8.50, in Kansas City yearlings sold up to \$8.85, and the bulk of the beef steers at all the markets made \$7.50 to \$8.50.

Butchers Underestimated the Supply.

Three weeks ago handlers of butcher cattle saw a June supply large enough to cause a material price reduction, and waited accordingly. Deferred buying however, has caused a material upturn in prices, and last week's purchases showed a good quarter advance. It was the general intention to add that to dry lot stuff only, but the advance extended to the grassy kind, against which there had been strong discrimination formerly. If the weather continues good it will be close picking for butchers all summer. Cows are selling at \$3.85 to \$7.50, heifers \$5 to \$8.65, mixed grades \$6.75 to \$8.75, calves \$6 to \$11.50, and bulls \$4.50 to \$7.50. Such prices are unusually high for June.

Light Receipts of Stockers.

The supply of stockers and feeders continues small. Hardly enough are moving to fairly test values, but sales for the most part show steady prices. Very little adjustment has been made in quotations on the increased weight basis due to grass sap. The light receipts are attributed to general scarcity of cattle, and a disposition of owners to hold on. Only a few loads of dry weather cattle have been reported at markets. Stockers are quoted at \$6.75 to \$8, feeders \$7.25 to \$8.10, stock cows \$5 to \$6.50, stock heifers \$5.25 to \$7.35.

Butler County and Kafir.

John Conder, of Butler county, Kan., said he had good returns of steers that were fattened on Kafir and sold last week at \$7.60. The steers weighed 1,000 pounds. The principal ration for the steers was ground Kafir. Mr. Cowder says that Kafir is taking the place of

MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA is the greatest dairy state in the Union. Millions of acres of wild land in the best dairy section of the state can be bought cheap on long time and easy terms. State school lands, free homestead lands, improved farms, maps and literature telling about the state sent free upon application to Fred D. Sherman, Commissioner of Immigration, Room 233 State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

corn in Butler county, and is proving profitable. Butler county produces more Kafir than any other county.

Southeast Cattle To Oklahoma.

Miller Bros., of Bliss, Okla., owners of the 101 ranch, are pioneering in the cattle business of the south and southeast. Since March 1, they have bought more than 21,000 cattle in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and Florida, and are still buying—receiving about a train load weekly at Claremore and Oklahoma City. There the cattle are dipped to conform to quarantine regulations. Most of the cattle have been bought in big lots, at a flat price. Those suitable for breeding and pasturing are being sold to Oklahoma cattlemen and the commonest kind have been slaughtered at western markets. The south needs such a demand to clear up their old stock, and give them an incentive to produce better cattle.

Cattle Business Changing.

The cattle business west of the Mississippi river is being reconstructed. The change is more pronounced west of central Kansas, in Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico and at the present rate of change another two year period will find the old range country marketing a large volume of winter fed cattle. This past winter the fed cattle from that territory sent St. Louis and Kansas City receipts to an increase of about 100,000 head, while other markets received decreases. The factor making the change is the silo. Winter roughage has always been the problem in the southwest, and its practical solution is found in silage. At the same time cotton seed products have become plentiful as the fattening ration. These two feeds have placed a large area on an equal footing with the corn belt and doubtless they will take both the breeders' and feeders' profits in the future. Officials of the First National Bank, Muskogee, Okla., in their annual report issued last week state that not less than 10,000 silos will be erected in Oklahoma in 1913. Texas is building them rapidly, and New Mexico, though on a more limited scale, is following the other states. The greatest benefit derived from this active silo building is that the cattle industry in the southwest has passed from the happy-go-lucky stage to one of permanent stability.

Will Hogs Go Above \$9?

Chicago and St. Louis Friday reported the return of \$9 hogs, after an absence of more than seven weeks. Other markets reported sales that day up to \$8.80 or the highest prices since April. The vigorous upturn in the market carried prices fully 30 to 35 cents above the level of the preceding week and took the general situation out of packers' hands. In preceding weeks such sharp rises in prices have been followed by a heavy movement and a corresponding fall in prices. Many hog men believe that fed hogs have been marketed closely enough to cause a further rise in prices. Packers however, are not in a humor to go much above the 9-cent limit. As long as they can get droves that cost around \$8.75, they seem fairly well satisfied but above that level orders decrease materially. There is a broad demand for fresh pork, and provisions are holding at \$20 and better for pork and \$11 and better for lard. The June provision supply will be cut short by a scarcity of old sows and if the health of hogs continues good July will not uncover normal receipts. Countrymen are endeavoring to create a surplus supply of breeding stock and young pigs will be held on farms.

Illinois Man Says \$10 Hogs.

In July and August hogs will be selling at \$10 a hundred pounds, according to T. P. Attebury of Greene county, Ill. "My reasons," he said on the St. Louis market last week, "are that hogs are getting scarce. My hogs sold at \$8.85 today and packers are going after them in no uncertain way. They need them and in two months' time the need will not lessen but the supply will." Mr. Attebury has been marketing stock in St. Louis since 1870.

Upturn in Sheep Prices.

Eastern points last week had to draw on the West for supplies, and consequently prices showed a marked improvement. The general advance was 40 to 65 cents or a recovery of the full loss of the preceding week. The movement of southern lambs which had been in heavy supply the first week in June, subsided, leaving Louisville, Pittsburg, and other eastern points needing supplies. Dressed meat men turned their orders to the west, and receipts at the five western markets were none too liberal. Spring lambs made a good showing at \$8 to \$8.75. Tennessee lambs reaching \$8.85 in St. Louis. Sheep climbed in proportion to lambs, the bulk bringing \$5.25 to \$5.75, and Texas clipped grades as high as \$5.75. The market for fat sheep now appears on a firm basis. The mid-summer run promises a rather meager supply, and with countrymen ready to take the thin offering for grazing, it looks as though the market has reached the limit of

price contraction. If crop prospects are favorable flock-masters say that the September-October demand for stock and feeding sheep will be large.

The Movement of Livestock.

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

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City	28,000	57,225	37,000
Chicago	45,200	150,000	85,000
Omaha	12,400	41,500	9,400
St. Louis	18,300	55,500	29,800
St. Joseph	6,100	38,200	8,100
Total	110,000	342,425	169,300
Preceding week	113,500	396,400	175,350
Year ago	87,650	391,400	169,300

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

	1913	1912	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle	674,461	605,550	68,911	.....
Calves	34,135	40,411	.....	6,276
Hogs	1,205,245	1,337,024	.....	131,779
Sheep	924,645	983,793	.....	59,148
H. & M.	42,727	43,662	.....	935
Cars	48,257	48,112	145	.....

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

	1913	1912	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle	358,175	298,876	59,299	.....
Hogs	1,208,292	1,243,543	.....	35,251
Sheep	348,913	397,944	.....	49,035
H. & M.	72,759	84,186	.....	12,072
Cars	31,051	30,494	557	.....

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

	1913	1912	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle	187,105	201,915	.....	14,816
Hogs	785,163	1,026,383	.....	241,220
Sheep	376,173	325,097	51,076	.....
H. & M.	16,248	21,832	.....	5,584
Cars	20,470	23,569	.....	3,090

The following table shows receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five western markets Monday, June 16, together with totals a week ago, and a year ago:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City	10,000	9,000	7,000
Chicago	18,000	48,000	24,000
Omaha	2,800	7,400	4,000
St. Louis	6,500	10,000	11,000
St. Joseph	1,500	6,100	1,200
Totals	38,800	80,500	47,200
A week ago	37,900	77,200	32,100
A year ago	41,000	72,400	32,900

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:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Per 100 lbs. 1913 1912	1913 1912	1913 1912	1913 1912
Chicago ..	\$9.10 \$9.40	\$8.85 \$7.95	\$6.80 \$6.00
Kan. City ..	8.65 9.25	8.75 7.65	6.50 6.00

Dry Weather Keeps Grain Prices Up.

The latest addition to the dry spots was the Canadian Northwest. This fell in line at a time when western Kansas reported temporary relief by fairly good showers. Dodge City west and south had some good rains and Oklahoma was refreshed by several showers. The greater part of Kansas is in good condition. Dry spots are showing in Missouri and the fear of further curtailment in the crop yield tends to keep wheat prices firm. Wheat harvest in Kansas is getting under way and some fields are showing better than expected. Corn is off to a rather unfavorable start and is now at a point where deterioration or improvement will show rapidly. Prices are holding around 58 to 60 cents a bushel. New oats are expected at markets soon, and that has weakened the market. The following comparison shows prices on best grades of wheat, corn and oats at Kansas City and Chicago for this date and one year ago:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats
	1913 1912	1913 1912	1913 1912
Chicago ..	\$1.12 \$1.19	64 1/2 80 1/2	42 1/2 56 1/2
Kan. City ..	.93 1.12	61 1/4 81 1/4	41 55

Upturn in Hay Prices.

The movement of hay last week fell to small proportions. Prairie was quoted up 50 cents to \$1.50 a ton, and alfalfa was up 50 cents to \$1. The light receipts are only temporary as some railroads refused to accept shipments of hay on account of scarcity of cars. The letup in the movement gave the market a chance to clear off all surplus offerings and liberal supplies can be handled within the next 10 days.

Kansas City Hay Quotations.

Prairie, choice	\$11.00@11.50
Prairie, No. 1	9.00@10.50
Prairie, No. 2	7.00@8.50
Prairie, No. 3	5.50@6.50
Timothy, choice	12.50@13.00
Timothy, No. 1	11.50@12.00
Timothy, No. 2	9.50@11.00
Clover mixed, choice	12.00@12.50
Clover mixed, No. 1	10.50@11.50
Clover mixed, No. 2	8.50@10.00
Clover, choice	11.00@12.00
Clover, No. 1	9.50@10.50
Clover, No. 2	7.00@9.00
New alfalfa, fancy	12.00@12.50
New alfalfa, choice	11.00@11.50
New alfalfa, No. 1	9.75@10.50
New alfalfa, standard	8.50@9.50
New alfalfa, No. 2	7.25@8.25

Seeds.

Kafir corn, No. 2 white, \$1.08@1.10 a cwt.; No. 3 white, \$1.11 a cwt.; alfalfa (Continued on Page 27.)

WRITE US HAY

ABOUT Your HAY
C. E. SHOFSTALL HAY & GRAIN CO.
605 Livestock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

FARMERS CLASSIFIED PAGE.

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at the low price of 5 cents per word each insertion for one, two, or three insertions. Four or more insertions only 4 cents per word each insertion. Cash must invariably accompany the order. Remit by postoffice money order. No order taken for less than \$1. This does not mean that a single insertion of your ad must cost \$1, but that your total order must reach \$1. All advertisements set in uniform style. No display type or illustration admitted under this heading. Each number and initial letter counts as one word. Guaranteed circulation over 104,000 copies weekly. Everybody reads these little ads. Try a "Farmers Classified" ad for results.

HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP.

TWENTY or more yearling steers for sale. Address S. H. Miller, Guyton, Okla.

SOME choice Jersey bulls that must be sold quick. Two nearly ready for service. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

We have several thousand head of southern cattle on our ranch here for sale at right prices; all above the quarantine line and can be shipped to any points without delay or dipping. Will sell in single car lots or more, any class or age at the following prices: Cows, at \$26.00 per head; 1 and 2 year old heifers at \$22.50; 3 year old steers at \$31.00; 1 and 2 year old steers at \$23. We must sell the larger part of these cattle this month, as we have more cattle than grass and the dry weather has cut us short on feed. Can show cattle in a short ride from station and will meet buyers at station any time. The above prices are loaded on the cars, no other expense. Write or wire us. Miller Brothers, Bliss, Okla.

DOGS.

TWO thoroughbred Scotch collie bitches for sale. W. H. Smee, Zurich, Kan.

FOR SALE—Scotch collie pups. Sable & White Stock Farm, U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

THOROUGHbred white Spitz puppies; beautiful; low prices. E. Brack, Havensville, Kan.

THOROUGHbred Russian wolfhound pups. White, 10 weeks old; not registered. \$10.00 each. J. R. Cox, Plainville, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES.

FEMALE PUPPIES now ready. Beautiful markings. Imported strain, registered parents, positively nothing better. Write Ernest Fowle, Hickman, Neb.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

WHIPPOORWILL cowpeas cleaned and good seed \$2.25 per bu. Herman Ruppel, Inola, Okla.

WHITE PEARL seed corn, choice, carefully selected and tested seed. W. A. Hunter, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

LIST YOUR TRADES. Give complete description first letter. Frank King, Atlanta, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. Land near Cheyenne, Wyo. Box 566, Council Grove, Kan.

GOOD unimproved 160 on west line of Pawnee Co., Kan. Address Owner, Box 662, Larned, Kan.

TRADE equity in two quarters near Rosalia, Butler Co., all good farm land, for smaller farm. E. C. Steenburg, Potwin, Kan.

LIST YOUR EXCHANGES with us. List them at just what they are worth. Say what you want and where. Boyer & Co., 306 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

A GOOD threshing outfit to trade for land. Also some nice irrigated land in the Laramie valley, Wyoming, to trade for land in Western Kansas. W. J. Trousdale, Newton, Kan.

GROCERY, \$4,000, first class; want land. Hardware and implements, \$20,000; want good farm in north Kansas or south Nebraska. Hardware, \$6,000, north Kansas, want Middle West land or farm farther east. John Staley, Beloit, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE—A fine irrigated farm in southern Col. Ample water, old ditch, fully paid up. Well located new improvements, in arid belt, produces immense crops, never fails, a splendid stock country, a delightful climate, will stand the closest investigation. Want income, Kan or Mo. land. R. G. McCoy, owner, Formoso, Kan.

KODAKS AND SUPPLIES.

BUY kodaks and all supplies direct from A. B. Paine Co., Fort Scott, Kan., and save money. Twenty-eight years in this business. Catalogs free.

FOR SALE.

BALED HAY and hedge posts for sale. P. Ludvickson & Co., Severy, Kan.

LIVERY BARN and stock for sale. For particulars write Box 212, Richmond, Kan.

QUICK SALES, exchanges. Large property list. Write John L. Maurer, Omaha, Neb.

EQUITY in fine apartment house \$30,000 cash. Yearly rentals \$7,000. Address H. owner, Vassar, Kan.

THREE GREAT PIANOS—Steinway, Steck, Vose. Write for prices. Jenkins Music Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Blacksmith shop tools and material; for further information address D. L. Thompson, Burns, Kan., Marion Co.

FOR SALE—A cash grocery in a western Kansas town of 1,700. Send your name and learn how you can get all the information you want before investing any money. Address Owner, care Mail and Breeze.

LANDS.

FARMS in any state, for sale at a bargain. W. Broadus, Box 77, Leavenworth, Kan.

SEND for map and illustrated description of Anderson county and free list of farms. Bronston & Sons, Garnett, Kan.

80 ACRES, improved, 8 miles out, all alfalfa and corn land. Price \$45 per acre. Write for list. Beatty, Coffeyville, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—80 acre farm; well improved; 15 acres alfalfa, 25 acres pasture, 40 acres corn; \$3,200. Estate. Dr. Finley, Caney, Kan.

LOOK HERE, renters. 160 acres improved \$1,200. Send for my land list of the Big Canadian Valley. W. O. See, Oakwood, Okla.

FOR SALE in southeast Texas, few small farms in the rain belt. Write for price and description. J. W. Ripowski, New Waverly, Texas.

IF YOU are looking for a bargain in north Missouri farms, between Chillicothe and Brookfield, write John Billington, Meadville, Mo.

I WANT TO BUY the best farm in Kansas, location, improvements, soil and price considered. Address A Farmer, Independence, Kan.

FOR SALE, in eastern Okla., good 120 acre farm, well improved, neat oil district and town of five thousand. Address Box 491, Collinsville, Okla.

DELAWARE, the diamond state. New booklet; unusual opportunities; ideal homes. Fruit, or diversified farming. State Board of Agriculture, Dover, Del.

TEXAS STATE LANDS—\$1.50 to \$5.00 acre; one-fourth down, balance forty years; information and Texas map free. Journal Pub. Co., Houston, Texas.

300 ACRE farm, joins city limits; 100 alfalfa, 100 acres wheat, balance timothy and clover and pasture; large 5-room dwelling, large barn, bins, cribs, never failing water. Terms, address owner, Lock Box 496, Altoona, Kan.

PATENTED state school lands, McMullen county, Texas. Fine climate, fertile soil. \$15.00 per acre. Only \$1.00 per acre cash, balance 10 yearly payments. F. A. Conable, trustee, 516 Commercial Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

ADVERTISE YOUR PROPERTY in Kansas Weekly Capital for quick and sure results. 200,000 circulation guaranteed—among best farmers in Kansas. Advertising rate only 5c a word. Address Kansas Weekly Capital, Adv. Dept., Topeka, Kan.

HIGHLY IMPROVED quarter two miles good town eastern Kansas. Telephone, rural route, good roads. About all in cultivation. Sacrifice for cash or will exchange for smaller farm or take good clear city property about half. Geo. C. Finley, Vinita, Okla.

HELP WANTED.

SONG POEMS WANTED. New plan. Big money. Past experience unnecessary. Send poems or melodies. Free book and advice. Hayworth Music Co., 660 G, Washington, D. C.

WANTED. Good girl or middle aged woman for general house work, in modern country home, one mile from town and electric line; thirteen miles from Kansas City. Good home for right party. Write, with reference, for particulars. Mrs. H. T. Carson, Bethel, Kan.

U. S. GOVERNMENT POSITIONS open to men and women. \$65 to \$100 month commence. Vacations. Steady work. Over 12,000 appointments this year. Parcel post requires several thousand. Influence unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions. Franklin Institute, Dept. P 53, Rochester, N. Y.

MALE HELP WANTED.

CITY MAIL CARRIERS—Postal clerks—wanted. Commence \$65.00 month. Apply Franklin Institute, Dept. P 53, Rochester, N. Y.

\$15 TO \$45 per week. Chauffeurs and repair men secure steady employment. Let us tell you how. Denver Auto School, 768 Broadway, Denver, Colo.

WANTED. Reliable men to sell nursery stock. Outfit free. Liberal terms. Pay weekly. Experience unnecessary. Chanute Nurseries, Chanute, Kan.

WANTED—Postal clerk-carriers, postmasters, railway mail clerks, rural carriers, internal revenue clerks. Trial examination free. Write Ozmert, 38, St. Louis.

SALESMEN wanted in Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas. Work full or part time, as you prefer. Pay weekly. Outfit free. The Lawrence Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

4TH CLASS postmaster positions now open to all. Examinations everywhere may be called any time. Full description of examinations free. Franklin Institute, Dept. P 51, Rochester, N. Y.

WHEN IN NEED of harvest, farm, ranch hands, cooks, laborers, help of any kind, we can fill orders promptly. Make use of our guaranteed service and get results. Guarantee Employment Co., 430 East Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

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

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS. Our specialty sells on sight. Every family needs it. Send for free particulars. The Industrial Products Co., Topeka, Kan.

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

AGENTS, special representatives. Good money for live energetic salesman to sell the Turner Tubular Gasoline or Locust torch to farmers and ranch owners. Recommended by the Kansas State Agricultural college. Address: The Turner Brass Works, Sycamore, Illinois.

YOUNG MAN, would you accept and wear a fine tailor made suit just for showing it to your friends? Or a Slip-on Raincoat Free? Could you use \$5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job? Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Company, Dept. 356, Chicago.

FARMS WANTED.

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

SALESMEN WANTED.

SALESMEN WANTED in every county. Liberal terms; cash weekly. Outfit free. Write for terms. Fayetteville Nurseries, Dept. 2, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

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

NEW YORK STATE FARMS.

SEVENTEEN THOUSAND buys 275 acres. Fifty choice Holstein cows, worth five thousand. Buildings worth ten thousand. Fodder, tools. Milk averages over six thousand yearly. Easy terms. Free catalogue. Farmers Bank, Springville, N. Y.

CHICKEN PERCH.

THE NATIONAL MEDICATED chicken perch, the great eliminator of mites, lice and practically all disease. Shaffer & Company, Minneapolis, Kan.

AUTO SUPPLIES.

40% TO 75% saved on tires. Printed guarantee for 2,500 miles with every tire. Generally run 3,000 to 6,000 miles. Every tire re-made by hand, free from imperfections and blemishes of all kinds. Our prices, 28x3, \$6.87; 30x3, \$7.35; 30x3½, \$10.46; 32x3½, \$10.96; 34x4, \$14.90. All sizes. All makes. Write for free catalogue and price list. Give size used. Peerless Tire Co., 1588(C) Broadway, New York.

PATENTS.

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

IDEAS WANTED—Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 34 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

OILS.

WRITE us for prices on oil and greases. Complete line; lowest prices; immediate shipments. The Neosho Valley Oil Co., Chanute, Kan.

LIGHTNING RODS.

ROD your own buildings. Any number of feet at wholesale prices. Harvey Kinzie, Hiawatha, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. R. BOYNTON HAY CO., Kansas City, Mo. Receivers and shippers. Try us.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, largest in world. Own largest living mule. 1404 Grand, Kansas City.

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

FREE, one piece sheet music and how to play the piano at once. American Music Co., Box 352, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

SOMETHING NEW. A dandruff remedy that makes good. Write for information. Leader Supply Co., Box 723, Dep. 5, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

THE ANDERSON LOADER, loads manure, cornstalks, stackbottoms, dirt, gravel, sand; no hand work. Write Anderson Mfg. Co., Osage City, Kan.

YOU GET A GOVERNMENT JOB. "Pull" unnecessary. Thousands of appointments coming. List of positions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. P 53, Rochester, N. Y.

HAVE YOU a little money to invest in a gilt-edge proposition that conforms to all the requirements of the Kansas Blue Sky Law; \$10 cash and \$5 per month? Write "Investor," 627 Quincy St., Topeka, Kan.

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

Blackbirds Bro't Horse Plague

(Continued from Page 2.)

fall disease; that it comes and goes. So does the "horse plague." It is further noted that pellagra is a brain disease; that most of the pellagrans end in the asylums and usually are sent there before they manifest any skin lesions (sores). After a patient is in the asylum a few weeks he begins to develop pellagra.

You will remember the skin lesions (sores) in horses that recover from the new "horse plague," and especially of gray horses that show lesions at the nerve endings.

The sum total of my theory is that the new "horse disease" and pellagra in man are caused by the trypanosome * * and that the port of entrance is by ingestion of the pupa, and that the entrance has been facilitated very much

by the Strongylus armatus (small intestinal worm which afflicts horses). As for the port of entry in the human, I withhold my opinion for the present.

A Plague Prediction Verified.

Although many articles have been written declaring that the horse scourge in Kansas and adjoining states last fall is not a new-world disease, it is by no means an old disease to America, although it may have existed in some of the Southern states for several years, unnoticed because that region is so sparsely supplied with veterinarians.

In Kentucky, where I have practiced for years, this disease first came to my notice three years ago. In November, 1911, I had several cases, all typical and nearly all fatal, styled by some "forage poisoning," and said to be due to eating moldy corn. The prediction was made it would disappear when heavy frosts came; but instead, we had more

cases than ever the following midwinter and early spring, notwithstanding we had had near zero weather for several days during the winter. Kentucky lost more than a thousand horses.

At this time I predicted in the Louisville Courier Journal that "In the near future America would be visited by this same scourge and it would cause more deaths to the animal kingdom than any scourge that had yet made its appearance." The experience in the Middle West last fall fully justified this prediction.

Feed horses or mules on ensilage, or any other food that contains fungi that produce forage poisons, and nearly every animal that eats of it will surely succumb and perish, and all near the same time.

With the "new disease" only susceptible animals are affected and the susceptibility is very low. The disease appears on highlands and lowlands alike,

and at all seasons, spring, summer, autumn and winter, but mostly during midwinter and midsummer.

Take, say, 10 or a dozen horses, all on the same farm eating the same food and drink under the same environment, and usually only one or two animals will be affected, and seldom if ever, at the same time. Sometimes these cases will come a month apart.

The disease will skip over several farms in a scourged district, only to renew its attack in a new territory. Sometimes the disease will affect only one horse among, say, 20 on a farm; again it may affect two horses on an adjoining farm, where there are only four or six horses, and this irregularity of attack has been my experience with it throughout.

I like the Mail and Breeze fine and don't think it can be beat.—J. H. Hill, Nebo, Okla.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma, 1124 So. Market St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan., N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska.
C. H. Walker, N. E. Kansas and N. Missouri, 3632 Flora Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Geo. W. Berry, N. Nebraska and W. Iowa, Copper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.
Harry W. Graham, E. Iowa and Illinois, Chillicothe, Mo.
Ed R. Dorsey, S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri, Girard, Kan.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

Poland China Hogs.

Aug. 12—H. Fesenmeyer, Clarinda, Ia.
Aug. 13—John B. Lawson, Clarinda, Ia.
Aug. 13—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Ia.
Oct. 1—D. C. Lonergan, Florence, Neb.
Sept. 6—J. C. Stalter, Jasper, Mo.
Sept. 17—L. R. McClarnon, Braddyville, Ia.
Oct. 21—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 15—R. E. Davis, Hiawatha, Kan.
Oct. 17—Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb., at Fairbury, Neb.
Oct. 15—Lambert Bros., Smith Center, Kan.
Oct. 20—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
Oct. 22—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 23—Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.
Oct. 23—U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Mo.
Oct. 25—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.
Oct. 25—J. W. Leeper, Norton, Kan.
Oct. 28—W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 28—Joe Hemmy, Hill City, Kan.
Oct. 29—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Oct. 30—Harry Wales, Peculiar, Mo.
Oct. 30—Merton Williams, Raymore, Mo.
Nov. 1—John Belcher, Raymore, Mo.
Nov. 3—Joe Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.
Nov. 5—R. E. Davis, Hiawatha, Kan.
Nov. 6—W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.
Nov. 7—U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Mo.
Nov. 8—John Naiman, Alexandria, Neb., at Hebron, Neb.
Feb. 3—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.
Feb. 10—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Feb. 12—Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb., at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 13—J. E. Willis, Prairie View, Kan.
Feb. 13—W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.
Feb. 14—J. E. Foley, Orinole, Kan.
Feb. 17—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. H. Hartner, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 24—M. T. Shields, Lebanon, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 17—Moser & Fitzwater, Goff, Kan.
Oct. 30—A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb.
Oct. 31—A. M. Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.
Nov. 1—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan.
Nov. 5—W. E. Monasmith, Formoso, Kan.
Nov. 7—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Jan. 23—J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Jan. 28—W. E. Monasmith, Formoso, Kan.
Jan. 29—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan.
Jan. 30—Geo. P. Philippi, Lebanon, Kan.
Jan. 31—A. M. Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 4—Moser & Fitzwater, Goff, Kan.
Feb. 5—Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.
Feb. 6—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 7—E. G. Munsell, Herington, Kan.
Feb. 9—E. A. Trump, Formoso, Kan.
Feb. 10—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 11—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Feb. 20—John Emigh, Formoso, Kan.
Feb. 21—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 25—A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb.

O. I. C. Hogs.

Feb. 18—H. L. Bode, Friend, Neb.
Feb. 19—Chas. H. Murray, Friend, Neb.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

Oct. 22—W. F. Eckles, Green City, Mo.

Hereford Cattle.

Dec. 30—Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Neb.
Feb. 12—Nebraska Hereford Breeders' association, at Grand Island, Neb.

W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, has long been known as a lover of purebred livestock. In the recent sale of Shorthorn

cattle, held by Howell Rees & Son, at Omaha, Nebr., Secretary of State Bryan bought the richly bred white bull, Calant Tyne, to place at the head of a herd of Shorthorns which he is establishing at Pope's Creek, Maryland.

D. E. Reber, of Morrill, Kan., bought a new herd bull in Bellows Bros.' sale last week. This bull topped the sale at \$1,095. He is a beautiful roan, January yearling, of the Marr Emma tribe, sired by Diamond Goods and out of Emily, by Imp. Collynie; 2d dam, Imp. Emma 33d, by Sittytton Pride, imported by Mr. S. C. Hanna, of Howard, Kansas. In this young bull, Diamond Emblem, Mr. Reber has a combination of blood lines that is famous for the production of extra heavy fleshing cattle of show yard quality, and in conformation he is almost beyond criticism.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

A. R. Enos of Ramona, Kan., is offering 20 big, smooth Poland China gilts, of July and August farrow, at prices ranging from \$35 to \$40. These gilts are sired by A. Wonder's Equal, a good son of A. Wonder and out of dams by Nox All Hadley, one of the best breeding boars ever used on Mr. Enos's herd. They are bred to Orphan Chief, the boar that made such a splendid reputation in Roy Johnston's herd, for August and September farrow. You cannot beat the blood lines represented in this offering and the quality is up to the breeding. Mr. Enos shops only good ones for breeding purposes. Look up his ad in this issue and write your wants.

Wood's Duroc-Jersey Pigs.

W. A. Wood & Son, Elmdale, Kan., are pricing spring pigs, either sex, at attractive prices. They also have two November boars that are excellent fellows and a yearling that will make a very large hog. These boars are by such sires as J. R.'s Chief and J. R.'s Col. J. R.'s Chief was a junior champion and reserve grand champion at the Hutchinson State Fair and is one of the best grandsons of Ohio Chief. He is also out of Lincoln Model, the best producer of show stock. J. R. Blackshire ever owned. J. R.'s Col. is by the great Graduate Col. J. R.'s Col.'s half brother, Grand Master Col. 2d, has held the Oklahoma grand championship for the last two years. You see if you get one of these young boars you are getting rich blood, you will get them at a reasonable price, and can depend on a square deal. In writing or calling please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

A. C. Lobough, Washington, Kan., has 45 spring pigs, mostly of February farrow. They are sired by Orange Lad, by Big Orange. Also a few by L.'s Mastiff. He is about through with L.'s Mastiff and would sell him and at a very reasonable price. If you could use a sire like him write Mr. Lobough for price and description.

L. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan., has 65 spring pigs and a fine lot of fall boars. There are about 15 of these fall boars of the best of breeding and of real herd header material. You better ask him for descriptions and prices if you need a boar. He will sell these boars for less than he should be asked to take for them because he wants to move them as his spring pigs are coming on and will soon be ready to sell. They are sure a dandy lot and you better let him price them to you.

John Hartman, Elmo, Kan., writes an interesting letter in which he says that he has just got married. John is one of the best farmers and stockmen in Dickinson county and if ever a man deserved a good help mate John is the fellow. He also says that his father, one of the pioneers of that county, is in Wisconsin on a vacation. The Hartmans are thrifty, well to do farmers and stockmen of Dickinson county and have made money. John is well known to Farmers Mail and Breeze readers as a breeder of Poland Chinas which he advertises in this paper. We will have more to say about his herd and what he has for sale in a later issue.

Hunt's Duroc-Jersey Pigs.

John Hunt, Marysville, Kan., has 60 Duroc-Jersey pigs of early spring farrow. As usual they are good and the best of them are for sale at private sale. Mr. Hunt will hold no fall sale this season but will sell his spring boars and gilts at private sale. Ralph Hunt, the eldest son, who now holds a position with the department of animal husbandry at the agricultural college in West Virginia, is home on a visit. He is a graduate of the class of 1911 of the Kansas Agricultural college at Manhattan. He is making good in his present position and has been offered a better salary to go to the agricultural college in Colorado but has not decided to make the change.

Secure a Good Auctioneer.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of Col. T. E. Gordon of Waterville, Kan. Col. Gordon, in point of service, is one of the oldest auctioneers in the country. He is a careful, conservative man who has preferred to go slow and sure. He is counted by those who know him best

one of the ablest auctioneers in the northern part of the state at least, and as comparing favorably with the real big guns in the business. He enjoys a nice business but would like to spread out a little. If you are going to hold a sale this fall or winter you will be making no mistake by employing this old veteran in the auction business, who is sure to make you a good sale. Remember him when you get ready to make a sale.

Koenig's Duroc-Jersey Pigs.

H. H. Koenig, Dewitt, Neb., has 80 Duroc-Jersey pigs of March and April farrow. They are sired by Echo's Chief, Red Model and King's Wonder. He also has a litter of 12, sired by Golden Model 2d, the great Iowa sire, owned by Walmyer Bros., that sired so much of the show stuff of last season at the Iowa State Fair and elsewhere. The dam of this litter is Iowa Queen, by a son of Model Chief. Mr. Koenig is a careful, painstaking breeder and is well known over southern Nebraska and Kansas as a careful buyer of nothing but the best of breeding and individuals. He will have a choice line of young boars for sale and you can ask him any time for descriptions and prices. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Poland China Breeding Stock.

One of the oldest and best known breeders of Poland Chinas in central Kansas is J. D. Willifong, Zeandale, Kan. He is starting his advertisement again in Farmers Mail and Breeze and is offering for sale fall boars and gilts and 100 spring pigs of either sex. They are of both the large and medium type in breeding. That is Mr. Willifong has the two types and sells either one that is desired. The spring pigs are by Big Mogul and College Special 5th. Everything is immune except the spring pigs and they will be immunized soon. Mr. Willifong is well known to Farmers Mail and Breeze readers as a breeder of Poland Chinas and they will be glad to know that his herd now numbers over 200 head and that he is in a position to sell you anything almost that you could want in the Poland China line. Everything is immune and on a safe basis and you can rest assured that Mr. Willifong will not offer for sale anything that is not of the best. Look up his advertisement in this issue and write him about boars or gilts or bred sows and gilts.

Posted on Every Detail.

L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan., is the most prominent auctioneer in Kansas and is employed every season in other states on important sales. Mr. Brady is in thorough touch with the animal husbandry department at the agricultural college and takes an active interest in everything pertaining to livestock and kindred interests. If you are interested in any of the experiments being carried on there all the time and would like any further information about these experiments Mr. Brady would be glad to look it up for you and report on it, and there will be no charges for the work connected with it. As we said in the start Mr. Brady is one of the really big auctioneers in the West and has been employed on some of the most important sales ever held in the West. Every season he has a nice line of business in his own immediate territory, where he is well and favorably known. Just as careful and painstaking effort is put forth on these sales as on big horse or cattle sales. His prices are reasonable and the service rendered is always to the best. Mr. Brady's card is always to be found in the auctioneers' column and those who expect to secure his services should write early. Dates booked will be protected. If you employ Brady you can rest assured that you have the services of one of the best auctioneers in the country.

Nebraska O. I. C. Boars.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of Chas. H. Murray, Friend, Neb., in which he is offering for sale 25 September and October O. I. C. boars. He also has 75 March and April pigs that are for sale. It is pretty generally understood among O. I. C. breeders everywhere that the two herds at Friend, owned by Mr. Murray and the one owned by his neighbor breeder, Mr. Henry Bode, are among the strongest herds of O. I. C. hogs in the West. The writer has visited both herds recently and is convinced that these herds are among the strongest herds, in breeding and individual merit, to be found anywhere in the West. The 25 fall boars offered by Mr. Murray are in the best of condition to be of good service. They are not fat but show that they have never been stunted. They are the big, stretchy kind with lots of bone and the best of feet and backs and if you are looking for a boar you better write Mr. Murray at once for descriptions and prices. They will weigh close to 200 pounds and are immune, having been given the double treatment late last fall. Everything in the herd is immune except the pigs and they will be immunized at once. All of the fall and spring pigs are by U. S., by Joker, by Choice Goods and Fairmont Chief. U. S. is a 3-year-old boar that has proven himself a great sire. Fairmont Chief is 2 years old and a big massive boar with heavy bone and a boar that could be made to weigh 1,000 pounds, easily. The herd sows in the herd represent O. K. Winner, one of the best known show boars of the breed. Mr. Murray is a regular exhibitor at the Nebraska State Fair, and will be there again this season. Look up his advertisement in

this issue and write him for descriptions and prices on a fall boar. He desires to move them quick and will make close prices on them from now on.

N. E. Kansas and N. Missouri

BY C. H. WALKER.

If you want Poland Chinas that are the biggest of the big and the best that can be produced write or call on F. P. Robinson at Maryville, Mo. He has one of the really big herds of really big Poland Chinas of the day and can supply your wants in breeding material both boars and sows.

Long Offers Bred Sows.

W. E. Long of Meriden, Kan., is making especially attractive offers now on a few bred Poland China sows. They carry the best of breeding and are mated to the best of boars for June and July farrow. Write him per his advertisement in this issue.

Webb Offers Spring Polecas.

W. R. Webb of Bendena, Kan., who maintains one of the largest and best herds of big type Poland Chinas in the state, is making attractive prices now on pigs of spring farrow. The Webb herd now numbers over 250 head and he can supply the wants of the farmers with breeding stock of all ages, having at this time a great line of fall and summer boars and gilts. Ex. B. by Expansive, is at the head of this herd and is making a reputation for himself and Mr. Webb by the high quality of his get. Write Mr. Webb your wants.

W. Iowa and N. Nebraska

BY GEO. W. BERRY.

Under date of June 10, Mr. J. G. Truman, manager of Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm of Bushnell, Ill., states that he has just sold the imported Percheron stallion Kolcotor to William Fancher of Keokuk county, Iowa. Mr. Truman is particularly interested in this sale for the reason that it is the seventh stallion he has sold Mr. Fancher. The Trumans have recently sold horses in Indiana, Wyoming, New York and Minnesota. A large number of these buyers being old customers of the firm. Concerning the present offering of draft horses in the barns of Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Mr. Truman says: "We still have an extraordinarily fine collection of Shire and Percheron stallions for sale and are making attractive prices in order to make room for our annual June importation that will leave London on the 14th inst. It is very encouraging to us to note the success of the Shire mare Carlton Graceful, champion of the recent Calgary show and also of the Shire stallion Pride VI, champion of the Edmonton show. Both of these animals were purchased from us which fully demonstrates that the Truman horses are in a class to themselves."

Rees Shorthorns Average \$324.

The sale of Shorthorn cattle held by H. Rees & Sons, Pilger, Neb., at South Omaha, on June 11 was attended by a large representation of breeders from several states. The auction was well advertised and the offering attracted wide attention, especially on account of the splendid character of the breeding herd, and particularly on account of the reputation of the bulls in service in the Rees herd. Attractive features in the sale consisted of choice females bred to the superb bulls Ruberta's Goods and White Hall Rose Dale, also, a number of choice young bulls. The top price was \$900, paid by Edward Hess of Iowa, for the 3-year-old cow, Lady Violet 4th, a daughter of Ruberta's Goods, bred back to the same sire. A large number of farmers and breeders who were strong bidders in the sale failed to make any purchase owing to the fact that the number of cattle cataloged was insufficient to supply the demand. A number of animals were resold after the auction at a profit. Thirty head sold by Messrs. Rees brought \$9,865, a general average of \$324, including six bulls at \$366.85 and 24 cows at \$319.50. Ten head consigned by R. E. Baldwin of Osceola, Iowa, averaged \$220. Colonels Woods, Jones and Reppert were the auctioneers. A representative list of the sales by Rees & Sons, is subjoined.

BULLS.

Crescent Goods, Sni-A-Bar Farm, Grainfield, Mo.	\$475.00
Secret Goods, J. C. Mohrman, Crofton, Neb.	505.00
Lavender Goods 2d, G. W. Stabell, Waverly, Neb.	310.00
Callant Tyne, W. J. Bryan, Pope's Creek, Md.	340.00
Orange Sultan, Wm. Dailey, Pipestone, Minn.	335.00
Orange Goods, Henry McGath, Plainville, Neb.	240.00

COWS.

Lady Marengo 2d, Thomas Stanton, Wheaton, Ill.	500.00
Lady Violet 4th, Edw. Hess, Council Bluffs, Iowa	900.00
Sister, Edw. Hays, Bradshaw, Neb.	335.00
Countess Sultana, B. E. Loomis, Villisca, Iowa	340.00
Orange Sultan, Ratzlaff Bros., Ben nett, Neb.	340.00
Sylvia Goods, Rabe Bros., Fontanelle, Neb.	420.00
Victoria Maid, Wm. Herkleman, El-	

Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—I'm well pleased with the Farmers Mail and Breeze. It brings good results to advertisers. I have sold since last January \$2,650 worth of cattle and mostly all through the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Yours very respectfully, BEN SCHNEIDER, Breeder of Holstein Cattle, Nortonville, Kan., June 5, 1913.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—We are greatly pleased with the results received from the advertisements in your papers. We received a great many answers daily and have made quite a number of trades resulting directly from them. Your combination of papers is surely good. Yours truly, C. A. SHAEFFER LAND CO., Real Estate Dealers, Kansas City, Mo., June 9, 1913.

Every week for years Farmers Mail and Breeze has printed voluntary letters from its advertisers and different letters are printed every week.

OIL-OIL-OIL

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

XXX 46 gravity water white kerosene	\$6.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
XX 42 gravity kerosene (the kind usually sold)	\$5.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
XXX 64 gravity gasoline	\$10.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
1 case graphite axle grease (2 doz. 3 pound pails)	\$3.50
40 gravity prime white stove distillate	\$4.50 for 52 gal. bbl.
38 gravity stove distillate	\$4.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
60 gallon (26 gauge) galvanized steel tank with pump and hood cover complete—a great convenience in every home	\$3.60
Extra heavy pure crude oil, steamed and settled, (black oil) good lubricant, just the thing for greasing tools	\$4.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
STANNARD'S PROCESSED CRUDE OIL, the best dip made for killing lice and curing mange. One application will do more to kill lice and cure mange than three applications of any other dip made (it destroys the nits)	\$5.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
I also carry a full line of lubricating oils.	
I will pay \$1.25 each for my crude oil barrels, \$1.50 each for my refined oil barrels returned to me at Coffeyville, Kansas, in good order, less freight charge on same.	

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

F.S.H. A Remedy For Sick Hogs and Chickens that has proven a success for the expulsion of worms in hogs, and the German diseases of chickens. If your dealer can not supply you send us \$1 for one bottle, enough for 30 hogs or 300 chickens. If not satisfactory, your money refunded. **THE OLEPHEN CHEMICAL CO., Wamego, Kan.**

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

COL. T. E. GORDON, WATERVILLE, KANSAS. Livestock Auctioneer. Write for open dates.

L. J. Calloway, Lebanon, Kansas. Livestock Auctioneer. Write or phone for dates.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. Reference: The breeders I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

L. R. BRADY Manhattan, Kansas. Livestock Auctioneer. Write or wire for dates.

JAS. W. SPARKS Live Stock Auctioneer. MARSHALL, MO.

Will Myers Seloit, Kan. Is already booked on leading breeders' sales in Central Kan. Choice date still open. Write or wire.

CHAS. M. SCOTT Livestock Auctioneer. Thoroughly posted on pedigrees and values. Formerly of Scott & Singer, Poland China breeders. Hlawathia, Kan.

John B. Snyder HUTCHINSON, KANSAS. **LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER** Wide acquaintance and practical knowledge of draft horses and pure bred live stock, all breeds.

Col. N. B. PRICE Manhattan, Kan. **LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER** Phone or write for dates. Sells my horse-Jersey herd.

G. A. Drybread Elk City, Kan. **The Auctioneer** Live Stock and Farm Sales made anywhere. Prices reasonable. Give me a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed.

N. S. HOYT, Mankato, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Big Horse and other Stock Sales a specialty. Terms reasonable. Special service to breeders.

FRANK J. ZAUN FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER Independence, Mo., Bell Phone 675 Ind. My References: America's best breeders for whom I have been selling for years. **Get Zaun He Knows How**

Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Write today for big, free catalogue of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School, which opens August 4th.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres. 1400-04 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

HEREFORDS.

KLAUS BROS.' HEREFORDS

Two choice yearling bulls, herd headers for sale, sired by Fulliler 3rd, Fulliler 25th and Beau Onward. Our calf crop is the best we ever had. **KLAUS BROTHERS, BENDENA, KANSAS.**

Jersey Cattle.

Butter Profits
You ought to get more butter profits. Jersey Cattle mean more butter profits, because they yield more butter fat at less net cost of keep than any other breed.

THE JERSEY
excels in beauty of dairy type. She is a persistent milker. Jerseys are easily acclimated. They live long and keep healthy. They mean steady butter profits. Write now for Jersey facts. Free for the asking. **AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB** 824 W. 25th St., New York

SHORTHORNS.

SHORTHORN CATTLE POLAND CHINA SWINE and CLEVELAND BAY HORSES. All stock pedigreed. Prices reasonable. **Thos. B. Murphy & Sons, Corbin, Kas.**

Six Shorthorn Bulls

Fifteen months old, sired by Armor Prince 6th and out of cows sired by Vice President. Priced to sell. **A. H. COOPER, Natoma, Kansas**

Glenwood Farms Announce

Shorthorn Sale, bulls and cows, June 6, 1913. Can spare no more bred sows. Have a few choice boars left. Plenty of Shorthorns, always. We build the most complete concrete silo yet offered the public. Have several on our place. They are a success. Write for particulars. Address, **C. S. NEVIUS, CHILES, KAN.**

10 High Class Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorn Cows of dairy quality, for sale, also two extra fine 10-months-old bulls. One by Baron Cumberland, the other, a show prospect, by Silk Goods. **DR. W. C. HARKEY, Lenexa, Kan.**

wood, Iowa 500.00
Gloster Lady, Geo. Allen & Sons, Lexington, Neb. 225.00
June Goods, David Tighe, Wabash, Neb. 255.00
Dorothy Dame, W. S. Handley, Carroll, Iowa 160.00
Silver, Charity 2d, Thompson Bros., Curtis, S. D. 500.00
Ramsden Orange Princess, Everett Harmon, Boulder, Colo. 200.00
Sylvia Goods 2d, C. A. Scipeska, Tobias, Neb. 305.00
Columbia Lady 4th, H. O. Brown, Lamoni, Iowa 300.00

E. Iowa and Illinois

BY HARRY W. GRAHAM.

Fine Galloways From Scotland.

In regard to the importation of 12 fine Galloway bulls and two heifers from Scotland by C. S. Hechtner of Charleston, Ia., V. J. McTear of Castle Douglas, Scotland, writes: the Mail and Breeze: It is a long time since such a grand lot of Galloway cattle crossed the Atlantic as those dispatched from the Broomielaw the 18th of April, and which we hope are well on their way to their new home in the United States. The animals are of the "bluest blood" largely Chapleton, and most of them are of high individual merit. The senior member of the party is "Keystone" (9889) who was bred at Chapleton, and has been at the head of E. N. M. Gourlay's herd for half a dozen years, where he has been most successful as a breeder, having left a lot of lovely females behind him. He was champion animal at Aberdeen in 1908, has worn well, and though wintered out on the commonest of fare, is in excellent form for further service. Next in order comes "Sweepstakes" (10061) which will remain at the head of Mr. Hechtner's herd, a 6-year-old bull, bred by Colonel Kennedy of Blawquhain, which has presided over the Chapleton herd since 1905. He has bred very well, his heifers too, being especially good, several of them having taken the leading places both locally and at a distance. He gained premier honors for himself in the aged class at Inverness, besides a good many prizes at our district shows. He is of great size and full of flesh. Mr. Hechtner will have no cause to regret his choice. Another very grand bull he purchased is "Kingsley" (11130), a 3-year-old of Barlee breeding, and sired by Lear (9941). He gained third prize at the annual bull show, and later gained first in his class, and was champion bull at Inverness Highland the same year. Last year he was not shown, being largely in service, and his calves are exceedingly promising. He never looked so well as he does today; his great size, beautiful lines, and very marked Galloway character may possibly constitute him a "prime favorite" when he comes before the eyes of the American judges. As a show animal today, however, we think "Optimist" (11033) carries the palm. Though not very big, his quality and flesh are quite exceptional, indeed he is just about perfection every way. He was bred at Chapleton, and was used for a couple of seasons in the Arkland herd with excellent results. Few handsomer bulls have ever left our shores than he. Another Highland champion has gone in Mr. Shepley-Shepley of Trochuain's "Duke of Drumlanrig" (11336), bred by His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, a strong, 2-year-old with good lines, and a lot of style, rather big of his bones perhaps—a fault how'r, which will be lost sight of with age. The four yearlings include the first prize one at Castle Douglas, "Cornharrow of Craignston" by name, and all are typical representatives of the breed. In fact, the exodus from our shores of such a distinguished lot will tell seriously against our summer exhibitions, but what we have been longing for we must not grumble about. Let the congratulations of Galloway breeders go out to sellers and buyers alike, and let us trust this may be the beginning of a great revival in the export of a breed, which is doubtless one well suited to a country subject to such varieties of climate as the United States." Mr. Hechtner's advertisement may be found in another column.

S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri

BY ED. R. DORSEY.

On September 6 J. C. Stalter of Jasper, Mo., will sell 60 head of Poland China hogs. This will be the opening of the fall sales in this territory. A number of these pigs will be sired by Jack Johnson, the 1,000-pound boar which heads Mr. Stalter's herd. Jack Johnson will be shown at the Missouri State Fair and the American Royal this fall. He is thought by many to be the largest hog west of the Mississippi. While he is large, he is exceptionally smooth, and in his preparation for the fall campaign he is walked over a half mile each morning. He makes these walks with the ease of a pig. Mr. Stalter expects his spring pigs to weigh better than 200 pounds by sale day. They will show the same type and scale as their sire. Mr. Stalter will include in this offering at least 10 sows bred to this great boar. These sows will be by Big Hadley, Black Chief, Blaine's Wonder, Hadley Boy, Erie Expansion, What's Ex. 2d, Smith's Big Hadley, Designer and Lobe's Chief Tecumseh. Write to Mr. Stalter at once so that he can send you his catalog when it is printed.

Dr. Harkey's Shorthorns.

Dr. W. C. Harkey of Lenexa, Kan., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, has one of the leading herds of the state. While the herd only numbers about 40 head it is without an inferior animal. He has selected every one personally. He is well posted on blood lines as well as a splendid judge of cattle. At the head of this herd is the good bull Baron Cumberland, by Baron Marr, out of a cow by the straight Cruickshank bull, Spartan Hero. This fellow is 2 years old and will weigh, just in grass flesh, close to 1,700 pounds. He is a deep red, a splendid individual and better still, he has a number of extra nice calves on Oxford Stock Farm. The doctor is offering two splendid young bulls, one by Baron Cumberland, and one by a grandson of old Choice Goods. If there is a show prospect in this country this young bull is it. He is very nearly right all over, yet the owner is offering these two bulls for sale. He is also offering to sell any of his cows to reduce the herd, as he has only 120 acres of land in his home

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

DENTON'S Angus Bulls all sold but a fine lot coming on for fall trade. Write your wants. **W. G. DENTON, DENTON, KANSAS.**

ANGUS CATTLE

Bulls and females for sale; singly or in carload lots. Address **SUTTON & PORTER, Lawrence, Kan.**

HOLSTEINS.

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

For sale, about 80 head of high grade young cows, 2-year-olds and bred yearlings. These cattle are strictly first class, with many heavy springers. Come and see them. **IRA ROMIG, Sta. B, TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

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.**

GALLOWAYS.

G. E. CLARK, W. W. DUNHAM. CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS. 12 Miles West of Topeka.

Can furnish car of good bulls ranging in ages from calves to 2-yr-olds. Can suit your wants. Write **CAPITAL VIEW RANCH, Silver Lake, Kan.**

GALLOWAY CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

Imported and home-bred, absolutely equal to the best. **C. S. HECHTNER, Box 64, Charleston, Iowa**

RED POLLED CATTLE.

Red Polled Cattle

Cows and heifers for sale. No bulls over six months. Poland China big type registered fall boars. Write **CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kas.**

Foster's Red Polls

Write for prices on breeding stock. **C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.**

Red Poll Females

of all ages, choice individuals, show animals, priced to sell. A few choice bulls, also Duroc-Jersey swine, sows and gilts, bred for early fall farrow. Boars any age by our choice herd boars. Ask for testimonials. **GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.**

DAIRY CATTLE.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE 50 head registered heifers and large bulls. 98 head milking and coming fresh grade heifers and cows. **M. P. KNUDSEN, Concordia, Kansas**

ENTIRE DAIRY HERD FOR SALE!

18 Holsteins, balance Jerseys and Shorthorns. Most of them will freshen this fall. \$60.00 per head. \$1.00 per head commission. **JACK HANDEL, 215 Adams St., Topeka, Kan.**

Holstein Bred Cows and Heifers

"EIGHTY HEAD" Choice individuals personally selected, Wisconsin bred, tuberculin tested, pure bred, unrecorded and high grade females, recorded bulls. Grade bull and heifer calves. **ARNOLD & BRADY, Manhattan, Kan.**

HOLSTEINS —CHOICE BULL CALVES

H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

OAK HILL HOLSTEINS

Bulls ready for spring service by Shadybrook Gerben Sir Korndyke out of A. R. O. dams. Heifers bred. Also a few fresh cows. All tuberculin tested. **BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAN.**

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.**

Register of Merit Bull—Jersey

Year old. Solid fawn. Son of Flora's Golden Fern, 4 in R. of M. Dam Sultan's Beauty, 512 lbs., 1 year, when 23 months old. \$150.00. Bargain cannot be equalled. **R. J. LINSOTT, Holton, Kansas**

JACKS AND JENNETS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Yearling, Mammoth, Jack; good individual, heavy bone, long ears, black with meaty points. Price \$300. **MOTT & KOHLER, HERINGTON, KAN.**

PUREBRED HORSES.

Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm

America's Largest Importers

Shire, Percheron and Belgian Horses

Write for Illustrated Catalogue. **TRUMAN'S, Box E, HUSHNELL, ILLINOIS**

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. WEAB & SON, Barnard, Kan.**

BERKSHIRES.

LEON A. WAIT'S Berkshires A good herd at Winfield, Kan., headed by Lord Duke 3d, 132802.

Hazlewood's Berkshires!

Choice spring boars and gilts priced to sell. Write today. **W. O. Hazlewood, R. 8, Wichita, Kansas**

New York Valley Berkshires

30 gilts bred for August and September farrow. Some show prospects in open gilts and boars ready for service. 75 pigs, either sex, ready for shipment in May and June. **J. T. Bayer, Yates Center, Kas.**

Bred Berkshire Sows

25 head of young tried sows, representing the best Robinhood strains and bred for May and June litters to Ajax, a son of Rival's Lord Premier and Longfellow's Duchess 4th. These are extra good and are priced to sell. They won't last long. Write at once. **W. J. GRIST, Ozawie, Kan.**

HAMPSHIRE.

WRITE J. F. PRICE, Medora, Kans. For prices on Pedigreed Hampshire Hogs

Write Dr. E. G. L. Harbour,

Baldwin, Kan., for prices on good, thrifty, well belted Hampshire pigs, either sex. Priced to sell.

PURE BRED HAMPSHIRE

Breeding stock all sold. Booking orders for spring pigs. **ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kansas**

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE

Well Bred Well Belted **SUNNY SLOPE FARM, Frank H. Parks, Prop., Olathe, Kan.**

Pedigreed Hampshires of various ages. Boars

Every hog properly vaccinated. **C. E. Lowry, Oxford, Kas.**

CLOVERDALE HAMPSHIRE!

Special prices for thirty days only. Open and bred gilts. Spring pigs in pairs and trios, sired by my FOUR herd boars. **T. W. LAVEROCK, PRINCETON, KANSAS.**

O. I. C. SWINE.

O.I.C. Boar Pigs

Maple Leaf Improved Chester Whites All ages, the round. Priced to sell. **R. W. GAGE, Garnett, Kan.**

GOOKIN'S O. I. C. HOGS. Booking orders for spring pigs by five different boars, out of sows not skin. Priced to sell. **F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.**

RUSSELL'S O. I. C.'s February and March pigs ready for shipment. The large prolific type. Satisfaction guaranteed. **H. E. RUSSELL, Sedgwick, Kan.**

25 O. I. C. FALL BOARS

For sale. Write for prices and descriptions. **CHAS. H. MURRAY, FRIEND, NEBRASKA**

50 O. I. C. Pigs for Sale

Sired by my leading herd boars. Also two nice gilts bred for Aug. farrow. Write for prices and descriptions. **Andrew Kosar, Glasco, Kan.**

Neef's Cholera Immune O. I. C's.

Twenty fall boars and gilts, over 100 head of spring pigs and a tried boar for sale. **NEEF'S OAK, NEEF'S KEEP ON and PINK OAK**, sons and sires of prize winners, in service. Can furnish pairs and trios not related. I also maintain a select Shropshire flock. **Riverside Farms, J. H. NEEF, Boonville, Mo.**

MULE FOOT HOGS.

Mule-Footed Hogs The coming hogs of America; hardy; resist disease; the best rustlers known; pigs ten to sixteen weeks old, \$30 pair. Circular free. **DR. W. J. CONNER, LABETTE KANSAS.**

Mule Foot Hogs Bred gilts for spring farrow all old. Some choice boars for sale. Am now booking orders for pigs of February and March farrow, in pairs not related. **ZENE G. HADLEY, Box D, Wilmington, Ohio**

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Good E. Nuff Again King 35203

Heads our great herd. Sale average: March 11, sows, \$77.50, sows and gilts, \$52.00. Write for prices. **W. W. OTEY & SONS, Winfield, Kansas**

Duroc Pigs, Popular Breeding

I am offering 100 spring pigs, by Eckman's Special 124663 and Gold King 126195 out of sows by B. & C's Col. Buddy K IV, Chief's Martial, Belle's Chief 2nd, Golden Goods, etc. Youdon Eckman, Vinland, Kans

Dreamland Colonel

Summer and fall boars and gilts for sale. Everything immune. Nothing but desirable animals offered. Prices reasonable. **LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.**

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Duroc March Pigs \$9.00 and up, by Model strain #29. Acash, Long Lad and Tatarax Boy. R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Boars Tatarax strain #29 to \$25 others \$10 to \$25. Barred Plymouth Cocks half price. F. F. WOOD, WAMEGO, KANSAS

Wanted--Duroc Jerseys Three or four bred sows or gilts f. o. b. Wilroads or Dodge City, Kan. Give weight, registration, number in litter, etc. EYMAN BROS., WILROADS, Ford Co., KAN.

E. A. TRUMP, Formoso, Kan. Breeder of fashionable Duroc-Jerseys. Stock for sale at all times. Write for prices and descriptions.

BRED GILTS I have an exceptionally fine lot of Duroc gilts bred to my prize winning boars for sale, bred right and red right. Write for prices and description. CHAS. L. TAYLOR, OLEAN, MISSOURI

Duroc-Jersey Spring Pigs Dark cherry, sired by Bull Moose Col. 13255, he by King the Col. 89533 and out of large prolific sows, of popular breeding, priced reasonable, and f. o. b. your station. Arthur A. Patterson, Ellsworth, Kan.

Deep Creek Herd Durocs? Orders taken now for early spring pigs, dams either state fair prize winners or sired by prize winners. Write for low prices. C. O. ANDERSON, MANHATTAN, KAN.

HILLSIDE HERD

We offer spring pigs by Dandy Model 131788, pairs and trios not related. Write today about that young boar you need now. One 161-pound pig by J. R. Col. and a good one. W. A. Wood & Son, Elmdale, Kansas.

Big-Type DUROCS Fall gilts bred or open. Booking orders for spring stock. Monarch, Wonder, Col. and Buddy strains. Fall sale Oct. 17. MOSER & FITZWATER, GOFF, KANSAS

Stith's DUROCS Sows and gilts bred to and young boars and gilts by Model Duroc, one of the best sires of the breed. His half brother and sister were grand champions. His sire was a champion. Write today. CHAS. STITH, Eureka, Kansas

HANNA'S DUROCS

September boars, good boned, good backed stretchy fellows by Model Col. H. and McSt. Tat, a good son of Tatarax; also a few good open gilts by the same sires. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. J. HANNA, ELMDALE, KANSAS

Quivera Place Durocs A few, choice summer boars and gilts, sired by Quivera 106611. E. G. MUNSELL, Herington, Kansas.

BONNIE VIEW FARM DUROC-JERSEYS

Extra fine spring pigs, sired by Tat & Walla and S. C. & Col. Searle & Cottle, Berryton, Kans.

POLAND CHINAS.

BIG BARGAINS--BRED SOWS. 6 of our herd sows, bred and safe to Gold Mine for July and September farrow. 5 last fall gilts, safe to Best Price. Best bunch of spring pigs we have ever offered. Priced right. DIETRICH & SPAULDING, Richmond, Kan.

Perfection Stock Farm! Fall boars and gilts, also orders booked for choice spring pigs by State Fair Champions. Pairs and trios not related. Prices right. CLASEN BROS., UNION CITY, OKLA.

TATARRAX HERD DUROCS Good fall gilts, open or bred, by the grand champion Tatarax and G. M.'s Tat Col. In good condition and priced right. Write today for further particulars. Hammond & Buskirk, Newton, Kan.

A FINE OFFERING sired by R. C. Buddy, Watson's Col. and Model Top. Prices \$20 to \$25. R. C. WATSON, Altoona, Kansas.

COLUMBUS

The 1050-lb. Grand Champion, 1912, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and American Royal, heads my herd. **Big Type Poland Chinas** R. B. BAIRD, Central City, Nebraska

10 Duroc Jersey Boars

of summer and fall farrow. \$25 each to move them quick. Sired by Model Chief and out mature sows. Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Jewell Co., Kansas

Bancroft's Durocs!

We hold no public sales. Nothing but the best offered as breeding stock. 12 choice September boars. September gilts open or bred to order for fall litters. 90 March pigs. Pairs or trios not akin. Prices right. Customers in 8 states satisfied. Describe what you want, we have it. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS.

Albright's Fall and Winter Boars and Gilts for sale. 40 head of nice, smooth individuals, sired by Cavett's Mastiff, by King Mastiff, and out of big type sows. Write for prices. A. L. ALBRIGHT, Waterville, Kansas

LARGE WITH PLENTY OF QUALITY! Handsome young boars, gilts bred or open. Best of large type blood lines. Some boars, head headers Satisfaction guaranteed on all breeding stock. OLIVIER & SONS, DANVILLE, KANSAS.

Harry Hoak's Poland Chinas Spring boars and gilts, pairs and trios unrelated. Fashionable big type blood lines. The finest lot of pigs we ever raised. Call or write today. HARRY HOAK, Attica, Kan.

place and he can only handle a few, but he certainly keeps them in fine shape and few herds can boast of more good ones even with twice and three times the number.

Taylor's Prize Winning Durocs.

Chas. L. Taylor of Olean, Mo., owner of the Spring Dale Stock Farm and breeder and exhibitor of prize winning Duroc-Jerseys of a high order, has over 100 head of pigs of about 40 head of older stock. At the head of his herd is Col. Wonder 123395, the first prize hog at the Missouri State Fair and American Royal in 1912. He is by Crimson Wonder 3d, out of Queen Ester, by B. & C's Col. His show record under such judges as Doty and Axline is evidence enough that the hog is in every way a good one. This hog has two assistants. One is a son of Professor out of a Col. bred sow and the other one is by Col. I Am, by B. & C's Col., out of a daughter of Crimson Wonder. This is a most excellent individual and will be exhibited this fall. This is one of the leading herds of Missouri and last fall at the Missouri State Fair the herd was awarded six firsts, five seconds, two thirds and one championship. At the American Royal about the same prizes were won. All of these sows are now suckling pigs but Taylor's Wonder and she will bring pigs in August. She is a great sow, in fact it has been many years since we have seen a sow with more even and better sides than this one, barring no color. The junior champion in the sow pig class last year will be among the ribbon winners again this fall. Spring Dale Herd contains nothing but high class sows. Note Mr. Taylor's ad in this issue and write him for particulars.

Editorial News Notes.

Secretary Mingenbach of the Farmers Alliance Insurance Co., McPherson, Kan., is authority for the statement that during 1912 his company paid a total of 1,183 losses in Kansas and that 625, or more than half of these losses, were caused by windstorm. Of the total only 264 were fire losses, only 234 were losses caused by lightning. This would suggest that windstorm insurance should be a popular "buy" among home owners.

Save \$10.

Would you like to save \$10 on a set of harness? If so, turn to the announcement of the A. C. Little Harness & Vehicle Company, Concordia, Kan., elsewhere in this issue and note what they have to offer. If you are in the market for a new set of harness this season, it will pay you to write for catalog before buying.

Make Your Hauling Easier.

Fit your running gears with Electric Steel Wheels and see if they don't save you many high lifts. The wheels are low, strong and there are no spokes to rattle in dry weather. They save repair bills as there is no breakage to them. Nothing is more annoying than to have a wheel break down. Avoid this by the use of Electric Steel Wheels. Write to the Electric Wheel Co., 30 Elm street, Quincy, Ill., and ask them to send you their illustrated book.

The Loudon Carrier.

More interest is being manifested by the farmers of Kansas at the present time in up-to-date barn equipment than ever before. The farmer's time is too valuable to waste in barn work drudgery when it can be quickly and economically done with the aid of modern barn equipment, such as steel stanchions, litter carriers, etc. The Loudon Company has an architectural plan for a remodeling your barn if you just say the word and it will be without cost to you. Why not increase the efficiency of your dairy department by these sanitary, time-saving, labor saving methods? Send to the Loudon Machinery Company, 617 W. Broadway, Fairfield, Iowa, for one of their catalogs anyway.

Market Probabilities

(Continued from Page 23.)

\$9@12 a cwt.; flaxseed \$1.09 a bushel; timothy \$1.50@1.75; a bushel; cane seed \$0@95c; millet seed \$0c@1.

Broomcorn Situation Unchanged.

The broomcorn market continues in the same position as in preceding weeks. There is only a moderate movement from the warehouses and practically none from the country. Rains in Oklahoma, and some sections of Kansas improved the general prospect, but some localities are still dry. Considerable wheat that was abandoned is being planted to broomcorn. Choice, green, selfworking corn is quoted at \$75 to \$90 a ton; fair to good \$45 to \$70; common to fair \$25 to \$40 a ton.

Produce Prices Now and One Year Ago.

(Quotations on Best Stock.)

	Butter	Eggs	Hens
1913 1912	1913 1912	1913 1912	1913 1912
Chicago....	27 1/2 25	17 1/2 17 1/2	16 12 1/2
Kan. City...	27 24	17 1/2 17 1/2	13 1/2 11

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Elgin, June 16.—Butter this week is firm at 28 cents.
Kansas City, June 16.—Prices this week on produce are:
Eggs—Firsts, new white wood cases included, 17 1/2c a doz.; seconds, 14c.
Butter—Creamery, extras, 27c a lb.; firsts, 26c; seconds, 25c; packing stock, 21c.
Live Poultry—Broilers, 1 1/2 to 2 lbs., 23c a lb.; under 1 1/2 lbs., 20c; spring chickens, 15@16c; hens, 13 1/2c; roosters, 10c; young turkeys and turkey hens, 15@16c; old toms, 12@14c; cull turkeys, 6@7c.

Vegetables and Fruit.

Potatoes—Old, carlots, 10@20c a bu.; new, small lots, 80@90c.
Fruits—Strawberries, home grown, \$2.25@3.00 a crate; cherries, native, \$2.00@2.25 a crate.

I like the Mail and Breeze fine. I think it a fine farm paper.—A. N. Wilson, Cheney, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS.

NEBRASKA TYPE POLANDS Choice summer and fall boars and gilts, by Haden's Big Hadley 2nd, Fan Wonder, and Nebr. Chief. C. C. INGRAM, Bloomington, Neb.

Polands, with Size and Quality Bred sows and gilts; also boars all ages for sale, sired by Waechter's Referee, Quamo and King Hadley, Lambert Bros., Smith Center, Kan.

Sunny Side Poland Chinas Sows bred for summer and fall farrow. Stock priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. G. BURT, SOLOMON, KANSAS.

Klein's Tabor Valley Herd Big type Poland China fall gilts bred or open, sired by my Iowa boar and out of my big matured sows. Write for prices. L. E. KLEIN, ZEANDALE, KANSAS.

DUROC-JERSEY BOAR

Fine October boar will weigh about 215 lbs., good breeding condition, at \$25. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. J. R. JACKSON, Kanopolis, Kansas.

THURSTON & WOOD'S Poland Chinas

The large, smooth kind. Fall boars, handsome fellows by J. Wonder by A. Wonder, also gilts by this great son of A. Wonder and bred to Orange Lad by Big Orange. Thurston & Wood, Elmdale, Kan.

Schneider's Poland Chinas!

20 head of good fall gilts. Some bred for September farrow, others offered open. A few good fall boars that I am pricing cheap to move them. JOE SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAN.

Special 30-DAYS OFFER

Choice Poland China spring pigs, either sex, \$20, express paid. Certificate with every pig. Satisfaction guaranteed. Howard R. Ames, Maple Hill, Kan.

John Harter's September Boars

25 selected Sept. boars to pick from. Sired by Mogul's Monarch, Long King, Prince Hadley and Gebhart. Well grown and desirable as herd boars. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. H. HARTER, WESTMORELAND, KAN.

Bred Sows and Gilts.

15 choice last Sept. Poland China Gilts bred and safely passed over to Blue Valley Oak, by Blue Valley. Also some choice mature sows bred for last of Aug. and Sept. farrow to same boar. Prices reasonable. Good size with show yard quality. Write John L. Naiman, Alexandria, Neb.

Mt. Tabor Herd Poland Chinas

(BIG AND MEDIUM TYPE)
For sale: Fall boars and gilts and 100 spring pigs, sired by Big Mogul and College Special 5th. Bred sows and gilts of either type. Herd Immune. J. D. WILLFOUNG, ZEANDALE, KANSAS

POLAND CHINAS!

Bred sows at private sale. Also fall and spring boars. Sows bred to Tom Lipton, Welcomer, Iron Clad 2d and others. Priced right. Ask for prices and descriptions. JOSEPH M. BAUER, ELMO, KANSAS.

Royal Seion Farm Durocs
The great Graduate Col., assisted by Col. Seion, heads this herd. Spring and fall boars, some of them show and herd header material; also a few gilts and spring pigs, either sex. G. C. Norman, R. 10, Winfield, Kan.

MAMMOTH IDEAL BOARS and GILTS

Mammoth Ideal 54559, one of the biggest and best boars of the breed, in service, assisted by Expansive B, by Expansive. I can supply your wants in herd boar material, in choice breeding gilts. Get my descriptions and prices before buying. M. T. WILLIAMS, VALLEY FALLS, KANSAS

PLEASANT HILL STOCK FARM POLANDS

Long King's Best, Sampson Ex and Moore's Halvor, a trio of unusually fine big-type boars in service. Booking orders now for spring boars and gilts—over 100 head to select from. These are bred right, fed right and priced right. HENRY GRANGER & SON, LANCASTER, KANSAS.

Robinson's Mammoth Poland Chinas!

My herd boars weigh from 800 to 1,025 lbs. Now have for sale, two good tried boars and a few extra good last fall pigs of both sexes. My terms are: If you are not satisfied return the hog and I return your money. F. P. ROBINSON, Maryville, Mo.

BIG TYPE BRED SOWS FOR SALE

Daughters of Long Wonder (a double bred A Wonder) and King Mastodon 2nd, bred for May and June farrow, to Orange Model 2nd, by Big Orange and out of a Pawnee Lad dam and to Expansive Wonder, by Expansive. These are extra good, strictly big type with quality and will please. Write or call. W. E. LONG, Meriden, Kansas

BIG TYPE UNPAMPERED BERKSHIRES

200 sows bred to Fair Rival 10th, King's 4th Masterpiece, Truotype, King's Truotype, and the great show boar King's 10th Masterpiece. All long large and heavy boned. Sows farrow all through April, May and June. Open gilts and boars ready for service. Not a poor back or foot. Every man has money's worth. E. D. KING, Burlington, Kansas

EX B. by EXPANSIVE

one of the greatest breeding boars of the day heads my herd of over 250 head. Two extra good boars by him, August farrow, for sale. Also choice line of fall gilts, open. Booking orders for spring pigs. Write or call. W. R. WEBB, BENDENA, KANSAS.

Big Orange, Big Sensation & Ott's Big Orange

In service in my herd of POLAND CHINAS. For sale—Pigs of both sexes, and boars of most all ages of the correct type that will please you. J. O. JAMES, Braddyville, Iowa

POLAND CHINAS.

Poland China tried sows and fall gilts, bred or open. Big type boars and big mature dams. J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque (Norton Co.), Kan.

100 SPRING PIGS Sired by King Hadley, King Blain, Jr., King John and Long John 2nd; orders booked for May and June delivery. W. Z. BAKER, Rte. Hill, Mo.

Green Lawn Stock Farm of Adrian, Mo. is offering 40 Fall and Winter Males that will weigh from 150 to 250 each. No better Poland Chinas on earth. Also a number of bred gilts. JAS. T. ELLIS, ADRIAN, MISSOURI
Successor to A. J. Erhart & Sons.

20 Big Smooth Bred Gilts

July and August gilts, by A Wonder's Equal, by A Wonder, dams by Nox All Hadley, bred to the noted Orphan Chief for fall farrow. Blood lines and quality the best, \$35 to \$40. Only good ones shipped. A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS.

Dean's Mastodon Polands

Poland China hogs, the big-boned type, will weigh when mature, 800 to 1,000 lbs. Will sell a few boars 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, Columbia Wonder and Gritter's Longfellow 3d. Everything guaranteed and sold worth the money. Address CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MISSOURI

A. D. JONES

OF DUNLAP, IOWA

has for sale 40 fall boars sired by 1,000 pound boars and from 600 and 800 pound dams; strictly big type Poland Chinas. I breed for length, bone, large litters and quick maturity. I also have 50 fall gilts, to be in the market this fall and winter and 100 spring pigs that are doing fine.

Fall Boars all Sold

I am now offering a tried herd boar, an excellent individual and breeder. Priced when any good farmer can buy him. Also three January boars. H. B. WALTER, Effingham, Kan.

Advance 60548

The half ton grand champion with an 11 inch bone and

Kansas Big Bone 65379

head my Black Mammoth herd of Poland Chinas. Herd sows are daughters or granddaughters of that grand old sow Black Mammoth 127627 and sired by such boars as Expansive Wonder, Cowles' Tecumseh and Expansive Chief. My entire 1913 spring crop priced to move them quick. The best boar pig by Advance at \$25.00. All other boars and all gilts at \$20 each or two for \$35. All pigs guaranteed satisfactory. Buy good pigs now and save big express bills.

Paul E. Haworth

Lawrence, Kansas



The great Graduate Col., assisted by Col. Seion, heads this herd. Spring and fall boars, some of them show and herd header material; also a few gilts and spring pigs, either sex. G. C. Norman, R. 10, Winfield, Kan.



Mammoth Ideal 54559, one of the biggest and best boars of the breed, in service, assisted by Expansive B, by Expansive. I can supply your wants in herd boar material, in choice breeding gilts. Get my descriptions and prices before buying. M. T. WILLIAMS, VALLEY FALLS, KANSAS



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200 sows bred to Fair Rival 10th, King's 4th Masterpiece, Truotype, King's Truotype, and the great show boar King's 10th Masterpiece. All long large and heavy boned. Sows farrow all through April, May and June. Open gilts and boars ready for service. Not a poor back or foot. Every man has money's worth. E. D. KING, Burlington, Kansas



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In service in my herd of POLAND CHINAS. For sale—Pigs of both sexes, and boars of most all ages of the correct type that will please you. J. O. JAMES, Braddyville, Iowa



Forty and one years ago Montgomery Ward and Company started the first mail order business in the history of the world.

It has had many imitators, but the strict standard of service and honesty—its foundation stone—has been the great distinguishing mark between this business and that of those who copied our methods.

From a bare little barn the business has passed to building and building until it is now housed in the enormous structure shown herewith—the greatest of its kind and the largest concrete building in the world, comprising nineteen million cubic feet.

The fifty acres in this building and the many other acres in its branches at Kansas City and Ft. Worth, Texas, are filled with things *you* need.

This immense structure, and the great buildings of its branches, are monuments to the wisdom of the millions who insisted on buying their household and farm necessities at the lowest possible cost—with all the middle-men's profits cut out.

Without the confidence of millions of customers in forty and one years these buildings would not have been possible.

To those who are not customers of Wards we send this message:

The Mirror of the immensity of these buildings will be found in the famous Ward book of bargains—1000 pages—weighing over three and one-half pounds.

This great book—the real solution of the high cost of living—will be sent to all who ask for it—Free—upon request without any obligation whatever.

A post card will bring it. Why not sign and send now. Address Dept. Y-16.

Montgomery Ward & Co. CHICAGO KANSAS CITY
FT. WORTH, TEXAS

The House That You Built

This is the house built by the folks
who wanted to buy the goods they used
at the lowest possible price.

This is the home of the sure square deal,
where profits are short and values *real*,
Where furniture, foods and clothing are sold,
as well as the needs of farm and fold.

This is the source—the home of supply—
where there's *never* a question of prices high.
This is the house that *you* built.