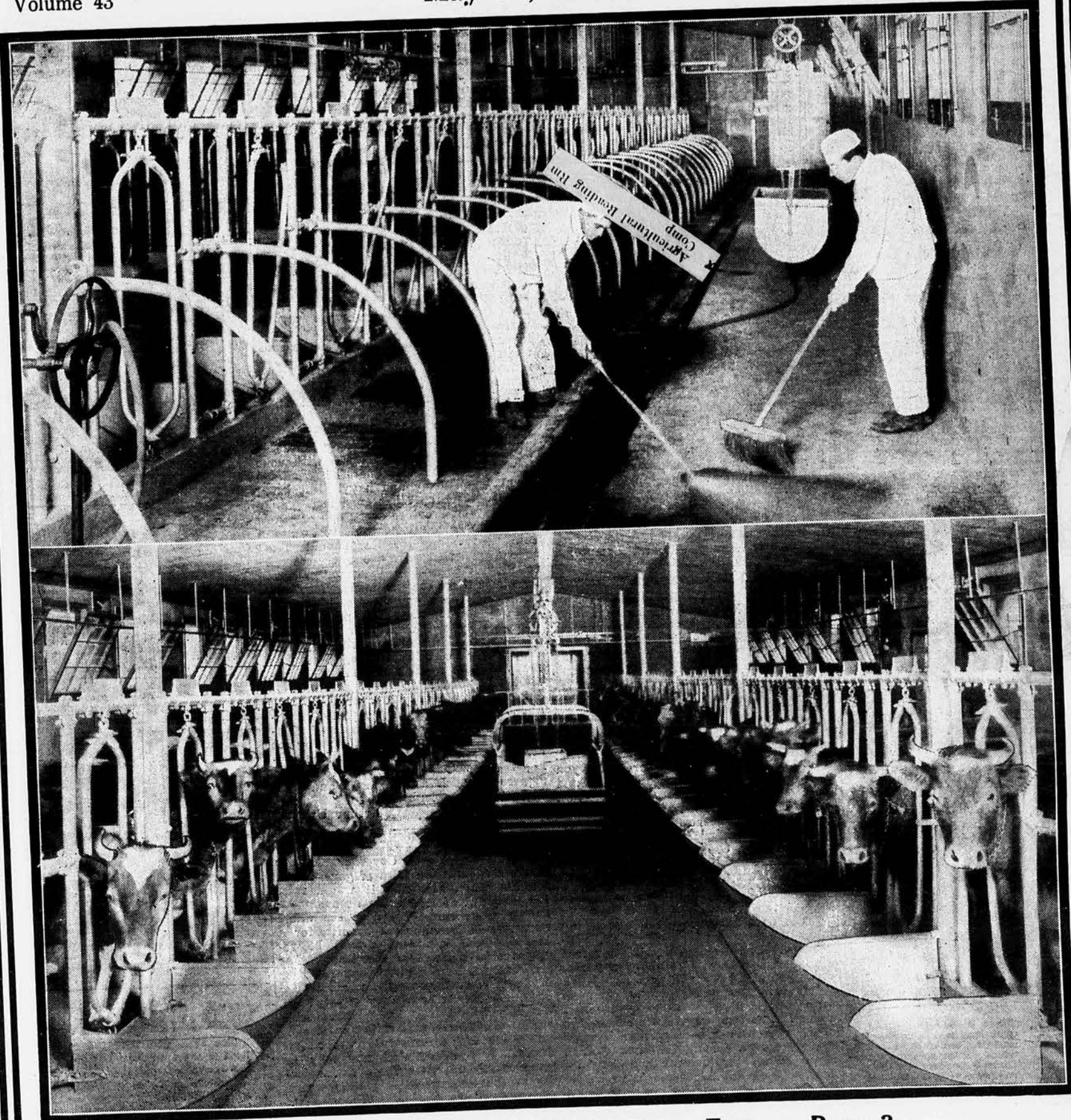


THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Volume 43

May 24, 1913

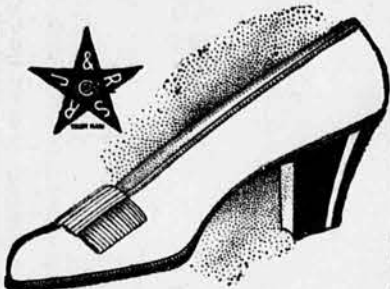
Number 11



Milking Time at Kansas' Model Dairy Farm. Page 3

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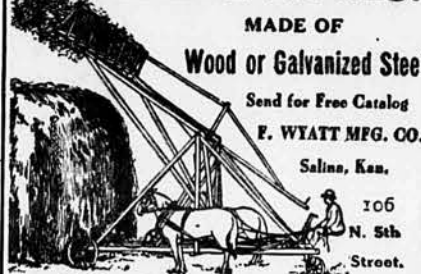
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What Farmers Are Thinking

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

Just a Job for Somebody.

Mr. Editor—I notice that a Haven, Kan., farmer asks his brother farmers in the Mail and Breeze what they think about a vehicle tax. I think that it is something like a scheme they had a few years ago at Milwaukee to kill insects on the lake. I was living there then. One of the officers of the city had a grown son who did not have any job, so they started that scheme so he also could make a good living. At least that is what one of the daily papers said. Hays City, Kan. John Weigel.

An Old, Old Question.

Mr. Editor—I noticed a piece written by F. D. Joslin, asking if it was right for one man to help himself to the grass on another man's land which he is holding for speculation, or extortion through rent, he being in another business. Now Mr. Editor do you think any man has a moral right to hold in his possession any more land than he can use? Do you think it is right for a man to hold a lot of land which he does not use himself just because he has the money with which to do it? Jester, Okla. Jobe Dotson.

Simply Forbid the Narrow Tire.

Mr. Editor—I read Mr. Osburn's article on good roads. He suggests a law compelling every owner of a lumber or spring wagon with tires less than 4 inches wide, to pay a dollar per year taxes on each. I would rather see a law that forbids the use of narrow tires on the road. If we use narrow tires and pay taxes for the privilege it does not seem to me that helps the road any except that the money probably goes toward paying the salary of a traction engineer to come along and grade up and smooth over what we have undone. I am not opposed to wide tires, I should prefer seeing more of them in use than are. Emporia, Kan. Robert Lampton.

Mail and Breeze Always Welcome.

Mr. Editor—I thank myself for selecting the Mail and Breeze as a farm paper. We think it second to none, for in it we find everything that is of help to a person who is farming. Especially are we interested in T. A. McNeal's comments on various subjects. We wish we had a few men of Arthur Capper's stamp in Oklahoma. We welcome the Mail and Breeze's regular visits. There's nothing doing when it comes but just to read it. I have often thought I owed you a letter telling you what your good paper means to us and how we appreciate its good qualities. I hope to have it always in our home and wish you all the success a good paper and its publisher can have. Fair Valley, Okla. Frank Mackay.

Lend Money As We Sell Stamps.

Mr. Editor—Judging by newspaper reports the present congress is going to wrestle with a currency bill. It is my guess the plan outlined by W. T. Williams of Shawnee, Okla., in a recent Mail and Breeze will be about the kind of currency law we will get.

Mr. Williams said let the farmers drop the idea of cheap government money. The farmers are not asking for cheap government money, they haven't sense enough. Mr. Williams thinks cheap money for farmers is a very desirable thing but he wants us to be independent and put up our security. Then go into the money market and borrow at what would amount to about 7 per cent. Of course, if we should do that we would be independent of the government but would we be independent of the money trust? Has Mr. Williams ever advised the national bankers not to use national bank currency at a cost of one-half of 1 per

cent and borrow their money of farmers at 7 per cent? Probably not.

The government should monopolize the banking business and lend currency to all classes at the same cost upon good security. Just as it monopolizes the postal system and sells stamps at the same cost to all.

If only the farmers in common with all other classes had sense and sand enough to have a U. S. bank bill introduced in this session of congress and then from every town throughout the land would load the mails with petitions to their senators and representatives to vote for the bill, also show them the picture of a big stick!

Will the farmers take the lead in this demand? No, like the poor black man before the war they have been kicked around till they seem to have no conception of the meaning of equal rights. I am not a bit sore about it, only I feel that it is a great pity. But I am sore that in all probability we shall be humbugged again because of our inactivity. Yuma, Colo. W. H. Ingle.

Kansas' First Suffragist.

Mr. Editor—I am going to give you a little early Kansas history. My father, D. C. Auld, came to Kansas territory in the summer of 1855, built a two-story log house and the next spring, May, 1856, settled his family in it. I am living on the quarter section adjoining. My father's land was taken under the Squatters' Sovereignty act. The title, the government patent, has never been mortgaged or encumbered.

John A. Middleton represented our county when they drew up the state constitution, the winter of 1859 and spring of 1860. He told us after he came home that a woman sat in the convention from beginning to end, knitting or sewing, and that she was there to get a clause in our state constitution that the wife have a half interest in the land. Perhaps that was the beginning of women suffrage in Kansas. Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence said taxation without representation was tyranny. Did he mean only those who wore pants? I think not. Frankfort, Kan. W. H. Auld.

How Stop War Expenditures?

Mr. Editor—I am greatly pleased with your comments. I agree with you in regard to the wickedness of spending so much on army and navy. But here is the question: What good is it going to do if you convince every one of your readers, if they are not able to do anything to stop it? I should like to suggest that every one send word to his representative in congress that he wants these changes made. I believe, as a rule, the average representative is anxious to do what the people want done. Why not urge your readers to make some kind of a statement that they favor certain things, secure as many signers to that statement as possible and send it to the legislators?

Some time ago you said something about taxing church property. I believe a majority of the people of Kansas believe it should be taxed. Why not offer a few remarks along this line urging those who believe in it to secure signers to such a statement and send it to the state legislature? Parsons, Kan. Arthur Utley.

For the Local Representative.

Mr. Editor—I see Governor Hodges favors a commission form of government for the state, asserting it would raise the standard of legislation at a smaller outlay of expense. I cannot see where there would accrue such benefit, for a commission government cannot be responsive to the will of the people. For an example, how could a commissioner of Pratt county know the needs of the people in Meade or Finney county? It certainly would lack the representative spirit. And further, it is too much concentration of government into a few hands. A few commissioners may be more easily led astray. If the majority of the commissioners were lawyers, the chances are, that laws favorable to the layman would in all probability be passed. While if the majority were farmers would they not favor themselves as law makers? They may not all be as selfish as here stated, but it is not out of reason. Almost every person who reaches authority, is likely to exercise that authority. Preston, Kan. Lewis Trimpe.

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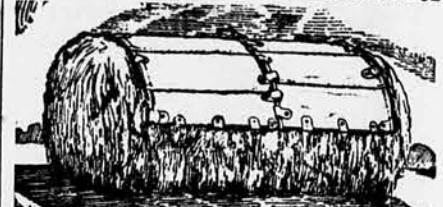
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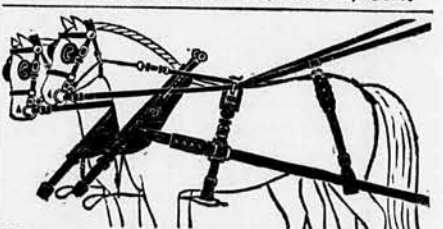
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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



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Number 11

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A KANSAS MODEL DAIRY FARM AND HOW IT IS OPERATED

KANSAS isn't the greatest dairy state. Not yet. Though the experts say some day it will be. But it has in Johnson county, one of the best dairy farms in the United States and this farm, probably has the finest herd of imported Guernseys in the country and the best Guernsey sire in America. That's going some for as young a dairy state as Kansas.

At the present time the farm's equipment represents an outlay of \$40,000, much of it expended since last June. Its owner is Conway F. Holmes, the Kansas City financier, who decided some time back it would be a finer thing, and more fun, to supply the purest of certified milk to hospitals and bottle-fed, heat-sick Kansas City babies, than to own a steam yacht or build a library. As the first product of his model dairy farm was produced at an expense of \$1 a quart, it looked for a time as if Mr. Holmes's project would be fully as expensive, but that was before the farm's system asserted itself. Its product now is finding ready demand at 15 cents a quart and is returning something by way of profit. Kansas City's most famous hotel is one of Mr. Holmes's customers and Fred Harvey, the eating-house man, buys the milk for his dining cars from the Holmes dairy.

Mr. Holmes has one other purpose in view at Overland Farm and that is to make it easier for western dairy-men to obtain more of the best dairy blood nearer home.

The farm is within 8 miles of Kansas City on the Strang electric line, which has a station at the farm. It comprises 200 acres of rich soil, 80 acres under cultivation, 120 in fine pasture and borders on the old Santa Fe trail. It is easy to see how it got the name Overland Guernsey Farm.

In your first glimpse of Overland Farm you see a group of snow-white dairy buildings of the most modern type. They are the milk barn, milk house, ice plant, wash barn, feed room, exercise barn and horse barn. A calf barn is under construction. All are electric lighted, closely screened and fly-proof and have concrete floors.

The milk barn, used only for milking and for feeding of grain rations, accommodates 52 cows. It is built of steel and concrete. The ceiling is a high arch of cement, the walls are of cement, and the center aisle and alleyways back of the stalls are floored with it. The stall floors are covered with cork-faced brick. These brick prevent the cows from slipping or falling, or their udders from coming in contact with the cold concrete.

The barn is equipped with the Loudon system of steel stanchions, feed carriers, litter carriers, and partitions in concrete feed alleys, all of which make it easy to keep it clean and sanitary. It has a mod-

Its Product is Certified Milk For "Bottle Babies" and Hospitals and it Has One of the Finest Herds of Guernseys in America

ern ventilating system. Five large vents on each side of the building lead to the roof. A row of windows on both sides direct all incoming air upward so it will not come in direct contact with the cows, and provide abundant sunshine.

Connected with the milk barn is a concrete milk house of 22 by 32 feet. It is divided into a weighing room, bath room, bottling room, a room in which bottles are cleaned and sterilized by steam, a refrigerating room and the manager's office. The bottling room has a separator and an aerator, and the freshly separated milk is cooled as soon as it comes from the cow. The sour milk germ doesn't have any sort of chance to start something.

An ice plant which can make 5 tons of ice daily

vided for them and dress entirely in white. The cows are hand milked, and every time a cow is milked the milker is required to wash his hands. As soon as the milk is drawn it is weighed and the weight recorded. It is then poured through a strainer leading into the aerator in the bottling room, where it is cooled to 34 degrees, bottled, sealed and capped. Next it is taken to the cooling room, where it is kept at a temperature of from 33 to 35 degrees, until delivered to the customer. Within 10 minutes after the milk is taken from the cow it is reduced to 34 degrees and lying bottled and sealed in the cooling room. This rapid handling of the new milk goes far to insure its cleanliness and purity.

A steam turbine bottle washer gets the empty returned bottles. After washing they are put into a sterilizing steam tank or vat that will hold 500, where they are steamed for two hours and left until again used, when they are absolutely clean bottles.

Feeding is one of the most important factors in dairying. At Overland Farm it is done by a special feeder. He weighs each portion and feeds every cow in proportion to the milk she produces. Usually this

is 1 pound of balanced grain ration to every 3½ gallons of milk. The rations are prepared and balanced in a large mixing box, shoveled directly into the feed carriers and taken to the milk barn. All roughage is fed in the exercise barn, a building 66 feet long by 36 wide, in which the cows are exercised in stormy weather. This barn has a cement floor and is kept heavily bedded with straw. It contains two large, comfortable, cork-floored box stalls which are used for cows needing special attention.

At one end of the feed barn are two concrete feed bins each of 100 tons capacity. Two large stave silos, 18 feet by 34 feet, stand, one on either side of the building. Chutes extend from the silos to the feed room and silage can be shoveled directly into feed carriers.

The water supply is interesting. Water from two fine springs runs into an underground concrete reservoir. During winter months it is pumped by a gasoline engine to pressure tanks which distribute it. During the summer it is distributed from a large steel tank, holding 50 gallons, mounted on a steel tower 40 feet high.

In the manager's office at Overland Farm tests are made and records kept of every cow and he knows to a cent whether a cow is profitable or a star boarder.

Mr. Holmes's experience in breeding horses taught him the importance of good stock and a good sire. So he sent F. S. Peer and F. B. Buckley, two of the best judges of Guernseys in this country, to

(Continued on Page 7.)

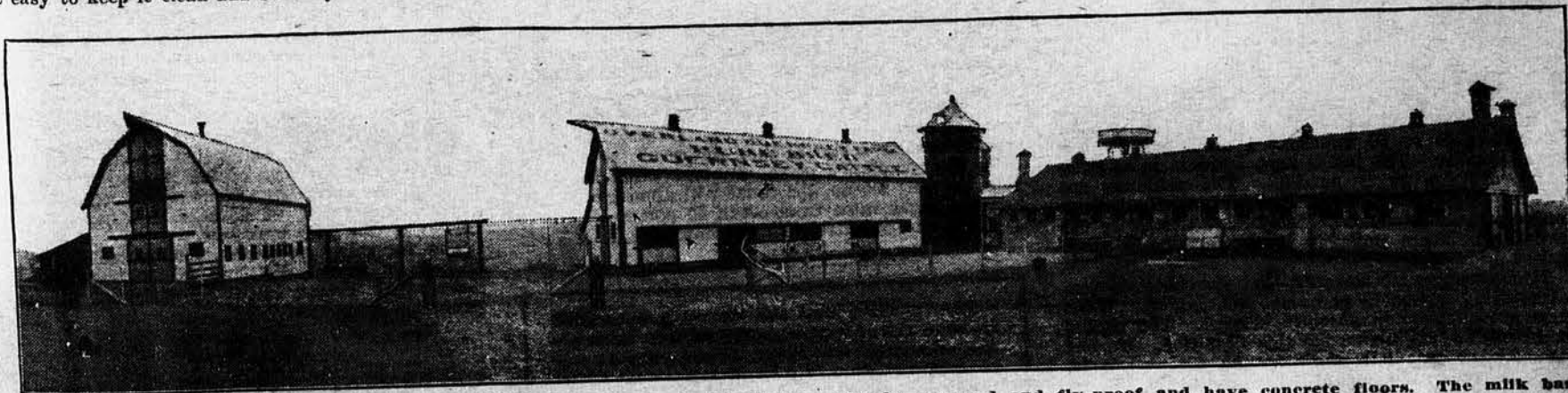


One of the Guernsey heifers which came over in Mr. Holmes's first importation last year.

adjoins the milk house. An electric motor operates the ice machine and a circulating brine system which keeps the refrigerating room in the milk house uncomfortably chilly even on a hot day.

The cows are milked promptly at 4 a. m. and 4 p. m. Previously they have been thoroughly groomed and their udders washed and dried in the feed and wash barn, a building of 28 by 81 feet just north of the milk barn. An hour before milking time the milk barn is thoroughly cleansed with a hose, used so freely, that the air is made moist and so becomes a great discourager of any flying dust particles which might otherwise fall into the milk.

The milkers are required to bathe in a room pro-



Three of the barns at Overland Guernsey Farm. All are electric lighted, closely screened and fly-proof and have concrete floors. The milk barn on the left accommodates 52 cows. It is built of concrete and steel, equipped with steel stanchions and feed and litter carriers. Stall floors of cork-faced brick give the cows sure footing.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze

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

THE CASE OF MEXICO. In his letter elsewhere published, Mr. Mann of Geuda Springs, mentions the situation in Mexico. He discovered what is evident to any one who has studied the situation that the land question has a vast amount to do with the troubles down there.

The Mexican peon has been kept in the densest ignorance and most abject poverty. The greedy few have had control of the government and with the consent of the ruling powers have gobbled up nearly all the lands in the republic. Ignorant peons who lived on the lands and supposed that they belonged to them because they and their ancestors had lived there, suddenly found that they were to be dispossessed and were dispossessed by order of the government at the behest of the greedy land barons.

In their desperation and hopeless poverty the peons were ready for revolution. They were just as ready to follow one leader as another and the leader that promised the most got their support. They helped Madero to overthrow Diaz and then turned as readily to help another overthrow Madero.

As they reason it out, why shouldn't they engage in revolution? They cannot make their condition worse than it was before and they may live better on the plunder they can gather as insurgent bands than they did when working for a mere pittance for the land barons. Of course the longer the country continues in a state of anarchy the less inclined the peons are to settle down to regular work.

Two things must be brought about before there can be any such thing as permanent peace and prosperity in Mexico: One is, the division of the vast landed estates into small holdings, and the other is general education of the peons. Ignorance and poverty of the masses and orderly government cannot go together in Mexico.

OUR JAIL SYSTEM.

The other day through the kindness of the sheriff of Shawnee county I was shown through the county jail. There are 40 or 50 inmates. I do not know the exact number. The jail is kept I think, in as sanitary condition as is possible. The prisoners are treated as humanely as it is possible to treat them under present conditions. They have enough to eat and the beds are probably as comfortable as most prison beds.

It occurred to me however, that the whole system of treating prisoners is crude and faulty. These men are shut up in absolute idleness. The sheriff is in no way to blame for this condition. He has no work, or very little work, for the prisoners to do. Idleness under almost any condition is not a good thing for a man if it is continued for any length of time and to simply herd a lot of men together in a small room and keep them in enforced idleness

in my judgment is not calculated to reform them. The county should have a work-house and coupled with it a tract of ground. The prisoners should all be put to work at some kind of useful labor. It ought to be productive labor. The prisoner's labor should go first to pay the cost of his maintenance while he is in custody and what he might be able to earn over and above that amount should go to the support of his family if he has one, if he has no family it should be kept as a trust fund for him.

Idleness is one of the chief causes for men getting into jail in the first place. Few men get into trouble with the law while they are at work. Jail life as it is at present rather tends to confirm habits of idleness than to create a desire for employment.

Of course to an outsider jail life seems like a horrible sort of existence, but the finer senses of the man in jail seem to become dulled. Of course he wants out, but the disgrace of the thing seems to wear off his mind. He ends his sentence probably more of a confirmed idler and with rather more inclination to get his living somehow without work than he had when he first went to jail. He thinks perhaps, that he will be smart enough not to get caught by the law again but has no fixed determination to quit his evil habits. He maybe has lost what little pride he had when he entered the jail in the first place and to that extent at any rate is a worse man than he was before. He discovers that he is not as smart as he had supposed, gets caught and goes back to jail again, or possibly commits a graver crime and lands in the penitentiary.

So the jails become feeders for the penitentiaries instead of reformatories calculated to get men just as they are starting on the crime road and checking them before they have graduated into confirmed criminals.

It would cost considerable to buy the farm and build and equip the work-house, but in the long run I think it would pay just in the matter of dollars and cents to say nothing of the permanent moral benefit.

Society in its organized capacity hasn't exercised much sense. It stands by and sees the boy and girl exposed to all sorts of temptations, provided with no proper training or environment, until the weeds in the youth's nature have killed out the most of the good and he or she goes wrong, then when the harm for which society has been largely to blame is done the young man is thrown into a common jail to live in idleness and acquire some more criminal ideas.

What would be thought of the farmer who would take no trouble whatever to look after his cattle, hogs or other stock and then complain because his horses for example, which had grown up wild and uncared for, would not submit quietly to be harnessed and driven?

What the people need to pray for is more sense and less selfishness.

SOME MILK.

Editor Papes, of the Mulvane Record writes that the milk condensary at that town is taking in 43,000 pounds of milk per day. As a pint of milk will weigh just about a pound, as I used to be taught, and as a pint will fill two ordinary table glasses, and as three of these table glasses would if placed end to end equal about a foot in length, these figures show that the milk taken in by the Mulvane condensary during the course of a year would fill a table glass of the usual diameter 1,792 miles high.

Stood on its bottom the top of the glass would reach 700 times as high as the summit of Pike's Peak. If the glass of milk were seated by the Union depot in St. Louis and should be upset by a careless policeman, the glass falling eastward would pour its contents into New York harbor.

And there is no good reason why there should not be a hundred condensaries in the state of Kansas, each one taking care of as much milk per day as the one at Mulvane.

FARMERS FOR GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Writing from Catesby, Okla., J. E. Wingert, himself a farmer says, "I have lived in Kansas and Oklahoma since 1889 and know what a farmer has to contend with. He is up against it with everything he sells and buys. I am satisfied that four-fifths of the western farmers are in favor of government ownership of railroads."

I do not know how near that is to a correct estimate, but I believe the sentiment in favor of government ownership is increasing. I think also that it will increase faster in the interior of the country after the completion of the Panama canal than before, for this reason, the canal will almost certainly reduce freight rates from ocean to ocean.

The reason that freight rates now from New York

The Farmers Mail and Breeze will be glad to have its attention called to any misleading or untrue statement, if such should appear at any time in any advertisement in its columns. Readers are requested to assist in protecting themselves and legitimate advertisers.

to San Francisco are much less comparatively and actually than the rates to interior points is because of water transportation competition. If that is true without a canal it will be more marked after the canal is in full operation. That will mean that rates from ocean to ocean will be reduced and rates to the interior points which do not have the benefit of water competition will be raised.

The fault and injustice of the competitive private ownership system is that it necessarily throws the heavier burden on those who are not able to help themselves. The foundation upon which freight rates are built is not a system at all. Any honest railroad man will acknowledge that. It is the robber theory that rates should be what the traffic will bear.

Expenses of operation of railroads are not likely to decrease. On the other hand, they are likely to increase. Therefore there cannot be a decrease of revenue without reducing the profits. If the rates from the Atlantic to the Pacific are decreased, as they will be, the interior points must take on a heavier load. That isn't fair. If the roads were owned and operated by the government the burden of operating the roads would or should be distributed over the entire country.

Either the postal system which now distributes cost of carriage on the whole country without regard to distance carried would be applied to the freight business of the country or the cost of hauling freight would depend on the distance carried with this modification: Cost of loading and unloading would be charged in the cost without regard to distance, for the reason that it costs as much to load and unload a car that is only going 100 miles as it does to load and unload one that is going a thousand miles.

There are some arguments in favor of a flat rate for the carrying of freight just as there is a flat rate for postage but it does not seem to me that such a plan would be fair. I think any citizen ought to be satisfied if he has to pay only a reasonable rate for transporting his freight, provided he is not required to pay more than some other citizen has to pay for a like service.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Editor Mail and Breeze—What treaty between the United States and a European country came to an end January 1, 1913, and what effect will it have on American commerce?

Owing to the fact that Russia issued a government edict that in effect refused right of passport in Russian territory to Jewish naturalized citizens notice was given the Russian government that this nation considered it a violation of the treaty existing between the United States and Russia and that on and after January 1, said treaty would be abrogated. What the ultimate effect of the abrogation of this treaty will be on the commerce of the United States is problematical. So far I think it has not had any considerable effect one way or the other.

(2) What is the substance of the Webb law?

The substance of the Webb law is to give control over such articles of interstate commerce as are forbidden to be dealt in except under certain police restrictions by certain of the states. The law was intended to apply especially to states having prohibitory laws and give them the right to forbid the shipment into the state of intoxicating liquors to be sold contrary to the laws of such states. In order to make the Webb law effective supplemental state legislation is necessary, prescribing under what conditions liquor may be shipped into the state.

Kansas has the Mahin law, passed by the legislature last winter, which forbids common carriers, such as railroad and express companies, to deliver intoxicating liquors to persons in Kansas contrary to the provisions of the state constitution and the prohibitory law of this state. The Mahin law, supplemented by this state legislation is proving to be a great help in the enforcement of the prohibitory law.

(3) Who was nominated for vice president on the Progressive ticket in 1912?

Hiram Johnson, of California.

(4) Who is Jane Addams and who is Hiram Johnson?

Jane Addams is chiefly celebrated as the founder of the Hull house in Chicago, perhaps the most practical and successful attempt to improve conditions in what are called the slum districts, in the United States. In addition to this great work of charity Miss Addams takes a great deal of interest in public affairs and is quite widely known as a speaker and lecturer.

Hiram Johnson is governor of California. He went to Chicago last year as a delegate to the national Republican convention as a supporter of Roosevelt and was one of the leaders in the revolt that took place there. When the Progressive convention was called at Chicago in August he was nominated for vice president.

The foregoing questions were asked by Esther Nickols, of Drexel, Mo., but I have a sort of suspicion that Esther knew the answers when she wrote the questions.

THE KANSAS PURE SHOE LAW.

Editor Mail and Breeze—Senator Simpson's pure shoe bill, which was enacted into a law at the last session of the legislature seems to be a good thing not only for the farmers, but for the rank and file of the great middle and poorer classes of people, yet certain

interests are very much opposed to it, and are sparing no pains to have the law declared unconstitutional.

Let's analyze this proposition and see what it means. Boiled down to a few words, the Simpson pure shoe law requires that all shoes manufactured in the state of Kansas, or offered or exposed for sale in this state, shall have honest leather heels, soles, and counters. If any material other than leather is used for the heels, soles, or counters, the outside of the outer sole must bear a stamp showing the kind of substitute used and the parts of the shoe in which it is used.

Certain manufacturers and a few retailers in our largest cities are strenuously objecting to this law. They claim that certain substitutes for leather are better than leather, but if they are better, we fail to understand why they should object to having the fact become known.

It is a well known fact that 90 per cent of all shoes retailed at \$4 and less contains substitutes for leather in the heels, counters, and soles, which are the most vital wearing parts of the shoe. The manufacturer can save 10 to 30 cents per pair by using these substitutes. He hides them between the lining and the outside finish, and the wearer doesn't know that he is buying a shoe containing paper and other inferior substitutes where strong leather should be used. Such shoes, to all outward appearances, are as good as shoes honestly constructed of good sole leather in the hidden parts.

There is only one reason why a manufacturer or retailer should object to this law, and this is that they are in favor of selling shoes that are adulterated, because shoes made in part of paper and other composition yield them a greater profit. There is only one reason why a manufacturer should use substitutes for leather, and that is because he can reduce the cost of manufacture without either the retailer or the consumer knowing it. The manufacturer thereby increases his profits 10 to 30 cents per pair.

Every manufacturer of shoes retailing at \$4.50 and upwards uses solid leather construction. If they deem certain substitutes for leather better than leather, why is it that they do not use these substitutes in their finer shoes?

Many of our readers probably have unpleasant memories of unsatisfactory shoes they have bought in the past. You will remember shoes that ran down at the heel because of a paper counter. You will remember that the outer sole dropped off because the inner sole was made of paper. You will remember heels that failed to give satisfactory service because they had only one lift of leather on the outside. Senator Simpson's law was framed to prevent such frauds.

It has been proven that shoes can be constructed of honest leather and sold at the same or for less money than shoes containing substitutes for leather are now selling. There are over 1,300 manufacturers of shoes in the United States and most of them are making honest leather shoes, but in this industry as in most others, there are some manufacturers who work overtime to devise methods by which the consumer can be defrauded of his hard earned cash, and the opponents of Senator Simpson's law have been moving Heaven and earth to have it declared unconstitutional. They say that the pure shoe law has been declared unconstitutional in other states, but they do not go far enough with their arguments. They neglect to say that the decision was handed down by a city judge in New Orleans.

They neglect to state that the Louisiana law was passed upon by some of the most eminent constitutional lawyers in the United States before it was enacted, and they pronounced it constitutional from every standpoint. They neglected to state that the decision in New Orleans was rendered by a judge who was undoubtedly biased, and that the sole purpose of the decision was to retard pure shoe legislation in other states.

The manufacturers and retailers who are selling honest leather shoes are defending the Louisiana law, and there is not the slightest doubt in the world that it will be upheld by the supreme court of the state.

The opponents of the law claim that if it is enforced it will make shoes cost more money, but this is not true. Its final effect will be to compel the manufacturers of these substitutes for leather to advertise their products on their merits, and if they have any merit whatever, the people will soon find it out and continue buying substitutes for leather at a price that is reasonable. The retail merchant will be able to buy such shoes for less than he is now paying and the consumer will get the same pair of shoes for 10 to 30 cents per pair less than he is now paying.

The Kansas pure shoe law is right. The people are just as much entitled to protection in buying shoes as in buying food, drugs, or any other article subject to adulteration. It will be enforced despite the opposition of a few unscrupulous manufacturers and retailers who are reaping enormous profits from shoddy shoes sold to the people of Kansas.

In our judgment, there are not one dozen manufacturers in the United States who will change from a substitute to an all leather basis. The enforcement of this law will not increase the price of leather shoes, it will not make any greater demand for leather than already exists, but it will reduce the price of shoes containing substitutes for leather, and if the manufacturer can turn out a satisfactory shoe at a lower price, the people will get the benefit of the saving.

You can do yourself and the people of our state a great service by writing Governor Hodges and telling him that you are heartily in favor of this legislation.

The foregoing article was sent in by a St. Louis shoe house with a request that it be published. I do not know whether the shoe house sending it to this and other papers has any ulterior or selfish motive in going to this trouble and expense or not. It is possible the gentlemen in control of this establishment expect to get some business advantage from it, although I do not know what it can be.

Regardless however, of what motive may be behind this article prepared and sent out by the St. Louis shoe house, I am favorable to the Simpson bill as I understand its purpose. The effect of it is or ought to be to make shoe manufacturers brand their foot wear so that the purchaser may know just what it is made of. If he wants to buy a shoe with a paper sole he ought to have that privilege, but he ought to know that the shoe has a paper sole when he buys it.

I think that some time laws will be passed requiring the branding of clothing in the same way, so that the purchaser of the same may know just what he is getting in the way of material. The average purchaser is utterly ignorant concerning the kind and quality of the goods he buys. He must

depend on the honesty of the salesman and unfortunately all the salesmen are not like a certain brand of baking powder, warranted to be strictly pure.

And in time the labeling business will go still farther. The brand on the garment will notify the purchaser not only the kind and quality of the material, but it will tell him the cost of the material, at the manufactory, the cost of freight from the manufactory or wholesale house to the retailer and the cost to the retailer. Why not? Why should not the ultimate purchaser know whether he is getting a genuine or a counterfeit article? Why also should he not know whether he is getting the article purchased at a reasonable price or is paying the middlemen an exorbitant profit?

I have been told for instance, by a man who I feel sure knows what he is talking about, that the wholesale, not the factory cost, of a ready made suit of clothing is not more than half the price the man has to pay who finally buys the suit. The factory cost is considerably less than the wholesale price.

I asked a man who has been in the tailoring business all his life since he reached manhood, if putting wool on the free list would lessen the price of clothing. He said that he did not think it would, or if there was a reduction it would be so trifling that the purchaser of the clothing would hardly notice the difference. The reason for this is that the cost of the woolen goods in a suit is a small part of the cost of the finished suit. As there are not more than five or six pounds of wool used in making a man's woolen suit if the tariff is taken off and the cost of the material reduced to the full extent of the tariff reduction, which is hardly likely, the saving in the cost of the suit would not be more than 60 or 70 cents. His opinion is that there will be no difference in cost to the man who buys the suit, but the wholesaler will make a little more profit than he did before.

Possibly this tailor is mistaken. As wool is almost certain to go on the free list we will have the opportunity within the next year to know whether he is or not.

FAVORS GRADUATED LAND TAX.

Editor Mail and Breeze— I have been much interested in many articles which have appeared in your paper regarding the graduated income tax on land. I have also noticed that those who have written adversely to the much discussed subject, have done so because of their own pecuniary interest. It is not fair to suppose that a law that is not good for my own selfish interests is not good for the people as a whole. In fact, what great good enactment can we place upon our statute which really affects no one's business adversely? It would certainly be a queer enactment. The American people seem to be patriotic so far as their own interests are concerned. They are all good, wholesome enactments which affect the other fellow's business and not our own. We should be sufficiently patriotic to say, "If it is to the best interest of the people as a whole, then I am for it."

The graduated income tax on land would, no doubt, hurt my individual interests a little as I have a number of farms in different states and have my eye on a few thousand acres more. Because the graduated income tax on land would hurt my individual interests is no reason why it would not be a good thing for the people as a whole; but, on the contrary, it might be a good reason why it would be a good law.

The trouble is, we are inclined to be too selfish. When a law is about to be enacted, what moral, religious or patriotic right have I or any one, to send a lobby to Washington to interfere and obstruct legislation? If the judge has my case under advisement, what right have I to be admitted to his sanctum for the purpose of influencing him in his decision?

Some people acquire large land holdings without much exertion. Others, by dint of hard labor, long hours and economy, may get a few farms. Many others who seem to be doing their level best, have none. The graduated tax on land would affect the first and the third condition while the second condition would be almost entirely undisturbed. I do not think this would be discouraging good wholesome industry but rather would promote it.

To further illustrate, suppose we call together every adult citizen in an average county. Tell them there is business ahead, that at 12 o'clock they must start for the Mexican border on foot, and every one must do his or her level best to get there in the shortest space of time possible. Any person falling five miles behind the advance will be put on half rations and a graduated penalty for the hindmost, who, of course, would die of starvation. What is the inevitable result? A few would travel at the rate of a hundred miles per day while others would find it difficult to average 10 miles. The graduated tax would handicap the few who are going at a reckless pace and to the same extent would assist a very few who are about to fall by the wayside. The very large majority would not be affected at all.

If the strong and greedy will not slow down when they see they are injuring their fellowman, then the machine should be set so that it would automatically take care of the difficulty. I remember when a boy we had one very strong active lad in our school with whom not one of us would run without placing him under some sort of handicap. In the race for land at the opening of Oklahoma some years ago, what were the chances of the deserving farmer, in his covered wagon, loaded with his effects and family? What chance did he stand for getting a home when pitted against the sports from Kansas City and all parts of the

country with their sporting horses? Do you mean to say it is "the survival of the fittest?" Hardly! I do not believe our government will pull off another stunt like that.

We must learn the use of the word "handicap." If France, Germany or England have the advantage of us in the production of some article of commerce, we place them under a handicap by means of a tariff. I have been in many of the largest cities of Mexico and used plenty of time to observe conditions there and I must admit that the land question is the great bugbear.

A man may be excused for bettering his condition under the laws that exist, but not for neglect to better these laws if the opportunity is presented. We must live in the age in which we were born and we are honored citizens if we put our saddle on and ride our fellowmen according to law, but if an opportunity is presented to better these conditions and we make no use of such opportunity, to my way of thinking we are inexcusable.

S. C. MANN.

Geuda Springs, Kan.

It seems to me that Mr. Mann in this letter takes a very broad and high view. Most of us are too selfish to advocate a policy that we think will be against our own personal interest. We are apt to be entirely ready to see reforms inaugurated provided they are carried on at somebody else's expense, not ours. As Mr. Mann confesses that he is a large land owner a graduated land tax would probably be to his personal disadvantage.

The problem of how to properly distribute wealth so that a few may not monopolize the means by which all must live, is going to require the very best and most unselfish thought of this country.

Unrestricted competition, as Mr. Mann suggests cannot be permitted for it would certainly mean that the powerful few would eventually possess everything and the many would possess nothing but the ability to serve the few. On the other hand, a dead level seems impossible and undesirable. Ambition to excel within certain limits is proper and desirable. We do not want to destroy initiative nor to deny proper reward for meritorious service. Brains coupled with industry and integrity ought to lead and receive their proper reward.

In the age that is to come however, the viewpoint of men will be changed. The highest rewards will not be measured by money or property. Things most to be desired will not be gold or diamonds, or vast landed possessions, or stocks and bonds, or marble palaces, but the personal consciousness and public acknowledgment of a real service to humanity, one that lifts men up, that makes life more tolerable and the world nearer to a paradise.

Why, after all, should any human being in his right mind want more than enough to supply his reasonable wants comfortably? Why should he desire tens of millions of dollars when a hundredth part of that amount will supply all his reasonable desires?

I think I can conceive of an altruistic selfishness that will some time prevail, when men and women will strive for the satisfaction that comes from real service to their fellowmen; when the individual who strives to accumulate more than he needs will be regarded with general contempt, as allied to the common hog that tries to crowd all the weaker swine out of the trough then gets into it and lies down in the swill that he is not able to eat.

It is an encouraging sign when a man with large land holdings writes a letter like that from Mr. Mann.

Farm Fables

The Case of the Dog and the Fleas.

For a considerable time the dog had been inclined to growl about the multitude of fleas that fed upon him. He kicked and bit and insisted in dog language that it wasn't a fair deal; that he was furnishing all the blood and meat the fleas lived on and was getting nothing out of it.

Finally the boss flea called a convention to consider the case of the dog. When the assembly had been called to order the boss stated the object of the meeting. He said that there was a feeling of unrest among the dogs, organized as he believed by the particular dog on which they had located and he felt that it was time some action was taken.

"These dogs," he continued, "have been imposed on by designing demagogues who want to profit by their discontent. As a matter of fact the flea is the best friend of the dog if he only knew it. We give him work. We keep his mind and body employed.

"Take the case of this very dog. If it were not for the fleas he would lie round here by the fire until he acquired fatty degeneration of the heart and die of apoplexy. As it is now he has to keep busy with the fleas. He cannot over sleep and get so fat that it is unhealthful.

Instead however, of appreciating what we have done for him he growls, snaps and scratches at us and tries to kill us. I believe if he had his way about it he would actually kill every flea there is in the country. He needs to be shown how much mistaken he is. The dog that is busy is not in mischief. It is the idle dog that gets into trouble."

Thereupon at the suggestion of the chairman a set of resolutions was adopted to be presented to the dogs showing them how mistaken they were in continually fighting the fleas who were their benefactors and guardians of their health; who by sucking their blood kept them from having a superabundance, who by biting them kept the minds of the dogs occupied so that they did not worry about other and trivial things.

I have no respect for the man whose children are afraid of him, even if he does pass the plate on Sunday.

—ARTHUR CAPPER.

Ways-Means-Results

Worked Out by Mail and Breeze Readers

Mount For Moving a Disk

Mr. Editor—I used to have trouble in moving a disk over roads that were hard and perhaps stony. Loading it in a wagon was hard work. Finally I solved the problem by a simple plan. I cut a 2 by 8 or 10-inch plank as long as the width of the disk and bored a hole in the front edge about 2 feet from each end. Stay chains were fastened to the plank by means of clevises in these holes. The disk is rolled up on the plank, the chains hooked into the frame of the disk and you have it loaded. In the field unhook the chains and drive off from the plank.

Harry C. Thomas.

R. 1, Dunlap, Kan.

Fall Pigs Made a Good Profit

Mr. Editor—I have just sold a litter of six fall pigs, farrowed September 21, 1912, which weighed 1,600 pounds, or an average of 266 pounds a head, on the day they were sold, April 28. They brought \$8.20 a 100 pounds and netted me \$86.20. These pigs were fed a ration of corn and alfalfa hay. Once a day they had a slop of wheat shorts. They were given only what corn they would clean up morning and evening. At 6 months old they were eating 1 bushel of corn a day. They were kept in a small pen that had running water in it and their sleeping quarters were cleaned once a week. These pigs ate corn to the amount of \$35, mill feed \$5, and alfalfa \$5. They were purebred Duroc-Jerseys and I think made an unusually good showing.

St. Clere, Kan. Eugene Strimble.

Cowpeas For Poor Corn Land

Mr. Editor—What a good many of our farms in the corn belt need is a rotation of crops with cowpeas in it. They may be grown for grain, or hay, and will produce a quality of feed superior to many of the other feed crops now grown. No other crops, alfalfa excepted, will improve our soils like cowpeas and soybeans. They may be grown more successfully on poor, wornout soils than any other farm crop. When it costs \$14 an acre to produce a crop of corn, and the average yield is only 31 bushels, there is need of a change that will improve yields. Better farming and crop rotation will do it. A four or five-year rotation of (1) corn; (2) cowpeas or soybeans; (3) wheat or rye; (4) clover or alfalfa, would show a great difference in the average crop yields.

Burlington, Kan.

Effect of Cowpeas on Land

Mr. Editor—Two years ago I drilled $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of cowpeas into my corn after the last cultivation. After husking the corn I pastured the field with cattle and so long as they could find any cowpeas they paid little attention to the corn stalks. The milk cows showed a marked increase in butter yield during the time the peas lasted.

On the best side of this field were 20 corn rows that did not get any seed in 1911, as I ran out before getting to them. I was much surprised last year to find the first 20 rows on the same side of the field yielded a third less corn than the rest of the field. Had there been no feed at all from the cowpeas I would have been well paid in the increase in the crop of corn planted where the peas had grown the year before. More than that, I could tell to the row where the peas had grown by the way the ground plowed.

I have 10 acres of ground 80 rods from the house where I have grown cowpeas for two years. After plowing it this spring, with some land adjoining, the difference in the appearance of the two was apparent from the house.

Last fall I fed my dairy cows some cowpeas and corn fodder that had been frosted before harvesting. The feed looked very inferior but was fed notwithstanding. I changed to good, bright corn fodder and bran, and the cows fell off 30 per cent in yield of butter. Then I added oilmeal and silage

to the ration and brought them back to their former production.

I believe 3 pecks of cowpeas an acre, drilled into the corn after the last cultivation, will be worth \$5 an acre in additional feed and fertility added to the soil. Last year I drilled 40 pounds of seed into a $\frac{1}{2}$ -acre patch of potatoes, after laying by the potatoes, and cut a fine lot of cow feed before digging the potatoes. I prefer the Whippoorwill cowpea.

J. W. Hickling.

R. 10, Emporia, Kan.

Who Has Sprayed Chinch Bugs?

Mr. Editor—Last year a traveling man told me of a farmer who stopped the chinch bugs from entering his corn from a wheat field by spraying the first few rows of corn with a Paris green emulsion. He said the bugs did no further damage to the corn. If any readers of the Mail and Breeze have tried this plan I should like to hear from them through the Mail and Breeze.

Stark, Kan.

J. R. C.

[Tests made by Kansas Agricultural college in 1911 proved that a solution of 8 pounds of laundry soap dissolved in 50 gallons of water will kill every chinch bug wetted by it and will not injure the corn even when drenched with it. A tobacco decoction also was tried. This was made of 1 part of "Black Leaf 40" tobacco and 500 parts water, with 4 pounds of laundry soap added to every 50 gallons of the mixture. This was just as effective and

which he inoculated chinch bugs is present at times without infecting a field, but it had killed millions of bugs on my farm before Dr. Snow had seen it work. However, he made it available and using it under his direction I exterminated all the bugs in my neighborhood on two occasions. That was years ago and we did not have any more chinch bugs from that time on until last year. I tried to get some diseased bugs from Lawrence last fall but they were not sending out any as they had decided the treatment was useless. Of course, it requires persistency and proper climatic conditions, but when the disease gets started among the bugs it spreads rapidly. The plan is worth trying again.

R. C. Young.

Winchester, Kan.

[Later experiments conducted by the late Dr. Snow and by the entomologists of the university since his death indicate this disease fungus does not attack the bugs except under certain conditions. When these conditions are naturally present the disease fungus is on the spot ready for business and inoculation by artificial means is unnecessary. For this reason the fungus treatment was abandoned several years ago as useless.—Ed.]

Farm Tractor Built at Home

Mr. Editor—With the aid of a pair of mower wheels, some binder parts, and a wheel from a threshing machine, P. S. Dunlap, an Arcadia, Neb., reader, transformed his stationary $2\frac{1}{2}$ -horse power gasoline engine into a tractor. The accompanying picture sent to Farmers Mail and Breeze by Mr. Dunlap, shows how the machine appeared after it was put together. "I made my en-



Mr. Dunlap's small-size tractor constructed out of old mower and binder parts, an ordinary $2\frac{1}{2}$ horsepower gasoline farm engine being used for motive power. "I made my farm engine over in this fashion, so I could take it where it was needed," writes Mr. Dunlap.

as harmless to the corn as the soapy solution. A knapsack sprayer is the most satisfactory means of getting the solutions on the corn. If readers of the Mail and Breeze have had any experience in spraying chinch bugs, we shall be glad to hear from them about it.—Ed.]

Handy Way to Hold or Load a Hog

Mr. Editor—I find this a handy method for holding a hog while ringing him: Make a slip loop in one end of a rope, catch the hog by the ear and when he opens his mouth to squeal, slip the loop over the hog's nose and back of the tusks. Then tighten the loop, let go of the ear, fasten the other end of rope to something firm, allowing the hog 20 to 30 inches of slack. As soon as the hog finds himself fast he will pull back and hold still enough for you to perform the operation.

To load a hog in a wagon nail cleats, 6 to 8 inches apart, crosswise of boards, about 30 inches wide and 6 to 8 feet long. Remove the tail gate of the wagon, lay one end of the boards on the wagon and the other on the ground for a chute. Catch the hog by the ears and get in front of him, pull away from the board and by a little steering, the hog will back up the chute into the wagon, if he is an ordinary hog. An expert can back a hog up a 12-inch board.

Park, Kan.

G. M. Brooks.

Has Faith in Chinch Bug Fungus

Mr. Editor—I believe the remedy for chinch bugs given us by Dr. Snow years ago, is the only real chinch bug exterminator. I know the disease with

a knife made out of an old spring. D is a brace. Insert the post A into post hole and rotate the arm to get the circle true. After the silo is started the same device is used to keep the wall true.

Fig. 3 shows a platform used in taking the earth from the pit while digging it. This should be set on three legs A, B, C, about 7 or 8 feet long. The earth is shoveled onto the platform and from there thrown out at the top. In this way a silo, 16 to 18 feet deep, may be dug without the aid of a horse, block and tackle, or other contrivances.

Fig. 3.

Burdett, Kan. G. F. Mather.

Swats Chinch Bugs With Harrow

Mr. Editor—I am getting good results by swatting chinch bugs with the harrow. Sometime ago when my oat field was literally covered with them, I harrowed this field until I had a fine dust on top of it. When the bugs attempted to crawl through this dust it smothered them. Whether it did or not I kept harrowing my oats from one to three times a week and today I have the finest field of oats I have seen anywhere this year.

While the bugs were thick I harrowed the field two or three times a week but when they began to thin out I only went over it once a week. Usually I harrow my oats once a week from the time they are up until the boot head begins to swell. I have never failed to raise a crop the last five years. During these years my lowest average was 30 bushels per acre and from that the yields have ranged upward to 60 bushels, weighing 38 pounds per bushel. I disk my oat ground in early winter, then plow 6 to 8 inches deep, double harrow, and sow the seed with a disk drill. I sow $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of good cleaned seed per acre, and try to have it in by the middle of February if the weather is favorable.

Tryon, Okla.

H. S. Seelig.

An Interesting Sheep Story

Mr. Editor—I have been a reader of the Mail and Breeze for a number of years, and think it is one of the West's best farm papers. I greatly enjoy the "Ways-Means-Results" page. I notice you would be pleased to have someone write on the sheep proposition in Kansas. There is no place where sheep will do better. If we would give them the same care and attention we do other livestock, there would be more profit in them according to money invested than any other branch of the livestock business. They are easy to handle and will live and thrive where other stock cannot. The wool will pay for the expense of keeping sheep, and the increase in the flock is clear.

Some years ago I began the fall with 105 good grade Shropshire ewes, bred to full blood Shropshire bucks. The lambs came in March and I saved 110 lambs which increased my flock to 215. In the fall I culled out my old ewes and with the wether lambs fattened them for market. When I had sold them and added in the amount of money received for wool in the spring, I found I had sold \$780 worth of wool and mutton from the flock during the year, and still had the original number I began with. The ewes were worth \$5 a head, therefore I had invested in the flock \$525, and I am at a loss to know where I could have invested that amount to better profit.

I have made good money feeding western sheep. I turned them in the corn field a short time each day at first, increasing the time until they got used to eating the corn. I thus saved the expense of gathering the corn. Then I put them up in small pens and fed shelled corn and alfalfa hay to finish them. They have always paid me well for the time and work in caring for them.

Smith Center, Kan.

I have subscribed for several farm and poultry papers but can readily say that I like Farmers Mail and Breeze best of all.—Mrs. W. G. Boyd, R. 3, Galena, Kan.

gine over in this fashion so I could take it where it was needed," writes Mr. Dunlap. "I have the engine in a room by itself, with a line shaft running through the wall so the children cannot get to it while it is running. I use a 1-inch pipe for a line shaft for operating a cream separator, washing machine and emery wheel."

A Compass For Building Silos

Mr. Editor—I have read with interest the articles and letters on pit silos in the Mail and Breeze and offer some suggestions as a further aid to those intending to build. I have an instrument which I shall describe, for making the wall smooth and round, and for keeping the diameter the same size from top to

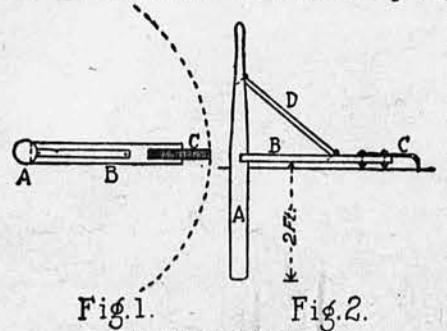


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Explanatory Sketch.

bottom. In beginning the silo a post-hole is dug at A in Fig. 1, or the center of the silo.

In Fig. 2, A is a post to fit the post hole. B is a 2 by 4 for the arm. C is

A Kansas Model Dairy Farm

(Continued from Page 3.)

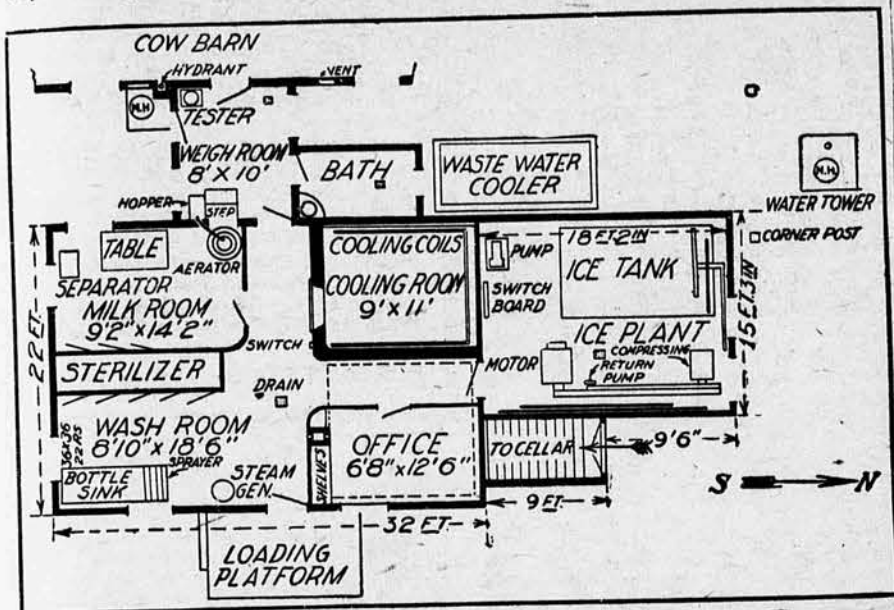
the little island in the British Channel where the Guernseys come from and had them select his foundation stock. Recently he made a second importation and it is his intention every year to bring over the choicest animals on the island for his farm.

After careful observation in England Mr. Peer selected May Royal, the bull which heads Mr. Holmes's herd. May Royal was sired by Hays Royal, a bull imported by Mr. Peer for one of the

fast as they come in milk they are to be tested for advanced registry.

Until a few years ago Guernseys were almost unknown in Kansas, though their near relatives, the Jerseys, were not uncommon in the eastern part of the state a generation ago. Kansas now has several promising herds, bred from foundation stock obtained for the most part in Wisconsin and New York.

It is in the ordinary, everyday life on the dairy farm that the Guernseys excel.



Floor plan of milk house at Overland Guernsey Farm. As soon as the milk is drawn it is weighed, then poured through a strainer leading into the aerator in the bottling room, where it is cooled to 34 degrees, sealed and capped. It is then taken to the cooling room and kept at a temperature of 33 to 35 degrees until delivered to the consumer. In 10 minutes the new milk is reduced to 34 degrees and lying bottled and sealed in the cooling room.

largest dairy farms in the East, and is line bred from Golden Secret, a far-famed sire. All of his ancestry have been strong prize winners, both in England and on the Island. Using the words of Mr. Peer, "May Royal is one of the best bulls ever bred in England."

The heifer and cows imported by Mr. Holmes are largely of the old Governor of the Chene and Masher strains. As

Also they rank high in constitutional vigor and adaptability. Their chief characteristic is the production of high colored milk, cream and butter. The highest average yearly records made in connection with advanced registry of any breed are now held by Guernseys.

The breed is presumed to be an admixture of the large Red Normandy and the little Black Brittany cattle, originally brought to the island from the boring coast of France. In this crossing with the little black cows of Brittany

HER "BEST FRIEND"

A Woman Thus Speaks of Postum.

We usually consider our best friends those who treat us best. Some persons think coffee a real friend, but watch it carefully awhile and observe that it is one of the meanest of all enemies for it stabs one while professing friendship.

Coffee contains a poisonous drug—caffeine—which injures the delicate nervous system and frequently sets up disease in one or more organs of the body, if its use is persisted in.

"I had heart palpitation and nervousness for four years and the doctor told me the trouble was caused by coffee. He advised me to leave it off, but I thought I could not," writes a Wisconsin lady.

"On the advice of a friend I tried Postum and it so satisfied me I did not care for coffee after a few days trial of Postum."

"As weeks went by and I continued to use Postum my weight increased from 98 to 118 pounds, and the heart trouble left me. I have used it a year now and am stronger than I ever was. I can hustle upstairs without any heart palpitation, and I am free from nervousness."

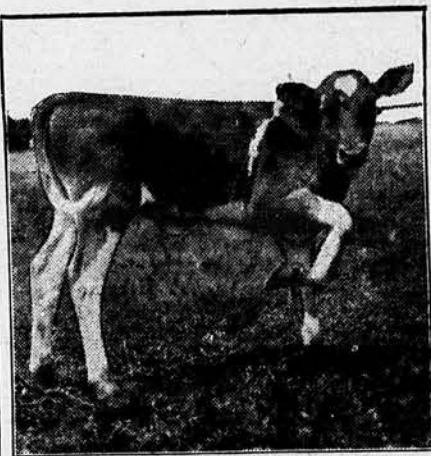
"My children are very fond of Postum and it agrees with them. My sister liked it when she drank it at my house; now she has Postum at home and has become very fond of it. You may use my name if you wish as I am not ashamed of praising my best friend—Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum now comes in new concentrated form called Instant Postum. It is regular Postum, so processed at the factory that only the soluble portions are retained.

A spoonful of Instant Postum with hot water, and sugar and cream to taste, produce instantly a delicious beverage.

Write for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

"There's a Reason" for Postum.



Imp. "Peggy of Overland" whose name appears not only in the Guernsey herd book but is registered in the U. S. patent office at Washington. This picture of her has been adopted as a trademark for the products of Overland Guernsey Farm.

the red males predominated and the Guernseys have many characteristics of the Normandy breed. For nearly 100 years no live cattle have been permitted to land on the Island of Guernsey and the breed as established has remained pure, as there has been no admixture of foreign blood.

As it is Mr. Holmes's intention every year to import the choicest animals which may be purchased, Overland Farm is undoubtedly to play an important part in the dairy development of this part of the West.

We think the Mail and Breeze the greatest farm paper ever, and are always anxious to get the paper. "What Farmers Are Thinking," "Handy Farm Devices" and Tommy McNeal's "Passing Comment" all appeal to us.—A. S. Finfrook, R. 7, Hooker, Okla.



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When you buy it you are absolutely *certain* of getting a paint to suit your climate—so it will not check, crack or peel off. Write us today for the

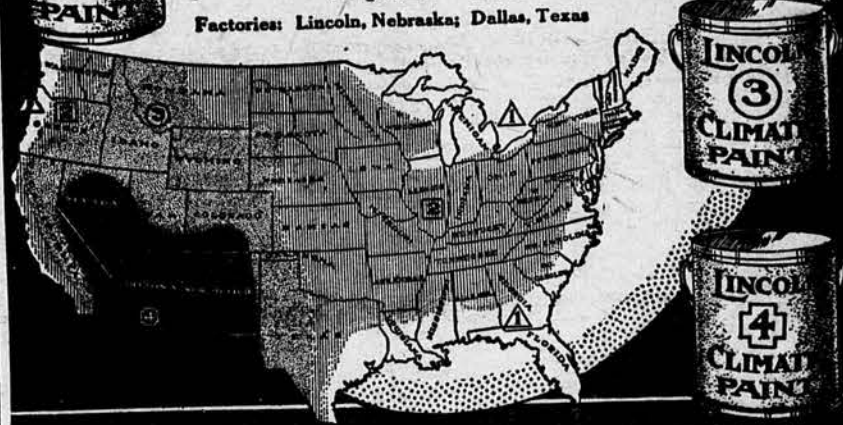
Lincoln Climatic Paint Book—Free

telling how we discovered the greatest of all paint truths. We'll also send a free copy of our helpful new booklet, "Home Painting Jobs—How to Do Them," filled with valuable advice on home beautifying, showing how to make the house more attractive with small labor and little expense.

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Lights instantly. Burns evenly. Gives forth no odor.

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STANDARD OIL COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.
(AN INDIANA CORPORATION)

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.

If we lived in town we should lay in a supply of butter on May 1 sufficient to last at least 30 days. We should then escape the horrid stuff that is made when the cows first go on grass.

But how do we escape it living in the country? Why, by keeping enough butter on hand which was made when the cows were on dry feed. Butter loses the green taste about June 1 and then we use the new article. What do we do with the green-tasting butter made in the meanwhile? Why, sell it in town, to be sure.

Seriously, we should not blame the buyer or the consumer of butter, if they refused to have anything to do with the stuff churned during the first two or three weeks in May. The milk is b.d., too, but we can't store a supply of milk that will last a month. We lay the worst flavor to the wild onions, but there are other weeds which do their share.

Now it appears we are to get a stand of corn the first shot in almost every field in the county. We have yet to hear the first complaint of corn not sprouting and the fields which are up show a splendid stand, too much rather than too little.

We have examined several fields during the week in which the stalks of corn do not average more than 1 foot apart. In one the average was not more than 10 inches. Now what will happen to this field next summer, if we have our usual dry spell? It is not hard to forecast. Why do farmers plant so thickly when they know that not one season in five is there rain enough to "make" the thick planting.

At the time we write moisture conditions are perfect; the soil is not too wet nor too dry. But we need no more rain

for a few days, for the surface of the ground is not entirely dry yet. Grass certainly is fine and the prairie hay crop has had a big boost toward another good crop. The wind is in the east this morning and there is a look of more rain. Well, the old saying goes, "the more rain, the more grass."

Several farmers in this neighborhood who fed cattle are still holding on, hoping the coming week will bring smaller receipts and better prices. What will be the market's future no one can say. We do not expect low prices; even with the large slice lopped off of prices during the last 30 days all stock still is high. One farmer from this township who shipped cattle last week got \$101 for a cow and \$27.50 for a calf.

The market report in the last paper said that from \$4.50 to \$5 per hundred was being paid in Kansas City for canners. Not so very long ago it took good corn fed steers to bring that price and the shipper thought himself lucky if he made the \$5 mark. Canner cattle and thin stock of all kinds seem to sell just as well at their quoted price as the best corn fed steers. This means there is a strong demand for the cheaper classes of beef.

This part of Kansas is fine cattle country. We doubt if there is a better in the United States, for winter feed is always plenty and prairie pastures are of the best. After all tame grass pastures do not equal prairie pastures for at least four months of the pasturing season. A tame grass pasture at best comprises about three kinds of grass, while in our prairie pastures there are 50 different varieties, at least.

Give an animal its choice and it will take prairie pasture every time, or at least it will do so in the spring. We saw a stray yearling picking and choosing along the road yesterday. Although it had access to a fine field of alfalfa and clover mixed, it kept to the roadside where there was a fringe of the native prairie grass. And even when the prairie grass is dry in the fall it still makes good feed and we have had a good cattleman tell us that his stock never put on weight so well in June as they do later when grass has matured and has more substance in it.

Probably in no part of the country has the cattle supply in proportion to farming population, been so well maintained as in the bunch of counties which have Greenwood county for a center. For this reason the increase in cattle values has been welcome here, for it means prosperity more surely than the promise of big crops. With anything in the cattle line bringing \$5 per hundred these cattle counties are certain to do well. It is hardly possible for prairie grass, Kafir and cattle to be badly hit by any common drouth.

While the season for bad storms is not entirely passed, the chance they will occur is growing less each day. The really dangerous tornado seems most likely to happen along some time in April or early May. It will not do for any part of the West to congratulate itself on the assurance it is immune from these storms, for they are likely to strike any part of the prairie region, although western Kansas and Nebraska are less likely to be hit. In this connection it is well to remember the tornado advice of the old German, "When you see the weather in one place and the wind in another, better you look out."

We suppose, under present Kansas laws, there can be no such thing in the state as a true mutual insurance company. Up in our old Nebraska county they have a real mutual company which has been running more than 20 years and the assessments have in no one year in the 20 been one-third the rates charged by the old line companies. Here in Kan-

sas there is not much difference in the rates charged by the so-called mutual and the old line companies. For fire, lightning and wind insurance for a term of five years the old line companies charge us \$3 per \$100 and the mutuals \$2.40. We have to sign a note with the mutual company for the full amount charged by the old line people, \$3 per \$100, but we never yet have been called upon to pay more than \$2.40 of the \$3. Why cannot a mutual company in Kansas insure farmers as cheaply as a Nebraska mutual company?

Even if the Kansas mutual companies are not truly mutual we prefer them to the old line companies after seeing how the old line companies have acted in Missouri. They threatened to leave that state unless the Missourians granted them certain privileges. If these companies can bulldoze the public in that fashion, would it not be better and safer to insure in a company owned within the state, one which did not have some safe and secure hole back East in which to crawl? We are for the Kansas companies whether or not they are true mutuals.

When there is a large growth of old grass in the pastures, probably it is necessary to burn it off in the spring. Cattle do not like to eat where there is much old grass and, if they are compelled to, they are liable to eat the grass out in spots and leave it untouched in other places. Likewise there may be times when it is wise to burn off the prairie meadows, but in the long run we believe they are best left unburned. Hay shippers like to see the meadows burned over, for it means a better quality of hay, but this quality is secured at the expense of quantity. Rather than cut off a fair second growth in the fall we prefer to let it stand over winter and burn it off in the spring. Why cutting a late second growth of hay should so damage the crop the next year we do not know, but it does. One would think burning off the growth would be as damaging as cutting it the fall before, but it is not. If you want to do the worst possible thing to your prairie meadow, mow the second crop in September.

Treat and Train Your Own Horses

Prof. Gleason's Big Book, Given Free To Mail and Breeze Readers, Shows How To Prevent and Cure Most All Livestock Diseases and How to Break, Tame and Train Wildest Horses.

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Realizing the need for knowledge such as this book contains we have purchased a large edition from the publishers and are going to distribute the entire lot on a very liberal and very attractive freight offer among the readers of this paper.

It is impossible in this limited space to name even a very small part of the hundreds of subjects covered in this great book. Gleason's Veterinary Hand Book is based largely upon the works of Robert McCuire, M. D., V. S., one of the most uniformly successful veterinarians this country has ever produced. The methods of treating diseases of horses is known throughout the entire world based upon the result of actual practice not mere theory as is the case with most veterinary books.

Among the many important chapters are Causes of Diseases, How to Observe Diseases, Treatment of Diseases, Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, Distemper, Dysentery, Eye Diseases, Fistula, Glanders, Internal Diseases, Kidney Diseases, Poisons, Stomach Diseases, Bowel Diseases, Worms, etc., etc. These are but a few of the hundreds of important subjects covered in Part One of this great book. Special chapters are devoted to the cause and cure of practically every disease known to all livestock.

Part Two contains Prof. Gleason's Famous System of Horse Breaking, Taming and Training. Gleason's marvelous skill in training and treating horses and other domestic animals are world and he is considered the world's greatest authority in this field.

By a special arrangement direct with the publishers we are able for a limited time to offer "Gleason's Horse Book" absolutely free—postage prepaid—to all who send \$1.00 to pay for a one-year new, renewal or extension subscription to our big farm weekly. Send your name and \$1.00 at once. MAIL AND BREEZE, Dept. H. B-200, Topeka, Kan.



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Post Toasties have Distinctive Flavor

Be Ready For the Chinch Bugs

Trap Crops May Be Planted Now

KANSAS has a fight with chinch bugs on its hands. The strategy now called for, is to be ready to keep them out of the corn when they leave the wheat. Trap crops, dust barriers, oil lines and spraying, all are good, and all will be used this season.

A strip of cane planted next to the cornfield at this time will make a good trap crop by harvest. Chinch bugs from a ripened grain field are a hungry lot. The young cane will attract them and feed them for several days. When the chinch bug army has taken full possession of the strip of cane, plow it deeply under and harrow it continuously for a time. Few of the bugs will ever get to the surface and those which do or which try to cross over from the other side, will find the traveling through the dust difficult. This method of controlling the pest is being recommended by H. E. Smith, a government entomologist at work in southeastern Kansas, and has been used effectively by readers of the Mail and Breeze in former years.

Sometimes the cane has been cut, liberally sprinkled with coal oil and set afire, but plowing under is better, espe-

cially if the harrow is used to make the surface of the plowed-under strip dusty. find it is necessary to attend to the barriers constantly about three hours a day. In addition to this the smoothing log is drawn through the furrows once a day.

Where the bugs get in the first few rows of corn, spraying with the soap and oil mixture described on page 6 in this paper, is recommended by the Agricultural college.

George A. Dean, entomologist of the college, has prepared a circular giving all these methods in detail. A copy of it may be had by writing to W. M. Jardine, director of the Kansas station, Manhattan, Kan.

Reno County Leads in Apples

The soil survey made jointly by the U. S. department of agriculture and Kansas Agricultural college, places Reno county at the head of all Kansas counties in apple production. The soils of the Arkansas valley are especially adapted to apples, pears, plums, and cherries, says the report, and truck farming and the growing of melons and



cially if the harrow is used to make the surface of the plowed-under strip dusty.

Dust barriers and oil, or tar, lines are later methods and may be used instead of a trap crop, but the work should be done in advance of the time the bugs are likely to leave the wheat. A dust barrier, the length of the corn field, will keep nearly all the bugs from getting across, but is good only in dry weather. An oil or tar line works rain or shine.

A dust barrier is simply a strip of ground plowed and harrowed until a fine dust is obtained on the surface.

The single-furrow barrier has good points. The bottom and sides of the furrow are ground to a fine dust by dragging a log back and forth.

Two parallel furrows are a better check. The bugs tumble into these furrows and are unable to crawl out. A gasoline torch carried back and forth is used to burn the bugs, although dragging the log through the furrow will kill a great many.

Another good barrier is a ridge made by throwing two furrows together and smoothing it down with an inverted trough. In the bottom of this trough a pole is nailed which leaves a groove on the point of the ridge. No. 7 road oil is poured in this groove from a tea kettle. This form of barrier is effective in both wet and dry weather.

The migration of the bugs from one field to another usually lasts from one to two weeks. They do not cross over in a steady stream but begin to move about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, or earlier on cool days. By 7 o'clock the movement has almost entirely stopped. The experts of Kansas Agricultural college

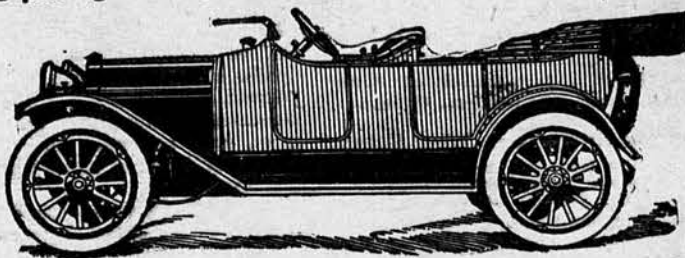
berries should be encouraged. Irrigation with inexpensive plants could be carried on profitably even on the uplands of the county, where good water can be secured at a depth of 25 to 30 feet. The heaviest annual rainfall reported is 41 inches, and the lightest 16 inches.

According to the report the farmers of the county, as a class, are progressive and make large use of the improved tillage and harvesting machinery, but the methods used are not always such as might be expected to give the maximum crop yield from year to year. No systematic crop rotations are practiced though the land is changed frequently from crop to crop by the more progressive farmers.

Two More County Agents

Two more Kansas counties have picked out farm demonstration agents. W. E. Watkins of Anthony, Kan., was selected by Allen county and F. P. Lane of Oklahoma will go to Harvey county. Both have been trained on the farm and at college. When Mr. Watkins was graduated from Kansas Agricultural college in 1906, he went back to his farm in Harper county. Later he finished a course in horticulture at the Colorado Agricultural college. Last year the entomology department of Kansas Agricultural college employed him as a field man. Mr. Lane grew up on a Coffey county farm, graduated from the Kansas state normal, taught school a few years, finished a course at Oklahoma Agricultural college and has since been in the employ of that school.

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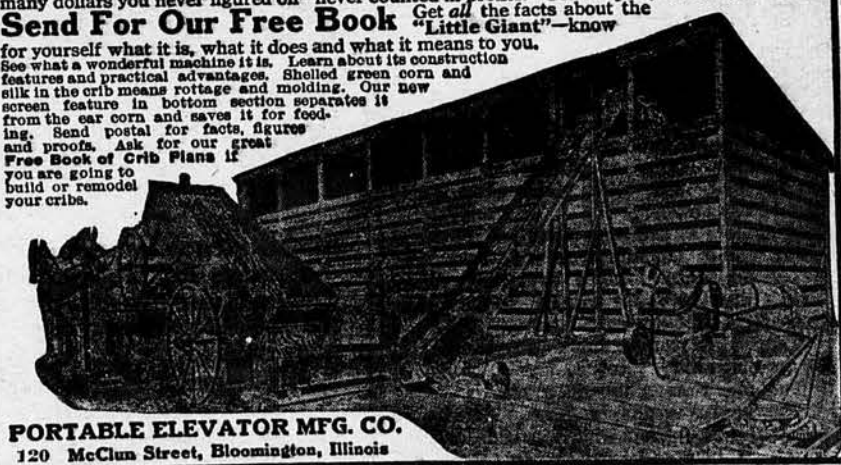
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Leidigh's Answers TO FARM QUESTIONS

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

When Plant Cowpeas in West Kansas?

When is the best time to plant cowpeas? What is the best variety for this county?—C. M. B., Gray county, Kansas.

In western Kansas I should not plant cowpeas before about the first of June. Always plant them in rows and cultivate them. Farther eastward we have more moisture and the crop may be planted broadcast.

For row planting, use about 20 pounds of tested seed an acre. Plant in very shallow listed furrows or with a surface planter. In moist warm ground, the cowpeas will easily come up through $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches of earth.

You will need an early variety. One easily obtained is the Black Eye, but it is not a heavy yielder of forage. Last year we found the Early Buff an excellent variety. I do not know where seed of this variety can be obtained. The New Era and the Whippoorwill are both giving satisfaction all over the state, and one of these is, perhaps, the variety you will have to depend upon. If unable to obtain the seed in your own town, write to any of the well known Kansas seed firms who advertise in this paper. Seed will probably cost you about \$2.50 or \$3 per bushel. A. H. Leidigh.

Milo or Kafir for Roughage?

I wish to know your opinion of Dwarf milo sown for roughage, one bushel to the acre, in comparison with white Kafir sown the same way. At what time should it be sown and when cut for feed? I propose to sow rye on the same ground after cutting feed. Also is it good for silage?—E. W. F., Stafford county, Kansas.

As a forage crop, Dwarf Milo is unsatisfactory. I doubt if you can obtain more than about $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of roughage an acre from milo and you ought to get 6 or 7 tons an acre from Kafir or sweet sorghums, such as Kansas Orange.

If you sow the seed broadcast at the rate of about a bushel to the acre and cut the crop with a binder or mower, you will probably obtain a little less hay than from Kafir or sweet sorghum. If you wish silage, grow the crop in rows. For such use we can only advise milo where it is necessary to plant a crop late, as it will not produce the yield of the later ripening sorghums.

Milo, feterita and similar early-ripening sorghums leave the land somewhat in the same condition as Indian corn. Kafir and the late-ripening sweet sorghums dry the land out so badly it would not be practical under usual conditions to sow a grain such as rye. If obtaining rye next year is the most important thing, it will be all right to sow milo, but if this year's crop of roughage or silage is the main idea, you had better grow Kafir or sweet sorghum. If you decide to grow Kafir or the sweet sorghums for silage, by all means plant them in rows for cultivation, using 15 or 20 pounds of tested seed per acre.

A. H. Leidigh.

Bermuda Grass For Kansas

BY F. A. CHANDLER.

[Written for Farmers Mail and Breeze.]

There is not an acre of Kansas land which could not grow Bermuda grass profitably. Once established it will not winter-kill, but will yield abundantly for 100 years.

And here is the argument for its adoption: The consumption of beef and dairy products doubles every 22 years. There now is more money to be made out of cattle than ever before.

Then why not go back into the cattle business again?

The one reason is—no grass.

The native grass is gone. Alfalfa is not a grazing grass and demands certain soils. But we have Hardy Bermuda grass left with which to meet the demand for a pasture grass.

Bermuda is a southern grass and is likely to winter-kill in Kansas at first, but this may be overcome to some extent by planting the right variety, selected and bred from hardy stock. On our farm in central Oklahoma we have two varieties. One comes from the pasture of a neighbor, where it has been

growing for years without attention, although on a south slope it frequently winter-kills and is not a satisfactory yielder. This is the common Bermuda. The other is an improved variety growing on a north slope. For years it has received the best of attention and is a heavy yielder. In spite of its location it does not winter-kill.

While Bermuda grass will grow on the poorest Kansas soil, it deserves better treatment while being acclimated. Set it on good soil and you will soon find it coming hand in hand with your abiding prosperity.

To plant Bermuda we open the furrows with a lister, going as deep as possible. After soaking the roots thoroughly we cut them into pieces about a foot long and drop one about every 3 feet. These are covered immediately with about 3 inches of fresh, moist soil. To make sure we first cover them lightly with a hoe and step on each root to firm the soil, then cover them deeply with a cultivator. We cultivate it as we do corn but do not fill up the furrows the first year. The ridges are left for a windbreak.

In Kansas it is better not to pasture the grass the first year, but leave it as a protection against frost. There isn't an acre of Kansas land but could grow Bermuda profitably. There isn't any kind of livestock but would thrive upon it. Once established, it would not win-

ter-kill, but would yield abundantly with proper care for 100 years. Every year the land would increase in fertility. It is soil builder and protector. Soil cannot blow or wash away when set in Bermuda. F. A. Mitchell.

Chandler, Okla.

Interest Rates Farmers Pay

The average rate of interest paid by the farmers of the United States for short time loans, is 7.75 per cent. In Texas it is 9.97. The interest rate in Texas shows a slight decrease over last year. In all other Southern states there is an increase in rates. The federal department of agriculture, which has just concluded an investigation of interest rates, gives out these figures.

Few farmers can do anything with a loan timed for 30, 60, or 90 days. A farmer cannot turn his money in much less than a year when the returns from his crops come in. A credit system which does not take this into account is, of course, of little or no value to him.

Texas Farmers' Selling Agency

The executive committee of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative union of Texas will establish a central selling agency at Houston. The union has arranged to borrow all the money it needs

at 6 per cent to finance the agency and make it effective in every way. In a communication to members the following statement is made:

"The problem of marketing has been the most difficult one to solve, partly because of the system that has grown up as a result of inattention on the part of farmers and partly because it is harder to get farmers, who have been contented to produce and let others sell and distribute, to realize the importance of co-operative marketing."

A circular of instructions explaining the details of the plan is being sent out to the members.

Pasturing First Crop Alfalfa

To save the first alfalfa crop, so likely to be rained on if cured for hay, the alternative is being tried in Linn county. Alfalfa is still somewhat of an experiment in that part of Iowa and those who try the pasturing plan may not realize what they hope from it. The stock will gradually be accustomed to eating the rich forage and the animals will not be allowed to crop the alfalfa so closely that the next crop will be destroyed. The experimenters believe they will be able to harvest two hay crops after pasturing the first crop.

Whatever the purpose of chicken raising, keep the youngsters growing.



Flying Dutchman Hay Tools



The Adriance Mower

has many exclusive improvements—its durability and convenience have made it a great favorite wherever used.

Adriance Mowers have the best cutting apparatus the world has ever produced.

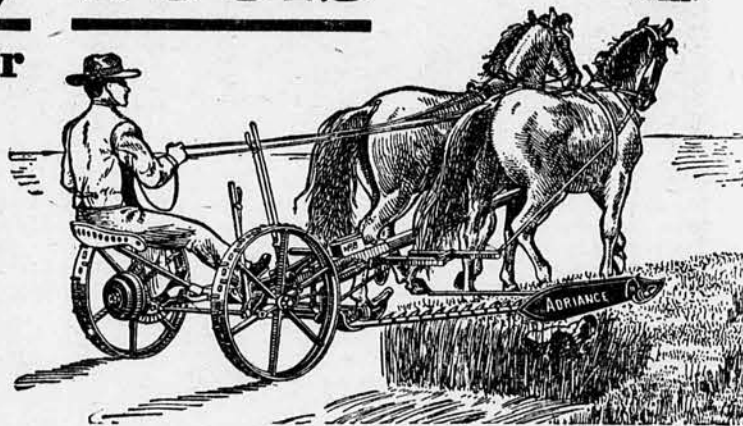
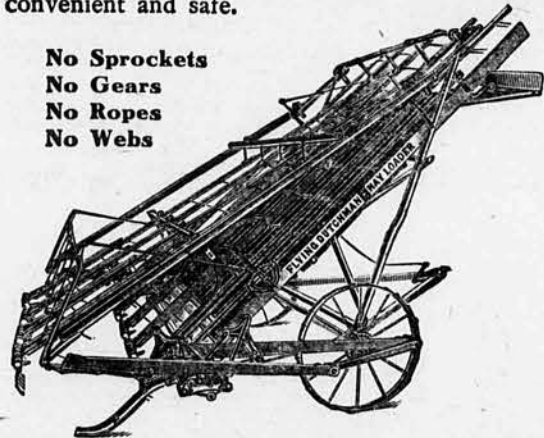
The coupling frame hinges are in exact line—no chance to bind. The Cutter Bar swings like a door. It will always follow the ground, and can be swung over the tongue when not in use.

The Automatic Spring Draft prevents damage to the driver or machine when striking an obstruction.

The Crank Shaft has bronze bearings, the only successful bearings for a high speed Mower.

The Foot Lift raises the Bar with a natural forward movement, and helps to brace the driver in the seat—convenient and safe.

No Sprockets
No Gears
No Ropes
No Webs



The Flying Dutchman Hay Loader

is the simplest, lightest draft and easiest handled Hay Loader built. One man can easily operate it and drive the team. Hasn't a gear, chain or sprocket to break and cause delays. It has the long, natural, easy stroke of the hand rake and cleans the stubble thoroughly and carefully places the hay on the wagon, without tearing off the clover leaves and without jarring the loader to pieces.

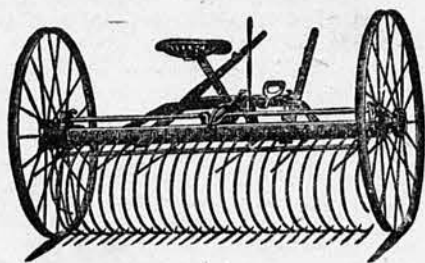
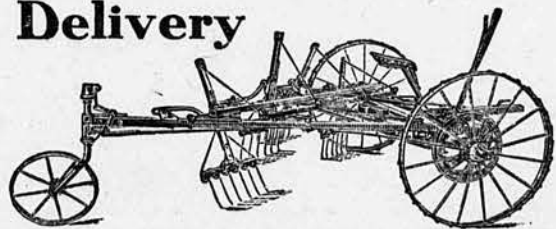
It can be depended upon to give perfect service every hour during the haying season. No delays—no trouble of any kind.

The yielding deck permits handling lightest swath or heaviest windrow with equal ease and satisfaction—requires no adjustment.

The Flying Dutchman Side Delivery Rake and Tedder

combines two machines in one. A perfect side delivery Rake—a perfect hay Tedder. Can be changed from a Rake to a Tedder in five minutes. It is built entirely of steel (except the tongue) and will give splendid service. Being convertible from Rake to Tedder, its use may save your hay crop.

The entire machine is raised and lowered by one lever without the driver leaving his seat.



The Adriance All-Steel Rake
has large wheels with replaceable spokes, plenty of clearance. The frame and axle are very strongly constructed of angle steel bars. Has great strength combined with the best of working qualities.

Free Circular in Four Colors—Write Today

Moline Plow Co.

Dept. 15, Moline, Illinois

The Large Hog a Westerner

A Visit to the Home of the "Big Type"

BY GEORGE W. BERRY
Fieldman Farmers Mail and Breeze.

THE breeders and farmers of the corn belt now look to the swine raising states of Iowa and Nebraska for new blood to replenish their herds. Formerly it was the custom for breeders of Poland Chinas to go to the native habitat of the breed in the Miami Valley of Ohio.



G. W. Berry.

Even the breeders of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have been attracted to the herds of the Northwest for stock to restore the size, bone and fleshing qualities of the true Poland China. I have been interested for several years in breeding and showing hogs and have tried to study the different breeds of swine. I have spent the last three or four months among the herds of Iowa and Nebraska and been surprised and pleased to note the unusual size, bone and feeding qualities of many of the herds in this territory. For combined smoothness and evenness they are notable.

The Poland China occupies a prominent position in Iowa, the state that produces more hogs annually than any of her sister commonwealths. This breed is no less prominent in Nebraska, the nearest competitor to Iowa in the number of hogs raised. The popularity of the Poland China is due largely to the efforts of the leading breeders of these states. Not only have they popularized the breed in the greatest pork-producing territory in the world, but have made these states the central breeding ground of the breed.

Some Iowa Top Notchers.

The breeders in some neighborhoods, in Iowa, have specialized until they have achieved national reputations. Their towns have been made conspicuous points on the map. The breeding of Poland Chinas is an important business in some counties. Page county, Iowa, is a conspicuous example. Here we have the breeders at Clarinda including Henry Fesenmeyer, Pfander & Sons and John Lawson, and in the same county at Braddyville are H. R. McClarnon and J. O. James, equally well known as breeders.

The prominence of certain big type sires has brought additional fame to the Iowa herds. "A Wonder," owned by Mr. Fesenmeyer is one of the best known hogs living; "Long King" adds much to the prestige of the Pfander big type herd; and "Long King's Equal" in the Lawson herd is equally well known. The reputation of the noted sire, Big Orange, has attracted attention to the herds of James McClarnon. Other famous boars at the head of Iowa herds are "Chief Price Again," owned by Frank Rainier of Logan, and "Mabel's Wonder" owned by H. W. Halford of Manning. Good sows bred to these boars have met with ready buyers at figures ranging from \$150 up to \$400, and these breeders have been scarcely prepared to fill the demand.

Nebraska's Big Type Men.

Nebraska breeders have been close competitors with western Iowa in the advanced work of perpetuating the useful qualities of the Poland China. Among them should be mentioned R. B. Baird of Central City, whose herd is headed by the great show boar "Columbus"; D. C. Lonergan of Florence, the owner of "Big Victor", and the breeders of such sires as the celebrated "Colossus"; Thomas Miller of York, the breeder of "Big Joe" and other great sires in use in Iowa and Nebraska herds; Tim Nuehofel of Central City, the owner of "Big Orphan", also a line of wonderfully big sows; and Meese and McNutt of Ord, who are among the best showmen and leading breeders.

Duroc-Jersey breeders have kept the pace set by the big type breeders and have achieved marked improvement in quality, size and uniformity in their chosen breed. Notable advancement also has been made by the breeders of

O. I. C.'s or Chester Whites, and by the breeders of Berkshires in the north-western states of the corn belt.

New State Fair Board at Work

The Kansas state board of agriculture formally accepted the deed to the Hutchinson fair grounds last week, and appointed a board of fair managers. The following members will serve on the board: George B. Ross, Sterling; H. S. Thompson, Hutchinson; T. A. Hubbard, Wellington; Walter Wellhouse, secretary of the state horticultural society, and F. D. Coburn, secretary of the state board of agriculture. The fair managers elected the following officers for the fair: President, George B. Ross; secretary, A. L. Sponsler, Hutchinson; treasurer, A. E. Asher, Hutchinson. The board went to Hutchinson to begin the preliminary work of preparation for the fair this year.

Secretary Coburn, who returned from Hutchinson the latter part of the week, says Hutchinson and Reno county are manifesting a wonderful amount of push and enterprise in behalf of the fair.



GEORGE B. ROSS,

Of Sterling, Rice county, the new president of the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.

"The Kansas people don't know what really big things the fair's promoters have under way," said he.

Mr. Ross, the new president of the board has been a director of the Hutchinson fair for several years. He is a successful stock breeder and farmer of Rice county, best known among stockmen for the quality of the horses and hogs he raises. He also is president of the state board of agriculture, having succeeded I. L. Diesem at the last annual meeting of the board. Mr. Ross has at different times served the state in the legislature. He is a Democrat and was a member of the senate in the last legislature.

Go After the Potato Bug Early

BY S. ARTHUR JOHNSON,
Colorado Experiment Station.

[Written for Farmers Mail and Breeze.]

The adult Colorado potato beetle usually winters in the ground at a depth of from 4 to 6 inches. When the ground is warmed by the spring sun the beetle emerges and seeks food plants on which to feed and lay eggs.

The eggs hatch in from 4 to 8 days and the larvae feed at first on the surface of the leaf where they hatch, but soon migrate to the top of the plant and eat the tender young leaves just unfolding. The young reach full growth about 3 weeks later. Soon eggs again are laid and the second generation hatch.

Prompt Spraying Is Best.

The best practical remedy is spraying with some arsenical poison. In large fields the best machine is a power sprayer drawn by horses. In garden patches a hand sprayer does good work. Arsenate of lead, the best poison, is a white paste which must be carefully mixed in a little water before it is

poured into the spray machine. It should be strained through a fine screen to remove all lumps which might clog the nozzles. Apply the poison at the rate of 6 or 8 pounds to 100 gallons of water. The best time to spray is when the young grubs appear at the tops of the stems.

Paris Green and Dust Sprays.

Arsenate of lead does not kill as quickly as Paris green but it sticks to the leaves much longer and the benefits can be seen for weeks even after rains. Paris green is still the old standby and is cheaper for a single application. This poison is mixed with water at the rate of 1 pound to 75 or 100 gallons of water. There is danger this spray will burn the foliage of the potato. To avoid this it is well to add the milk from 2 pounds of slaked lime to every 100 gallons of water used. While spraying either of these poisons the spray machine should be kept well agitated.

In small patches of potatoes the insects often are controlled with dust sprayers. These blow either the Paris green in fine clouds, or dust it out when it has been mixed with flour or carefully screened air-slaked lime.

Ft. Collins, Colo.

No Fertility in Coal Ashes.

An inquirer at Palco, Kan., wishes to know if coal ashes have any value as a tree or garden fertilizer. C. A. Scott, state forester, says that coal ashes do not add any fertility to the soil. They improve the physical condition of a heavy soil by providing a better drainage, but add nothing to a light, well drained soil.

Bucklin Has an Equity Union

Mr. Editor—The Bucklin Equity union was organized in Commercial Club Hall at Bucklin, May 3, by C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill. J. P. Hunter was elected president, J. A. Birney, vice president, and J. E. Elland, secretary and treasurer. Seventy members were enrolled and every one took stock in the Bucklin Equity exchange.

Rain kept many farmers away. Those who did attend gave close attention to the address of President Drayton on the price of wheat in Bucklin and in Kansas City. He declared that farmers break the natural law of supply and demand by forcing their wheat onto the central markets too rapidly and so force their price down below the cost of production. They compete for the market when they ought to co-operate in selling the crop.

President Drayton exhibited the cartoon of a rooster crowing over the 124 million bushel wheat crop of the state of Kansas (estimated) that he had clipped from the Kansas City Star. That rooster was not a farmer, but a speculator, he said, and was crowing about the 200 million dollars the speculator would get out of the 1913 crop of wheat if Kansas should raise 100 million bushels, and dump the crop into their hands as it usually does.

"The dumping system is caused by the disorganized condition of farmers," said President Drayton. "Every speculator rooster, put into our newspapers, will help stampede the mob of wheat sellers. They will hurry to sell before wheat goes lower and break down their own prices in every central market all over the country. No other class sells its products as farmers do. They co-operate instead of competing. An organized body of sellers would know the supply, know the demand and regulate the supply to the demand and prevent low, unjust prices."

President Drayton contended the difference between a strong union of grain growers and no organization was at least 20 cents a bushel annually on wheat, or at least 100 million dollars on every wheat crop. He declared if there was no farmers' elevator at Bucklin, four grain companies would handle the 700,000 bushels of wheat at a profit of \$35,000. The new Equity Union would save every dollar of this enormous profit for its members.

The president has promised to return and hold schoolhouse meetings till 150 or more farmers are united in trade at Bucklin. We are determined to trade off the profit system for Equity Union co-operation at Bucklin and we ask every town in Kansas to fall in line.

A Member.



The Biggest Thing in the Clock Business

Big Ben is the biggest thing today in the alarm clock business.

He is only two years and a half old, but he's already getting more work from the States than any clock alive.

In two years and a half time, 18,000 jewelers—70% of the total number of United States watchmakers—have already adopted him. Two million and a half families leave it to him to call them up in the morning. Two million and a half families use him all day long to tell the right time by.

He is really two good clocks in one—a crackerjack of a timekeeper and a crackerjack of an alarm.

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.

He's sold by 18,000 watchmakers. His price is \$2.50 anywhere in the States, \$3.00 anywhere in Canada. If you can't find him at your jeweler's, a money order mailed to Westclox, La Salle, Illinois, will send him anywhere you say, express charges prepaid.

BIG BEN

FITZ OVERALLS

The Fitz Smile is a smile of satisfaction—it wears off only when your FITZ Suit wears out—that's why it is everlasting.

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Shinn Lightning Rods

SOLD UNDER \$75,000 BOND Because they are absolute protection against lightning. Every Shinn Dealer is an expert on erecting Lightning Rods. Our state inspectors follow the dealer and inspect work, then you are absolutely safe. INVESTIGATE CAREFULLY. There is a difference in lightning rods. Shinn rods are best made, most highly improved. See your dealer. Catalog free. W. C. SHINN, 110 10th St., LINCOLN, NEBRASKA



The CLIPPER

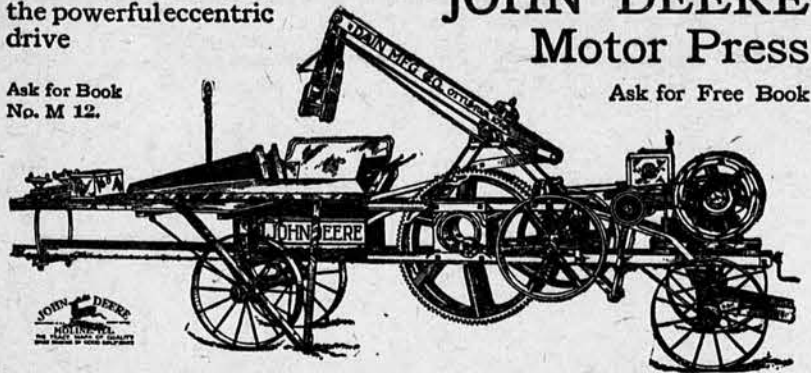
There are three things that destroy your lawns—Dandelions, Buck Plantain, and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out. Your dealer should have them—if he has not, drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices. Clipper Lawn Mower Co. Box 10, Dixon, Ill.

Fish Bite

Like hungry wolves any time of the year if you use Magic-Fish-Lure. Best fish bait ever discovered. Keeps you busy pulling them out. Write to-day and get a box to help introduce it. Agents wanted. J. F. Gregory, Dept. 31, St. Louis, Mo.

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Sulky and Sweeps, all sizes

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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.

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Begin right by choosing a reliable engine

Save money to begin with by getting a good engine right at the start. There is no economy in putting a cheaply made engine on your farm, because it is sure to prove unsatisfactory and a costly piece of machinery in the end. While you are about it, why not get the best. The engine that has been proved by thousands of business farmers to be a source of economy and satisfaction. Buy an

"INGECO" Farm Engine

The most moderate priced high grade engine on the market. Simple construction—easy to operate—quick to start—economical of fuel—reliable in service and on the job at all times. "Ingeco" Engines are made to last, and they do. It is the engine that means complete service and satisfaction.

Made in all sizes and types

from 1 1/2 to 60 h. p. Portable,

Semi-portable, Stationary.

A letter will bring catalog and

convincing reasons why the "Ingeco"

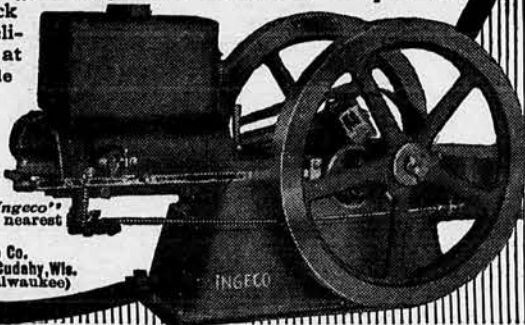
is the engine for you, also nearest

dealer's name.

International Gas Engine Co.

162 Holtzoff Pl., Cudahy, Wis.

(Suburb of Milwaukee)



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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.

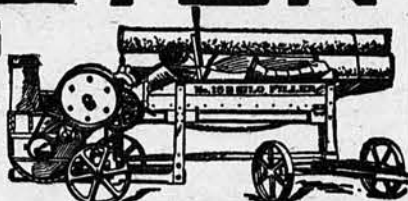
I also carry a full line of lubricating oils.

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.

APPLETON SILO FILLERS

Handsome, illustrated booklet giving 30 convincing reasons for buying the powerful, low down, underslung, cut-under oak frame, Appleton Silo Filler, mailed free. Write for it to-day.



APPLETON MFG. CO., 497 FARGO ST., BATAVIA, ILL., U. S. A.

Objection to Dust Mulch Some Soil Cultivation Principles

BY A. M. TENEYCK, Iowa State College
Written for Farmers Mail and Breeze.

I OBJECT to the term "dust mulch" to indicate the proper condition of the soil surface to conserve moisture in a cultivated field. Those who write and speak of a "dust mulch" do not mean what they say or say what they mean. A better term which really describes the proper condition is "soil mulch".

The surface of a cultivated field should be mellow and friable, the mulch should be granular, not pulverent and dusty. Such a condition of the soil surface really defeats in part the purpose of cultivation, because, before the moisture can be conserved in the soil it must be stored, and the finely pulverized, dusty surface is not a good condition to take in and store water.

Everyone has observed how a dusty road bed will shed a heavy rain. The same thing happens to a less degree in a cultivated field in which the mulch has been made too fine and dusty. Such a surface packs and cements quickly with rain and prevents the percolation of water into the soil. Also in drying, unless the soil is loosened at once, it tends to bake and crust, hindering the free movement of air in the soil and otherwise producing an unfavorable condition for plant growth.

The Right Kind of Soil Mulch.

The proper soil mulch is made by cultivating as soon after the rain as the soil is dry enough, before it becomes so dry that it will break into clods or pulverize into fine dust. The mulch should be mellow and crumbly and uniformly deep enough to make a good blanket,

or cover, to prevent the escape of the moisture already in the soil and at the same time offer a surface favorable to receiving and taking in another rain. The depth of the mulch should vary on different fields according to its crop or condition. In the preparation of a seedbed for small seeds such as alfalfa the mulch should be shallow, 1 to 2 inches deep; for larger seeds such as wheat or oats, the soil may be loosened 2 to 3 inches deep, the plan being to loosen the soil only about as deep as the seed is planted in order that the seed may rest against the fine moist soil beneath the mulch, the ideal condition for seed germination. Avoid the "slicking" effect of much light harrowing. I prefer as a rule to ride or weight the harrow to cause it to drag deeper and make small furrows.

More Important To Kill Weeds.

During the early preparation of the seedbed it is preferable to use the disk harrow or spring tooth harrow in order to keep the surface open and mellow and in favorable condition to receive and store rains. Usually in a corn field, a mulch made 3 to 4 inches deep will not cause serious injury to the corn roots and this thickness of mulch will protect the stored moisture. Then if it is left somewhat furrowed it will receive and store another rain.

It is more important to cultivate to kill the weeds than to maintain a soil mulch, because the weeds exhaust both the soil moisture and the available plant food. It is not essential to keep the cultivator going in a dry time if the soil already has a good mulch of sufficient depth and the field is not weedy. Stirring again will be added expense and may actually waste moisture by drying out the deeper part of the soil mulch, also, cultivating the dry soil will tend to produce the objectionable "dust mulch".

Hunting Out the Boarder Cow

One Kansas Cow in Three Worth Her Keep

BY A. S. NEALE, Kansas Agricultural College
Written for Farmers Mail and Breeze.

WE know the average dairy herd in Kansas is a money loser. As yet few Kansas dairymen get down to actual facts and figures, or know what the herd as a whole is doing. Nothing contributes more to unprofitable dairying than the boarder cow. She steals away the profits yielded by the good cows in the herd. No part of the farm business offers so much opportunity for losses as these poor cows.

A friend of the writer's, who is today a very successful dairyman, bought his first dairy herd 10 years ago. He was not at that time a good judge of dairy cows, or a skillful feeder, but he did know the value of figures. He began by keeping a record of production of each cow, and the cost of feed. At the end of the first month he found that, paying for the feed eaten by his cows, he had 7 cents left for labor and the various other expenses. Practically the entire herd was sent to the butcher at once, although the difference between cost and selling price was large.

Chose Another Herd Carefully.

A new herd was started more carefully. The scale and tester are still in use on this farm. By their aid a herd of 50 cows has been built up that produces an average of almost 400 pounds of butter fat per cow, and no cow is retained that will not produce 300 pounds of fat per year.

The mortgage which was on the farm 10 years ago has been paid off. Good buildings have been constructed. There is money in the bank and the farm produces four times as much feed as formerly. My friend says it is all due to keeping records. Neighbors of his who were much ahead of him 10 years ago, and who have not used their pencils, are away behind today. Keeping accounts in the dairy led to keeping accounts of other farm operations. There is nothing so enlightening.

Another example of what testing will do is that of Harry Burger of Seneca, Kan. Mr. Burger began keeping records about three years ago. At that time he had 18 cows. Before the end of the first year seven of the cows were found to be so poor they were disposed of, and the 11 that remained produced an average of 200 pounds of butter each. Some of these were sold, a few grade Holstein cows and a purebred sire were bought. Daughters of some of the best cows have come into milk and during the last year 5,100 pounds of butter were sold from the herd of 17 cows at 30 cents per pound, bringing in a total of \$1,530. The skim milk and buttermilk were worth \$350 for feeding, so that the actual annual returns a cow were almost \$120. Mr. Burger is not content with this but is starting a herd of registered Holsteins, has plans out for an up-to-date dairy barn, and is getting in line for an era of prosperity.

One Minute to Keep a Record.

Many persons object to keeping records, saying too much time is consumed. With a scale and record sheet close at hand not more than 1 minute a cow a day will be necessary to get an absolutely correct milk record of each cow for an entire year. Once each month a sample of milk should be taken from at least two milkings and tested with the Babcock tester for butter fat. Multiplying the percentage of fat by the pounds of milk for the month, gives the pounds of butter fat.

If every cow in Kansas that is being kept for dairy purposes were tested in this way and only those kept that produced enough to pay for feed and labor, at least half a million cows or about two-thirds our dairy cow population would go to the butcher.

Manhattan, Kan.

A little farm is better than a big farm with a mortgage on it.

ORCHARD & GARDEN

For the best letter each week, contributed to this page by a reader, we offer a year's subscription or extension of subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze. We want your views and experiences. They will help others. Address contributions to Horticultural Editor Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Have Roasting Ears All Summer.

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—We do not plant Stowell's Evergreen and expect to have the first roasting ears in the neighborhood. Neither do we plant Early Minnesota and expect to have a long season of corn for the table. But by planting some of both varieties at the same time we enjoy roasting ears for a long time. By the time the early kind is hard the other is just about ready for use.

Waverly, Kan. J. L. Mellor.

Shields Plants From Sun and Wind.

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—In setting out my tomato plants I protect them with small branches that have heavy foliage and do not shed their leaves when wilted. I use oak branches, cutting off the tips with pruning shears and sticking several in around each plant. This affords protection from both the hot sun and high winds and I seldom lose a plant. I also shield cabbage, Kale, and all other transplanted plants in the same way. I leave the branches in the ground until the plants are strong enough to withstand the elements.

Choctaw, Okla.

Pumpkins For Feed and Profit.

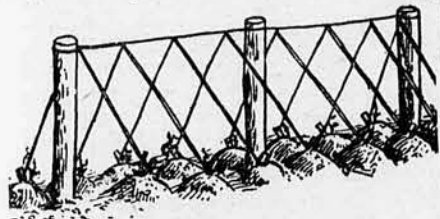
Mr. Editor—The best crop on my farm last year was pumpkins. They were planted in two rows 176 feet long and 25 feet apart. I plowed the ground the fall before, 7 inches deep, after putting on 2 tons of well rotted manure. Every 12 feet in the row I scattered a handful of commercial fertilizer and hoed the ground up like a mole hill, planting 5 or 6 seeds in every hill. When they came up I pulled all but two plants. I worked the ground with a team of horses two times. This patch produced 160 pumpkins worth 20 cents apiece and took first prize at the institute at Girard. Pumpkins make the best pig feed that grows. I had a patch two years ago that doubled my 1912 crop. That year some of the pumpkins weighed 80 to 84 pounds.

Girard, Kan. J. N. Thomson.

Substitute For Bean Poles.

[Prize Suggestion.]

Mr. Editor—I have a new way of tying up my pole beans. I plant the beans in two rows, the hills opposite one another.



Twine Serves as Poles.

I set a post at the end of each row and run a wire from post to post. I drive a small stake at every hill, then tie binder twine to stake in one row, run it over the wire and tie to stake in the other row.

Rich Fountain, Mo.

Garden Watering Made Easy.

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—We have irrigated a small home garden several years. We plant it in rows running the full length of the garden and mark the rows, setting a short stick about every 10 feet. This way we make no mistakes when we wish to irrigate the seeds before they come up, as is sometimes necessary. There is a gentle slope to the garden. On the high side we run our main ditch which is made permanent for the season. Shallow ditches are constructed with a hoe, one ditch for every two rows.

Water is pumped by a windmill, in one corner of the garden, into the main ditch and from there it runs out into the laterals. As these get full, the water is banked off at the mouth of

each one. When the ground is sufficiently dry these laterals are hoed up to keep the ground from baking. Next time the ditches are made between the rows left blank the first time. By rotating them in this way the ground will not pack so hard as it will if irrigated through the same laterals each time. After the plants begin to fruit we stop changing.

In selling garden produce we realize most from early cabbage. We try to grow the earliest maturing kinds for which there is always a good demand at a good price. The early varieties also are comparatively free from worm damage. In case of worms we dust dry earth over the cabbage which usually drives them away. For plant lice on squash, cantaloupes, and cucumber vines, suds from the washing machine mixed with a little kerosene is effective. We apply this with a bucket spray pump once a week.

Brownell, Kan.

Why Not a Garden Fence?

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—Many a good wife works hard to get the vegetables planted. It is toil to get the onion sets in right

side up. And perhaps the next day she finds them all resurrected by the hens. When the peas and beans begin to blossom the chickens are there again to pick off the blooms. Later the good woman will be watching the first tomatoes with anxious expectation. They are turning red and she is about ready to call up and tell her neighbor of the first ripe tomatoes they are to have for dinner at her house. But the old hen is there first. The red tomatoes are punctured, and gone bad when the good woman finds them.

Why shouldn't the garden be fenced as well as any other part of the farm? We would not think of letting the hogs get into the corn or potatoes. A good, substantial chicken-tight fence will protect the garden, pay for itself in one year and last for 20 years.

Waverly, Kan.

J. L. Mellor.

Pumpkins by Double Cropping.

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—I have been successful raising my pumpkins in the potato patch. In planting the potatoes I leave every seventh row vacant. After the first cultivation of the potatoes, about the middle of May, I plant pumpkins

in the vacant rows. Three to five seeds are planted in every hill, and when the plants are 3 or 4 inches high. I thin them to the best two in the hill.

If bugs molest the plants I put a guard of poultry manure about them or soak several corn cobs in coal oil and stick them in the earth about the hill. If the vines get over into the potato rows before the potatoes are laid by, I place them back in the row. About the time the potatoes have finished their growth the vines will take the whole patch and shade the ground over the potatoes as should be. Thus I have a full crop of pumpkins and six-sevenths of a crop of Irish potatoes on the same ground.

I have kept pumpkins until spring by gathering and storing them carefully after frost. I leave the stems on and store them in the barn, shed or outdoors and cover with straw or fodder to keep them from freezing. For cows or hogs pumpkins should have the seeds removed before feeding. In southwest Missouri pumpkins will not do well when planted in corn. Jacob Faith.

Eldorado Springs, Mo.

The chick that goes to roost with a well filled crop will make quicker gains.

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Not a Petty Saving

Don't think that Goodyears won their place through any petty savings.

They were once in bottom place. Today they outsell; by long odds, all other tires in the world.

They have leaped to leadership. The

Goodyear demand has come like an avalanche.

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It took a vast, compelling reason to bring this change about.

Two Big Savings

The No-Rim-Cut tire—which we control—revolutionized conditions.

About one in four of all old-type tires were wrecked by rim-cut ruin. The No-Rim-Cut tire wiped out that loss completely.

Then the oversize we gave this tire added 10 per cent to the air capacity. And that, with the average car, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

These two features alone vastly altered the cost of tire upkeep.

Other Savings

Then, year after year, we have spent fortunes on research and experiment.

That department now costs us \$100,000 yearly. And there scores of our experts work all the time, seeking ways to better tires.

They test the tires

by metered mileage—test every new idea. Night and day, four tires at a time are being worn out in our factory.

It was thus we learned, in the course of years, how to give you Goodyear mileage.

The Meters Tell

Bear in mind that meters are now used on countless cars. Men know which tire is best.

The time is past when users depend on makers' claims.

They measure mileage, watch their tire upkeep. And they tell their results to others.

Over two million Goodyear tires

have gone out to meet these tests. And Goodyear sales have doubled over and over as men proved out the tires.

Judge by This

Judge Goodyear tires by the final verdict of the legions of men who have used them.

You can see the No-Rim-Cut feature—the oversize feature. But the main fact lies in their records.

Motor car makers have contracted for 890,680 Goodyears to be used on new cars this year. And our demand from users is twice as large as last year.

The savings which did that are bound to win you when you make one test.

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

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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.

Coughing Pig.

I have a young pig that has a bad, hacking cough. It is a fine pig and would like to know what will relieve and cure it.—J. A. S., Boynton, Okla.

For the coughing in your pigs, you may possibly find the following mixture of value:

Powdered licorice 4 ounces
Chloride of ammonia..... 3 ounces
Syrup or molasses..... about 1/4 pint

Give the pig a tablespoonful of this mixture three times a day in the feed.

Puffed Joints.

I have a mare coming 5 years old in good flesh but her hock and knee joints have begun to puff up. She is a little sore and stiff but there is no lameness.—L. W., Miami county, Kansas.

I would suggest that you feed your mare a tablespoonful of saltpetre in the feed three times a day for the swelling in the leg. Give her all of the exercise possible.

Chronic Lameness.

I have an 8-year-old mare weighing about 900 pounds that I noticed to be lame shortly after harvest last year. Her left hind ankle was swollen and she is still in the same condition. Can this be cured?—G. S., Woods county, Oklahoma.

The fact that your horse has been lame with a swollen ankle for almost a year makes it very difficult to give a cure. You might try applying a good strong blister once a week for about 6 or 8 applications, at the same time giving the mare as much rest as possible.

Abortion In Sows.

I would like to have your opinion on a couple of sows that farrowed pigs that were only about half grown and partly decayed. They were both in the best of condition.—F. C., Russell county, Kansas.

Your sows are probably suffering from contagious abortion. It would be well for you to separate the diseased ones from the healthy ones, burn all of the dead pigs and wash out the aborting sows with a teaspoonful of carbolic acid in a pint of water daily for about a week after farrowing.

Potential Fever.

One of my mares had a swelling on the under jaw that extended over the nostrils and made her breathing difficult. A veterinarian lanced her under jaw, applying a white liniment after which the swelling began going down. On the third day she ate grain and in the evening drank water. Next morning I found her dead in her stall without a sign of a struggle. The swelling was gone from her head but her chest seemed swollen slightly.—R. D. B., Clay county, Kansas.

Your mare was probably affected with potential fever. That is frequently a fatal malady and is infectious but not contagious, therefore there is no danger of its spreading.

Ailing Pigs.

I have some sucking pigs from 3 to 30 days old that have some kind of contagious disease. Their eyes begin to matter and swell until their eyeballs protrude. Their jaws and heads also swell. The mothers seem to be in good shape. What can be done for them?—F. E. H., Buffalo, Okla.

I believe the best thing that you could do for your pigs is to thoroughly disinfect the pens with some good reliable dip, afterwards spreading lime over the floor. The healthy pigs should be taken out of these pens and the heads of the diseased pigs cleansed with a teaspoonful of dip in a quart of water.

Lame Fetlock Joint.

I have a purebred filly that went lame in her left hind foot, apparently at the fetlock joint. When she walks the joint lets her go forward with that leg. Can this be cured?—T. O. D., Allen county, Kansas.

It is rather difficult to make out from your description just exactly what the trouble is. I would suggest that if you are sure the lameness is in the fetlock that you wrap it with a thick layer of cotton held in place with band-

ages. On the outside of this place a layer of good, thick paper, which is again held in position by bandages. Then you should soak up the cotton by pouring cold water in at the top. Keep the cotton constantly moist and leave it in position for about 10 days.

Ankle Enlargement.

I have a 3-year-old horse that has an enlargement on the side of the ankle joint on his hind leg. He has been kept in the stable most of the time. The swelling started about six months ago.—W. W., Cherokee county, Kansas.

You don't say whether the enlargement on your animal's leg is hard or soft. Neither did you say whether it produced lameness. If it does not produce lameness and it is a hard swelling, I would suggest that you leave it alone.

Sweeney Shoulders.

I have a mare weighing 1,100 pounds that is sweeney in both shoulders. Will you kindly tell me how to cure this trouble?—W. F. C., Custer county, Oklahoma.

The cure for sweeney is rather technical. It consists in the injection of irritant drugs into the shrunk shoulder. If this is not properly performed there is great danger of abscesses forming and therefore I would advise you to have a graduate veterinarian do the work for you.

Leaking Udder.

Is there any way of preventing the loss of milk from cows' teats? I have a good milker that loses her milk before the bag is anywhere near full. She is very easy to milk. Would glass tubes prevent it?—C. R., Wilson county, Kansas.

I know of no way to prevent the milk from leaking out of the teats. Any treatment that you attempt would be dangerous and might spoil the cow's bag. I would suggest that you milk the animal several times a day and in this way prevent the leaking.

Failure to Breed.

One of my heifers which will be 3 years old in May, calved a year ago last February. Have not been able to get her with calf since then. After each breeding there is a yellowish discharge which turns bloody after a day or two. What is this trouble?—J. M., Wilson county, Kansas.

I would suggest that you wash out the uterus of your heifer with a solution of 4 ounces of bicarbonate of soda in 1 gallon of lukewarm water daily for about two weeks. If this does not seem to help her it would probably be best to have a graduate veterinarian make an examination.

Unthrifty Colt.

My 2-year-old filly does not seem to be doing well. She is getting poorer and does not show much life although she eats enough. She has a variety of feed such as cane, prairie hay, Kafir, corn fodder, and corn for grain. What can be done for her?—O. R., Ness county, Kansas.

I would suggest that you have the colt's teeth examined and in addition, give it a good tonic. For this you may use 2 ounces of powdered nux vomica, 2 ounces of powdered sulphate of iron, 2 ounces of powdered ginger, and enough artificial Karlsbad salts to make 1 pound. Have this mixed and give the colt a tablespoonful three times per day in the feed.

Epilepsy In a Calf.

One of our cows had a male calf March 20 which was unable to stand without holding him for several days. He was finally able to get up but would stagger and fall. He apparently has spasms or fits, rolling his head around, but in 10 or 15 minutes is up and sucking again. We have raised hundreds of head of cattle but this case is too much for us.—H. D. J., Richmond, Va.

From your description I would suspect that the calf is affected with epilepsy, which is rather common in suckling animals. The treatment is not always satisfactory but the best results are obtained by administering a teaspoonful of bromide of potash in a little water twice daily for about a month.

Infection From Cold.

I have a registered Hampshire sow that got sick and acted as if she were going to farrow but did not do so until five days later. She farrowed eight fine pigs and was all right for about four days then got sick again. She has been sick off and on this way for about two weeks. While sick she thumps when moving around.—H. B., Johnson county, Kansas.

It is possible that your sow caught cold and that this has affected the organs of generation just at the time that she was farrowing. I believe that you would find it of value to give her the following mixture:

Sulphate of soda..... 6 ounces
Sulphate of iron..... 2 ounces
Powdered nux vomica..... 1 ounce

Have these ingredients mixed and give her a tablespoonful morning and evening.

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—Farmer Onslow.

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

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

Breed is important but it is the cow that counts.

Experimenters find the per cent of fat is greatest in the morning milking.

Soaking the inside of the churn with brine occasionally, will help to keep it sweet.

The kicking habit often is a direct result of the kind of handling a cow receives.

Until a calf is 6 or 7 weeks old it is better to keep the quantity of milk fed per day, under 15 pounds.

Although done frequently, there is nothing to be gained by breeding a heifer before she is 18 months old.

Corn is cheap, beef is high. This is a good time to fatten up the boarder cows and let the butcher have them.

Doing without a cream separator is expensive economy on the farm where four to six or more cows are kept.

The foresighted dairyman is planning to put in a succession of forage crops for use when pasture gets short next August. Sweet corn, millet, cane, cowpeas, all are good.

How Break a Self Sucker?

What will break a cow from sucking herself or at least keep her from it? I have a common bridle bit, also a halter with a stick running back between her front legs and held up by a girth. This method will keep her from it but makes sores on her back and legs for miles to work on.—S. B. R., Attica, Kan.

Ring the cow as you would a bull. Then in this ring, hang another, forming two links of a chain. If this device fails the next best thing is to put a yoke or cage around her neck.

Success of a Renter-Dairyman.

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—It is preferable for the man who is accomplishing something to write about his own experiences, yet there are many good farmers who cannot be induced to write for publication. I have a friend in mind, a tenant on 160 acres. He moved from one farm because the owner would not make needed repairs. Strange there should be farm owners who would rather see a good renter move than spend a few dollars on repairs.

This man was not long in getting another farm. He had the nerve to take a five-year lease and put up a silo at his own expense, agreeing to leave the silo on the place if he moved at the end of five years. The owner and renter shared all crops half and half, but the renter had the income from the dairy and the poultry on the place. He has 15 cows and ships all his milk to a dairyman in the city, from whom he receives 15 cents a gallon. He ships from 25 to 30 gallons every morning and this income averages about \$3 daily, after express charges are deducted. He therefore gets about \$1,000 annually for milk alone.

He fills his silo by exchanging help with neighbors. He gives a scoopful of silage to each cow at a feed. This amounts to about 22 pounds daily per cow. The grain feed is about 9 pounds of ground oats and corn, and ½ pint each of oilmeal and "sucrone." The ground feed is thoroughly mixed in an iron kettle and slightly moistened. The silage is fed first and in about an hour they get the ground feed. The cows are milked while they eat.

This renter's wheat made enough last year for him to turn over \$900 as the landlord's share. Also he had 555 bushels of corn, a barn full of hay and 120 bales of straw. Four horses are used on the farm. One hand is hired during the

busy season, but during the rest of the year this man and his wife and daughter attend to all the work. His stock is not purebred, but is of a high grade. He keeps a good grade bull but does not allow him to run out with the cows. He has a flock of Rhode Island chickens that produce more than enough eggs for the table.

Logansport, Ind.

Joe Elpers.

Good Way to Dehorn Calves With Lye.

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—I dehorn all my young calves with common Lewis' lye just as soon as the horn can be felt, or when the calves are from 6 to 10 days old. Clip away the hair from around the spot, about the size of a quarter, then swab the point of the horn with the lye mixed in water to about the consistency of cream, until the skin is broken and shows red. In 15 or 20 minutes apply some grease to stop the action of the lye and the job is done.

Otis Siglinger.

R. 1, Tangier, Okla.

A Milk House at Little Expense.

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—This is the way we built our milk house: Our windmill is 4 rods from the house. The posts of the mill tower have a spread of 10 feet at the base. We put drop sidings on these posts to a height of 9 feet in front and 7 feet in the rear, giving the roof a slant of 2 feet. There is a door on the east side and a window sash in both the north and south sides, ensuring plenty of ventilation. A good, thick floor of cement was put in last. Imbedded in this floor are some pieces of 4 by 4-inch stuff to provide a solid foundation for the separator. On one side we have a work table extending the full length of the house, on the other side the milk trough. The water is pumped into the milk trough from which it runs into a large tank outside for the stock and for irrigating purposes.

Plains, Kan. Mrs. Ida Robinson.

After One Month of Cow Testing

WHAT A KANSAS RECORD SHOWS.

A. B. Wilcox, secretary of the Pioneer Cow-Testing association of Dickinson county, Kansas, has sent Farmers Mail and Breeze a record of the association's top notch cows for last month. The record is taken from the first official report of Ralph A. Cooley, official tester for the association and shows the performance of all the cows that produced more than 40 pounds of butter fat during April. The record follows:

| Owner. | Breed. | Per cent fat. | Pounds butter. |
|----------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| J. H. Kohman | Shorthorn | 3.7 | 43.78 |
| J. H. Kohman | Shorthorn | 3.5 | 45.04 |
| S. Goldsmith | Jersey | 5.9 | 45.13 |
| A. J. Engle | Holstein | 4.5 | 43.60 |
| A. J. Engle | Holstein | 4.3 | 45.21 |
| J. R. Sterling | Jersey | 6.2 | 47.8 |
| J. R. Sterling | Jersey | 4.9 | 49.21 |
| J. R. Sterling | Jersey | 4.8 | 41.51 |
| George Lenhart | Holstein | 2.4 | 41.35 |
| George Lenhart | Holstein | 3.3 | 41.08 |
| George Lenhart | Holstein | 2.9 | 40.45 |
| A. E. Engle | Holstein | 3.7 | 43.06 |
| J. T. Leshner | Shorthorn | 3.7 | 40.29 |
| J. N. Engle | Red Poll | 4 | 40.30 |
| J. N. Engle | Red Poll | 4 | 43.68 |
| L. L. Engle | Shorthorn | 4.5 | 41.17 |
| S. Rohrer | Shorthorn | 3.7 | 42.17 |
| D. Sheets | Shorthorn | 4.6 | 42.33 |
| D. Sheets | Shorthorn | 4 | 43.20 |
| D. Sheets | Jersey | 3.9 | 41.42 |
| R. E. Wilcox | Holstein | 4.2 | 90.72 |
| A. B. Wilcox | Holstein | 4.9 | 92.17 |
| A. B. Wilcox | Holstein | 3.3 | 49.33 |

The great thing about cow testing is that it shows what cows are doing the work. There is always a surprise in store for the dairyman who tests his cows for the first time. A testing outfit is no respecter of animals and probably the pet of the herd will be the first to be shown up short in her accounts. Even the "milk in the pail" is not a reliable indication of what a cow may be doing. As an instance take the record of the two cows of A. B. Wilcox, both Holsteins. It required only 1,881 pounds of milk from one of the cows to make the unusually good record of 92.17 pounds of butter fat. The other gave almost 300 pounds more milk, yet produced less butter fat than the first cow. These cows had the two highest records for the month.

The Pioneer Cow-Testing association is the first organization of its kind in the state. Ralph A. Cooley, the tester, is a graduate of the Agricultural college and gives his whole time to the work. His expenses are met by an assessment on the members who are rated by the number of cows they keep.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

No Excuse for any Cow Owner Being Without One

There is no reason why any cow owner who sells cream or makes butter should be without a cream separator and there is no excuse why he should not have the best separator.

Any creameryman or experienced dairyman will tell you that a good cream separator will give you a great deal more and a great deal better butter than you can make with any gravity setting system, and equally, of course, more and better cream, if you are selling cream.



The DE LAVAL is acknowledged by creamerymen and the best posted dairymen the world over to be the "World's Standard" and the one and only separator that always accomplishes the best results possible and always gives satisfaction.

You cannot make the excuse that you can't afford to buy a De Laval, because it will not only save its cost over any gravity setting in six months and any other separator in a year but is sold either for cash or on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself.

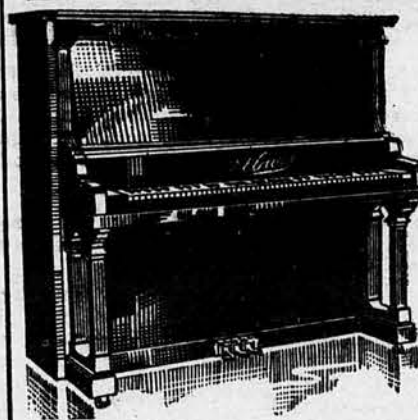
A little investigation will prove to you that the truth of the matter is that you really can't afford to make cream or butter without the use of a DE LAVAL cream separator.

The nearest De Laval local agent will be glad to demonstrate this to your own satisfaction, or you may write to us direct.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

Dependable Pianos They Pay!



Dependable Pianos—made by factories of recognized reliability—sold strictly on their merits, and exactly for what they are—and not only warranted by the makers but by Jenkins—that's the way pianos are sold here. Strictly one price—and a popular price—a price that takes advantage of every saving that comes from perfect organization, economical selling methods and a tremendous volume of business—that's the Jenkins way.

Steinway, Vose, Kurtzmann, Elburn

pianos on comfortable payments. Write for catalog and prices—\$125 and up. High class guaranteed Player Pianos \$435 and up. Call or write.

J. W. Jenkins Sons Music Co., Kansas City, Missouri

THE FREEMAN ENSILAGE CUTTER

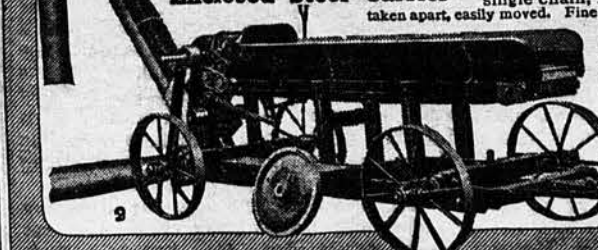
Noted for its exceptionally clean cutting, smooth, fast running and its saving of power. The 16 inch Freeman gives excellent results with as little as 4 H. P.

Saves Dollars on Power Cost

Traveling force feed table—handles biggest bundles with ease. Most simply constructed, most durable. Large feed rolls, adjustable knives, safety fly wheel, safety stop lever—can be brought to a standstill instantly.

Enclosed Steel Carrier

Non-clogging—no scattering, no waste—single chain, runs light and true. Easily taken apart, easily moved. Fine for individual silos or job work.



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Illustrates and describes our complete line of ensilage machinery—shows all sizes Freeman Feed Cutters, from cheapest hand cutter up. This book will save you money. Write for it today.

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215 Michigan St.
MADISON, WISCONSIN.



Poultry Keeping

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

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

For the fence-flying habit, trim one wing. It is a painless cure.

The floorless coop on drained ground is the only kind for this season.

If vermin bother the setting hen, try a few moth balls in the nesting material.

The chilled or wet chick gets a setback from which it will not soon recover—sometimes never.

A good feeding creep for chicks may be made by tacking some coarse mesh poultry wire over a frame.

Guinea fowls are the most persistent bug eaters of all the poultry tribe. And they are good eating too—the guineas.

A Mail and Breeze poultryman recommends sweet oil in preference to all other forms of grease for head lice on chicks.

Too much corn in the feed in warm weather makes the hens fat and lazy,

To find two dead chicks in a hatch of 15 eggs under a hen does not impress us much, but 20 dead ones in an incubator hatch of 150 eggs would alarm most persons. Yet the proportion in both cases is the same. It is known the vitality of breeding stock, proper ventilation, moisture and heat in the incubator have a great deal to do with this trouble.

Dust the Hen For Chicks' Benefit.

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—I find it pays to dust a hen with a good insect powder about a week after she has brought off her hatch. This proves a protection against mites and lice, and as the chicks are too young to have the powder applied to them, it is best to treat the hen instead. Hold her by the legs, with the head down, and sprinkle the powder well under the wings and through the feathers generally. Do this before the chicks go to roost at night. If put off too late in the day the application is likely to prove more or less fatal to the youngsters. Edward R. Kelley. Beattie, Kan.

Purebred Records for Bro. Hampton.

Mr. Editor—The record of Mr. Hampton's 40 mixed hens is a good one but I have 41 Barred Rock hens that laid 489 eggs during January, 615 during February, and 786 during March. I then sold 11 hens and the 30 birds remaining laid 544 eggs from April 1 to date (April 28).—O. L. Stockwell, Greensburg, Kan.

Mr. Editor—Mr. Hampton's 40 mixed hens laid 690 eggs in March. I have 8 Black Langshan hens, penned all the time, that laid 180 eggs from March 25 to April 25. They were fed only whole corn in the morning and a crumbly

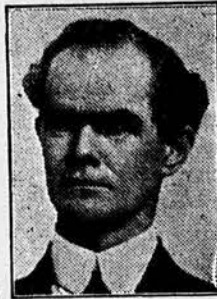
sand on the brooder floor, covered with short cut alfalfa hay, is ideal. Ground bone in little hoppers, so the chicks can help themselves, also is good. A few drops of a potassium permanganate stock solution, just enough to turn the water red, or just enough zenoleum to turn the water whitish, may be put into the drinking water. Madison, Wis. J. G. Halpin.

If You Want the Chicks to Grow

BY T. E. QUISENBERRY,
Director Missouri Poultry Experiment Station.

[Written for Farmers Mail and Breeze.]

WE SHOULD not conclude after a chick has passed the first 3 weeks safely that it will raise itself. If a chick is to develop into a healthy, vigorous cockerel, or a strong, active pullet that will shell out the eggs next winter, it must have the best of feed and care during the entire growing period.



T. E. Quisenberry.

Many ills and much mortality among chicks are due to overcrowding. The brooder or coop should furnish ample room for the little fellows to stretch themselves out at night without coming in contact with each other. Plenty of fresh air should be admitted in such a way that there will be no draughts causing the chicks to huddle together.

A continual warfare must be waged against lice and mites to keep them from exacting a heavy toll of dead, dwarfed and stunted chicks. Watch for head lice, greasing lightly the heads of all chicks over 2 weeks old with a mixture of kerosene and lard, equal parts. Also under the wings. Be careful not to use too much grease and oil. Repeat this in about two weeks if chicks are badly infested. For mites paint or spray brooding quarters with a mixture of 8 parts kerosene to 1 part crude carbolic acid. This will serve as a good disinfectant also.

Filthy drinking water is a common cause of disease, and lack of water a common cause of unsatisfactory growth. All drinking vessels should be scalded at least once a week. In cool, damp weather sufficient permanganate of potassium to give the water a deep red-dish tinge will assist in preventing colds and bowel trouble.

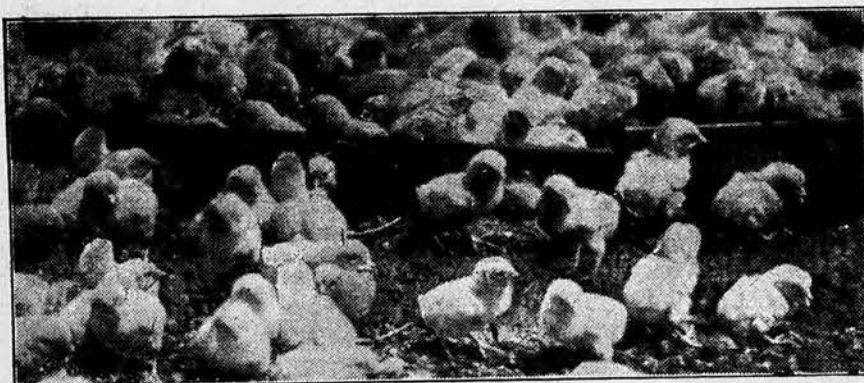
Good feed and plenty of it, easily accessible at all times, is one of the important "secrets". After chicks are 6 weeks old, if on free range, they should have access to a hopper containing equal parts by weight of cracked corn and cracked wheat. If confined to runs in which there is no green feed, they should be given, daily, lettuce, sprouted oats or lawn clippings. The grain mixture mentioned should be sifted and fed in a deep litter of cut clover or alfalfa, or chaff from a barn mow, or finely cut straw, to induce plenty of exercise. Plenty of clean sharp grit should be provided, and a hopper containing the following mixture kept before them at all times. The proportions given are by measure:

- 8 parts bran.
- 4 parts corn meal.
- 2 parts shorts or middlings.
- 2 parts fine meat scraps.
- 1 part fine charcoal.

First Rations For New Broods.

Mr. Editor—For the first 10 to 14 days, we feed the chicks a little commercial chick feed, thrown into a fairly deep litter of hay chaff three or four times a day. In the middle of the forenoon and the afternoon we give them a little mash made up of equal parts of coarse ground corn, wheat bran, wheat middlings, and rolled oats. Once a day we mix a raw egg in with this mash, one egg for about each 60 chicks. As they get older, we gradually increase the amount of raw egg, adding enough water or, better still, milk to keep the mash from being sticky and soggy. As fast as they learn to eat it, we mix more and more wheat and cracked corn into the chick feed, so that by the time they are 3 weeks old they are eating cracked corn and wheat entirely.

From the start we give access to dry mash made up at first like the wet mash, except that the rolled oats is omitted after the second week. Fine



They are turning out some expert poultrymen at Manhattan. The class in incubation at the Agricultural college made an especially good record this spring. Five students who had never before operated an incubator obtained hatches ranging from 82 to 92 per cent of the fertile eggs placed in the machines. The picture shows part of a hatch of 450 chicks brought off simultaneously in the students' machines.

also more susceptible to summer diseases.

The most profitable age to dispose of market ducks is at about 10 weeks when they should weigh five pounds if fed for weight.

Why Do Chicks Die in the Shell?

A Mail and Breeze reader at Stockdale, Kan., asks why well developed chicks die in the shell when hatched in the incubator. While various explanations and remedies for this condition have been offered it still is a more or less baffling question even to the experts. When once it can be ascertained why chicks die in the shell when hatched by a hen, it will be easy to tell why the same thing happens in a machine.

Some believe this trouble is due largely to machine hatching, but the facts do not bear out this belief. Because an incubator hatches 8 or 10 times as many eggs at one time as a hen, the number of dead chicks seems larger but the proportion is just about the same.

Remarkable Success With Chicks.

Dear Sir: I sold eggs to several neighbors last year and they, like myself, had good success with their hatches. But I raised 60% more chickens than they because I used Walko. I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., L10, Lamoni, Iowa, for a 50c box of their Walko Remedy and never lost a chick from bowel trouble. 300 chicks brought me over \$200.00 and I owe much of my success to Walko. It's the greatest little chick saver I ever used.—Mrs. Norman Forster, Alpha, Ill.—Adv.

Reliable Poultry Breeders

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE POULTRY RATE.

The rate for advertising under the "Reliable Poultry Breeders" column is 5c per word each time for 1, 2 or 3 insertions and 4 1/2c per word each time for four or more insertions.

BUFF COCHINS.

BUFF COCHIN eggs \$2.00 and \$3.00 per 15. Mrs. L. O. Housel, Smith Center, Kan.

FOR SALE—Buff Cochins of quality. Send for mating catalog. J. C. Baughman, Topeka, Kan.

SPANISH.

PRIZE WINNING Black Spanish eggs and baby chicks. Also Black Tailed Japanese Bantams. Stamp for circular. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

HAMBURG.

SILVER SPANGLED Hamburg eggs \$3.00 per 13. Dr. Pierson, Spring Hill, Kansas.

R. C. SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG eggs, \$2.00 per 15. J. L. Carmean, Neosho Falls, Kan.

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.



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.

Save Your Hay! Use Canvas Stack Covers



Made any size and will last for years. Saves many times its cost in a single year. Easiest and quickest cover to adjust. Never leave a stack open at night. Use our canvas stack covers. For full particulars write, phone or wire.

PONCA TENT & AWNING CO. Wichita, Kan.

\$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder.

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

\$14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
Topeka, Kansas.

BROWN FENCE BARGAINS in Fence. 150 styles—13 cents per rod up. We pay freight. Send for bargain fence book and sample to test—ALL FREE. THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO. DEPT. 12

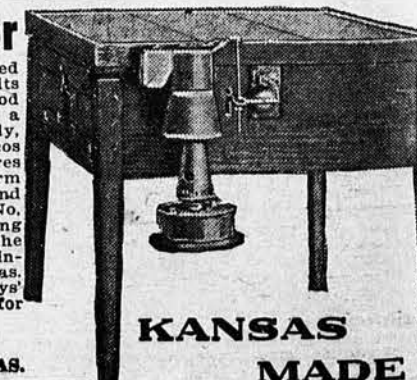
RANKIN WHOLESALE HAY RAKES Price to FARMERS. 50 STACKERS. DAVID RANKIN MFG. CO. Farm Implements, Gasoline Engines, Etc. San E. Topeka, Mo., U.S.A.

Poultry Magazine Big 40 to 80 page illustrated monthly magazine of practical, common sense chicken talk. Tells how to get most in pleasure and profit from poultry raising. 4 months on trial only 10c. Poultry Culture, 800 Jackson, Topeka, Kan.

The Fostoria Incubator

This incubator has been thoroughly tested in the hands of users and has proved its superiority. It is made of the best redwood lumber and is worth the price. It has a double acting regulator that acts quickly, surely and always. Equipped with Tyco's thermometer, the best made. It requires less oil. A special feature is the alarm which makes care of the machine easier and is another check on the temperature. No, it isn't fool proof, but if handled according to simple instructions it will hatch the hatchable eggs. Find out all about the incubator made in the good state of Kansas. Two sizes, 150 and 200 eggs. 30 or 60 days' trial. Money back if not satisfied. Send for the free catalog.

FOSTORIA INCUBATOR COMPANY, B Street, FOSTORIA, KANSAS.



KANSAS MADE

Reliable Poultry Breeders**PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**

BARRED ROCK eggs \$3.00 100, May and June. Mrs. Geo. Sluyter, Jewell, Kan.

WHITE ROCK eggs by parcel post, 18 for \$1.00. Order of W. J. Lewis, Lebo, Kan.

QUALITY WHITE ROCKS. Eggs for hatching. J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, Kans.

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

BARRED ROCKS exclusively. Eggs, 100 \$4.50, 30 \$1.75. Catherine Beightel, Holton, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. Scored 94½ by Stoner. Eggs 100 \$4.00. Mrs. J. W. Hoonbeek, Winfield, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. Free range. Eggs, 15 for \$1.00, 100 \$3.00. H. F. Richter, Hillsboro, Kan., R. 3.

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

U. P. FISHEL strain White Rock eggs. \$1 per 15. Husky flock. Ralph I. Reed, Homewood, Kan.

100 BUFF ROCK eggs \$4.00. From pens \$1.50 and \$3.00 per 15. Mrs. M. E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

PURE BRED Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Eggs, 15 75c; 100 \$3.50. S. B. Shaw, R. 3, Goff, Kan.

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

BARRED ROCKS. Eggs \$3.50 hundred delivered. Fine large birds. Chas. Cornelius, Blackwell, Okla.

BARRED ROCK eggs. Prize winning stock. \$1.50 for 15, \$7.00 per 100. Star Breeding Farm, Elk City, Kan.

WHITE PLUME POULTRY FARM, Bogue, Kan. White Rocks, baby chicks, eggs; White H. turkeys, White Pekin ducks.

BIG TYPE BARRED ROCKS. Thirty-five years' scientific breeding. Eggs and stock. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS; farm raised. Eggs, 15 \$1.00, 30 \$1.50, 100 \$3.50. Mrs. John Yowell, McPherson, Kan.

WAGNER'S BARRED ROCK prize winners; eggs \$1.50, \$2.00. Write for mating list. Mrs. E. C. Wagner, Holton, Kan.

THOMPSON'S "Ringlet" Barred Rocks. Best layers, finely barred. Fifteen eggs \$1, 100 for \$5. Tracy's, Conway Springs, Kan.

BIG TYPE blue Barred Plymouth Rocks. Fine birds, none better. Eggs, 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.00. Mrs. T. B. Mitchell, McPherson, Kan., R. No. 5.

BARRED ROCKS—Weigher-layer. 103 premiums. Eggs \$1.00 15, \$5.00 100. Special matings \$3.00 15, \$5.00 30. W. Opfer, Clay Center, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS only for 16 years; large flock. Can fill large orders promptly. \$1.00 per 15, \$4.00 per 100 eggs. Josias Lambert, Smith Center, Kansas.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS that are Barred. State Show winners. Both matings. Eggs \$2.50 per 15 up. Write for mating list. C. V. Ladow, Fredonia, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS exclusively—Ringlet strain; good layers, rich color, fine, narrow, regular barring to the skin and good size. \$2 per 15 eggs. L. P. Coblentz, La Harpe, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS exclusively for eleven years. Eggs from high scoring pens, \$3 per fifteen, \$5 per thirty. Farm range, \$3.75 per hundred, \$2 per fifty. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, pure white, big boned, farm raised. Baby chicks 15c a piece by the 50 or 100, 20c a piece by the doz. Eggs \$1.00 for 15, \$2.50 for 50, \$5.00 for a hundred. Good laying strain. Prize winners. B. E. Miller, Newton, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—68 premiums, Topeka, Manhattan, Clay Center, Denver, 24 regulars, 9 firsts, 4 specials in the show season. Eggs, 15 \$3.00, 30 \$5.00. Utility, 12 premiums, 15 \$1.25, 60 \$4.00, 100 \$6.00. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

GOOD farm raised Black Langshans. Eggs, 15 \$1.50, 100 \$7.50. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN eggs reduced to \$1.00 per 15, \$4.00 per 100. Geo. W. Shearer, Elmhurst Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

TENNEHOLM LANGSHANS. The big, black kind that will lay in winter. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. Mrs. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kan.

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

PHEASANTS.

RING NECK PHEASANT eggs for sale. C. W. Newman, Sabetha, Kan.

TURKEYS.

BOURBON RED turkey eggs, \$3 for 11; with directions for raising them. Mrs. C. B. Palmer, Uniontown, Kan.

BOURBON RED turkeys. Mostly two-year-old breeders. Standard size and markings. Eggs \$3.00 per 11. Stover & Myers, Fredonia, Kan.

Reliable Poultry Breeders**RHODE ISLAND REDS.**

ROSE COMB RED eggs, \$4 per hundred. Frank Stettinisch, Bremen, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS. 100 eggs \$3.50, 30 \$1.25. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Geneseo, Kan., R. 3.

SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Red eggs, \$1.50 per 15. J. L. Carmean, Neosho Falls, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED eggs at 4 cts. each or 4 dollars per 100. Mrs. Jas. Shoemaker, Narka, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. Winners. Eggs \$1.00, \$1.50 per 15. Chix \$1.15 to \$2.25. Mrs. Alta Murphy, Luray, Kan.

PURE BRED Single Comb Reds, eggs 15 for \$1.00 or \$5.00 for 100. Emma Wilson, R. F. D. 8, Topeka, Kan.

ROSE COMB Rhode Island Red eggs from prize winning stock at \$5.00 per hundred. Mrs. A. W. Haug, Onaga, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING Single Comb Reds. Eggs reduced to \$2.00 per 15. Mating list free. Chas. Lentz, Atchison, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. Best winter layers. Quality stock. \$4.00 per 100. \$1.00 per 17. Mrs. Walter Shepherd, Woodward, Okla.

THOROUGHbred Single Comb Reds. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15, \$3.00 per 50, \$5.00 per hundred. Florence Williams, Olivet, Kan.

NEOSHO POULTRY YARDS. Rose Comb R. I. Reds. Eggs the balance of the season \$1.00 per 15. J. W. Swartz, Americus, Kan.

SIBLEY'S prize winning strain, dark rich red R. C. Reds. Eggs 15 \$1.25, \$3.00 50, \$2.00 30. Nora Luthye, North Topeka, Kan., Rt. No. 6.

MAY SPECIAL PRICE on eggs for hatching. Rhode Island Reds, both combs. It will pay you to write me. F. B. Severance, Lost Springs, Kan.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—Best winter layers. Eggs from high scoring stock \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, both combs. Hatching eggs low price, fertility guaranteed, securely packed, parcel post or express. Mating list free. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, all yearling hens, Miller and New Combs strain. Free range. 45 eggs \$1.50, \$3.00 100. Guaranteed 80 per cent fertile. James A. Harris, Latham, Kan., Box 65.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS exclusively. Carefully mated, line bred six years with proper introduction of new blood. Write for prices on eggs and chicks. Walter R. Meeker, Erie, Kan.

STOVER & MYERS, Rose Comb Reds, choicest quality. Winning 28 ribbons at Oswego, Tulsa, Fredonia and Kansas State Show. Eggs cheapest in West, quality considered; Yard A & B. \$3.00 per 15; C & D. \$1.50 per 15; Yard E. \$4.00 per 100. Free circular. Fredonia, 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.

DUCKS.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER ducks. 13 eggs \$3.00. B. F. Graff, Erie, Kan.

RUNNERS, Fawn and White. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Mae Paup, Carrollton, Mo.

EGGS—White Runners, Fawn and White, Buff Orpington duck and hen eggs. Mrs. T. N. Beckey, Linwood, 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.

WHITE AND FAWN, white egg strain, Indian Runner ducks. Eggs \$1.00 for 13. Mrs. F. W. Bertschinger, Lecompton, 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.

INDIAN RUNNERS of quality. American Standard Light Fawn and White. Eggs \$1.50 and \$2.00 per 15. Dr. E. H. Killian, Manhattan, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER eggs \$1.00 per 13, \$3 per 50, \$6 per 100. American Standard fawn and white. White eggs. Pearl Wertzberger, Alma, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNERS, American standard light fawn and white. White egg strain. Eggs \$1.50 per 13, \$4.50 per 50. Mrs. Otis Russell, Canton, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE RUNNERS. White eggs. Won 3 blue ribbons State Show, 1913. Per 15, \$1.50. Pen 2, \$1.00. Rose Comb Reds, excellent stock, 15 \$1. Julia Little, Conway Springs, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE Indian Runners, white eggs. Yard A, exhibition quality, \$2.00 per 15; yard B, \$1.25 per 15, \$3.50 per 50, \$6.00 per 100. Pure White Runners, eggs \$3.00 per 12. Free circular. Stover & Myers, Fredonia, Kan.

GUINEAS.

PEARL WHITE GUINEA eggs, \$2.00 per 15. J. L. Carmean, Neosho Falls, Kan.

Reliable Poultry Breeders**LEGHORNS.**

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Eggs 100 \$4. Mrs. Mattie Story, Cleo, Okla.

SPONG'S S. C. White Leghorns. Eggs \$3.00 per 100. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN eggs, pure bred, \$1.00 15, \$4.50 115. A. Berg, McPherson, Kan.

EGGS from S. C. Brown Leghorns, \$1.00 for 15, \$4.00 per 100. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs 5c each. \$4.00 per hundred. Tillie Wilkins, Miltonvale, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs \$1.00 setting, \$4.00 per 100. Cora Chittenden, Liberal, Kan.

PURE S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, exclusively. Eggs, 30 \$1.00, 100 \$3.00. S. Oveson, Osage City, Kan.

PURE BROWN ROSE COMB LEGHORN eggs 3½ cents each; 100 \$3.50. Laura A. Hazen, Hollis, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS. Eggs from choice birds, 30 \$2.00, 100 \$4.50. J. A. Reed, Route 2, Lyons, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Free range; great layers. Eggs, 100 \$3.00, 13 75c. C. B. Wilson, Burlingame, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, the big thrifty kind; 15 eggs 75c, 100 \$4.00. C. W. Connelly, Wellston, Okla.

BAKER'S S. C. W. Leghorn eggs, 100 \$6.00. Half price after May 15th. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORNS exclusively eleven years. Chicks, eggs, hens. Prices reduced. Mrs. John Wood, Solomon, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN, of which you will not be ashamed. Hundred eggs \$3.50. Pure bred. Carl Haug, Galena, Kan.

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

DORR'S prize winning pure Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs \$3.00 per 102; 32 \$1.25. Chas. Dorr & Sons, Osage City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, Choice stock; farm raised. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Mattie Uim, Kincaid, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. Single Comb White Leghorns. Only breed on farm. Satisfaction guaranteed. Miss Skelley, Delia, Kan.

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EGGS from pure bred White Leghorns. Both combs. Cut prices. Fine stock. 16 \$1.00, 100 \$4.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. J. Edgar, Dodge City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Standard birds. Farm raised, vigorous, extra heavy layers. Eggs \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. J. A. Jacobs, Manchester, Okla.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS exclusively for 10 years. High-scoring, heavy laying strain. None better. Eggs at farmer's prices. J. F. Crandall, Barnes, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS. My specialty 24 years. Snow white, persistent layers, vigorous, beautiful and debt payers. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15; \$5 per 100. Geo. S. Phillips, Tecumseh, Neb.

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WHITE ORPINGTONS (Kellerstrass strains). Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Dr. Newsome, Iola, Kan.

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KELLERSTRASS White Orpington eggs, 15 \$1.00. Parcel post. 100 \$4.00. Mrs. John Jevons, Wakefield, Kan.

SINGLE COMB Golden Buff Orpingtons. Cook's strain. 30 eggs \$1.75, 100 \$4.75. White House Poultry Farm, Salina, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Stock and eggs. Prices reasonable. Clarence Lehman, Newton, Kan.

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GERTRUDE GEER'S Gold Nugget strain S. C. Buff Orpingtons. Winners sixty premiums, two silver cups. Farm range; no pens. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Winfield, Kan.

ANCONAS.

MOTTLED ANCONAS. Eggs reduced to \$1.25 a setting or \$5.00 a hundred. W. Hardman, Frankfort, Kan.

Reliable Poultry Breeders**WYANDOTTES.**

SILVER WYANDOTTE eggs \$1 and \$2 per setting. Cecile McGuire, Pratt, Kan.

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SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE eggs, 100 \$4, setting 75c. Mrs. Emma Downs, Lyndon, Kan.

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GOLDEN WYANDOTTE eggs 15 \$1.00, parcel post; 100 \$3.00. Mrs. John Jevons, Wakefield, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES. Select matings. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15. B. F. Martin, Dodge City, Kan.

FARM RAISED Silver Wyandottes. Eggs \$1 15, \$5.00 100. Baby chicks \$10 per hundred. Julia Haynes, Baileyville, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE eggs \$1.60 per 15 delivered. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post. Address Walter Hogue, Fairfield, Neb.

WHITE WYANDOTTE chicks and eggs. Infertile eggs replaced, also any loss in chicks. 13 years' experience. Mrs. M. E. Johnson, Humboldt, Kan., R. No. 2.

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SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—Eggs, 15 \$1.00, 100 eggs \$5.00. I guarantee 60 per cent hatch or will duplicate order at half price. Write for circular or order direct. S. B. Dressler, Lebo, 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.

HOUDANS.

HOUDAN eggs 13 for \$1.00. Mrs. August Smith, Olsburg, Kan.

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

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SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA eggs, 15 \$1.00, 30 \$1.50. Sarah Peters, Nashville, Kan.

S. C. WHITE MINORCA eggs; choice matings \$1.75, utility \$1.25 per 15. Mrs. J. I. Bower, 488 Wabash Ave., Topeka, Kan.

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BLACK LANGSHAN and Houdan eggs ½ price after May 1st. E. D. Hartzell, Rossville, Kan.

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

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!—From Brd. Ply. and W. F. B. S. chickens, \$1.50 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gus H. Brune, Lawrence, Kan.

STOCK, BABY CHICKS, EGGS: Leading varieties, \$1.50 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. Quality high. Circular free. K. I. Miller, Box B, Lancaster, Mo.

EGGS—All three kinds of pure Indian Runner ducks; white egg strains. S. C. Black Minorcas, S. C. White Leghorns. Eggs guaranteed. Write for prices. D. M. Christy, Blackwell, Okla.

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.

COOK'S BARRED ROCKS

I am offering you eggs from the greatest winning and laying strain in the West, at the very low price of \$1.50 per 15, \$5.00 per 50 and \$6.00 per 100. May and June is the month to hatch your layers and winners for next season. Address CHAS. J. COOK, Box B, Marysville, Kan.

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Eggs \$6 per hundred. Turkey and Geese eggs \$1.75 per setting. We breed all leading varieties of Standard Poultry. Plymouth Rocks are our leaders. Stock of high quality at let live prices. Write for descriptive circular. Address W. F. HOLCOMB, Mgr. Nebraska Poultry Co., Clay Center, Neb.

DR. PIERSON'S No Cure No Pay Poultry Cholera Remedy, \$1.00 per box. SPRING HILL, KANSAS.

DR. PIERSON'S Poultry Insect Powder, "Does the Work," 75c per box. DR. PIERSON, Spring Hill, Kansas.

The WOMEN FOLKS

Conducted by Mabel E. Graves

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

Fresh air and good food have quite as much to do with the recovery of the sick as the medicine the doctor leaves.

Will some of the readers of the Women Folks department please give a recipe for canning green beans and peas for winter use?—Mrs. G. C., Otis, Kan.

It is the ironing that makes embroidery beautiful. Prepare a thick soft pad and iron the embroidery on the wrong side. It's no more work than to iron it on the right side, and there's no comparison in the looks.

There is much said these days about the need of working if one would be happy, and the need of feeling fit if one would work. If we could only realize the truth of these two things we would get rest when we needed it, and our families would be happier as well as ourselves.

Often as I look out from the office window across the way I see a baby, possibly two years old, standing at his window. His home is above a grocery store, with an alley on one side and the street, with its cars and dust and noises, on the other. There's a white cat over there, too; it often climbs up the fire escape and takes a pleasure walk on the roof until the 10-year-old boy climbs up and brings it down. Out on the fire escape is an oleander; that seems to be as much outdoor life as this family of children can have.

A Pudding Sauce.

Take ½ cup butter, 1½ cups sugar and 1 pint strawberries mashed till juicy—canned ones may be used. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, then stir in the berries and the beaten white of 1 egg. M. A. E. Batchelder. Holden, Mo.

Individual Strawberry Shortcakes.

[Prize Recipe.]

Two cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 egg, sweet milk enough to make

Dressmaking Lessons Free

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

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

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

a soft dough. Roll out about half an inch thick, and spread the top with butter, fold over, and cut through with the biscuit cutter. Bake in a quick oven.

An hour or so before they are needed mash the berries and add sugar. When ready to serve, stir into them the white of 1 egg beaten stiffly. Spread between the layers, also put a generous supply on top, and cover with whipped cream. Glade, Kan. Martha C. Adams.

Variety Helps the Appetite.

A table with a clean tablecloth, neat and tidy, is one-third of the meal; a good appetite is one-third, and food seasoned to suit the taste is one-third. So I try to have changes, although cheap ones, as we are poor. For break-

The Danger of Flies

Any flies that come into your house may have come straight from a person who is sick with some contagious disease, or a place where such germs abound, and may cause the death of yourself or some member of your family. Kill every fly you see in your house. Get a screen door. You can better afford to pay \$2 or \$3 for one than to get sick and lay off for a month. Keep all food covered up. Keep your privies screened.

fast I usually have some kind of strengthening breakfast food such as rice, or milk toast, and meat or eggs, with gravy or butter, good bread and coffee, and some kind of fruit or jelly. For dinner, meat, some vegetable, cornbread, butter, milk, fruit, and sometimes though not often pie or cake. For supper soups, mush and milk or homemade hominy and milk, or bread fried in butter. These supper dishes are for winter. Mrs. J. Severy, Kan.

The Young Girl Who Goes Wrong

In the cities low wages is a contributory force—and perhaps a very positive one—but it is not the one greatest factor in the spread of White Slavery.

The proper training school for the preservation and sanctification of the home is in the home itself. In 9 cases out of 10 the young girl who goes wrong is one who has had her own way, far too much at home, the girl who has been allowed since babyhood to live the first great and dangerous sin, disobedience and disrespect of parents, who has never known the saving grace of a "mother's apron string" and has had her own way about her associates, her pleasures, her hours and her dress.

And with that kind of a start it is to be wondered at that the houses of prostitution are populated not entirely from the ranks of the "starving working girls," but to some extent from the very heart of the best homes in the land!

It Is Up to Mothers and Fathers.

It is up to the mothers and fathers of this age to awake to a full realization of the part they are playing or are not playing in this great social drama!

I'm emphatically for the minimum wage—yes! But I can tell you of other reforms that are needed in order to drive prostitution and the White Slaver out of business. I would first enact laws even more drastic and more applicable than the Mann White Slave Act. I would make the White Slave traffic carry with it a punishment more severe than that meted out for any other crime. That would save thousands of ignorant foreign girls and innocent country girls and children who fall into the White Slaver's trap every year.

Then, I would start a nation-wide ed-

ucation in the homes. I would put the suggestive, sensuous song, the lewd dance, and the public dance hall out of business. I would punish the man who deceived and ruined an innocent unmarried girl just as I would punish a murderer. I would check natural inclination to evil by proper training and discipline in the home and I would deal with keepers of houses of ill fame just as I would deal with thieves and murderers.

These are rather drastic measures—they may seem unreasonable and impossible—but just such measures, as well as the minimum wage for women must be adopted before we can ever hope to conquer this greatest of all social evils.

ARTHUR CAPPER.

Some New Cherry Dishes

BY JESSIE WARDEN.

I am sending some cherry recipes for the editor of the Home Department to use when she picks the cherries from the tree she planted.

Cherries and Rice.

Wash ½ pint of rice and put it in a pan with 1½ pints milk. Add 2 level tablespoons butter, 6 level tablespoons granulated sugar and a strip of lemon peel, then cover and cook until the rice is tender. Add more milk if necessary. Then remove the lemon peel, add the yolks of 2 eggs, and mix well. Stew a pint of seeded cherries in a sirup of sugar and water; if desired a few cloves or a little cinnamon bark may be added. When the cherries are cooked drain them from the sirup and reduce the sirup by rapid boiling until thick. Arrange the rice in a deep dish in the form of a pyramid, dot the cherries over the surface of the rice, and pour the sirup over all. Serve hot.

Cherry Salad.

Stone the desired quantity of ripe but firm cherries. If hazel nuts are procurable shell as many as needed and place a nut kernel in the center of each cherry; if other nuts are at hand cut them to fit in the cherries. The nuts preserve the form of the cherries and give an added flavor to the salad. Prepare a good plain mayonnaise, using lemon juice in place of vinegar. Arrange lettuce prettily in a bowl, place the cherries in the center, and just before serving pour the mayonnaise over them. An excellent recipe for the mayonnaise dressing was given in a recent issue of Mail and Breeze.

Cherry Puffs.

In these delicious puffs the delicate flavor of the cherry is fully retained. Blanch and pound to a smooth paste 4 level tablespoons of almonds, and mix with them a tablespoonful of lemon juice. Sift into bowl 1 pint of flour, 1 tablespoon salt and 1 teaspoon baking powder, level measure. Add the well beaten yolks of 4 eggs, the almond paste and 2 tablespoons of sweet milk. Beat the mixture thoroughly. Have ready small cups buttered. Place a steamer over boiling water. Add to the batter the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth, and stir lightly but thoroughly. Drop a spoonful of the batter into each cup, then add a tablespoonful of stoned cherries sprinkled with a little lemon juice, cover with another spoonful of batter and place in the steamer immediately. Steam for half an hour, or longer, depending upon the size of the puffs. When done invert on a platter. Pour over them the following sauce and serve at once:

Sauce—Into a pan put 2 tablespoons flour and 2 level tablespoons butter. When well blended add a pint of stoned cherries, 4 whole cloves and a pint of water. Allow it to simmer until the cherries are soft, then strain through a fine sieve, rubbing and mashing the cherries to obtain as much of the pulp as possible. Add the juice of half a lemon, ½ teaspoon almond extract if desired, and enough sugar to make rather sweet. Just before serving add the whites of 2 eggs which have been beaten to a stiff snow. It is a rich and delicious compound, foamy, and a pretty pink color.

I am greatly interested in the poultry business and find lots of help in Mail and Breeze. When it comes one of us can hardly wait till the other looks at it. I have bought fine stock chickens from your advertisements and found them all right.—Mrs. George W. Scott, R. 2, Orlando, Okla.



The Secret of good coffee

The Crystal

A Sanitary Coffee Mill

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 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.

Buy of your dealer if he has the genuine "CRYSTAL," if not, 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.

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Send us this ad with \$10.00 Money Order and we will ship you one first-class, New 40-pound Feather Bed; one pair 6-pound New Feather Pillows, worth \$2.50; one 6-pound New Feather Bolster, worth \$2.50; and one pair Full Size Blankets, worth \$3.50, all for \$10.00. All New goods and no trash. Biggest bargain ever offered. Satisfaction guaranteed. This offer is good for a short time only. Mail money order now or write for circular and order blanks. Reference: American Exchange National Bank. Address SOUTHERN FEATHER AND PILLOW CO., Dept. 54, Greensboro, N. C.

3 Minute Churn



Churns perfectly in three minutes. Use ordinary large fruit jar. Saves time—easily cleaned. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Price \$1.00 by Parcel Post. Dawson & Skiles, Mfrs. Agents Wanted Creston, Ia.

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Our Department Managers' Sale

Now in progress offers opportunities to buy the best merchandise economically, that will be offered during the spring season. Whatever your needs for dry goods, carpets or curtains, it will pay you well to visit this store while our Managers' special prices are in effect. The sale will continue the remainder of this month.

Remember what we have said before about railroad fare. We pay all or part of it, according to your purchase.

THE MILLS DRY GOODS CO.
Topeka, Kansas

HOME DRESSMAKING

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

The two-piece skirt, No. 5863, may be closed at either front or back. The pattern is cut in five sizes, 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Size 24 measures 2 1/4



yards around the lower edge and requires 2 1/2 yards of 50-inch material.

Child's Dress No. 5440 is cut with body and sleeve section in one. The pattern is in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Age 8 requires 2 1/4 yards of 27-inch material.

No. 5917 may be used either as a house dress or as an all-over work apron. The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 5 yards of 36-inch goods and 1/2 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods.

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.

Flowers for Decoration Day.

[Prize Letter.]

To make a pretty floral decoration for the table, for church or home funeral or wedding, procure a large sifter such as masons use for sifting sand. Cover the wide wooden rim first with green paper, then with vines or asparagus. Under the inverted sifter place a large milkpan full of water. Through the coarse meshes stick long stemmed flowers and greenery. Use plenty of green vines and stems if you must economize on flowers. This method shows a few off well, and by changing water they may be kept many days.

Mrs Olive Glasgow.

R. 3, Courtland, Kan.

How To Make Rose Beads.

[Prize Letter.]

If you want just one strand of beads gather about a gallon of rose petals, red ones preferred, as they make darker beads. Grind them nine or ten times

through a food chopper, then spread them out in an iron bread pan—his makes them turn black—and every time you pass stir them to make the color even. Grind them several times a day for from four to six days, when they will become perfectly black and about the consistency of putty. Mold them into balls about twice the size you want the finished beads, string them on hat pins and put away to dry. Do not put them in the sun, as that will cause them to dry too fast and crack. When perfectly dry polish with olive oil and string with two or three gold beads between each rose bead. These will retain their fragrance if kept in a closed box when not worn.

Centralia, Kan.

Louise Pierce.

[Sometimes 1/4 teaspoon of copperas dissolved in a tablespoonful of water is added to each cup of rose pulp, to make it blacker. Add this before spreading in the iron pan. To give the beads a stronger perfume cut a little oil of rose with alcohol, and after they have been polished with olive oil drop some of the perfume on the beads and rub briskly between the hands. If the pulp is too soft let dry out a little before forming into beads; if too dry to work well moisten with water. One woman who wanted to make a quantity of beads used the roses left in the church from Children's day. These beads sell in stores for five cents apiece.—Editor.]

The Dumb Waiter Saves Steps.

[Prize Letter.]

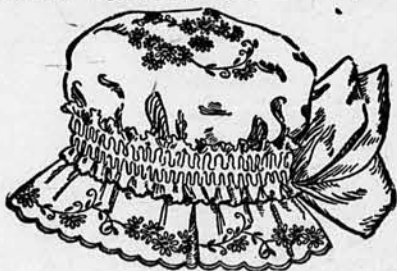
An elevator is a handy thing to have in kitchen or pantry to take the bread, milk and butter into the cellar. Take pine boards to make shelves, then get two pulleys and fix them above the shelves. Get a long rope, cut it in two pieces, and tie the ends to the first shelf on both sides at one end. Run each rope up over a pulley and down the other side. Then take an iron and tie to the other end of rope, or make a box and put sand in it, to use for a weight, and your elevator is made. When you have been canning or baking and want your things to go down cellar, just put them on the elevator and let it go down. If you want to bring stuff up put all on the elevator and pull up. It is very handy, and saves lots of steps.

Loganton, Pa.

Bertha Schrack.

Making a Hat That Will Wash.

This dainty lingerie hat is made of fine linen, lawn or batiste, embroidered in French and eyelet work with fine cotton floss. The edge of the brim is buttonholed in scallops over slight padding. The circular crown and the brim are embroidered separately, then made up over



8263—Lingerie Hat.

a muslin-covered wire frame which has been lined with shirred chiffon, lace or muslin. Any preferred trimming may be used, such as flowers or ribbons, but the trimming should not be so elaborate as to overpower the embroidery, which is the chief ornament of the hat. The frame may be in flat or mushroom shape. The transfer pattern for this hat, No. 8263, can be obtained from the Mail and Breeze Pattern Department, price 10 cents.



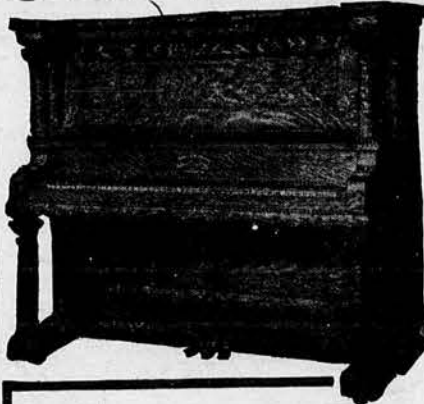
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Don't send the names until you get the free instructions about our Club Plan. We have placed more than a thousand Gold Medal machines in the homes of our readers on our easy-payment, no-money-down Club Plan. In order to increase the membership of our club to 2,000 immediately we are making a special proposition to first members in certain localities which makes it possible to secure a Gold Medal Sewing Machine absolutely free. The Gold Medal is constructed throughout

of best grade materials and is fully warranted for 10 years. The Gold Medal is worth \$40, but we sell it for just about half this price on payments amounting to only a few cents each week—and on our new Club Plan first members have a chance to secure the Gold Medal Sewing Machine absolutely free. Send your name and address today for large illustration and complete description of the machine and our liberal first member Club plan. Address

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HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP.

REGISTERED Hampshire pigs \$10.00 each. Frank Franklin and Sons, Vinita, Okla.

20 HEAD of work horses for sale. Neal Thompson, foreman, Bonner Springs, Kan.

FOR SALE—Choice Double Standard Polled Durham bull, 11 months old. A. I. Meier, Abilene, Kan.

FOR SALE—Registered Holstein calves. Sir Segis Cornacopia DeKol heads herd. W. G. Wright, Overbrook, Kan.

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

DOGS.

SPITZ PUPS and old dogs. A. T. Garman, Courtland, Kan.

5 GREYHOUNDS \$50.00. Pedigreed. B. Byers, Trey, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES. Western Home Kennels, St. John, Kan.

PITT bull terrier pups, 1 bitch 2 years. Archie Williams, Preston, Kan.

NICE female collies ready to train, \$5.00. F. H. Barrington, Squirrel Creek, Colo.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

COW PEAS—Ask Pittman & Harrison Co., Claremore, Okla.

GERMAN Millet, High Grade. Write at once for price. L. E. Webb, Bloom, Kan.

GROWDER PEAS—Best by test; lowest prices. Write Crescent Nursery, Crescent, Okla.

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

EXTRA clean alfalfa seed, free from weed seed, \$8.00 per bu. Sacks 25 cts. extra. G. A. Chapin, Belleville, Kan.

FOR SALE—All kinds sweet potato plants \$1.25 thousand. After April 25. D. Chiles, Oakland, Kan. Mention railroad.

MILLION Southern Queen potato plants \$1.50 per M. Over 2,000 \$1.25. Other varieties cheap. J. A. Adams, Fayetteville, Ark.

SWEET POTATO plants. Yellow Jersey, \$1.25 per 1,000; Red Jersey, Red Bermudas, Black Spanish, \$1.50 per 1,000. T. F. Pine, Lawrence, Kan.

NANCY HALL or dooly slips, one thousand or less two fifty per thousand; five thousand or more, one fifty. S. J. Armstrong, Ada, Okla.

IMPROVED Blackeyed seed peas. Hand threshed and cleaned. 6 cents per pound, sacked, f. o. b. Mill Creek, Okla. W. J. Rogers, Connerville, Okla.

SWEET POTATO plants \$1.50 per thousand. Rates on lots over one thousand. Also cabbage, pepper and tomato plants. John Patzel, R. F. D. No. 3, N. Topeka.

PLANTS, 1 ANT. Unlimited quantities of sweet potato, tomato, cabbage and pepper plants for sale at farmer's prices. Good plants moss packed, safe arrival guaranteed. A postal card will bring you prices and varieties. Gilmore Fruit & Plant Co., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—Plants all varieties. Cabbage, early and late, 20c per 100, \$1.50 per 1,000. Tomatoes, early and late, 50c per 100, \$2.50 per 1,000. Sweet potato, Yellow Jersey and Nansemond 18c per 100, \$1.40 per 1,000. Red Jersey and Red Bermuda 20c per 100, \$1.65 per 1,000. Not prepaid. F. P. Rude & Son, N. Topeka, Kan.

WE NOW HAVE about 5,000 bushels of fine Whippoorwill cow peas that show excellent germination. We will make farmers in Kansas and Missouri price of \$2.75 per bushel, sacked, freight prepaid, in 5 or 10 bushel lots or more. Good cow peas are scarce. We refer you to any bank in Ft. Scott. Let us hear from you. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kan.

FARM 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.

LANDS.

ALCORN REALTY CO., of Seymour, Mo., has south central land for sale or trade.

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

200 ACRE stock and grain farm, well improved, North Missouri. Price, \$87.50 per acre. B. V. Gill, Chillicothe, Missouri.

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

11 ACRES, 6 roomed house, outbuildings, fruit, 4 wells, 3 acres meadow; bargain; possession at once. M. S. Powers, Scranton, Kan.

FOR SALE—Terms. 2 fine improved tracts. 20 acres Atlanta; 2½ acres Winfield, Kan. Good rental. Save commission. Owner, Frank King, Atlanta, Kan.

DELAWARE, the diamond state. New booklet; unusual opportunities; ideal homes. Fruit, or diversified farming. State Board of Agriculture, Dover, Del.

NORTH LOUISIANA lands. 720 acre farm, well improved, two miles from Ry. town, \$11 per acre. Write for list, and prices. Langford Realty Co., Ruston, La.

GENUINE BARGAINS in 20 to 160 acre farms. Prices \$10 to \$40 per a. Write for our booklet "A" which gives full descriptions and prices. Polk-Fenner Co., Alexandria, La.

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.

GET YOUR Canadian home from the Canadian Pacific. One-twentieth down—balance in 19 equal annual payments. Loan up to \$2,000 to improve your farm—can be paid off in 20 years. Six per cent interest. Good, rich land in Western Canada—for every kind of farming—from \$11 to \$30 an acre. This offer only to farmers or men who will actually occupy or improve the land. We supply best live stock at actual cost—give you the benefit of expert work on our demonstration farms—equip you with a ready-made farm prepared by our Agricultural Experts if you don't want to wait for a crop. All these lands on or near railways—near established towns. Free booklets on Manitoba, Alberta or Saskatchewan. Address G. M. Thornton, Colonization Agent, 112 West Adams St., Chicago.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE—The undersigned will receive sealed bids for The South half of the North East quarter of the South West Quarter (120 acres), also the North West quarter of the South West quarter (40 acres) all in Section Two (2) Township Thirteen (13), Range Twenty-one (21), except four acres in the North West corner of said quarter section, being in the aggregate 156 acres more or less in Johnson County, Kansas. Also about thirty-three (33) acres of land adjacent to the above described land in Douglas County, Kansas. The above described real estate will be sold to the highest bidder for cash. All bids should be addressed to William H. Brune, Ocheltree, Kansas. A deposit of ten per cent of the purchase price will be required when the bid of the purchaser is accepted. The above 189 acres is good farm land two miles East of Eudora, Kansas, and is in a splendid German settlement. Possession can be had to put in a fall crop and full possession on the 1st of March, 1914. All bids must be received on or before the 18th day of June, 1913. I reserve the right to reject any or all bids. William Brune, Ocheltree, Kansas.

FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE—Drug stock and fixtures. Cheap for cash. Address A. G. Sexton, Clyde, Kan.

CHICK-O for baby chicks. A balanced ration. 25c, 50c or \$1 per sack; \$2.10 per hundred pounds. Write D. O. Coe, Topeka.

FOR SALE—Good general merchandise store. Goods and building new. Good trade. Address H. Nims & Co., Bazine, Kan.

ALFALFA \$6; Sweet clover \$11; cane, millet, timothy, \$1.50. Pigs \$11. Cholera serum, 2 cents. Farms for sale and rent on crop payments. John Mulhall, Sioux City, Ia.

FARM LANDS.

IMPROVED FARMS south east Kansas. Address Wm. Stephens, Oswego, Kan.

SPLENDID FARM in N. E. Kansas, well improved, 320 acres. 250 in cultivation. Will sell cheap. No agents. Address M, care Mail and Breeze.

WRITE for new illustrated catalog of New York state farms located in St. Lawrence county, the leading dairy county of the United States. Russell, Real Estate, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

FARMERS WANTED—Finest farming section in United States. Ideal climate. Soils adapted to diversified crops. Opportunities for truckers, live stock breeders and poultrymen. Educational facilities unexcelled. Chamber of Commerce, Rock Hill, S. C.

GOVERNMENT FARMS FREE. Our 112-page book "Vacant Government Lands" describes every acre in every county in U. S. How secured free. Latest diagrams and tables. All about free government farms. Official 112-page book. Price, 25c postpaid. Webb Publishing Co., Sta. K, St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—2 good jacks. A. O. Drenning, New Cambria, Kan.

TO EXCHANGE for real estate, one 5 pass. model F Buick automobile in good condition. Geo. W. Peterson, Leonardville, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. 80 a. 4 miles Artesia, New Mex. 40 a. orchard, bal. alfalfa. Artesian well, small buildings. Want land in Kansas. H. C. Hammond, Altoona, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE. A \$12,000 stock of hardware, furniture and implements; in a fine business town northeast Kansas. Want farm eastern Kansas not over \$15,000 in value. W. H. Winn, 207 Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Lady for general housework on farm. Write C. C. Jennings, Spearville, Kan.

GOVERNMENT positions open to men and women. Big pay. List of positions free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. O 53, Rochester, N. Y.

MEN AND WOMEN wanted for government positions. \$60 to \$100 month to 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. O 53, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS—\$173 in two weeks, made by Mr. Williams, Illinois, selling the Automatic Jack, Combination 12 tools in one. Used by auto owners, teamsters, liveries, factories, mills, miners, farmers, etc. Easy sales, big profit. Exclusive county rights if you write quick. Automatic Jack Company, Box O, Bloomfield, Indiana.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Postal clerks—Mail carriers. \$65.00 month to commence. Apply immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. O 53, Rochester, N. Y.

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 Oxment, 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.

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 extraordinarily liberal commissions to start. Send one bank reference with application. Address, Circulation Manager, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

LIGHTNING RODS.

ROD your own buildings. Any number of feet at wholesale prices. Harvey Kinzie, Hiawatha, Kan.

AGENTS WANTED.

TO SELL our high grade nursery stock good wages paid, references required. Address Nurseries, 2131 Nth. Lawrence Ave., Wichita, 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.

OLD LINE life, accident and sick benefit insurance company offers very profitable contract to district and local man or woman agents. Attractive policies, easily sold; chance of advancement to good position. National Industrial Insurance Co., Topeka, Kan.

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.

PATENTS.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET. All About Patents and Their Cost. Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 500C 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.

POST CARDS.

25 BEAUTIFUL high grade souvenir post cards for only 10 cents. The Remm Co., Weehawken, N. J.

OILS.

WRITE us for prices on oil and greases. Complete line; lowest prices; immediate shipments. The Neosho Valley Oil Co., Chanute, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IF YOU have any thing for sale or exchange write Funk, Gridley, Kan.

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.

PAYING 25c pound for broilers, hens 12, eggs 16. Coops loaned free. Cope's Sales System, Topeka, Kan.

TUITION may be paid out of earnings after course is completed. Dougherty's Business College, Topeka, Kan.

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

WANTED—10,000 baby chicks and sucklings, any size or age. State dates of hatching. Shelton & Company, Alcott Station, Denver, Colo.

I WOULD like to take charge of a farm and run it on shares. I will do good, conscientious work, and guarantee satisfaction. Will be pleased to give references as to my character and ability. Y., care Mail and Breeze.

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.

RED ANTS spoil lawns, destroy alfalfa, poison ground, sting children, kill young poultry—I have a trap which will catch and hold them—they can not escape—give it a trial and you will be satisfied. Directions with each catcher. Price \$1.25 each; 6 to one address \$7.00. E. Blasdel, Enid, Okla.

What Mail and Breeze Folks Say of the Mail and Breeze

Never at any time in its history has Farmers Mail and Breeze received so many letters of commendation from its readers as have come to it during the recent winter and this spring. They are not merely complimentary letters from pleased subscribers. The letters are specific. They give reasons and tell why in the estimation of the writers they think the Mail and Breeze is realizing its ambition to be the great agricultural paper of a great agricultural region. You cannot doubt the sincerity of such letters as these:

I think it poor economy for a farmer to

do without the Mail and Breeze. I have taken a number of agricultural papers in my life, but I am convinced that it leads the procession as an all around farm and home paper.

I prize the Mail and Breeze above all other farm papers we take. Success to it and you. I am planting some Kafir from the Hays Station of which I read in an October number last year.

I think the Mail and Breeze the best farm paper I can get. I learn a great deal through it. Last spring I wanted to seed 25 acres to alfalfa and I followed close to the trail of the Mail and Breeze and got a good stand. For the things I don't understand, I go to the Breeze and get light.

I think the Mail and Breeze is the best paper a farmer can have. I like the Ways,

Means and Results page and Truthful James.

Ramona, Kan. H. F. BRUNNER.

I have sampled lots of farm papers, but the Mail and Breeze stands at the head of them all.

R. 3, Emporia, Kan. LOUIS E. RICE.

The Mail and Breeze is the finest farm paper ever offered to farmers.

Wright, Kan. C. D. MALONEY.

I consider Farmers Mail and Breeze one of the best farm papers published in the United States.

R. 1, Latham, Kan. F. E. SHAFFER.

Keeping Hogs Free From Lice

Every hog raiser knows the virtue of a rubbing post for his hogs, especially if it is wrapped with sacking and kept saturated with crude oil. The usefulness of this simple homemade appliance has led to putting on the market an automatic rubbing post or "hog-oiler," as it is called, which can be used in hot or cold weather. For ridding hogs of lice, and keeping their skin in a healthy condition, it is less expensive, and is said to be as effective as a dipping vat. The oiler is "loaded" with any kind of oil, or grease, and the hogs attend to the rest of it. The same device elevated on a post is being used for the same purpose for cattle.

MARKET PROBABILITIES

Market For Fat Cattle is Sagging and Only Curtailed Shipments Can Improve Prices—Downward Movement of Hogs Seems to Have Spent its Force But Not Much of a Rise Looked For—Good Demand For Horses

(Written Specially for Farmers Mail and Breeze.)

Fat cattle continue to move in supply above requirements, and Monday of this week the market was weak to 10 cents lower, practically the same sort of deal showing at all points. The market is in such a position now that curtailed supplies are necessary to price improvement. Stock and feeding cattle were steady, and some of the best butcher grades sold readily.

The fat steer market is in a dilapidated condition. Receipts of cattle were around 100,000 and the bulk of them were in the beef making line. Killers had no difficulty in filling orders and consequently prices were lowered. In the first two days of the week the reduction was 15 to 25 cents, and a dime in some cases was regained later. The fact that the market closed the week stronger than the low day, caused some to hope for better things this week, but such improvement will have to come from decreased supplies. The large per cent of current offerings are going into beef channels, and a continuation of the present movement will mean still lower prices. Cheap southern steers, \$6 to \$6.50, fed cottonseed cake on grass, are competing with plain native grades that are appraised \$1, a hundred pounds higher. Medium to good steers are holding their own fairly well, but choice to prime beefs are not paying finishers for their expense. The entire market is due for a readjustment. Such a change may not occur this month, but as soon as it does come and after unsettled conditions have cleared up, the market will enter into a more satisfactory stride. Grass sap is showing in some cattle, and as the season advances, greenness will be the basis of some price reduction. Grassers later in the season should show unusually good condition. The winter was mild, feed was plentiful and grass is off to a good start. If pastures continue good many cattle will be held until frost before marketing. Top prices for steers at the various markets last week ranged from \$8.40 to \$8.90. In all cases they were prime, and compared with the October-November market, would have brought \$10 or better. With grain now much more plentiful than a year ago, the late summer market promises to furnish a fair supply of hard beef, and a good many winter fed, summer pastured steers. The Southwest after the middle of June will be the most important beef supply source on the map. Eastern markets are being supplied by the distillery output, and as soon as the slop cattle are cleared the far east will have to turn to Chicago west for supplies. The bulk of the native beef steers are clearing at \$7.50 to \$8.35, and compared with the high prices for feeders a short time ago, they are a losing proposition. There is no reason for enforced liquidation at present and July and August promises a good return on the properly fattened 1,350 to 1,450 pound steer.

Cow Trade Getting Sticky.

It is getting on to the time of year when cows, and heifers, except the dry lot stuff, begin to show grass sap. Killers are always alive to such conditions and bear prices accordingly. Last week medium to good cows, and fair to medium heifers were quoted off 25 to 35 cents, and the dry lot grades fluctuated 15 to 25 cents, and closed the week net unchanged. Canners are in for a price reduction, and the time for a wider range in prices is due. Prime heifers and steers and heifers mixed are selling at \$7.50 to \$8.50 and medium grades \$6.50 up. Few cows are good enough to make \$7.50, and \$5.50 to \$7 is the prevailing range. Bulls are down 25 cents, and calves off 5 to 50 cents. Dairy districts in the east will supply a large amount of veal in the next two months.

What of Thin Cattle Values.

Within the past two weeks prices for thin cattle have declined moderately, but not as much as fat steers, consequently thin cattle are selling relatively higher than fat ones. Acting on this condition of the market many commission firms and banks have refused loans on cattle, claiming that the two arms of the steer trade were out of joint, and must be readjusted. Buying thin cattle now at prevailing prices, many contend is mere speculation. Though this uncertainty and inequality exists, demand for thin steers continues fully equal to the supply. A good many buying now have faith in future prices, and a moderate decline in steers and feeder values, and a similar advance on fat steers would do much in overcoming the inequalities.

Hog Prices Rally Moderately.

Hog prices remained firm, and demand was active the first of the week. Prices were the highest since May 1. The top price in Chicago and St. Louis was \$8.65, in Kansas City, \$8.47½, in St. Joseph, \$8.45, and Omaha, \$8.40.

The hog market now is in a stronger position than a week ago. Shipping demand has been apparent at intervals, but

packers are showing more concern in gathering supplies. The downward movement which was apparent in preceding weeks seems to have spent its force, and a moderate recovery seems probable. However, nothing very exciting is expected in either June or July markets, though late July may uncover some short runs. Sows that lost pigs in March have been rebred, and this excludes the probability of the midsummer run of grass widows. Another factor that will help to reduce the run is the general good health of hogs throughout the country. Last summer's markets were fed by sick and near sick hogs, and if this summer can eliminate such a factor, receipts will be light. Farmers must rebuild a surplus breeding supply and that cannot be done with summer shipments large. Hogs now are showing less weight and the end of the big feed lot supply is in sight.

Sheep Prices Sagging Again.

Prices for sheep are still on the down grade. No decided drop occurred in prices, but the market has shown dips and beads that indicate unfavorable condition in demand. Woolled sheep have been held in fleece too long. As one salesman says, "the heat is boiling out their vitality, they smell sour, and are losing weight." Clipped grades are in fair request and have had a better market than woolled stock. Clipped Texas sheep have had to meet the competition of goats and consequently both are lower. Southern spring lambs are beginning to move. Kentucky, Tennessee and Arizona are the principal marketing sections. Parts of Kentucky that were under quarantine for "scabbies" have been released, and liberal supplies are moving from those sections. Spring lamb prices are irregular and show a spread of \$8 to \$9.50. General reports from the wool trade indicate unusual dullness. Tariff revision is holding buyers out of the field, but as soon as the question is settled and the trade knows where it stands, affairs will take a more active turn.

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 | 25,750 | 53,475 | 45,075 |
| Chicago | 42,700 | 124,000 | 67,000 |
| Omaha | 11,800 | 52,600 | 31,300 |
| St. Louis | 11,900 | 47,300 | 17,950 |
| St. Joseph | 6,300 | 30,200 | 16,500 |
| Total | 98,450 | 307,575 | 177,825 |
| Preceding week | 111,050 | 301,000 | 205,150 |
| Year ago | 88,830 | 344,500 | 150,500 |

The following table shows receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five western markets Monday, May 19, together with totals a week ago, and a year ago:

| | Cattle | Hogs | Sheep |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Kansas City | 10,000 | 9,000 | 8,000 |
| Chicago | 22,000 | 45,000 | 23,000 |
| Omaha | 4,700 | 6,300 | 8,800 |
| St. Louis | 1,900 | 13,000 | 2,600 |
| St. Joseph | 2,500 | 4,100 | 5,000 |
| Totals | 41,100 | 77,400 | 47,400 |
| A week ago | 33,800 | 71,450 | 49,300 |
| A year ago | 34,080 | 87,700 | 41,400 |

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

| | 1913 | 1912 | Inc. | Dec. |
|--------------|---------|-----------|--------|---------|
| Cattle | 573,039 | 521,348 | 51,691 | ..... |
| Calves | 29,317 | 30,978 | ..... | 1,661 |
| Hogs | 963,739 | 1,115,486 | ..... | 151,747 |
| Sheep | 774,416 | 841,010 | ..... | 66,594 |
| H. & M. | 39,539 | 40,297 | ..... | 758 |
| Cars | 40,303 | 40,801 | ..... | 498 |

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 | 294,104 | 245,300 | 48,804 | ..... |
| Hogs | 978,096 | 1,064,656 | ..... | 86,560 |
| Sheep | 256,528 | 316,182 | ..... | 59,654 |
| H. & M. | 64,496 | 78,334 | ..... | 13,838 |
| Cars | 25,141 | 25,649 | ..... | 508 |

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

| | 1913 | 1912 | Inc. | Dec. |
|--------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| Cattle | 162,360 | 179,834 | ..... | 16,474 |
| Hogs | 642,748 | 875,851 | ..... | 233,103 |
| Sheep | 336,147 | 293,346 | 42,801 | ..... |
| H. & M. | 14,593 | 20,124 | ..... | 5,531 |
| Cars | 17,288 | 20,450 | ..... | 3,162 |

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 .. | \$8.90 \$9.30 | \$8.26 \$7.85 | \$6.85 \$7.25 |
| Kan. City .. | 8.60 9.10 | 8.45 7.80 | 7.00 6.00 |

Horse and Mule Trade Brisk.

The horse and mule trade is running wide open at firm prices. The same is



WANTED—RIDER AGENTS

Submit a sample 1913 Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write at once for full particulars and special offer. NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance, prepaid freight, and allow TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL, during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle you may ship it back to us at our expense and you will not be out one cent.

LOW FACTORY PRICES We furnish the highest grade bicycles. It is possible to make middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of factory prices and remarkable special offer.

YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the wonderful low prices we can make you. We sell the highest grade bicycles at lower prices than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$2.00 profit above factory cost. BICYCLE DEALERS, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

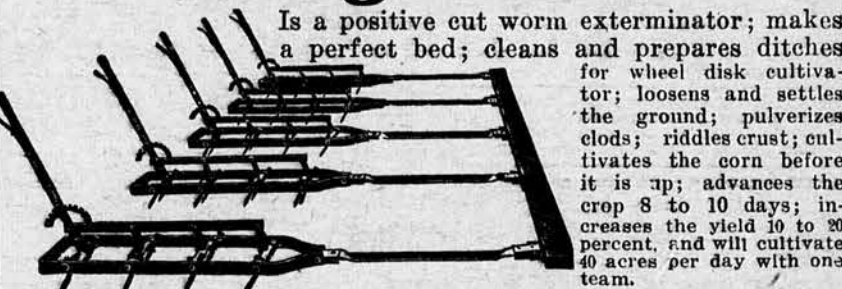
SECOND HAND BICYCLES—a limited number taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores will be closed out at once, at \$3 to \$5 each. Descriptive bargains list mailed free. Tires, wheels, inner tubes, lamps, cyclometers, parts, repairs and everything in the bicycle line at half usual prices.

TIRES, COASTER BRAKE and everything in the bicycle line at half usual prices. DO NOT WAIT—but write today for our Large Catalogue beautifully illustrated and containing a great fund of interesting matter and useful information. It only costs a postal to get everything. Write it now.

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. D131

CHICAGO, ILL.

Swanson New Way Listing Harrow



Is a positive cut worm exterminator; makes a perfect bed; cleans and prepares ditches for wheel disk cultivator; loosens and settles the ground; pulverizes clods; riddles crust; cultivates the corn before it is up; advances the crop 8 to 10 days; increases the yield 10 to 20 percent, and will cultivate 40 acres per day with one team.

GET AT THE TALL CORN RIGHT!

Get at it once, twice, three times. Keep at it. It means bumper crop and bumper profit for you. Write today for our big Free Illustrated Catalogue describing the famous, perfect adjusting Swanson Three-Time Two-Row Cultivator with patented Foot Guide—which enables you to guide with your feet each gang—Independently of the other: 38-inch Level; 30-inch Arch; and a shorter Hitch that lightens the pull. Investigate these machines now. Write for full particulars and money saving price lists.

SWANSON-ST. JOSEPH PLOW CO., St. Joseph, Missouri

reported from all markets of the country. Whether this is the final spasm of a very healthy market, or promises to be continued up to the hot weather, no one is willing to predict, but at present both horses and mules are wanted. Farmers need horses, the city trade seems to have unusual requirements, and heavy drafters are worth the top prices of the year. The four and one-half months' trade this year has shown unusual activity and very high prices.

Weak Wheat and Hay Prices.

Demand for wheat has been checked by the prospects for another good crop, and while prices are about the same, except a 1 cent decline on red wheat, as a week ago, demand is dull. Some sections of Oklahoma and Kansas report chinch bugs but many reports have been exaggerated. Corn is moving at about steady prices, except slight fluctuations, though receipts continue light. Farmers have a liberal reserve but they are holding for a further development in present crop prospects. Prairie hay in some cases was off 50 cents a ton, and straw 25 cents lower. Other hay was unchanged.

The following prices prevail for grain in Kansas City and St. Louis:

| | Wheat— | Kansas City | St. Louis |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| Hard No. 2 | 87½ @ 89c | .90 @ .92½ | |
| Soft No. 2 | 93 @ 97c | .98 @ 1.03 | |
| Corn— | | | |
| White No. 2 | 57½ @ 58c | .60 @ .60½ | |
| Mixed corn | 57 @ 57½c | .58 @ .59½ | |
| Oats— | | | |
| No. 2 white | 37½ @ 38c | .38½ @ .39 | |
| No. 2 mixed | 35 @ 35½c | .37½ @ .38½ | |

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 | 1913 1912 |
| Chicago .. | \$1.07 \$1.17 | 60 78½ | 40 54 |
| Kan. City .. | .97 1.12 | 58½ 80 | 38½ 54 |

Kansas City Hay Quotations.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Prairie, choice | \$10.50 @ 11.00 |
| Prairie No. 1 | 9.00 @ 10.00 |
| Prairie No. 2 | 7.50 @ 8.50 |
| Prairie No. 3 | 6.00 @ 7.00 |
| Timothy, choice | 12.75 @ 13.00 |
| Timothy No. 1 | 12.00 @ 12.50 |
| Timothy No. 2 | 10.00 @ 11.50 |
| Timothy No. 3 | 6.50 @ 9.50 |
| 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 |
| Alfalfa, fancy | 15.00 @ 17.00 |
| Alfalfa, choice | 15.00 @ 16.00 |
| Alfalfa, No. 1 | 13.00 @ 14.50 |
| Standard | 11.00 @ 13.00 |
| Alfalfa, No. 2 | 8.50 @ 10.50 |
| Alfalfa, No. 3 | 6.00 @ 8.00 |
| Straw | 4.50 @ 5.00 |
| Packing hay | 4.00 @ 5.00 |

Another Crop of Broomcorn Making.

Seeding for another crop of broomcorn under favorable conditions is under way.

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 shops. Write for information today.
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"Ropp's Commercial Calculator"

A Book of Great FREE Value to Every Farmer

This book is the greatest time and labor saver ever offered the American farmer. It is also a great money-saver and money-maker. It shows you how to accurately and instantly figure out any problem that may come up—how to figure estimates, wages, taxes and interest on any sum of money, any number of days, at any rate—tells bushels and pounds in loads of grain; correct amount at any price—weight and prices of livestock; contents of cribs, wagons, bins, etc. It is a "lightning calculator" always ready when you want it. Bound in red cloth cover, 128 pages, pocket size. One copy of this famous book free to all who send 25c for a year's subscription to our well-known home and farm monthly, Dept. 11, TOPEKA, KAN.

and broom makers see little reason to carry heavy stocks. They are buying only for immediate use, and warehouse stocks are decreasing slowly. Country trade is generally dull. Prices are quoted as steady. Choice, green, selfworking corn is quoted at \$30 to \$30; fair to good, \$45 to \$75; common to fair, \$20 to \$40 a ton.

Seeds.

Kafir corn No. 2 white, 83c a cwt.; No. 3 white, 81½c a cwt.; alfalfa, \$9@12 a cwt.; flaxseed, \$1.10 a bushel; timothy, \$1.50@1.75 a bushel; cane seed, 55¢@90¢; red top, 60¢@92¢; millet seed, \$1.00@1.30.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Elgin, May 19.—Butter this week is firm at 28½ cents.
Kansas City, May 19.—Prices this week on produce are:
Eggs—Firsts, new white wood cases included, 18¢@18½c a doz.; seconds, 13¢@14c; current receipts, \$5.20@5.25 a case.
Butter—Creamery, extras 27c a lb.; firsts, 26c; seconds, 25c; packing stock, 21c.
Live Poultry—Broilers, 25¢@26c a lb.; spring chickens, 15¢@16c; hens, 13¢@14c; roosters, 10c; young turkeys and turkey hens, 17¢@18c; old toms, 14¢@15c; cull turkeys, 7¢@8c.

Produce Prices Now and One Year Ago.

| | Butter | Eggs | Hens |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1913 1912 | 1913 1912 | 1913 1912 | 1913 1912 |
| Chicago .. | 28½ 27 | 18 18 | 15½ 14 |
| Kan. City .. | 27 29 | 18½ 17½ | 14 12 |

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.

EASTERN Kansas Impr. farms \$35 per a. up. Write for list. H. J. Walrad, Moran, Ks.

640 A. level land, Hamilton Co., Kan. Titles perfect. Only \$4,000. Chas. E. Hoffman, Kress Building, Salina, Kansas.

160 ACRES Franklin Co., Kan. One mile from town. \$42.50. Other bargains. Send for list. A. E. Clark & Son, Pomona, 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.

FOR SALE. Fine 400 a. Marion Co. farm near Burns. \$40. 160 a. \$6,000. Both worth \$50. Guss Schimpff, Burns, Marion Co., Kan.

FOR SALE by owner, fine stock farm, 480 a., plenty timber, alfalfa; good water; good buildings. 1 1/2 mi. R. R. town; 1/2 mile of flour mills. W. S. McCulley, Alton, Kan.

WRITE for big printed list of corn and alf. farms in rain belt of Kansas. Biggest list choice farms in state. Kenyon & Holtsman, Concordia, Kan. (Pioneer Kan. farmers.)

260 A. good bottom land \$25 per a. under cash value. Mostly alfalfa land. If you see this farm you will buy it. Write for description and price. Box 1, La Cygne, Kan.

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

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.

160 A. upland farm, near Salina; soil, black loam. 145 a. under cultivation. 15 a. grass, young orchard, bearing. Good water. Improvements good as new. Phone and rural delivery. Price \$8500. Easy terms. No trade. No incumbence. C. H. Fox, owner, Route 2, Culver, Kan.

SIT DOWN AND WRITE. Land is selling 100% better than six months ago. Right now is the time to get in. Everything indicates delay will bring increase in prices. We have a few unusually good propositions. Write us what you want and we will tell you what we have. J. E. Couch Land Co., Anthony, Kan.

80 A. well impr. 4 mi. out; 65 a. under plow. 20 a. alf. 15 a. timber and pasture. Price \$3,600. \$1,000 cash will handle. J. A. Decker, Valley Falls, 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.

312 ACRES improved Osage Co., Kansas, farm, 175 a. rich bottom land, 175 a. fine alfalfa land, 10 a. in alfalfa, 2 mi. from good town. Worth \$60 per a. Owner must sell within next 30 days at sacrifice of \$45 per a. No trades. J. W. Watkins, Quenemo, Kan.

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.

Stevens County

Write for prices on R. R. lands. Easy terms. Santa Fe Land Co., Hugoton, Kan.

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 SALE, FINE DAIRY FARM

160 a. highly impr. half mi. 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.

Good Quality at Low Cost

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

PUBLIC AUCTION

The N. W. 1/4 of Section 8, Township 27, Range 5 West, Kingman county, Kansas. 100 acres in cultivation, 60 acres in wheat, 60 acres pasture. Good smooth land and will be sold at auction on May 28, 1913, at two o'clock p. m. Terms. If you will write we will furnish free conveyance from Andale to the land. C. F. FOUQUET, Andale, Kansas.

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 mi. town. Phone. Level roads. Will sell part or all. Terms on part. Price \$80 per acre. T. F. JOHNSTON, Garfield, Kan.

FOR absolute bargains in any sized farm find C. D. Kregar, Lincolnville, Kan.

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

AGENTS WANTED, to sell Neosho Valley corn and alfalfa lands. \$40.00 to \$60.00 per a. G. W. Clark Land Co., Chetopa, Kan.

CENTRAL Southern Kan. alfalfa lands. 320 a. valley land, 200 suitable for alfalfa, \$8,000. 160 a. in valley, 120 in cult., \$4,800. For free list write P. H. THORNTON, Coldwater, Kan.

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.

A BARGAIN—680 acres, 3 miles from town; 150 acres in wheat, balance in pasture. Price \$15 per acre if sold soon. Write PIONEER REALTY CO., Protection, Comanche Co., Kansas.

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.

IF TAKEN AT ONCE, 160 a. fine meadow, close in, \$30 per acre. 125 acre improved choice stock farm, close in, \$30 per acre. E. R. Dice, Neodesha, 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, 408, 620, all above farms are good prices from \$30 up to \$55 per a. WM. GODBY, Arkansas City, Kan.

4 STOCK FARMS for sale at \$36, \$41.50, \$60 and \$62.50 per a. PRALLE BROS., Bremen, 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.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS FARM LANDS. Honest prices. Where wheat leads the world. Corn crop values beat wheat and alfalfa growing leads the continent. LISTON DENNIS, Stafford, 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.

LINN AND BOURBON CO. FARMS. Biggest bargains in Kan. Corn, wheat, timothy, clover, bluegrass land \$15-\$30. Coal, wood, gas, abundance good water. Fruit, everything that goes to make life pleasant. Large illus. folder free. EBY-CADY REALTY CO., Pleasanton and Ft. Scott, Kan.

STOCK AND GRAIN FARM \$16,000.00. 320 a. 1 1/2 mi. from good Reno Co. town in Kansas on the Santa Fe. 150 a. in cult., 100 a. more can be cultivated, bal. fine grass with living water, house, good barn, new silo. Best combination grain and cattle proposition in the county. Address CLAUDE CAREY, Hutchinson, 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.

STOCK FARM FOR SALE. One of the best stock and farm ranches in Central Kansas for sale, containing 480 acres, 1 1/2 miles from Niles, a good shipping point on branch of U. P. R. R. This is all tillable except about 40 acres and has abundance of good water both living springs and well. There are 200 acres in cultivation. Buildings are in good condition and consist of a 2-story frame dwelling, containing 10 rooms, well built and a splendid barn 30x50, 16 foot corner posts with annex 12x30, cement floors and mow above. Feed yard with good shedding, 12 breeding pens, ice house, rock smoke house, tool house and wagon shed detached from other buildings. This is ideal for stock or farm home. The owner has retired and moved to town and will sell cheap but it must be sold all together. Call on or write to C. W. TALMADGE or T. J. BRANIFF, Salina, Kansas.

Along the New Railroad

5 quarters in Haskell, Grant and Stevens counties, near new railroad towns on D. C. & C. V., for \$7 per acre, on easy terms. Can sell single quarters.

HAVE GOOD PROPOSITION FOR AGENTS. DON VAN WORMER, Richfield, Kan.

Sedgwick Co. Farm Bargains

80 a. farm only 3 miles of Wichita; best of land, improved, \$110 per a. Terms. 280 bottom land farm; none better for alfalfa, improved, 1 mile R. R. town, snap at \$50; terms to suit. 145 a. farm, house, 2 barns, good land, fine home, \$60 per a. \$2,000 cash, bal. long time. 21 a. farm, bottom land, good improvements, in edge of Wichita, \$6,500. Call or write H. E. OSBURN

315 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kansas.

GOOD farms for sale or ex. in Bourbon Co., eastern Kan. Fred L. Kent, Uniontown, Kan.

BARGAIN: 160 a. nicely improved, 1/2 mile out, \$6,000. Send for land list. F. C. LIBBY, Blue Mound, Kan. J. L. Wilson, Salesman.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY LAND in western Kan. for \$6 to \$10 an a., write Geo. M. Lynch, Co. Treas., Tribune, 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.

OLD LADY MUST SELL. 160 acres 1/2 mi. of town, 90 a. bottom land, 40 a. pasture, 10 a. timber; 120 acres in cultivation; 7 room house, barn 30x40. Price \$10,000, with terms to suit. MANSFIELD, Ottawa, Kansas.

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.

BE INDEPENDENT, don't rent. Poultry ranches, fruit, stock farms. Timber lands. Terms. Exchs. Star Land Co., Gentry, Ark.

348 ACRES Arkansas bottom land, 2 1/2 mi. from Co. seat; 200 acres in cult. Rents pay \$2,000 annually. \$60 per acre. No trade. Frank Bates, Waldron, Arkansas.

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.

FOR SALE—80 a., 45 in cultivation, good buildings, 3 acres orchard, fine water; 1 1/2 mile to station; 3 1/2 from county seat. Big Bargain. \$1,350. F. J. Ray, Little Rock, Ark.

260 A. rich 2nd bot. land, nearly level; springs, running water. 30 a. high land, red sub-soil, no stone. \$8 a. Terms. Write NOW. F. & M. Bank & Trust Co., DeQueen, Ark.

150 ACRES; 1 1/2 miles Waldron; 125 a. in cult., 60 a. bottom. Fenced and cross fenced hog tight. Fine pasture with creek; two houses. This farm will grow anything. Splendid good bargain at \$35 per acre. Easy terms on one-half. Hubert Hall, Waldron, Ark.

OKLAHOMA

INDIAN LANDS eastern Okla. rain belt. Write J. J. Harrison, Pryor, Okla.

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

20 FINE farms, bargains. N. E. Okla. valley. Dennison & Griswold, Claremore, Ok.

900 A. smooth black land, adjoining the town of Caddo. 800 in cult. 4 good sets of impr. Can sell in small farms. Price \$50 per a. E. Holcomb, Durant, Oklahoma.

240 ACRES Harmon Co., fenced; 120 a. cult. Plenty water and shade. All tillable chocolate sandy loam. Orchard started; common improvements. \$20.00. No trade. Part possession. N. B. Vaughn, Vinson, Ok.

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.

INDIAN FARMS for sale in rain, corn and oil belt of N. E. Oklahoma at from \$15 to \$35 per acre. Easy terms. A perfect title is guaranteed. For description and prices write the owner, W. C. WOOD, Nowata, Oklahoma.

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.

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.

FOR SALE. Farms and timbered land. A half million dollars has been made by the berrymen and the season is not more than half over. If you want a berry farm, write T. E. Sanders, Box 14, Independence, La.

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

MISSOURI

25 OZARK bottom farms. List free. Write J. H. Wright, Marshfield, Mo.

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

HOMESEEKERS farm list. Southwestern Land & Imml. Co., Springfield, Mo. Chicken ranch, \$600. Terms. Other farms. Pictures, maps, free. Box 594, Mt. View, Mo.

WRITE for list improved farms in heart of Corn Belt (Northwest part of State). H. J. Hughes, Trenton, Missouri. Seller of Missouri Black Dirt.

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.

I HAVE for sale fine farms from 40 a. to 1,000 acres, at \$5 per a. and up, in one of the best counties in the state of Missouri; new railroad now building. For list and particulars write W. D. Blankenship, Buffalo, 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 mi. railroad town, 6 mi. county seat, West Plains, on R. F. D. and phone line. 1/2 mi. school. \$40 a. No trade. A. P. COTRELL LAND CO., Pomona, Howell Co., Mo.

A SNAP—120 acres Vernon Co., Mo. 10 mi. Eldorado Springs. Valley land; in cultivation; 4 room house. Barn and orchard. J. R. Ford, Agt., Eldorado Springs, Mo.

BATES COUNTY FARMS ranging from 40 to 800 acres; \$40 to \$75; located 60 miles south of Kansas City, Mo. J. D. SAGE, Amsterdam, Mo.

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

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.

HALF THE PRICE. You pay in the North, or less, will purchase prairie land, 160 acres up. Will yield 40 bushels corn per acre, only \$40 per acre. Plenty rain, fine climate. Have some exchanges. See or write JNO. C. PENN LAND COMPANY, Houston, Tex.

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.

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA alfalfa and fruit lands. Only \$50 to \$110 per acre including water right. Terms, one-fourth cash, bal. 8 payments commencing second year. Send for booklet 161. Agents wanted. The Cal-Tex Inv. Co., 908 Security Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

NEW MEXICO

IRRIGATED alfalfa land at bed-rock prices. No alkali, cyclones or hot winds. Pure water, supply guaranteed. New pump-upage field. Ground floor proposition. Lovington Realty Co., Lovington, New Mexico.

CANADA

CANADA For sale, improved farms, ranches and raw lands in Southern Alberta. LYNN W. BARRETT, Aldersyde, Alberta.

CROPS and FARM WORK

(Crop Reporting Service of Farmers Mail and Breeze.)

Good growing weather with a liberal supply of moisture continues in the greater part of Mail and Breeze territory. Corn is making an excellent start and there has been far less trouble than usual in getting a good stand. Not much replanting will be necessary. Wheat and oats are heading and harvesting will begin early this year. In Delaware county, northeastern Oklahoma, wheat will be ready to cut from June 5-10, says Reporter John M. Rock.

The chinch bug is the greatest cause for worry just now. While wheat has been making a fine growth, due to weather conditions, those who have examined the plants closely say the bugs have not been idle and that in many places the damage is much greater than appears from the road or in making a superficial examination of a field. The infestation is still confined largely to eastern Kansas. H. L. Ferris says the bugs have reduced a full crop prospect 50 per cent in Osage county.

KANSAS.

Osage County—Wheat prospects have been reduced from a full crop to 50 per cent of a crop by chinch bugs.—H. L. Ferris, May 18.

Allen County—Wheat not as good as last year and acreage less by about 15 per cent. Southeast part of county has no wheat. Good many bugs.—Geo. O. Johnson, May 16.

Chautauqua County—Wheat is 90 per cent good. None plowed up. About an eighth more put in last fall than the year before. Just a few bugs.—Elmore Lounsbury, May 17.

Washington County—Wheat shows a condition of 100 per cent. Plenty of rain since May 2. Acreage not as large as last year. Bugs not causing much trouble.—Mrs. Birdsey, May 17.

Saline County—Have had considerable rain but could stand more. All crops, especially wheat, in good condition. Some cases of hog cholera and blackleg reported.—G. W. Holt, May 15.

Stanton County—Ground getting dry and crops coming up very slowly. No winter wheat in this part of county. Some farmers have not yet begun farming. Ground worked fine until recently.—G. S. Greger, May 13.

Morton County—Acreage of fall sown wheat small. That not blown out is doing well. Large numbers of small grasshoppers are appearing on all crops. No other insects. Pasture not as green as a week ago.—M. McGee, May 17.

Marion County—Plenty of rain—had 6 inches in 6 days. Bugs are thicker in wheat than last summer and the crop shows it. Nothing but floods will save us this summer. Pastures are lousy with them.—H. R. Heyland, May 12.

Barber County—Condition of wheat not nearly as good as last year. Crop is heading out but is short. Subsoil is very dry yet. With 2 or 3 inches of rain would have as good a crop as last year. Alfalfa is short.—G. H. Reynolds, May 17.

Morris County—Heavy showers over the county the last two weeks have kept most farmers out of fields. Alfalfa will be ready to cut in another week. Most corn planted before the rains is showing up well. Fine prospect for wheat but it is full of bugs.—J. R. Henry, May 17.

Harvey County—Wheat acreage about same as last year. Condition since late rains about 90 per cent. Wonderful improvement in crop since rain of May 4 and 5. Have heard no complaints of bugs or flies. Oats and alfalfa looking fine.—H. W. Prouty, May 17.

Clay County—All crops doing fine. A lot of moisture has gone into ground in last six or eight weeks. First alfalfa crop ready to cut and promises to be a big one. Plenty of chinch bugs but many believe wheat will be too hard before young ones can hurt it.—H. H. Wright, May 19.

McPherson County—Wheat heading out fast and shows good height. Very little plowed up. Chinch bugs are thick. Corn coming slowly but shows a good stand generally. Never saw oats look better. Wheat 80 cents, Kafir 40, corn 52, oats 32, eggs 16.—M. D. Waldo, May 17.

Cheyenne County—Acreage of winter wheat smaller than last season. Condition of crop as near 100 per cent as we have ever had it here. None abandoned as yet but the trying period has not come yet. No bugs or flies here. Hot winds do our damage.—Mrs. J. S. DeLong, May 12.

Pottawatomie County—Corn planting about finished. Plenty of moisture—really more than is needed. Corn shows an excellent stand. Oats and small grains doing fine. Fruit crop uninjured yet. Potatoes will make a bumper crop from present indications.—S. L. Knapp, May 16.

Atchison County—Wheat acreage somewhat smaller than last year. Condition about 98 per cent and none will be abandoned. Scattered fields are infested with the fly and a few bugs are in evidence. Farmers are fearing injury to corn more than to wheat.—C. H. Feerer, May 16.

Decatur County—Wheat acreage about 90 per cent of last year. Present condition about 90 per cent. About 25 per cent has or will be abandoned, being blown out. No flies or bugs. Early planted corn coming up. Russian thistles are dying, evidently because it is too wet.—G. A. Jern, May 17.

Marshall County—Wheat coming out all right since rains. Crop condition 100 per

cent on good land, on poor land 80 per cent. Not enough bugs to speak of. Oats doing well. About half of corn planted. Potatoes looking fine. Wheat 78 cents, corn 54, oats 33, eggs 15.—F. G. Stettinisch, May 15.

Cherokee County—Corn plowing in order now. Stock doing well on grass. Bugs are thick in wheat but have not done much damage yet except on fields not fertilized. If rain keeps up they will not injure crop much. Wheat shows condition of about 75 per cent. Corn 70 cents, eggs 20.—J. W. Harden, May 19.

Logan County—Wheat acreage about 40 per cent of last year. Early sowings look fine but late fields not much good. No bugs. All spring sown crops look well. Corn about all listed and most of it is up. Farmers still listing cane. Corn 70 cents at elevators, eggs 13, butter fat 25.—A. O. Brookings, May 17.

Norton County—Wheat on stalk ground 105 per cent in condition. On fall plowing about 70 per cent blown out. As a rule fall plowing for wheat is a losing proposition for western Kansas. Corn about all planted. Ground full of moisture. Big crop of alfalfa cut about June 1.—Sam Teaford, May 17.

Rooks County—Wheat prospects of two weeks ago have decreased 50 per cent owing to dry weather. The growth in some places would burn if touched with a match. Unless rain comes in a day or two the crop will be pretty slim. Corn planting about finished. Oats look very well.—C. O. Thomas, May 16.

Rice County—Wheat heading well. Stalk wheat the best in years. Corn planting nearly done and first plantings being worked first time. Some replanting necessary on account of cutworms. Alfalfa blooming and first cutting will be heavy. Early broomcorn going in. Plenty of rain.—Henry S. Wilson, May 17.

Montgomery County—Good rain in southeast part of county last night. Will check chinch bugs which are thick in spots. Wheat is in heads and shows condition of about 97 per cent. Oats and corn in good average condition. Oats heading and some corn worked second time. Alfalfa cutting half finished.—J. W. Eikenberry, May 18.

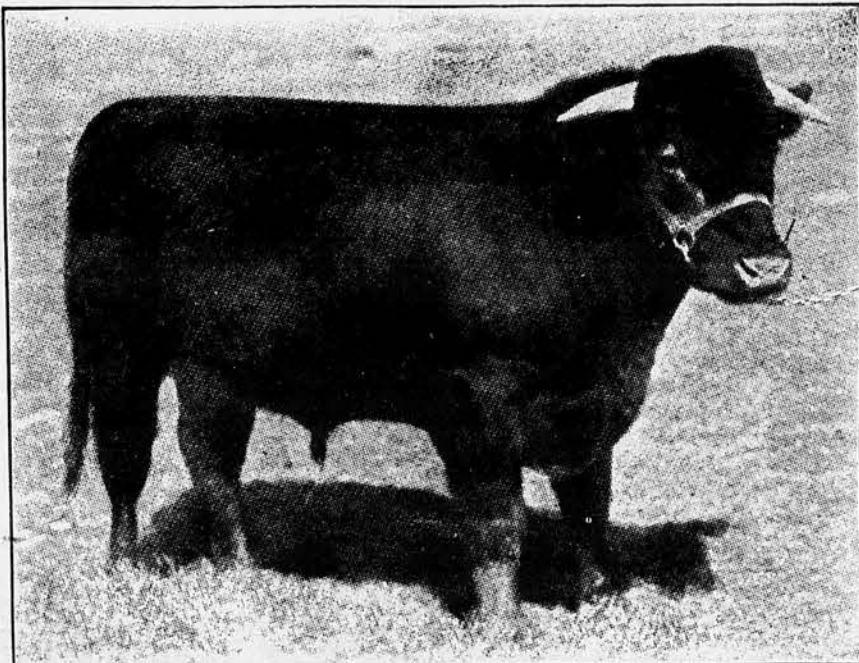
Franklin County—Prospect for wheat is 100 per cent in bottom land but upland fields are damaged about 25 per cent by bugs. Unless checked they will do far more damage. Most wheat is on bottoms and seems to be too rank for bugs to hurt it much. Corn planting being finished. Not much trouble getting a stand.—H. O. Cain, May 16.

Bourbon County—Ideal weather for growing crops. Good rains have checked chinch bugs somewhat but there are still enough to eat up everything that suits their taste. Corn shows a good stand. Large acreages of alfalfa and flax sown this spring. Apple trees loaded with canker worms. But for them would have a good prospect for fruit.—G. A. Van Dyke, May 17.

Thomas County—September sown wheat on well prepared ground is as fine as I ever saw. Late sowings and poorly prepared fields are poor. About 50 per cent of acreage sown has been abandoned and the rest shows a condition of 75 per cent. Plenty of moisture and all spring crops look fine. Corn planting in progress. Stock is on grass.—J. D. Graham, May 12.

Gray County—Wheat very uneven. Early sowings on ground put in good shape promise good crop. Much of crop sown late, and some drilled into stubble without any preparation. Good deal did not come up until this spring. Some blown out and will be abandoned. Oats and barley look fine. Corn, Kafir and milo planting well advanced.—A. E. Alexander, May 16.

Stevens County—Rye heading out but straw will be short. Not enough moisture for wheat. Corn up nicely and some cultivating being done. Kafir and milo being planted. Increased acreage of cane and milo being put in but broomcorn acreage will be smaller by 50 per cent than last



The accompanying illustration is a splendid likeness of Good Light, No. 3 in the Nevius catalog. This bull is a thick meated fellow with a splendid head. He is sired by Searchlight and out of Good Maid, one of the good matrons at Glenwood farms. He will be sold in the June 6th sale.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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

OZARK farms and mdse for sale or trade. Noah Atkinson, Marshfield, Mo.

TRADES everywhere. Get our large list. Burrows R. E. Ex., Warm Springs, Ark.

1,100 A. ranch, west central Kan., \$16,800; take small farm part payment. Haines Realty Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

GOVE COUNTY real estate for sale or exchange. What have you? F. B. Hazelwood, Clerk District Court, Gove, Kan.

FARMS and ranches for sale or exchange. Describe fully what you have or want. M. F. Simmons, 817 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

80 ACRES, all tillable, 2 miles town; located in Allen county, Kansas. Price \$50 per acre; owner wants to trade for city property. Mansfield, Ottawa, Kansas.

1,120 ACRES Gove Co., Kansas, well improved, all good land, clear, \$21 a. Want hardware or lumber, or good business equal value. Buxton Land Co., Utica, Kan.

160 A. good land, 10 ml. Dodge City; 90 a. cult.; fenced, house; \$3,200, carry \$1,100 6%. Consider trade for rental or mdse. Write for list. L. L. Taylor & Co., Dodge City, Kan.

HAVE a fine 1,120 acre stock ranch to trade for small place as part pay and give good terms on difference. \$15 a. clear. Write Walter A. Doerschlag, Ransom, Kan.

WHAT have you to trade for Arkansas level cutover land? Close to railroad; no overflow; no negroes; no rocks. Shaeffer Land Co., 640 Reserve Bk. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

120 ACRES, all new improvements, 5 room house, barn 30x40, other good outbuildings, 2 wells. 3 miles of town. Owner wants to trade for a lively stock. Mansfield, Ottawa, Kan.

160 ACRES 6 miles Cherokee, near Kansas line of Oklahoma; no buildings. 130 a. fine alfalfa land. Will sacrifice for cash or trade for smaller tract in eastern Kansas. Address H. W. Forney, Thomas, Okla.

160 ACRES 8 miles from Marion, well improved, for sale or exchange. Owner wants more land near German Lutheran church with moderate improvements. Will assume \$3,000 or \$4,000 on something suits. Price \$85 per acre. W. P. Morris, Marion, Kansas.

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 "F," care of Mail and Breeze, Topeka.

year. Hugoton barbecue May 5 drew about 6,000 people.—Monroe Traver, May 16.

OKLAHOMA.

Harmon County—Weather hot and dry. Cotton coming up, some being plowed, and some still to plant. Corn looks well. Milo coming out and some looks well.—I. E. Grant, May 16.

Noble County—Wheat acreage larger than last year. Condition of crop about 80 per cent. None abandoned but some fields are thin. Good many bugs in wheat but no flies to speak of.—A. E. Anderson, May 17.

Canadian County—First alfalfa crop nearly up and is selling at \$7 to \$8. Corn is up to a good stand and being cultivated the second time. Silo fever dying out. Horse market improving.—H. J. Earl, May 16.

Lincoln County—Wheat acreage about normal and condition good. Some bugs but wet weather has kept them from doing damage. In case of dry weather they would do considerable injury.—J. B. Pomeroy, May 17.

WRITE Fred L. Kent, Uniontown, Bourbon Co., Kan., for honest prices on farms.

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

WE HAVE a section of unimproved Sherman county land that we can trade for a stock of mdse. or good clear rental property. Kysar Realty Co., Goodland, Kansas.

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

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

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE. Washington Co. improved farms at \$50 to \$180 a. Write F. E. Beeson, Washington, Ks.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for hardware, (other property considered), 2 quarter section land. For particulars, address Box 44, Wayne, Kansas.

200 A. Chautauqua Co., Kan. 30 a. creek bottom land in cult. 15 a. meadow; bal. pasture; fair imp.; well fenced; \$30.00 per a. Inc. \$1,500. Trade for groceries. Owners Sale & Exchange, Independence, Kan.

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

For Sale or Exchange

Land in the great corn belt of Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. Also Ranches. If you wish to make an exchange address M. E. NOBLE & SON, 507 Corby-Forsee Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo.

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.

W. L. BOWMAN REALTY CO., King City, Mo.

COLORADO

EASTERN COLORADO—The new homestead law. Bargains in relinquishments. Farm land. You can buy it, if you try it; come and see it and you will do it. Lock Box 713, Garden City, Kan.

GOLDEN opportunities for a home and investments—NOW. Fine farms, ranches, \$8 to \$10 per a. A few relinquishments. Did you see "bleeding, arms-receiving Kansas" become the wealthiest state per capita? Only a few hours' west of Salina, no finer soil on earth; 50 schools, 4 banks, churches, best of Colorado. Now. Pamphlet. R. T. CLINE, Towner, 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.

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.

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.

Tulsa County—Oats look fine. Corn is late and much of it had to be replanted on account of cold rains. Plenty of moisture. Large Kafir and cotton acreages being planted. Gardens good, fruit prospects poor.—W. H. Booth, May 16.

Kiowa County—Fine rain May 3 was just the thing for wheat, corn, cotton, etc. Wheat growing fast and has suffered little from any cause. Lots of calves, colts, pigs and chickens. Eggs 12½ cents, fries 20, cream 28.—Mrs. Alice Henderson, May 12.

Pushmataha County—Too much rain. Grass and crops growing well but need working. Don't know of an acre of wheat in this county. Corn worked over once. Peanuts up. Garden stuff plentiful. Strawberries nearly all marketed.—K. D. Olin, May 16.

Kay County—Good rain today which will help wheat and oats that had not been killed. Wheat looking bad and acreage short. Condition about 50 per cent. Some fields being listed to Kafir. Bugs thick and if weather continues favorable for them they will damage corn and Kafir. Some Kafir being replanted. Hogs \$7.70, corn 54 cents, Kafir 37, wheat 75.—Sherman Jacobs, May 15.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma, 1124 So. Market St., Wichita, Kans.
John W. Johnson, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan., N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska.
C. H. Walker, N. E. Kansas, N. Missouri, 3632 Flora Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Geo. W. Berry, N. Nebraska and W. Iowa, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kans.
Harry W. Graham, E. Iowa and Illinois, Chillicothe, Mo.
Ed R. Dorsey, S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri, Girard, Kans.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

Poland China Hogs.

May 27—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
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. B. Davis, Hiawatha, Kan.
Oct. 17—Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb., at Fairbury, Neb.
Oct. 22—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
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, Valley Falls, Kas.
Nov. 1—John Belcher, Raymore, Mo.
Nov. 3—Joe Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.
Nov. 5—R. B. Davis, Hiawatha, Kan.
Nov. 6—W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.
Feb. 10—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Feb. 12—Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb., at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 13—J. E. Wils, Prairie View, Kan.
Feb. 13—W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.
Feb. 14—J. F. Foley, Orinogue, Kan.
Feb. 17—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 17—Moser & Fitzwater, Goff, Kan.
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. 28—W. E. Monasmith, Formoso, Kan.
Jan. 29—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan.
Jan. 31—A. M. Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 5—Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.
Feb. 6—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 7—E. G. Munsell, Herlington, 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.

Shorthorn Cattle.

June 4—John M. Bay, Aledo, Ill.
June 6—C. E. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.
June 11—H. Rees & Son, Omaha, Neb.
June 13—Whittsitt Bros., Preemption, Ill.

Holstein Cattle.

May 28—H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

Oct. 22—W. F. Eckles, Green City, Mo.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

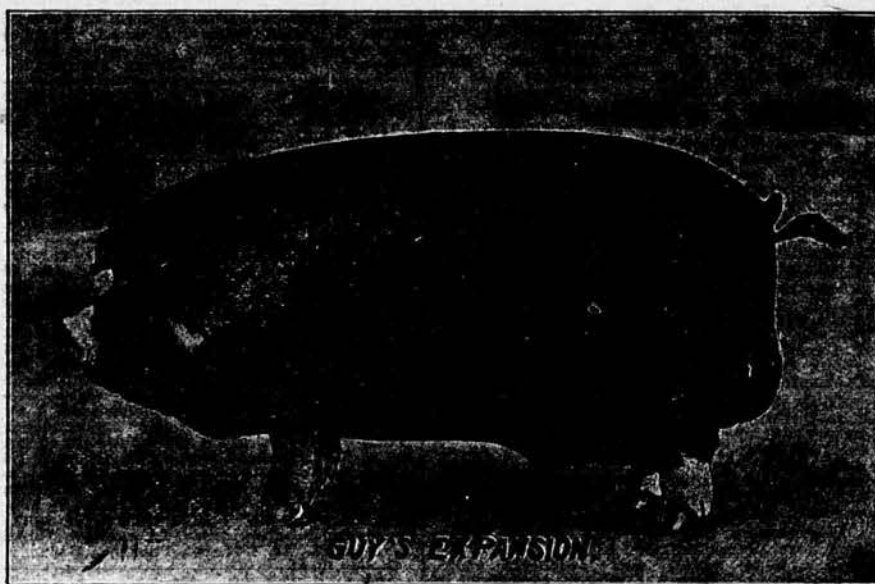
Good Poland Chinas.

Thurston & Wood, Elmdale, Kan., have the large type, smooth kind. They have added to their herd the larger part of the well known herd of big type Poland owned by W. H. Emens, who dispersed his herd owing to ill health. Few herds can show 20 as fancy gilts as the writer had the pleasure of seeing in this herd, this week. They are by U Wonder by A Wonder and out of sows by Modern Mogul, Knox All Hadley, Mammoth Mike and Progress-

sion, and are bred to Orange Lad by Big Orange, the young bear Mr. Emens sold them. He is a wonderful individual and this cross of Big Orange with A Wonder blood will surely be a good cross. If you want a good young boar or one of these bred gilts, write today, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Holsteins and Percherons Sell at Hutchinson.

H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan., will sell at the fair grounds, Hutchinson, Kan., Wednesday, May 28, the best lot of purebred



Guy's Expansion is the chief stock boar in service in the Joe Schneider herd of Poland Chinas at Nortonville, Kan. He is one of the very best sons of Walter's Expansion and a Mr. Schneider's hands has grown and developed into a great individual and a great sire. The demand for this boar's get is unusually heavy. His spring pigs this year are better than ever.

registered cattle, consisting of cows, heifers, bulls, perhaps ever offered at auction in the state of Kansas. They represent the blood of Calantha, Gerben, De Kol, Pieterje and Parthenia. All are tuberculin tested. Every one with health certificate and every one guaranteed exactly as represented. Mr. Holdeman has won enough state fair ribbons to make a blanket for Empress Hilda Price, the grand champion cow of both states. Two of her daughters go in the sale. No herd has better A. R. O. records. Mr. Holdeman will also sell a number of good purebred registered stallions and mares. Remember the date and the place, Hutchinson, May 28. Write for catalog, mentioning breed and Farmers Mail and Breeze.

N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

A Show Prospect for Sale.

Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb., have a September boar sired by their herd boar, Blue Valley and out of a Blue Valley Exception dam that is for sale. He is a show boar and would prove a winner in the good hog shows this fall without a doubt. He weighs about 225 now and is in very ordinary flesh. He is a winner for sure, if taken out, and is for sale because Mr. Walker owns his sire and besides he raises hogs to sell. He is one of the best propositions we know of that is for sale in the way of a yearling boar. Better write for a description and price; better still go and see him. The Walkers have about 70 pigs and the dates of their annual sales this season will be October 17 and February 12. The sales will be held at Fairbury as usual. One of the finest litters of pigs we have seen in a long time is one sired by Columbus, the show boar and out of a sow that cost Mr. Walker \$200. There are seven in this litter and they are dandies. Write them about the September boar mentioned above if you are really in the market for an outstanding boar this season. He is

right and you will find him so when you see him.

G. A. Wiebe, Beatrice, Neb., is one of the Poland China breeders called on last week. Mr. Wiebe has 54 pigs of spring farrow that are nice and growing fine. His herd is very uniform in type and combines size with quality. The leading herd boar is Blue Valley Giant 62717 by Blue Valley Exception 2d by Blue Valley Exception by Exception 34116. He is 3 years old and the sire of all the spring pigs except three litters by Courtland Quality 65977 by Export Quality by Export. Mr. Wiebe sold this boar recently. He's Expansion, an old herd boar in use in this herd sired most of the herd sows in the herd. He was sired by Big Ex. by old Expansion and was a great sire. Mr. Wiebe arranged to start his card in Farmers Mail and Breeze soon and will advertise spring boars and gilts for sale at private sale. He does not expect to hold public sales this fall and winter but will sell everything at private sale. Mr. Wiebe is also breeding Scotch collie dogs and

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

O. I. C. SWINE.

O.I.C. Pigs Pair, \$25.00. Harry Haynes, Meriden, Kansas.

Maple Leaf Improved Chester Whites All ages, the round. Priced to sell. R. W. GAGE, Garnett, Kan.

RUSSELL'S O. I. C.'s February and March pigs ready for shipment. The large prolific type. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. R. RUSSELL, Sedgwick, 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.

O. I. Cs., Oxford Down Sheep, BARRED 2 good boar pigs, large enough for service of the big boned growthy kind. Also a few extra good gilts, bred to Commodore and out of Climax, one of "The kind that wins." W. W. WALTIRE & SONS, Peculiar, Missouri.

Grand View Stock Farm

Choice O. I. C. fall gilts, bred or open. White Wyandotte chickens. Eggs for sale now. Stock in season. Write for prices. **ANDREW KOSAR, GLASCO, KANSAS.**

Neef's Cholera Immune O. I. C's.

Pure bred seeds and S. C. R. I. Reds. Hogs all ages for sale at reasonable prices. Booking orders for spring pigs—boars and gilts. Have choice lot Reld's Yellow Dent, Boone Co. White and Carter's seed corn at \$2.00 per bu. shelled and \$3.00 in ear. Reclaimed Texas Red Rust Proof seed oats and seed rye. Some fancy S. C. R. I. Red cockerels at \$1.00 and \$2.00 each. Eggs for setting \$1.00 per 15, \$4.00 per 100. **Riverside Farms, J. H. NEEF, Boonville, Mo.**

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Duroc March Pigs \$9.00 and up, by Model Again, Long Lad and Tatarax Boy. R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan.

A Fine Offering Fall Boars and Gilts Booking orders for spring pigs. Best of breeding. **R. C. WATSON, ALTOONA, KANSAS.**

DUROC - JERSEYS 10 head of well-bred, boars and gilts for sale. **J. R. JACKSON, KANOPOLIS, KANSAS.**

E. A. TRUMP, Formoso, Kan.

Breeder of fashionable Duroc-Jerseys Stock for sale at all times. Write for prices and descriptions.

Big Type Durocs

Sold out of bred sows and gilts. Plenty of fall gilts open. Fall boars with all kinds of quality. Fall sale Oct. 15. **MOSER & FITZWATER, Goff, Kansas**

BRED GILTS I have an exceptionally fine lot of Duroc gilts bred to my prize winning boars for sale, bred right and fed right. Write for prices and description. **CHAS. L. TAYLOR, OLEAN, MISSOURI**

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.**

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 - JERSEY BOARS

10 head of well bred Duroc-Jersey boar pigs, healthy, with good backs, feet, head and ears, dark cherry color, of popular breeding and priced reasonable. F. O. B. your station if wanted. **ARTHUR A. PATTERSON, Ellsworth, Kan.**

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 for further particulars. **Hammond & Baskirk, Newton, Kan.**

An Extra Good Duroc Boar

Golden Model 33rd 131273. We are pricing him for quick sale. He is a show prospect and bred good enough for anybody. Also fall boars. Call or write today. **W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.**

Hillside Herd

Only a few late fall 100 pound boars left and a few fall gilts. Lots of fine weanling pigs by Dandy Model 131783. **W. A. WOOD & SON, ELMDALE, KANSAS.**

Dreamland Colonel

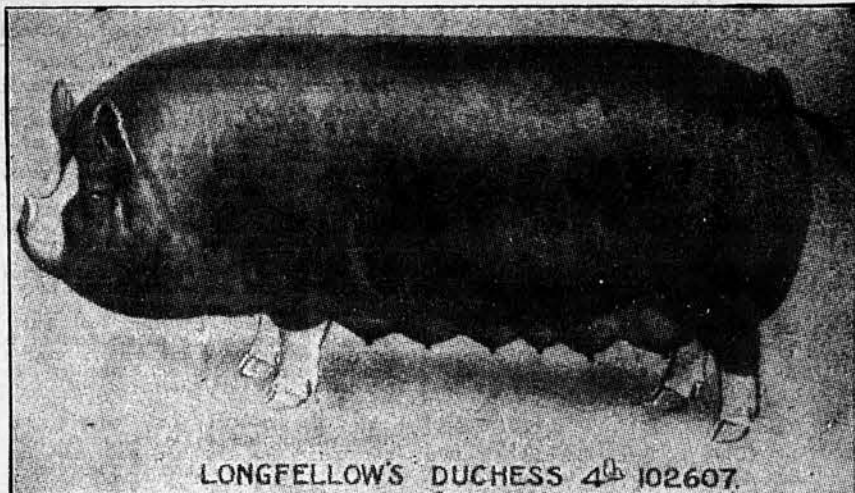
Summer and fall boars and gilts for sale. Everything immune. Nothing but desirable animals offered. Prices reasonable. **LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.**

Bonnie View Farm

Duroc-Jerseys: Fall and spring pigs. **Plymouth Rocks:** Eggs in season. **Searle & Cottle, Berryton, Kas.**

Royal Scion Farm Durocs

The great Graduate Col. assisted by Col. Scion, 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.**



LONGFELLOW'S DUCHESS 40 102607

This great sow, a splendid daughter of Premier Longfellow, is the dam of W. J. Grist's new herd boar, Ajax, by Rival's Lord Premier. She also is a sample of the many good herd sows on the big farm at Ozawkie where over 400 head of good Berkshires have their home. Mr. Grist is offering 25 head of sows like this bred for May and June litters and is pricing them worth the money.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

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.

FALL BOARS BY DREXEL'S PRIDE

The sire of my sows hogs. Spring pigs by him and Queen's Wonder 112317, a sensational Crimson Wonder Again yearling. All choice and priced right. W. T. HUTCHISON, CLEVELAND, MO.

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

Duroc Boars For Sale

Zeke Col. by B. & C. Col., my great herd boar, also a few of his fall boars, price \$20. Good bone and thrifty. S.C. Buff Leghorn eggs \$1 per 15, \$4 per 100. JOHN PERRENOUD, HUMBOLDT, KAN.

Stith's DUROCS

Sows and gilts bred to and young boars and gilts by Model Duroc, one of the best sires of the breed. His half brother and sister were grand champions. His sire was a champion. Write today. CHAS. STITH, Eureka, Kansas

HANNA'S DUROCS

September boars, good boned, good backed stretchy fellows by Model Col. H. and McS' 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.

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 notakin. Prices right. Customers in 8 states satisfied. Describe what you want, we have it. B. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS.

POLAND CHINAS.

Sunny Side Poland Chinas Sows bred for fall farrow. Stock priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. G. BURT, SOLOMON, KANSAS.

NEBRASKA TYPE POLANDS Choice summer and fall boars and gilts, by Haden's Big Hadley 2nd, Pan Wonder, and Nebr. Chief. C. C. INGRAM, Bloomington, Neb.

Summer Poland Chinas

Big type Aug., Sept. and Oct. gilts open but will breed to Best Price 202201 or Gold Mine. Some extra good tried sows for July and Aug. farrow. 7 Aug., Sept. and Oct. boars for sale \$25 each, sired by Gold Mine and Pan Look. DIETRICH & SPATULING, Richmond, 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, herd headers. Satisfaction guaranteed on all breeding stock. OLIVIER & SONS, DANVILLE, KANSAS.

Dean's Mastodon Poland

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

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM

100 spring pigs and 20 fall gilts for sale, representing the leading prize winning, big type Poland China blood lines. J. T. ELLIS, Adrian, Mo. Successor to A. J. Erhart & Sons

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.

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.

Expansive Chief is SOLD

You will have to hurry if you want one of those toppy fall boars. A few good ones left but they are going fast. They are sired by Expansive Chief, Expansive's Wonder and Long King's Best. All are cholera immune. Write now. H. B. WALTER, Effingham, Kansas

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.

breeders that has reason to feel proud of what he has accomplished in the building up of his herd. He has always been a good buyer in bred sow sales and with the good ones of his own breeding which he has reserved he has collected one of the strongest herds of brood sows in the country. One of the best, if not the very best, young sows owned in Nebraska is right in this herd. We refer to Daisy, an 18-month-old sow that weighs almost 700 pounds in just fairly good flesh. She is exceptionally smooth and on the best of feet and legs and is a show sow from end to end. She will be seen at the fairs this fall and will be an attraction wherever she is shown. She was sired by Choice Goods, J. H. Hamilton & Son's famous boar that was sold to a Kansas breeder at a good figure. Her dam was Lula B., also one of the splendid sows of the breed and owned in this herd. Lula B. was sired by Hutch Hadley and her dam was Blue Valley Lula 2d, one of the highest priced gilts ever sold by Thos. F. Walker. Hutch Hadley is in service in this herd and will remain there as long as he lives. He is a splendid sire and is the sire of many of the good sows in the herd. He was sired by Old Hadley and his dam was Lady Hutch by Bright Look, the first Kansas boar to win first at the Nebraska State Fair. Another good boar in use is Expansion Chief Jr., a noted Nebraska State Fair winner of sweepstakes two times in succession. Pan Defender by Panorama by Expansion is another boar in use. Mr. Epley will hold a fall sale November 6 and will sell a choice lot of boars and gilts. February 13 is the date of his bred sow sale. Sales will be held at the farm.

Jewell County Breeders' Banquet.

The breeders of Jewell county are taking great interest in the organization of a breeders' association for that county and nearby breeders in adjoining counties. The banquet which will be held in Mankato on the evening of Saturday, May 31, will be the date upon which the organization will be perfected. The membership of the organization will come from all points in the county and is considered a Jewell county affair but breeders living close to Jewell county in adjoining counties will be welcomed. The banquet on the 31st will be the occasion for promoting a get-together spirit among the breeders from all over the county. Breeders will be expected to invite other breeders and an important thing is to let Dr. W. W. Spencer, Mankato, Kan., know as nearly as you can how many are coming. But come anyway. Speeches will be made by well known breeders, among them is Mr. F. C. Crocker of Filley, Neb., who will tell the breeders of Jewell county about prevention of disease in the herds. He is president of the Nebraska Swine Breeders' association. There will be plenty of entertainment and a good spread. The ladies are invited and expected to attend.

N. E. Kansas and N. Missouri

BY C. H. WALKER.

Dean's Mastodon Poland Chinas.

Clarence Dean of Weston, Mo., reports good luck in saving his spring pigs this year and is better prepared this year to supply his large trade than he has been for some time. Not only are the pigs in this herd sired by the best in big type boars, but they are out of sows of equal merit and are immune. Mr. Dean keeps them that way which is one reason he enjoys such a heavy trade. To the breeder or farmer who wants a top boar or gilt this herd offers among the best selections one can make. Write Mr. Dean for prices and description.

Henry Graner & Son Now.

A very important change has taken place in one of the leading Poland China firms of the state. No longer will it be Henry Graner, proprietor of the Pleasant Hill Stock Farm at Lancaster, Kan., but Henry Graner & Son. The son in question—in fact he is the only boy in the family—is Frederick Graner, born April 8, 1913. Henry is mighty proud of him, as he has a perfect right to be and says he is going to get him into the hog business early. This is Mr. and Mrs. Graner's first boy, but not their first child. The little chap will be well looked after by his four sisters. We predict a bright future for Frederick under the careful tutelage of his father.

Good News From Gildow's.

Dr. Jno. Gildow & Son of Jamesport, Mo., proprietors of the Plainview Stock Farm, breeders and exhibitors of the best in big type Poland Chinas, report their stock in excellent condition with a large number of spring pigs saved and on the road to first prize winners. They write that as usual they will have a strong herd at the fairs. This herd should be better than ever this year. Pawnee Chief and Big Bill Taft should show better pigs than last year and with the addition of Prince of Wonders by A Wonder and Futurity King, a blue ribbon winner at the leading fairs last year, they should have a great lot from which to make show herd selections.

Last Call—Graner's Sale.

This is the last issue in which we will have a chance to call our readers' attention to the Henry Graner sale of bred Poland China sows to be held at Lancaster, Kan., on next Tuesday, May 27, and we wish if possible to impress upon the minds of every hog man the importance of being there. Mr. Graner is selling a great line of yearlings, big and smooth and safe in pig to good boars. No better property is offered than will be sent through this sale and every man who is short on breeding stock should be in attendance at this sale. To those who cannot attend, bids may be sent to C. H. Walker, fieldman for this paper, in Mr. Graner's care.

Booked Your Auctioneer? Get Zaun.

If ability counts in anything it counts in the auctioneering business. There isn't any question about a good auctioneer being worth the money. It is easy for a competent salesman to make big money for his customer over what a poor man would do and in many instances can earn his salary on one animal. Frank J. Zaun of Independence, Mo., is in the "competent salesman" class and that is the reason why his services are in such strong de-

POLAND CHINAS.

Poland China tried sows and 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, Rich Hill, Mo.

Cleburne Breeding Farm! Big type spotted Poland Chinas. Male pigs for sale, fall and spring pigs. Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Ks.

Schneider's Poland Chinas

A few toppy fall boars for sale, out of my best sows, by Guy's Expansion and Goldust Hadley. Also a great lot of Feb. and March pigs—pairs or trios. Joe Schneider, Nortonville, Kansas.

Big Type Polands!

Young boars ready for service and open gilts ready to breed. They are strong in the blood of Big Hadley and A Wonder. The big smooth kind. Every description guaranteed. Call on or write. A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS.

HOWARD R. AMES, MAPLE HILL, KANSAS

No sales. March pigs sired by big type boars and out of my big sows for \$10 each to July 1st. Both sexes. Certificate with each pig. Address as above. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

Registered Poland Chinas!

3 sows with pigs.....\$30.00 each
6 gilts.....15.00 each
4 boar pigs.....10.00 each
Above prices made for quick sale, first money takes them. Lake View Farm, 459 Victor Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

14 Head of Kentucky Mammoth Jacks

from 3 to 6 years old, from 15½ to 16 hands high with 9 and 10-inch bone; priced to sell quick. Write today for prices and description. Five Percheron stallions left for sale cheap. Farm and sale barn on 21st Street, one mile east of Wichita Union Stock Yards.

J. C. KERR, WICHITA, KAN.

Oldenburg German Coach Horses

We are the oldest and largest breeders of the Oldenburg German Coach yeast of the Mississippi River. Our 1912 winnings at the leading western shows exceeded those of any other individual horse exhibitor. We have stallions and mares of serviceable ages for sale. Write us. JOS. WEAR & SON, Barnard, Kan.

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, Trusttype, King's Trusttype, 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 his 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 & Off'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



Pleasant Valley Stock Farm! Big Boned Poland Chinas

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Prop.

We are now offering a few choice fall boars at choice prices. They are the kind that make good. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address

L. W. CUTRIGHT, Mgr., Watonga, Okla.



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 grand-daughters of that grand old sow Black Mammoth 127627 and sired by such boars as Expansion Wonder, grand champion Mo. State Fair, 1910; Cowles' Tecumseh, one of the best hogs bred by John Blain; Expansive Chief, by Expansive, and other such sires. Am pricing my entire 1913 spring pig crop at prices that will move them quick. The best boar pigs by Advance at \$25. 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, 1503 Mass, St. LAWRENCE, KANSAS

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. 3, 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, Ks.

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

PURE BRED HAMPSHIRE

Breeding stock all sold. Booking orders for spring pigs. ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kansas

**REGISTERED
HAMPSHIRE**

Well Bred Well Bred
SUNNY SLOPE FARM,
Frank H. Parks, Prop., Olathe, Kan.

Pedigreed Hampshires of various ages. Boars at weaning time only. Every hog properly vaccinated. C. E. Lowry, Oxford, Ks.

CLOVERDALE HAMPSHIRE!

A few gilts open or bred to order for fall litters. Booking orders for spring pigs in pairs or trios not akin sired by my four great boars. T. W. LAVEROCK, PRINCETON, KANSAS.

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 farrows 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

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

FOR SALE. Registered Guernsey Bull Fine individual, carrying blood Imp. Raymond of the Presl Dam of exceptional breeding and quality. DANIEL BOSTECOU, 406 Dwight Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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 & PORTEOUS Lawrence, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE.**JERSEY CALVES**

From heavy milking dams, rich in butterfat. The Jersey is the ideal butter fat producer. I have choice selection of calves 4 to 6 weeks old, \$15 for bulls and \$25 for heifers. Send cash with order. You will be pleased.

W. R. DRAPER, Springdale, Ark.

**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 234 W. 23d St., New York

HOLSTEINS.**Registered Holstein Bulls!**

Only 5 ready for service, and seven 8 to 12 months old left. Sired by King of the Butter Kings, \$10,000 Milk and Butter King, and King Segis Hengerveld, nearly all out of A. R. O. dams. Prices \$85 to \$125. No females.

ROCK BROOK FARM
Station B. Omaha, Nebraska.

mand. He gives to his customer, not only on sale day, but from the time he is booked, the best service he knows how—and he knows how. He has the ability and the experience. Breeders who have not secured their auctioneer for this fall or next winter will profit by an early booking with Col. Zaun.

W. Iowa and N. Nebraska

BY GEO. W. BERRY.

Meadow Brook Berkshires.

E. D. King of Burlington, Kan., owns one of the largest herds of Berkshire hogs in the West. Mr. King carries a regular card ad in Farmers Mail and Breeze and reports sales unusually good this year. He says a peculiar feature of the trade this year is the fact that so many new herds are being started. Recently he has shipped three sows and a boar to Strawn, Kan.; two sows and a boar to Americus, Kan.; seven gilts and a boar to Virgil, Kan.; three sows and a boar to Crotty, Kan.; three sows and a boar to Osborne, Kan.; 12 sows and a boar to Madison, Kan.; 10 sows and a boar to Moulton, Iowa. Mr. King is especially fitted for supplying just such orders by reason of his having so many unrelated herd boars and such a very large number of bred sows; besides being able to fill orders for herds Mr. King still has a number of bred sows for sale that will farrow in May and June. He is breeding 150 sows and gilts for August, September and October farrow. If interested in Berkshires write Mr. King.

J. O. James, Poland Chinas.

J. O. James of Braddyville, Iowa, has a reputation as a breeder of the big type Poland Chinas second to no other in the corn belt. Breeders and fieldmen who have seen his herd and who are competent judges, concede that his bred sows are unexcelled for size, quality and uniformity and truthness to type, and the herd is headed by boars of national reputation. Big Orange, the boar that has stood at the head of this herd for several years, has few, if any, equals and certainly no superior as a sire of herd headers and foundation stock, and this really great boar has brought additional fame to the big type herds of Iowa. He is the sire of Ott's Big Orange that has been pronounced by expert judges to be one of the nearest perfect specimens of the popular big type Poland China boars living, as well as many other splendid individuals at the head of prominent herds. A good part of Mr. James's crop of pigs are by Ott's Big Orange, and their uniform excellence stamps this young boar one of the most promising sires of the breed. Mr. James is the owner of a large herd and is prepared at all times to furnish stock of most all ages, and with the large number on hand from which to make selections, can please his patrons with choice individuals of either sex and of most all ages.

Rees Shorthorn Sale June 11.

The sale of Shorthorns announced by Howell Rees & Sons of Pilger, Neb., to be held at South Omaha, June 11, is a rare opportunity for breeders to purchase herd material of choice individual excellence, rightly bred and closely related to ancestors that are recognized as the best specimens of the breed. All of the females cataloged for this event are forward with calf or have calves at foot by the sensational Ruberta's Goods, excepting a few heifers got by Ruberta's Goods, and these are bred to Whitehall Rosedale, a bull of great scale, depth and substance and the winner of several championships last year. The offering includes six bulls, four of which are by Ruberta's Goods, herd headers and splendid show prospects. A brief review of the blood lines of Ruberta's Goods, who as a sire figures prominently in the offering Messrs. Rees will make on June 11, reveals the superb character of the Shorthorns to be sold on this occasion. His dam, Ruberta, is a cow whose record in the show ring and as a producer entitles her to first position among the great matrons of her breed; and his sire is Golden Goods, the distinguished son of Choice Goods, the grand champion bull of the St. Louis World's Fair and Golden Abbotburn, like Ruberta, a great show cow and producer as well, the daughter of Young Abbotburn, the grand champion bull over all at the Chicago World's Fair; thus combining in Ruberta's Goods, close up—not remote—the blood of the two great show bulls and sires Choice Goods and Young Abbotburn and the two great show cows and matrons Ruberta and Golden Abbotburn. In the strongest show yard contests waged in recent years, Ruberta's Goods proved his individual excellence at Kansas City, Chicago and the state fairs, and finally on his get in the leading shows, his position in the front rank of the great bulls of the breed. The sale at South Omaha includes the show heifer Lady Violet 4th, by Ruberta's Goods and out of Lady Violet 2d, a daughter of Choice Goods, bred to Whitehall Rosedale, the great son of Avondale and Imp. Rosewood Pride. The spring of young bulls is fit to head the best herds and will please the most exacting breeder. Write for the catalog, addressing H. Rees & Sons, Pilger, Neb.

S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri

BY ED. R. DORSEY.

T. W. Lavelock of Princeton, Kan., reports that he has over 100 head of little white belted beauties to date and 10 more sows to farrow. Mr. Lavelock is one of the largest breeders of Hampshire hogs in Kansas. His advertisement appears regularly in Farmers Mail and Breeze and anyone interested in this white belted pigs should write him. His hogs are right and his prices are reasonable. When writing please mention this paper.

Mr. F. L. Laptad of Lawrence, Kan., is located two miles north of North Lawrence and breeds fine corn, as good as we ever saw. He is also a breeder of Poland Chinas, Duroc hogs and Jersey cattle. Not one of these are neglected but are developed to the extent of his ability. He shows no prejudice in his preference, if he has a preference. He is a graduate of K. U. and is exceedingly well versed on all subjects of agriculture and methods of breeding stock. His knowledge is not confined alone to the three breeds but he is posted

Lookabaugh's Shorthorns**Sold on Time at Private Treaty**

Six or nine months if desired. What we want is your trial order. Young Heifers and Bulls at \$50, \$75, \$100 and up. Two Heifers and a Bull, not related, \$200 for the three—Others higher.

**Over 200 Head From Which to Select**

A great variety of prize winners and prize winning blood. If you want breeding stock don't miss this opportunity. As many good Shorthorns cannot be seen on any other farm in the whole Southwest.

COWS WITH CALF AT FOOT AND RE-BRED. RICHLY BRED YOUNG THINGS, SHOW PROSPECTS. HANDSOME YOUNG BULLS, HERD HEADER MATERIAL. RUGGED YOUNG BULLS, THE FARMER AND STOCKMAN KIND. In fact a splendid array of foundation Shorthorns, that carry the blood of the best families and the most noted sires of the breed. Don't wait, but come and get your first pick. Visitors always welcome at Pleasant Valley Stock Farm. Write your wants today. Address

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Blaine Co., Okla.

**Holstein Cattle and
Percheron Horse Sale**

at
Hutchinson
Kansas

Wednesday
May 28th

AT 1 P. M.



Twenty-three registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Eight head now in milk, several head showing in calf, and a number of good young bulls. This offering will contain a number of your Kansas and Oklahoma State Fair prize winners. They are richly bred and good individuals, all tuberculin tested.

Percheron Stallions and Mares

Five Percherons, three stallions and two mares, all registered in the Percheron Society of America and all of breeding age and ready to begin making money for the buyer. For the better accommodation of our patrons this sale will be held at the State Fair grounds, Hutchinson, Kan. TERMS: Five mo. at 6% with approved note, 2% discount for cash. Write for Catalog today. Please mention in which breed you are interested.

H. N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kan.

Auctioneers—J. I. Stamper, John D. Snyder; Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

**Pure Bred Holsteins
Prices Reduced—To Move Quick****The Ganzdale Herd. Tuberculin Tested "Quality Above Quantity"**

We offer you young bulls or bulls old enough for service from big producing dams, that combine the blood of several world champions at prices extraordinarily low to move the surplus quickly. We welcome all enquiries and answer the day received. Don't put off buying your bull until you need him. Remember, purebred Holstein cattle, nothing else.

CASPAR A. GANTZ, Prop., King City, Mo.

Registered GALLOWAY CATTLE

We Breed Market Toppers." JAS. & W. R. CLELLAND, New Hampton, Mo.

HEREFORDS.

KLAUS BROS.' HEREFORDS

A few choice young bulls and heifers for sale, sired by Fulfiller 3rd, Fulfiller 25th and Beau Onward. Our calf crop is the best we ever had.

KLAUS BROTHERS, BENDENA, KANSAS.

STAR BREEDING FARM

HEREFORDS AND DUROCS.

We are offering (40) two year old bulls, (25) bulls from twelve to fifteen months old. They are right, bred right. Sold singly or in carload lots.

SAN'L DRYBREAD, ELK CITY, KANSAS.

DAIRY CATTLE.

FOR SALE 35 choice young Holstein dairy cows, fresh and springing. Special price on herd. Jack Hammel, 215 Adams St., Topeka, Kan.

Holstein-Friesian Bulls

Prices right. H. N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kan.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE 50 head registered 15 head milking and coming fresh grade heifers and cows. M. P. KNUDSEN, Concordia, Kansas

HOLSTEINS—CHOICE

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. \$1200. Bargain cannot be equalled.

R. J. LINSOTT, Holton, Kansas

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE: Thirty head extra selected high-grade Holstein cows and heifers. Two registered bulls, "yearlings".

ARNOLD & BRADY, MANHATTAN, KAN.

BONNIE BRAE**Holsteins For Sale**

75 head high grade Holsteins, consisting of coming 2-year-olds and about 50 head of heavy springers, from 2½ to 5 years old. All first class dairy cattle. Also registered bulls.

IRA ROMIG, Sta. B, TOPEKA, 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.

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.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

Red Polled Cattle

Cows and heifers for sale. No bulls over six months.

Poland China big type registered fall borns. Write CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Ka.

Foster's Red Polls

Write for prices on breeding stock.

C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

SHORTHORNS.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLAND CHINA SWINE and CLEVELAND BAY HORSES. All stock pedigreed. Prices reasonable. Thos. B. Murphy & Sons, Corbin, Kas.

Glenwood Farms Announce

Shorthorn Sale, bulls and cows, June 6, 1913.

On spare no more bred sows. Have a few choice heifers 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.

Pearl Herd of Shorthorns

Young bulls up to 13 months of age, either Scotch or Scotch-Topped breeding. Well grown and in good growing condition. Can ship via C. R. I & P., A. T. & S. F., U. P., and Mo. Pac. Address

C. W. TAYLOR

ABILENE : : KANSAS

on different breeds of horses and beef cattle as well. It is a pleasure to meet one so well posted and so enthusiastic as Mr. Laptad.

Dr. E. G. L. Harbaugh of Baldwin, Kan., is offering three Poland China sows and three Duroc-Jersey sows at reduced prices as hereafter he will handle only the Hampshire hogs. About two years ago the doctor concluded to buy a few of each breed as an experiment and he is so much pleased with the results of the Hampshires that from now on he will make this breed his specialty. The doctor is a veterinary surgeon, was raised on a farm and graduated from Toronto and Kansas City schools. He is of course thoroughly posted in the livestock business. Says the three line ad for three weeks in the Farmers Mail and Breeze brought him an endless amount of business and is now getting letters in every mail for hogs and especially the Hampshires.

Glenwood Shorthorns.

C. S. Nevius & Sons of Chiles, Kan., will make a draft sale from the Glenwood herd of Shorthorns at their farm one mile south of Chiles, on Friday, June 6. This simple announcement should be sufficient to flood Mr. Nevius with inquiries for catalogs for this coming sale. All of our readers who have been interested in Shorthorn affairs for the past several years know that the Glenwood herd has taken a place in the front ranks. Mr. Nevius has been engaged in breeding Shorthorns for more than 20 years and for the past 12 or 15 years his show herd has been one of the strong herds in western circuit. Beginning with a good herd of cows he has added to this foundation from time to time the best Scotch females that could be found until today he has as large a percentage of pure Scotch cows as can be found in any collection of like number in the country. The herd bulls used at Glenwood have been noted for their ability not only to win prizes for themselves but to produce the kinds that please judges. Among these sires should be mentioned Gay Lad, Prince Pavonia, Searchlight and Prince Valentine 4th. Prince Pavonia, a great show bull, winning first and championship honors in some of the best western shows and a producer of some of the best stuff ever produced at Glenwood. To use on his heifers Mr. Nevius bought the great young bull Searchlight from Harriman Brothers of Missouri, paying for him \$1,000. Searchlight in the hands of Mr. Nevius has been shown on western circuit for several years, usually standing at the top of the class. He is a wonderfully thick meated bull of splendid conformation and one of the best sires ever used on this herd. His get have made good for Mr. Nevius both in show ring and in the feed lot. Many of the best herd bulls in the country are sired by this great bull. Note the ad in this issue and write Mr. Nevius today for his illustrated catalog.

Haworth's Mammoth Polands.

Advance 60548, owned by Paul E. Haworth, Lawrence, Kan., has become quite well known among the Poland China breeders everywhere. His publicity began while winning so many prizes in the under-1-year classes. He was exhibited by Phil Dawson of Endicott, Neb. After his long list of winnings we heard no more about Advance until G. W. Berry, of the Copper Publications, visited "Black Mammoth Herd" and came out with a full description of Advance in which he said this hog was not only one of the largest hogs of his age but he considered him one of the very best he ever saw. When we read this from Mr. Berry, knowing him to be one of the best judges, we began to wonder what sort of a hog they had over at Lawrence. Later this hog's name appeared again in a show or two where he had won first in class, champion, sired first "get," headed first herd and sired class winners all along the line. Recently we called on Paul Haworth and looked over the Black Mammoth Herd. After looking Advance over carefully we are compelled to agree with those who reported him so favorably. Not only is he a wonderful individual with immense size, but he is just as good a breeder and that's what makes a great herd hog. We understand the owner refused \$500 for him before he really was a tried breeder. Mr. Haworth has three other males on the place, two bred by Peter Mouw and Kansas Big Bone 65379, bred by J. G. Gillman of Iowa. One of the Mouw boars is named Kansas Mouw 64567. He is by Big Jumbo 57543. Kansas Big Bone is by Big Bone, by A Wonder, out of Queen Model 156546, by Model Nelson. These hogs will be used on sows sired by Advance. Corrector, Curl Prize, Black Mammoth Mogul, Expansion Chief, Expansion Wonder, etc., representing such breeders as McKelvie, Wheeler, Mouw, Johnson, Dawson & Son, Walters and others of prominence. The present offering includes the entire 1913 pig crop. Note the advertisement in this issue and write Mr. Haworth for particulars. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Editorial News Notes.

If you stack hay in the meadow or anywhere you cannot afford to leave your stack open when a storm comes up. It never pays to leave a stack open over night. The Ponca Tent and Awning Company, Wichita, Kan., make stack covers in all sizes and from material that will last for years. They will save many times their cost in a single year. They are easily and quickly adjusted. Write the company for full particulars, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

No Weather Trust.

There ain't no weather trust, that is why the sunshine feels so good; Nobody owns the big blue sky—and couldn't if they would; And every bloom looks fair to me—no matter where it blows; Because it's mine to smell and see, I don't care where it grows. Oh, this old world might just as well get ready for a bust About the time some feller tries to form a weather trust.

—Wilbur D. Nesbit.

The Mail and Breeze is O. K. I read it every week.—H. A. Shoobridge, R. 3, Arnett, Okla.

C. S. NEVIUS & SONS' NINTH Annual Sale Shorthorn Cattle**Glenwood Farms**

1 mi. south of Chiles, Kan.

Friday, June 6

48 HEAD

BULLS—FEMALES

THIRTY-EIGHT females — Thirty pure Scotch of high quality, 15 with calves at foot, balance safe in calf. Eight head consigned by K. S. A. C.



PRINCE VALENTINE 4TH
MANY OF THE COWS BRED TO THIS BULL

TEN bulls. Herd headers. Show bulls, including Searchlight Jr., the sensational Jr. yearling, Lustrous Light, a full brother to Searchlight Jr., Good Light and White Starlight. There are four \$1,000 bulls in this offering.

GLENWOOD has turned out many good cattle but we never offered a better lot of cattle than these. Be our guests sale day.

Write today for Illustrated catalog.

C. S. NEVIUS & SONS
CHILES, KANSAS

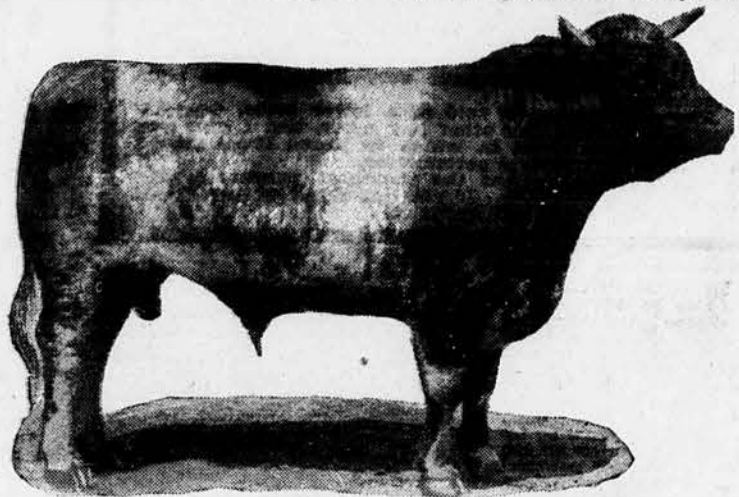
Auctioneers—R. L. Harriman, John D. Snyder, Andy James.



WHITE STARLIGHT
ONE OF THE \$1000 KIND

HOWELL REES & SONS' SALE OF SHORTHORNS

At SOUTH OMAHA, NEB., Wed., June 11, 1913



RUBERTA'S GOODS.

Ruberta's Goods, the property of Howell Rees & Sons. Got by Golden Goods, a champion by Imp. Choice Goods, the St. Louis World Fair champion and from Golden Abbottsburn, a champion by Imp. Young Abbottsburn the Chicago World Fair champion. Dam, the undefeated champion Ruberta. Combining, close up, the blood of the greatest individuals known in Shorthorn history. Proof of pedigree value based upon outstanding individual excellence of immediate ancestors, in the unbroken line of victories won by him at the American Royal and the International Live Stock Shows, and final proof of the pudding in the record of prizes won on his get in the great Western Shows and State Fairs, stamp RUBERTA'S GOODS, the product of champions, himself a champion, and last but not less, the sire of champions, one of the few very great bulls of the breed.

40 COWS—Every cow will be well along in calf or have a calf at foot by the superb RUBERTA'S GOODS excepting his daughters which will be bred to WHITEHALL ROSEDALE a splendid show bull and one of the best sons of the famous Avondale and out of Imp. Rosewood Pride.

6 CHOICE BULLS—Four of them by RUBERTA'S GOODS including Crescent Goods out of Imp. Crescent 8th and Lavender Bud out of Lavender Lady, by the celebrated Choice Goods. Among the bull attractions are Callantyne, by the noted Callant, and out of Imp. Rose of Tyne, also, an Orange Blossom calf, by Victor Sultan.

R. E. BALDWIN, of Osceola, Iowa, consigns 8 head including 3 Bulls and 5 cows all exceptionally richly bred representing the best Cruickshank blood lines. Write for the catalogue addressing,

HOWELL REES & SONS, PILGER, NEB.

Col. F. M. Woods, Auctioneer.

G. W. Berry, Fieldman.

MAKE THE MOST MONEY FROM YOUR HAY CROP



I want to send you an Auto-Fedan Hay Press on 30 days free trial—

And on a positive guarantee that it will bale your hay at least 20% cheaper than any other hay press.

I guarantee that it is easier on your team—and **requires one less man** to operate it. You need never pay me one cent if the Auto-Fedan doesn't do all I claim for it.

That's an offer worth looking into. Let me **prove** it to you.

Edward P. Ross President

Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Here's Why You Need An Auto-Fedan

You need an Auto-Fedan Press because it positively will bale more hay at less expense than any other hay press ever made.

The Auto-Fedan saves you the work of one man, and one-third the work of your team. Two men can bale more hay with an Auto-Fedan than three men can with any other two-horse press.

And that's not all: The Auto-Fedan is much **safer** to operate and it produces a smoother, trimmer bale—one that is certain to bring you the top-market price.

Here Are Some of the Special Features of My Guarantee to You!

Note. Every word of this guarantee is absolutely binding upon the Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co.

The Auto-Fedan will bale from one-fifth to one-third more hay per hour, than any other two-horse hay press made.

The Auto-Fedan—When baling from the windrow—is operated by **two** men, and these two men bale **more** hay than three men can bale with the two-stroke presses.

The Auto-Fedan is really self-feed and is absolutely safe. Don't risk life and limb tamping hay into a dangerous hay-press.

The Auto-Fedan doesn't pound nor hammer the hay; our feed board **presses** it into compact layers. It makes the smoothest, neatest bales which always grade high.

The Auto-Fedan sets low; you don't have to pitch the hay upon a table, but you pitch it easily into the open hopper.

The Auto-Fedan will bale **any** kind of hay from the coarsest to the finest. It has the easiest and quickest tension to adjust to various weights and conditions of hay.

The Auto-Fedan is the favorite with farm help because it is easiest on both men and teams and because it is absolutely safe.

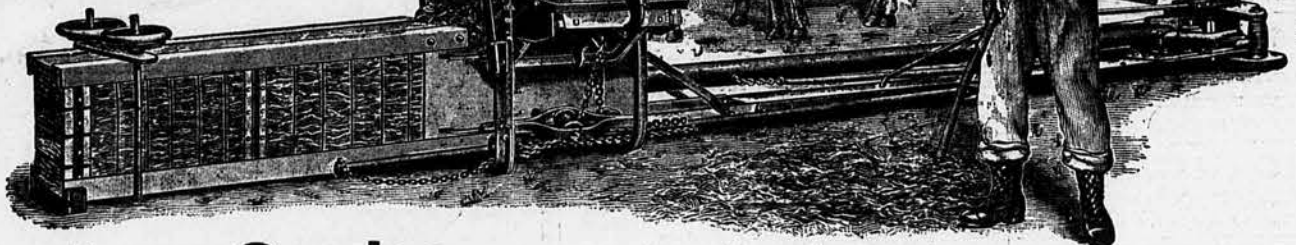
The Auto-Fedan with its long sweep and its short crank arm is so by far the most powerful press made; and it is so durably built and made of such good materials that you will have very little trouble from breakage.

The Auto-Fedan is sold at a lower price, capacity considered, than any other hay press, and I give you **30 Days Free Trial** in which to prove these claims to your own personal satisfaction.

The Auto-Fedan has the strongest guarantee that I know how to write. If you can think of any fairer proposition, write me about it.

AUTO-FEDAN BELT POWER PRESS

We also build the famous Auto-Fedan Belt Power Press—the most economical power press in the world. Two men can run it, but if you want to crowd it, speed up and double your force, operated by a 6 hp engine. If you have a large quantity of hay you'll be interested in the prices we can quote you on this powerful press. Write for particulars.



"The Auto-Fedan Means One Less Man"

**GET
MY
FREE
BOOK**

Built For Long Service

Now, just a word about durability. I honestly believe that the Auto-Fedan is the most strongly built, the most powerful and the most durable hay-press ever made. We have spent a lot of money and have put in a lot of time trying to discover every possible weak spot and to strengthen it so that it will never give you any trouble. The very highest grade materials are used in its construction, and every Auto-Fedan is thoroughly tested before it leaves our factory. My idea has always been to make the Auto-Fedan so good that every man who buys one becomes a walking advertisement for it and for us. That's why we have been able to sell so many thousands of them in the past few years.

If you raise hay of any kind you need an Auto-Fedan. Because, it will save you enough money to pay for itself in a very short time!

I want to send you an Auto-Fedan on my broad and binding guarantee that it will do from 20% to 30% more work than any other two-horse hay press made, and I want to give you 30 days free use of the machine

to convince you that what I claim is true.

WHY NOT GET THE BEST? No one can give you easier terms; no one dares give you so strong a guarantee! Write to me today and let's get started.

Now Then, Let's Get Together

I promise to save you money at the very outset.

I promise to give you 30 days' time in which to test the machine.

I promise that you will save at least 20% in the cost of baling.

I promise that you will get a higher price for your hay because of the neater, smoother bales the Auto-Fedan makes.

You are deeply interested in all these things!

They mean bigger profits for you. Write to me today and let's get busy! I can ship promptly now, but the demand may exceed the supply. Get ready for a big harvest.

Edward P. Ross, Pres., Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., 1514 West 12th Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.