

July 22, 1916

The

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# FARMERS MAIL

AND BREEZE

46130



## SUMMER READING FOR THE FAMILY

WE BELIEVE this number is especially suited to farm readers at the end of July. Mr. Detwiler has prepared an interesting article about "Cows—Not for Sale," which is certain to hold your attention. E. L. Russell has an excellent article on the hog business. Tom McNeal's editorial pages bristle with their customary energy, and his "Answers" are valuable to every reader. Doctor Lerrigo discusses infantile paralysis in his usual common sense way, with a column on "How to Live." The women's pages contain some pertinent things about "Summer Foods that Need Care," with some good midsummer styles. The children will find a corking good piece about cooking the fish they are to catch this summer, and Sidney Holt supplies the usual human-interest Sunday School lesson help. There's a good article, too, for the boys in the Capper Pig Club.



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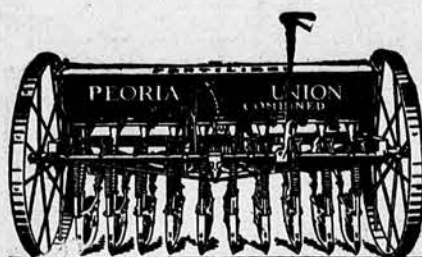
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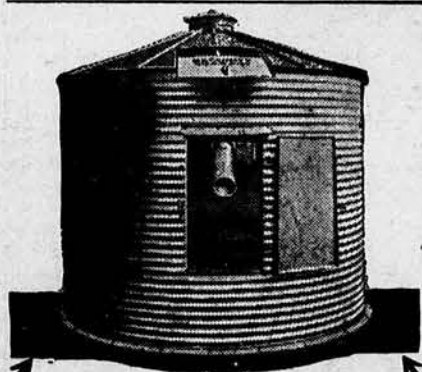
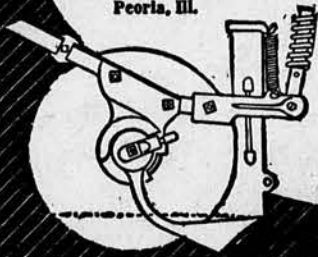
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### What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

#### How to Live.

I have received a copy of a book entitled "How to Live," with the request that I read it and pass some of the contents on to you. I am advised that the royalties are to be used solely for philanthropic purposes so that any advertising given the book will be in the nature of a public benefaction. However my particular reason for presenting it to you is because the authors, Professors Irving Fisher of Yale University and Doctor Fiske of the Life Extension Institute, have presented in a very practical manner suggestions that should go far toward solving the problem of how to live a life long in years and broad in purpose.

The authors do not think much of the life that spends itself in getting up in the morning and going to bed at night, with a dull interval of weary grinding in between. They advocate a keen sense of enjoyment of all life's activities. They maintain that with their style of living "work, instead of turning into drudgery tends to turn into play, and the hue of life seems to turn from dull gray to the bright tint of well-remembered childhood."

They begin with the statement that air is the first necessity of life. Breathing fresh air is nature's tonic. One doing active out-door work usually will be made to breathe deeply by the very nature of his work, but for any person who suffers with chronic ailment it is recommended that part of their treatment be the inhaling of 100 deep breaths every day. I have often seen patients greatly helped thus, especially women confined much to the house, and those suffering from diseases of the respiratory and circulatory systems. Tubercular patients, however, should begin gradually and not overdo the exercise.

In addition to supplying air to our lungs we should also make our skins to like it. We wrap the skin too closely in heavy clothing. Light clothing, loose and porous is recommended. As we educate the skin to fresh air we shall find less disposition to take cold. Exercising in the cold air, if not too cold, with clothing removed, is an excellent means of hardening the skin.

The excellence of out-of-door sleeping is now well recognized. For the "always tired" individual it is the one best prescription. The sleeping place should have protection against strong wind and storm, and provision should be made for warm bedding in cold weather. It is important to have a good warm mattress beneath the sleeper, for as much cold comes from below as from above. To prevent cold air entering under the bedclothes, one or more blankets should be extended at least two feet beyond the head, with a central slit for the head. As I visit country patients, nowadays, I find that out-door sleeping is getting to be as popular in the country as in town.

In regard to food it is said that the common error is to eat too much and that this fault will be surely corrected if one practices thorax mastication, for the act not only reduces the amount eaten by prolonging the time consumed in so doing, but actually satisfies hunger better with less food. It is urged that the taste and flavor of food cannot be thoroly enjoyed by the hasty eater. "Among the best foods for most persons are fruits, potatoes, nuts, milk, sour milk and vegetables. Among the worst foods are putrefactive cheeses, sweetbreads, liver, kidneys, 'high' game or poultry."

No objection is held to drinking one or two glasses of water with meals, but it must not be taken to "wash down" food.

For constipation drink freely of water, especially before breakfast. A constipated person should not drink freely at meals because in so doing he lessens the solid bulk required to urge the bowels to action. Foods especially laxative are prunes, figs, most fruits except bananas, fruit juices, all fresh vegetables, especially greens of all sorts, wheat, bran, and the whole grain cereals. Paraffin oil is a good intestinal lubricant. Laxative drugs, even mineral water, should never be used habitually. The occasional use of an enema of cool water is not objectionable. Massage of the abdomen is helpful.

Posture is a very important factor in health. In an erect posture the abdominal muscles tend to remain taut and to afford proper support or pressure to

the abdomen. In an habitual slouching posture, the blood of the abdomen tends to stagnate in the liver and congest in the large abdominal organs, causing a feeling of despondency and mental confusion, headache, coldness of the hands and feet, and chronic fatigue, and often constipation.

If your slouch is chronic make a special effort to get rid of it. Use an abdominal supporter if need be. Lying face downward with a pillow under the abdomen often gives a sense of well-being by the mere act of pressing the blood out of the congested organs.

The book is full of good practical matter such as is presented here in condensed form. It does not tell much about curing disease but a great deal about avoiding it. It would make an excellent book for study clubs, normal training or high school use, and is an ideal gift of practical value. It is published by Funk and Wagnalls Co., price \$1 net, and quite likely could be ordered thru the publishers of your paper.

As a reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze I am writing to ask you about epilepsy. Is it curable and how? What is generally the cause? How long after a person becomes afflicted does it take to cure? Thanking you for your answer in advance.

ONE AFFLICTED.

Epilepsy is a very serious disease or rather an outcome of other diseases for it always originates in some disorder affecting the nervous system. It may be hereditary, in which case it appears usually in infancy or at any rate before puberty. Sometimes it follows an illness of adult life, and there are some recorded cases where it has followed an injury. The only treatment worth considering is that which removes the cause. Medicine taken to suppress the fits is harmful in the long run. This is not a disease that will respond to home treatment. My advice is to write to the superintendent of State Hospital for Epileptics at Parsons, and ask his advice.

If infantile paralysis is a contagious disease I should like to know why it is that we hear of cases being reported from little towns and country places so far away from everywhere. I don't want my children to get it but I don't want to be foolish and shut them up for nothing.

A MOTHER OF FIVE.

I don't advise you to shut the children up. Let them live a hearty, out-door life. Keep them away from crowds, from playing in the dust, and from contact with sick animals and persons, and keep their food and drink clean. I cannot explain the isolated cases. We recognize two forms of the disease—the sporadic and epidemic, but I admit that such a recognition explains nothing. We shall learn more later on. Meantime accept the experience of New York as evidence that the disease is contagious, and play safe.

We are having quite a discussion about the ages this infantile paralysis affects. Can it be taken by adult persons?

J. W. T.

The name infantile paralysis is misleading. Children under 5 are more susceptible than others, but the disease is all too common at later periods of child life, and adults may be stricken, there being one case on record of a woman aged 65.

Why cannot the medical profession make an antitoxin against infantile paralysis the same as you have against diphtheria? Perhaps there is such a thing already. If so I should like to know about it so that I may ask our doctor to get some.

M. N. B.

There is no such curative or preventive serum at present. The United States Public Health Service is engaged in most earnest experiments to the end that such a serum may be produced, as also are many independent investigators. Meantime there are many helpful measures of treatment in the hands of your family physician, tho none acts as a specific antidote to the poison.

About every second letter that reaches me carries a postscript: "Please don't mention my name and address in answering in the Farmers Mail and Breeze." Don't worry. I should no more think of printing your name than of discussing the ailments of persons who come to my consulting room. If your letters are addressed to me in a separate envelope they are not even opened until they reach my hand.

A herd of sheep will fit in almost any farm equation. Look up the question very carefully and we believe that you will include them in your next year's schedule. If you have not the cash or inclination to start with an entire purebred flock, buy the best ewes you can and grade up with a purebred ram.



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# THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 46  
Number 30

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JULY 22, 1916

Subscription  
\$1.00 a Year

## Cows—Not For Sale

Ralph Sterling of Abilene has a Herd that Produces  
\$250 Worth of Milk a Head in a Year

BY V. V. DETWILER

ONLY COWS that have proved they have merit are allowed to live for long on the dairy farm operated by Ralph Sterling of Abilene, Kan. He bought 13 heifers at Kirksville, Mo., in 1912. He paid \$1,469 for the herd, but after giving them a thoro test he found that only one came up to the requirements he had set for foundation stock for his herd. The other 12 were disposed of at a sacrifice in price. Sterling is building his herd on the theory that it pays to have only the best.

The Sterling farm is 5 miles from Abilene. It is an 80-acre place. Alfalfa is grown on 20 acres. Forty acres is used for corn. Green pasture, and crops that are to be cut and fed green during the summer, occupy a 7-acre field. Down on the creek there is a 10-acre lot in which the cows find abundant shade and running water. There are 18 cows in Sterling's herd. They produce an average of \$400 worth of milk a month. The milk is sold in Abilene for 8 cents a quart. Four of these cows are register of merit animals. Thirteen of them are descended from register of merit cows. Sterling considers that a cow that does not produce at least 400 pounds of butterfat in a year is not good enough to stay in his herd. He is an enthusiast about the Jersey breed, and his customers are enthusiastic about the quality of milk they receive.

Because he sells an excellent article at a reasonable price, Sterling always has a waiting list of persons who wish to be his customers. It will be necessary for him to increase his herd quite a little before he can supply the demand. Many dairymen buy milk from their neighbors, when they do not have enough milk from their own dairies to supply their customers. Sterling does not believe in doing this. He argues that when persons buy milk from him they have a right to expect milk produced in his dairy. When a shortage of milk makes it necessary, he simply notifies some of his customers that he is unable to supply them. Usually they are glad to have him sell to them again, as soon as he has the milk.

Sterling is one of the 26 Dickinson county farmers who organized a cow-testing association in 1913. They hired a man to do the testing. He worked at the home of each man one day every month. The cost to the farmers was about \$1.50 for every cow for a year. There were 379 cows entered the

first year. Before the plan had been in operation very long some of the farmers began to sell cows. They would have been robbing themselves deliberately, if they had not sold after they found out how poor certain of the animals were.

At the end of the first year the association had complete records for 134 of the cows. These 134 cows averaged a return of \$2.75 for each \$1 worth of feed consumed. The best one gave \$3.59 and the poorest gave 65 cents for each \$1 in feed. The five poorest averaged a profit of \$101.28 each for the year. While the man with the poorest animal lost \$11.85, the man with the best gained \$145.21. The average profit on the whole 134 was \$62.31 a head.

It is of interest to note that all but one of the 10 best cows were of a dairy breed, and that all except one of the



mediocre ones, and milk extra good ones. The foundation cow of Sterling's herd is Tormentor's Golden Janette. Her picture is shown on this page, with Ralph Sterling standing at her head. She is 6 years old now. On official test as a 2-year-old she produced 477 pounds of butterfat. Her daughters are profit-producing animals.

Sterling is as keen a judge of dairy cows as you often find, but he does not have entire confidence in a cow until her record sheet shows that she is "delivering the goods." His herd averages a production of more than \$250 worth of milk a year for every cow. You know plenty of herds that do not make half as big a record as that.

Most successful dairymen, these days, keep production records of all their cows, by the use of milk scales and the Babcock tester. A cow with a low production record will lose money for the dairy, and no matter how good a sire she is mated to, at least 50 per cent of her offspring will be like her in production. On the other hand a cow producing more than 300 pounds of butterfat in a year will return a good profit to her owner. If she has good breeding back of her and is mated to a bull of good ancestry and type, at least 75 per cent of her offspring will be in the 300-pound production class.

In itself, a pedigree of a purebred animal is of no more importance than a pedigree of a scrub. It is what the pedigree tells about the ancestors of the animal that counts. For a cow to have a good pedigree, her ancestors for at least two or three generations should be good producers.

In general, a good dairy cow should have a clean angular appearance. Her chest should be deep, and her barrel large and roomy, with the greatest depth in the region of the udder rather than farther forward. These characteristics indicate a good dairy temperament, strong constitution, and a large capacity for feed which will be converted into milk and butterfat rather than into body fat. A soft pliable hide indicates a good internal secretion and good digestion. A large well-placed udder, with numerous and prominent milk veins, provides plenty of room for the production of milk and butterfat.

10 poorest were not of a dairy breed. The best cow ate a third more than the poorest, but she gave almost 10 times as much butterfat.

Cow testing has created greater interest in dairying in Dickinson county. By weeding out the poor cows, and feeding every animal in proportion to the amount of milk and butter she produces, the profits have been increased. Since their cows have been tested these farmers have found that the value of their stock has increased. One member of the asso-





# DEPARTMENT EDITORS

Field Editor.....F. B. Nichols  
Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch  
Poultry.....G. D. McClaskey

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

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CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor.

T. A. McNEAL, Editor.

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# Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

## Efficiency of Democracy

It seems to me that all this talk about the superiority of Imperial German efficiency over that of a democracy is based on ignorance. People forget. The great fundamental efficiency ideas are those of democracy. The plow, the reaper, the threshing machines, steam engine, railways, steamships, telegraphs, ocean cables, telephones, (America has more telephones than all Europe) wireless telephones, the power loom, spinning jenny, cotton gin, elevators, automobiles, aeroplanes, steam hammers, sewing machines, Bessemer steel, the discovery and utilization of coal, of natural gas, of petroleum, of India rubber; the great basic idea of evolution; the chronometer and the sextant that have changed the oceans into ferries, are only part of the list of democracy's victories of peace.

The supremacy of the civil power over the military power; the organization of local self government into federal nations; equality of all men before the law; written constitutions; separations of church and state; salaried legislators; equal and just land laws; prohibition; the Rochdale system of co-operation; antiseptic surgery; vaccination; the germ theory of diseases, resulting in the abolition of smallpox, yellow fever, pellagra, typhus and typhoid fevers. It was growth of general intelligence and invention in democracy that abolished famines, lotteries, slavery, duelling, witchcraft. All of these are only a part of the achievements of democratic efficiency.

The free public school systems from common schools to colleges created nations of readers. It was these readers that fostered the free press, freedom of debate, the power press, wood pulp, cheap postage. It was all these things working together, for good that created the modern Sunday schools, (America with one-sixteenth of the world's population, has one-half of the world's Sunday schools); intelligent public opinion, organized party government, the discovery, the development of the common man. All of these are the heritage of the democracy of the world.

Now, on the other hand, what has Prussia done for the world? Listen. I admit that Prussia has adopted some of these ideas, to the building up of her war power, but what would the world say if Prussian efficiency should result in the ruin of the German Empire, the Austrian Empire and Turkey?

England, with 11 million square miles of territory to police, maintained an army of only 1/4 million men. Germany with only 218,000 square miles, maintained an army of 860,000 men. These four contrasted facts are very illuminating.

Democracy's ideals today, are a conquest of nature, and of self. Aristocracy's ideal is the conquest of nations. The history of Greece, of Egypt, of Rome, of Spain, of the Saracens, of the Turks, is a history of efficiency, leading to national suicide. No nation has been able to pay the price of military success for any length of time, and survive. China and Japan have outlined all these decadent nations of Europe and are just now in the beginning of their national life.

Beloit, Kan.

W. F. RAMSAY.

I present the foregoing as a sample of the way in which plain farmers in Kansas, for that is all-Mr. Ramsay is, can express their ideas in good, clear English.

## Doubtful of Socialism

You are, I believe, entirely correct in contending that putting Socialism into actual operation, the establishing of co-operative commonwealths, would destroy private enterprise.

On the answer as to whether the destroying of private enterprise and the substituting of public enterprise in its stead will be to the advantage of a majority of the people hangs the whole issue of Capitalism versus Socialism. That is a prime matter for consideration.

Should we not also seek to discover whether Socialism would destroy individual incentive?

Will men and women still strive to attain perfection; or will school teachers all be content to teach on third grade certificates; all aspirants to judicial honors be content with the office of justice of the peace; all factory and farm workers be content with menial positions?

Would the fine arts suffer?

Would the incentive to invention be destroyed or could the Socialist state hold out sufficient inducement to keep alive the spark of genius? Would there be no searchers and tabulators of hidden truths? These are questions that to my mind need answering.

Weed, N. M.

W. P. CALKINS.

## Mr. Amos-His Ideas

Have just read the letter on Socialism by S. L. Bishop with your answer. Prejudice is the greatest barrier to human progress and civilization. Inasmuch as Socialistic form of government is the next evolutionary step following our present competitive system it becomes necessary to study the coming co-operative form of government that the least possible number of mistakes may be made. But let us not forget that the transition from the competitive system into a co-operative system is no less important and as necessary as is the co-operative system itself. In making that transition I should suggest: First--That all states and the nations amend their constitutions establishing the initiative and referendum and right of recall similar to that which Oregon now has. This

will give us democratic control wherein the people can and will rule.

Second--Let the nation extend the Postal Savings system to the accepting for deposit of any sum that any individual, company, or corporation may desire to deposit, the same to be checked out at will. The government to lend such deposits and other funds upon good security at, say, 2 per cent interest or whatever is necessary to maintain that part of the postal system. To use such funds in purchasing industries, paying off debts. This money naturally would flow back into the government depositories.

Third--The states to retain all unallotted and segregated Indian lands, school lands, and all lands sold for taxes. All absentee landlords to appraise their land for taxable purposes, the state having the privilege of purchasing the same at 10 per cent above the appraised price the purchase being made only where desired for public purposes or where a landless farmer contracts to rent land from the state. Such lands as are not used for public purposes, to be rented to landless farmers at the average rate of rent in the locality in which the land is located, they to pay in rent the sum equal to the purchase price or valuation at time of contract, then cease paying rent, the land to become theirs by right of occupancy, the title to remain with the state. Under such a plan the renter would go to the records, select such a farm as suited as was appraised by an absentee landowner and request from the state, a contract to rent it. The state would pay 10 per cent above appraised price to absentee landowner and rent the land to applicant on the terms mentioned in the foregoing. Thereby rent would be abolished without a law forbidding it. Likewise no law would be required abolishing profit, as no one will pay toll (profit) to travel over a private road or go to a private school when as good a public road or school can be used at cost of maintenance. Likewise in purchasing, all necessities and luxuries of life as might be manufactured and sold by the government at cost. Neither would a law forbidding the charging of interest be necessary as there can be no lender without a borrower and no one will borrow and pay interest, unless he can invest the money and make a profit and he can make no profit unless there are buyers which there would not be if they can get their necessities and luxuries from the government at cost of production. Profit, rent and interest would be abolished without a compulsory law.

Next--In what manner might we determine as to what constitutes the full product of one's toil? Let every man determine that for himself in this manner: Suppose we have government smelters, coal mines and department stores which gives us a fair variety of occupations. Let the employees of each industry determine the number of hours of labor that shall constitute a day. It probably would be about three hours in the smelters and 10 hours in the department stores as the latter would prefer to labor 10 hours for a certain sum than three and a third hours for three days for the same sum. The government would determine the price paid by the day in each industry according to the demand for jobs in the various industries. Presuming that the government paid \$5 a day in all three industries mentioned there probably would be a great demand for jobs in the department store and but few jobs sought in the mines and smelters, showing the government that the wage was too high in the department store and too low in the other industries. Therefore, the wage would be raised in the smelters and mines and lowered in the department store until the desired help was secured in all the various industries, the government regulating the demand for jobs by raising and lowering the wages in the various industries. Or the government might order a given quantity of goods from the various factories according to their capacity and the managers of each factory pay such wages as would be required to obtain the employees, the government allowing the factory the cost price of the product to which would be added the cost of transportation and distribution, the consumers getting them at cost, no profit having been added.

If there were more demands for jobs as a total than was required in the production of desired products then let the government employ the surplus in building roads, parks, putting the wage at such point as would get the surplus laborers seeking employment. The civil service examination would be required in such cases as is desirable, as for instance no one could apply as a teacher, engineer, except those passing a proper examination.

As regards competition in private enterprise, competition cannot be destroyed but will, upon the advent of co-operation in the production of desired products, turn into a competition in the higher arts which will spur the ambitious to the highest and noblest deeds and works.

The foregoing ideas may not be entirely in line with some of the scientific Socialistic writers and thinkers but we must remember that Socialism will not be as this, that, or the other fellow wants it but as the majority makes it.

Ellsworth, Kan.

M. L. AMOS.

It is evident that Mr. Amos has been a student. He is also a reasonable man. I have very little objection to a man entertaining any view he pleases in regard to politics, religion or any other subject so long as he is tolerant and reasonable. When a man becomes dogmatic and asserts with great positiveness that certain theories of government are true and that anyone who believes differently is either a rascal or a fool I have very little patience with him. I am ready to agree with Mr. Amos's suggestion

in regard to Postal banks. I might, perhaps, differ from him in regard to some of the details but in the main I agree and have been advocating that idea for a long time. His idea in regard to land is a modification of the Henry George single tax theory. I think that it might be worked out into practical operation. When it comes to determining the hours of labor for each industry and the price to be paid for such labor I fear that Mr. Amos's plan would run against some snags. He would have the workers in each industry determine the hours of labor in that industry and the government determine the wages to be received. This would be putting a tremendous power in the hands of a few government officials which I fear would be abused and possibly result in worse evils than those we suffer from now. However, there is this to be said: The idea at least is far more equitable than our present system where those who have the most agreeable jobs and do the least work get the biggest pay.

## "An Insane World"

Your article in last week's Farmers Mail and Breeze, "An Insane World," was certainly amusing to me, knowing you had lived in Kansas a great many years and ought to know the people of this state.

Did you ever hear of an idiotic issue that the people of Kansas did not pick up and try to crystallize into law? Has there ever been a political party started since the state was admitted into the union that did not find followers in Kansas? And it does not apply only to the common people; it takes in such men as John J. Ingalls, P. B. Plumb, Harrison Kelley, Vic Murdock and others one might mention. The commission form of government for cities, non-political judiciary, the primary, and all other fads have been taken up and adopted. The non-political judiciary, that was pictured as such a grand thing, which no man of sense ever believed in, after a trial of two years was thrown into the discard. But the people had to be stung before they were willing to let it go. The primary, every man of sense knows, is a rich man's scheme. It has eliminated the poor man from state or congressional office. Had not the non-political judiciary law put such utter disgust into the people George Hodges's scheme for a commission form of legislature would have been tried. But the scheme was sprung at the wrong time. The free silver issue was a great thing in Kansas. More copies of "Coin's Financial School" were sold in Kansas than in any other state of double the population. Bryan was looked upon as the great man of the hour, as was Roosevelt by the Progressives, and the people were told by such men as Henry Allen, Vic Murdock, William Allen White and Cyrus Leland that the time had come for a new party, and that Roosevelt was the man of the hour to save the country from wreck and ruin.

Time has proved that Bryan was neither a prophet nor a statesman, and that the Progressive party was the result of Mr. Roosevelt's defeat for the nomination for President in 1912.

I refer to these matters to call attention of the people of Kansas to the fact that they are too easily led after false teachings by dissatisfied elements. The people of this state, year by year, are divesting themselves of their rights by sumptuary laws, increasing taxes until they are becoming a burden, and if the thing continues and spreads over the country as it is in our own state, twenty-five years will see a revolution in the United States such as no country has ever witnessed.

If there is one thing the people of this country should remember above all others, it is to be American citizens and love the Constitution of the United States. It is the greatest document ever written except the Bible. Nine-tenths of all trouble that comes to a nation, state or city is created by isms and fads of the unsuccessful and scheming political agitators of the Bryan stripe. If we are getting to be "An Insane World" it all comes from following brainless leaders, instead of using just common sense and voting and doing right.

Chanute, Kan.

LEM A. WOODS.

I am told that one of the peculiar manifestations of a common type of insanity is that the insane person imagines that he is the only person who is really sane. I think I have rarely noticed a more pronounced case of this form of insanity than is shown in the foregoing letter from my old standpat friend, Lem A. Woods of Chanute. Alienists also say that another evidence of insanity is lack of mental coherence and power to reason from cause to effect. This is strongly manifested in the foregoing letter. I must confess it fills me with a certain feeling of sadness, for I can think of no greater affliction than the permanent dethronement of reason. I most profoundly hope that the malady which seems to have fastened itself upon my friend may be stayed and that he may be restored to his right mind.

It is somewhat difficult to treat this letter seriously and yet because there are those who may take the trouble to analyze it and note its fallacies and no doubt unintentional misstatements, it may be well to



give it some attention. It starts with the assumption that Kansas is populated for the most part with idiots and hair brained cranks who are the willing dupes of unscrupulous politicians. And yet I imagine that if Lem A. Woods were to go away from Kansas and the characters of the citizenship of this state were to be attacked and maligned he would resent the slanderous attack and stoutly maintain, as the facts would justify him in doing, that the general average of intelligence and character in Kansas certainly is as high as that of the citizenship of any other state in the American Union. If he would not do that then his mental aberration has progressed further than I had feared and his case is practically hopeless. His first count in his indictment is that every new political party has found followers in Kansas. And why not? Certainly there is nothing in the history of the two old political parties that makes either of them sacred or that makes it the duty of common citizens to fall down on their faces and worship as did the Assyrians in front of the image which Nebuchadnezzar had reared. There are I know, those who would have us believe that age gives sanctity to a political organization and that those who assume the leadership should be conceded by the common people to have acquired by experience and absorption all the political wisdom there is to be obtained, and that when they sound the political harp and sackbut all should at once prostrate themselves, and if they do not they should at once, like Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego be cast into a political fiery furnace and consumed.

If, as Lem Woods complains, we are afflicted with oppressive laws and burdensome taxation, the old parties and not the new ones are to blame, for the new ones have had no opportunity to enact legislation.

The second special count in the Woods's indictment is the commission form of government. This did not originate in Kansas, but it may be observed in passing that so far as I know not a single city which has once adopted that form of government has ever returned to the old cumbersome swap and trade form under which cities formerly were ruled. The commission form of government has not done all its enthusiastic friends hoped and promised it would do, but it is so manifestly superior and in every way so much more efficient than the old form that it has come to stay.

The third count Mr. Woods makes is against non-partisan judiciary law. It may be news to him that the law was not proposed and urged by a lot of hair-brained cranks but by members of our own supreme court, and the member who urged it most strongly has always been known as one of the most strongly standpoint and conservative members of that judicial body. I fail to see, myself, where the law did any harm and had I been a member of the legislature would have voted against its repeal.

Next comes the primary election law which Lem says is a rich man's scheme and has eliminated the poor man from either a state or congressional office.

Has it indeed? Evidently Lem Woods is not well acquainted with the men who have been elected to state offices since the law went into effect. The truth is that of all the state officers nominated and elected since the primary election law went into effect not more than two or three could be called even moderately wealthy, while most of the men nominated and elected have been poor men. Of the congressmen, D. R. Anthony of the First district may be called a wealthy man. He was, however, first sent to congress under the old convention system. Joe Taggart is a lawyer who I think had a fairly good practice when he went to congress but was not counted at all as a rich man. Phil P. Campbell of the Third is in very moderate financial circumstances. Doolittle of the Fourth is a thrifty young man who has saved a part of his salary and invested it in Chase county lands but has never been accused of being rich. Helvering of the Fifth, I understand, has a wife who has some property but I have never heard that even counting her property as if it were his own, he ranks as a wealthy man. John Connelly of the Sixth was the editor of a little newspaper in a Western Kansas town of less than 1,000 inhabitants, and it does not need to be said was far from wallowing in affluence. Jouett Shouse of the Seventh has but little property of his own but is blessed with a wealthy father-in-law which possibly may rank him among the plutocrats. Ayers of Wichita, representative from the Eighth is a lawyer who had a fair practice before being elected, but I have never heard him accused of being wealthy. So the record does not sustain the count.

Next count is the commission form of government proposed by Gov. George Hodges. While I do not fully agree with the plan suggested by Ex-Governor Hodges, it was in my opinion the best thing in the way of constructive legislation he proposed during his term. It had in it at least the germ of a great reform and one which will sooner or later be adopted by all the states in the American Union. Our present method of legislation is cumbersome, archaic and conducive to fraud. It is responsible for most of the hasty, illconsidered legislation of which the people have a right to complain. It is responsible for the multiplication of useless commissions and needless taxation. It permits members of both branches of the legislature to escape responsibility and gives abundant opportunity for the political grafter to put over his schemes of plunder and special privilege.

Under the present method of legislation nine-tenths of the members of the legislature vote blindly more than half of the time and finally leave a mess of half-cooked laws to be interpreted by the courts. The result is that the courts are assuming more and more

the function of the legislature and giving us court-made laws.

Talk about the people being in danger of losing their liberty! They are in danger, and the gravest danger that menaces us is the constantly growing power of the courts which is the logical result of our present legislative system. Finally, I note that Lem is enamored with the Constitution. As is the Koran to the fanatical follower of Mohammed so is the Constitution to my friend Lem A. Woods. And yet that sacred instrument was a compromise with the forces of human slavery. The framers of that Constitution planted in it the seeds which were certain to germinate and produce an irreconcilable conflict. Property interests dominated the Constitutional convention. Glossed over with the pretense of safeguarding human liberty it became the bulwark of oppression and the protector of human greed, and finally resulted in one of the bloodiest wars in history.

## Co-operative Experiment

I have made mention several times of the co-operative organization being carried on by the farmers of Mitchell county. W. F. Ramsey, one of the founders of this organization and one of the leading advisers in its management, gives some interesting information in regard to the working of the organization and the principle on which it is founded. Mr. Ramsey says: Believing that the doing of business on correct principles is the highest and most effective form of benevolence, and believing that the Rochdale system of co-operation, tried and tested all over the world for 70 years, embodies the correct principles, we organized in 1911 a co-operative corporation to carry out our ideas.

The six principles of the Rochdale system are as follows:

First. Each stockholder has one vote and no more.

The ideal back of this is: that manhood votes, not money; that a rich rogue, a rich miser, or a wealthy fool should not control. Personality is stronger than money.

Second. Capital to receive a fixed rate. This should be the usual bank rate. Our rate is 8 per cent. This makes capital the paid servant of labor. We give capital its just dues.

Third. Net profits to be rebated to customers who are also stockholders.

There are a lot of ideas in this proviso. This rule is the great inducement to take stock and do business with the corporation; and when fully carried out, it will leave the wealth of the community, of the country, in the hands of those who produce it. We recognize the demands of labor.

Fourth. Limit the amount of stock owned by any individual stockholder to 1 per cent of the total capitalization.

This is a "safety first" rule. It is an insurance against the evils of high finance. This enforces the Golden Rule.

Fifth. Provide for the building up of a large surplus fund.

If we sell stock, we must pay dividends on that stock out of profits. It is simply good business sense to do business on our own money, so that we shall receive profits instead of paying out profits. It is a reinvestment of profits in our own business, in order that we may have more profits to rebate to our customers. If the corporation borrows money, it must pay interest on that money out of profits.

Sixth. Provide in the Charter for the doing of any kind of business anywhere in the county. (The County Unit idea.)

This County Unit plan is purely a Kansas idea, was first put into operation in Osborne and Mitchell counties. Up to 1911 co-operative corporations had been organized only locally. But a corporation is so big and effective that it needs at least a whole county to display its power.

The County Unit is the County Option idea of the temperance people, applied to co-operative business. So long as the temperance people were content to act singly and alone only intent on keeping their souls clean, no progress was made. But when some genius hit upon the idea of County Option, they were able to put prohibition into operation on a big enough scale to prove its value by results. The good news spread from county to county. Then from state to state, until National prohibition is now in sight.

Exactly the same thing is taking place in the co-operative movement. The Rochdale system is so simple yet subtle, so honest, shrewd and wise, that it is drawing all men to us, because every customer feels that he is a full partner in the business; that his interests will be protected. They know that the corporation exists not for the purpose of making money for the corporation for a few big stockholders, but to save money to the stockholders. Benevolent justice is the ideal of the Rochdale system.

That we founded our venture on the rock of public confidence is proved by these facts. We started on a capital of \$5,000; increased it to \$15,000; then to \$45,000; then to \$100,000; in less than five years.

The net result is, that the farmers of this county have taken stock in the corporation to the amount of \$48,000 in cash, and that the corporation has paid back to the farmers (in dividends and rebates,) \$53,000 in cash, besides \$7,000 retained in the surplus fund, making a total cash capital of \$55,000 to do business on. I've not written a word telling how we raised the price of wheat \$189,000 to the farmers of this county. But that is another story.

## A Heroic Sacrifice

A few weeks ago I spoke of the heroism of those who had risked and in some cases lost their lives in an effort to save the lives of their fellow men instead of destroy them. I mentioned the case of the young doctor, whose name I afterward learned from his uncle was Lazear, who deliberately offered himself as a sacrifice to prove the origin of yellow fever. At that time I did not know the names of the others who with equal heroism offered to sacrifice their lives for the same end. I have just received a copy of the Baltimore Sun of January 7, 1912, which gives a most interesting account of the experiments of these young men.

In 1900 the dreaded scourge of yellow fever broke out among the men of the American army of occupa-

tion in Cuba. Our government appointed a commission to investigate the causes of yellow fever and to find if possible a means by which it might be prevented. On that commission was appointed Major Walter Reed, of the Medical Corps of the army, Lieutenant James Carroll of the army Medical corps, and Jesse W. Lazear at one time bacteriologist in the Johns Hopkins Hospital. These men went to Cuba and after investigation came to the conclusion that yellow fever was transmitted by a certain kind of mosquito and only in that way. In order that this theory might be proved or disproved Lieutenant Carroll and Jesse Lazear each allowed themselves to be bitten by mosquitoes which had been permitted to feed on yellow fever patients. Now when it is considered that yellow fever is one of the most fatal of diseases it will be appreciated that these young men showed great heroism and self sacrifice.

A little over a month after Carroll had permitted himself to be bitten by the second infected mosquito he was taken down with the fever. For three days he hovered between life and death but finally recovered. Lazear had been bitten by several of the mosquitoes but for a time seemed immune. He was determined however if possible to further demonstrate the correctness of the mosquito theory and finally was infected by a mosquito which he knew had been feeding on a yellow fever patient. This time the infection took.

Five days after Carroll left the fever camp Jesse W. Lazear was taken to it and a week later died in convulsions. Thus fell Lazear, not in the excitement of a general engagement but in a silent battle with an enemy he could not see, and whose shot he could not hear. But Carroll and Lazear were not the only heroes. Volunteers were asked for to further test the theory and two humble privates, John B. Kissinger and John J. Moran offered to risk their lives and did so. Kissinger proved to be immune and did not contract the disease. Moran did, but fortunately recovered. In the surgical amphitheater at Johns Hopkins Hospital there is a memorial tablet on which is this inscription:

In memory of  
JESSE WILLIAM LAZEAR  
Born May 2, 1886, at Baltimore.  
Graduated in arts at the Johns Hopkins University in 1889; and in medicine at Columbia University in 1892. In 1895-96 assistant resident physician in the Johns Hopkins Hospital.  
Member of the Yellow Fever Commission in 1900, with the rank of Acting Assistant Surgeon. He died of yellow fever at Quemados, Cuba 28 of September, 1900.

With more than the courage and devotion of the soldier, he risked and lost his life to show how a fearful pestilence is communicated and how its ravages may be prevented.

## As to Public Duty

From Governor Capper's Address to Farmers' Institute of Douglas County, Lawrence

By his election and oath of office, every official becomes the sworn servant or representative of the whole people. His oath totally absolves him from any and ALL other interests. He has only to work unitedly, devotedly, faithfully and loyally as a public servant or violate the most sacred obligation of God and man. And public duty is so PLAIN and so SIMPLE a thing that no man can go wrong who is RIGHT HIMSELF. The representative of the people, member of legislature or governor, or other public official, who delays or defeats legislative action by playing POLITICS for PARTISAN or PERSONAL advantage is a greater traitor than Benedict Arnold, and more worthy of public exposure and disgrace. I am glad to say that in Kansas, at least, such men are becoming fewer every year.

Our present system of handling state and county government is recklessly unbusinesslike. For the purpose of keeping the exceptionally good man on the job, to prevent the barter and sale of offices for merely political purposes; to get anywhere in our program for putting state and county government on a basis of actual DOLLAR-FOR-DOLLAR SERVICE and EFFICIENCY, we must have a strong merit system based on a law that the spoilsman politician will not dare to overstep. Without this safeguard for first-class men and ability in the offices, we shall continue to increase public expenses as we are doing. County and state government can be greatly simplified by REORGANIZING and consolidating some of the offices, eliminating a lot of the useless jobs, reducing the salaries of others. But we shall never be able to do this so long as the spoilsman politician is not fenced out. The man who would attempt to set these things right in Kansas or in any other state must have the hearty co-operation of the people behind him at every turn of the road. They must trust in him, believe in him and help him. They must also have patience with his efforts to do his duty and must strengthen his arm wherever they can, for he is in the position of Jack-the-Giant-Killer—he is in imminent danger of being himself destroyed.

It is my ambition to be THIS KIND OF A GOVERNOR. I may add, I am DETERMINED to be that kind and I ask you to believe me when I tell you that I shall trundle to nobody and to no interest. The people of Kansas are and should be bigger than that and I am representing them exclusively.



# Study Hogs With Care

## Give Attention This Summer to Developing the Breeding Animals

BY E. L. RUSSELL

A GREAT deal more attention is needed in selecting the breeding animals in the hog herds of Kansas. It will pay well to make that study this summer as the animals are developing. There are a great many things to be taken into consideration with the animals that are to be kept in the herd for breeding purposes.

In selecting a sow to be placed in the herd one should be selected having plenty of length, good depth, good back, good feet and a good head. Many judges differ on what might be termed a good head on the breeding sow. We prefer one not too heavy in the jaw, rather thin in the neck, broad between the eyes and we do not object to the nose being a little longer than some people like, and possibly a little pointed. We like a sow with at least what might be called a fair-sized ear. Our experience has been that if we get a sow with a nice, fine, tippy ear, and continue breeding for that kind of an ear, we will after a while reduce to a considerable extent the size of the whole animal. By no means do we want a heavy, sloppy ear, one laying close to the head and hindering the sight. We rather prefer what is generally termed a fairly large ear, so long as it is held out well from the eyes.

Always be particular about the eyes when selecting a breeding sow. It is important that she be able to see where she is going and what she is doing. A sow with poor eyesight will very often permanently injure the little pigs by not being able to see them, and sometimes she may step on one and kill it on account of this defect. Another particular point in selecting a brood sow is the udder and teats. We wish a sow to have at least 12 good teats.

Another matter of great importance in the selection of the brood sow that cannot always be determined by the one passing judgment is temperament. It is a mighty poor policy to place in your herd a cross, irritable sow. If she is kept there for some time you will find it very inconvenient to handle her, and very often this kind of a sow will injure some of her pigs in her effort to protect them. It has been our experience that this quality in the sow is often transmitted to her produce.

Taking the whole conformation of the animal into consideration, we would above all else wish to select a sow that would at first sight show general feminine qualities. The animal generally selected by the average farmer is one of good size and quality, and we believe it important for breeders in their selection of breeding animals to keep size in mind and take it into consideration in fitting up and maintaining their sow herd. It is size that pulls down the scales when animals go to market, and it is the big number of pounds that

brings the dollars. Size, however, should not be sought at the expense of quality, for when we throw quality aside we are getting animals that will consume too much feed for pounds of gain, and the very object for which we are breeding animals is lost, that



D. C. Loneragan and a Fair Sample of the Big Type Poland He Is Raising on His Hog Farm Near Florence, Neb.

of making the most net profit possible out of the whole investment.

In selecting a boar to use in a herd, there are some points we would want different from the sows. The boar should at first sight show plainly that he is a boar, having the general masculine qualities. He should have a shorter neck than the sow, a little more jaw and a wider head; he might easily carry a little more size in the ear, should have equally as good and prominent eyes and have good width between them. We are often asked what difference it makes if the hog is narrow or wide between the eyes. Simply this, the hog with a wide head and wide between the eyes has a lot more brains than the one narrow in these points. You do not often find a sow cross and irritable that has good width between the eyes. The boar should be extra heavy boned, and the bone should be of good quality. He should be short in his pasterns, have a short, strong foot, showing good width between the forelegs, and good heart girth is always desirable in either sex. Do not select a boar having a weak back thinking that because you may have good, strong backs on your sows the pigs will be all right. It is hard enough to keep up the quality of the backs without having breeding on either side that is deficient in this respect.

Ham on any hog is an important part to take into consideration; it should be full and broad, and it is especially desirable that it come well down to the hock. If possible, in selecting a boar, get one that is wider in the ham than in the shoulder.

If you are passing judgment on a yearling or 2-year-old boar to place in your herd, select one that is mellow over

the loin and shoulders and not shieldy. If you get hold of an animal that is hard over the shoulder and considerably shieldy, this animal is often almost equally as hard over the loin and back. This at least denotes hard feeding quality, and an animal of this kind can-

not possibly take on flesh so easily as the mellow one and cannot convert the food consumed into as many pounds of pork as the one showing a mellowness to the touch. Prolificacy is one of the desirable qualities in animals of either sex.

We cannot get seven or eight pigs from a sow if she does not farrow that many. In selecting breeding animals of either sex to place in a herd, we would ascertain the size of the litter for two or three generations back. In passing on animals to be placed in the herd we regard pedigree equally as important as the individual. By pedigree we mean that the history of the animal must show good animals for several generations, not that it may trace to some noted sire or dam five or ten generations back as is often the case. Don't be misled in thinking an animal has a good pedigree because it may have been a winner at some of the prominent shows of the country. We have many freaks in breeding animals. Almost 50 per cent of the grand champion hogs at many of our leading fairs have not proved themselves good breeders, and it is a further fact that careful scrutiny of their pedigree has nearly always shown that they are not entitled to be good breeders, simply because the stuff is not behind them. We fully realize that it is a hard thing for the beginner to know what the pedigree is, and the chances are he is going to get some good hard bumps before he acquires this knowledge. If it were possible for the beginner to consult with some of the old, experienced, reliable breeders who have been successful in the business he could without doubt get some very valuable information about what are and have been the best lines of breeding.

We have often heard men starting in the business say that they would buy a fair individual, not paying much attention to pedigree, and expected to use boars in the herd fully up to standard, and in that way breed up their animals. This method is certainly an expensive one, to say the least. You will lose lots of time and dollars in handling your herd in this way, when by making some investigation, putting in a little time and study, you could start with good individuals bred practically at the top. You will have enough to do to keep up this standard and improve it to some extent. If we were giving advice to anyone starting a herd of hogs we would say to buy the best that one can afford. I do not mean by this that you must spend \$200, \$500 or more for any one individual. You can buy good individuals with an excellent pedigree at a fair price, and as you grow into the business you may find that you are justified in paying the long prices later.

The hog business is one of the substantial parts of our farming and livestock operations.

The best business and agricultural brains in every community ought to be

united in a county organization which could afford to have a traffic manager, a legal department, and a standardization department, to look after the affairs of all the residents of that county. It should be the business of this association to see that every dollar that belongs to the county is collected, and that the right man gets it.

### The Mare Has a Sore Shoulder

I have a mare with a large, hard bunch on the point of her shoulder, caused by the collar being too long. What can I do for her?  
Carpenter, Okla.  
D. L. G.

Different varieties of enlargements appear upon the shoulders of horses as the result of collar pressure. One kind is a growth varying in size from a pigeon's egg to a man's fist, lodged just beneath the skin and having a rubbery consistency. Immediately over the growth, the skin usually presents a small round raw spot. Such growths frequently become comparatively small as long as the animal is not working in the collar, but as soon as it is irritated by the collar it becomes painful and large. The only satisfactory treatment that we have found for this condition is to cut out the growth completely. Such an operation must be performed under at least local anesthesia with the animal in a recumbent position. It will leave a very large wound which during the fly-free season will heal in from six to eight weeks, tho it probably will be about three months before the animal can again be worked in the collar.

The second variety consists in a suddenly appearing, hard, more or less diffuse, painful swelling, a little to the inside of the point of the shoulder. The skin overlying the swelling is intact. The swelling increases gradually from day to day even spreading up on the side of the neck. In the course of several weeks it will break open, discharging a thick yellow pus. After this breaking open the wound heals but the enlargement which consists almost entirely of inflammatory or fibrous tissue remains so that the shoulder is ruined permanently. If this condition is lanced in the early stages making liberal incision into it, then the inflammatory tissues will not form and the chances are that the wound will heal up in the course of a week or 10 days, leaving no permanent blemish. Open these swellings as soon as possible even though it is necessary in many instances to go as deep as 4 to 6 inches before the pus pocket can be located. I recommend the employment of a competent, graduate veterinarian for this work.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.  
Kansas State Agricultural College.

### A Cow With a Leaky Teat

A wire cut on one of my cow's teats healed up leaving a hole about an inch from the end of the teat. It leaks a little all of the time since the cow is fresh. I took a stitch in the teat last winter when the hole was made, but it broke open later. What can be done?  
Meeker, Okla.  
E. A. M.

It is very difficult to close an opening in a cow's teat when the animal is giving milk. I believe that the best plan will be to heat a wire shingle nail to a cherry red and introduce it into the artificial opening. It should be withdrawn immediately so as to prevent extensive burning of the tissues, and care must be exercised to avoid introducing it so far that it will injure the teat duct. After this the animal should be milked for one or two weeks with a milk tube, because the compression of the teat by the hand during milking will cause newly formed adhesion to break down.

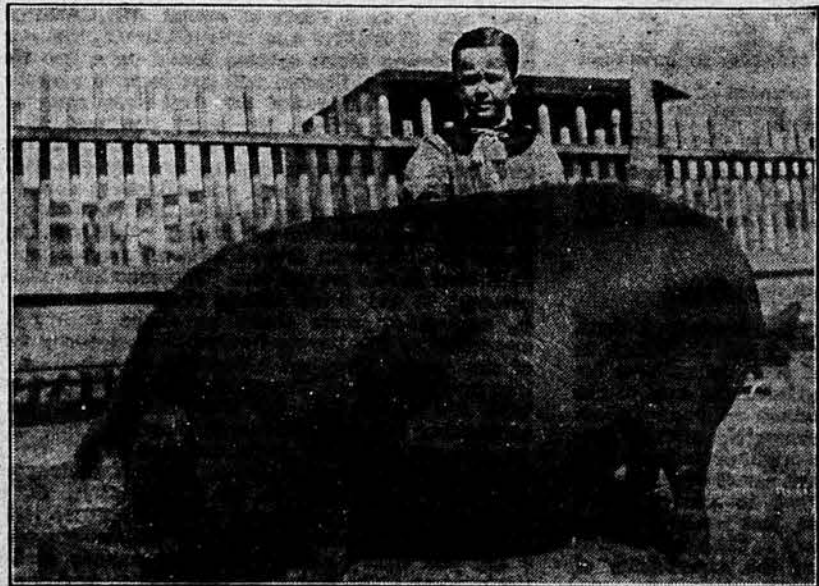
Dr. R. R. Dykstra.  
Kansas State Agricultural College.

### It May Not be Tuberculosis

I have a milk cow that has a dry cough. She has had it for two or three months. Does this indicate tuberculosis? Her milk flow is excellent, and the milk seems to be good.  
J. W.

The dry cough affecting your cow possibly may be a symptom of tuberculosis. The only way that this can be determined is to have some competent graduate veterinarian apply the tuberculin test. If the animal reacts to the test her milk is dangerous to use. If she does not react to the test, the cough may be due to any chronic disease affecting the breathing organs. There are many such diseases and a positive diagnosis can be made only by a careful personal examination.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.  
Kansas State Agricultural College.



More Attention to Quality—Which This Animal Has—Is Needed in Selecting the Breeding Stock in the Hog Herds on Kansas Farms.



# Ness City Has the "Pep"

## Excellent Progress is Being Made in Establishing Livestock Farming

BY F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor

A MOST encouraging development with livestock is coming around Ness City. This community is showing remarkable "pep" in getting into livestock, and in doing things in the livestock world. For example, A. J. Erhart & Sons, breeders of Poland China hogs, hold the high average this year for their annual sale; 47 head sold for an average of \$73.60 apiece. The herd boar, Big Hadley Jr., took the grand championship at the Kansas State Fair last fall at Hutchinson. This record has been made in a county in which a great many farmers, especially those from the eastern part of the state, believe that hog raising is not profitable. The Erharts have demonstrated quite forcefully that hog production in Western Kansas is profitable, if the right breeding and feeding are used.

Another remarkable livestock farm is that owned by W. L. Bowman & Co., which is a partnership composed of W. L. Bowman and J. C. Hopper. There are more than 600 purebred Herefords on this farm, and it is doing a great deal in supplying foundation stock for other good Hereford farms in Western Kansas and farther west. Still another interesting livestock place is the Polled Hereford Stock Farm, on which C. O. Handley is part owner and manager. The hornless Herefords are kept on this place.

There are more than a dozen farms in the Ness City community that are doing a good deal with purebred stock. Most farmers are at least keeping some grades. A considerable effort is being made with dairy cows; a heavy shipment of butterfat goes out of this town in both winter and summer to the Merritt-Schwier Creamery Co., at Great Bend.

Probably the main basis for this big development with livestock around Ness City has been the very general appreciation that it is the most profitable system of farming for that section. This has been encouraged by the success of the leading farms, such as the Erhart farm with the Poland Chinas and the Bowman ranch with the Herefords. Then the leading farmers there have talked livestock until they have got the idea quite generally understood that it is an essential basis for the largest success in farming in that section.

They have reached the point with this development where they are setting the pace for most of the other Western Kansas communities in livestock farming. It would pay every farmer in Western Kansas who still has the grain farming ideal to go to Ness City and spend two or three days among the leading farmers of that community, and study their methods, to learn how all of this encouraging development was brought about. There is little doubt but what most of the men who would make such a visit would be converted to the fundamental soundness of a livestock system—at least that has been the record with the visitors so far.

No extraordinary or fanciful methods have been used by any of the farmers in the Ness City community. Their



A Herd of Cattle on a Farm Near Ness City; Livestock is Winning Because it is Giving Larger Profits Than Grain.

methods are practicable over all of Western Kansas. The system has been to keep the kind of animals in which one was especially interested, and then to manage the cropping system so a maximum amount of feed is produced. This means the sorghums must receive a great deal of attention, of course, for they are reasonably certain under the conditions in Ness City, but this is not always true with corn, altho this crop produced excellent results in 1915. Fair yields of alfalfa have been grown on the bottom lands, but not especially good success has been encountered on the uplands, under ordinary conditions. A most interesting system of alfalfa growing is used by J. C. Hopper along the draws on his land. He has dammed these—in all he has 17 dams—and the alfalfa is grown along the low land, where it is supplied with subsurface irrigation. This method is used on some other places, and it can be used on many others—there are at least 1,000 such places in Ness county, Mr. Hopper said, where the conditions are just as favorable for damming the draws as on his place.

Some development is coming with the use of pumping plants to supply water for irrigation. Mr. Erhart has a plant on his farm that will deliver 1,500 gallons of water a minute. The outfit is made up of 12 wells connected by a syphonic water gathering system, which delivers the water to the central well in which the pump is placed.

The idea with all the pumping plants and the other systems of supplying water is to make the feed crops more certain, so the livestock can be increased. That this ideal has paid well is indicated by the very evident prosperity you can find around Ness City. A considerable advancement has been made with the farm buildings there, which is always an indication of the development of a good system of livestock farming. The deposits in the banks tell an encouraging story, too, and a very important thing about them is that they do not vary from year to year in the violent way so common in the communities that depend almost exclusively on grain farming. The results at Ness City have demonstrated quite well that a system of livestock farming

will produce larger returns over a series of years than grain farming, and also that there are mighty few years when the returns will not pay the grocery bill and then some—and that is more than can be said for wheat. Of course, the wheat has done well in that section in the last two years, but this is not leading the farmers astray after false gods. They know that the unfavorable wheat years will come again, just as they have in the past, and that they will make more money if they stay with livestock. Of course some attention is paid to wheat as a side line, which is quite the thing to do in a small way, and good returns have been obtained from this crop in the last two years by the Ness county farmers.

Probably the care that is being used in developing livestock farming in this community was started with the experience of the men who tried to use Iowa methods in Ness county in the early nineties. Several years before that, in the late eighties, there had been considerable rain, just as there was in 1915, and corn did well. Therefore most of the settlers were determined to make the country adapt itself to their theories of one crop corn farming which they had brought from back East. When it did not do it they mostly all moved out, until by about 1895 the population of the country had been reduced greatly. The men who stayed, such as J. C. Hopper, were impressed with the importance of developing the farming there on a broad livestock basis, with a system that would allow for some bad years. The very extensive improvement which has taken place with the sorghum crops has helped much in producing the feed. Livestock farming has won.

### From a Friend

I subscribed for several of the Capper papers two years ago. For at least one of the papers I have a steadfast liking, the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I have thus become partly acquainted with the proprietor and governor of Kansas. I like his attitude in matters and things in general, and especially toward the people of his state. I also admire that live wire, Tom McNeal. He certainly stands four-square to the world, and expresses his ideas and beliefs in no uncertain tone.

The growth and changes in Kansas since 1873 have been marvelous. In the fall of that year with a neighbor I made a two months' wagon trip mostly in the southern part of the state. When three or four days west of Ft. Scott in passing a farmhouse we saw a large pile of big, red onions in the yard. I took our water bucket, the only thing I had, and asked the woman to sell me a quarter's worth of onions. She filled the bucket and I handed her the money and thanked her. I started back to the wagon but she told me I had another bucket of onions due me. Some miles farther on we came to a house where the owners had just killed a fat 2-year-old beef. I asked if I could buy a hind quarter. "Yes," replied one of the men, "you can have a hind quarter for \$2.75." Then we lived

on steak and onions. We saw good new school houses out on the prairie and no one living for miles around. Almost all of the towns were mere villages, the grass was growing in the streets of Wichita, where we saw more gold, and ivory-handled six-shooters than we ever had seen before or since.

I have renewed or rather extended my time once or twice before so that subscription does not expire until December, 1916, but with this I hand you still another renewal. H. A. Goodrich, Crosbyton, Tex.

### County Agents Get Together

BY JOHN F. CASE.

More than 40 county agents from Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska met in St. Joseph, July 5 and 6 and "swapped" experiences. It was a get together and get acquainted meeting. Few of the men from these three states ever had met their co-workers from over the line. All wore placards with name, state and county written in bold letters. There were few formal introductions. Smith from Missouri took a squint at Jones from Kansas, stuck out a friendly hand, and immediately they "talked shop." Every worker and every visitor was enthusiastic over the meeting. They hope to repeat next year.

This meeting was noticeably a gathering of young men. Probably not more than 25 per cent of the county agents present were 30 years old. But when you listened to their discussions you decided at once that these men knew what they were talking about. It was straight-from-the-shoulder rolled-up-sleeve sort of talk. And the burden of every discussion was "how can I better serve my people," not "how can I increase my pay."

The Kansas delegation showed well by comparison with those from neighboring states. Keen, energetic young fellows all of them, the Kansas agents took stories of successful work to St. Joseph that proved an inspiration to the other men. There was much applause when Agent Ross told about his club work in Leavenworth county. And every other Kansas man had some story of worth while things accomplished.

There is so much good in the worst of us, so much bad in the best of us, that a co-operation by some of us should be big enough for the rest of us.

### Adds a Healthful Zest to any Meal

Most everyone likes a hot table drink, but it must have a snappy taste and at the same time be healthful. Probably no beverage answers every requirement so completely as does

## POSTUM

This famous pure food-drink, made of roasted wheat and a bit of wholesome molasses, affords a rich Java-like flavor, yet contains no harmful element.

The original Postum Cereal must be boiled; Instant Postum is made in the cup "quick as a wink," by adding hot water, and stirring.

Both forms of Postum have a delightful aroma and flavor, are healthful, and good for children and grown-ups.

### "There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

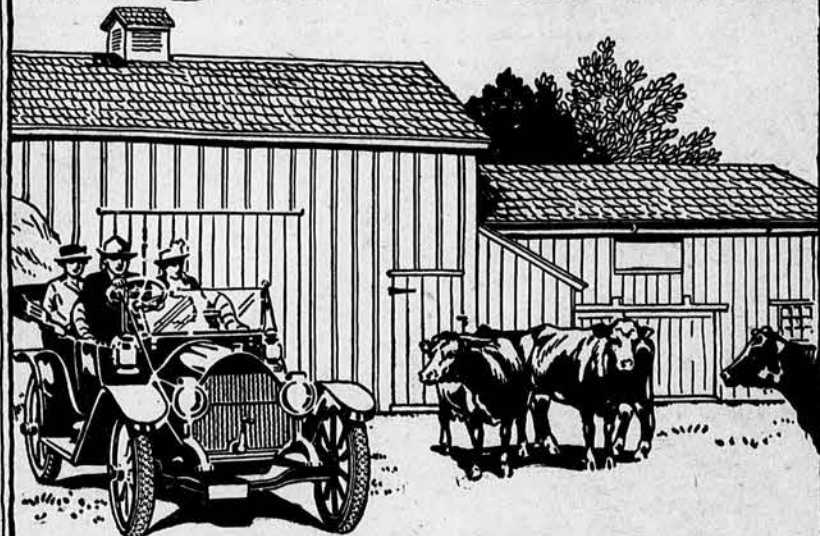


A Field of Sudan Grass in Ness County; the Acreage of the Sorghums and of Alfalfa is Being Increased Rapidly.



# FISK

## Non-Skids



### Fisk Prices Now Are The Tire Value Sensation of the Summer!

**P**PRICE comparisons will prove that you can equip your car with Fisk Non-Skids, with their heavy non-skid traction tread, for less than you may now be paying for the plain, no-protection styles of several other standard makes. **It will be more than worth your while to make your comparisons at once.** Fisk Tires are giving greater mileage returns than ever before; they are the best tire value you can buy today.

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### THE FISK RUBBER COMPANY of N. Y. Chicopee Falls, Mass.



Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.  
Time to Re-tire?  
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**Fisk Dealers Everywhere—Fisk Service Branches in Wichita, 219 S. Lawrence Ave.—Kansas City, Mo., Grand Ave. & 20th St.—St. Joseph, 811 Francis St.—Oklahoma City, 211 W. First St.—The Fisk Co. of Texas, Dallas, Commerce & Harwood Sts. More than 125 Branches cover the United States—write for complete list.**

## But the Pigs Keep on Growing

### Capper Pig Club Boys Should Learn "Safety First"

BY JOHN F. CASE  
Contest Manager

**M**ORE hard luck stories for Capper Pig Club boys. Walter Kramer wrote to me from his home near Ness City several days ago stating that a frolicsome Ford had "rared up" throwing him thru the windshield and cutting a deep gash in his left leg above the knee. He had been in bed two weeks then and doubtless is all right again now.

Walter says that his Poland pigs are fine fellows weighing more than 100 pounds each.

Remember, fellows, that "safety first" is just as good a motto in the country as in the city. We want all of our members to be in good health and spirits when the big doings come off at Topeka in September. If these reports of accidents keep on coming people will think the parade suggested by Ora Force is one of Civil War veterans instead of pig club boys.

Then, too, I'm very sorry to tell you that our Lyon county representative, Henry Hull, has lost three of the seven fine Duroc-Jersey pigs shown in this issue. These pigs were fine thrifty fellows and had been weaned some weeks ago. Henry says that the pigs died from the result of vaccination and I have not heard yet whether he used the serum or virus treatment. Right now I wish to caution you boys about using what is known as the "double treatment" in vaccinating your pigs. There is a vast difference between serum and virus. If you think it best to give the double treatment in order to immunize your pigs, employ a competent veterinarian. If cholera appears in the neighborhood it will be well to vaccinate with serum. I shall be very glad to give personal advice whenever it is asked for.

I'm very much grieved to hear of Henry's loss because representing the county that won last year all of us were especially eager to see him make a good record. If the remaining pigs do well, tho, Henry still has an excellent chance for prizes and profit. He paid \$35 for the contest sow and she now weighs 330 pounds, a gain of 45 pounds over her original weight. Henry would like to sell his sow and from the appearance of her pigs she must be a good mother. I do not expect to advertise stock for sale in this department but when my friends meet with misfortune I'm going to help 'em all I can. Isn't that the thing to do, fellows?

Robert Osborn of Cunningham says that the neighbors have been teasing him about the line run under the picture of his sow and pigs. It said that Queen and the pigs forgot to take a bath. But Robert doesn't mind for the pigs are doing fine and he knows they are better than any scrubs in Kingman county. "I haven't named any of my pigs yet,"



Clark Jenkins and Mumpsys Prides.

writes Bob, "but papa says that if he was in my place he would name two of them after you and Mr. Capper and give the sow some Kansas name. If I do that I will name them Governor and Manager. And that doesn't mean that I am classing you with the pigs but classing the pigs with you. Those Poland China boys won't have to prepare for war but they will have to

prepare for a lot of thinking. I think a parade as suggested by Ora Force would be fine and we should have a yell. This is my suggestion for the Reds: 'Rah! Rah! Rah! Red pigs, Red pigs, Rah! Rah! Rah!' I and my brother are tending the corn and doing all the chores while father is harvesting so you know we are very busy."

I'm sure Bob was busy for his letter was written July 4. That means there was no celebration for the Osborn boys, and I'm sorry. I've spent July 4 in the field myself and I know how it goes. When you come to Topeka, Bob, we will hold a double celebration. Let's have a club yell. Come on with your suggestions. And every breed club can have a yell of its own.

Some time ago I introduced you to Clark Jenkins of Paola, Miami county. The picture showed Clark and Mumpsy before the pigs arrived. Now Clark sends in a picture showing the little Mumpsys which he says are real hogs and now weigh about 100 pounds each. Here's his interesting letter:

"I have weighed and bred my sow and she has gained 90 pounds since entering the contest. She weighed 230 pounds when I got her and now weighs 320, which is a pretty good gain. I am glad to hear that your little boy is well again and I am glad also that the club members who have been ill are better. You can only see six pigs in the picture. One pig has run off with an ear of corn. He is a sure enough hog. The picture was taken early in the spring.

In the next issue I hope to publish a letter from Elmer Jones, secretary of the Duroc-Jersey association, addressed to the breed club members. Elmer is a secretary with the real pep and he writes the kind of language that farmer boys can understand.

A number of boys have written asking me if removing the sow from the contest means they will have to drop out entirely. Certainly not. Weigh the sow and enter the total weight on your feed record. Keep on feeding the pigs and keeping records until you think they have made the most profitable gain, then complete your record, write your story telling how the sow and pigs were cared for and send it in. Do not send separate records for the sow and pigs. We desire a complete record when all the pigs are weighed. This completes the story.



Henry Hull of Americus, Lyon County. Henry Had a Mighty Fine Looking Lot of Reds. The Sow Shows Quality.



## Corn's All Right if It Rains

Top Planting Didn't Prove So Successful This Time

BY HARLEY HATCH

CORN made a wonderful improvement during the week ended July 10. I have never seen it grow better than during that time. Only a few fields are now below the average for the time of year and many fields make a better showing than they have made for a number of years. It is about all laid by and at this writing July 10, it is from waist to shoulder high and is of a good color except where water stood too long upon it. Even the yellow fields are fast growing into a better color. It is just a matter of timely rains now; if we get them we shall have good corn.



An unusual thing noted all over the county in connection with the wet month which extended from May 24 to June 24 was the fact that listed corn stood the wet far better than top planted corn. The listed ground seemed to drain out quickly; in many of the listed fields cultivation began the next day after the heaviest rains. The plowed land seemed to hold the moisture, and often it would be a week after a heavy rain before work could begin upon the land again. It is a county-wide condition that listed corn is this year the best.

The prairie hay harvest will begin in earnest here today. The quality of the hay should be good should the present weather hold and the quantity is all that could be desired. The price is very low; so low, in fact, that I look for much good hay to stand uncut.

When storms threaten we take the canvas off the binder. We used to try to save that work by covering with bundles but such a covering did not answer in time of heavy rain and the canvas would get more or less wet which did it no good. We have a wagon sheet and at night cover the machine; this saves the canvas from the heavy dews. When they fall on the canvas it runs very tightly in the forenoon but by afternoon has become slack; this loosening and tightening is very hard on the canvas besides making grief for the man running the machine.

The present day arrangement by which the elevator rollers can be raised, thus loosening the canvas appeals with especial force to the man who used to run a binder in the days when the canvas had to be tightened by main strength. Now it only requires that they be buckled up loosely; the rollers can then be snapped down and your canvas is tight. Another thing that appeals to the man who recalls running a binder 25 years ago is the light and easy working bundle carrier. The bundle carrier which came with our old binder bought in 1888 contained enough lumber to build a good sized barn door. The dealer from whom we bought the machine told us that when the carrier was used an extra horse should be added; I also thought, after using it, that an extra man should have been added when it came time to dump a big load. Those who think old times were the best have only to remember back to the fearful and wonderful farm machinery we had 30 years ago; they will then conclude that perhaps the machinery of 1916 tends to make farm life more desirable.

Well, we got into that grassy corn and did a pretty fair job of cleaning it out. The soil was still very damp but this helped in the work. Had it been dry I doubt whether the teams could have pulled the cultivators. On many

upland fields the soil has become very hard from the beating June rains and a cultivator is more than a load for a team. The weather is quite warm, the corn in most fields tall enough to hide the team, and the ground is hard. These three conditions make easy going imperative or a horse is likely to be injured. Some of the neighbors have rigged up 4-horse eveners on their single row cultivators and are making time in that

way. They take an even cut just the right length to allow a horse to walk in each row and put it back of the up and down irons to which the singletrees usually are fastened. This eveners is then wired down. It makes it easier for the teams but it takes a stout cultivator to stand up to the work.

I am sending a picture of the oat field after it was shocked. Our purpose is to get these shocks in the stack just as soon as possible but the alfalfa hay must be made first. The bundles are pure oat straw and had cured enough in three days after cutting so that stacking could have been begun. I always like to get the grain in the stack as soon as possible especially the oats. Wheat can stand much more rain without harm but oat straw is not so hard as wheat straw and the hollow inside breaks down and shuts off the air from passing thru. Any grain or grass with a hollow stem will stand much rain without harm. While I like to see the grain stacked at once, it spoils a fine picture to remove it from the field; a farm looks more like a pictured farm when there is a field in sight full of standing shocks.

I noted in the Farmers Mail and Breeze a short time ago an article about shipping farm horses by rail. Here is the way we fixed things when we moved from Nebraska to Kansas and the horses came off the car in fine spirits after being confined there for three days. An old shipper who was at the station told us how to arrange things, and I was grateful to him more than once during the ride. We procured a lot of gunny sacks and stuffed them full of hay; they were then tacked up on the end of the car to take the impact of the horses when they were thrown against it. In those days the trains were handled very roughly. The horses were then put in headed to the side of the car. A small manger was built in front to tie them to and to allow a space where one could get in to them to give feed and water. The partition was then made to fit the car and that, too, was lined with padded sacks. It was then raised and pushed over against the horses as tightly as possible and spiked in place. The horses were not knocked around at all during their journey and they came off the train kicking and playing.

By having a small, tight-bottomed manger in front of the horses in the car they can be fed and watered easily. One should carry enough baled hay and oats to last the journey. I like to feed oats better than corn when the horses are confined. There should be a barrel in the car to hold water. Sometimes water is handy and sometimes it is not; the barrel can be filled when it is handy and then there will be no carrying water from a distance and lifting it into the car.

Is your co-operation proposed mainly to give a job to the proposer?



It Spills a Fine Picture to Take the Shocks from the Oat Field for Stacking. However, Art Gives Place to the Money Demand.

## John Deere Implements

### John Deere Spreader

The Spreader With The Beater On The Axle

BEATER drive works on the principle of a horse power. No clutches, no chains, no trouble. Mounting the beater on the axle (a patented feature) does away with half the types of castings.

Only hip-high to the top—but has big drive wheels. Wheels out of way when loading.

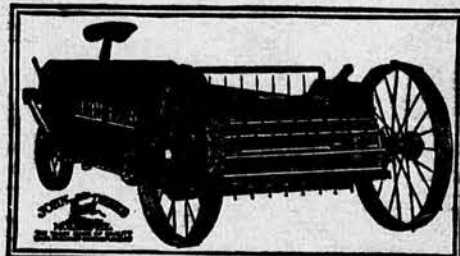
Here are three exclusive John Deere Spreader features—read them over and then be sure to see them on the spreader itself:

1. Beater on the axle—nothing else like it.

2. Revolving Rake—load moving back to beater revolves the rake. Draft actually less. Even spread certain—no bunching.

3. Ball Bearing Eccentric Apron Drive—requires no attention.

If you want to distribute manure seven feet wide, use the John Deere Wide Spread Attachment. Write for free booklet.



## John Deere Van Brunt Grain Drills

The Drills with Adjustable Gate Force Feed

THEY plant any small seed—alfalfa to bearded oats, peas or beans.

Amount sown per acre easily regulated merely by shifting feed gauge levers.

All the ground sown, because the Van Brunt adjustable gate force-feed compels seed to leave hopper in even, continuous streams—no bunching or choking up—and an equal amount goes into each furrow.

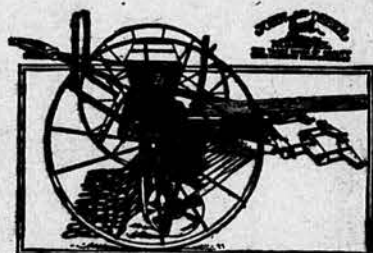
An even stand of grain is secured, because pressure springs compel all the discs to cut furrows of even depth, and the closed forward delivery places seed at bottom of these furrows.

Van Brunt Drills do not clog up. Scrapers keep discs absolutely clean.

Smooth running—each wheel drives half the feeds, equally distributing the work. A direct, double, gear drive from the continuous axle.

High grade discs with bearings that are guaranteed to last lifetime of drill.

Grass seeder attachment can be furnished which will drill or sow broadcast, as desired. Write us for free booklets.

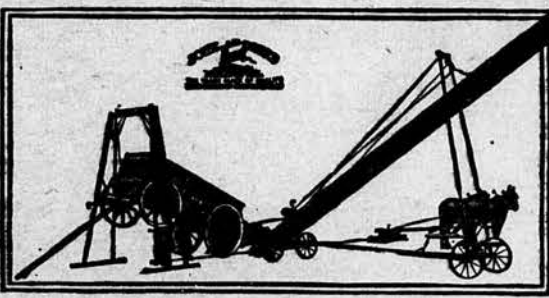


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### Keepin' Even

I'm jes' a-keepin' even; which is doin' purty good. Haven't made the fortune that I used to hope I would. Haven't caused the trump of fame o'er distant hills to sound. But kin allus face the music when the landlord comes around. I've had my share of sunshine, an' I seen the flowers smile. Have the rheumatiz, but only for a little while. An' when I come to quit this scene of hope an' likewise doubt, I'll hardly leave enough for lawyer folks to fight about. I hav had my disappointments an' I've had my silent fears, But I reckon that the laughs will easy balance all the tears. It ain't a brilliant record, but I want it understood. That I'm still a-keepin' even; which is doin' purty good.

—Washington Star.

### Helps in Canning Fruits

Use good lids and rubbers, and practice complete sterilization. All of these are cheap. A teaspoonful of soda used in boiling out each jar will purify it and aid in keeping the fruit. Rubbers can be used safely a second year. A good way to know the age of rubbers is to buy red rubbers one year and white or black the next. By throwing away all rubbers that have been used more than once many quarts of fruit may be saved. Paraffin from jelly glasses may also be used a second time. Melt the paraffin in a rather deep dish and after the jar is sealed invert it and dip the top down over the rubber into the paraffin. This is very little trouble and may aid in saving fruit. Another important thing is to can fruit with sugar. The sugar has to be added anyway. If it is put in when the fruit is canned it helps it to keep, gives it a good flavor, and retains the color.

Mrs. Robert Ragsdale, Phillips Co., Kansas.

### A Good Midsummer Style

Flowered voile was used to make the attractive little summer dress shown here, tho the model is an excellent one



7835

### Boys Like to Own Something

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON, Jefferson County.

When a neighbor's 1-year-old son refused his parent's invitation to go with them on a trip to Lawrence, they wondered what he had in mind to do. On their return, they found that he had hitched the pet calf to a small cart and taken some of his boy friends for a drive. For some time, he had been training his pet to lead, then to drive in harness, and that Saturday he completed the calf's education to his own satisfaction, and that of his friends. This is in line with one of the solutions to the problem so often discussed—How can we keep the boys on the farm? The parents' attitude in this case, seems the right one. The lad has been allowed to have the pet and to train him as he liked. We have known some parents who wouldn't permit their boys to own even a dog. And they wonder why the son lacked interest in the farm work!

We have one friend whose son raised a baby goat by feeding it from a bottle until it was large enough to be salable. The lad was allowed the full sale price of the goat, at that time \$5. It would probably be more now.

Another neighbor whose grown children are at home assisting him so much that he has little hard work to do, has a son whose interests incline toward bee-keeping. He has a few swarms for a start, and plans to own more. There are some ways in which bees seem to be ideal property for a boy on a farm. Many a boy has been given a cow or a horse, and its increase. In a few years, it was a question which had more stock—father or son. And the father furnished the feed. The bee is the one animal that gets his own living from the roadway and from the neighbors' fields with no complaints on fences or boundaries. Profits should furnish hives and equipment. The more a boy handles and cares for bees, the more interested he will be, for the bees are a most interesting study.

There is no very good reason why girls might not work with bees—or the girls' mothers, for that matter. In many instances much more profit could be made from bees than from chickens and with less effort. They would seem to be the best for a renter's wife if she did not find suitable chicken houses where she went.

Many of the boys and girls in Oklahoma have their own "patch" of cotton. They care for it and receive what returns may come from the sale of the cotton and the seed. Some of the girls have one or two hens and their progeny. In the country there, the canning clubs are just beginning to solve the problem of interesting the girls in gardens and profits from them. Of all the ways suggested, for helping a farm girl earn money, and prepare for helpful living, the canning club seems to promise most.

Since sugar has become so high in price, a good many of our friends have sent for the large cans of strained honey so generally advertised. For use in cooking, honey has some advantages over sugar. Cookies, cakes, and frostings if made with honey will keep soft and moist for months. This is especially true if there is no butter in the combination. A Farmers' Bulletin No. 653 called Honey and Its Uses in the Home, gives many excellent recipes. In general it is said that honey may be substituted for molasses in any bread, muffin or cake. It requires less soda when the recipe does not include sour milk or other acid. For one cup of honey, experiments show ¼ to ½ level teaspoon of soda is sufficient. When substituted for sugar, allowance must be made for the water in the honey. A cupful of honey may be used for a cupful of sugar if ¼ cup less milk or liquid is used. The honey cake is superior to the sugar and keeps much better.



## Summer Foods Need Care

Poisons and Disease Come from Tainted Meats and Vegetables.

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS

**W**ATCH foods well in hot weather. Digestions are more easily upset now than in cooler seasons and even the slightest taint in meats or vegetables will cause trouble. Nitrogenous foods such as meat, eggs, milk and cheese decay quickly under the influence of heat and moisture, producing ptomaines or poisonous substances that may cause death. Custards and puddings containing eggs and milk should be made of perfectly fresh materials, cooled quickly in the open air after cooking, and served within a few hours. It is taking a risk to keep them over night unless you have a cold icebox that is washed out thoroughly once or twice a week. Ice creams should be eaten the same day they are made as many cases of ptomaine poisoning have resulted from this favorite summer dessert.



Chicken is another food in which danger lurks, especially when it is served in chicken pie or pressed into a loaf, where the air is shut off from it as it cools. The fowls should not be left to soak in water for any length of time after they are drawn, or put away wet. A lump of charcoal placed in the body of the chicken will help it to keep fresh. Most women know that meat must not be put away in the paper wrappings in which it is brought from the store. Lay it on a clean plate instead. The paper absorbs the meat juices and by its dampness invites decay. Beef or other meat that cannot be cooked the day it is purchased should be washed and dried well, then placed in a bowl and covered with buttermilk, or sour milk and set in a cold place. The milk should be changed in 24 hours. The only way the milk will affect the meat is to make it more tender. Cooked meats that are not used up at once should be heated thru thoroly once a day, then cooled quickly in the open air and set in a cold place. Cooked foods must not be covered air tight but all foods must be protected from flies. Flies are the housekeeper's worst enemy for they spread disease and filth into every food they may touch.

Enameled or aluminum wear is much safer to use in cooking meats and other foods than are tin, iron or copper. If these latter must be used the food should be removed to a crockery bowl or an enameled pan as soon as it is cooked. Poisoning has resulted many times from letting warm foods stand in copper, iron or tin vessels.

### Use Canned Fish at Once.

Canned foods spoil very quickly after they are opened. The only way to be safe in serving salmon, other canned fish or meats or baked beans is to take them out of the can immediately after they are opened and use them at once. Do not try to keep canned fish over night after it is opened. The saving of a few cents is not worth the danger involved.

Milk should receive especial care in hot weather because it is one of the best known carriers of disease germs. These germs, or bacteria as they usually are called, are really microscopic plants which multiply with amazing rapidity under favorable conditions. Not all forms of bacteria are harmful, of course. Some have a real value, as for instance, the lactic acid bacillus which causes the souring of milk. The bacteria which cause putrefaction or decay cannot grow freely in the presence of these lactic acid bacilli on account of the acid produced by them. It is for this reason that buttermilk is such a healthful drink, especially in the summer time, for most digestive ills are caused by the presence of putrefactive, gas producing bacteria in the intestines. Many physicians now are prescribing this very lactic acid bacillus put up in a form convenient to take as a cure for certain

types of indigestion and the results are most successful.

As was said before, milk is a favorite food for most forms of bacteria. Typhoid fever, tuberculosis and the bowel troubles that attack small children are among the many diseases that may be transmitted by milk, even tho the milk seems sweet and clean. Stables should be kept so clean that no germ carrying dirt may fall into the milk, and the milker's hands should be clean also. Milk must be put in a cold place immediately as the longer it is left in a warm place the better chance there is for bacteria to enter it and grow. Persons with bad colds or with any form of disease should not handle milk. All milk vessels must be boiled daily.

While cold retards the growth of bacteria, many forms are not killed even by freezing, so unless you are certain of the source of the ice you buy, it is wiser to cool iced tea and lemonade or other summer drinks by setting the pitcher on ice than by putting cracked ice into the beverage itself. Manufactured ice is safe because it usually is made of distilled water, but ice put up at home from the creek or pond will be no purer than the creek water and if drainage from the barn or outbuildings has found its way into the creek, ice taken from it last winter is as likely to carry typhoid as water taken from it this summer.

Berries should be spread out on large platters instead of being left in boxes or deep dishes, for air discourages the growth of molds. If there is any doubt of their freshness, they should be cooked instead of eaten raw. Peaches, oranges, lemons and other fruits keep better if they are not allowed to touch. If the fruit is laid on a shelf in the cellar instead of in platters, the shelf should be washed with strong, hot soapsuds once a week to rid it of mold. It is never wise to eat fruit that has not been washed.

### A Dollar for a Recipe

Canning time is here again and housewives are on the lookout for good new pickling, canning and preserving recipes. Write your best ones for the woman's page and help some reader friend with her summer work. Any ways you have discovered to lighten the labor of preparing fruits and vegetables or make canning easy will be welcomed too. Many women thruout the state are members of Mother and Daughter canning clubs organized this summer by the Department of Agriculture in connection with the Kansas State Agricultural college. If you have joined such a club, tell about it and give the recipes you are using. For the best letter received before August 2 a prize of \$1 in cash will be awarded. A beautiful silver bud vase in Sheffield plate will be given for the next best letter, and books of new designs in tatting and crochet will be sent for the next three letters. Address all letters to the Woman's Page of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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Jamestown, Kan. M. A. F.

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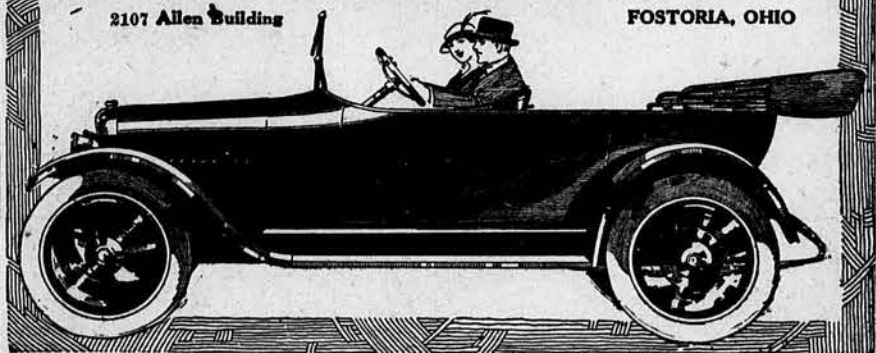
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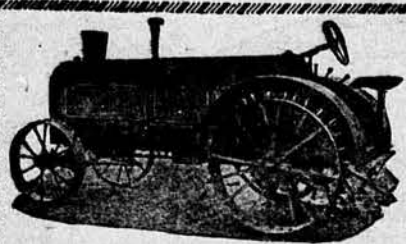


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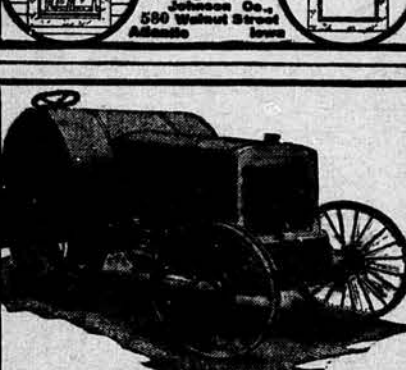
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## Do You Use an Incubator?

There's Nothing Wrong with Them When They are Well Handled

BY V. V. DETWILER

WHY IS it that so few persons bought incubators in the last year or two? Certainly it is not because incubators have failed to give satisfaction where properly used.

When our attention was called to the fact that incubators are not selling as well as they did a few years ago, we wondered if it were possible that so many Kansas farmers own incubators that the market is almost supplied. We made inquiries in every county in Kansas, to learn as nearly as possible what proportion of farmers use incubators. As a result we know there is room for five times as many machines as are in the state.

An incubator must be run according to directions, if satisfactory results are to be obtained. When it fails to give satisfaction the fault usually is with the operator, not the machine. Some folks buy a machine that has a reputation for doing good work, fill and light the lamp, fill the egg trays, and give but little thought to its operation during the next three weeks. Inferior hatches usually result, and the system of hatching eggs artificially is condemned.

A great many persons, when asked if they use incubators, say: "We have an old one around here somewhere. We tried it one or two years and then threw it away. You can't hatch more than about half of the eggs you put in an incubator."

### The Reason for Some Poor Hatches.

Question these persons, and you will learn they have a very vague idea as to how an incubator should be handled. They have forgotten what the temperature should be when the eggs are put into the machine, and they do not think a difference of 3 or 4 degrees can make much difference, anyhow.

They are quick to resent any insinuation that they have not used care in handling their incubator, but they do not know whether eggs need airing during the process of incubation. Possibly they tell you that a lot of the eggs had dead chicks in them, and that these chicks should have been able to break the shell, because plenty of water was sprinkled on the eggs just before they were ready to hatch, so as to soften the shell.

Another person will insist that chicks hatched in incubators are lacking in vitality. Eggs from the same hens, incubated by hens, produced strong chicks. If you tell them that they kept the incubator too hot they look at you in a pitying way and doubt whether you know what you are talking about.

When you buy a machine, always study the directions for running it. The careful operator often obtains larger hatches from a cheap machine than the careless person gets from an expensive one.

### Buy a Good Machine.

It is not necessary to buy one of the highest priced machines on the market, in order to get a satisfactory one. There is no wisdom, however, in trying to save money by investing in the cheapest incubator you can find.

You should consider carefully what size machine to buy. One that will hold 100 to 150 eggs is a convenient size for a person with a small flock of chickens. If you have only one incubator the best place to run it is in an unused room, or in the cellar. The mistake frequently is made of putting the machine in one of the rooms that are in use, and in which the temperature varies materially, on account of variation in heat from stove or furnace, and the opening and closing of doors and windows. The object should be to set the incubator in a location where the temperature is as nearly constant as possible, and where there is ventilation. A cellar that can be provided with good ventilation is an ideal location.

Some persons who do not own incubators object to them because they believe there is danger of fire. All good incubators are constructed so there is a minimum of fire danger. The lamp is so well protected that about the only way you can get a fire started is to tip the incubator over, and then the lamp simply will go out in 99 cases out of

100. It is only once in a very great while that one hears of an incubator catching fire.

Before the machine is started, be sure that it stands level. In new incubators there sometimes is a tendency for doors to stick, or drawers and slides to fit too tightly. Do not undertake to remedy these conditions with a plane. After the machine has been run a few days, and gets thoroly dried out, the doors and drawers will work all right.

The makers of the incubator you buy know its peculiarities, and it is a safe plan to follow their directions carefully. The permanent success of any company depends on the satisfaction given by its machines, so you may feel free to call on your incubator company for advice. Its agents will be glad to help you.

### Keeping Eggs in Water Glass

By experiment a 10 per cent solution of water glass preserved eggs so effectively that at the end of 14 weeks the eggs appeared perfectly fresh. In most packed eggs the yolk after a time settles to one side and the egg is then inferior in quality. Again, most packed eggs will not beat up well for cake making or frosting, while eggs from water glass solution will give the same results as one freshly laid.

Water glass is the popular name for potassium silicate or for sodium silicate, the commercial article often being a

The Chicago packers have explained to the Kansas cattlemen that everybody was expecting a break in hogs last fall when prices dropped \$1.25 within three days. That is correct. Everybody was expecting what for years has seldom failed and has come to be known as "the packers' fall raid," but was not expecting such a disastrous slump in prices as never before had taken place except in times of widespread financial panic. No ordinary explanation can explain why, with the average price-level for meats higher than ever has been known before, swine and beef raisers are meeting with such heavy losses as actually are putting them out of the livestock business.

mixture of the two. Water glass commonly is sold in two forms, a thick liquid and a powder.

A solution of the desired strength for preserving eggs may be made by dissolving 1 part of the liquid water glass in 10 parts water. Only pure water should be used, for an alkaline water will not preserve eggs well. It is best to boil the water before mixing it.

The solution should be poured over the eggs packed in a suitable vessel, and stored in a cool place.

Do not wash the eggs before packing but select the cleanest eggs for preserving.

### Keep Mites Under Control

One is safe in using almost any of the common coal-tar dips that are on the market for disinfecting poultry houses. The most inexpensive of these products are the common stock dips which should be mixed at home. Most of the poultry sprays on the market are nothing more than the stock dips ready for use.

The eggs of mites hatch in from seven to 10 days, so in order to get rid of vermin it is necessary to follow the two week rule. Occasionally the entire house should be sprayed. The spray is made up to a strength of 3 per cent or three parts coal-tar dip to 97 parts of water. Common kerosene is also effective in getting rid of lice and mites. It is used in proportion of 97 parts kerosene to three parts coal-tar preparation. The ordinary hand or bucket spray pump is used. The most effective and economical germicide that can be used at any time of the year is sunshine.

N. L. Harris.  
Kansas State Agricultural College.

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HOUSEHOLD, Rm. Dept. N.E., Topeka, Kan.



# Developing the Dairy Cow

She Does Not Have to be a Purebred Animal to be Wellbred

BY O. E. REED

A GOOD dairy cow must be an economical producer. This means that she must produce large quantities of milk. The cow we have today is the result of many years of breeding. The undomesticated cow gave only milk enough to support a calf until it could live on other foods. The cows at that time probably showed little variation in their dairy characteristics.

After cattle were domesticated and milk became an important article of food, some attention was paid to improving the milking qualities. Some cows thru natural variation showed more highly developed milking characteristics and were retained as breeding animals.

It is a well established law of breeding that when a certain character is developed in a breed of animals more than originally was the case, this acquired character is not transmitted regularly. We often see cows from high producing dams that are poor performers, because the dam was not a wellbred cow.

A wellbred animal is a member of a strain or family that has proved its value by being a consistent producer.

A cow does not have to be a purebred animal to be wellbred; that is, she can be wellbred even tho she is not from a registered sire and dam. Many wellbred grade cows produce 600 pounds of butter in a year, while their purebred stable mates produce only 200 pounds.

The wellbred cow reasonably can be expected to transmit her dairy qualities to her offspring, while the calves from a poorly bred cow, even tho she is a good producer, probably will be poor milkers.

A wellbred cow is one sired by a bull having a large number of high producing daughters. The dam of this cow must be an average milker. It has been proved that the heifer inherits a larger per cent of her dairy qualities from her sire than she does from her dam. A bull may have a few high producing daughters, but the average of all may be low.

I should rather have a cow from a family of medium high producers than one with a large record if the average record for that strain was low.

The selection of the cow on individuality alone is a difficult problem but nevertheless it is the one we usually must employ because records are available in but few cases.

Where production records have been kept it usually is the poorer animals that are for sale. The average dairyman can select the 300-pound cow from a herd of 100-pound cows, but it is impossible to pick the 600-pound cow from a herd of 300-pound animals.

## A Calf Sells for \$20,000

The livestock interests of this country will put down the 1916 national sale of Holsteins at Detroit in June as the greatest ever held. The average price was the largest ever obtained at a sale of dairy cattle, and considering the number of animals under the hammer the average is the greatest for all kinds and all breeds, both beef and dairy. The previous best average for dairy cattle was that obtained at the E. H. Dollar sale of Holsteins at Liverpool in New York state in January, 1915, when 176 animals commanded a total of \$149,805, and an average of \$851.14 a head.

The top price paid in the Detroit sale was for King Champion Rag Apple, the 7 months son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th and Lady Pontiac Johanna, world's best 3-year old, with a record of 41.81 of butter in 7 days. A. W. Green of Ohio paid \$20,000 cash for him to Pine Grove Farms of New York.

King Champion Rag Apple is a "king" indeed. His individuality is unexcelled, his breeding known to all Holstein men, is the best. The price paid for him is

the greatest ever given in public sale for an animal of his age.

The female offerings at Detroit were led by Jessie Fobes Bessie Homestead, the highest record cow in the sale. She has a 4-year-old record of 34.96 made from 571.30 pounds of milk, and a 30-day record of 142.16 pounds made from 2,886 pounds of milk. These were world's butter records when made, for this class, Jessie Fobes Bessie Homestead has been three times a 33 pound cow, with an average for her three records of 34.02. Her entire list of five 7-day records, three of which were made under full age, averaged 29.54 and her four 30-day records, three under full age, averaged 114.84. She was consigned by the Monroe Company of Spokane and purchased by the Cass Farms Company of Sumner, Iowa. She was heavy in calf to Finnerne Pietertje Fayne, the Monroe Company's herd sire, and the combination of breeding makes the calf, male or female, very valuable. Its two nearest dams will average for their 7-day records, 35.01 pounds.

## Have the Milk Clean and Cool

Brush the cow's sides, wash her udder and teats carefully and milk with dry hands. The person who does the milking should wear clean clothes. Dirt laden wearing apparel is sure to afford ample chance for contamination of milk.

Milk pails and milking utensils should be cleansed in lukewarm water. A washing powder should be used. If it is impossible to steam the utensils, they should be scalded in hot water. Do not rinse milk cans in the water trough or in any other water likely to be contaminated.

Caring for whole milk is the problem that confronts many persons who would keep it for market purposes. A tank thru which the water for the livestock runs will prove a good cooling place, but do not set the cans in a horse trough for the horses may nose around the lids and thus make possible bacterial infection of the milk after the cans are opened. A small tank near the windmill and away from the stock affords a desirable place for cooling. There should be a lid on the tank to keep the sun from heating the cans.

W. E. Tomson.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

## Just One Calf after Another

One of our cows has made a remarkable record, we think. She is 7 years old. She gave birth to a heifer calf when she was 2 years old, another heifer calf when she was 3 years old, a heifer calf when she was 4 years old, a heifer calf at 5 years, twins at 6 years old, one of them was a heifer, and twin heifers at 7 years old. The first twins came July 29, 1915, and the second ones June 25, 1916. This makes four calves in four days less than 11 months. Can you beat it?

Le Roy, Kan.

## Milk Does Harm in the Cream

Creamery men advise the farmer to sell only rich cream because it is an advantage to all parties concerned. Every bit of skimmilk is needed on the farm as feed for calves, chickens, and pigs, and it does harm instead of good if sent to market in the cream. Of course, if the cream is sold by the pint or quart instead of on a butterfat basis, the story is somewhat different, but wherever the grading system is in operation, every bit of skimmilk marketed is worse than wasted so far as both buyer and seller are concerned.

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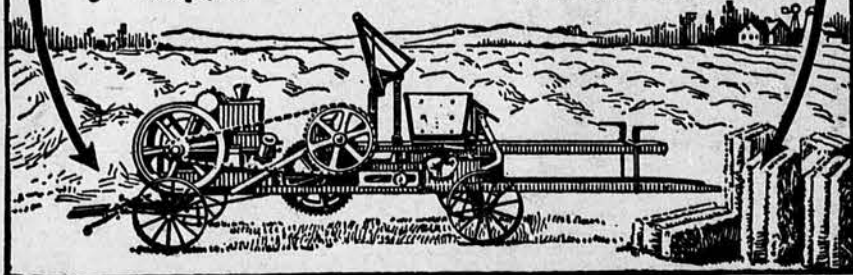
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## TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

1. What is meant by the statute of limitations?  
2. If a person should put poison on the grass and kill or injure stock the state would more than likely send him over the road. But it seems that a smelter company can poison the grass and kill or injure stock and the state will not do anything about it. Now the question is what is the difference? It seems that there is a law for the ordinary people but none for the millionaire smelter company. Would be pleased to have your explanation of the subject thru the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Caney, Kan.

1. The statute of limitations is a statute limiting the time within which actions civil or criminal may be brought. For example, an action on a running account must be brought in Kansas within three years after the date of the last entry on the running account. An action on a promissory note must be brought within five years after the date of the last payment made on the note. An action on a judgment of record must be brought within five years after the date of obtaining the judgment. Prosecutions for a felony other than treason and murder must be commenced within two years after the commission of the offense becomes known to the authorities, provided the person or persons accused of committing such felony are not absent from the state or concealed so that service cannot be had on them. Action on a misdemeanor where the fine does not exceed \$10 must be commenced within 60 days.

2. If the smelter company does kill the stock or damage the property of a private citizen it should be held for damages. In a criminal proceeding an intent to commit a crime must be shown unless the law clearly fixes a punishment for certain offenses regardless of the motive of the person committing the offense. If a person were to deliberately spread poison on the grass with the intent to kill his neighbor's stock his criminal intent would be the controlling factor. Every time I have traveled past a smelter and noticed how the grass and trees were destroyed in the vicinity of the smelter I have wondered why the people of that community did not ask for legislation holding the smelter company to stricter liability.

If it is not asking too much I would like you to give me some information on how to catch a swarm of bees. I have found a vacant house which is almost allye with bees and would like to make some hives and catch them, but don't know how to go at it. I am a boy 11 years old. GEORGE EDWARD MACK. Newton, Kan.

If there is any person in the vicinity of Newton who is a successful beekeeper the best thing you can do is to consult him. Bees have very orderly habits and a despotic form of government. They are ruled by what might be called petticoat government. They follow the orders of their queen and unless you can secure that queen you will not have very much success in living the bees. I am sending you a book on beekeeping by Frank C. Pellett, state apiarist of Iowa. This book will tell you all about bees, their habits, diseases, the way to handle them, feed them and house them. If you study it carefully you will know more about bees than I could possibly tell you in either a letter or in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Should we stay on the farm and try to get rich and not educate our children, or should we move to town and educate our children and not have anything? We own our farm of 140 acres but are so situated that our children cannot go to school much. Hubby not having much of an education thinks we should stay on the farm, and I not having much think we should school our children. Will you please answer? M. R.

That is a question you and your husband must answer for yourselves; I cannot answer it for you. I am willing to give you my opinion for what it is worth. It is that you and "hubby" are both partly right and partly wrong. "Hubby" probably is a good farmer and has observed what happens to farmers who retire and go to town to live. He does not want any of that in his and I cannot blame him. On the other hand you realize the great disadvantages to your children of being deprived of school facilities and are anxious and ambitious to have the children enjoy the blessings and advantages of a liberal education, which is both a natural and laudable ambition. But you infer that if you leave the farm and move to town it probably will mean that you will have to sacrifice your property which you and your husband have worked hard to

secure. Ought your children to ask you to make such a sacrifice? Or is it necessary that you make such a sacrifice?

I am assuming that your sole reason for wanting to leave the farm and move to town is to educate the children. If there are other reasons they do not appear in your letter. It is my opinion that the education of the children can be accomplished without your moving to town. You can help them some and if they have the right sort of stuff in them they will help themselves to get that education. If they have not the right sort of stuff in them probably the less schooling they get the better.

In August, 1915, I took out an insurance policy for \$1,600 in the Topeka Mutual Live Stock Insurance Co., giving my note for \$102 for 90 days in payment of the premium. In October I lost three of my best horses in one day from flatulent colic. These animals were insured for \$200 each. As the company agreed to pay 70 per cent of the amount insured I should have received \$420. The adjuster came around and by judging the value of my best horses by the poorest ones I had left out my claim down to \$402.40, and said when he left that I would receive a check for the amount plus 2 per cent for cash within a few days. I waited until my patience was about exhausted, when the agent wrote the superintendent of insurance about the matter. Some time in December I got a letter from the superintendent of insurance stating that the company had agreed to pay my loss in full within a short time. I heard nothing more about the matter until about a month ago I received a letter stating that the company had gone into the hands of a receiver, at the same time another blank of the proof of loss was sent to be filled out. I immediately had it properly filled out by the agent and returned. That is the last I have heard but they are still holding my note. I would like to have you express your opinion on this subject. Bellefonte, Kan. F. J. W.

I do not dare to express my real opinion of this matter for two reasons; first it might set fire to the paper and secondly the postal authorities might refuse to permit the paper to go thru the mails. There seems, however, to be one fortunate circumstance. The note does not seem to have passed into the hands of an innocent purchaser and he has a valid defense against payment unless his loss is paid.

1. A, who is a married man, mortgages his personal property to B, who does not request the signature of A's wife, who therefore did not sign it. The mortgage has been due since the first of the year. Is the mortgage good?  
2. A bought personal property from B for which he gave his and his wife's note. Before such note is due A wishes to borrow money. Can he mortgage said property for the money? H. W. I.

1. If the personal property belonged to A he had a right to mortgage it and the mortgage was good without his wife's signature.

2. Unless B retained title to the property sold until the note was paid A has a right to mortgage it. B is not looking to collateral security but to the personal obligation of A and his wife who signed the note.

A man and wife give one of their children real estate valued at about \$10,000 with the intent that it be taken out of her share of the estate. Her husband in turn gives them his property valued at \$750. If her parents die leaving no will, will she share equally in the division of the remainder of the estate with her brothers and sisters? R. I. Liberal, Kan.

The other heirs might begin an action in equity asking the court to direct the administrator to count the \$10,000 less the \$750 as a part of her share of the estate. In the absence of such proceeding she would share equally with the others.

Can an old soldier's widow, second wife, receive the same amount of money as the war widow who was divorced? If not what would she receive if she got anything?

Unless the second wife was married to the old soldier prior to June, 1890, she will not be entitled to a widow's pension unless there is some additional legislation. The divorced wife probably is out of it, altho I think there have been cases where a pension was granted to a divorced wife on sufficient showing being made.

Will you please tell me if an automobile license taken out at the present time is good for one year from the date the license is issued? R. S. Salina, Kan.

All automobile licenses expire June 30. If taken out on July 1 they are good for one year. If taken out subsequent to that date they are good for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30.

Can a girl 18 years old legally convey her interest in land inherited? E. A. Grainfield, Kan.

Yes.  
I would like to know if anyone can give me the name and address of any soldier who served in the Civil War in Co. E, First Colorado. The regiment was stationed at Fort Lyon, Colo. ROBERT WHITE. Frankfort, Kan.

## It's not too late to plan to go To Hutchinson to the Tractor Show

Take a few days off and visit the great exhibition of farm power of all kinds as shown at the

## National Tractor Show

Hutchinson, Kansas

Monday to Friday, July 24-28

Whether you are thinking of buying a tractor this year or not, you will be interested in the remarkable development of power farming. The tractor show at Hutchinson in July, 1915, was the greatest event of its kind held up to that time. The 1916 Hutchinson show will again break all records. That's the Hutchinson and Kansas way.

Over 50 Makes of Tractors and Tractor Plows besides other exhibits in great variety. If you saw the Hutchinson Tractor Show a year ago you will want to see it again this year. Great changes and great progress have been made during the past 12 months. All roads will lead to Hutchinson, July 24-28. Don't miss this most inspiring and instructive event. The tractor is not merely coming—it is here. Farmers must hereafter reckon with the tractor. Every effort will be made for the comfort and convenience of visitors. For information address

F. W. TYLER, Secretary Commercial Club, Hutchinson, Kan.



## Can You Cook Your "Catch"

**Fish and Frogs' Legs Taste Mighty Good when Prepared Properly over a Bed of Coals in the Woods.**

IF YOU haven't gone on very many fishing or camping trips perhaps you do not know just exactly how to prepare and cook the fish over the campfire in the easiest and best way. It really isn't a difficult task if you once learn how.

Your fire is of first importance. Do not cook in a flame, because flames will cover broiled foods with soot and do not have sufficient heat to cook a fish clear thru without burning the outside to a cinder. Always use hard wood for the fire, and cook over a deep bed of coals. This means cleanliness, quick and thoro cooking, absence of smoke in the eyes, and of sparks, cinders and soot in the food.

Small fish should never be split open or the backbone removed for broiling or any other form of cooking as they are likely to fall apart. Remove the backbone of large fish and cut up very large fish. Bass should be sealed for boiling or baking and skinned for broiling, but catfish should always be skinned.

An excellent way to cook fish is to scale or skin them, roll in cornmeal in which a teaspoon of salt has been well mixed, and fry in bacon fat over the coals. Very small fish may be thus prepared and dropped in a kettle of hot fat.

This is another good way to cook fish. After cleaning, cover them with green leaves that have been washed. Cover these with wet paper—old newspapers will serve if the fish is well covered with clean leaves. Several thicknesses of the wet paper should be wrapped around these fish, each fish wrapped separately. Place these in a hot bed of hardwood coals, and allow them to remain there until the wet paper dries and begins to burn. As soon as it begins to burn draw out the fish, remove the paper and lay

leaves and all on a plate. Remove the leaves with a fork, and the fish will be thoroly cooked, pure white, steaming hot, and so tender that it will almost fall off your fork. Add a little butter, salt, pepper, and eat while hot. This method may be used for fish weighing as much as 6 pounds. It beats boiling or even baking. To bake, place the fish, after it is thoroly cleaned, in a pan, dredge it with a mixture of flour, salt, and pepper, add water, cover it with another pan and place it on the coals. See that there is enough liquid in the pan to prevent burning.

Save your cooked potatoes and bread crusts and stale bread. Also save cooked fish. Remove the bones, shred, and mix with the stale bread crumbs and potatoes, form into little cakes and fry them in the pan with bacon-fat.

If you catch fish in the morning and do not wish to cook them until night, or vice versa, keep the fish fresh by first dressing them, then put them into an enameled pail and cover them with water; add a little salt, and set in a cool place with a wet cloth over the pail. Never keep fish even with this care, more than 12 hours.

Everyone likes to vary the fish diet with frogs' legs once in a while on a fishing or camping trip, because while they take the place of meat they haven't a "fishy" flavor. Peter Johnson says in St. Nicholas to cut off the legs just above the saddle, cut off the feet, skin the legs, and wash them thoroly. If the meat is not milk-white do not eat them.

Frogs' legs may be rolled in bread-crumbs or cornmeal and a beaten egg, and fried in a pan. The most appetizing way, tho, is to obtain a long iron or

steel rod, or a long smooth, green stick, prepare slices of bacon about 2 inches square, put a leg on the rod or stick, then a slice of bacon, then a leg, and so on, alternately, and hold over hot, glowing coals, turning slowly until done. With a steel fork push them off onto your plate. Let each person cook his own portion.

### Bats are Queer Creatures

These warm nights bring from their hiding places the little creatures called bats. They look wicked enough to think up and do any sort of mischief but really they are harmless animals. Animals they are, too. Altho they have wings they are not birds.

They work on the night force and carry on the good work of insect destroying while the day workers sleep. There are three kinds of bats. The mouse bat you are familiar with. It flies about on warm evenings in the dusk. Then there is the long-eared bat, which is quite a jovial looking creature. The great bat measures 14 inches across the tips of his wings. The long-eared bat, as its name shows, has a pair of long ears, ears longer than the rest of its body. Inside these ears are a pair of smaller ones.

When winter comes on, bats begin to feel less energetic, and then drowsy. The next thing they do is to hang themselves up by their hind claws, wrap their leathery wings around their mouse-like bodies and sleep. They don't waken for Christmas or New Years or Washington's birthday, either. Right thru the winter they slumber. But when they waken in April and May what hungry little bats they are!

The bats' eyes are made for flying by night; the brighter, the light the less able is the bat to see. In the twilight even it will run almost into walls if not actually touching them, before it finds out where it is going, and every one knows how it will rush blindly against a person walking in the cool of the evening. This, of course, has given rise to the saying "as blind as a bat." But what they lack in the use of their eyes they make up by their keen sense of touch.

### Send in Your Collections

Send in your wild flower collections as soon as possible now as there is only about a week left. Here is a letter we received too late to be printed last week:

"I have found 19 kinds of wild flowers in our front yard and I did not begin until July 3. I picked and pressed the flowers without any help from anyone, too. I like the Farmers Mail and Breeze so much."

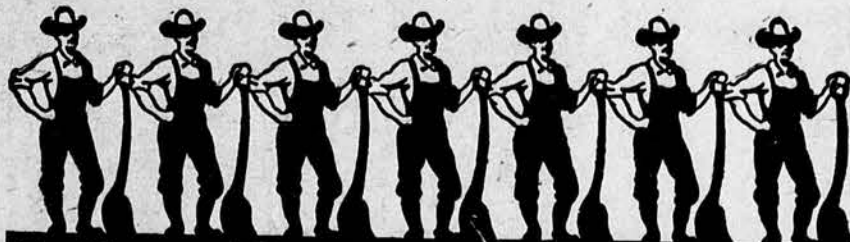
Rosston, Okla.

Roma Hadley.

### How Birds Learn to Sing

How do birds first learn to sing? From the whistling wind so fleet. From the waving of the wheat. From the rustling of the leaves. From the raindrop on the eaves. From the children's laughter sweet. From the plash when brooklets meet. Little birds begin their trill As they gayly float at will In the gladness of the sky. When the clouds are white and high; In the beauty of the day Speeding on their sunny way. Light of heart and fleet of wing— That's how birds first learn to sing. —Mary Mapes Dodge.

Co-operations should incorporate, and corporations should co-operate.



## It Does The Work Of Seven Men!

Seven hired men at husking time—if you can get them—cost a lot of money in wages, board, etc. It means that you cut your corn profits 3c to 4c a bushel. Besides this, you have to work like a horse yourself. Throw away that scoop! Cut out that back-breaking drudgery! Quit farming by hand! Don't depend on muscle to store small grain and shovel corn into the crib when a Sandwich Farm Elevator will do the work better, quicker and cheaper. Over 15,000 wise farmers know by experience the time, labor and money saving advantages of the Sandwich Farm Elevator. A



Uses Horse or Engine Power

Over 15,000 wise farmers know by experience the time, labor and money saving advantages of the Sandwich Farm Elevator. A

## SANDWICH (ETERNAL CYPRESS) FARM ELEVATOR

will pay for itself over and over again. Built of Cypress—the wood that outlasts steel—it will prove the biggest time, money and muscle saver on your farm. Made in rigid sections—straight and firm always. It can't sag, rattle or clog—there's nothing to break or get out of order. Has corn-cleaning grate and screen. Overhead wagon dump. No

shaky platform for horses to stumble over and injure themselves. A boy can fill your crib if he has a Sandwich Elevator.

You take no chances when you buy a Sandwich Elevator. There's 60 years of experience behind the product and over \$1,000,000 behind our promise of satisfaction. Yet our prices, quality considered, are very reasonable.

### A Book For You

Don't go through another siege of worry and slavery this year. Write for our big illustrated book telling all about Sandwich Farm Elevators—how they save time, work and expense. Don't delay—write for a free copy now. It will pay you well.

Don't Shovel Your Corn This Year! Use a Sandwich Elevator!

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1210 Main Street, Council Bluffs, Ia.  
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We also build Corn Shellers, Hay Presses, Gasoline Engines, Feed Mills, etc. All have the same high quality, backed by the same strong guaranty of satisfaction as our farm elevators.

Get This Now



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Holds 9 cu ft and requires 2 horse power engine to operate. MIXES QUICKLY and PERFECTLY Built strong and durable, weighs 400 pounds

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## K. C. PRAIRIE DOG

THE TRACTOR THAT OUT WORKS THEM ALL

Will pull three 14 inch bottoms under any ordinary conditions. 25 H.P. Waukesha Motor—can be used for operating other machinery: 2 speeds: plows at 2 1/2 miles per hour—on road work 5 miles. Hyatt Roller Bearings.

### LOW-COST

High in quality but low in price. A powerful sturdy, enduring, simple tractor that will make and save money every day in the year. Write for special offer to a few reliable farmers. Kansas City Hay Press Co. Kansas City, Missouri.



3 Plow

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—two things most essential in a work garment, as you know.

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Overalls

are genuine Blue Denims too, —the kind that don't fade. Made in 66 sizes and shapes. Your dealer can "size" you in 24 hours, if not in stock. He'll do it. BURNHAM-MUNGER-ROOT Dry Goods Company. Kansas City, Missouri.



For hot summer days you can have nothing that will afford more pleasure than a quiet hour in a hammock in some shady nook.

Free Gift

## The Leno Hammock

OPEN WEAVE

We have arranged to give a hammock free to everybody as a gift for a small club of subscriptions. The Leno Hammock is open weave, heavy 5-ply yarn, two-tone red, yellow and green alternating in bars, very attractive and the best in the market this season. We will send this 34x80 Hammock with pillow postpaid for two yearly subscriptions to Mail and Breeze at \$1.00 each or one 2-year subscription at \$2.00. With this offer we will include a year's subscription to Capper's Weekly.

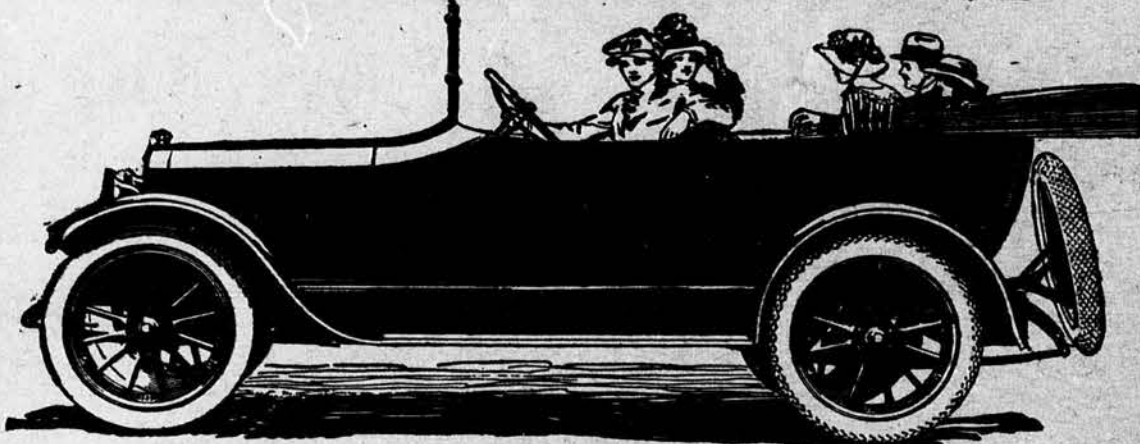
Farmers Mail and Breeze, Dept. H, Topeka, Kan.

Heavy 5-Ply Yarn Variegated Colors in Bars The Best in the Market

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# STEPHENS SIX



## Forecasts the Car of 1917

The most expert engineers of some of the best-known American automobile factories have already predicted the coming popular-priced car of 1917. The improvements they figure should be made are already possessed by the Stephens Six.

A five-passenger car of not more than 115-inch wheelbase, because greater capacity in a car selling under \$1200 indicates structural weakness and lack of applied power.

A good-looking, graceful car, easy riding, and, most of all, durable. The day of the one-season car for looks and wear is past.

### A Permanent Car

The new Stephens Six—a double-strength, powerful, beautiful, light-weight six—a five-passenger car selling at \$1125, has been designed along these lines and is finished and ready for delivery.

This car, backed by a \$19,000,000 concern, is ready now. It has set a brand new standard for other makers to follow.

### Built to Win

We are building the Stephens Six to win such an army of users that the large volume of output will allow us to market it on a small percentage of profit per car.

You know that no car can compete in the fierce competition of today if it doesn't give the greatest possible value.

We know that, too, and have

made the Stephens Six the most remarkable \$1125, forty-horsepower car ever placed on the American market.

### Made Double Strong

The Stephens Six surpasses every other car of its class in its ability to last. It is made double-strong where road strain and overloading now play havoc in low-priced cars.

Our 47 years' experience in building pleasure vehicles has taught us how to build a body combining great strength and beautiful lines.

A 54-inch semi-elliptic rear spring gives the same easy riding that is only otherwise afforded by the highest-priced cars with an extra-long wheelbase.

40 horsepower Stephens-Continental motor—six cylinders cast en bloc. Electric starting and lighting. Left hand drive, center control. Five-passenger body. 115-inch wheelbase. Goodyear 32x4-inch Quick-Detachable tires. 10-inch road clearance. Drive through spiral bevel gear adding to strength, durability, smoothness and quiet. Full equipment for touring, including motor-driven tire pump, trouble lamp and other desired accessories. Weight, fully equipped, 2800 pounds. Price \$1125, f. o. b. Freeport, Illinois.

Adjustable foot pedals permit easy driving by women of short stature. Easy to operate and light of weight, the Stephens Six is the ideal woman's car. We deliver this car fully equipped with every modern motor accessory, even to the engine-driven tire pump. *Delivery now.*

Write for full details of this new and unusual car value, and the name of your nearest dealer. We invite you to compare the specifications of this \$1125 Stephens Six with any other car at anywhere near the price.

### Stephens Motor Branch

OF MOLINE PLOW COMPANY

Paid-up Capital, \$19,000,000

Sales Office: Dept. 125, Moline, Ill. (23)

## Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for July 30: The Word of the Cross. 1 Cor. 1:1-2:5.

Golden text: For he it from me to glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ. Gal. 6:14.

The first Corinthian Epistle was written by St. Paul from Ephesus, at Easter time in the year A. D. 56. Ephesus, the capital of the Roman province Asia, was a large and ancient city. The origin of the name, being native and not Greek, is unknown. It was situated at the mouth of the river Cayster about three miles from the open sea, and at the entrance to one of the four cliffs in the surrounding hills on the main route from Rome to the East. Thru its valleys passed all the trade north of Mt. Taurus. Many side roads and sea-routes met there. Its harbor, by constant attention was kept deep enough for navigation. The deposits of silt were so great that when neglected after the Roman Empire ceased to hold sway, the harbor became gradually smaller and smaller until today Ephesus is far away from the sea.

South of the river about five miles from the sea, in an open plain, stands a little hill, which has always been a religious center. Here stood the temple dedicated to the Goddess Artemis and Ephesus was always proud of the position as its warden.

The festivals of the temple were thronged by crowds from the whole province of Asia. The history of the town turns very much on the opposition between the free Greek spirit of progress and the slavish submission of the oriental population to the influence of the goddess.

Paul lived in Ephesus nearly three years. It was the center for this work and thru its even open channels, the Christian influence spread over the whole province.

Sosthenes, the copyist of St. Paul for this epistle, was the ruler in the synagogue at Corinth, after Crispus became a Christian, and is the person whom the mob laid hold on and beat when Gallo dismissed the case, brought by the Jews, against Paul, in the Corinthian court. Except as the helper of Paul we have no record of the conversion of Sosthenes.

Paul heard of the contentions among the Corinthians from the servants of Chloe, a Christian woman of wealth, living at Ephesus, who had a business similar to Lydia's at Philippi, and her agents constantly traded between Ephesus and Corinth.

While Paul was not blind to the weaknesses of the Corinthians he knew that friendship does not progress on continual criticism. Therefore after his greeting he recognized what was good among them, for despite their imperfections, the church was very far above their surroundings, and then he kindly pointed out their shortcomings.

Of all the writings of St. Paul, this letter is the most complete, giving in glorious perfectness the whole of Christian love and Christian life.

The cross as a symbol is a common sight, but the meaning which it symbolizes should be a living power in our lives. It is the power and wisdom of God for salvation.

"Thy kingdom come, thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven" is God's plan and purpose and goal for mankind. The Old Testament is a story of divine work for this end. The coming of Jesus is the fulfilling of the conception of God's plan. His heavenly life in the world, His death, and His resurrection are all summed up in the cross, giving us the central event in the moral history of the world.

The cross proves that our souls were worth saving at a very great price. From it flows the fountain of forgiveness and love and resurrection. Thus all the powers that can touch the heart of a human being radiate from the cross, and it becomes a symbol, not of agony, but the highest degree of self-sacrifice and heroism in declaring God's love.

Any co-operation that does not include all of the interests: producer, carrier, distributor and consumer, is not true co-operation. It is a combination of the few to "sand bag" the rest.

Why should you sell your hogs at a nominal price and then buy them back at 35 cents a pound after being smoked? Put up a smokehouse and realize the maximum returns.

## Special Campaign Offer

The Topeka Daily Capital  
Until December 1st, \$1.00

WE WILL send The Topeka Daily Capital to readers of Mail and Breeze until December 1st, 1916, for only \$1.00. This is a special reduced price to new subscribers only and readers should take advantage of this exceptional rate to keep in touch with the political events of the state and nation. The campaign of 1916 will be an exceedingly lively and exciting one and every patriotic person should take advantage of this special offer to receive the Daily Capital, containing all the news worth while, for more than four months for only \$1.00.

Send in your subscription NOW so that you may derive the full benefit of this special short time offer. Sign name below and mail to the Daily Capital today.

Daily Capital, Dept. M. B., Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$1.00 for which please send me the Daily Capital until December 1st, 1916, as per your special campaign offer.

Name .....

Address .....



HIGH GRADE GASOLINE at 10c a GALLON costs too much for pumping water—at 20c a gallon—it is AWFUL! Buy a windmill outfit, but do like you did when you got a wife—Get a Good One, Fairbanks-Morse Back Geared Steel Mills and Heavy Steel Powers have been before the public for 22 years. Our latest model is a Giant in power—has enormous lubricating reservoir which requires but an occasional refilling—hard maple pitmans saturated in oil—wheel and tower galvanized "after completion"—no raw edges to rust—parts subject to strain made of expensive steel drop forgings and malleable iron, doing away with clumsy, heavy cast iron—we have great strength but no Excess Baggage to burden the top of tower. Take these prices to your dealer and insist upon having a Fairbanks-Morse Windmill and Tower.

8 ft. F-M Windmill and 30 ft. 4 Post Tower..... \$50.00  
8 ft. F-M Windmill and 25 ft. 4 Post Tower..... 50.00  
8 ft. F-M Windmill and 30 ft. 4 Post Tower..... 60.00

F. O. B. Kansas City, Mo.

Towers are made with horizontal angle braces five feet apart, starting at the ground. If interested in other combinations, see your dealer, or write us today for free illustrated catalog H.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & COMPANY, Kansas City, Missouri.

## CORN

Harvester cuts and throws in pile on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal to a Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Price only \$22.50 with feeder binder. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of Harvester. PROCESS MFG. CO., Dept. 155, Salina, Kansas



Free Catalog in colors explains money on Farm Truck or Road Wagon, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today.

Black Wheel Co. 30 East 1st, Quincy, Ill.

When writing to advertisers please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.



### Seeds of Success

Occasionally it falls to the pleasurable lot of the editor to comment in a friendly way on the success of some great enterprise without running counter to the strange rulings of the powers in Washington. This time attention is drawn to the report of the Henry Field Seed company, printed in the Shenandoah, Iowa, World, one day last week. "One of the biggest things in Southwest Iowa is the Henry Field Seed Company," says the World, joyfully. "The people of this city accept this as a matter of course, for the reason that it has grown up gradually in the city, and has depended almost solely on the outside business for its support. The past fiscal year the company has paid out more than \$52,000 in salaries, practically all of which has been spent right here in Shenandoah. In addition to this there is a large amount of the money paid for other expenses that remains in Shenandoah. For instance the item of postage alone amounts to more than \$53,000. Nothing is spent by this big firm for traveling men or solicitors. All is done by printed matter. All this printed matter is printed right here in Shenandoah, thus employing more printers and binders and pressmen, whose money is spent here. Taken altogether there is no question that the concern is responsible for the expenditure of close to a quarter of a million dollars in Shenandoah every year."

One of the especially human features of this company's report shows that 107 persons shared in the "Labor dividend" of 10 per cent, the only condition being that such employees must have been with the company at least 15 weeks. No better encouragement could be given men and women who work. It is pleasant, also, to know that the company paid its stockholders a dividend of 10 per cent on the year's business.

### Cattlemen's Picnic July 29

The Southeast Kansas Livestock Breeders' association thru its secretary, C. G. Elling at Parsons, is planning an annual Picnic and Meeting to be held Saturday, July 29, at Coffeyville, Kan., at the fair grounds. Those to whom it is convenient will bring basket dinners, but there will be ample provision for dinner for all those from a distance.

It is hoped that all classes of livestock breeders from Eastern Kansas, Eastern Oklahoma, Western Missouri, and Western Arkansas will take advantage of this occasion to make some profitable acquaintances as well as to enjoy a good program by speakers of note from the different agricultural colleges. John Keith, attorney and Hereford cattle breeder at Coffeyville, and the Coffeyville Commercial Club will have charge of local arrangements.

### Trees for West Oklahoma

What kind of trees would you recommend for this part of Oklahoma, for windbreak, and for shade trees around the house? How would catalpa do? I have 50 peach trees, 150 maple, and I should like to have about 150 more trees to break the wind from the north.

D. L. G.  
Carpenter, Okla.

For windbreak planting I should advise the use of red cedar and Chinese arbor vitae. Both of these species are absolutely hardy in your section of the state and will give better protection than any other that I know. For shade trees, I should advise using the Russian wild olive, Russian mulberry, white elm, and hackberry in the order in which I have named them. I cannot advise planting the catalpa in that section of the state, as it is not a tree that is well adapted to western conditions.

C. A. Scott.

Kansas State Forester.

### Engine "WHY?" Book.

One of the cleverest little books on engines that has ever been published, has just been printed by Mr. Ed. H. Witte, a Kansas City engine expert. He says that while the supply of books lasts, he will be glad to send anyone who is interested a copy of this book, which is called "Why?" Just write "Why" with your name and address on a postal or scrap of paper and address Mr. Witte, 154-S Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.—Advertisement.

What have you done to build up your community life? Answer that before you talk co-operation of a few against the many.

### MID-YEAR MODEL 73 New Ideas

**Mitchell**  
SIX

\$1325 f.o.b. Racine  
26 Extra Features

## He Spent \$5,000,000 To Create This Model Factory and to Perfect This Car

What we offer you here—in this Mid-Year Mitchell—is John W. Bate's finality. He says that his work is done.

John W. Bate is the greatest efficiency engineer in America in machinery-making lines. He has been for 30 years.

Years ago we brought him to this plant. We gave him free rein, and paid him his price. We gave him all the time he wanted. Since then he has applied his genius in efficiency to this factory and this car.

### Cut Our Costs 50%

He has spent on this plant and its ideal equipment nearly \$5,000,000. He designed every building, selected every machine.

He has made 10,000 factory savings. He has cut our costs 50 per cent. No other factory in the world could build this Mitchell at anywhere near our cost.

He has also built car after car, perfecting each separate part. This Mid-Year Mitchell is his 17th model.

He has studied simplicity, studied lightness and strength. He has displaced hundreds of castings with light, tough steel. There are 440 parts in this Mid-Year Mitchell which are either drop forged or steel stamped.

He has used a wealth of Chrome-Vanadium steel. He has figured big margins of safety. The result is almost a lifetime car.

One Mitchell has run 218,732 miles. Six Mitchells have averaged 164,372 miles each—over 30 years of ordinary service.

### Experts Select It

Famous engineers, when they buy cars for themselves, are choosing the Mitchell now.

Your Mitchell dealer has a list of them—men of nation-wide fame. They are men who know cars as you know soils. All bought for their own use this Mitchell car, built by John W. Bate.

### 73 Things You Want

This Mid-Year Mitchell brings out 73 new conceptions. At the New York Shows our experts and designers examined 257 of the latest models. And all the best new ideas—all that people liked best—are combined in this single car. You never saw a car so handsome, so up-to-date and complete.

In addition, this car gives you 26 costly extras. Each is something that you want, but in other cars they cost an extra price.

One is a power tire pump, one reversible headlights, one a costly carburetor, one a cane control. One is cantilever springs, of which not one has ever broken. There are 26 such extras in this Mid-Year Mitchell, all paid for by our factory savings.

### New York's Favorite

When this Mid-Year Mitchell arrived in New York it became the fine car sensation. Our New York dealer at once ordered 2000 to supply the metropolitan demand. Ever since his demand for this car has been greater than he could supply.

This car will surprise you. You have seen nothing like it in beauty and luxury. You have never seen a car built like this, and never a car so complete. You have never seen a car so easy to drive,

so trouble-proof, so durable. And never such value for the price.

If you don't know your Mitchell dealer ask us for his name.

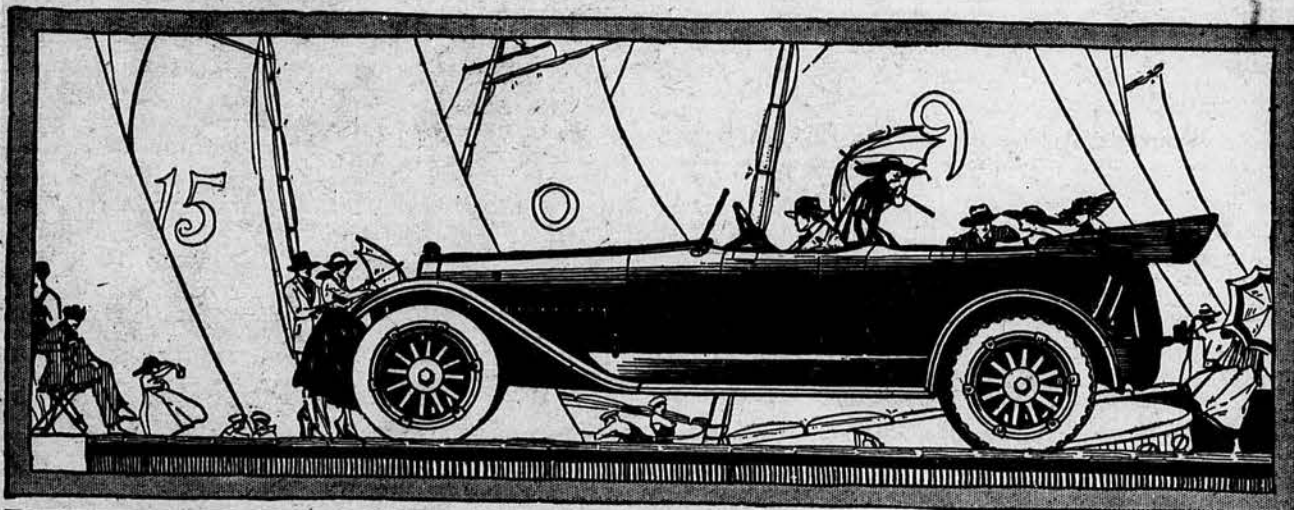
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RACINE, WIS., U. S. A.

**\$1325** F. o. b.  
Racine

For 5-Passenger Touring Car or  
3-Passenger Roadster

7-Passenger Touring Body \$35 Extra

High-speed, economical Six. 48 horsepower; 127-inch wheelbase; complete equipment, including 26 extra features.



**Studebaker**

HAS BEEN CONTINUOUSLY MAKING  
**WAGONS—BUGGIES—HARNESS**  
FOR EVERY FARM USE SINCE 1852

SEE THE STUDEBAKER DEALER

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**It's not too late**

to plan to go to

**Hutchinson**

to the

**Tractor show**

**Five Days, July 24-28**

Handsome new style genuine coral necklace, very stylish, sent free with a 5-month subscription to Household Magazine at 10¢ with 5¢ extra for mailing expenses. Section guaranteed. HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Dept. C. N. 14, TOPPERS, N.Y.



## Rust Fear Sends Price Up

Wheat Gained 5 Cents in a Short Time—Shipments of this Year's Grain Above Average Quality

(Owing to the fact that this paper is necessarily printed several days prior to the date of publication, this market report is arranged only as a record of prices prevailing at the time the paper goes to press, the Monday preceding the Saturday of publication.)

THE WHEAT market last week was largely under the influence of the black rust scare in the Northwest that started when the bare intimation that the infection had been found at two places sufficed to send prices up about 5 cents in a short time. An additional gain of about 4 cents was made last week.

Crop observers were scouring the spring wheat fields all last week, searching for evidence of black rust. The sum total of all the information sent by them is that black rust spores exist in many fields, as they do every year; that thus far the growing wheat has not been hurt and that the outturn of the crop depends on the weather of the next few weeks.

Earliest spring wheat in South Dakota will be ready for harvest in about 10 days and the latest wheat of North Dakota probably will not be ripe for four weeks. There is plenty of time for very heavy loss in yields from the rapid spread of the black rust, but the authorities declare that if the wheat matures with dry, cool weather, chances of serious damage are slight, but hot, damp weather is likely to produce rapid development of rust spores.

Until the spring wheat crop ripens and harvest begins the rust will be a sustaining influence on prices.

Winter wheat movement is rapidly getting under way and the quality of the crop is far above the average, judging from arrivals up to date. The whole area has had a favorable harvest season. The new wheat is commanding a substantial premium over the old and thus far there has been sufficient demand to take all offerings at a large premium over the September price. Millers are the principal buyers. The test of the size of this demand probably will come this week, when receipts should be large enough to indicate the proportions of immediate requirements. It is expected that there will be a continuing large demand for Western winter wheat from mills east of the Missouri River in sections where the soft winter wheat crop was small.

The five principal markets received 3,339 cars of wheat last week, nearly double those of a year ago, when rain delayed harvest, and only 40 per cent of the receipts two years ago, when the harvest was early and dry.

Moderate export business in new hard winter wheat was reported last week fully up to the expectations considering the size of the movement. Liverpool prices advanced more than 7 cents a bushel, partly because of higher ocean freight rates, partly owing to buying induced by the uneasiness over possible rust damage in the Northwest.

Not only is the United States carrying over a record surplus, but Canada, Argentina and Australia have large supplies of old wheat, not to mention the supposedly big interned supply in Russia.

Corn prices moved thru a moderate range until a dry weather scare started extensive speculative buying and the market closed 2½ to 3 cents higher than a week ago for December delivery, and up about a cent for September corn.

The growing crop is in first class condition generally and has now made up for its late start. Rain is beginning to be needed in a large area, where there has been no important precipitation for two or three weeks. The abundant rains in June gave plenty of moisture to keep corn in prime condition, but if the present hot dry period is not broken soon the crop prospect will be menaced. Fairly to good showers fell last week in portions of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa and the Ohio valley, but two-thirds or more of the area needs rain.

Corn can stand a good deal of hot weather at this period of its growth and recover, with subsequent rains, but in the earing and tasseling season hot, dry weather is a much more serious matter.

The big packing houses in Kansas City had some labor troubles with butchers last week, and before an adjustment was made the livestock markets became dull, and sharp declines

occurred in cattle. The uncertain tone in the market was increased by large receipts.

Receipts of cattle in Kansas City last week exceeded 41,000, the largest supply this year and about 71 per cent larger than the preceding week. The increase was entirely in cattle from Western pastures, principally Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Native fed steers were scarce. Monday prices were off 10 to 20 cents and by late Wednesday there was a net loss of 35 to 50 cents and the best steers showed as much loss as the plainer kinds. On Thursday and Friday 15 and 25 cents of the decline was regained and local killers appeared fairly anxious for supplies. Because of the low prices prevailing here on Wednesday Eastern shippers took twelve carloads of choice native beefs at \$9.85 to \$10. The top price for native steers, \$10.35, was paid early in the week. The bulk of the wintered Kansas steers sold at \$8.35 to \$8.90, and the straight grass fat steers \$7.50 to \$8.25. On the quarantine side steers sold at \$6 to \$8.25.

Prices for butcher cattle are down 15 to 25 cents lower. "Canner" cows remained in active demand at firm prices. Few choice yearlings were offered. Veal calves were in active demand.

Receipts of stockers and feeders were more liberal last week than for some time past, and about 11,000 were sent back to the country. Prices declined 15 to 25 cents. The big movement has not started. Inquiry came

Government is service, nothing else, or it is not government. Its purpose is not furnishing jobs to men who cannot or will not make a living. It is not to supply rewards for voters, gettars, or fat contracts to business men who contribute campaign funds. It is not intended to be the prize of a perpetual political game between the "ins" and the "outs," and to be farmed out and exploited by the "ins." We are getting away from this kind of government. Real government is coming, with expert management of all public affairs solely in the interest of the people, with responsibility and authority centered in a few directors chosen by the people and responsible to them. And these directors are going to employ men trained and fitted for the work required of them, just as a big corporation employs its men. There won't be any more guessing about it then.

from some Eastern sections that have bought no cattle in more than two years, and commission men expect demand from states east of the Mississippi River to be larger this fall.

Hog prices today were 10 cents lower than the preceding week. Average prices in the first four days this week were the highest this year, with the top \$10.10. Receipts were liberal. The five Western markets received 330,000 hogs this week, 50,000 more than the previous week and 144,000 more than a year ago. The quality of the offerings was unusually good, and average prices here are holding about 10 cents above competitive markets. Hot weather is causing considerable loss in shipments, but packers say that no sick hogs have been received here for some time past.

The average weight of hogs in the last seven days was 202 pounds, 3 pounds heavier than in the preceding week and one pound heavier than a year ago.

No material change occurred in sheep prices. Receipts here were moderate and prices were unusually close to Chicago, where large supplies of Southern lambs arrived. Here most of the offerings were Western lambs that brought \$10.50 to \$10.75. Some Texas sheep brought \$7.70, straight ewes \$7.25 and breeding ewes, \$8 to \$8.75. A report from Utah stated that a large band of feeding lambs had been placed under contract for fall delivery, weight at shipping point, at \$9. This is the highest price ever paid on the range for thin lambs.

Receipts of livestock with comparisons are here shown:

	Last week.	Previous week.	Year ago.
Cattle—			
Kansas City .....	41,300	24,125	29,150
Chicago .....	40,500	38,700	45,300
Five markets .....	129,650	97,325	113,200
Hogs—			
Kansas City .....	44,300	32,100	18,650
Chicago .....	140,000	125,000	98,000
Five markets .....	330,000	279,200	186,350
Sheep—			
Kansas City .....	15,600	12,000	15,325
Chicago .....	75,000	68,000	56,250
Five markets .....	148,400	136,000	139,750

### Be Careful Whom You Pay

Subscribers and city marshals will please note the following district managers, and rest assured that no one is authorized to take subscriptions for the Daily Capital and the Farmers Mail and Breeze except the district men whose names are shown. We are not sending any special representatives out from this office; no doubt the solicitor will say that he is direct from the office. City marshals have been notified by letter, of the proper receipt number for each district man, and unless they have receipt numbers as advised, city marshals will please prevent them from taking any subscriptions for these publications.

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Loran, C. I. Grimsley;	berry;
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	Wyandotte,

### Driving Worms From Hogs

My hogs are not doing as well as they should. I think the trouble is that they are infested with worms. What can I do for them?

The hogs should be starved for about 18 hours. They should then be given the following mixture:

Santonin .....	2½ grs.
Powdered arca nut .....	¼ dram
Calomel .....	¼ gr.
Bicarbonate of soda .....	1 dram

This will be sufficient for 100 pounds weight. The medicine may be given in the slop or feed and each animal will get its proper proportion.

The animal should be kept confined in pens so that the feces and expelled worms may be gathered up for a period of 48 hours after the medicine has been

given. If such feces are not gathered up the animals promptly will reinfest themselves by rooting around in the filth. I suggest burning all the excreta.

It is advisable to repeat the treatment in about 10 days as it is possible that all the eggs of worms are not removed by the first treatment. In 10 days they will have hatched and the second treatment usually completes a cure.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.  
Kansas State Agricultural College.

### She Tried Hard Enough

Mrs. Farmer, a kind-hearted mistress, was much disturbed that Martha, her hired girl, was obliged to sleep in a cold room on the top floor.

"Martha," said she, remembering the good old-fashioned custom of her girlhood, "it is going to be a very cold night tonight, and I think you had better take a flat iron to bed with you."

"Yes'm," the girl quietly assented.

Mrs. Farmer, happy in the thought that the girl was comfortable, slept soundly.

When Martha announced breakfast the following morning the mistress asked: "Well, Martha, how did you get along with the flat iron?"

Martha breathed a deep, reminiscent sigh.

"Vell, ma'am, I got it 'most warm before morning."

### Electricity for Threshing

For the first time in this section of the state wheat is being threshed with electric power, says a telegram from Abilene. Nine wheat growers in a neighborhood here, being unable to secure an outfit to thresh their wheat from the shock organized the Farmington Electric Threshers' association, formed a company on a co-operative basis, purchased a new separator, a 25-horsepower electric motor and 1,000 feet of transmission cable and today made their first run with good results. It is estimated that they have reduced the cost a bushel to 4 cents or 50 per cent. Electric transmission lines through the country in this vicinity, where the Riverside Light & Power company supplies current for 21 towns, enable the farmers to use the outfit at practically any desired location.

### A Book on Drainage

There are parts of Kansas that need draining, land that would be increased immensely in value if the superfluous water were taken out of it. But this is not a job for a tyro. A man ought to understand such work, and he can do no better in studying it than to read the volume just issued by the Macmillans, a Text Book of Land Drainage by Joseph A. Jeffery, land commissioner for the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway. The book contains 19 chapters, 95 illustrations, and 21 tables. Parts of it are technical, necessarily, but the ordinary reader can skip those parts. The book sells for \$1.25.

### For Copper

The voters of Kansas will show their appreciation next fall by giving Arthur Capper the greatest majority for reelection that any governor of Kansas ever received.—Elmore Leader.

Some men's idea of co-operation is to have the government hire a man to do all the work, while the co-operator basks in the sun.

If your subscription is soon to run out, enclose \$1.00 to the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., today, and we will include a year's subscription to Capper's Weekly.

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# Again Kansas Leads

**The Rural Credit Bill Has Been Passed by Congress,  
Was Signed by the President, and Has  
Become a Federal Law**

And Kansas, as usual in all forward movements, is prepared—is ready to take immediate advantage of it and to assume the lead in the development of the greatest Rural Credit System in the world—to be the first unit in the American system with

## The Kansas Rural Credit Association

Members of this association are in position to be the first to profit by this great law. At a meeting of the stock-holders held on July 3rd, the following resolution was passed:

"Be it resolved, that the Directors of this Association be and they are hereby authorized and directed, through the proper officers of the Association, to apply to the Federal Farm Loan Board for a charter under the Federal Farm Loan Act as passed by both branches of the 64th Congress, and when such charter is completed to transfer to said corporation all of the assets of this Association; and we the stockholders of the Kansas Rural Credit Association hereby agree to accept stock in said new corporation so organized in exchange for the stock in this Association now held by us."

### Securing This Federal Charter Means

That the Association will have power to issue non-taxable bonds secured by the first mortgages on the farms of its members. The government passes on the security of the mortgages before bonds may be issued, and after bonds are issued hold the mortgages which secure them.

The bonds issued in this way become instrumentalities of the Government like government bonds or National Bank notes. They are free from Federal, State or local taxation.

The rate of interest these mortgages will bear will be determined by the rate at which the bonds are sold. It is estimated at from 3½% to 5%.

Here is the opinion of Mr. J. R. Burrow, President of the Central National Bank of Topeka: "Bonds of this character will be in great demand at 4½%. They can be sold at 4%, but the market would naturally be smaller at this rate."

In any event the members of the KANSAS RURAL CREDIT ASSOCIATION will be able to secure their loans for long terms—from 5 to 40 years—at the very lowest rate which can be secured on such bonds.

### If You Are Not a Member of This Association Now Is the Time to Join and to Share in Its Benefits

Until the Federal charter is secured, shares in the KANSAS RURAL CREDIT ASSOCIATION will continue to be sold at \$100 for each share, payable in four installments of \$25 each within one year from date of making the subscription. Borrowing members will be required to purchase one share for each \$2,000 they may want to borrow. The Kansas Rural Credit Association is ready to be the first to profit by this great law.

#### Share in Its Benefits

As a farmer place your business on the same basis as that of the railroad, the merchant or the manufacturer. This will mean success for you and independence for your children.

#### SIGN AND

MAIL THE COUPON TODAY

The Kansas Rural Credit Association,  
Dept. F, Emporia, Kansas.

Without obligating me in any way please send me your twelve-page booklet which explains in detail the plan of The Kansas Rural Credit Association and tells how I can become a member and enjoy the benefits of this co-operative organization of Kansas farmers.

Name .....

Address .....

## The Kansas Rural Credit Association

Dept. F

Emporia, Kansas

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These gloves are made Gauntlet style from Automobile Tops and trimmings. They will outwear several pairs of ordinary leather gloves. They will protect your hands and are exceedingly comfortable as they give plenty of finger freedom and they are

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We purchased a large supply of these gloves to give to our readers and we want you to write for your pair today.

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We will send one pair of these gloves to all who send us \$1.15 to pay for one yearly subscription to Mail and Breeze, or free for one three-year subscription at \$2.00. With this offer we will include a year's subscription to Capper's Weekly. New, renewal or extension subscriptions accepted on this offer.

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We will send the handy Crocodile Wrench free and postpaid to all who send \$2.00 for a 3-year subscription to Mail and Breeze. With this offer we will include a year's subscription to Capper's Weekly. The Handy Tool is guaranteed to please you in every way or your money will be refunded. The dies on this wrench alone would be worth more than the subscription price in time saved in going to town for repairs. Address **FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE Dept. C. R. Topeka, Kan.**

## Wheat Grading No. 1 is Sold

It Will Pay to Keep the Bins Full Until Prices go Up

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS



This is a Picture of Gabe Beasley, His Family and Home, 7 Miles West of Crowder, Okla. The Name of the Farm is "Oak Hill."

**W**HEAT good enough to grade No. 1 in state inspection is being received in Hutchinson, Kan. A report from there says that three cars were graded by the inspector July 13, as No. 1 hard. They were received from Edwards county. One car tested 64½ pounds, and each of the others tested 64 pounds. A great deal of the wheat produced this year is of excellent quality, and it will pay to hold it for a better price than the market offers at present.

### KANSAS.

**Haskell County**—Harvest is over. Wheat is extra good quality. A few local showers. Growing feed needs rain. New wheat 90c; butter 25c.—C. W. Durnell, July 15.

**Morton County**—Wheat and barley are about all cut and in the stack. Crop is estimated to average from 6 to 10 bushels an acre. Milo and cane are small and will not make feed unless they grow better from now on.—E. E. Newlin, July 15.

**Wilson County**—It is dry and hot, too hot for man or beast. The second crop of alfalfa is being cut. Baling hay is being done. Some are shipping but prices are low. Wheat and oats will make a fair crop. Corn 75c.—S. Canty, July 14.

**Cherokee County**—Ideal weather for harvesting and haying. Hay is making about a ton and a quarter. Wheat is making from 4 to 8 bushels an acre. Corn is looking well but needs rain. Stock on pasture are not doing well.—A. E. Moreland, July 15.

**Graham County**—Harvest is nearly finished. Wheat of fine quality and will yield 18 to 20 bushels on the average. Stock is doing well and pastures are fine. Some late rains have helped corn which looks the best ever. Prospects are good.—C. L. Kobler, July 15.

**Harvey County**—It is very hot and dry. 96 to 100 in the shade. Threshing is being done with a rush. Oats are fine. Wheat is yielding from 3 to 15 bushels. It is dry but badly shriveled. New wheat 80c to 95c; butter 25c; eggs 18c; corn 60c.—H. W. Prouty, July 14.

**Washington County**—Harvest is about over. Corn is being laid by and second crop of alfalfa is being cut. No rain to do much good since the last of June. Rain is needed for late gardens. Corn is beginning to tassel. Some stacking is being done.—Mrs. H. A. Birdsley, July 15.

**Linn County**—We have had two weeks of hot dry weather. Small grain is all in the stack. Some wheat has been threshed making from 10 to 15 bushels an acre. Haying is about over and has been a good crop. Corn promises a fine crop, but it needs rain.—A. M. Markley, July 15.

**Brown County**—Threshing has begun. Wheat average is from 12 to 20 bushels; oats 30 to 40. Both are of good quality. A 4 inch rain fell July 13. Corn is looking fine. Hay crop is extra large. Wheat 81c; corn 70c; oats 35c; cream 29c; eggs 19c; hogs \$9.90.—Ell Dunningberg, July 14.

**Lane County**—Wheat harvest is about over. Quality is good but yield is not as good as last year. Grasshoppers are doing some damage to corn and alfalfa. A nice rain fell July 12, which will help corn and feed which were needing it. New potatoes \$1.50; fries 18c; hens 12c.—F. W. Perrigo, July 13.

**Finney County**—We have had no rain to speak of for some time. It is very dry. Harvest is pretty well over. Yield is very light. The second crop of hay is in stack. Ditch water is scarce. Crops are good where there are pumping plants. Milo and cane are growing slowly—badly in need of rain.—F. S. Coen, July 15.

**Ford County**—Good local rain fell July 12. Harvesting is all done, and wheat is of good quality. Yield is from 5 to 25 bushels an acre. Farmers are busy threshing and preparing wheat ground. Corn is good, poor and indifferent. Grasshoppers are doing some damage. New wheat \$1.—John Zurbuchen, July 15.

**Norton County**—Wheat harvest will end in a few days. Quality is extra fine. Yield is higher than was expected. Oats and barley are only fair. Corn looks very well. Had a nice rain July 11. It is very hot weather to harvest—102 in the shade. Cattle in pastures are doing well altho the flies are very bad.—Sam Teaford, July 14.

**Pratt County**—Threshing is being done. Fly and black rust did great damage to wheat. Oats are light. Corn looks fair but there are more weeds than usual. We had too much rain early, but it is getting quite dry now. Grass is good. Alfalfa has been cut twice. Hogs are scarce. Other stock is doing well.—J. L. Phelps, July 15.

**Sumner County**—The crops are in need of rain badly. The kafir already has seen its finish. Wheat is making from 1 to 8 bushels an acre. There are a few fields of wheat making a little better and a lot that never was cut. Second crop of alfalfa is fine. It is in the stack. Wheat 98c; corn 70c; oats 46c; eggs 15c.—E. L. Stocking, July 15.

**Coffey County**—Weather is hot and dry. We have had no rain for three weeks. The ground is very hard as we had too much rain a few weeks ago. Corn and kafir fields are clean and looking well considering the weather. Haying has begun and the quality is good. Stock is not doing so well since the flies are bad.—A. T. Stewart, July 15.

**Doniphan County**—A good rain fell July 14, which was badly needed. Most corn looks good. Some shock threshing has been done. Wheat is of good quality but not yielding well. Some report yields as low as 12 bushels. Lots of timothy hay to cut yet. Not all of the second crop of alfalfa has been cut. Farm hands are scarce.—C. Culp, Jr., July 14.

**Lincoln County**—Harvest is all over and threshing has begun. Yields reported from 12 to 30 bushels an acre. Corn is clean and is beginning to tassel. We must have rain right away or no corn. Temperature 100 to 106. It is getting very dry. Pastures are showing effects of dry weather. New wheat is testing good. Some 62 pounds. Wheat 95c.—E. J. G. Wacker, July 14.

**Pawnee County**—Dry weather still continues. Have had a few light showers. It is too dry to farm. Corn is doing well. There is a fine prospect for a seed crop of alfalfa. Stock is not doing well as flies are very bad. Threshing is progressing. Wheat is of fine quality, and is testing as high as 64 pounds. Oats and barley will make light crops. Wheat \$1.—C. E. Chesterman, July 15.

**Republic County**—An inch of rain fell July 13, the first in two weeks. The corn was needing it very badly. Harvesting is all done and now stacking and threshing grain and putting up the second crop of alfalfa is in progress. Wheat is making from 8 to 20 bushels to the acre. The weather has been extremely hot for the last week. New wheat \$1; corn 65c.—E. L. Shepard, July 14.

**Kearny County**—We have had some good rains the last week. Cultivating row crops is being done. Some wheat and barley are being harvested but are very poor. Second crop of alfalfa is about all in the stack—a light crop. Grasshoppers are numerous in places. Not much grain is going to market. Farmers are holding it for fear they will not have any this year. Eggs 16c; butter fat 26c.—A. M. Long, July 15.

**Butler County**—It is very hot and dry. Corn is suffering from rain. Threshing is in progress. Wheat is yielding from 7 to 15 bushels. Oats from 20 to 40 bushels an acre. Some pastures are suffering for water. There is not enough wind to run mills. Fat cattle and hogs are getting scarce. Few horses for sale. Corn 65c; wheat 75c to 80c; hogs \$9.25; eggs 16c; butter 22c; hens 12c; spring chickens 20c.—M. A. Harper, July 15.

**Osage County**—Rain is needed in most parts of the county. Corn planted early and kept cultivated is looking well. Many fields of kafir have poor showing. Little feterita has been planted. Wheat and oats in the shock are without damage from any source except a little rust. Bees are doing well on the white clover. Garden truck and berries are injured by the dry, hot weather. Corn 71c; butter 25c.—H. L. Ferris, July 15.

**Neos County**—Harvest is finished and threshing from the shock will begin next week. Wheat will make about an average yield but the quality is good. Oats and barley are light and much of the late sowing was entirely destroyed by grasshoppers which are now going into the corn and feed. Unless a good rain comes soon all vegetation will probably be taken. Stock are doing well but flies are getting bad.—C. D. Foster, July 15.

**Chautauque County**—It has been three weeks since we had any rain and the corn

is suffering badly. The thermometer has registered over 100 every day for a week. Wheat threshing is progressing slowly and a poor yield. No fall plowing for wheat yet. Work horses are suffering from the heat and stock flies. The second cutting of alfalfa is on and is quite good. Roads are very dusty, making it hard on the teamsters.—H. B. Fairley, July 15.

**Ottawa County**—It is very hot and dry. Rain is needed badly. Corn that has been well cultivated is standing drouth well. Weedy corn is rolling up and firing badly. Wheat harvested and stacked without rain, which insures fine quality. Shock threshing is in progress and wheat is making 10 to 28 bushels an acre and some is testing as high as 65 pounds. Pastures are drying up and milk cows are falling off in milk. New wheat 98c.—W. S. Wakefield, July 15.

**Harper County**—It is very dry. Corn and kafir need rain very much. Not much plowing has been done for another wheat crop yet. Threshing is being done rapidly. Wheat yield from 3 to 23 bushels, but most of fields are making from 8 to 18 bushels an acre. It is of very good quality. There will not be as much wheat sown in Harper county this fall as last, but more spring crops. Hogs are scarce. There will be some fall public sales. There is no wind and it is very hot here now. Growing crops need rain.—H. E. Henderson, July 15.

**Cloud County**—Wheat harvest is over and considerable threshing is being done. Wheat is making from 12 to 25 bushels to the acre. The quality is good and it brings good prices on the market. Oats is a good average crop. The southeast part of the county was favored by a good rain July 13, which was needed by the corn. Corn is in good condition and is showing tassel. A good general rain is needed. Reliable help for the farmer in threshing is not easy to get. Flies are bad and are reducing the flow of milk from the cows. Butter and eggs are bringing good prices.—W. H. Plumly, July 15.

### OKLAHOMA.

**Lincoln County**—Weather is too hot for comfort. Corn needs rain. Some very early fields are about made. Alfalfa is ready to cut the third time. Cotton is late and spotted. Fruit is scarce. Eggs 16c; cream 25c.—J. B. Pomeroy, July 15.

**Custer County**—Threshing is well under way. Yield is from 3 to 20 bushels. The test is from 58 to 62. We are needing rain badly for corn. Kafir and milo are doing well. It is too dry to plow. Wheat 95c; corn 62c; kafir 56c; eggs 15c; cream 24c; hogs \$9.25.—H. L. Tripp, July 15.

**Kingfisher County**—Wheat is making from 3 to 15 bushels, mostly 5 to 8. Practically no oats. Late crops need rain badly. Pastures are dry. Corn is beginning to suffer. Showers the last week were very light and widely scattered. No hot winds or wind of any other kind.—H. A. Reynolds, July 14.

**Logan County**—Corn never was better at this time of year, altho rain is needed. Potatoes will make half of a crop, also wheat; oats one-fourth crop. All of the summer crops are fine. Hay crop is excellent and grapes are abundant. Butterfat 27c; eggs 17c; hogs 9½c.—Geo. H. Sears, July 14.

**Oklahoma County**—Threshing has begun. Wheat is yielding about 20 bushels. Corn is looking fine but soon will need rain. Cotton is about half laid by. Second crop of alfalfa has been cut. Kafir is looking well. Apple crop is short except in a few orchards. Cream 28c; corn 72c; oats 50c; alfalfa \$8.—Lake Rainbow, July 15.

**Harmon County**—It is hot and dry. Rain is needed badly. Crops look very well. Some cotton is blooming. Corn is in silk. Some milo is heading and some is very late. Threshing is nearly over. Wheat is making from 10 to 25 bushels an acre. The last cutting of alfalfa is good. Wheat 85c; butter 18c.—R. R. Grant, July 14.

**Noble County**—We need rain soon for corn, which is promising a good yield. Wheat nearly all is threshed and is making from 3 to 18 bushels to the acre. The oats crop was nearly a complete failure. Stock is suffering on account of so many flies. The hay crop will be heavy here. New wheat 92c; corn 63c.—A. E. Anderson, July 14.

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Readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze can receive a big Western Weekly during the Campaign of 1916 for only 10 cents. Capper's Weekly is the biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Contains all the latest political news of the State and Nation. Review of the week's current events by Tom McNeal. Interesting and instructive departments for young and old. This is a special campaign offer—twenty-six big issues—10 cents. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. M. B., Topeka, Kan.

### Don't Burn Stubble

In an article about the Hessian fly damage, July 1, the writer said "Destroy the stubble." He did not mean "burn it." Some persons, unfortunately so understood it. This paper has never advised the burning of stubble. It has advocated the spreading of wheat straw on the land as the best possible way to get its value back into the soil. It has advised every inquirer to turn under the stubble at the proper time in preparing against Hessian fly.

Turn the stubble under. Don't burn it. Don't burn your straw.



# The Door to Fortune will close midnight

*July 31st!*

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Make up your mind that you're going to win a part of the \$5,000.00 cash. But you will have to begin now. You will be given plenty of time to play the game—almost two months—but you must enter the game at once.

Plenty of time to play our game, but you must order your Picturegame Outfit before midnight of July 31st. After then you will be given until September 12th to go through the Catalog and pick out the titles you think BEST fit the pictures. That's plenty of time for you. Order your Outfit right now.

**Only a Few Days Left to Enter Our \$5000 Cash Picturegame But You Will Be Given Plenty of Time to Solve the Pictures So Start Today Without Fail**

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OF THE  
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This booklet, known as Picture Pamphlet, contains the 32 pictures and some useful information regarding the Home Picturegame.

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This combination booklet—1. Catalog, 2. Reply book—is to be sent in, complete, just as soon as you are ready, to CAPPER PUBLICATIONS, TOPEKA, KANSAS. Fill in the form below. Read the rules and other information in this booklet and see the pictures in the Picture Pamphlet.

My name is.....

Street No. (or R. F. D.).....

City (or P. O.)..... State.....

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Here is one of the regular pictures in the game (reduced size). Surely you could easily run through a list of titles and pick out one that would fit it. Don't delay any longer but begin to play our game at once.



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Here is an object lesson picture to show you how to play our game. Look it over. Now look at the titles underneath the picture. These titles are taken from our Catalog.



"Calling the Tune"; "Music Master, The"; "Whistling Woman, A." Pick out the best title to the picture. Don't you think "Whistling Woman, A." is the best one? Of course. You see how easy it is to pick out titles to pictures. Now play our game.

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**Picturegame Editor, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.**

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Name .....

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Don't fail to send in your order today. Start to play this game at once. Try to win the \$1,500 cash, first prize.



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WANTED TO BUY CATALPA AND HEDGE posts. Address Posts, care Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

SANITARY CREAM COVERS. HELP make better grade cream. Two for 25 cents. H. E. Richter, Summerfield, Kansas.

BIG WESTERN WEEKLY SIX MONTHS 10 cents. Biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Review of the week's current events by Tom McNeal. Interesting and instructive depart-ments for young and old. Special offer, six months' trial subscription—twenty-six big issues—10 cents. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. W. A.-12, Topeka, Kan.

## Square Deal for Tractors

During tractor demonstrations in the past there has been considerable dissat-isfaction on account of the varying con-ditions of the ground in the demonstra-tion fields. Although the demonstra-tion officials have selected ground as nearly uniform as possible, it has been found physically impossible to get a

plot sufficiently large where the soil conditions are absolutely uniform. At the demonstrations last season some of the tractors were placed at a great dis-advantage laboring with a heavy gumbo soil, while others of the same class had a comparatively easy time at a differ-ent section of the field where light loamy soil was encountered. To overcome this disadvantage the

managers of the National Tractor Farm-ing Demonstrations have arranged with the Hyatt Roller Bearing Company, to make draft tests on the ground with a view of establishing an average pull for all plows. Trial furrows will be cut daily in different sections of the field, and at the head of each furrow the re-sult of plow draft will be posted. By comparing these furrow records and the

performance of the tractors in the dif-ferent sections, a fair comparison can be found as to the relative showing of each machine.

Politicians never can be very danger-ous in any community which has town meetings, which every man attends. Pol-iticians thrive because you do not at-tend to the public business yourself.



# BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and the many bargains are worthy of your consideration

## Special Notice

All advertising 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 electrolyzed.

**OIL AND GAS LEASES.** Farms and ranches. C. W. Harvey, El Dorado, Kan.

**3600 ACRES**, well watered. Price \$8.50 per acre. Holland & Pennington, Coldwater, Ks.

**SNAPS**, 80 and 160, 3 ml. out; fine imp. Possession. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

**CLARK COUNTY** wheat and ranch land, \$10 up. Harvey & Woodring, Ashland, Kan.

**PROSPEROUS** Meade County. Land, \$12 and up. No trades. Write J. A. Denslow, Meade, Kan.

**CHASE CO. RANCHES** and grass land for sale only. No trades. Webb & Park, Clements, Kan.

**80 ACRES** close to Ft. Leavenworth, \$5,000; W. Kansas and E. Colorado wheat lands, \$6 up. Morris Land Co., Owners, Lawrence, Kan.

**160 ACRES** well improved, 60 cultivation; balance pasture. \$45 an a. Exchanges made. Union Thomas, Alta Vista, Kan.

**HAVE MOVED** to Springfield, Illinois. Want to sell three improved alfalfa and grain farms near Howard, Kansas. N. O. Tate.

**FOR SALE**, 160 acres Wichita Co.; 11 ml. S. of Leoti. Well, mill reservoir affords water for over 1000 head cattle. \$12.50 a. Get busy. A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kan.

**320 A. 9 MI. S. TOWN**. Black loam; plenty good water. Fine wheat land. Lies mostly level. \$20 an a. Good terms. Other good bargains. Western R. E. Co., Ellis, Kan.

**ELLIS CO.** has one of the best wheat crops ever known. Lots of wheat will make 40 bu. A great country and we still have cheap land \$15 to \$50. M. L. Stehley, Ellis, Kan.

**160 A.** well improved, 5 ml. from town; plenty good water. Black loam; good wheat land. 120 a. crop; 1/4 goes with place. School; \$15 a. Terms. Winona Inv. Co., Winona, Kan.

**CHOICE CLOVER**, alfalfa and blue grass farm, 150 acres, 2 miles of town. Owner is not able to look after farm. Choice location and improvements. Write for full particulars. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

**FOR SALE**: 80 acres, joins the city of Wichita; all level and every foot alfalfa land. Nothing as good around it at \$200 per acre. Price for a short time only \$125 per acre. There is a mortgage company loan on this; \$5000 long time 5% Wright & Edminster, 415 Fourth National Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

**NESS COUNTY**, 6 quarters to sell on "Wheat plan"—80% tillable; good, rich, level wheat land. 240 a. in cult., 8 ml. Ness City, 6 ml. Ransom. Might sell a section without the half. \$21 a. Terms, \$500 per quarter down, bal. all payable from crop, including 6% int. C. F. Edwards, Ness City, Kan.

**240 ACRES** 6 miles from railroad town, 180 acres in cult., 60 acres in pasture, 100 acres of bottom land, 2 wells, one windmill, 5 room house, stable room for 12 head of horses, granary that holds 3,000 bushels, good chicken house, good cave, 1/4 mile to school and church. Mail route and phone. Price \$40.00 per acre, terms on part of it. A. L. Graham, Real Estate, Stockton, Kan.

**800 A. FINE WHEAT LAND**; well located. Haskell County. \$15 an acre. Millikan & Turner, Dodge City, Kan.

**160 A. IMP., CENTER NEW OIL FIELD**. 60 a. cult., bal. pasture. \$40 per acre. E. J. Brown, Howard, Kan.

**160 A.** well improved, 100 a. cult., bal. pasture and meadow. \$65 an a. Exchanges. S. M. Bell, Americus, Kan.

**MUST SELL** at reduced price one of best farms in Reno Co. Write at once to Haines & Conner, Hutchinson, Kansas.

**160 A. WELL IMP.**, 100 cult.; 15 alfalfa, bal. pasture. Creek bottom. No overflow. \$160 income, gas rental. \$45 a. J. W. Showalter, Altoona, Kan.

**FOR SALE**, 640 acre pasture, 3 1/2 miles from station. Never-falling springs and good grass. 160 acres can be broke. Room for 100 head of stock balance of season. Part cash, time on balance. Address Box 101, Randolph, Kan.

**IDEAL FARM**, 800 acres, joining town; two sets of buildings; every acre lays perfect. 250 acres of finest growing wheat; all goes with sale if sold before cutting, which will be about July 1st. Price only \$27.50 an acre and will carry \$10,000 at 6%. No trades; other bargains for sale. Buxton-Rutherford Land Co., Utica, Kan.

**BLUE STEM RANCH**, 960 acres, \$28 per acre. 8 miles from town on Santa Fe. Well impr. 80 acres under plow; best pasture, never-falling water. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

**120 ACRES FOR \$500**. Elk Co., Kan., all bottom; 45 a. wheat, 35 a. oats, 20 a. corn, 10 a. alfalfa; good bldgs.; immediate possession; only \$7,000; \$500 cash, \$1,000 Sept. 15; bal. \$500 yearly. Be quick. R. M. Mills, 1003 Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

**SELL LAND AND LOTS AT AUCTION**. It is the surest, quickest, most successful method, proven by hundreds of auction sales this season. For terms, etc., write **LAFE BURGER, LAND AUCTIONEER**, Wellington, Kan.

**320 ACRES**, 6 1/2 miles from R. R. town on Missouri Pacific, all perfectly level and the best of soil. School on the land. Price \$10.00 per acre. 1/4 cash. Balance payable \$400 each year at 4% interest. Scott County Land Co., Scott City, Kan.

**1916 WILL BE BANNER YEAR** for Graham County on wheat and only 2 corn failures in 15 years. What better record do you want? 3 big crops in succession; land still can be had at \$25 to \$35 an acre, improved farms; lands all under plow. Revell Realty Co., Hill City, Kan.

**SCOTT COUNTY** IMPROVED 320, level, 5 ml. Manning. Good water, rich soil, price \$15.00, good terms. Wheat lands \$8 to \$20.00. Alfalfa land. R. H. Crabtree, Scott City, Kan.

**LAND AGENTS** Can you sell Southwestern Kansas land? We have the land you want and are well equipped to take care of your customers. Write us. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

**Chase County Stock Ranches** If you handle stock send for list of stock ranches. Our grass puts the fat on the steer in the summer, and our farm lands grow the tall corn and alfalfa to finish him in the winter. WRITE NOW. J. E. Beacock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

**640 ACRES** fine wheat land; near city. Pure soft water, black sandy loam; nearby land cropped successfully for 10 years. \$15 an acre. Some choice quarters. Geo. W. Finnup, Garden City, Kan.

**Southeastern Kansas** Is the place to buy land for home or investment. We handle land in eleven counties. Low prices and easy terms. Send for illustrated booklet. The Allen County Investment Co., Kelley Hotel Bldg., Iola, Kan.

**GOVE COUNTY** this year has produced two million bushels of wheat from one hundred thousand acres. If you want good, rich wheat land at fair prices—\$15 to \$30 per acre—address J. E. Smith, Grainfield, Kan.

**QUINTER, GOVE CO.** Known as the garden spot of Western Kansas. 320 acres, 6 miles from town, well improved. 100 acres pasture fenced, tract all level, 1 mile to school; will sell \$30 per acre. 1/4 cash, balance easy. Possession now. H. U. Porter, Quinter, Kan.

**Eastern Kansas Ranch** 760 Acres, \$40 Per Acre

3 miles county seat town; 3,000 population; 160 acres shallow water alfalfa land, now under cultivation; 600 acres fine grass land, about all tillable; never-falling living water; shade along creek; well fenced; large improvements. Considered best large ranch in county. Account death of owner, price cut to \$40; terms reasonable. Parish Investment Co., Kansas City, Mo.

**4000 ACRES**

Smooth level wheat land 2 1/2 miles from town. 3 sets of improvements. Price \$15 per a. 3200 acres shallow water pump land, 3 miles from town; average depth to water, 30 feet. Write for price and detailed description. Terms and acreage to suit purchaser. John Breneman, Scott City, Kan.

## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

**TRADES EVERYWHERE**. Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

**SPECIAL BARGAINS**. Ozark farms and ranches sale or trade. J. H. Engelking, Digging, Mo.

**CALIFORNIA** property exchanged for Middle West, city or country. Wilson-Wilson, 728 Story Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

**206 ACRES** Anderson Co., Kan. Improved; to exchange for clear land or income property. J. F. Ressel, Colony, Kansas.

**FLATS**, 9 apartments, 6 each inside, modern, stone, \$15,000; clear; exchange for land. John T. Miller, Junction City, Kan.

**TWO 40 A.**, two 80 a. and one 140 a. improved farms Washington Co., Ark. Want mds., trade all or separate. Box 84, Springdale, Ark.

**IF YOU** want to buy, sell or exchange lands or city property, any place, write us, we can put 'em over. T. C. Pollard & Co., 1009 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**160 ACRES** near Artesia, Pecos Valley, New Mexico. Clear of encumbrance; unimproved; artesian well district; all alfalfa and orchard land. Want Kansas or Missouri land, or Merchandise. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

## LAND AT AUCTION

240 a. Ottawa Co. wheat farm on Solomon Valley; no overflow; lays smooth; improved; 15 ml. to Salina, 1 ml. north of Niles; 150 a. wheat, 50 a. corn, bal. pasture. Will be sold as whole or in 80 a. tracts, \$100 to one furnishing buyer. Sold to settle partnership. Sale held on farm at 2 o'clock P. M. Aug. 2nd, 1916. Write or wire for particulars. Karr & Christensen, Real Estate, Council Grove, Kan.

## 320 Acres

1 1/2 miles of Marienthal, Wichita Co., Kansas. Good house and barn; well and windmill in sheet water district with enough water to irrigate whole tract. Will sell for \$25 an acre and will carry \$3200.00 back on place. Write and tell me your wants.

C. A. FREELAND, Leoti, Kan.

## LANE CO.

If you want to buy a farm or ranch, in the coming wheat, corn and stock country of the West, write me as we have bargains from \$8.00 to \$25 per acre. Both improved and unimproved. Let me know what size farm you want and how much you want to pay on the same.

W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.

## DAIRY FARM

240 acres, 60 ml. Kansas City, 3 ml. from fine Kansas town of 10,000 population. All tillable land; 130 a. in timothy and clover; estimated to make 200 tons. Balance in blue grass and white clover. Every acre in grass now. New large barn, room for 60 tons of hay, other small barns, good house, new machine house; fences good, portion 50 inch woven wire. Water piped to three convenient places; automatic cut off, immediate possession; hay crop worth \$2,000 goes. Price positively \$25 per a. below anything in the same class. Best bargain we ever offered. Improved by one man 13 years owner and fixed up to make money. Satisfactory terms, small payment, balance 6% interest. Parish Inv. Co., Owner, Kansas City, Mo.

## COLORADO

**LAND IN THE RAIN BELT** in Elbert County, close to railroad. Easy terms. Send for literature. H. F. Vories, Pueblo, Colo.

## 320 HOMESTEADS

Government land is all taken. I have now four 320 acre homestead relinquishments. Good. \$400 to \$1900 each. Cash. Improved. Write now. R. T. Cline, Brandon, Colo.

## NEW YORK

**71 1/2 ACRES**, good house, 2 barns, large heavy pair mules, good ones; cow, three heifers; wagons, harness, plows, mower, rake, harrows, 2 horse corn planter, riding cultivator, sleigh, set of bobs, tools; 200 hens; all for \$2500, \$1750 cash. Selling now \$30 worth of eggs a week. Hall's Farm Agency, Owego, Tioga Co., N.Y.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

**SOUTH DAKOTA LAND BULLETINS**. Official publications showing the crop production and opportunities for farming and investment in the various sections of the state including the most prosperous farming section of the United States and the cheap lands just developing. Address, Dept. of Immigration, Capital E 3, Pierre, So. Dak.

## OKLAHOMA

**OKLA LANDS**, 40 to 500 a. tracts. Write for list. Roberts Realty Co., Nowata, Okla.

**7 A.** strictly first class bottom land, all cult. 1/4 ml. McAlester, city of 15,000. \$45 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

**280 A.** imp. bottom farm. Black sandy loam, near R. R. All tillable, running stream, timber, 70 a. in alfalfa. Price \$35 per a. Terms. No trades. W. H. Wilcox, Woodward, Okla.

**OKLAHOMA** cheap land is getting scarce. The wonderful opportunities for grazing, oil, gas and minerals in this new state has caused it. Some few hundred acres if taken now for \$5 to \$7 per a. Size to suit purchaser. Elliott Land Co., Tulsa, Okla.

**FINE CORN**, wheat, alfalfa and wild grass land in fine prairie country. Fine climate. \$15 to \$75 per a. Illustrated folder free. E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Okla.

**COZY HOME**, 80 acres, 8 ml. out; R. F. D., 1/2 ml. of school; nice creek bottom, timber, running water; buildings and 50 acres of crop. Only \$1800. Terms. Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Oklahoma.

## Dewey, Washington Co., Okla.

Located in a splendid oil, gas and agricultural country. Has two steam railroads, one electric interurban, water works, sewer system, electric lights, natural gas, paved streets, free mail delivery; manufacturing plants, two National banks, splendid schools, the best country fair in the state and three thousand live energetic citizens. Want more folks like those already here. For information, write Joe A. Bartles, Dewey, Okla.

## MISSOURI

**HOMES** in the Ozarks—an impr. 120, \$600. Write for list. W. T. Elliott, Houston, Mo.

**80 A.**, partially improved. Price \$55 per acre. All tillable. Near German settlement. Write for better description. L. C. Arnold & Co., Farms, St. Joseph, Mo.

**POOR MAN'S CHANCE**—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres good land, near R. R. town; some timber; price \$200. \$10 monthly buys 80 a. Write for list Box 425-0, Carthage, Mo.

**80 A.** well imp. 70 cult., bal. pasture. Springs and creek. \$3200. Will take some stock. Henderson & McNeils, Stockton, Mo.

## Good Cheap Homes

Healthiest climate, purest water, no crop failures, raise all kinds stock, milk cows, raise poultry. 80 acres, 60 cult., house, barn, spring. \$800.00, easiest terms. Jenkins & Hays, Ava, Mo.

## Big Bargain for Sale

319 acre farm 1 1/2 miles out, 250 acres in tame grass, all smooth and valley land. Can use all modern machinery, 7 room house, big barn and other outbuildings; plenty of water. The finest farm in this country. Price \$65 per acre; will carry 1/4 for long time. J. A. Wheeler, Mountain Grove, Mo.

## Southeast Missouri Lands

Mr. Homeseeker or Investor: If you want the best of farm lands, in the best section of the United States, and at reasonable prices, write for descriptive literature of the rich drained lands where crop failures are unknown. No trades considered. F. S. Bice, Oran, Missouri.

## WISCONSIN

**30,000 ACRES** our own cut-over lands; good soil, plenty rain, prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us. Brown Bros. Lbr. Co., Rhineland, Wis.

## TEXAS

**BARGAINS**, because of liquidation in lands. C. L. Wakefield, Trustee, Republic Trust Company, Dallas, Tex.

**SOUTH TEXAS** farms \$20 acre up. Productive soil; fine climate; healthful; pure water; ample rainfall; schools; churches; splendid roads. L. Bryan & Co., Beatty Bldg., Houston, Tex.

## NEBRASKA

**808,812 BUSHELS OF WHEAT 1915**. Free booklet of Cheyenne County, Neb. Greatest wheat section. Land \$10 acre, up. D. R. Jones, Sidney, Neb.

**FOR SALE**. Improved 1400 acre ranch located 1 mile from good town on main line U. P. R. R. in Cheyenne Co., Neb. Price \$17.50 per a. Write for our illustrated booklet. H. C. Casselman, Sidney, Neb.

## VIRGINIA

**VIRGINIA FARM OFFER**. I have only a few 100 acre farms left from the division of my Virginia plantation property. New buildings and good land. Will sell cheap on good terms. Write direct to owner, F. G. Tucker, McIlwaine Bldg., Petersburg, Va.



## County Fairs for This Year

Here is a list of county fairs to be held in Kansas in 1916. This list is compiled by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture.

Allen County Agricultural society, Dr. F. S. Beattie, secretary, Iola, September 3-5.  
 Allen County—Moran Agricultural Fair association, E. N. McCormack, secretary, Moran, September.  
 Barton County Fair association, Porter Young, secretary, Great Bend, October 3-6.  
 Brown County—The Hiawatha Fair association, J. D. Weltmer, secretary, Hiawatha, September 3-5.  
 Butler County—Douglass Agricultural society, J. A. Clay, secretary, Douglass, September 27-30.  
 Clay County Fair association, W. F. Miller, secretary, Clay Center, October 4-6.  
 Clay County—Wakefield Agricultural association, Eugene Elkins, secretary, Wakefield, October 6-7.  
 Cloud County Fair association, W. L. McCarty, secretary, Concordia, August 29-September 1.  
 Coffey County Agricultural Fair association, S. D. Weaver, secretary, Burlington, September.  
 Cowley County—Eastern Cowley County Fair association, W. A. Bowden, secretary, Burden, Dates not set.  
 Cowley County Agricultural and Live stock association, Frank W. Sidle, secretary, Winfield, July 11-14.  
 Decatur County Fair association, J. R. Correll, secretary, Oberlin, Dates not set.  
 Dickinson County Fair association, C. R. Baer, secretary, Abilene, September 19-22.  
 Douglas County Fair and Agricultural society, C. W. Murphy, secretary, Lawrence, September 19-22.  
 Elk County Agricultural Fair association, Fred R. Lauer, secretary, Grenola, August 29-31.  
 Ellsworth County Agricultural and Fair association, G. C. Gebhardt, secretary, Ellsworth, September 19-22.  
 Franklin County Agricultural society, J. R. Finley, secretary, Ottawa, September 6-8.  
 Franklin County—Lane Agricultural Fair association, Floyd B. Martin, secretary, Lane, September 1 and 2.  
 Gray County Agricultural association, F. R. Miller, secretary, Cimarron, September.  
 Greenwood County Fair association, William Bays, secretary, Eureka, August 29-September 1.  
 Harper County—The Anthony Fair association, L. G. Jennings, secretary, Anthony, August 5-11.  
 Johnson County—Spring Hill Grange Fair association, W. F. Wilkerson, secretary, Springhill, September 3-5.  
 Labette County Fair association, Clarence Montgomery, secretary, Oswego, September 19-21.  
 Lincoln County—Sylvan Grove Fair and Agricultural association, R. W. Wohler, secretary, Sylvan Grove, September 20-22.  
 Linn County Fair association, John C. Madden, secretary, Mound City, September 7-9.  
 Logan County—Inter-County Fair association, L. L. Moore, secretary, Oakley, September.  
 Marshall County Stock Show and Fair association, Blue Rapids, Dates not set.  
 McPherson County Agricultural Fair association, J. T. Griffing, secretary, McPherson, August 22-25.  
 Meade County Fair association, Frank Fahr, secretary, Meade, September 5-8.  
 Mitchell County Fair association, I. N. Tice, secretary, Beloit, October 1-5.  
 Montgomery County Fair association, C. E. Hunter, secretary, Coffeyville, September 19-22.  
 Nemaha Fair association, J. P. Koelzer, secretary, Seneca, August 23-September 1.  
 Neosho County Agricultural society, Geo. K. Budean, secretary, Chanute, October 3-6.  
 Ness County Agricultural association, Jas. A. Casen, secretary, Ness City, about September 1.  
 Norton County Agricultural association, Fred L. Strubwig, secretary, Norton, August 22-September 1.  
 Ottawa County Fair association, J. R. Johnson, secretary, Minneapolis, September 5-8.  
 Pawnee County Agricultural association, Harry H. Walcott, secretary, Larned, September 19-23.  
 Phillips County Four-County Fair association, Abram Trapp, secretary, Logan, September 11-15.  
 Republic County Agricultural association, Dr. W. E. Barnard, secretary, Belleville, August 12-15.  
 Riley County Agricultural society, Edd Beard, secretary, Riley, dates not set.  
 Rush County Fair association, F. M. Smith, secretary, Stockton, September 5-8.  
 Rush County Agricultural and Fair association, C. E. Lyman, secretary, Rush Center, September 5-7.  
 Russell County Fair association, J. B. Funk, secretary, Russell, October 3-6.  
 Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical association, F. D. Blunden, secretary, Salina, September 25-28.  
 Sherman County Agricultural and Racing association, Wade Warner, secretary, Goodland, August 23-25.  
 Smith County Fair association, T. C. Badger, secretary, Smith Center, September 5-8.  
 Stafford County Fair association, R. B. McKag, secretary, St. John, Dates not set.  
 Trego County Fair association, S. J. Straw, secretary, Wakeeney, September 12-15.  
 Lincoln County Agricultural and Fair association, J. D. Ryan, secretary, Lincoln, September 12-15.  
 Fortwayne County—Onaga Stock Show and Carnival, F. J. Thaler, secretary, Onaga, August 18-September 1.  
 Pratt County Fair association, J. M. Lucas, secretary, Pratt, August 5-11.  
 Comanche County Agricultural Fair association, A. L. Bailey, secretary, Coldwater, September 27-29.  
 Leary County Fair association, P. L. Pierce, secretary, Kendall, October 12-14.  
 Osawatomie Annual fair, September 23, 25, 26.

Production depends upon marketing and marketing is commerce. Agriculture is a business just the same as any other business. If a commercial club is good for certain lines of business, it is good for other lines of business, including agriculture.

## WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,  
Manager Livestock Department.

## FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.  
 John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia., 329 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.  
 Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa, 1937 South 18th St., Lincoln, Neb.  
 C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri, 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

## PURRED 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.

## Combination Sales.

Nov. 6-11—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.  
 Dec. 11-16—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

## Shetland Ponies.

Oct. 24—W. J. Thompson, Dorchester, Neb.

## Shorthorn Cattle.

Nov. 8-11—L. Chestnut & Sons, Geneva, Neb.  
 Nov. 10-12—A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.  
 Nov. 23—Tomsen Brothers, Carbondale and Dover, Kan.  
 Nov. 23 and 24—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.  
 Dec. 14-16—Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, Grand Island, Neb.; Con McCarthy, York, Neb., sale manager.

## Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 16—Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kan.  
 Oct. 18—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.  
 Oct. 19—P. M. Anderson, Lathrop, Mo.  
 Oct. 20—Peter Luft, Almena, Kan.  
 Oct. 20—T. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb.

Oct. 21—J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan.  
 Oct. 21—Forest Road, Hemphill, Mo.  
 Oct. 23—Smith Brothers, Superior, Neb.  
 Oct. 27—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.  
 Oct. 27—Von Forell Bros., Chester, Neb.  
 Oct. 31—Harry Wales, Peculiar, Mo.  
 Oct. 31—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.  
 Nov. 1—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.  
 Nov. 2—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.  
 Nov. 6—A. R. Enos, Ramona, Kan.  
 Nov. 11—S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.  
 Feb. 6—Frazer Brothers, Waco, Neb. Sale at Utica, Neb.  
 Feb. 7—Smith Brothers, Superior, Neb.  
 Feb. 8—Wm. McCurdy & Son, Tobias, Neb.  
 Feb. 24—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kan.  
 Feb. 28—John Naiman, Alexandria, Neb.; sale at Fairbury, Neb.

## Spotted Poland Chinas.

Aug. 9—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.

## Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 13—H. A. Deets, Kearney, Neb.  
 Oct. 13—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.  
 Oct. 18—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.  
 Oct. 17—F. J. Moser, Goffs, Kan.  
 Jan. 23—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.  
 Nov. 2—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.  
 Nov. 23—W. W. Oley & Sons, Winfield, Kan.  
 Jan. 23—H. A. Deets, Kearney, Neb.  
 Feb. 1—Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb.  
 Feb. 2—J. H. Proett & Son and H. J. Natchigall & Son, Alexandria, Neb.  
 Feb. 7—F. J. Moser, Goffs, Kan.  
 Feb. 8—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.  
 Feb. 10—W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan.  
 Feb. 16—J. C. Boyd & Son and Ira Boyd, Virginia, Neb.

## Hampshire Hogs.

Feb. 26—A. H. Lindgren, Jansen, Neb.; sale at Fairbury, Neb.  
 Feb. 27—Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb.

## N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan., changes his advertisement and is offering 25 spotted Poland China hogs of spring farrow for sale for the next 30 days at \$15 and \$20 each. He also has a good herd boar proposition for someone that can use a good 2-year-old boar that will weigh at the present time about 700 pounds and that will be in the half ton class at maturity. Write Mr. Carlson about a boar at once.—Advertisement.

## S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

E. D. King of Burlington, Kan., has perhaps more Berkshire hogs than any Berkshire breeder of the state of Kansas. His herd consists not only of the best blood of the breed but his large herd gives ample room for selection. Mr. King will make you the right prices consistent with the animal you purchase. Send him your order, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## Baldwin's Duroc-Jerseys.

R. W. Baldwin of Conway, Kan., probably the largest breeder of Duroc-Jersey hogs in Kansas, is changing his regular card ad in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze. Mr. Baldwin is advertising Duroc-Jersey gilts for \$25 each, Duroc-Jersey service boars, \$72.50 each, and baby boars at \$12.50 each. The gilts are bred by Mr. Baldwin's herd boar, Bell the Boy, a prize winner at several state fairs. They are bred to Model Top Again, also a state fair prize winner. The service boars are bred by Bell the Boy and the baby boars are bred by Model Top Again. A reference to Mr. Baldwin's ad will show that he ships his hogs on most reasonable terms. Mr. Baldwin has hundreds of satisfied customers among the readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze. The following expressions taken from letters of recent date show how Mr. Baldwin's customers feel about his hogs and his business methods: Under date of June 23, H. T. Neely of Amarillo, Tex., says, "The gilts arrived here Wednesday in good shape. I feel well pleased with them and those who have seen them have expressed the same opinion." Under date

of July 6, Albert Purdy of Abilene, Kan., says, "I received the hog in good shape and so far he suits me all right." Under date of June 17, D. R. Nichols of Redfield, Kan., says, "Received pig, Wednesday all O. K. and he is all right." Under date of June 16, Leo Saylor of Emporia, Kan., says, "I received the papers for the hog I purchased from you and am well pleased with the transaction." If you think of Duroc-Jerseys, think of R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan., and write him for prices and descriptions. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

J. C. Boyd & Son, prominent Duroc-Jersey breeders of Virginia, Neb., ask us to claim February 18 as the date for their annual bred sow sale. J. C. Boyd's brother, Ira, of the same place will also have stock in the sale. Mr. Boyd says the pigs are growing well and the best of the spring gilts along with the fall gilts will make up a mighty good offering. Mr. Boyd states further that he has just purchased from E. H. Gifford of Lewistown, Neb., the outstanding herd boar, Ideal Model, a son of the Golden Model 34. Ideal Model is one of the great breeding boars of Nebraska.—Advertisement.

## ARKANSAS

FOR SALE, 30 a., 1 1/4 miles out, well imp. 7 a. orchard, Bargain, \$3500. 10 a. tract for auto. Foster & Austin, Gravette, Ark.

## FARM LOANS

FARM AND CITY MORTGAGES a specialty. Write us if you wish to borrow. Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kan.

## FLORIDA

FOR SALE. Florida farm of 30 acres. Record of production furnished. This is the Frank Ensell Truck Farm, 5 miles west of West Palm Beach. Owner wants to develop larger farm. For full particulars and price address Beckwith & Bingham, West Palm Beach, Fla.

## IOWA

250 IOWA FARMS for sale. Write the F. L. Jones Land Co., Creston, Iowa.

## LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Hugh B. Huls, Oak Hill, Kan. Sells livestock, big farm sales, Real Estate. Address as above.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. References: I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

FLOYD YOCUM LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER, ST. JOHN, KAN.

Rule Bros., E. T. & R. D., Ottawa, Kan. Livestock sales a specialty. Write for dates.

R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo. Selling all kinds of pure bred livestock. Address as above.

Be An Auctioneer Make from \$10 to \$20 per day. We teach you by correspondence or here in school. Write for big free catalog. We are also starting a new breed of horses known as "Wagon Horses". We require 35 of the best mares in each county and two stallions as a foundation stock, mares to weigh about 1200 and stallions 1500 pounds. Stallions must be registered Furbushers.

W. B. CARPENTER, PRINCIPAL, ANTHONY, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, 618 WALNUT ST.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS Yearlings and two, square built, hardy bucks with weight, bone and heavy fleece. Quick shipping facilities and prices cheap. Near Kansas City. HOWARD CHANDLER, CHANTON, IOWA

BERKSHIRE HOGS. HAZLEWOOD'S BERKSHIRES Bred gilts all sold. Booking orders for spring pigs. Prices reasonable. W. O. HAZLEWOOD, WICHITA, KANSAS

Cottonwood Grove Berkshires!! Spring Pigs Sired by Charming Duke C. You should have one or two of these excellent well bred pigs, just 4 mo. old, registered, at \$15, they will improve your herd, also one 2 yr. old herd boar at \$25. If interested write WATERMAN & BROWN, LAKIN, KANSAS.

MULE FOOT HOGS. Buy Big Type Mulefoot Hogs from America's Champion Herd. Low cash prices. Big catalog free. An. Sells, Winthrop, E.

Durocs \$25 Duroc gilts \$25. Sired by Bell the Boy and bred to Model Top Again, both of which were prize winners at several big state fairs in Kansas, Missouri and Tennessee. Duroc boars \$22.50; sired by Bell the Boy, and ready for service. Baby boars, \$12.50 sired by Model Top Again. Any hog not satisfactory can be returned by paying express one way. R. W. BALDWIN, CONWAY, KANSAS.

Slagle's Spotted Polands The big kind with large litters and properly marked. My pigs are sired by Gates' Giant and out of 1000 pound Spotted Giant sows. Address W. H. SLAGLE, RAVENWOOD, MO.

Registered Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares 30 heavy 3 and 4 yr. stallions, 65 rugged 2 yr. olds. Can space 30 res. mares. 25 reg. Belgian stallions. Prices with the money and you can easy pick what you want from this big bunch. Above Kansas City. 48 trains daily. Fred Chandler Ranch, R. 7, Chertown, Iowa

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 100 gilts, 5 s d boars, all ages. Cholera immuned. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

Shaw's Hampshires 100 registered Hampshires, sleekly belted, all immuned, double treatment. Special prices on spring pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 2, Wichita, Kan.

## HORSES.

THOMPSON'S PONY FARM 300 head in herd. All sires, gentle and colors for sale. Kind and gentle and priced reasonable. W. J. THOMPSON, DORCHESTER, NEBR.

## DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

100 Duroc Pigs ready to ship. Both sexes, bred by four different boars, \$12.50 each until July first. Can furnish pairs not related to T. and W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Nebraska

IMMUNE DUROCS: Choice fall boars, Best of blood lines, one and two years old. Every pig guaranteed. E. L. Hirschler, Halstead, Kan.

## Big Type Herd Boars

30 big, husky yearling and fall boars, by G. M. Crimmon Wonder and Good Knut Chief Col. A choice yearling by Wonder II and a Golden Model dam at \$50. Herd boar by G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

## BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

Duroc-Jerseys Bred gilts and spring pigs by a Critique of sows by Grand Champion Tet-A-Walla. SEARLE & COTTE, REBERTON, KANSAS

## DUROC SPRING PIGS

ready to ship. 30 pigs, bred for September farrow, \$25 and \$30. Also a few tried sows, \$40 to \$50. Stock sold from this herd in 104 counties in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. Write your wants to J. E. WELLER, FAUCETT MO.

## DUROCS—RED POLLS—PERCHERONS

Service boars and bred sows. Yearling hogs and young ton studs. Have shipped breeding stock to 25 states. Present offering the best I have raised. Prices always right. Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Nebr.

## BABY DUROCS

Choice April pigs from premium stock. Now ready for delivery. \$10 each. JACKSON & COUNTER, 49 Crawford Bldg, Topeka, Kansas

## MEADOW BROOK BERKSHIRES

500 to 1000 head, always on hand. Sows are best we can get of all leading families. We keep 6 to 8 of the best herd boars we can produce or buy. All immune; nothing but good breeding animals shipped. E. D. KING, Burlington, Kansas

## The Home of Fancy Pals

Nothing for sale now. Hard header material in my Oct. 17 boar sale at Sabath. Bred sow sale Feb. 7. F. J. MOSER, GOFFS, KANSAS

## DUROCS of SIZE and QUALITY

Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three state fairs. Spring boars and gilts, from the champions Defender, Superba, Crimson Wonder and Golden Model. Three as well bred sows as hand any herd of Durocs. G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.

## Wooddell's Durocs

Cowley Wonder by Old Beauty's Model Top, Crimson King by Crimson Wonder IV, Graduate Col. and by Old Graduate Col. heads this herd. Three as well bred sows as hand any herd of Durocs. G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.

## TRUMBO'S DUROCS

Herd Boars: Golden Model 36th 146175, Crimson McWonder 150982, Constructor 127651. Write your wants. WESLEY W. TRUMBO, PEARBODY, KAN.

## Duroc-Jerseys

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

## Jones Sells on Approval

The top boars from my 30 March pigs at private sale. Also Sows bred to J's Good E Nuff for Sept. farrow. Write for private catalog just out. W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

## BANCROFT'S DUROCS

Everything properly immuned. No public sales. For private sale, gilts open or bred to order for Sept. farrow. Spring pigs either sex. Pairs or triples not related. Weaned May 1st. B. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS Shipping Point, Down, Kansas



## POLAND CHINA HOGS.

## FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

For Sale: Old and tried sows, bred for early fall litters. Also a few serviceable boars and a fine lot of early spring pigs. Write us. **P. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kan.**

## Original Big Spotted Polands

30 spring boars, cholera immune, for sale at \$15 to \$20. Head the room for summer and fall pigs. Address **ALFRED CARLSON, Cleburne, Kan.**

## Spotted Poland Chinas

Ten weeks old boar pigs at cut price, also a year old boar. Let me describe them to you. Address **CARL F. SMITH, CLEBURNE, KANSAS**

## I Ship On Approval

30 choice Poland China pigs ready to ship—can furnish boar and gilt not related. A few serviceable boars and come fall gilts bred or open. The best of big type breeding. All at farmers prices. Ed. Schoenly, Hume, Missouri

## Private Sale

March boars by the half ton Hercules Ind. Open gilts same age and breeding. The big kind and at fair prices. **ANDREW KOSAR, BELFORS, KAN.**

## Oct. Boars and Bred Gilts

## All Immune

10 Oct. boars, priced less than half their value to move them quick. Big, stretchy fellows.  
20 October gilts, bred and open. You can't beat them as brood sow prospects. **J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan. (DeKalb County)**

## Big Type Polands!

Herd headed by the 1930 pound Big Hadley Jr., grand champion at Hutchinson, 1915. Fall boars by Big Hadley Jr. and Young Orphan, by Orphan Big Gun that was 1st in Oklahoma Futurity, 1915. We are booking orders for spring pigs out of our best herd and show sows. **A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.**

## Big Spotted Polands

100 pigs at private sale at 10 weeks old. Both sexes. Pairs and trios not related. I sell these pigs at farmers prices and guarantee satisfaction. Pedigrees with every pig. Write to day. **R. J. BAZANT, Narka, Kan., Republic Co.**

## CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

IMMUNED O. I. C'S. Booking orders for March and April pigs. Write to day. **A. G. COOK, LURAY, KANSAS**

CHESTER WHITE HOGS Fashionable breeding. Excellent quality. Prices reasonable. **E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.**

O. I. C. Immune Bred Gilts Harry W. Haynes, Grantville, Kansas

O. I. C. PIGS Big bone, pure white, Cholera immune. **ALVEY BROS., Meriden, Kans.**

O. I. C. FALL BOARS for sale. Also for spring pigs, both sexes. Everything immune. Registered free. **F. C. GOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS**

## Fehner's Herd of O. I. C. Swine

Anything shipped anywhere on approval. Write today for prices. Herd immune. Member of either O. I. C. or C. W. Ass'n. **HENRY F. FEHNER, Higginsville, Mo.**

## GREINER'S HEAVY BONED O. I. C'S.

Choice bred gilts, boars and spring pigs, descendants of blue ribbon winners; champions and grand champions. All ages for sale at all times. Write circular, photograph and prices. **F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MISSOURI**

## Kansas Herd of Chester White Or O. I. C. Swine

Pairs and trios not related. Shipped in light crates and satisfaction guaranteed. Pedigrees with each pig. Priced for quick sale. **Arthur Moore, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan.**



## POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

Double Standard Polled Durhams Young bulls for sale. **C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Kansas**

## RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle. **O. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas**

## Pleasant View Stock Farm

Red Polled cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers. Prices reasonable. **MALLOREN & GAMBRIEL, Ottawa, Kansas**

## ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle Headed by Louise Viewpoint 4th, 1904, half brother to the Champion cow of America. **Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.**

## S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

W. H. Slagle of Havenwood, Mo., is a breeder of big type spotted Poland Chinas. Mr. Slagle starts a card ad in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze in which he is offering pigs of either sex. These hogs are the big kind, the kind that produce large litters of properly marked pigs. The offering is sired by Gates's Giant and are out of 1000 pound Spotted Giant sows. Write Mr. Slagle at once for description and prices. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## Publisher's News Notes

## Tractor Oil.

When the first farm tractor was being built, among the first visitors were the efficiency and laboratory men of the National Refining Company, who were on hand to determine the necessary form of lubricating oil. As each manufacturer produced a new tractor, the National Refining Company's efficiency and laboratory men were on hand to determine what kind of tractor oil would give the best service. As a result of wide investigation and extensive laboratory experience, the National Refining Company has produced En-ar-co tractor oil, the most efficient lubricating oil for tractors possible to make after scientific tests and careful investigations among the many various brands of tractors manufactured.—Advertisement.

## Help Was Scarce This Year

BY ROBERT MCGRATH

A great many farmers cut their grain and left it on the ground without being shocked, this year. Men threshing from the field, however, shocked their grain. Threshing crews are rather particular, you know. It was not difficult to shock the wheat and bluegrass; but the oats caused the sweat to flow.

Between jobs of exchanging work with neighbors, we have found time to stack all our grain. It stacks well this year as none of it is too rank. There was very little "slipping." Slipping often is caused by the loose grain which the binder has failed to tie. For the benefit of the novice, we may say that one never should allow much loose grain to go in the stack. Bind the untied bundles with the grain heads. See that the middle is kept full, and a well directed slant toward the edge of the stack, is made. Stacking grain is an art and the knowledge of how it is done can be imparted only by experience.

This is the season for planting turnips. There is no rain in sight, we have confidence that there will be a rain before August, and have prepared the turnip ground. Turnips delight in old sod which has become loose by a careful preparation. We once grew an immense crop in an old cow lot.

It is not too late to sow soy beans. This excellent crop can be planted in the corn row, where it will mature in two months and a half. We are experimenting with 5 acres of the beans, planted on rolling land. The corn will be cut when ripe, and the beans mowed as hay, if the season is favorable to their growth. If it is not, the crop will be pastured with the stalks, or plowed under as a green manure.

There are many who like to hear the cooing of the pigeons in the cupola. As for us, the cheer the pigeons bring is drowned in the harm they do. They infest their lodging with mites, haul straws and sticks into the corners of the eaves, feed with the hogs and in many other ways show signs of being undesirable citizens. Screening the cupola discourages them, but the only way to get rid of them is to scare them away with a rifle.

The cane patches will be profitable this fall. There is not a large acreage of cane planted in this section, but most of it was planted in rows instead of sown broadcast as usually is the custom.

There have been more horses killed this summer by becoming overheated than any other summer we can remember. The weather was hot, and this combined with the eagerness of the drivers to finish the harvest was the cause of many losses. In most instances, the horses killed were large and fat.

It is the tendency for small merchants, for farmers and for other individuals to blame their ill-success upon luck. If half the time and thought were devoted to one's own business in relation to the business of the neighborhood, everybody would be prosperous.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

## PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS

Double Mays (Violet Red Hides) and Rose of Sharon (Double Mays) of young bulls for fall and winter trade. **M. M. ANDERSON, BELLEVILLE, KANSAS**

## HEREFORD CATTLE.

## Two Registered Hereford Bulls

For sale. One 4 years old (wt. 1650) and one 2 years old. Also some good Friesian cows and pigs. **Mora E. Gidson, Emmett, Kansas**

## JERSEY CATTLE.

## Linscott Jerseys

Kansas First Registered Herd. Est. 1878. If interested in getting the best in the Jersey breed write for descriptive list. **R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kan.**

## Buy Your Herd Bulls From Us

We have big strong, robust fellows bringing over with type and beauty. We have cows that give 100 to 120 lbs. of milk per month. As high as \$15 lbs. set on official test. **J. A. COMP, WHITE CITY, KANSAS**

## GUERNSEY CATTLE.

## GUERNSEY Pure Bred Bulls

High class young individuals from Wisconsin, with Advanced Register ancestry at bargain prices. A rare opportunity to secure some of the best blood in the Guernsey breed. Tested for tuberculosis and guaranteed as breeders. Send for List. **MELENDALE FARMS, 700 Cedar St., Milwaukee, Wis.**

## GUERNSEYS FOR SALE

Several choice males for sale.

Overland Guernsey Farm  
C. F. Holmes, Owner Overland Park, Kansas  
5 miles south of K. C. on the "Strang Line"

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

## BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

A. R. O. bull calves. **H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kan.**

## BULL CALVES

from cows with official butter and milk records. **HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., NOWVILLE, KAN.**

## CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES

10 heifers and 2 bulls 6 weeks old; nicely marked. \$20 each, crated for shipment anywhere. **EDWARD FARM, WINTERHUT, MO.**

## Holstein Heifers to Freshen Soon

One yearling bull, one eight months and one three. All registered. **BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kan.**

## Reg. Holstein Bulls

Two that are eight months old and one four months. Correspondence and inspection of herd invited. **David Coleman & Sons, Benton, Jackson Co., Kansas**

## Iowa De Cola Walker Heads Herd

having some fine record sires on his sire's side. One on 112.50 lbs. of milk butter record dam and his dam has two sisters with 114.5 lbs. and 104.2 lbs. made no other than two year. **Tredwell Farm, Route 2, Kingman, Kan.**

## Montgomery County Holstein Friesian Association

Young stock T. M. EWING, Sec., Independence, Kan.

## HOLSTEIN CALVES

High grade Holstein calves either sex 2 to 4 weeks old from good milking strains of grade Holstein cows \$20 each. We pay the express. **Burr Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.**

## CANARY BUTTER BOY KING

Conceded the best Holstein Bull in Kansas. Two extra choice young bulls, sired by him and out of A. R. O. cows. Write for prices. **MOTT & SEADON, BERTHSTON, KANSAS**



## HOLSTEIN Cows and Heifers

I have for sale a nice collection of HOLSTEIN cows and heifers, a few registered bulls to go with them. All good big ones, nicely marked, and out of the best milking strains. If you want cows or heifers I can supply you, and that at the right kind of prices. **J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS**

**J. H. Lee, V. Pres. of Harveyville State Bank; L. W. Lee at Farm; Dr. J. W. Cook, Expert Judge of the Dairy Cow**

**200 HEAD THIRTY DAY SALE HOLSTEINS 200 HEAD**

On account of shortage of pasture we will make very special prices on Holstein cows, heifers and bulls, including 50 cows, fresh and to be fresh within 30 days; 100 heifers, fresh between August 1 and October 1; 15 young yearling heifers fresh this winter and next spring, and bulls of all ages; also high grade calves from our best dairy cows, either sex, 1 to 4 weeks old, delivered to any express office in Kansas \$22.50. Don't wait to write. Bring your dairy expert along, it makes it easier to sell. Let us hear from you by phone, wire or letter.

**LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS**



## TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write. **O. E. TORREY, Towanda, Kan.**

**Clyde Girod, At the Farm. F. W. Robison, Cashier Towanda State Bank.**

**Holstein Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan.**

Pure bred and high grade HOLSTEINS, all ages. Largest pure bred herd in the Southwest headed by Oak De Kal Bessie Ormsby 156789, a show bull with royal breeding. Pure bred bulls, serviceable age, from A. R. O. dams and sires. A grand lot of pure bred heifers, some with official records. Choice, extra high grade cows and heifers, well marked, heavy springers, in calf to pure bred bulls, constantly on hand. High grade heifer calves 6 to 10 weeks old, \$25. Bargains. Send draft for number wanted. All prices F. O. B. cars here. Before purchasing. Wire, write or phone us.

**GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas**

**Norton County Breeders Association**

**SAMUEL TEAFORD, President CARL BERNERT, Secretary**

**Norton County Fair, August 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 1916**

**HEREFORDS—POLANDS** Grover Maudslai, a grandson of Rose Maudslai's herd. 50 spring pigs. A natural cattle and hog sale in February. **C. F. Behrnt, Oronoque, Kan.**

**POLAND CHINAS** 100 Sept. boars by Panama Giant. 5 out of a big Orange dam. No spring pigs. Annual boar and gilt sale Oct. 22 at Norton. **J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque, Kansas**

**Poland China Pigs** March and April farrow for sale. Pairs and trios not related. Ship over R. I. or Mr. Farn. All immunized. **Geo. W. Goodman, Lenora, Kan.**

**Poland Chinas** 10 Sept. gilts by Lull's open or bred them to your order. Boar and gilt sale Oct. 20. **PETER LIFT, ALBENA, KANSAS**

**SHORTHORNS** 4 yearling bulls by J. H. Lee's 1000 pound Friesian dam. Fresh out herd. **N. S. LEUSLER & SON, Abbeville, Kansas**

**Percherons—Shorthorns—Polands** October gilts, bred or open, for sale. Dunnington Union, by Lord Dunnington by Shorthorn herd. **C. E. Pollock, Abbeville, Kan.**

**Percherons—Shorthorns—Polands** 25 Sept. and Oct. gilts, by Dunnington Union, by Dunnington Union for sale open or bred to your order. **C. E. Pollock, Abbeville, Kan.**

**Shorthorns—Poland Chinas** For sale, a 3000 lb. bull, Dunnington Union, got by Sir Dunnington. I am bringing his got. Write **J. W. LEBERT & SONS, Abbeville, Kan.**

**COL. W. M. PATTON** Livestock Auctioneer Abbeville, Kansas. Devising my time to the business. Address as above.

**COL. C. E. PATTON** Registered stock sales and live horse sales conducted. Write or phone. Address as above.

**L. J. Goodman, D. V. M.** Lenora, Kan. Dog vaccination a specialty.



# United States "balanced" Tires



## Tires That Return the Utmost For Your Money

Value received for money spent—that is what you are looking for. And that is what we have been working to give you.

It is because we have realized that no one tire will render supreme value in each case that we have made *five* individualized tires—one to meet every motoring need of use and price,—the only complete line made today by any one company.

One of the five will give you more mileage, better service, less trouble, than any other, because it is made to suit exactly your own individual requirements.

Consult the nearest United States Tire Dealer. He will tell you which one of the five is yours—or ask him for a copy of the booklet—"Judging Tires."

### United States Tire Company

'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Usco'  
'Royal Cord' 'Plain'  
"INDIVIDUALIZED TIRES"

Made by the Largest Rubber  
Company in the World

